



**JESUS' SACRED HEART SCHOOL
DX - 1, SOUTH CITY, LUDHIANA**

Name : _____

Class : III

Holiday Homework



*When summer vacation begin,
We get a big break from school,
We play all the time,
Our hearts are filled with joy.
It seems to be a wonderful vacation,
Which is a big sensation,
For using our imagination,
And indulging into lovely creation.*

CLASS III HHW (1 - 12)

Homework Instructions

Dear Students,

The much awaited holidays are here yet again and it's time to play and have fun!! We have planned for you some fun filled holiday homework activities. These fun activities will make you use your optimum energy and give a vent to your creativity so that you continue learning during the holiday break as well.

- Your parents are requested to encourage you to do the homework independently.
- Your parents can help you if you need help.
- Creativity and originality of the work will be appreciated.
- The homework should be done neatly in 3 - in - 1 notebook or as mentioned in the subject homework.
- Compile and put your holiday homework in an attractive folder.
- The home work must be submitted to the class teacher on **13th July, 2017**.

Dear Parents,

- Please speak to your child in English as much as possible.
- Kindly encourage your child to share use of golden words 'sorry', 'please', 'excuse me' and 'thank you' extensively with other family members/ sibling.
- Encourage your child to eat healthy food. Avoid too much junk food.
- **Please don't take print out of all pages.**



➤ **Happy Reading!**: One is never alone when one is with books. Sitting in your room with your book you could go off to faraway places, meet all kinds of people, animals, birds and even fairies. What fun! Reading will teach you many new words. You will write better and speak well.

Read books to discover lots of new things!!

Read atleast two story books from the link given below:

<http://www.magickeys.com/books>

Suggetsed books:

- The Halloween House
- Atlas Hangs On
- McFeeglebee's Pond
- Little Miss Mary and the Big Monster Makeover
- The Littlest Knight

➤ Do the following exercises in 3 - in - 1 notebook.

- Draw your favourite character.
- Pick out 5 new words you have come across in your story book.
- Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

➤ Read one page of your EVS content book daily till block-5 and make a checklist of reading speed in 3 - in - 1 notebook. For example:

DAY & DATE	TIME DURATION
Monday (01-06-2017)	e.g: 20 mins
Tuesday (02-06-2017)	18 mins & so on

Parents, please continue to encourage your child to read.

➤ Set your speed limit and write one page of English/Hindi/Punjabi writing in 3 - in - 1 notebook on alternative days e.g. Monday- English, Tuesday- Hindi, Wednesday- Punjabi and so on.

➤ **Table Mania**: Make a decorative wall hanging of tables 5-15 written on it and learn tables by heart.

➤ **Guess What Contest** : Learn at least 3-5 spellings from the given word list everyday and thereafter prepare a dictionary of 10-15 most difficult words of each language and bring to school. Come prepared for a '**GUESS WHAT**' game in the class.

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ridiculed | 2. chomped | 3. tomorrow |
| 4. gnaw | 5. poisonous | 6. reproduce |
| 7. migrate | 8. carnivore | 9. herbivore |
| 10. abdomen | 11. antennae | 12. grabbed |
| 13. germination | 14. feathers | 15. muscles |
| 16. disappears | 17. ferocious | 18. marching |
| 19. stranger | 20. thorax | 21. edible |
| 22. nectar | 23. fibrous | 24. flight |
| 25. breathe | 26. disappears | 27. ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ |
| 28. ਪਬਲਿਕ | 29. ਸਿਫਤਾਂ | 30. ਖੁਸ਼ |
| 31. ਪਰਿਵਾਰ | 32. ਅਚਾਨਕ | 33. ਸਵੇਰ |
| 34. ਹਿੰਮਤ | 35. ਆਪਣਾ | 36. ਭੁੱਖੀ |
| 37. ਝਪਟੀ | 38. ਦੌੜਦਿਆਂ | 39. ਜਾਦੂੜੀ |
| 40. ਚਿੜਿਆ | 41. ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ | 42. ਚਰਗਾਹਾ |
| 43. ਗੁਸ਼ਾ | 44. ਜਾਨਵਰ | 45. ਤਾਰੀਫ਼ |
| 46. ਕੁਝ | 47. ਲਲਕਾਰ | 48. ਸੂਰ |
| 49. ਪਰਛਾੜੀ | 50. ਅਚਾਨਕ | |

- Do practice of five sums for 10-15 days from the blocks-1 to 4 (except the method addition & subtraction with expanded form) of your Maths content book in 3 - in - 1 notebook. Put date on each page.
- **Let's Learn:** Learn the presentation content by heart given in your class.
- **Know More:** Read the English newspaper daily, cut and paste various headlines of current sports news, entertainment news etc and prepare your own current affair blog on A4 size sheet/loose sheet.

LIFE SKILL ACTIVITY

Topic-Telephone Etiquettes

Children should know do's and don'ts of answering a telephone. They should

be able to give and take simple messages.

Some time children find it difficult to abandon what they are immersed in and give a ringing telephone their attention. When they do answer the phone, they might sound preoccupied and might not listen with complete attention. Children should know basic telephone etiquettes such as answering the telephone politely, introducing themselves and speaking softly.

WORKSHEET

Write what you say in these situations in vocab words/life skill notebook:

Situation 1: You called a friend.

Hello, this is _____. May I speak to _____ Please.

Situation 2: You have dialled a wrong number.

I am _____. I think i dialled the _____ number.

Situation 3: You answered the phone. It is for your father. Your father is in the washroom.

Father can't take the _____ right now. _____ I take the message.

Situation 4: Your mother is calling you for the dinner. You are talking to your cousin.

Mother is _____ me. It's dinner time. I _____ to go. I will _____ you later. Bye!

Situation 5: You called your uncle who is in office.

Is this a _____ time to talk? If you are _____, I can call _____.

ROAD SAFETY

NAME _____

CLASS _____



g o

Stick to the
Speed
limit
Don't go fast!

s i o w

Questionnaire Personal Details

Name : _____

Name of Parent's vehicle: _____

Age : _____

Colour of vehicle: _____

Gender : _____

Registration no. of vehicle: _____

Read the question and tick the correct answer:

(Do it in vocab words/life skill notebook. Only answers can also be mentioned.)

1. Observe that whether people follow traffic rules when you go out with your parents?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

2. How often do your parents follow traffic rules?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

3. How often does your father wear a helmet while driving a bike?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

4. Do you wear seat belt when you are travelling in a car?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

5. Do your parents drive fast, if you are late to reach the place.?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

6. Have your parents ever jumped a red light?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

7. Do your parents use mobile phones while driving?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

8. Do we use rear view mirror while driving the car?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

9. Do you think we should give way to the ambulance?

a) Yes b) No

10. How often do you walk on a footpath?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

11. If there is no footpath, do you walk on your left side?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

12. How often do you use zebra crossing to cross the road?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

13. Do you hold hands of your parents while crossing the road?

a) Yes b) No

14. Do you ride a bicycle on the main road?

a) always b) never c) sometimes

15. Do you always follow Stop, Look and Go rule on the road.

a) Yes b) No

16. Do you get down from the bus once it stops completely?

a) Yes b) No

17. Have you ever visited a Traffic Park?

a) Yes b) No

- Do you think your parents follow Traffic rules properly? If no, then give them suggestions to follow the traffic rules to be safe.
- Share your views on following traffic rules with your friends/neighbours/relatives also.

Homophones

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but differs in meaning, and may differ in spelling. The words may be spelled the same, such as rose (flower) and rose (past tense of "rise"). Here is a list of homophones. Just go through them and try to learn the difference in usage of these words.

1. than/then

Use *than* for comparisons: John is much taller *than* his brother.

Use *then* to indicate passage of time, or when: We went to the park in the morning, and *then* we left to pick up lunch.

2. which/witch

Use *which* as a pronoun when referring to things or animals: Cora wore her favorite pink shoes, *which* she received as a birthday gift.

Use *witch* to mean a scary or nasty person: The Halloween *witch* decorations must finally come down off of the wall!

3. here/hear

Use *here* as an adverb to indicate location: Please come back *here* and put your shoes away!

Use *hear* as a verb to indicate listening: Can you *hear* the birds' beautiful singing outside?

4. are/our

Are is a verb in present tense, a form of the verb "to be."

We *are* staying at the hotel closest to the stadium.

They *are* my cousins.

Our is an adjective, the plural possessive form of *we*.

They will bring *our* keys to the hotel lobby.

The pleasure is all *ours*.

5. buy/by

Use *buy* when purchasing an item: I do need to *buy* new shoes for the kids.

Use *by* as a preposition to indicate location: Please put the sandwiches *by* the door so we don't forget them!

6. accept/except

Use *accept* as a verb to mean receive: The organization will *accept* donations through the first of the month.

Use *except* as a preposition to mean exclude: You may donate all items *except* car seats and cribs.

7. weather/whether

Use *weather* when referring to the state of the atmosphere: The constantly changing springtime *weather* is driving us crazy.

Use *whether* as a conjunction to introduce choices: Please tell us *whether* you would prefer steak or salmon for dinner.

8. there/their

there

There can act as different parts of speech, depending on how it is used in a sentence. Most commonly, it is used as a pronoun or adverb.

There will be a lot to eat at the party tonight. (pronoun)

Put the book over *there*. (adverb)

Their is a pronoun.

The students put *their* coats in the closet.

9. to/too/two

To can be a preposition.

We're going *to* the park.

To can indicate an infinitive when it precedes a verb.

We want *to* help in any way we can.

Too is an adverb that can mean *excessively* when it precedes an adjective or adverb.

I ate *too* much ice cream for dessert.

Too is a synonym for *also*.

I ate too much ice cream for dessert, *too*.

Two is a number.

Marcy ate *two* pieces of pie.

I have *two* books I'd like to read.

10. one/won

Use *one* when referring to a single unit or thing: I have *one* more muffin left before the box is empty.

Use *won* as the past tense form of the verb "to win": Shelly's team *won* the tournament and celebrated with ice-cream sundaes!

11. brake/break

Use *brake* as a verb meaning to stop or as a noun when referring to a device used to stop or slow motion: The bike's *brake* failed, which is why he toppled down the hill.

Use *break* to indicate smashing or shattering or to take a recess: My back will *break* if we put one more thing in this backpack. OR Use *break* as a noun to indicate a rest or pause: We took a water *break* after our first set of drills because it was so hot outside.

12. aloud/allowed

Use *aloud* when referring to something said out loud: Reading *aloud*—and doing it well—is a skill that requires much practice.

Use *allowed* when referring to something permitted: Dogs are not *allowed* to be on school property between 2:45-4pm.

13. it's/its

It's is the contraction for *it is*.

It's raining today, so the baseball game will be cancelled.

Its is the possessive form ("possessive" means belongs to) of *it*.
The cat is licking *its* paws.

14. principle/principal

Use *principle* as a noun meaning a basic truth or law: Many important life *principles* are learned in kindergarten.

Use *principal* as a noun meaning the head of a school or organization, or a sum of money: The *principal* is a well-respected member of the community because of the hard work and effort she puts forth in her position.

Tenses

Let's be more clear about tenses by completing the following table in 3 – in - 1 notebook:

SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	SIMPLE FUTURE
1. She works hard.		
2.	I wrote a letter.	
3.		He will see lions in the zoo.
4. My friend sings very well.		
5.	Mowgli ran into the forest.	
6.		Disha will drink coffee.
7.	The policeman caught a thief.	
8.		The cat will play in the garden.
9. The officer gives away the prizes.		
10.	The angel turned the bird into a fish.	

Note: You can practice such sentences more by creating for yourself a table like above.