

# BAHRIA MODEL COLLEGE ISLAMABAD

## Worksheet 2

Class: 03

Subject: G.Science

### UNIT 02: The Animal World

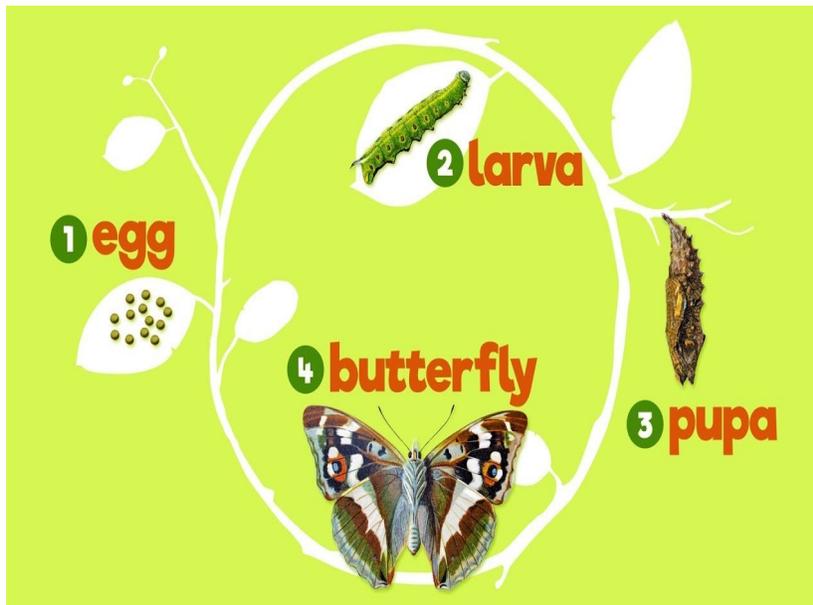
**Question no 01:** What is a life cycle?

**Answer:** A life cycle is all the changes that an animal goes through from birth to death.

**Question no 02:** How a dead animal is useful for plants and animals?

**Answer:** When an animal dies, its body changes into nutrients. These nutrients go into the soil, plants use nutrients to grow. Animals like cows and goats eat these plants.

**Question no 03:** Do practice of life cycle of butterfly.



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## Worksheet 3

**Class: 03**

**Subject: G.Science**

### **UNIT 2.2 Grow or Change**

**Question no 01:** Which animal looks very similar throughout their lives?

**Answer:** Human, cats, dogs, horse and elephant etc.

**Question no 02:** Which animal looks very different at different stages of their lives?

**Answer:** Frog, butterfly and bee.

**Question no 03:** Where do tadpoles live?

**Answer:** Tadpoles live under water.

### **2.3 Changes in Life**

**Question no 01:** In what different ways do animals change as they grow?

**Answer:** Animals change in size, colour and shape.

**Question no 02:** How a baby ostrich grow?

**Answer:** An ostrich egg is larger than the egg of any other animal. When the egg hatches and the baby come out it's the size of a hen. The baby grows fast and in only six months it becomes as tall as its parents.

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## Worksheet 4

**Class: 03**

**Subject: G.Science**

**UNIT 2, 2.2, 2.3**

**Fill in the Blanks.**

1. Plants use nutrients from the soil to help them grow.
2. Every living thing has a lifecycle.
3. A butterfly changes shape as it grows.
4. A chick changes colour as it grows into a hen.
5. All living things grow bigger.
6. Some animals cannot change their physical features when they grow.
7. Tadpoles look very different when they become frogs.

**BAHRIA MODEL COLLEGE. E-8, ISLAMABAD.**

**Work Sheet No. 5**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Class : 3** \_\_\_\_\_

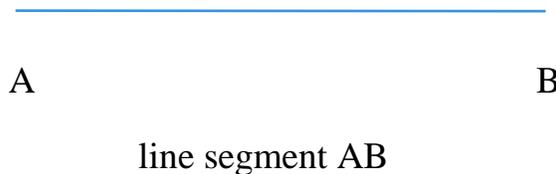
**Point**

If we put the tip of a pencil on a paper and press it lightly, we see a very small mark on the paper. This mark is known as a point. A point does not have any length, breadth or thickness, but it has a definite position. It can be named by a capital letter of the English alphabet like A, B, C, ..... etc.

• point A

**Line segment**

Let there are 2 points A and B. A line that joins these two point is a line segment. It is shortest distance between point. It has a length.



**Ray**

We know about sun-rays. A sun-ray starts from the sun and goes on a direction up to endless space. Similarly a geometrical ray is considered a special kind of line which starts from a fixed point and goes to any distance to the other direction of the starting point.

The name of a ray is given with two capital letters. One letter is written at the starting point of the ray and the other letter is written near the arrow end as LM.



## Distinction between line-segment and ray:

Line-segment

1. It has two end points.
2. The length of a line-segment is definite. So, it can be measured.
3. The symbol of a line-segment is \_\_\_\_\_

Ray

1. Ray has one starting point and another near the arrowhead.
2. It has a starting point but no other end point. So, its length cannot be measured.
3. The symbol of a ray is  $\rightarrow$

Q: Can you identify which one is line segment and which is ray. For that cross ( X ) the line segment and tick (  $\checkmark$  ) the ray.

