Key to

FLORENCE

SERIES - 3C

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PROGRESS PUBLISHERS
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15. THE LORD WHO BECAME A BLACKSMITH - I

1. (a) He felt sad.
   (b) They were greedy.
   (c) It was very easy to do his work.

2. (a) ordered (b) began (c) blow
    (d) sparks (e) became

3. (a) The lord’s coach broke down on the way.
    (b) The lord paid a dollar to the blacksmith.
    (c) The lord’s wife said, “Why don’t you try to learn that work? You watch that blacksmith for sometime and take over his job. You can do all that by the end of summer.”
    (d) The farmer wanted to make a plough.
    (e) When the farmer beat the hot iron the sparks flew from it.

4. (a) will (b) will
    (c) shall (d) shall

5. (a) The jug is on the table.
    (b) The rat is under the table.
    (c) The pen is in the inkpot.
    (d) The book is inside the bag.
    (e) The rabbit is in the box.
    (f) The cat is outside the bucket.

6. allowed fare hour
    buy whole some

7. 1. He knows me.
    He has a sharp nose.

2. He is my dear friend Ritesh.
   There is a deer in the zoo.
3. I heard the noise.
   There is a herd of cows.
4. This is a new car.
   She knew the boy.
5. He studies in standard one.
   Our team won the match.

16. THE LORD WHO BECAME A BLACKSMITH - II

1. (a) heating (b) led (c) farmer
    (d) heated (e) did not

2. (a) The lord tried to make an axe when he failed to make the plough.
    (b) The lord tried to make a knife when he could not make the axe.
    (c) At last the lord made a sizz.
    (d) The lord made the sizz by heating the little iron and throwing it in the tub of water.
    (e) The lord took the sack to the farmer’s home to get what he had earned.
    (f) The strongmen seized him, laid him down on a bench and thrashed him with long pieces of stick.

3. (a) Farmer, Lord
    (b) Lord, Farmer
    (c) Lord, Coachman

4. The car is mine. The house is ours.
   The toy is hers. The book is his.
   The bag is yours. The cows are theirs.

5. (a) my (b) our (c) your
    (d) his (e) her (f) their

6. (a) Yes, he did. No, he didn’t.
    (b) Yes, he was. No, he wasn’t.
    (c) Yes, I am. No, I am not.
    (d) Yes, they were. No, they weren’t.
7. (a) I’ve  (b) I’m  (c) We’re
    (d) They’ll  (e) Let’s  (f) You’ve
8. Pilot  Policeman  Santa Claus
       Goal Keeper  umpire  Doctor

17. HOW CREATURES MOVE

1. (a) false  (b) false  (c) true
    (d) true  (e) true
2. (a) wiggles  (b) hop  (c) spread
    (d) have  (e) dance
3. (a) A lion walks on padded paws.
    (b) A squirrel leaps from limb to limb.
    (c) Flies can crawl straight up a wall.
    (d) The seals can dive and swim.
    (e) The monkey swings by his tail.
    (f) The boys leap, dance, walk and run.
4. ground  sail  wing  run
5. sitting, cutting
   I will call him a fool.
   (a) cut, sitting
   (b) cut, grow
6. (a) boy  (b) fish  (c) frock
    (d) aeroplane  (e) teacher  (f) plant
7. Lion – cub  den  roar
   Cow – calf  shed  moo
   Dog – puppy  kennel  bark
   Cat – kitten  house  mew
   Horse – foal  stable  neigh
8. prey
18. **THE OLD MAN WHO CAME BACK TO LIFE**

1. (a) when you have sneezed three times.
   (b) he thought he had died.
   (c) drive away the cows.

2. (a) see  (b) sneezing  (c) stop
   (d) nose  (e) drove

3. (a) The old man went out to see the sage to ask him how many years more he would live.
   (b) The sage told the old man that his death would come when he would sneeze for three times.
   (c) The old man dropped his sack and lay on the ground.
   (d) The miller was surprised to see the cows tearing at the sack of flour while its owner lay there.
   (e) The miller took a whip and drove the cows away. He sent the whip flying over the old man’s back too.
   (f) The old man thanked the miller for bringing him back to life.

4. children  buses  watches
   hooves  loaves  donkeys
   oxen  lives  cities

5. (a) who  (b) who  (c) which
   (d) which

6. dislike  disbelieve  discolour

7. What are you doing ?  What were you doing?
   There is nothing to be done. There was nothing to be done.
   They are friends.  They were friends.

8. He is the boy who came here.
   This is the pencil which he bought.
   That is the fox which killed the lamb.
   This is the men who met me.

9. man, age, gem
19. THE LITTLE MOUSE

1. (a) dropped (b) searching (c) mightiest (d) circle (e) lived

2. (a) When the sage was meditating, a little mouse fell into his lap.
    (b) The sage turned it into a lovely girl child.
    (c) The sage decided that the most powerful man in the world would marry her.
    (d) The sun said to the sage, “I am not the mightiest. The cloud is able to cover me. The cloud is stronger than me.”
    (e) The cloud said, “I am not the mightiest. The wind can carry me along.”
    (f) At last the sage turned his daughter into a she-mouse.

3. (a) Sage, Wife (b) Sun God, Sage (c) Mouse, Sage

4. (a) she always wanted a daughter.
    (b) the mouse was ready to marry only a she-mouse.

   Verbs: sing, read, go, throw, play
   Adjectives: long, loudly, beautifully, brightly
   Determiners: my, a, the
   Adverbs: fast, big

6. little, search, dropped, circle, irritate, mouse

7. ✓  ✓  ❌  ✓  ✓

20. ROBINSON CRUSOE

1. (a) a sailor (b) storm (c) a wave (d) English
2. (a) born (b) water (c) savages (d) English (e) countrymen

3. (a) Robinson Crusoe wanted to become a sailor. (b) One day Crusoe’s ship hit by a storm, began to leak and it was going to sink. (c) Robinson fitted a raft with pieces to wood held together by ropes and placed the boxes on it. With some difficulty, he reached the shore of an island. (d) Robinson spent his first night on the tree. (e) Crusoe tamed a goat, a cat and a dog. (f) The black man named as ‘Friday’ because he was found on a Friday.

4. (a) One day, his ship was going to Africa. (b) He thanked God for saving his life. (c) He needed these things to stay alive. (d) He could now sail around his island.


7. 1. He had not taken his food. 2. She has not done their work. 3. You have not gone to school today. 4. They had not done their work. 5. I have not done your work.

8. Plural : children, boxes, monkeys, babies Female : she, wife, lioness, queen Opposite : dark, old, slow, wet Synonym : cry, select, small, big
Achievement Record Pg no. 35

1. (a) ordered  (b) led  (c) see
   (d) circle  (e) born

2. (a) When the farmer beat the hot iron the sparks flew from it.
   (b) The lord took the sack to the farmer’s home to get what he had earned.
   (c) The old man dropped his sack and lay on the ground.
   (d) The sage turned it into a lovely girl child.
   (e) Robinson fitted a raft with pieces to wood held together by ropes and placed the boxes on it. With some difficulty, he reached the shore of an island.

3. (a) The jug is on the table.
   (b) The rat is under the table.
   (c) The pen is in the inkpot.
   (d) The book is inside the bag.
   (e) The rabbit is in the box.
   (f) The cat is outside the bucket.

4. (a) One day, his ship was going to Africa.
   (b) He thanked God for saving his life.
   (c) He needed these things to stay alive.
   (d) He could now sail around his island.

5. (a) who  (b) who  (c) which
   (d) which

6. The car is mine. The house is ours.
   The toy is hers. The cows are theirs.
Page No. 40
1. 1. 63000 m  2. 13121 m  3. 46015 m  4. 7213 m  5. 133035 m
6. 465076 m
2. 1. 260 dm  2. 401 dm  3. 445 dm  4. 648 dm  5. 1245 dm
6. 1331 dm

Page No. 41
3. 1. 120 cm  2. 105 cm  3. 445 cm  4. 488 cm  5. 242 cm
6. 761 cm

Page No. 42
4. 1. 100 cm  2. 723 cm  3. 1912 cm  4. 4207 cm  5. 12040 cm
6. 24936 cm
5. 1. 1.23  2. 1 m  3. 2.10 m  4. 32 m
6. 1. .012 m  2. .122 km  3. 1 km  4. 4.1 km

Page No. 43
1. 1. 12.42  2. 8.74  3. 14.00  4. 95.39  5. 31.10  6. 100.84
2. 1. 4m 20cm  2. 2m 90cm
Brain Tuner
   1. 20  2. 80  3. 2

Page No. 44
3. 1. 9.728  2. 10.200  3. 13.600  4. 31.120  5. 65.266  6. 36.110
4. 1. 124km 200m  2. 122km 625m  3. (a) 2135km  (b) 2431km
   (c) 2606km  (d) 1960km

Page No. 45
1. 1. 7m 62cm  2. 12m 20cm  3. 53m 22cm  4. 43m 85cm
5. 16m 88cm  6. 42m 92cm
2. 1. 7m 30cm  2. 43m 55cm
Brain Tuner
   1. cm  2. m  3. km  4. mm
### Page No. 46

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4. 1. Mumbai, 648km 2. Peter, 25km 600m 3. 320km 125m

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<td>6</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4l 405ml 3</td>
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<td>54l 213ml</td>
<td>6</td>
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2. 1. 4l 100ml 2. 9l 375ml

Florence Series - 3C
MCQ - VII Page No. 56
1. millimetre 2. 20cm
3. 3000m 4. 500ml
5. kilogram 6. 170 l
7. litre 8. 1000
9. 17 l 10. 800ml

Page No. 59
1. 2. half past 9, 9:30 3. Quarter to 8, 1:45 4. quarter to 6, 6:15
   5. 8 o’clock 6. half past 2, 2:30
2. 1. 10 minutes to 4, 3:50 2. 10 minutes past 5, 5:10
   3. 25 minutes to 11, 10:35

Page No. 60
2. 1. 10:25 a.m. 2. 12:20 a.m. 3. 3:45 p.m. 4. 6:50 p.m.
   5. 4:10 a.m. 6. 9:30 p.m.
3. 1. minutes 2. hours 3. p.m., a.m.

Page No. 61
5. 1. 8:55 2. 5:00 3. 9:25 4. 5:15

Page No. 62
6. 1. 30min 2. 14 hrs 3. 25min 4. 4hrs 15min
7. 1. 9:15 a.m. 2. 9:30 a.m. 3. 11.00 a.m. 4. 11.30 a.m.
   5. 1:30 p.m. 6. 6 7. 7 p.m.

Page No. 64 Worksheet
1. 10:07 a.m. 2. 199 3. 199 4. 2 hours 52 m 5. 1:35 p.m.
6. 414 7. 350 8. 6h 20m 9. 172, 2h 47m, 120 10. 163, 452

MCQ - VIII Page No. 65
1. 11:15 2. 15
3. 7:45 4. 5:45
5. 12 O’clock 6. 2 times
7. 6 O’clock 8. 12 hours
9. 195 minutes 10. 63 hours
### UNIT 13

**Page No. 69**

1. cylinder  cube  cone  sphere  cuboid  
   2  6  1  0  6  
   1  0  1  1  0  
   2  12  1  0  12  
   0  8  1  0  8  

2. 1. cone  2. sphere  3. cylinder  4. cube

### UNIT 14

**Page No. 73**

1. 1. 5cm  2. 9cm  3. 11cm  4. 8cm  
3. 1. AB BC CA  2. PQ QR RS SP  
4. No

**Page No. 76**

1. 1. ✓  2. ✗  3. ✓  4. ✗  5. ✓  
2. 1. 4, 4  2. 3, 3  3. equal  4. opposites  5. No, No  
3. 8  4. 14

### UNIT 15

**Page No. 78**

1. 4cm  5cm  7cm  16cm  
2. 5cm  5cm  5cm  5cm  20cm  
3. 7cm  7cm  3cm  3cm  20cm

**Page No. 79**

1. 1. 12  2. 6  3. 9  
2. 1. 15 sq cm  2. 20 sq cm  3. 9 sq cm

**Page No. 80 Worksheet**

1. 1. 16cm, 7sq cm  2. 10cm, 6sq cm  3. 4cm, 1sq, cm  
   4. 12cm, 8sq, cm

2. A

### UNIT 16

**Page No. 81**

1. 1. 14  2. 12  3. 16  4. 9

Florence Series - 3C
Page No. 82
3. 1. 10 2. bus 3. plane 4. 3 5. 23
4. 10 4 1 5

Page No. 83
4. 1. 10 2. 8 3. 2 4. 30

Page No. 84
1. 70 30 50 60 90 40
1. 80 2. 30 3. 90 4. Saturday 5. Wednesday 6. 420

Page No. 85
1. 18 2. 14 3. cartoons 4. news 5. movies 6. 16 7. 4 8. cartoons

Page No. 86
5 5 7 16 12 45
1. 17 2. 11 3. 4 5. 45

Achievement RecordPg no. 87
A. 1. kg 2. g 3. kg
4. g 5. g 6. kg

B. 1. 10:45 2. 8:10 3. 5:55 4. 4:20

C. 1. 4, 4 2. 3, 3 3. opposites 4. no, no

D. 1. AB, BC, CA 2. PQ, QR, RS, SP

E. 1. 100cm 2. 723cm 3. 1912cm

F. 1. 12/680ml 2. 42/199ml 3. 91/979ml

G. 40cm H. 5 minutes to 10:30

I. 1. Red 2. 4 3. 5 4. 40
5. 22

J. 9:40 K. 5kg 750g
GENERAL SCIENCE

9. SOURCES OF WATER

1. The main sources of water are rivers, lakes, ponds, seas and underground water.
2. We need to store water because water is basic necessity of life.
3. Water is basic necessity of life because if there is no water, there is no life.
4. Plants with spines like cactus and animals living in desert, e.g. camel require less water.
5. No
6. In plants Cactus and in animals Camel.
7. If plants and animals do not get water, they will die.

Think and Write
* Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be attempted by the students themselves.

10. WATER IN OUR LIVES

1. Water harvesting is necessary because it help to conserve rainwater.
2. When rainwater seeps under the ground through the soil pores and is stored on hard rock that does not allow it to seep deeper, this form of water is called underground water.
3. Water is stored in bottles, buckets, earthen pots, tanks, metallic tubs and drums.
4. Some ways of saving water are as follows:
   (i) Repair the leaking taps.
   (ii) Turn off the tap after use.
   (iii) Use a bucket rather than a shower for bath.
   (iv) Use a bucket, instead of hose pipe for washing a vehicle.
   (v) Switch off the motor before the tank overflows
   (vi) Limit the use of washing machine.
   (vii) Water plants early in the morning or late in the evening.
5. River and ponds get water through rain.
6. The different sources of water are rain water, surface water (river, lakes, ponds and sea) and underground water.

Think and Write
1. We can’t use sea water for drinking and irrigation because sea water is very salty.
2. The four activities we can not do without water are:
   (i) We can not bath
   (ii) We can not cook food
   (iii) We can not wash and clean our clothes.
   (iv) We can not grow plants.
3. I feel happy when it rains.
4. I see rainbow when it rains.
5. Yes, I reuse water used for washing vegetables, rice, dal, etc. for watering plants.
6. Yes/No (optional question).
7. I store water in bottle, bucket and metallic containers and earthen pot.
11. THINGS WE MAKE AND DO


● 1. wheel 2. Kancheepuram
3. white 4. dye 5. yellow

● 1. The main factor on which the types of clothes people wear depend on climate of the place where they live.
2. We can drape an unstitched cloth in the form of dupatta, saree, lungi, turban and shawl.
3. Nowadays men and women wear shirts, T-shirts, jeans, pants and coats, women also wear skirts and middies.

Think and Write

1. When there was no potter’s wheel people use animal skins or hollowed out wooden or stone bowls to store grains.
2. Potters bake the pots to make them water tight, hard and strong.
3. Yes/No (optional question).
4. Yes/No (optional question).
5. Cotton sarees, silk sarees and synthetic sarees.
6. Men wear lungi in most parts of South India.
7. Red, blue, green, orange, pink, black, white, etc.
8. Indigo, violet, saffron, magenta, etc.

Achievement Record Pg no. 110


● 1. restless 2. water vapour
3. water cycle 4. white 5. yellow

● 1. We need to store water because water is basic necessity of life.
2. Plants with spines like cactus and animals living in desert, e.g. camel require less water.

3. Water harvesting is necessary because it help to conserve rainwater.

4. When rainwater seeps under the ground through the soil pores and is stored on hard rock that does not allow it to seep deeper, this form of water is called underground water.

5. The main factor on which the types of clothes people wear depend on climate of the place where they live.

1. We can’t use sea water for drinking and irrigation because sea water is very salty.

2. The four activities we can not do without water are :
   
   (i) We can not bath
   (ii) We can not cook food
   (iii) We can not wash and clean our clothes.
   (iv) We can not grow plants.

3. Yes, I reuse water used for washing vegetables, rice, dal, etc. for watering plants.

4. Potters bake the pots to make them water tight, hard and strong.

5. Indigo, violet, saffron, magenta, etc.
10. MAPPING MY NEIGHBOURHOODS

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T

1. paper
2. symbols
3. North
4. plan
5. map

1. A map helps us to locate a particular place, city, state, or country.
2. Symbol on the map indicates place or a thing.
3. The four directions are East, West, North, and South.
4. When we face the map, our head is towards the North, our feet are towards the South. On stretching hands, our right hand indicates the East and our left hand indicates the West direction.

* Q. 5, 6 and 7 are optional questions (Answers to be given by the students themselves).

11. GOING PLACES

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

1. wheel
2. transport
3. port
4. aeroplane

1. By bus/car or bicycle (optional question)
2. Railways, waterways, airways.
3. (a) By bicycle (b) By train (c) By aeroplane (d) By bus
4. We observe car, bus, bicycle, autorickshaw, train, aeroplane, and helicopter.
5. (1) Bicycle (2) Car (3) Bus (4) Train (5) Aeroplane
Think and Write

1. Bicycle, car, bus, train
2. Yes

* Answers to questions 3, 4, 5 and 6 are to be given by the students themselves.

12. COMMUNICATION

- 1. communication 2. sign 3. despatches
- 4. communication 5. sent

1. Communication is sending and receiving messages. Two means of communication are letter and telephone.

2. Sign language is a communication through actions. It is based on ideas rather than words.

3. The classical dancers use specific hand gestures, body movement and posture called mudras and bhav to express particular ideas.

4. We write message and drop letters in letter box. Postman collect and take them to post office for sorting, from there they are sent to different places. The letters are again sorted out areawise and delivered to the addresses by postman.

5. Mobile phone is useful as we can carry it along with us and can contact anyone anytime. It is the best way of instant communication.

Think and Write

* Q. 1 to 3 are to be done by students.

4. In the past, people communicate through, using drums or flashing lights or even with smoke. Pigeons and horse riders were used to carry messages.
Achievement Record Pg no. 128

- 1. T  2. T  3. T  4. F

- 1. North  2. port  
  3. aeroplane  4. sent

- 1. A map help us to locate a particular place, city, state or country.
  
2. Communication is sending and receiving messages. Two means of communication are letter and telephone.

3. The classical dancers use specific hand gestures, body movement and posture called mudras and bhav to express particular ideas.

4. Mobile phone is useful as we can carry it along with us and can contact anyone anytime. It is the best way of instant communication.

- (a) By bicycle  (b) By train  
  (c) By aeroplane  (d) By bus

- (1) Bicycle  (2) Car  (3) Bus  
  (4) Train  (5) Aeroplane