

# **SARALA BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**Class : II      Class Work Pdf 10**

## **Instructions:**

**Do the following work in good handwriting with sharpened pencil.**

**English 1 : Work to be done in Grammar Land Book**

**English II: Work to be done in English II copy**

**Hindi 1: Work to be done in Hindi 1 copy and bookwork to be done in Vyakran Book**

**Hindi II: Work to be done in Hindi II copy and book work to be done in Rangoli book.**

**EVS: Work to be done in EVS Copy and bookwork to be done in Crystal Curated Reader Book ( Semester 2 ).**

**Maths: Work to be done in Maths Copy and bookwork to be done in Crystal Curated Reader Book ( Semester 2 )**

**LS: Work to be done in LS Copy**

**GK : Work to be done in Crystal Curated Reader Book ( Semester 2 ) and Quiz Questions to be written in New GK Copy.**

**Computer: Work to be done in new Computer Copy.**

**Art : Work to be done in Drawing Copy**

Look at these pictures and complete these sentences with **this** and **that**.

1. This is my school bag.



2. That is a building.



3. This is a car.



4. That is a white swan.



5. That is a snake.



6. That is a mango tree.



When we point to more than one thing, we use *these* and *those*.

*These* are for things near us.

*Those* are for things far away from us.

We use *this* and *that* for singular nouns.

We use *these* and *those* for plural nouns.

	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

This is a kite.



These are kites.



That is a kite.



Those are kites.



③ Complete these sentences with *This* or *These*.

1. *These* are flowers.



2. *This* is my book.



3. *These* are fruits.



4. *These* are our new bicycles.



5. *These* are his bags.



6. *This* is a large room.

④ Complete these sentences with *That* or *Those*.

1. *That* is a train.



2. *Those* are my dolls.

3. *Those* are your books.



4. *That* is a small shop.



Scanned with CamScanner

Grammar Level 1



Scanned with CamScanner



5. That is Jaya's house.



6. Those are mountains.



7. These are horses.



8. That is your school.



① Look at these pictures. Tick (✓) the correct answers and complete these sentences.

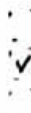
1. That is my uncle's car.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. Those



2. Are these your shoes?

- a. that
- b. these
- c. this



3. Please use your own pencil. This is mine.

- a. That
- b. These
- c. This



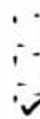
4. Is that your pencil box?

- a. this
- b. that
- c. these



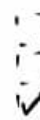
5. Those are her crayons.

- a. That
- b. Those
- c. These



6. These rats have made holes in the sofa.

- a. This
- b. That
- c. These



## Demonstrative Adjectives

*This, that, these and those* are also used as demonstrative adjectives.

Demonstrative adjectives are placed before a noun or a noun group.

- This box is heavy.
- These boxes are empty.
- That girl is my sister.
- Those girls are my friends.

Complete these sentences with demonstrative adjectives.



1. This skirt is pretty.



That skirt is not.



2. Those boys are very noisy.



These boys are quiet.



3. Are those apples sweet?



These apples in the basket are not sweet.



4. Is this pen yours?



That one is Priya's.

Scanned with CamScanner

Grammar Land 2



Grammar Land 2



5. This cow gives milk.



That cow is in the field.



6. These flowers are red.



Those flowers are yellow.

6 Underline the demonstrative adjectives in this passage.

Ratan and Arvind are on their way to school. Suddenly, Ratan has an idea. He says, "Let us go and look at that empty house near the jungle." Arvind says, "Does this street go there?" Ratan says, "No, we have to take that road. Come with me."



Soon, they see a strange-looking house. Arvind asks, "Is it that house?" Ratan nods. "Look at those twisted creepers all around the house," says Arvind. Ratan says, "Look, that gate is open. Let us go inside." Suddenly, they hear strange sounds coming from inside the house. They run back to the gate in fright. Arvind says, "Look at that"

Complete these sentences with am/is/are and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

talk paint drink watch play listen

- I am drinking milk.
- We are watching TV in the living room.
- She is listening to music.
- They are talking on the phone.
- Raj is playing in the park.
- The boy is painting beautiful pictures.

Look at this picture. Now, write what you see, in the present continuous tense. Use the words in the box.



driving  
selling  
holding  
sitting  
pushing  
flying

- A man is pushing a pram.
- A plane is flying in the sky.
- A girl is holding a toy.
- A shopkeeper is selling fruits.
- A man is driving a car.
- An old man is sitting on a bench.

## Negative sentences

To make a negative sentence in the present continuous tense, add **not** before the action verb + **-ing**—

- Rani is not singing a song.
- She is not eating lunch.
- I am not driving a car.
- They are not playing in the park.

Look at these pictures. Rewrite these sentences using not.

- Hira is riding a bicycle to school.  
Hira is not riding a bicycle to school.



- We are baking cakes.  
We are not baking cakes.



- She is sitting on a bench in the park.  
She is not sitting on a bench in the park.



- The baby is sleeping.  
The baby is not sleeping.





5. I am throwing the ball very high.

*I am not throwing the ball very high.*



6. Jenny is dancing joyfully.

*Jenny is not dancing joyfully.*



**B** Look at these pictures. Complete these sentences with am/is/are and verbs in the present continuous tense. Some sentences may be negative.

1. The monkey is sitting on the tree.



2. Renu is not drinking milk.



3. Deepa is brushing her teeth.



4. Gautam is holding his suitcase.



5. Aunt Nina is not combing her hair.



6. Mr Thomas is swimming in the lake.



**B** Read this passage. Underline the words in the present continuous tense.

We have come for a picnic to Green Gardens. It is a beautiful day. Mother is playing frisbee with my brother, Nicky. Grandfather is leaning against a tree. He is reading the newspaper. Father is flying a kite. My sister, Joanna, is helping Father fly the kite high in the sky. Grandmother is eating a cheese sandwich. She is giving a few crumbs to the fish in the pond. I am sitting on a low branch of a guava tree. I am eating an apple.



#### DIY Exercise

Work in pairs. Think of five different actions and act them out. Your partner must guess the action using the present continuous tense.

For example—

You are climbing a tree.

You are writing.

You are not drawing.



## Class - Work

L-2 Full Moon

## I Hard Words -

1. bright

9. laughter

2. watch

10. twinkling

3. golden

4. round

5. light

6. high

7. really

8. riddles

English II



## II Word Meaning -

1. glimmer = shine with a twinkling light
2. stout = fat and round
3. bright = having a lot of light
4. twinkling = to shine with a light that seems to go and off
5. laughter = the action or sound of laughing

III Write the rhyming words for

Scanned with CamScanner



Date

the given words =

1. bright = light, fight
2. bars = stars, cars
3. stout = about, shout
4. round = sound, found

## IV Answer the following =

Q1. Who says "there's a full moon in the sky"?

Ans. The mother says "there's a full moon in the sky".

Q2. What does the speaker watch



Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



lying on the bed?

Ans The speaker watches the golden light of the moon.

Q3 What could the moon be eating?

Why does the speaker think so?

Ans3 The moon might be eating lots of candy floss as it has grown so round and stout.

Q4 From where could the moon

be borrowing light?

Scanned with CamScanner

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



Ans4 The moon might be borrowing light from the twinkling stars.



Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## Class Work

### L-3 The Magic Porridge Pot

#### I Hard Words -

1. forest
2. hungry
3. replied
4. thanked
5. believe
6. shocked
7. daughter
8. magic
9. remember
10. villagers

Scanned with CamScanner

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

#### II Word meaning -

1. porridge - is thick soft food made of oats and boiled in milk or water
2. spill - flow out
3. complained - said that something was wrong
4. shared - enjoyed jointly with another or others
5. shocked - surprised





Date / /

### III. Make Sentences -

1. little - Rina is a little girl.
2. porridge - I like to have porridge in the breakfast.
3. hungry - My brother is hungry.
4. magic - Yesterday, I saw a magic show.

Date / /



### IV. Who said to whom -

1. "Little girl, why are you looking sad?"

Ans. The old woman asked the little girl.

2. "We will no longer be hungry."

Ans. The little girl said to her mother.

3. "Wait! Do not cook anymore"

Ans. Mother said to the magic pot.

### V. Answer the following -

- Q1. Who did the little girl meet in

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



the forest?

Ans 1. The little girl met an old woman in the forest.

Q2. Why was the little girl looking sad?

Ans 2. The little girl was looking sad because she and her mother were hungry.

Q3. What was the mother shocked to see?

Ans 3. The mother was shocked to see

Scanned with CamScanner

10

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



that the magic pot cooked porridge for them.

Q4. What happened when the little girl went to visit her friend?

Ans 4. When the little girl went to visit her friend, her mother forgot the magic words to stop the pot from cooking and the whole village was full of porridge.

Scanned with CamScanner

11

Page No.



She heard her mother shout, "The pot is cooking and it will not stop." When the little girl reached her house, she quickly called out, "Stop, little pot, stop." The magic pot stopped cooking porridge. The villagers had a busy time cleaning up their houses. But no one complained because the little girl shared the pot with everyone. No one went hungry in the village again.

### New Words

- porridge: a thick soft food made of oats and boiled in milk or water
- spill: flow out
- complained: said that something was wrong

### UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

A. Say whether each of these statements is true (T) or false (F).

1. The mother gave the little girl a magic pot. ☐
2. The little girl went to the forest to find some fruits. ☐
3. The mother believed her daughter when she showed her a magic pot. ☐
4. The mother forgot the magic words—"Cook, little pot, cook." ☐
5. The little girl shared the pot with the villagers. ☐

B. Answer these questions.

1. Who did the little girl meet in the forest?
2. Why was the little girl looking sad?
3. What was the mother shocked to see?
4. What happened when the little girl went to visit her friend?

Fill in the blanks with a word that has a similar meaning to the word in brackets. Choose from the box.

cheerful untidy tiny large warm

1. The room looks untidy. (dirty)
2. Rita looks cheerful. (happy)
3. That puppy is so tiny. (small)
4. Kerala has a warm climate. (hot)
5. The house at the end of the lane has large windows. (big)

### UNDERSTANDING RULES

Read the following lines.

Our class teacher is planning a trip to the zoo. We are also thinking of having a picnic. I am very excited about it.



The words is, are, am are being verbs.

Being verbs tell us the state in which something is. The words is, are, am tell us about the state of things now.

Now read the opening lines of the story again.

Once, there **was** a little girl. She lived with her mother. They were very poor.

The words **was** and **were** are also being verbs. They tell us about the state of things in the past.



कक्षा - कार्य

पाठ - 14, दिन और महीने

I) क्रमानुसार महीनों के नाम लिखें।

1. जनवरी

5. मई

2. फरवरी

6. जून

3. मार्च

7. जुलाई

4. अप्रैल

8. अगस्त

9. सितंबर

10. अक्टूबर

11. नवंबर

12. दिसंबर

II) खाली स्थानों को भरें।

(मई, दिसंबर, जनवरी, अगस्त)

1. दिसंबर महीने में अत्याधिक

ठंड पड़ती है ।

२. मई महीने में अत्यधिक गर्मी  
पड़ती है ।

३. स्वतंत्रता दिवस १५ अगस्त एवं

गणतंत्र दिवस २६ जनवरी को मनाया

जाता है ।





## आइए, अब लिखें

### • खाली स्थान भरिए-

- (क) मंगलवार से पहले **सोमवार** आता है।
- (ख) रविवार को **इतवार** भी कहते हैं।
- (ग) **रविवार** को हमारी छुट्टी होती है।
- (घ) हमारी गरमियों की छुट्टियाँ **मई** तथा जून महीने में होती हैं।
- (ङ) स्वतंत्रता दिवस **अगस्त** महीने में मनाया जाता है।



## ज़रा सोचिए तो

- अपने जन्म के दिन और महीने के अनुसार अपनी आयु बताइए।
- मान लीजिए, आपकी आयु 6 या 7 साल है। आज से 24 महीने बाद आपकी आयु कितनी होगी?



## करके देखिए

- मान लीजिए, आपके बड़े भाई का जन्मदिन 11 अगस्त को है। बताइए, उस दिन सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन होगा?
- आप जो-जो त्योहार मनाते हैं, कैलेंडर में देखकर उनकी तारीख, दिन एवं महीना पता लगाइए।



## जीवन-मूल्य

- बीते हुए दिन, महीने और साल वापस नहीं आते। इससे संदेश मिलता है कि बीता समय वापस नहीं आता, इसलिए हमें समय का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए।



## कक्षा - कार्य

पाठ - 10, क्रिया

1) उत्तर दें :-

प्र.1) क्रिया किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण के

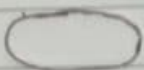
साथ लिखें ।

उ. जिस शब्द से किसी काम के होने या

करने का पता चले उसे क्रिया कहते

हैं। जैसे - मोहन खेल रहा है।

मैं खाना बना रही हूँ आदि।

II) क्रिया शब्दों पर  लगाइए :-

क) समीरा मैदान में खेलती है।

ख) शालू मिठाई खा रही है।

ग) हम कल घूमने जाएंगे।

घ) बच्चा दूध पीने लगा।



डॉ. टीरा ने चित्र बनाया।



आइए, अब लिखें

1. चित्रों को देखकर उनके नीचे उनकी क्रिया लिखिए-



दौड़ना



तैरना



सोना



गाना

2. आप एक दिन में क्या-क्या काम करते हैं? लिखिए-

(क) मैं सुबह जल्दी "उठता" हूँ।

(ख) मैं उठने के बाद व्यायाम "करता" हूँ।

(ग) उसके बाद "नहाता" हूँ।

(घ) फिर एक गिलास दूध "पीता" हूँ।

(ङ) फिर मैं पाठशाला "जाता" हूँ।



3. क्रिया शब्दों पर ○ लगाइए—

(क) समीरा मैदान में खेलती है।

(ख) शालू मिठाई खा रही है।

(ग) हम कल घूमने जाएँगे।

(घ) बच्चा दूध पीने लगा।

(ङ) टोरा ने चित्र बनाया।



### ज़रा सोचिए तो

- जिनके हाथ नहीं होते, वे अपने काम कैसे करते हैं?
- ऐसे कौन-से काम हैं, जो हमें नहीं करने चाहिए?

### करके देखिए

- रसोईघर में अपनी माँ की मदद से नींबू-पानी तैयार कीजिए और बताइए कि इसके लिए आपको क्या-क्या करना पड़ा?



### जीवन-मूल्य

- घर के काम-काज में अपने माता-पिता की मदद करें।
- अपनी चीज़ें सही जगह पर रखें।



# Hindi II

classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

कक्षा - कार्य

पाठ - 10, चालाक चुंजे

I) कठिन शब्द

1. दिल्ली

5. मुर्गी

2. होशियारी

3. मौसी

4. खटखटना

II) इनके अर्थ लिखें :-

1. होशियार - चालाक

2. मुँह में पानी आना - ललचाना

3. उपाय - तरीक़ा

4. दम दबाकर - बहुत तेज़ी से

III) वाक्य बनाएँ :-

1. चूजे - चूजे चालाक थे।

ख) दरवाजा - बिल्ली ने दरवाजा

खोलने के लिए कहा।

ग) चालाक - बिल्ली बहुत चालाक थी।

घ) उत्तर दें : कितना प्यार

प्र. 1. मुर्गी और उसके बच्चे किस प्रकार

रहते थे ? - प्रोफेसर

उ. मुर्गी और उसके बच्चे आपस



मैं मिल-जुलकर प्यार से रहते हैं।

प्र.2 बिल्ली कैसी थी ?

उ. बिल्ली मोटी और भूरे रंग की थी।

प्र.3 चुन्नी ने बिल्ली को भगा दिया, इससे

उनकी किस विशेषता का पता

चलता है ?

उ. चुन्नी ने बिल्ली को भगा दिया,

इससे उनकी हीशियारी और

समझदारी का पता चलता है ।

। यह कि उन्हें कुछ ग्रीक डिग्री मिलती है

मित्र, उनकी गण्ड में मिलती है कि किंग्स २५

ताप में तापद्विती प्रकी मिलते

॥ ३॥ किंग्स

। उनकी गण्ड में मिलती है कि किंग्स २५



आइए अभ्यास करें

मौखिक

भाषा कौशल—प्रत्यास्मरण, मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति

सोचिए और बताइए—

- (क) मुर्गी का क्या नाम था?
- (ख) मुर्गी के कितने चूज़े थे?
- (ग) बिल्ली कहाँ से आई थी?
- (घ) मिठाई का नाम सुनते ही बच्चों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?



लिखित

भाषा कौशल—सही उत्तर का चुनाव, सही-गलत की पहचान

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाइए—

(क) रानी के घर से बाहर जाते ही कौन आ गई?

- (i) चुहिया ☐ (ii) बिल्ली ☒ (iii) बुढ़िया ☐

(ख) बिल्ली बच्चों के लिए क्या लाई थी?

- (i) खिलौने और मिठाई ☒ (ii) कपड़े और खिलौने ☐

- (iii) मिठाई और फल ☐

(ग) बच्चों ने बिल्ली को क्या कहकर पुकारा?

- (i) दादी ☐ (ii) मौसी ☒ (iii) चाची ☐

(घ) कुत्ते का नाम सुनते ही बिल्ली कहाँ भाग गई?

- (i) बरेली ☐ (ii) हवेली ☐ (iii) दिल्ली ☒



## 2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(क) मुर्गी और उसके बच्चे किस प्रकार रहते थे?

(ख) बिल्ली कैसी थी?

(ग) चूजों ने बिल्ली को भगा दिया। इससे उनकी किस विशेषता का पता चलता है?

## 3. सही (✓) या गलत (✗) का निशान लगाइए-

(क) रानी मुर्गी के तीन चूजे थे।

✗

(ख) चूजे आपस में प्यार से रहते थे।

✓

(ग) बिल्ली ने चूजों से कहा कि वह आगरा से आई है।

✗

(घ) चूजे होशियार और चालाक नहीं थे।

✗

(ङ) चूजों ने बिल्ली से दो कुत्ते लाने के लिए कहा।

✓

## माल्यवरक प्रश्न

- यदि आपको कोई चॉकलेट या खिलौने का लालच देकर अपने साथ चलने के लिए कहे, तो आप क्या करेंगे और क्यों?



भाषा-ज्ञान

भाषा कौशल-समझ और प्रयोग, संज्ञा पहचानकर शब्दों का वर्गीकरण

## 1. पढ़िए, समझिए और लिखिए-

(क)	प + य	प्य	प्यार	-	प्यासा	प्याला
(ख)	क् + य	क्य	क्या	-	क्यारी	क्यों
(ग)	ल् + ल	ल्ल	बिल्ली	-	दिल्ली	गिल्ली
(घ)	त् + त	त्त	कुत्ता	-	पत्ता	छत्ता
(ङ)	च् + च	च्च	बच्चा	-	सच्चा	कच्चा

2. नाम को ही संज्ञा कहते हैं।

दिए गए शब्दों में से अलग-अलग प्रकार के नाम छांटकर सही बॉक्स में भरिए-

दिल्ली	रानी	मुर्गी	दाना
खिलौने	कुत्ते	मिठाई	विद्यालय

स्थान का नाम	प्राणी का नाम	वस्तु का नाम
दिल्ली विद्यालय	कुत्ते मुर्गी	खिलौना दाना



### रचनात्मक गतिविधियाँ

भाषा कौशल-नए शब्दों का निर्माण, चिंतन, अभिव्यक्ति

• प्रत्येक शब्द के अंतिम अक्षर से नया शब्द बनाइए-





## 2-3 Clothes We Wear

(A) Hard words -

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. spinning | 6. waterproof |
| 2. scarves  | 7. underneath |
| 3. weave    | 8. sweat      |
| 4. insect   | 9. thread     |
| 5. thermal  | 10. rubber    |

(B) New Terms -

- underneath - below
- waterproof - something that does not let water in

weave - process by which clothes are made

(C) Match them -

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. saris    | winter (5)  |
| 2. frock    | monsoon (4) |
| 3. thermals | silk (1)    |
| 4. gumboots | wool (3)    |
| 5. sweater  | cotton (2)  |

(D) Answer them -

Q Why do we wear clothes?

Ans We wear clothes because they protect



us from heat, cold, rain, dust, wind and insect bites.

Q2 Why do we wear cotton clothes in summers?

Ans We wear cotton clothes in summers because they absorb sweat, keep us cool and make us feel comfortable.

Q3 What type of clothes are worn in monsoon?

Ans We wear raincoats and gumboots in monsoon.

Q4 From where do we get silk?

Ans We get silk from silkworms.

Q5 What will happen if we have no warm clothes?

Ans If we have no warm clothes in winter, we will feel cold and may fall sick.

(E) Draw, label and colour one winter cloth.

x



## class work

classmate

Date

Page

### L-4 Pollution

#### A) Hard words-

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. pollution   | 6. emitted   |
| 2. recycled    | 7. pleasant  |
| 3. volume      | 8. factories |
| 4. disposing   | 9. utensils  |
| 5. fertilisers | 10. typhoid  |

#### B) New Terms -

1. substances - material
2. traffic - vehicles moving on the road
3. emitted - released

4. disposing - throwing waste things

c) Unscramble the words -

1. OINES - noise

2. USTO - dust

3. ARGLE - large

4. ASG - gas

5. ANLO - land

6. ATERW - water

d) Answer them -

Q1 What is pollution?

Ans When harmful substances such as

dust and poisonous gases are added to the environment in large quantities is called pollution.

Q2 Name the four types of pollution?

Ans The four types of pollution are -

a) Air pollution b) Water pollution

c) Land pollution d) Noise pollution

Q3 Is it harmful to breathe dirty air?

Ans Yes, it is harmful to breathe dirty air.

Q4 What is land pollution?

Ans When land is made dirty by



classmate  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

throwing garbage and factory waste it is called land pollution.

Q5. What are the harmful effects of noise pollution?

Ans. The harmful effects of noise pollution are -

- a) It can cause hearing problem.
- b) It disturbs the sick, elder people and animals too.

Q6. Write four ways in which we protect our environment.

classmate  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. The four ways in which we can protect our environment are -

- a) Plant more trees.
  - b) Donot use plastic bags and bottles.
  - c) Donot throw litter on the road.
  - d) Donot honk while driving.
-



## Checkpoint

Say true (T) or false (F).

1. We wear shorts and T-shirts in winter.
2. Woollen clothes are worn in summer.
3. We get silk from silkworm.
4. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain, dust, wind and insect bites.

F

F

T

T

## New Words

- **thermal wear:** special clothing that keeps us warm during extreme winters
- **underneath:** below
- **waterproof:** something that does not let water in
- **spinning:** making threads from raw material like cotton
- **weave:** process by which clothes are made

## Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. We wear woollen clothes in winter.
2. Cotton clothes are worn in summer season.
3. Cotton clothes absorb sweat.
4. Woollen clothes are made from the hair of sheep.



## PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT



- Plant more trees.
  - Do not use plastic bags or polybags.
  - Use jute bags and recycled products.
- When driving, do not honk.
- Do not throw litter on the road or in any water body.
- Do not listen to loud music. Keep the volume of the television low.

### Checkpoint

Choose the correct options.

1. There are mainly ~~four~~/three types of pollution.
2. Burning of leaves causes ~~water~~/air pollution.
3. ~~Traffic~~/Disposing is the main cause of noise pollution.

### New Words

- substances: material
- traffic: vehicles moving on the road
- emitted: released
- disposing: throwing away useless or waste things
- fertilisers: material added to the land to grow more crops

## Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. When harmful substances are added to our environment, they cause pollution.
2. Bad smell from garbage and factories also causes air pollution.
3. Polluted water makes us sick.
4. Honking causes noise pollution.
5. Using too much fertilisers makes the soil unfit for growing crops.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Is it harmful to breathe in dirty air?
2. What will happen if we drink dirty water?
  - a) We will fall sick. ☒
  - b) We will stay fit. ☐
3. What is land pollution?
4. What are the effects of noise pollution?
5. Write four ways in which we can protect our environment.

### Think and Answer

1. If you live near an airport, will you suffer from noise pollution?
2. Jute bags protect our environment. How?



## 2-1 Division

I Fill in the blanks :-

1) Division means equal sharing or equal grouping.

2) The number to be divided is called the dividend.

3) The number by which we divide is called the divisor.

4. The answer we get after division is called the quotient.

II

Introduction

$$86 \div 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \Rightarrow \text{Quotient} \\ \text{Divisor} \leftarrow 4 \overline{) 86} \Rightarrow \text{Dividend} \\ \underline{- 8} \downarrow \\ 06 \\ \underline{- 4} \\ 02 \Rightarrow \text{Remainder} \end{array}$$

Maths

### III Divide by using multiplication

tables:-

$$1) 72 \div 8 = \underline{9}$$

$$2) 36 \div 9 = \underline{4}$$

$$3) 28 \div 4 = \underline{7}$$

$$4) 49 \div 7 = \underline{7}$$

$$5) 30 \div 10 = \underline{3}$$

### IV Long Division (Without Remainder)

Q Divide by using long division

method and write Q and R.

$$1) 48 \div 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{- 4} \phantom{0} \\ 08 \\ \underline{- 8} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 12 \\ R = 00$$



$$2) 96 \div 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 6 \overline{) 96} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 36 \\ - 36 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 16$$

$$R = 00$$

$$3) 90 \div 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 5 \overline{) 90} \\ - 5 \downarrow \\ \hline 40 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 18$$

$$R = 00$$

$$4) 84 \div 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 7 \overline{) 84} \\ - 7 \downarrow \\ \hline 14 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

V Long Division (With Remainder)

Q Divide by using long division method and write Q and R.

$$1) 47 \div 5$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 09 \\ 5 \overline{) 47} \\ - 0 \downarrow \\ \hline 47 \\ - 45 \\ \hline 02 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 09 \\ R = 02$$

$$2) 82 \div 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 3 \overline{) 82} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 22 \\ - 21 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 27 \\ R = 01$$

$$3) 99 \div 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7 \overline{) 99} \\ - 7 \downarrow \\ \hline 29 \\ - 28 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 14 \\ R = 01$$

$$4) 77 \div 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \overline{) 77} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 17 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 12 \\ R = 05$$



## L-2 Time And Calendar

I Fill in the blanks :-

1) 1 hour = 60 minutes.

2) 1 day has 24 hours.

3) In a week there are 7 days.

4) A week begins with Monday.

5) The present day is called today.

6) The day before today is called yesterday.

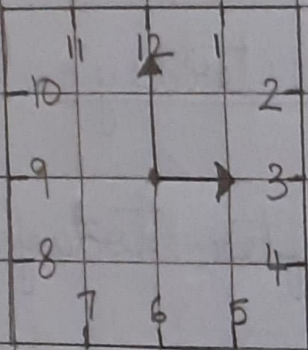
7) The day after today is called tomorrow.

8) A year has 12 months.

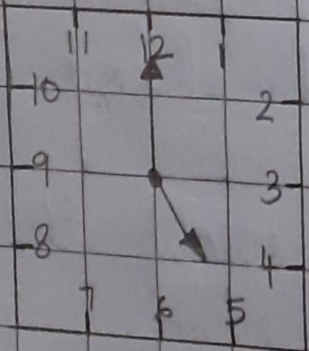
II Draw the hands of the clock to show the time :-



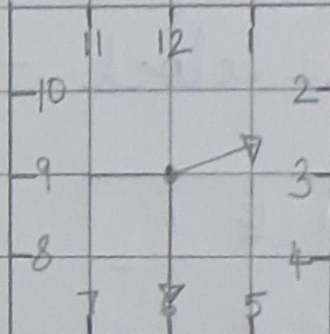
a) 3 o'clock



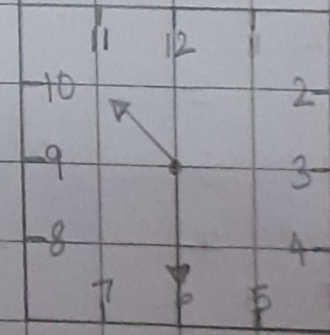
b) 5 o'clock



c) 2:30



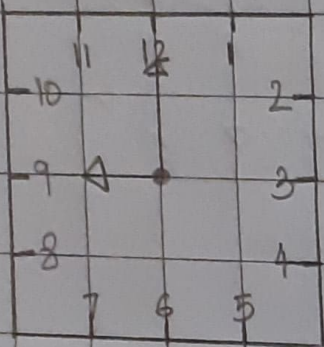
d) 10:30





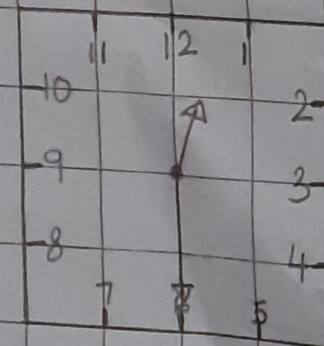
III Write down the time shown in the clock :-

1)

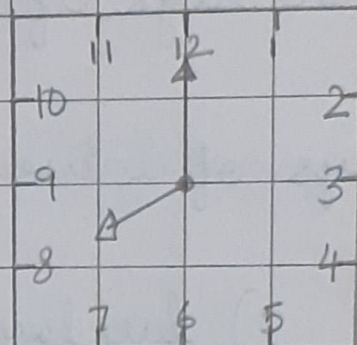


9 o'clock

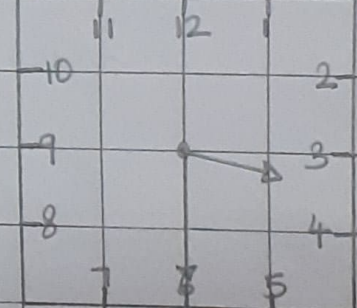
2)



12:30



8 o'clock



3:30



IV Name the seven days of a week

Ans The seven days of a week are:

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1) Monday    | 7) Sunday |
| 2) Tuesday   |           |
| 3) Wednesday |           |
| 4) Thursday  |           |
| 5) Friday    |           |
| 6) Saturday  |           |

V Name the twelve months of a year

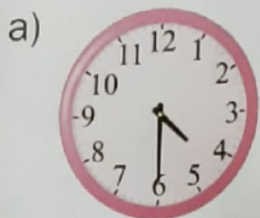
Ans The twelve months of a year are:

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. January  | 7. July      |
| 2. February | 8. August    |
| 3. March    | 9. September |
| 4. April    | 10. October  |
| 5. May      | 11. November |
| 6. June     | 12. December |

Bookwork  $\Rightarrow$  Ex 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6.

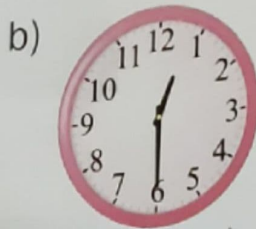
## Exercise 2.2

1. Read the clock and write the time in both the ways.

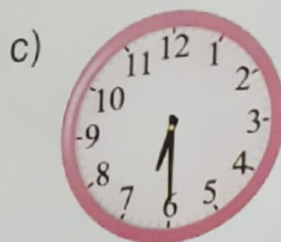


Half past 4

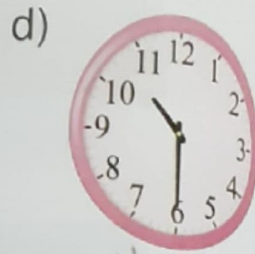
4:30



Half Past 12  
12:30



Half Past 6  
6:30



Half Past 10  
10:30

## Exercise 2.5

1. Fill in the blanks.

- The day between Wednesday and Friday:
- The number of day(s) starting with letter 'S':
- The day after Monday:
- The day with maximum letters:
- The number of days between Monday and Friday:
- The day before Sunday:

Thursday  
2  
Tuesday  
Wednesday  
3  
Saturday

2. Complete the table.

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Friday	Saturday	Sunday



## Exercise 2.6

Fill in the blanks.

1. The ninth month of the year:
2. The month between April and June:
3. The number of months that end with the letter 'r':
4. The month after August:

September  
May  
4  
September

5. The number of months with 31 days:
6. The month after January:
7. The number of months that start with the letter 'J':

7  
February  
3

1. Fill in the blank.

If today is Sunday, day after tomorrow will be Tuesday.

2. Name two consecutive months having 31 days.

July and August

3. Tick (✓) the month that falls just after the shortest month.

January ☐

February ☐

March ☒



### Values and Life Skills

When do we celebrate Teachers' Day in India? Teachers impart knowledge so that young children like you can face the challenges of life. You must respect and obey your teachers. Teachers will help you to become a good citizen of the country.



### Think and Answer

1. Rahul's birthday falls on the day after Christmas. On which day is his birthday this year?

2. Fill in the blank.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays in the month of May this year.

3. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

9 o'clock is 1 hour earlier/later than 8 o'clock.



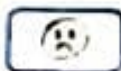
## Warm up



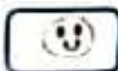
Name the three colours of the traffic light.

Look at the pictures and make a smiley face 😊 for good practices and sad face ☹️ for wrong practices on the road.

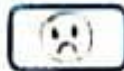
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



## Let's Explore!

Draw five road safety symbols in your notebook.



## Warm up



How do you greet your guests at home?

Match the greetings to their countries.

## Greetings

1. Namaste
2. Aloha
3. Bonjour
4. Buenos dias
5. Konnichiwa
6. Ni hao
7. Guten Morgen
8. Buongiorno
9. Tchou
10. Tack

## Countries

- 3 a) France
- 5 b) Japan
- 2 c) Hawaii
- 6 d) China
- 1 e) India
- 4 f) Spain
- 10 g) Sweden
- 9 h) Portugal
- 7 i) Germany
- 8 j) Italy

## Let's Explore!

Find some more common greeting words in other countries and make a list.



## 6

## How Clouds Are Formed



## Warm up



A cloud is a group of tiny water droplets. They bring rain.

Fill in the boxes using the given hints.

## Hints

cloud rise heat vapour water cool

- The rays of the Sun heat the water droplets in the air.
- The water droplets turn into water vapour.
- The water vapour begins to rise.
- As air rises it begins to cool.
- The water vapour cools and turns into tiny droplets of water.
- The droplets crowd together to form a cloud.

## Now I know

Fog is a cloud which is found close to the surface of the Earth.

## 7

## Light



## Warm up



Can you study without light?

Write 'N' for natural sources of light and 'H' for human-made sources.

1.



N

2.



H

3.



N

4.



H

5.



H

6.



H

## Now I know

A shadow is a dark shape that is produced when any object through which light cannot pass is placed between a source of light and a surface.

## Let's Explore!

Prepare a chart using pictures of other natural and human-made sources of light.

## Quiz Questions

1. Who was the first woman Chief Minister in India?

Ans → Sucheta Kripalani

2. Who was the inventor of video games?

Ans → Inventor Ralph Baer

3. Which planet in our solar system takes less than 10 hours to complete its rotation?

Ans → Jupiter

4. Which is the highest mountain peak in



the world ?

Mount Everest

Which animal is the fastest runner

in the world ?

Cheetah

## Lesson-9, Criticism And Praise

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Criticism is not always bad.
2. Constructive criticism can actually help us become better individual.
3. Only praise come from those who only want to please you.
4. Take criticism as a feedback for self improvement.
5. Healthy self criticism can be a good tool to evaluate one's work and improve it.

(1)

B. True or False

1. You should always praise something that you really like. True
2. Criticism doesn't necessarily mean finding faults with something. True
3. If your friend shows you something and you feel there is a scope for improvement, you should fight with your friend. False
4. If someone criticises something that you like you should start crying bitterly. False
5. A true friend always shows the right way.

(2)



to his or her friend. so that they can improve and become better than they are. True

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is interpersonal skill?

Ans → Interpersonal skill is the ability to interact with people through effective listening and communication.

2. What is interpersonal relationship?

Ans → An interpersonal relationship is a strong deep or close association between two

or more people.

3. What is Criticism and Praise?

Ans → Criticism is the practice of judging the merits and faults of something.

Praise is the expression of approval or admiration for someone or something.

4. What is constructive criticism?

Ans → Constructive criticism is the process of offering valid well reasoned opinions about the work of others.

5. What is the moral of the story?

Ans → The moral of the story is Criticism is not always bad.

⑤



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

## LS-10. Our Mother Land

A. Fill in the blanks.

i. The country we are born in is our motherland.

ii We must praise our country for every thing that is good in it.

iii Our motherland is not only our identity but also our pride.

iv We should not do anything that brings shame to our country.

v We all should work together in our own



way to make our country happy  
and peaceful to live in.

B. True or False

i Every citizen of a nation should  
always love his or her motherland.  
(True)

ii You should be proud of your country.  
(True)

iii You should not criticise your country  
even if you see a need for  
improvement. (False)

iv India is an independent country. (True)

v India's national animal is lion. (False)

C. Answer the following questions.

Q.1. What is Patriotism?

Ans → Patriotism is the feeling of love, devotion  
and sense of attachment towards  
one's country.

Q.2. How can you show your true love  
towards your country?

Ans → As true patriotic citizen we must  
love our country. And to show true



love.

One should learn to praise his country for everything that is good in it but he should also criticise it for everything that requires improvement.

Q3. What is the moral of the story?

Ans → The moral of the story is - Victories and defeats are part of life. We should learn from every defeat to get better.

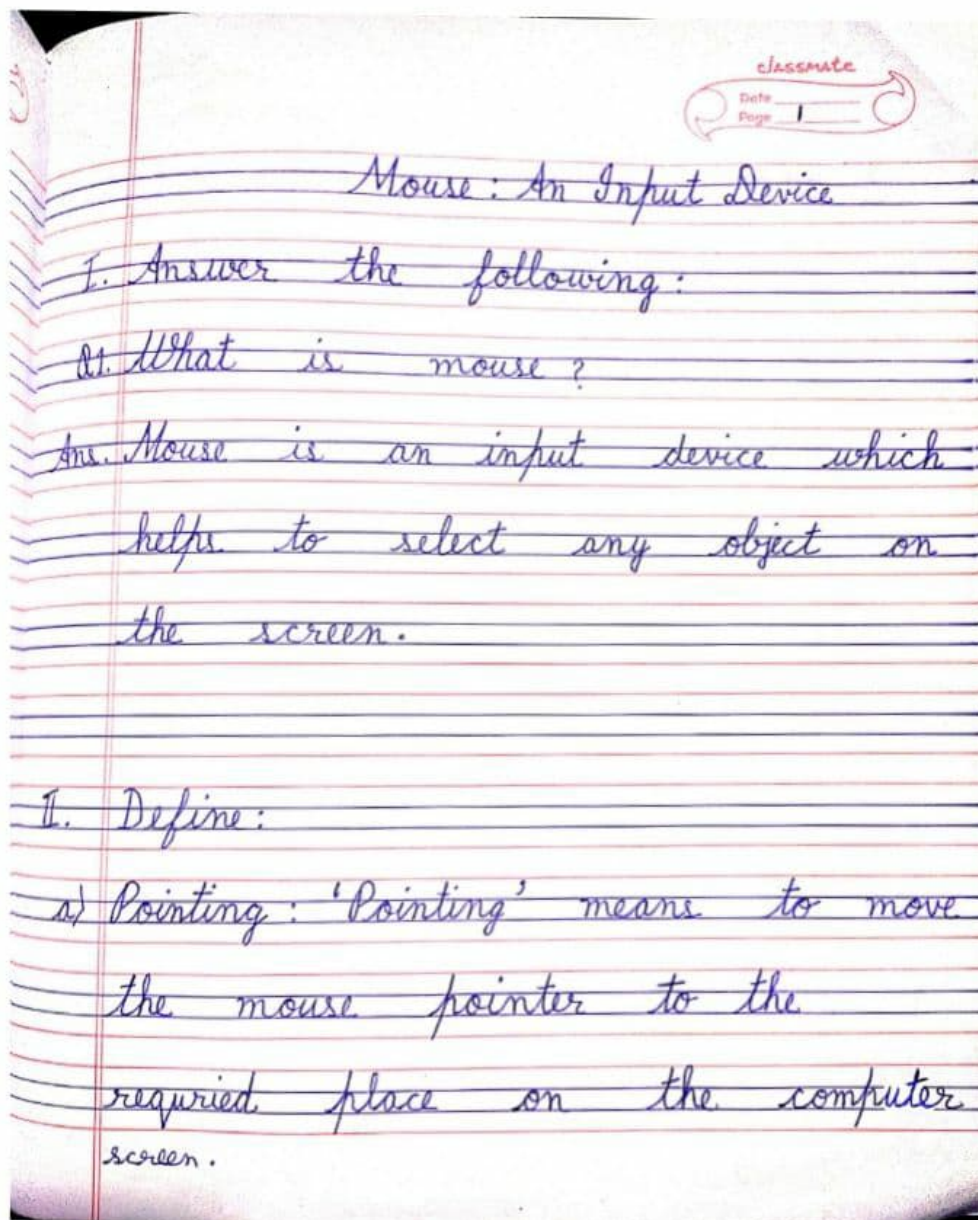
# Computer

## Mouse: An Input Device

### Chapter - 5

#### Copy Work

Do it in your new computer copy





b. Click: 'Click' means to press the left button of the mouse once and to release it quickly.

c. Drag: 'Drag' means to select or to move an icon, file or folder or a picture on the screen.

1. Draw a mouse and label it.





Draw these birds in your art copy.

Parrot

Swan

Art



C.W

Swan

