

SARALA BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL

CLASS II CLASS WORK Pdf

Instructions:

Do all the work in good handwriting with

Sharpened pencil

Fun With Cursive: Do page no 61 to 68

Spelling Success : Do page no 35 to 40

Hindi Sulekh: Do page no 38 to 44

English 1: Copy work to be done in copy

and bookwork to be done in book

English II: Copy work to be done in copy and

bookwork to be done in book

Hindi 1: Copy work to be done in copy

Hindi II: Copy work to be done in copy and

bookwork to be done in book.

EVS: Copy work to be done in copy and

bookwork to be done in book.

Maths: Copy work to be done in copy and

bookwork to be done in book.

Mental Maths: Bookwork to be done in book

GK : Bookwork to be done in book

LS: Copy work to be done in LS copy

Computer: Copy work to be done in copy

and book work to be done in book

Art: Do the drawing in Drawing Copy

English 1

Class Work

Paragraph Writing

Christmas

Christmas is the main festival of Christians. It is celebrated on 25th of December every year. On this day, Lord Jesus Christ was born. People visit church to offer prayers.

They decorate their houses and

2
sing carols. They decorate Christmas tree with bells, stars and lights. Children hang stockings for the gifts. It is believed that Santa Claus brings gifts for children.

People arrange a big feast including delicious dishes for the dinner. Christmas is celebrated with great joy all over the world.

Class-Work.

Letter Writing - Leave Application to the Principal

Q. Write a letter to the Principal
of your school to grant two days
leave.

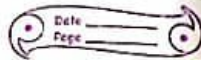
Ans

The Principal

Sarala Birla Public School

Ranchi

19th January, 2021



Subject - Leave Application

Respected Ma'am,

This is to inform you that I
_____ of class II _____ was
not able to attend the school
on [7.1.21] and [8.1.21] as I was
suffering from fever.

Kindly grant me leave for

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the given two days. For this
I will be very grateful to you.

Thanking you
Yours sincerely,



Wh-question Words

We ask a question to find out something. We often begin a question with a *wh*-question word. We write a question mark (?) at the end of the question.

- What is the time?
It is four o'clock.
- Who is he?
He is my brother.
- Where is your notebook?
It is in my bag.

A Tick (✓) the pictures that answer the questions.

1. What is red in colour?



2. Who is older?



3. Where can you get ice?



4. Who is taller?



5. Where can I find my storybook?



6. What makes a buzzing sound?



Questions with *When?* and *Which?*

- When is she coming?
She is coming next month.
- When is your birthday?
My birthday is on June 16.
- Which is your pencil?
The small one is my pencil.
- Which is Piku's house?
The red one is Piku's house.

B Match the question words in column A with the rest of the questions in column B.

A	B
1. Who	1. a. do you live?
2. What	5. b. are you coming home?
3. Which	c. is in the garden?
4. Where	2. d. do you want for dinner?
5. When	3. e. is your painting?

C Look at these pictures and complete these questions.

1. Who flies an aeroplane?



2. What do cats eat?



3. Where does a bird live?



4. When do you go to school?



5. Which animal has a short tail?



6. Who teaches you?



D Write complete answers with the help words given in the brackets.

1. Q. What is Arti doing? (jogging)

A. Arti is jogging.

2. Q. Who is playing chess? (Manoj)

A. Manoj is playing chess.

3. Q. When does Asif eat breakfast? (eight o'clock)

A. Asif eats breakfast at eight o'clock.



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4. Q. Where is Anne? (classroom)

A. Anne is in classroom.

5. Q. Which colour does Raj like—green or orange? (green)

A. Raj likes green colour.

6. Q. What is Anita doing? (reading a book)

A. Anita is reading a book.

B Read this conversation between Ravi and Arun. Complete these questions with the correct question words—Who?, Which?, Where?, When? and What?

Ravi: Hello, Arun.

Arun: Hello, Ravi. ¹ Where are you going?

Ravi: I am going to Goa for a week.

Arun: ² Who else is going with you?

Ravi: I am going with my parents and sister.

Arun: ³ When are you coming back?

Ravi: We are coming back next Saturday. We are going by train.

Arun: ⁴ Which train are you taking?

Ravi: We are taking the Konkan Kanya.

Arun: ⁵ What are you planning to do there?

Ravi: We are planning to bathe in the sea, play on the beach and collect shells.

Arun: That sounds like a lot of fun!

Class-Work

1-7 The Boy Who Cried Wolf

I. Hard Words =

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 shepherd | 8 flock |
| 2 evening | 9 truth |
| 3 complain | 10 believes |
| 4 watched | |
| 5 shouted | |
| 6 villagers | |
| 7 laughing | |

II Word Meaning =

1. shepherd - a person who guards
sheep

2. wander - to move aimlessly

3. crept up - came upon them

secretly

III Make Sentences =

1. village - My grandparents live
in a village.

2. watched - Last night, I watched



a movie with my sister.

3. fight - We should not fight with others.

4. truth - We should always speak the truth.

IV Answer the following -

Q1. What did the shepherd boy do every morning?

Ans 1. Every morning, the shepherd boy took the sheep to a field near

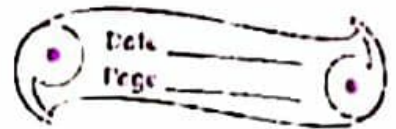
his village.

Q2. How did the shepherd boy spend his day?

Ans 2. The shepherd boy spent his day by taking care of his sheep.

Q3. What idea did the shepherd boy have one day?

Ans 3. One day, the shepherd boy had an idea to fool the villagers.



He pretended that wolf was attacking the flock of sheep and shouted "Wolf! Wolf!"

Q4. What did the shepherd boy learn from the incident?

Ans4. The shepherd boy finally learned that no one believes a liar, even when he is telling the truth.

- Who shouted and shouted?
- Why did no one come?

C. Discuss.

What do you think the boy could have done to make his day interesting?

UNDERSTANDING WORDS

Read the description and write the occupation of the person.

- He brings letters for us.
- He grows plants and looks after them.
- He repairs taps.

postman
gardener
plumber

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- She looks after the sick people in a hospital. nurse
- He bakes cakes and breads. broker

UNDERSTANDING RULES

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words. They help to join two similar or different sentences. They also join two parts of the same sentence. The commonly used conjunctions are 'and', 'or', 'but'.

Study the examples below to understand better.

- Raman and his friends are enjoying the ride.
- Suman worked hard and came first in her class.
- Rohit or Rajan must have done this.
- The children were told to draw or paste pictures.
- Raina ran fast but could not win the race.
- He went to his friend's house but could not meet him.



We use and to join words or sentences that add information.

We use but to join sentences that have opposite ideas.

We use or to join words that show choices.

A. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions and, or, but to complete the sentences below.

- Seema _____ Divya are going out in the evening.
- Rajesh went to the market _____ it was closed.
- He wants to eat either a chocolate _____ a pineapple pastry.



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WRITE IN HINDI – 1 COPY

कक्षा - कार्य

गिनती

३१ से ४० तक की गिनती अंकों एवं

शब्दों में लिखें ।

अंक

शब्द

३१

इकतीस

३२

बत्तीस

①

૩૩

ત્રીંતીસ

૩૪

ચૌંતીસ

૩૫

પેંતીસ

૩૬

છત્તીસ

૩૭

સેંતીસ

૩૮

અડતીસ

૩૯

ઉત્તતીસ

૪૦

ચાલીસ

कक्षा - कार्य

अनुच्छेद

समाचार पत्र

समाचार पत्र हमारी जिंदगी की महत्वपूर्ण चीजों में से एक है। प्रत्येक दिन हम इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यह हमें हमारे आसपास की खबरों के साथ साथ देश-विदेश

①

की खबरों के बारे में भी जानकारी

प्रदान करता है। समाचार पत्र हमें हर

क्षेत्र की खबर बराबर प्रदान करता है।

चाहे खेल का क्षेत्र हो या राजनीति का

या फिर क्षेत्र तकनीकी हो समाचार पत्र

अपना काम बखूबी निभाते हैं।

आज के समय में समाचार पत्र

②

हमें वर्तमान में होने वाली सभी घटनाओं
का वर्णन प्रदान करने के साथ हमारा
ज्ञान भी बढ़ाते हैं। अतः समाचार पत्र
हमारे जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग बन
चुका है जिसके बिना हम अधूरे हैं।

WRITE IN HINDI -2 COPY

वक्षा - कार्य

पाठ - 13, नई सीख

I) कठिन शब्द :

1. बाजार

5. अग्नि

2. पूर्णिमा

3. आनंद

4. भक्त

II) इनके अर्थ लिखें -

1. अग्नि - आग

2. देहन - जलाना

3. आनंद - प्रसन्नता

4. पूजन - पूजा करना

III) वाक्य बनाएं -

क) लोहार - हमारे देश में तरह-तरह के

त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं।

ख) भक्त - हनुमान श्री राम के भक्त थे।

ग) राजा - राजा अपनी प्रजा की देख-भाल करता है।

घ) उत्तर दें -

प्र. 1. राजा ने प्रह्लाद को मरवाने की कोशिश क्यों की ?

उ. प्रह्लाद ने भगवन विष्णु को लीकर

अपने पिता की पूजा करने से मना कर

दिया, इसलिए राजा ने उसे मरवाने की

कोशिश की।

प्र. 2. प्रह्लाद कौन था ?

उ. प्रह्लाद राजा हिरण्यकश्यप का बेटा था।

कक्षा - कार्य

पाठ - 14 , टीपी

1) कठिन शब्द ÷

1. रक्षा

5. राष्ट्र

2. किशोर

3. न्यायी

4. ऊँचा

ii) इनके आर्य लिखें :-

1. प्रण - प्रतिज्ञा
2. रक्ष - बंगव
3. आन - बान - मान, प्रतिष्ठा
4. न्यारी - अनौखी

iii) कविता के माध्यम से खाली स्थानों को भरें।

3

देखो अपनी गाँधी टोपी

सारे जग से न्यारी है।

आन बान भारत की है री

हमको जगती प्यारी है ॥

iv) उत्तर दें।

प्र.1 गाँधी टोपी सारे जग से निराली क्यों है ?

उ. गाँधी टोपी भारत की शान है, इसलिए यह

3

सारे जग से निशली है ।

फ्र. इंडो को सलामी देते समय हम किस

बात का प्रण लेते हैं ?

उ. इंडो को सलामी देते समय हम अपने

देश के लिए मर मिटने का प्रण लेते

हैं ।



आइए अभ्यास करें

मौखिक

भाषा कौशल—चिंतन, मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति

सोचिए और बताइए—

- (क) गंजे लोगों के लिए टोपी का क्या महत्व है?
- (ख) कितने आकारों की टोपी मिलती है?
- (ग) कौन टोपी के कारण लाखों लोगों में पहचाना जाता है?

लिखित

भाषा कौशल—चिंतन, अवबोधन, सही उत्तर का चुनाव, लिखित अभिव्यक्ति

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

(क) टोपी वाले नेता का कद कैसा माना जाता है?

- (i) नीचा ☐ (ii) लंबा ☐ (iii) ऊँचा ☒

(ख) टोपी ने लाल बहादुर और जवाहर जी को क्या उपहार दिया?

- (i) सिंहासन ☒ (ii) शॉल ☐ (iii) झंडा ☐

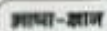
(ग) बिना पढ़े ही पंडित का मान कौन दिलाती है?

- (i) शिक्षा ☐ (ii) देशभक्ति ☐ (iii) टोपी ☒

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

- (क) गांधी टोपी सारे जग से न्यारी क्यों है?
- (ख) किस प्रकार के लोगों का संबंध खादी की टोपी, धोती और कुरते से है?
- (ग) झंडे को सलामी देते समय हम किस बात का प्रण लेते हैं?
- (घ) लालबहादुर और जवाहर जी का पूरा नाम क्या है?

• आपको किसकी टोपी अच्छी लगती है और क्यों?



आचार्य श्रीवाचन - आज, विद्यार्थी प्रश्न, प्रत्यक्ष और प्रतीक

गांधी	धोली	हंडा	सुभाषचंद्र
लाल बहादुर	टोपी	जवाहर	सिंहासन

2. विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्द लिखिए-

(क) ऊँचा - तीखा
(ग) लंबी - छोटी
(ङ) बड़ा - लघु

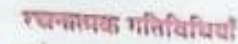
(ख) मान - अपमान
(घ) बीड़ी - संकरी
(च) खुशी - दुखी

३. एक-अनेक

उदाहरण के अनुसार लिखिए--

धौली - धौलिया
 (क) टोपी - टोपियाँ
 (ख) नदी - नदियाँ
 (ग) मक्खनी - मक्खनियाँ

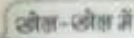
कुरता - कुरा
(क) बच्चा - बच्चा
(ख) झंडा - झंडा
(ग) पहिया - पहियो



आशा कीजिए - सभी छात्रों को

- लाल बहादुर और जवाहर जी का भारत का सिंहासन टोपी के कारण गिरा। ऐसा क्यों कहा गया? उनसे पहले यह सिंहासन किसका था? कक्षा में बातचीत कीजिए।

* भारत में विभिन्न धर्मों, जातियों और उम्रों के लोग अलग-अलग प्रकार की टोपियाँ पहनते हैं। इन टोपियों के धिरे एकत्र कर एक अलगबग तैयार कीजिए।



अथवा अधिष्ठान-पदनाम, प्रमाणिक

• कौन सी टोपी किसकी? मिलान कीजिए-



संभव है कि यही भी एक बहुत ही बड़ी जगह है, जहाँ अपने भगवान को पालने को अपना ही न भूलना पड़े।

2-7 Safety and First Aid

(A) Hard words -

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. stairs | 6. signal |
| 2. corridor | 7. ointment |
| 3. dangers | 8. treatment |
| 4. queue | 9. patient |
| 5. burners | 10. prevent |

(B) New Terms -

1. strangers - people we do not know
2. treatment - care given to a person who needs it

3. patient - someone who is injured or sick

(C) Unscramble them -

1. IDA - aid
2. OMEH - home
3. AECR - care
4. CKIS - sick
5. OVRCE - cover

(D) Answer them -

Q1. Why should we be careful of strangers in the park?

Q1 We should be careful of strangers in the park for our safety in all the means.

Q2 What is first aid?

Ans The first treatment given to someone who is hurt even before a doctor comes is called first aid.

Q3 What rules should be followed while crossing a road?

Ans The rules to be followed while

crossing a road are -

a) Always cross the road at the zebra crossing.

b) Always follow the traffic signals.

Q4 How should we be safe at school?

Ans We should be safe at school by the following ways -

a) Don't fight with friends.

b) Always walk in queue.

c) Don't run in the corridors.

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Q5 Draw, label and colour one traffic light.



Wash the cut



Apply antiseptic lotion



Apply the ointment



Cover with Band-Aid



A first-aid box

The first **treatment** given to someone who is hurt even before a doctor comes is called first aid.

A first-aid box is needed to give first-aid treatment.

When a person is hurt, first aid prevents it from worsening.

Sometimes first aid

can save a **patient's** life. A first-aid box should be kept in school and at home.

Checkpoint

Say true (T) or false (F).

1. We should always walk in a queue in school.



2. Never take any food item from a stranger.



3. We should keep a first-aid box at home.



Picture Study



Write about two rules that you should follow when you go for swimming.

1. _____
2. _____

• **patient:** someone who is injured or sick

Exercise

A. Choose the correct options.

1. We should stay away from/play with sharp objects.
2. We should/~~should not~~ touch any electrical item with wet hands.
3. We should/~~should not~~ tease stray dogs.
4. We should play in the school bus/park.
5. You should not lean over the chair/balcony.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. We should not fight with our friends in school.
2. We should not take food from strangers.
3. A first-aid box should be at school and home.
4. We should always cross roads at the zebra crossing.

C. Answer these questions.

1. Why should we be careful of strangers in a park?
2. What is first aid?
3. How can we provide first aid to a friend who has cut her finger?
4. What rules should be followed while crossing a road?
5. How should we be safe at school?

2

The Seasons

Worksheet 1

Look at the pictures. Name the seasons described in these sentences.

1. This is the season when many trees shed their leaves.

The weather is pleasant.

Autumn



2. In this season, people stay indoors and drink cool fruit juice.

Summer

3. During this season, people use gumboots and raincoats.

Monsoon



4. During this season new flowers and leaves grow. It is not too hot or too cold.

Spring

Worksheet 2

A. Name any five neighbouring countries of India.

1. Bhutan
2. Pakistan
3. Nepal
4. China
5. Sri Lanka

B. Name the three main colours of the Indian national flag and write what they stand for.

Colour	Stand for

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jana Gana Mana was written by Rabindra Nath Tagore
2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee composed our National Song
3. Peacock is the national bird of India.
4. There are 24 spokes in the national flag of India.

Worksheet 3

A. Draw the national flower of India and colour it.



B. New Delhi is the capital of India. Each state in India has its own capital. Fill in the capitals of these states.

State	Capital
Haryana	<u>Chandigarh</u>
Uttar Pradesh	<u>Lucknow</u>
Telangana	<u>Hyderabad</u>
Odisha	<u>Bhubaneswar</u>
Assam	<u>Dispur</u>

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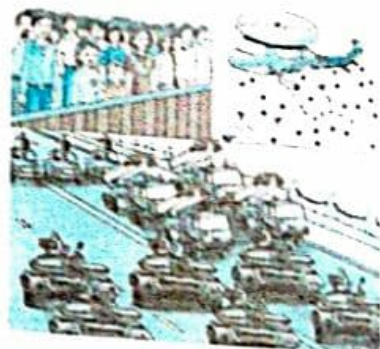
Festivals of India

Worksheet 1

Complete the information using the given hints.

jaggery three Republic Tamil Nadu President January

India celebrates its Republic Day on 26 January every year. The President of India takes the salute on this day.

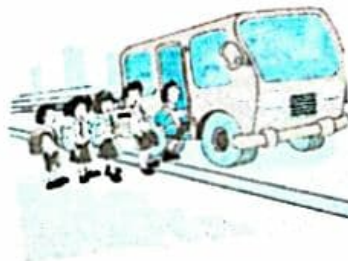


Pongal is celebrated in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for a period of three days. Pongal rice is made by rice, milk and jaggery.

Safety and First Aid

Worksheet 1

Tick (✓) the bad habits.



Worksheet 2

State whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. We should touch electric wires with wet hands.
2. We can play on road with our friends.
3. It is unsafe to lean on a balcony.
4. We should not tease dogs.
5. It is not safe to get off from a moving vehicle.
6. We should not follow traffic signals.
7. It is safe to cross the road at the zebra crossing.
8. We should not talk to strangers.
9. Knives and scissors are unsafe to play with.
10. We should walk in a queue.

F
F
T
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T

L-6 MeasurementMeasurement of Length

I Fill in the blanks:-

1. The standard units of measurement of length are centimetre and metre.

2. Centimetre is used for measuring smaller length.

3. Metre is used for measuring greater length.

4. The short form of metre is 'm' and centimetre is 'cm'.

5 $1\text{ m} = \underline{100}\text{ cm}$

II Convert 'm' into 'cm'

1. 2 m

$$1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$$

$$= 2 \times 100\text{ cm}$$

$$= 200\text{ cm Ans.}$$

2. $9\text{ m} =$

$$1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$$

$$= 9 \times 100\text{ cm}$$

$$= 900\text{ cm Ans.}$$

3. $8\text{ m } 58\text{ cm}$

$$1\text{ m} = 100\text{ cm}$$

$$= 8 \times 100 \text{ cm} + 58 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 800 \text{ cm} + 58 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 858 \text{ cm Ans.}$$

4) 5 m 90 cm

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 100 \text{ cm} + 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 500 \text{ cm} + 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 590 \text{ cm Ans.}$$

III Convert 'cm' into 'm'

1) 600 cm

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 600 \text{ cm} \div 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 6 \text{ m Ans.}$$

2) 465 cm

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 465 \text{ cm} \div 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 4.65 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \text{ m } 65 \text{ cm Ans.}$$

3) 690 cm

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 690 \text{ cm} \div 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 6.90 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6 \text{ m } 90 \text{ cm Ans.}$$

4) 800 cm

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 800 \text{ cm} \div 100 \text{ cm}$$

= 8 m Ans.

IV Word Problems

- 1) An electrician bought 65 m 82 cm of yellow wire and 25 m 39 cm of red wire for electrical fitting in a house. Find the total length of wire bought by him?

	m	cm
Length of yellow wire =	65	82
Length of red wire = +	25	39
∴ Total length of wire =	91	21

Ans = 91 m 21 cm

- 2) The total length of cloth on a cloth roll was 96 m 85 cm. The cloth merchant cut 49 m 98 cm piece from it. What is the length of the cloth left in the roll?

Ans

	m	cm
Length of cloth =	96	85
Length of cloth cut = -	49	98
∴ Length of cloth left =	46	87

Ans = 46 m 87 cm.

Measurement of Mass

I Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) Mass is commonly called weight.
- 2) The mass of an object is generally measured in gram and kilogram.
- 3) The short form of kilogram is 'kg' and gram is 'g'.
- 4) The masses of heavier objects are measured in kilogram.

5) The masses of smaller objects are measured in gram.

6) $1 \text{ kg} = \underline{1000 \text{ g}}$

II Convert 'kg' into 'g'

i) 3 kg

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ kg} &= 1000 \text{ g} \\ &= 3 \times 1000 \text{ g} \\ &= 3000 \text{ g Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

2) $5 \text{ kg } 350 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ kg} &= 1000 \text{ g} \\ &= 5 \times 1000 \text{ g} + 350 \text{ g} \\ &= 5000 \text{ g} + 350 \text{ g} \\ &= 5350 \text{ g Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

3) 7 kg

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$7 \text{ kg} = 7 \times 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 7000 \text{ g Ans}$$

4) 4 kg 725 g

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 4 \times 1000 \text{ g} + 725 \text{ g}$$

$$= 4725 \text{ g Ans}$$

III Convert 'g' into 'kg'

1. 5350 g

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 5350 \text{ g} \div 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 5.350 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 5 \text{ kg } 350 \text{ g}$$

2) 8438 g

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 8438 \text{ g} \div 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 8.438 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 8 \text{ kg } 438 \text{ g Ans}$$

3) 7750 g

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 7750 \text{ g} \div 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 7.750 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 7 \text{ kg } 750 \text{ g Ans}$$

4) 2375 g

$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$

$= 2375 \text{ g} \div 1000 \text{ g}$

$= 2.375 \text{ kg}$

$= 2 \text{ kg } 375 \text{ g Ans.}$

IV Word Problems :-

- 1) A man bought 15 kg 865 g of potatoes and 12 kg 685 g of onions. What is the total weight of the vegetables bought?

Ans

Weight of potatoes

kg	g
= 15	865

Weight of onions

= 12	685
------	-----

\therefore Total weight of vegetables =

28	550
----	-----

Ans = 28 kg 550 g

- 2) Two suitcases together weigh 98 kg 780 g. If the weight of one suitcase is 64 kg 845 g. What is the weight of the other suitcase?

Ans

kg	g
98	780

Weight of suitcases

= 98	780
------	-----

Weight of one suitcase

= 64	845
------	-----

\therefore Weight of the other suitcase =

33	935
----	-----

Ans = 33 kg 935 g

Measurement of Capacity

I Fill in the blanks :-

1) The amount of liquid a vessel can hold is called its capacity.

2) The standard units of capacity are litre and millilitre.

3) The short form of litre is 'l' and millilitre is 'ml'.

4) The capacities of large containers

are measured in litre.

5) The capacities of smaller containers are measured in millilitre.

6) $1\text{ l} = \underline{1000}\text{ ml}$.

II Convert 'l' into 'ml'

1) $9\text{ l} -$

$$1\text{ l} = 1000\text{ ml}$$

$$= 9 \times 1000\text{ ml}$$

$$= 9000\text{ ml Ans.}$$

2) $4\text{ l } 160\text{ ml}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ l} &= 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 4 \times 1000 \text{ ml} + 160 \text{ ml} \\ &= 4000 \text{ ml} + 160 \text{ ml} \\ &= 4160 \text{ ml} . \end{aligned}$$

3) 7 l 470 ml

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ l} &= 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 7 \times 1000^{\text{ml}} + 470 \text{ ml} \\ &= 7000 \text{ ml} + 470 \text{ ml} \\ &= 7470 \text{ ml} . \end{aligned}$$

4) 8 l 240 ml

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ l} &= 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 8 \times 1000 \text{ ml} + 240 \text{ ml} \\ &= 8000 \text{ ml} + 240 \text{ ml} \\ &= 8240 \text{ ml Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

III Convert 'ml' into 'l'

1) 5325 ml

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5325 \text{ ml} &= 5325 \text{ ml} \div 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 5.325 \text{ l} \\ &= 5 \text{ l } 325 \text{ ml Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

2) 6055 ml

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6055 \text{ ml} &= 6055 \text{ ml} \div 1000 \text{ ml} \\ &= 6.055 \text{ l} \\ &= 6 \text{ l } 055 \text{ ml Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

3) 7550 ml

1000 ml = 1 l
 $= 7550 \text{ ml} \div 1000 \text{ ml}$
 $= 7.550 \text{ l}$
 $= 7 \text{ l } 550 \text{ ml}.$

4) 4000 ml

1000 ml = 1 l
 $4000 \text{ ml} = 4000 \text{ ml} \div 1000 \text{ ml}$
 $= 4.000 \text{ l}$
 $= 4 \text{ l } 000 \text{ ml}.$

IV Word Problems :-

1) The capacity of tanker A is 45 l 679 ml and the capacity of

tanker B is 29 l 468 ml. What is the total capacity of both the tankers?

Ans

	l	ml
	11	11
Capacity of Tanker A	= 45	679
Capacity of tanker B	= 29	468
\therefore Total capacity of both tankers =	75	147

Ans = 75 l 147 ml.

2) Rohan purchased 43 l 500 ml of milk from the milkman. 19 l 475 ml of milk got spilled. How much milk

is left in the container?

Ans

l	ml
313	49
43	¹⁰ 800
19	475
24	025

Capacity of milk =

Capacity of milk spilled =

∴ Capacity of milk left =

Ans = 24 l 025 ml

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. Put $<$, $>$ or $=$: $100 + 50 + 3 \quad \textcircled{=}$ $100 + 40 + 13$

b. $80 \text{ p} + 10 \text{ p} + 40 \text{ p} = \text{₹ } \boxed{1.30}$

c. $83 + \boxed{17} = 100$

d. $160 = 9 \text{ tens} + \boxed{70}$

e. Put $<$ or $>$: $6 \text{ tens} \quad \textcircled{<}$ $63 + 3$

f. Insert \times or \div : $5 \quad \textcircled{\times} \quad 9 = 45$

g. $75 + 200 + 25 = \boxed{300}$

h. Put $<$, $>$ or $=$: $130 + 70 \quad \textcircled{=}$ 20 tens

i. Cost of 9 pencils at ₹ 3 each = ₹ $\boxed{27}$

j. How many 5-rupee coins are there in ₹ 50?
 $\boxed{10}$

Exercise 58

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $47 + 53 = \boxed{10}$ tens

b. $15 + 85 = \boxed{1}$ hundreds

c. $93 + \boxed{7} = 100$

d. $60 + 4 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} = \boxed{103}$

e. $49 + \boxed{31} = 80$

f. $7 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones} + 26 = \boxed{100}$

g. $13 + 9 - 3 = \boxed{19}$

h. $17 + 8 - \boxed{6} = 19$

i. $9 \text{ hundreds} + 9 \text{ ones} = \boxed{909}$

j. $1 \text{ more than } 999 \text{ is } \boxed{1000}.$

Exercise 60

Fill in the blank boxes.

- a. Two 4s plus 5 is $\boxed{13}$.
- b. Take away 7 from four sets of four. $\boxed{9}$
- c. $12 + (9 - 2) = \boxed{19}$
- d. $40 + 1 \text{ ten} + 9 \text{ ones} = \boxed{59}$
- e. Put $<$ or $>$: $275 \bigcirc 257$
- f. 73 plus 2 tens and 7 ones is $\boxed{100}$.
- g. $60 \text{ p} + 60 \text{ p} + 60 \text{ p} = ₹ \boxed{1.80}$
- h. The number just after 476 is $\boxed{477}$.
- i. $890 + 10 = \boxed{900}$ tens
- j. One less than 550 is $\boxed{549}$.

Exercise 64

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $25 + 5 = \boxed{30}$

b. $38 - 10 = \boxed{28}$

c. 1 more than 889 is $\boxed{890}$.

d. $157 + 10 = \boxed{167}$

e. Which number comes just before 660? $\boxed{659}$

f. Put $<$ or $>$: $509 \text{ } \textcircled{>} \text{ } 499$

g. $103 + 14 = \boxed{117}$

h. $7 + \boxed{20} = 27$

i. 2 tens + 3 ones = $\boxed{23}$

j. 7 hundreds + 4 ones = $\boxed{704}$

Exercise 65

Fill in the blank boxes.

- a. One less than 500 is .
- b. $151 - 11 =$
- c. ₹ 12 = paise
- d. Which number comes just before 780?
- e. How many 5-rupee coins are there in ₹ 55?
- f. Expand 886:
- g. How many 10-rupee coins are there in ₹ 70?
- h. Six 2s are .
- i. From 30, take away 2 tens.
- j. How many 2s are there in 24?

Exercise 66

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. Add nineteen and nine. $\boxed{28}$

b. From eighty-two, take away twelve. $\boxed{70}$

c. $12 + 16 - 7 = \boxed{21}$

d. From the sum of 16 and 11, take away 9.
 $\boxed{18}$

e. Find the sum of 7, 8 and 6. $\boxed{21}$

f. How many 5s are there in 55? $\boxed{11}$

g. Add four 9s to two 9s. $\boxed{54}$

h. $82 - 26 = \boxed{5}$ tens and 6

i. 9 tens and 7 ones = $\boxed{97}$

j. 3020 p = ₹ $\boxed{30.20}$

Exercise 73

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. Add 3×2 to 4×2 .

b. $16 - (2 \times 5) =$

c. What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 18?

d. Which number multiplied by 2 is 16?

e. $(4 \times 4) - 7 =$

f. $5 + (3 \times 5) =$

g. From seven 4s, take away 9.

h. 100 shoes make how many pairs?

i. Convert ₹ 8.92 into paise.

j. $9 + 9 +$ $= 22$

Exercise 81

Fill in the blank boxes.

a. $16 + 34 = \boxed{5} \text{ tens}$

b. $29 + \boxed{1} = 50 - 20$

c. $\overset{18}{(1 \text{ ten} + 8 \text{ ones})} + \overset{22}{(2 \text{ tens} + 2 \text{ ones})} = \boxed{40}$

d. $35 + \boxed{100} = 13 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones}$

e. $889 = \boxed{600} + 80 + 9$

f. $\boxed{7} + 9 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones} = 105$

g. How many 6s are there in 66? $\boxed{11}$

h. $999 + \boxed{1} = 1000$

i. $\overset{54}{(6 \times 9)} + 16 = \boxed{70}$

j. $110 - 11 = \boxed{99}$

Lesson - 12

Create A Greener Earth

A. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) Plants and trees are our lifeline.
- 2) With advances in technology and industrial progress, the environment is suffering.
- 3) Plants and trees are necessary to maintain a balance in the environment.
- 4) Plants take in bad air and give us fresh clean air to breathe.

B. True or False:-

- 1) Refrigerator and air conditioners are bad for the environment. - True
- 2) Rapid industrialisation is causing a lot of damage to the environment. - True
- 3) We should plant trees to secure our future. - True
- 4) Trees and plants take oxygen and give back bad air. - False

Date _____
Page _____

5) September 4 is celebrated as the World Environment Day every year. - False

C Answer the questions :-

1) When do we celebrate World Environment Day?

Ans We celebrate World Environment Day on 5th June every year.

2) How can we create a greener earth?

Ans We can create a greener earth by planting more and more trees and by not cutting them.

Date _____
Page _____

3) Why plants and trees are our lifeline?

Ans Plants and trees are our lifeline because they take all bad and polluted air and give us clean air to breathe.



Warm up



Tick (✓) the series of numbers that add together to make 15.

• $5 + 5 + 5$ ☐

• $2 + 10 + 5$ ☐

Complete the series. One has been done for you.

1. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

2. AB CD, EF, GH,

3. A, E, I O, U

4. 100, 90, 80, 70 60, 50

5. One, two, three, four, five

6. 4, 8, 12, 16 20, 24

Now I know

The more puzzles
you practise the
sharper your brain
will become.

Let's Explore!

Have you ever tried to solve the Rubik's cube?



Warm up



From where do you buy stationery?

Use pictures as hints to identify these places and write their names in the space provided.

1. We post our letters from this place.

Post office



2.



Doctors and nurses work here.

Hospital

3. We can buy different things like fruits and vegetables here.

Greengrocer



4.



This is the place where police inspectors work.

Police Station

Let's Explore!

A grocer sells things like rice, biscuits, soaps and toothpaste.

A greengrocer sells vegetables. Find out what a fishmonger and a confectioner sell.



Warm up



Water is present in different forms on our planet—solid, liquid and gaseous.

Tick (✓) the words that are names of water bodies.

1. River



2. Hill

3. Pond



4. Volcano

5. Thunder



6. Sea



7. Lake



8. Mountain

9. Valley



10. Stream



11. Peak



12. Ocean



Let's Explore!

There are five oceans on Earth. Name them. Also, find out the names of the largest and the smallest oceans.


COMPUTER


Shapes for Drawing


Chapter – 7


Book Work


1. Help Amit to find the right tool:

(a) To type text.  c)



(b) To erase the drawing.  d)



(c) To pick colors.  b)



(d) To fill colors.  a)





2. Match the following tools with their names:


a) Line tool   c)


b) Curve tool   d)


c) Oval tool   a)


d) Rectangle tool   b)


3. Name the indicated parts of the Paint


 Pencil Tool

 Color Picker Tool

 Magnifier Tool

 Brushes

 Shapes

 Brushes Tool

Copy Work

Shapes for Drawing

Ch. - 7

Q1. Name the following:

a. A tool used for drawing straight line. - Line Tool

b. A tool used for drawing ellipse or a circle - Oval Tool

c. A tool used for erasing a drawing - Eraser Tool

d. A tool used for writing the text with the help of a

keyboard - Text Tool

e. A tool used for drawing curved lines - Curve Tool

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

a. Pencil tool looks like a pencil and can draw like a pencil.

b. Brush tool is used for drawing shapes of different thickness and styles.

c. Rectangle tool is used for

drawing a rectangle or a
square box.

d. Fill with color tool is like
a big container of colors.

vegetables

Art

