KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (02/11/20 to 28/11/20)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
III	MATHS	**DIVISION** **02/11/20**	Exercise 6-a	*https://youtu.be/wbkHv9zcGhI*
		03/11/20	Exercise 6-b	*https://youtu.be/PIF3RcS8F6k*
		04/11/20	Find the quotient: 1) 333 ÷ 3 2) 245 ÷ 5 3) 548 ÷ 4 4) 675 ÷ 9 5) 240 ÷ 12	*https://youtu.be/g3aAEpKsv4Y*
		05/11/20	Find the quotient and remainder: 1) 456 ÷ 8 2) 678 ÷ 5 3) 984 ÷ 7 4) 732 ÷ 9 5) 608 ÷ 6	
		06/11/20	Story Sums: 1) The cost of 16 pencils is ₹160. What will be the cost of 1 such pencil? 2) Manisha has 30 chocolates. If she distributes the chocolates equally among 6 children, how many chocolates will each child get? 3) There are 30 students in a class. Two students can sit on each desk. How many desks are needed in the classroom?	

			4) There are 450 beads in 9 boxes. How many beads are there in 1 box if each box contains equal number of beads?	

		07/11/20	Fill in the blanks:
			1) Divided = Divisor X _____ + Remainder
			2) When a number is divided by ____, we get the quotient same asthe number.
			3) When a number is divided by_____, we get 1as the quotient.
			4) When we divide 0 by any number, we get ____ as the quotient.
			5) We cannot divide any number by _____.
			6) $300 \div 10 =$ ____
			7) $250 \div 1 =$ ____
			8) $356 \div$ ____ $= 1$
			9) ___ $\div 45 = 0$
			10) $1000 \div 100 =$ ___
			
			    I. Which unit would be suitable for measuring the following(kg or g):
			
			        a. Weight of your pencil. _____
			        b. Weight of a chair._____
			        c. Weight of butter you have for breakfast._____
			        d. Weight of your school bag._____
			    II. Fill in the blanks:
			        a. _____ is the unit used to measure heavier objects.
			        b. To convert kg into g , we multiply by_____	

		9.11.20		

		10.11.20	c. We measure weight of lighter objects in the unit called_____ d. The weight of a T.V set and a bicycle is measured in _____ e. 7kg is equal to _____grams. f. 9000 grams are equal to _____kg.	
		11.11.20	III. Convert kilogram to gram: a. 1 kg = _____ b. 5 kg = _____ c. 12 kg = _____ d. 3 kg = _____	
		12.11.20	IV. Choose the correct symbol: a.7 kg _____500g b. 200g_____1 kg c. 9kg _____50g d. 250g _____ 5kg V. Underline which is heavier: a. A balloon , a ball b. A flower, a book c. An elephant, a mouse d. A pencil , a chair	

ANSWER KEY

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
III	MATHS	DIVISION 02/11/20	**Exercise 6-a**– Answers are given on Pg. No. 166	
		03/11/20	**Exercise 6-b**– Answers are given on Pg. No. 166	

		04/11/20	**Find the quotient:**
			
			1) 333 ÷ 3
			3) 333(111
			   - 3
			    0 3
			
			-3
			0 3
			-3
			0
			
			Quotient = 111
			
			2) 245 ÷ 5
			5) 245 (49
			   -20
			    0 45
			   - 4 5
			0 0
			
			Quotient = 49	

			3) 548 ÷ 4
			4) 548 (137
			     - <u>4</u>
			14
			    - <u>12</u>
			028
			      - <u>28</u>
			<u>00</u>
			Quotient = 137
			
			4) 675 ÷ 9
			9) 675 (75
			   - <u>63</u>
			  045
			    -<u>4 5</u>
			<u>0 0</u>
			Quotient = 75
			
			5) 240 ÷ 12
			12) 2 4 0 (20
			      -<u>2 4</u>
			     0 0 0
			       - <u>0</u>
			<u>0</u>
			Quotient = 20	

		05/11/20	**Find the quotient and remainder:** **1) 456 ÷ 8** 8) 4 5 6 (57	

```
          -4 0
            0 56
 -5 6
 0 0
Quotient = 57
Remainder = 0
```

2) 678 ÷ 5
```
5) 6 7 8 ( 135
   -  5
     1 7
   -  1 5
      0 2 8
      -  2 5
    0  3
```
Quotient = 135
Remainder = 3

3) 984 ÷ 7
```
7) 9 8 4 (140
 -7
 2 8
  -  2 8
 0 0 4
```
Quotient = 140
Remainder = 4

4) 732 ÷ 9

9)7 3 2(81
-7 2
 0 1 2
- 0 9
0 3
Quotient = 81
Remainder = 3

5) 608 ÷ 6

6) 6 0 8(101
- 6
 0 0 8
- 6
2
Quotient = 101
Remainder = 2

		06/11/20	**Story Sums:**

Story Sums:

1) **The cost of 16 pencils is ₹160. What will be the cost of 1 such pencil?**
Total cost = ₹160
Number of pencils = 16
Cost of one pencil = ₹160÷ 16
= ₹10
Ans. - ₹10

2) **Manisha has 30 chocolates. If she distributes the chocolates equally among 6 children, how many chocolates will each child get?**
Total number of chocolates = 30
Number of children = 6

			Number of chocolates each child will get = $30 \div 6$ $= 5$ Ans. – <u>5 chocolates</u> 3) **There are 30 students in a class. Two students can sit on each desk. How many desks are needed in the classroom?** Number of students = 30 Number of studentscan sit on each desk = 2 Number of desks = $30 \div 2$ $= 15$ Ans. – <u>15 desks</u> 4) **There are 450 beads in 9 boxes. How many beads are there in 1 box if each box contains equal number of beads?** Total number of beads = 450 Number of boxes = 9 Number of beads in each box = $450 \div 9$ $= 50$ Ans. – <u>50 beads</u>	
		07/11/20	**Fill in the blanks:** 1) **Divided = Divisor X <u>Quotient</u>+ Remainder** 2) **When a number is divided by <u>1</u>, we get the quotient same as the number.** 3) **When a number is divided by<u>itself</u>, we get 1as the quotient.** 4) **When we divide 0 by any number, we get <u>0</u> as the quotient.** 5) **We cannot divide any number by <u>0</u>.** 6) **$300 \div 10 =$ <u>30</u>** 7) **$250 \div 1 =$ <u>250</u>** 8) **$356 \div$ <u>356</u>= 1** 9) **<u>0</u> $\div 45 = 0$**	

		9.11.20	10) $1000 \div 100 = \underline{10}$	
			I. Which unit would be suitable for measuring the following(kg or g):	
			a. Weight of your pencil. ____g_____	
			b. Weight of a chair.____g_____	
			c. Weight of butter you have for breakfast.__g____	
			d. Weight of your school bag.__kg_____	
			II. Fill in the blanks:	
			a. <u>Kilogram</u> is the unit used to measure heavier objects.	
		10.11.20	b. To convert kg into g , we multiply by <u>1000</u>	
			c. We measure weight of lighter objects in the unit called<u>gram</u>	
			d. The weight of a T.V set and a bicycle is measured in <u>kilogram</u>	
			e. 7kg is equal to <u>7000</u>grams.	
			f. 9000 grams are equal to <u>9</u>kg.	
			III. Convert kilogram to gram:	
			a. 1 kg = 1000 g	
			b. 5 kg = 5000 g	
			1 kg = 1000 g	
			5 kg = 1000 g $\times$ 5	
			= 5000 g	
			c. 12 kg = 12000 g	
			1 kg = 1000 g	

		11.11.20	12 kg = 1000g×12 =12000 g	

		12.11.20	d. 3 kg = 3000 g
			   1 kg = 1000 g
			   3 kg = 1000g× 3
			        = 3000 g
			
			IV. Choose the correct symbol:
			   a.7 kg >500g
			   b. 200g <1 kg
			   c. 9kg >50g
			   d. 250g < 5kg	

		13.11.20	V. Underline which is heavier:
			   a. A balloon , <u>a ball</u>
			   b. A flower, <u>a book</u>
			   c. <u>An elephant</u>, a mouse
			   d. A pencil <u>, a chair</u>	

		17.11.20	REVISION
			   I. Find the quotient:
			      a. 222 ÷ 2
			      b. 240 ÷ 3
			      c. 525 ÷5
			      d. 393 ÷5	

		18.11.20	II. Fill in the blanks:
			      a. Divided = Divisor X _____ +
			          Remainder
			      b. When a number is divided by ____,
			          we get the quotient same as the
			          number.	

		19.11.20	c. When we divide 0 by any number, we get ____ as the quotient d. We cannot divide any number by ____. e. 24 divided by 8 _____ f. 280 divided by 4_____ III. Find the quotient with remainder : a. $659 \div 6$ b. $777 \div 4$ c. $261 \div 9$ d. $417 \div 2$	
		23.11.20	IV. Solve these story sums: a. Share out 20 pencils equally in 5 pencil pots. How many pencils in each pot? b. Divide 24 children into teams of 4.How many teams will be there?	
		24.11.20	c. Divide 30 calculators into pack of 10.How many packs will be there? d. Share out 21 passengers equally between 7 cars.How many passengers in each car? V. Find the dividend: a. ___ $\div$ 4 = 8 b. ___ $\div$ 6 = 6	
		25.11.20	c. ___ $\div 4 = 7$ d. ___ $\div 8 = 9$ VI. Which unit will be suitable for	

		26.11.20	measuring the following(kg or g): a. Weight of a stone_____ b. Weight of a bed _____ c. Weight of a ruler _____ d. Weight of a glass bowl _____	
		27.11.20	VII. Convert kg into g: a. 2 kg _____ b. 6 kg _____ c. 8 kg _____ d. 3 kg _____ VIII. Put the correct symbol < ,> or = a. 2 kg +3 kg _____ 1 kg + 5 kg b. 500 g _____ 200 g +100 g	
		28.11.20	c. 6 kg _____ 600 g d. 500 g _____250 g +250 g IX. Fill in the blanks : a. We measure of weight of lighter objects in the unit called _____	
		13.11.20	b. The weight of a washing machine is measured in _____ c. 5000 g are equal to _____ kg. d. Weight of your pencil is measured in _____	

X.   Underline the heavier objects :
a. A fan , a cooler
b. A laptop , a book
c. A table , a bag
d. A clay pot, an iron rod

Answer key :

I.   Find the quotient:
a. $222 \div 2$

```
2 ) 2 2 2 ( 111
   - 2
     0 2
     - 2
     0 2
      - 2
0
```
Quotient = 111

b. $240 \div 3$

```
3) 2 4 0 ( 80
          -2 4
           0 00
            -  0
0 0
```
Quotient = 80

c. $525 \div 5$

```
5) 52 5 (105
```

		17.11.20	- 5	
			0 2 5	
			- 2 5	
			0 0	
			Quotient = 105	

d. 393 ÷ 3

```
3) 3 9 3 ( 131
  - 3
    0 9
  -   9
    0 3
  -   3
0 0
```

Quotient = 131

II.   Fill in the blanks:
   a. Divided = Divisor X Quotient +
       Remainder
   b. When a number is divided by1, we
       get the quotient same as the number.
   c. When we divide 0 by any number,
       we get 0 as the quotient.
   d. We cannot divide any number by 0.
   e. 24 divided by 8 is3.
   f. 280 divided by 4 is 70.

III.   Find the quotient with remainder :

   a. 659 ÷ 6

```
        6) 6 5 9 ( 109
        -  6
           0 5 9
        -    5 4
             0 5
```
Quotient = 109
Remainder = 5

b.   793÷ 7

```
         7) 7 9 3 (113
         -  7
            0 9
         -    7
  0 2 3
           -  2 1
0 2
```
Quotient = 113
Remainder = 2

c.   918÷9

```
         9) 9 1 8 ( 102
         -  9
            0 1
         -    0
              1 8
         -    1 8
0 0
```
Quotient = 102
Remainder = 0

19.11.20

d. $417 \div 2$

```
   2) 4 1 7 ( 208
   - 4
      0 0 1
   -    0
        1 7
   -    1 6
```
0 1

Quotient = 208
Remainder = 01

    IV.   Solve these story sums:
        a. Share out 20 pencils equally in 5 pencil pots. How many pencils in each pot?

Number of pencils = 20
Number of pencil pots = 5
Number of pencils in each pot = 20 $\div$ 5

                    = 4
Ans : <u>4 pencil pots</u>

        b. Divide 24 children into teams of 4.How many teams will be there?

Number of children = 24
Number of teams = 4

		23.11.20	Total number of teams = 24 ÷ 4
			 = 6
			Ans : 6 teams
			
			   c. Divide 30 calculators into pack of 10.How many packs will be there?
			
			Number of calculators = 30
			Number of packs = 10
			Total number of packs = 30 ÷ 10
			 =3
			Ans :3 packs
			
			   d. Share out 21 passengers equally between 7 cars.How many passengers in each car?
			
			Number of passengers = 21
			Number of cars = 7
			Number of passengers in each car = 21 ÷ 7
			 = 3
			Ans : 3 passengers
			
			V. Find the dividend:
			  a. <u>32</u> ÷ 4 = 8
			  b. <u>36</u>÷ 6 = 6
			  c. <u>28</u>÷ 4 = 7
			  d. <u>72</u>÷ 8 = 9	

		24.11.20		
		25.11.20		

		26.11.20	VI. Which unit will be suitable for measuring the following(kg or g): a. Weight of a stone _g_ b. Weight of a bed _kg_ c. Weight of a ruler _g_ d. Weight of a glass bowl _g_	

VI.   Which unit will be suitable for measuring the following(kg or g):
a.   Weight of a stone g
b.   Weight of a bed   kg
c.   Weight of a ruler g
d.   Weight of a glass bowl g

VII.   Convert kg into g:
a.   2 kg
1 kg = 1000g
2 kg = 2x1000g
=2000 g
b.   8 kg
1 kg = 1000g
8 kg = 8 x 1000 g
= 8000 g
c.   6 kg
1 kg = 1000 g
6 kg = 6 x 1000 g
= 6000 g
d.   3 kg
1 kg = 1000 g
3 kg = 3 x 1000 g
=3000 g

VIII.   Put the correct symbol <,> or =
a.   2 kg +3 kg <   1 kg +5 kg
b.   500 g > 200g + 100 g
c.   6 kg > 600 g
d.   500 g = 250g + 250 g

IX.   Fill in the blanks :

Dates in left column: **26.11.20**, **27.11.20**, **28.11.20**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>

a. We measure the weight of lighter objects in the unit called <u>gram.</u>
b. The weight of a washing machine is measured in <u>kilogram.</u>
c. 5000 g is equal to <u>5</u> kg.
d. Weight of your pencil is measured in <u>gram.</u>

      X.   Underline the heavier objects:
        a. A fan ,<u>a cooler.</u>
        b. <u>A laptop ,</u> a book
        c. <u>a table ,</u> a bag
a clay pot , <u>an iron rod</u>

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</table>

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT		REFERENCE
Eng. Lang.	Ch-14 Simple Present and Present Continuous Tenses **2.11.20**	***The assignments given below have to be done in the English language notebook.** **Pg 81 – Complete the table. One has been done for you.**		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2mNIHzHB3tg

Pronouns	Simple form of verbs	Verb form in the present tense
1. I, we, you, they	work	work
2. He, she, it	move	moves
3. He, she, it	rush	rushes
4. He, she, it	go	goes
5. He, she, it	watch	watches
6. He, she, it	worry	worries
7. He, she, it	enjoy	enjoys
8. He, she, it	teach	teaches

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUz4m4hvhPw

9. He, she, it	do	does
10. He, she, it	pay	pays
11. He, she, it	push	pushes
12. He, she, it	pray	prays

Practise

4.11.20

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct present tense form of verbs in the brackets. (pg no 81 and 82)

1. I <u>live</u> in Delhi. (live)
2. Sukriti <u>drinks</u> milk. (drink)
3. Vicky <u>plays</u> the guitar. (play)
4. We <u>read</u> the newspaper. (read)
5. My father <u>works</u> in a hospital. (work)
6. Ankur <u>obeys</u> his teachers. (obey)
7. My mother <u>prepares</u> good food. (prepare)
8. Sandhya and Bindiya <u>dance</u> well. (dance)
9. The baker <u>bakes</u> wonderful cakes. (bake)
10. These pencils <u>belong</u> to Sonu. (belong)
11. Ekta usually <u>finishes</u> her homework by six o'clock. (finish)
12. Dogs <u>give</u> birth to many puppies at a time. (give)

B. Use each noun and verb to make a sentence in the simple present tense. One has been done for you. (do it in you notebook) pg no 82:

6.11.20

1. My sister goes to school every day.
2. Alok studies in class III.
3. The lion roars loudly.
4. My teacher teaches very well.
5. Our neighbour makes a lot of noise.
6. The driver drives smoothly.
7. My father works in a hospital.
8. The doctor treats the patients.
9. My mother visits the temple every day.
10. The peacock dances gracefully.
11. Sumit wastes a lot of water.

12. Cows give milk.

Pg no 84: Learn

Tick the sentences in the present continuous tense. Underline the -ing form of verb and circle the helping verb in them.

1. Alisha speaks fluently in English.
2. Mudit is painting. ☑
3. They go to school every day.
4. Smith is swimming in the pool. ☑
5. They are going to a party. ☑
6. Monkeys love bananas.
7. I am holding the ball in my hand. ☑
8. My uncle is writing a book. ☑
9. I play football everyday.
10. Sonam is running to the shop. ☑
11. The earth revolves around the sun.
12. They are climbing the stairs. ☑

Practise

A. These verbs are in the present continuous tense. Place them in the correct columns.

Verb + ing	Verb – e + -ing	Verb + double last letter + -ing
drawing	coming	grabbing
asking	baking	hitting
teaching	dancing	jogging
cleaning	cycling	travelling
singing	taking	swimming

B. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets. Add the correct helping verbs.

9.11.20

		1. The dogs <u>are barking</u> loudly. (bark) 2. The soldiers <u>are riding</u> a horse. (ride) 3. Muddy water <u>is running</u> along the hilly path. (run) 4. The <u>are lying</u> on the sofa. (lie) 5. The children <u>are sitting</u> on the floor. (sit) 6. The man <u>is playing</u> with his son. (play) 7. We <u>are learning</u> classical music. (learn) 8. I <u>am going</u> to meet my friend. (go) 9. Swati <u>is collecting</u> everyone's notebook. (collect) 10. We <u>are gathering</u> flowers in the garden. (gather) 11. Ali <u>is speaking</u> to Ahmad on the phone. (speak) 12. I <u>am waiting</u> for the dentist. (wait)	
	Ch-15 : **Simple Past** **and Simple** **Future** **Tenses** **11.11.20**	**Page nos: 89 & 90** **Learn** Write the simple past forms of these verbs:- 1. win - <u>won</u> 2. laugh – <u>laughed</u> 3. queue – <u>queued</u> 4. keep – <u>kept</u> 5. grab – <u>grabbed</u> 6. carry – <u>carried</u> 7. buy – <u>bought</u> 8. go – <u>went</u> 9. cast – <u>cast</u> 10. put – <u>put</u> 11. leave – <u>left</u> 12. fly – <u>flew</u>	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=69lzkfvFUqQ
	13.11.20	**Practise (Pg no: 90)** A. Fill in the blanks using the past form of the verbs given in the brackets.	

1. Swati <u>wrote</u> a letter. (write)
2. Neil <u>won</u> the tennis match last year. (win)
3. We <u>visited</u> the museum yesterday. (visit)
4. The watchman <u>closed</u> the gate. (close)
5. I <u>knew</u> the answers to the question. (know)
6. Harish <u>waited</u> for me in the lobby. (wait)
7. I <u>met</u> Suparna yesterday after five years. (meet)
8. Prince <u>fell</u> into the pit. (fall)
9. I <u>read</u> a story book yesterday. (read)
10. My sister <u>made</u> the arrangement for the birthday party. (make)
11. We <u>drank</u> the lemonade after returning home. (drink)
12. The magician <u>showed</u> us some wonderful magical tricks. (show)
13. The chef <u>mixed</u> the eggs and the flour to make a batter. (mix)
14. I <u>broke</u> the jar by accident. (break)

B. Rewrite these sentences using the simple past tense. (Pg no:91)

1. We are eating the cake.
Ans: We ate the cake.
2. Raju walks to his school.
Ans: Raju walked to his school.
3. We sit and watch the news on the television.
Ans: We sat and watched the news on the television.
4. I hear some voices in my backyard.
Ans: I heard some voices in my backyard.
5. Stuti borrows my pencil.
Ans: Stuti borrowed my pencil.
6. My mother tells me stories.
Ans: My mother told me stories.
7. Rishu laughs loudly.
Ans: Rishu laughed loudly.
8. The policeman is shouting at the thief.
Ans: The policeman shouted at the thief.
9. I love Chinese food.
Ans: I loved Chinese food.
10. The hawker is selling sweets.

16.11.20	Ans: The hawker sold sweets. 11. The boy crosses the road. Ans: The boy crossed the road. 12. Kamini dances well. Ans: Kamini danced well. **Learn (Pg no: 92)** Complete these sentences using the future form of the verbs given in the brackets. 1. I <u>will pass</u> the examination. (pass) 2. Next year, they <u>will be</u> in the USA.(be) 3. I <u>will bring</u> the camera to the picnic. (bring) 4. They <u>will clean</u> the room. (clean) 5. If we start now, we <u>will reach</u> the place before it gets dark. (reach) 6. He <u>will wait</u> for me at the station. (wait) 7. My mother <u>will go</u> shopping in the evening. (go) 8. My father <u>will pick</u> me up in the afternoon. (pick) 9. They <u>will help</u> me in my project. (help) 10. I <u>will learn</u> swimming in the summer. (learn) **Practise (Pg no: 92 & 93)** A. Answer these questions using the hints. 1. What will you wear for the party tonight? (the new red dress) Ans: I will wear the new red dress for the party tonight. 2. When will the film begin? (in 20 minutes) Ans: The film will begin in 20 minutes. 3. When will you go to Punjab? (tomorrow) Ans: I will go to Punjab tomorrow. 4. Where will we go in the evening? (to the beach) Ans: We will go to the beach in the evening. 5. What will you do next weekend? (meet my friends) Ans: I will meet my friends next weekend. 6. When will he throw a party?(next week) Ans: He will throw a party next week. 7. When will the school reopen? (Monday) Ans: The school will reopen on Monday. 8. Who will drive us to the station? (Mr Sharma)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixZsrQKPJuc

	18.11.20	Ans: Mr Sharma will drive us to the station.
		9. Who will not participate in the painting competition? (Bunny)
		Ans: Bunny will not participate in the painting competition.
		10. How will the weather be tomorrow? (rain)
		Ans: The weather will be rainy tomorrow.
		
		B. Write these sentences in the simple past and simple future tenses.
		1. He is in Kolkata.
		Ans: He was in Kolkata.(Simple Past)
		    He will be in Kolkata.(Simple Future)
		2. It is a hot day today.
		Ans: It was a hot day yesterday.(Simple Past)
		    It will be a hot day tomorrow.(Simple Future)
		3. I walk in the morning.
		Ans: I walked in the morning.(Simple Past)
		    I will walk in the morning.(Simple Future)
		4.Megha cooks well.
		Ans: Megha cooked well. (Simple Past)
		    Megha will cook well. (Simple Future)
		5. I quit the job.
		Ans: I quit the job. (Simple Past)
		    I will quit the job. (Simple Future)
		6. Ritu is baking.
		Ans: Ritu was baking. (Simple Past)
		    Ritu will bake. (Simple Future)
		7. The wind blows.
		Ans: The wind blew. (Simple Past)
		    The wind will blow. (Simple Future)
		8. I write a letter.
		Ans: I wrote a letter. (Simple Past)
		    I will write a letter. (Simple Future)
		9. Bad behaviour annoys me.
		Ans: Bad behaviour annoyed me.(Simple Past)
		    Bad behaviour will annoy me.(Simple Future)
		10.I cheer for the Indian team.
		Ans: I cheered for the Indian team. (Simple Past)	

	Ch 16-		

	Contractions **20.11.20**	I will cheer for the Indian team.(Simple Future) **Q Match the words with their contractions.(pg no-95)**	

Q Match the words with their contractions.(pg no-95)

A	B
1. it is	a. let's **5**
2. it will	b. they're **9**
3. I am	c. aren't **7**
4. they will	d. it's **1**
5. let us	e. she's **10**
6. you are	f. it'll **2**
7. are not	g. they'll **4**
8. I will	h. I'll **8**
9. they are	i. you're **6**
10. she is	j. I'm **3**

QA. Underline the short forms of the words in these sentences .Write the two separate words that have been contracted.(pg no-96)

1.I don't have another pencil. **Do not**
2.I'll go for the picnic. **I will**
3. I haven't brought your notebook. **Have not**
4.He'll bring cupcakes tomorrow. **He will**
5.She's his sister. **She is**
6.They're my cousins. **They are**
7. Mother hasn't finished her chores. **Has not**
8.He's our new classmate. **He is**
9. Why aren't you coming with us? **Are not**
10. He isn't looking at us. **Is not**
11. We weren't expecting guests tonight. **Were not**
12. I didn't do my homework. **Did not**

23.11.20	**QB. Fill in the blanks using short forms from the box.(pg no-96,97)**	

Let's	Can't	It's	Wasn't	They'll	Doesn't
Hasn't	Didn't	Don't	You're	Isn't	Won't

1. Ravi <u>doesn't</u> like vegetables.
2. <u>Don't</u> repeat what I say.
3. <u>It's</u> my birthday today.
4. We <u>can't</u> speak French.
5. I <u>didn't</u> see the man.
6. <u>Isn't</u> he Indian?
7. I <u>won't</u> play today.
8. <u>They'll</u> leave in five minutes.
9. <u>You're</u> requested to take the seat by 5:00p.m.
10. <u>Let's</u> forget the quarrel and be friends again.
11. He <u>hasn't</u> read the book.
12. She <u>wasn't</u> at home when I called up.

QC. Identify the contraction . Insert an apostrophe in the correct place.(pg no-97)

1 .I cant bear this heat anymore. **Can't**
2. Ritu doesn't talk to me. **Doesn't**
3. Ill go and call the doctor. **I'll**
4. Lets play cricket. **Let's**
5. They wont come tonight.**won't**
6. I didnt know this. **Didn't**
7. Im fine, thanks! **I'm**
8. Its mine. **It's**
9. You dont look well . Is everything alright? **Don't**
10. Theyll go to the temple today. **They'll**
11. Arent you happy for him? **Aren't**
12. Werent you supposed to travel today? **Weren't**

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

	Compre hension **25.11.20** **27.11.20**	**The London Underground** The London Underground is the world's largest and oldest underground rail network.It is often called the Tube because the tunnels are shaped like tubes. The first line opened in 1863 and ran from Paddington to Farringdon . Other lines such as the Circle line, Northern line and Central line were soon added. The first carriages were made of wood,lit by gas and pulled along by a steam train . In 1890, the first electrical –powered lines opened. Today the trains are made of metal. There are 270 stations, 11 different lines and over 402 kilometres of track. Despite their name, many London Underground trains now travel above the ground. **QA. Answer these questions:-** 1.Why is the London Underground often called the Tube? Ans – The London Underground is often called the tube because the tunnels are shaped like tubes. 2. Which is the largest and the oldest underground rail network? Ans- The London Underground is the world's largest and the oldest underground rail network. 3. From which all things were the first carriages made up of? Ans- The first carriages were made of wood, lit by gas and pulled along by a steam train. 4. Why do you think the carriages were changed from wood to metal? Ans- The carriages were changed from wood to metal because metal is safer, stronger and lasts longer than wood. **QB . Fill in the blanks:** 1. Other The first line was opened in <u>1863.</u> 2. In 1890, the first <u>electrical –powered</u> lines opened. 3. The tunnels were shaped like <u>tubes.</u>	

		4. Other lines such as the <u>Circle line</u>, <u>Northern line</u> and <u>Central line</u> were also added. 5.Today the trains are made of <u>metal</u>. **QC. Pick out two superlative degree of adjectives from the passage.** Ans. largest, oldest	
Eng. Lit.	**The Little Plant (Poem)** **3.11.20** **5.11.20**	***The assignments given below have to be done in the English literature notebook.** **Write the first 8 lines of the poem in your notebook.** **Word meanings to be written in the notebook (pg no. 66)** **Opposites:** deep x shallow fast x slow asleep x awake little x much light x dark bright x dull **Answer the following questions:** 1. Where was the seed buried? Ans. The seed was buried deep in the ground. 2. Who woke up the seed? Ans. The sunshine and the raindrops woke up the seed. 3. What did the sunshine say to the little plant?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KBsTjeVfgY

	10.11.20	Ans. The sunshine told the little plant to wake up and creep to the light. 4. What did the raindrops tell the little plant to do? Ans. The raindrops told the little plant to wake up. 5. What did the little plant do after hearing the voice? Ans. The little plant woke up and rose to see the wonderful world. 6. How does the poet describe the world? Ans. The poet describes the world as wonderful. **Reference to context:**	
	12.11.20	1. In the heart of a seed _ _ _ _ _ _ Lay fast asleep. a. What was buried deep? Ans. The plant was buried deep. b. What was it doing in the heart of a seed? Ans. It was sleeping in the heart of a seed. c. Do you think a seed can have a heart? Ans. No, a seed cannot have a heart but here the heart refers to the inner portion of the seed. 2. The little plant heard, _ _ _ _ _ _ _ world might be. a. What did the little plant hear? Ans. The little plant heard the voice of the sunshine and the raindrops. b. What did it rise to see? Ans. It rose to see the wonderful world outside.	

		c. Make a sentence with the word wonderful. Ans. Riya had a wonderful dream last night. **Make Sentences:** 1. asleep - 2. buried - 3. raindrops - **Read the chapter thoroughly and write the following:** I. Learn and write the meanings from the book (Pg no. 72)	
Ch-7-A Gift of the King 17.11.20		II. Opposites: 1.village x town 2.beautiful x ugly 3.simple x complex 4.everything x nothing 5.special×ordinary 6.covered x uncovered 7.asked x replied 8.poor x rich	
19.11.20		III. Answer the following questions with reference to the context. 1. "Once a stranger came to the village and stayed for a few days. When he was leaving , he presented a silver coin to the village chief." (a) What was special about the gift? Ans: The villagers had never used a coin before. So the coin was of great significance to them. (b) Whose picture was on the silver coin? Ans: The silver coin had the picture of a king's head on it. (c) Had the villagers seen such a present before? Ans: No, the villagers hadn't seen such a present before. 2. "We have brought a present for the king. Please take us to him".	

(a) Who said these words , and to whom?
Ans: The village chief said these words to the guards.
(b) Why did they want to meet the king?
Ans: They wanted to meet the king to give him a present.
(c) What present did they bring for the king?
Ans: They brought a silver coin as a present for the king.

3. "What happened to the gift you promised?" he finally asked.
(a) Who said these words , and to whom?
Ans: The king said these words to the villagers.
(b) Why did he say these words?
Ans: The gift which the villagers had brought was missing. So he said these words.
(c) What reply did he get?
Ans: The village chief replied that he and the other villagers had no idea where the gift was.
He said that it might have fallen somewhere while it was being brought.

IV. Answer the following questions:
(1) Where was the village located?
Ans : The village was located close to the Wular Lake in Kashmir.
(2) Why the people of the village didn't need to go anywhere?
Ans : The people grew their own food and spun their own cloth. So, they didn't need to go anywhere.
(3) What did the stranger give to the villagers before leaving?
Ans: The stranger gave the villagers a silver coin before leaving.
(4) What did the villagers do with the present?
Ans : The villagers decided to gift the present to the king.
(5) How did the king react when he found the present missing?
Ans: The king was very angry and ordered the villagers to be imprisoned.

V. Make sentences with these words:
1.precious – Rahul found a precious stone near the park.
2.vanished – The rabbit vanished from the hat when the magician waved his magic wand.
3.shivering – Seema was shivering as it was very cold outside.
4.hidden – Raj and Rohan found a box hidden in the ground.
5.village – Meenu's cousins had come from a nearby village.

24.11.20

26.11.20

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE

हिन्दी भाषा	सर्वनाम (02.11.2020)	**सर्वनाम की परिभाषा**-संज्ञा के स्थान पर जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है उसे सर्वनाम कहते हैं		Link: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=uqw4YuT2VN4
		जैसे-मैं,तुम,आप,उसका,इनका,उनका,वह,आदि| (हिन्दी के मूल सर्वनाम ११ हैं- मैं,तू,आप,यह,वह,जो,सो,कौन,क्या,कोई,कुछ)	
	(04.11..2020)	**सर्वनाम के भेद**-सर्वानं के छः भेद होते हैं| 1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम (मैं,तू,वह,मैंने) 2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (आप) 3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (यह,वह) 4. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम (कोई,कुछ) 5. सम्बम्धवाचक सर्वनाम (जो,सो) 6. निजवाचक सर्वनाम (कौन,क्या)	
	(06.11..2020)	**नोट**-सर्वनाम शब्दों में भी संज्ञा शब्दों की तरह एकवचन-बहुवचन होते हैं| **सर्वनाम शब्दों के एक वचन-बहुवचन रूप –** **एक वचन** **बहुवचन** मैं हम मेरा हमारा मुझे हमें इसे इन्हें उसे उन्हें उसने उन्होंने तुम तुम सब/तुम लोग आप आप सब/आप लोग यह ये	

	(09.11..2020)	वह वे इसका इनका उसका उनका **अभ्यास कार्य**- **1.उचित सर्वनाम सुनकर वाक्य पूरा करें**- **क**. _____स्कूल जा रहा है।(वह/मैं) **ख**. _____पिताजी पुलिस हैं।(इनका/मेरे) **ग**. _____माताजी डाक्टर हैं।(उसकी/आप) **घ**. _____बहन खाना बना रही है। (हमारा/मेरी) **2. सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करें-** **क**. मेरा घर पास ही है। **ख**. मैं नहा कर नास्ता करूंगी। **ग**. बाहर घुमाने कौन जायेगा? **घ**. रमन के हाथ में क्या है? **ड**. ना जाने कौन गा रहा है? **च**. उन्होंने खाना खा लिया है। **3.सर्वनाम शब्दों को अलग करें-** कमला,मेरा,रीता,रेखा उन्होंने उसका,कौन,घर,किसका,पेंसिल,पतंग, **4. दिए गए सर्वनाम शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएं –** हम,तुम,आप,इनका,यह **उत्तर कुंजिका -** **1.उचित सर्वनाम सुनकर वाक्य पूरा करें-** **क. वह** स्कूल जा रहा है।(वह/मैं) **ख. मेरे** पिताजी पुलिस हैं।(इनका/मेरे) **ग. उसकी** माताजी डाक्टर हैं।(उसकी/आप) **घ. मेरी** बहन खाना बना रही है। (हमारा/मेरी)	

2. सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित करें-
क. <u>मेरा</u> घर पास ही है|
ख. <u>मैं</u> नहा कर नास्ता करूंगी|
ग. बाहर घुमाने <u>कौन</u> जायेगा?
घ. रमन के हाथ में <u>क्या</u> है?
ड. ना जाने <u>कौन</u> गा रहा है?
च.<u>उन्होंने</u> खाना खा लिया है|
3.सर्वनाम शब्द-
मेरा, उन्होंने उसका,कौन,किसका
4. दिए गए सर्वनाम शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएं –
हम,तुम,आप,इनका,यह (विद्यार्थी स्वंय बनाएं)

हिन्दी भाषा	विलोम (11.11.2020)	**विलोम शब्द –** एक दूसरे का उल्टा अर्थ बताने वाले शब्द विलोम याँ विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं|	
		शब्द विलोम हार जीत रात दिन पास दूर शत्रु मित्र अमीर गरीब उजाला अंधेरा सूखा गीला आशा निराशा मोटा पतला मुश्किल आसान अमीर गरीब **अभ्यास कार्य –** 1. **मोटे छपे शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें-**	
	(13.11.2020)	क. राम की **जीत** हुई और रावण की _____| ख. रेखा **गरीब** है किन्तु उसकी सहेली _____है| ग. उसकी किताब **मोटी** है और मेरी _____है| घ. कभी-कभी **आशा** भी _____में बदल जाती है| ङ. करेला **कड़वा** होता है पर आम _____होता है| 2. **उचित विलोम शब्द मिलाएं-** **क.** उजाला गीला **ख.** शत्रु अंधेरा	

		ग. सूखा मित्र **घ.** पास दिन **ङ.** रात दूर 3. **सही विलोम शब्द पर सही का निशान लगाएं-** क. हार - दिन, मीठा ,जीत ख. मोटा - पतला, कड़वा, गरीब ग. मुश्किल- निराशा ,आसान, जीत घ. रात - दिन ,दूर, मित्र ङ. अमीर - अंधेरा ,गरीब, उजाला 4. **रेखांकित शब्दों के विलोम लिख कर वाक्य पूरा करें-** क. मेरे मित्र कम है पर _____ज्याद ख. कुछ काम मुश्किल होते हैं तो कुछ _____। ग. मंदिर में उजाला है किन्तु घर में _____। घ. हर निराशा में एक _____छिपी होती है। ङ. उसकी जीत निश्चित थी किन्तु वह ___गया। 5. **विलोम शब्दों के सही जोड़े बना कर लिखें-** अमीर,मुश्किल,मोटा,आशा,सूखा,कड़वा,मीठा, गीला,निराशा,पतला,आसान,गरीब उत्तर कुंजिका अभ्यास कार्य – 6. **मोटे छपे शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें-** च. राम की **जीत** हुई और रावण की **हार** । छ. रेखा **गरीब** है किन्तु उसकी सहेली **अमीर** है।	
	(18.11.2020)		

		ज. उसकी किताब **मोटी** है और मेरी **पतली** है|	
		झ. कभी-कभी **आशा** भी **निराशा** में बदल जाती है|	
		ञ. करेला **कड़वा** होता है पर आम **मीठा** होता है|	
		7. **उचित विलोम शब्द मिलाएं-**	
		च. उजाला अंधेरा	
		छ. शत्रु मित्र	
		ज. सूखा गीला	
		झ. पास दूर	
		ञ. रात दिन	
		8. **सही विलोम शब्द पर सही का निशान लगाएं-**	
		च. हार - दिन, मीठा ,जीत	
		छ. मोटा - पतला, कड़वा ,गरीब	
		ज. मुश्किल – निराशा, आसान ,जीत	
		झ. रात- दिन, दूर ,मित्र	
		ञ. अमीर - अंधेरा, गरीब, उजाला	
		9. **रेखांकित शब्दों के विलोम लिख कर वाक्य पूरा करें-**	
		च. मेरे मित्र कम है पर शत्रु ज्याद|	
		छ. कुछ काम मुश्किल होते हैं तो कुछ आसान		
		ज. मंदिर में उजाला है किन्तु घर में अंधेरा		
		झ. हर निराशा में एक आशा छिपी होती है|	
		ञ. उसकी जीत निश्चित थी किन्तु वह हार गया|	

	अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द **(23.11.2020)**	**10.विलोम शब्दों के सही जोड़े बना कर लिखें-** अमीर,मुश्किल,मोटा,आशा,सूखा,कड़वा,मीठा, गीला,निराशा,पतला,आसान,गरीब अमीर गरीब मुश्किल आसान मोटा पतला आशा निराशा सूखा गीला कड़वा मीठा **अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द –** **परिभाषा –**जो शब्द अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाते हैं ,उन्हें अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द कहते हैं| **नोट-** पुस्तक में दिए गए –जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करें से साथ पढने वाला तक ,अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (स्कूल कॉपी) में लिखें- **अभ्यास कार्य-** 1. **निम्न लिखित वाक्याशों के इए एक शब्द लिखें-** **क.** जिसमें दया हो- **दयालु** **ख.** जो भारत का रहने वाला हो – **भारतीय**	

	(25.11.2020)	**ग.** जो चित्र बनता हो – **चित्रकार**
		घ. धरती पर रहने वाला –**थलचर**
		ङ. साथ पढ़ने वाला-**सहपाठी**
		
		2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के उचित वाक्यांश लिखें-
		
		क. वार्षिक-
		ख. निडर
		ग. भयानक/डरावना
		घ. विद्यालय
		ङ. लालची
		
		3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यांश तथा शब्दों का उचित मिलान करे-
		
		क. जहाँ छात्र पढ़ते हैं- पुस्तकालय
		ख. जो शाक –सब्जी खाते हैं- धार्मिक
		ग. जहाँ पुस्तकें और पत्र –पत्रिकाएँ राखी जाएं- विद्यालय
		घ. जो धर्म से संबंधित हो- शाकाहारी
		
		4. बूझो तो जानें –
		   क. आलस करने वाला –
		   ख. लालच करने वाला-
		   ग. सप्ताह में एक बार होने वाला-
		   घ. जिसके आने की तिथि न हो-
		   ङ. आदर योग्य-	

	(27.11.2020)	**5. अनेक शब्दों के लिए सही शब्द चुनें-** **क.** जो मांस खाता हो-(शाकाहारी,**मांसाहारी**,) **ख.** जो किसी से डरता नहीं(**निडर**,अतिथि) **ग.** साथ पढ़ने वाला-(चित्रकार,**सहपाठी**) **घ.** साल में एक बार होने वाला(साप्ताहिक,**वार्षिक**) **ङ.** जो धर्म से संबधित हो(आलसी,**धार्मिक**) **नोट:-** उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (नोट बुक) में लिखें | इस पाठ से सम्बंधित पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही करें | **उत्तर कुंजिका** **2.** **क. साल में एक बार होने वाला** **ख.** जो किसी से डरता नहीं हो **ग.** जिसे देख क्र डर लगे **घ.** जहाँ छात्र पढ़ते हो **ङ.** लालच करने वाला **3.** **क.** विद्यालय **ख.** शाकाहारी **ग.** पुस्तकालय **घ.** धार्मिक	LINK: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=M36P7w9sxd4

4.
क.आलसी
ख.लालची
ग.साप्ताहिक
घ.अतिथि
ड. आदरणीय

REVISION SHEET
1. दिए गए सर्वनाम शब्दों के बहुवचन रूप लिखें-
मेरा,आप,उसने,इसका,मैंने तुम

2. इनके विलोम शब्द लिखें-

पास,पुराना,काला,गुण,हार,नया,भीता,उजाला,मोटा,सूखा,

3. लिंग बदलें-
लडकी,माँ,दादी,मुरगा,शेर,बैल,हिरनी,कवि,बूढा,वर,मामी,धोबिन,
भाई,पोता,

4.वाक्याशं लिखें-
क. शाकाहारी
ख.चित्रकार
ग.जल में रहने वाला
घ. जहाँ छात्र पढ़ते हैं
ड.जो भारत का रहने वाला हो

| | | च. आदर्देने योग्य
छ. ओ शाक-सब्जी खाता हो
ज. जिसके आने की तिथि न हो

नोट:- उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (नोट बुक) में लिखें।
इस पाठ से सम्बंधित पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही करें। | |

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
हिन्दी साहित्य	दिनांक 03.11.2020)वर्षा ऋतु (	१. पाठ - वर्षा ऋतु (कविता (को अपनी कॉपी में सुंदर लिखावट में लिखें तथा उससे संबंधित चित्र चिपकाए एवं कविता याद करें|	
	05.11.2020	२. कठिन शब्द रिमझिम, आंगन, उज्जवल, संध्या, उन्मत्त, सरिताओं, सौंदर्य, अंकुर, पल्लव, हरियाली, छवि, मधुर| ३. शब्दार्थ जग –संसार ,लघु -छोटा ,उज्जवल –साफ/	
	07.11.2020	सफेद ,तन –शरीर,मेघ –बादल,मादक– मस्ती भरा, उन्मत्त- मस्ती में पागल, सरिता – नदी,सौन्दर्य –सुंदरता, वन –जंगल,नव – नए, पल्लव– पत्ते, मयूर - मोर ,नभ – आकाश , मधुर- मीठा| ४. लघु प्रश्न/ उत्तर १. जग के आंगन में क्या आई? उत्तर –जग के आंगन मेंरिमझिम-रिमझिम सी बूंदें आई|	
	10.11.2020	२. मादक संगीत किसने सुनाया? उत्तर –मेघों)बादलों (ने गरज- गरज कर मादक संगीत सुनाया| ३. सूखी नदियों ने फिर से नव जीवन कैसा पाया है? उत्तर –वर्षा जल से सूखी नदियां जल से भर गई,उनमें नवजीवन लौट आया	४. वन उपवन में क्या दृश्य दिखाई दिया? उत्तर –वन उपवननए-नए अंकुर निकल आए, पीले	

		पत्ते हरे हो गए|	
		५. प्रकृति को देखकर हमें क्या करना चाहिए?	
		उत्तर –प्रकृति को देखकरहमें भी अपने जीवन को मधुर एवं हर्ष पूर्ण ढंग से जीना चाहिए\	
		६. हमें सुख का संसार कहां बसाना चाहिए?	
		उत्तर –हमें सुख का संसारअपने छोटे से घर में बसाना चाहिए|	
		कविता की पंक्तियां पूरी करो	
		१. मेघों ने ,_____	
		मादक,_____	
		_____ संध्या ने	
		_____ उन्नत बनाया|	
		काव्यांश पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो|	
		१. **मेघों ने गरज-गरज कर**	
		मादक संगीत सुनाया	
		इस हरी-भरी संध्या ने	
10.11.2020		**हमको उन्मत्त बनाया|**	
		१. मेघों ने क्या सुनाया?	
		उत्तर – मादक संगीत|	
		२. संध्या कैसी है?	
		उत्तर –संध्या हरी भरी है|	
		३. संध्या हमें कैसा बना रही है?	
12.10.2020		उत्तर –संध्या हमें उन्मत्त बना रही है|	

		२. रिमझिम-रिमझिम सी बूंदें, जग के आंगन में आई | अपने लघु उज्जवल तन में, कितनी सुंदरता लाई| १. रिमझिम की बूंदें कहां आए ? उत्तर –आंगन में आए आई| २. लघु उज्जवल तन में क्या लाई ? उत्तर –लघु उज्जवल तन में सुंदरता लाई| **वाक्य बनाओ** आंगन -मेरे आंगन में एक तुलसी का पौधा है | मधुर -कोयल की बोली मधुर होती है | उज्जवल –मेहनती बच्चों का भविष्य उज्जवल होता है| संध्या -संध्या काल हो गया है| **क्रियात्मक गतिविधि** वर्षा ऋतु पर पाँच वाक्य लिखें| १. वर्षा को ऋतुओंकी रानी कहा जाता है| २. वर्षा ऋतु ग्रीष्म ऋतु के उपरांत आती है | ३. आषाढ़ ,सावन, भादो वर्षा ऋतु के मांस हैं| ४. वर्षा से तपती धरती की प्यास बुझती है| ५. हमारी कृषि के लिए वर्षा ऋतु बहुत लाभकारी है|	
हिन्दी साहित्य	दिनांक17.11.2020 (दानव का बगीचा)	**दानव का बगीचा** छात्रों द्वारा पाठ -वाचन | **कठिन शब्द** सुंदर ,क्यारियां ,मधुर ,संगीत ,चिल्लाना ,इजाजत ,स्वयं ,द्वारा ,दृश्य ,हृदय ,स्वार्थी ,प्रसन्नता ,बाहे		

	19.11.2020	**शब्दार्थ-** दानव – राक्षस ,मधुर – मीठा ,भयानक – डरावनी , इजाजत – आज्ञा ,द्वार – दरवाजा ,स्वार्थी – मतलबी , अचानक – एकदम ,अनुपम – अनोखा ,प्रसन्नता – खुशी , स्वर्गिक - स्वर्ग जैसा|	
	24.11.2020	**लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न** १. दानव का बगीचा कैसा था ? उत्तर -दानव का बगीचा बहुत बड़ा और सुंदर था	 २. पेड़ों पर बैठकर पंछी क्या करते थे ? उत्तर -पेड़ों पर बैठकर पंछी मधुर संगीत गाते थे	 ३. दानव का भयानक आवाज सुनकर बच्चों ने क्या किया ? उत्तर –दानव का भयानक आवाज सुनकरबच्चे भाग खड़े हुए| ४. बच्चों को बगीचा से किसने भगा दिया ? उत्तर –बच्चों को बगीचा से दानव ने भगा दिया| ५. दानव के बगीचे में कौन सी ऋतु नहीं आई ? उत्तर –दानव के बगीचे मेंवसंत ऋतु नहीं आई		
	26.11.2020	**दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न** १. दानव के बगीचे की सुंदरता का वर्णन करो ? उत्तर – दानव का बगीचा सुंदर था |उसमें नरम – नरम घास का गलीचा बिछा था |बगीचे में आम के पेड़ लगे थे |गुलाबी व सफेद फूल खिलते थे	 २. दानव ने बगीचे की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किया ? उत्तर – उसने बगीचे के चारों और ऊंची दीवार बनवाई , तख्तों पर यह लिखकर लटका दी 'अंदर आनामना है |'	

		३. दानव के बगीचे में बसंत ऋतु क्यों नहीं आई ?	
		उत्तर –दानव ने बगीचे में बच्चों को आने और खेलने से रोक दिया था अतः उसके बगीचे में वसंत ऋतु नहीं आई		
		४. एक दिन दानवने अपने बगीचे में क्या दृश्य देखा?	
		उत्तर –बगीचे में सुंदर संगीत सुनाई दे रहा था बच्चे बाग में घुस आए थे	पेड़ों पर नई कोपले निकल आई थी रंग-बिरंगे फूल मुस्करा रहे थे	पूरे बगीचे में स्वर्ग जैसा दृश्य उपस्थित हो रहा था|	
		५. दानवके बगीचे में फिर से बहार कैसे लौटी ?	
		उत्तर –बगीचे में बच्चों के आने तथा एक बालक द्वारा पेड़ की टहनियों को छू लेने से बाहर लौट आई|	
		वाक्य बनाओ	
		हृदय -मोहन हृदयका साफ है		
		प्रसन्नता– मुझे आपसे मिलने पर प्रसन्नता हुई|	
		संगीत- मुझे संगीत पसंद है|	
		दृश्य- मुझे प्रकृति का दृश्य पसंद है|	
	28.112020	**क्रियात्मक गतिविधि**	
		कागज की लुग्दी बनाकर दानव जैसा एक मुखौटा तैयार करें|	

		पाठ - वर्षा ऋतु , दानव का बगीचा.	
		.1शब्दार्थ लिखे - सौंदर्य – उज्जवल – स्वार्थी – स्वर्गिक – अनुपम – पल्लव – सरिता – मधुर– **.2लघु प्रश्न उत्तर** १. जग के आंगन में क्या आई ? २. सूखी नदियों ने फिर से नव जीवन कैसे पाया है ? ३. प्रकृति को देखकर हमें क्या करना चाहिए ? ४. दानव का बगीचा कैसा था ? ५. पेड़ों पर बैठकर पक्षी क्या करते थे ? ६. दानव के बगीचे में कौन सी ऋतु नहीं आई ? ७. दानव की आवाज सुनकर बच्चों ने क्या किया? **.3दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न** १. दानव ने बगीचे की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किया? २. दानव के बगीचे में वसंत ऋतु क्यों नहीं आई ?	

.4पंक्ति पूरा करें–

१. मेघोंने ,_____
मादक संगीत _____सुनाया |
इस हरी-भरी _____ने,
हमको _____बनाया |

२. वन उपवन पनप ,_____
कितने _____आए,
वे _____पल्लव,
_____हरियाली लाए|

.5सही उत्तर पर सही) √) का निशान लगाएं–

१ .रिमझिम सी बूंदें कहां आई?
)क(जग के आंगन में)ख (नदी के जल पर)ग (वृक्षों के ऊपर

२ .नभ में कौन सी घटाए घिर रही है ?
)क (काली)ख (घनघोर)ग (चमकीली

३ .दानव ने बगीचे के द्वार की तख्ती पर क्या लिखवाया था ?
)क (सभी का स्वागत है)ख (अंदर आना मना है)ग (यह बगीचा मेरा है

४ .कहानी के अंत में दानव का दिल कैसा हो गया ?
)क (पिघल गया)ख (कठोर हो गया)ग (टूट गया

.6वाक्य बनाओ

वायु –
बसंत –
लघु–
नभ –

		उत्तर)पुनरावृति(	
		1. शब्दार्थ	
		सुंदरता ,अनोखा ,साफ/सफेद ,पत्ते ,मतलबी ,नदी ,स्वर्ग जैसा ,मीठा ।	
		2. लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न	
		१.जंगल के आंगन में रिमझिम सीबूंदेंआई|	
		२.वर्षा जल से सूखी नदियां जल से भर गई उनमें नवजीवन लौट आए|	
		३. प्रकृति को देखकर हमें भी अपना जीवन को मधुर एवं हर्ष पूर्ण ढंग से जीना चाहिए|	
		४.दानव का बगीचा बहुत बड़ाऔर सुंदर था|	
		५.पेड़ों पर बैठकर पक्षी मधुर संगीत गातेथे|	
		६.दानव के बगीचे में वसंत ऋतु नहीं आई|	
		७.दानव की भयानक आवाज सुनकर बच्चे भाग खड़े हुए|	
		a. दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न उत्तर –	
		१. दानव ने बगीचे के चारों ओर ऊंची दीवार बनवाई तख्तों पर यह लिखकर लटका दी "अंदर आना मना है| "	
		२. दानव ने बगीचे में बच्चों को आने और खेलने से रोक दिया था अतः उसके बगीचे में वसंत ऋतु नहीं आई|	
		पंक्ति पूरा करें	
		१. मेघों ने गरज-गरज कर,	
		मादक संगीत सुनाया|	
		उस हरी-भरी संध्या ने	
		हमको उन्मत्त बनाया||	

| | | २. वन उपवन पनप गए सब
कितने नव अंकुर आए
वे पीले-पीले पल्लव,
फिर से हरियाली लाए|

) (1) .5क(जग के आंगन में आई|
)(2) ख (घनघोर
) (3) ग (अंदर आना मना है |
) (4) क (पिघल गया
वाक्य बनाओ
वायु-हमारे जीवन के लिए वायु आवश्यक है
वसंत -वसंत ऋतु आने से चारों ओर खुशहाली आ गई|
नभ – नभ में काले बादल छा गए|
लघु– लघुउद्योग से भी कई लोगों का जीवन यापन संभव है| | |

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std 3)	**03-11-2020 Ch -11 India- The land of festivals** **05-11-2020**	**Read the chapter thoroughly.** **Exercises to be done in the book.** Ch11- Pg 81 (A,B,C) **A. Put a tick on the correct option:** 1. The constitution of India came into effect on Ans. (b) January 26,1950. 2. Baisakhi is a Ans. (a) harvest festival 3. Bihu is celebrated in Ans. (c) Assam 4. People enjoy eating this on Eid. Ans. (b) sewaiyan **B. Encircle the odd one out and give a reason for your option:** 1. 15 August, Rajpath, 1947, British rule Ans. A grand parade is held at Rajpath in Delhi on Republic Day. 2. Dussehra, Ravana, Kumbhkarana, Santa Claus Ans. Santa Claus ; children wait for Santa on Christmas. 3. Langar, Jesus Christ, December 25, Santa Claus Ans. Langar; langar is a free community kitchen organised by sikhs on Gurupurab 4. Pongal, Tamil Nadu, Rangoli, August 15 Ans. August 15; This day is celebrated as Independence day.	Go through the links given: https://youtu.be/2zBZx2T1RHU https://youtu.be/wTK_UOoHtrc

		C. Fill in the blanks:	
		1. Mahatma Gandhi is known as the Father of the Nation.	
		2. Children' Day is celebrated on 14th November.	
		3. Sikhs go to Gurudwaras on Gurupurab and worship the Guru Granth Sahib.	
		4. Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramzan.	
		5. Makar Sankranti is celebrated on January 14.	
		*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.	
		Word bank:	
		festival ,enthusiasm ,hoists , Constitution, republic ,Samadhi ,Ayodhaya , exile , Dussehra,	
		effigies, Ramayana, sewaiyan , carols ,	
		processions , Makar Sankranti, Baisakhi	
	07-11-20	Let's Recap and Let's know more (write in your notebook)	
		Answer in one word: let's Know	
		1. A book containing rules and regulation that a country has to follow – Constitution	
		2. A form of government where the head of the state is not a king but is elected by the people – Republic	
		3. A rough model of a person or statue – Effigy	
		Answer the following answers:	
		1. What is a festival?	
		Ans. A festival is a special day that we celebrate with our family and friends.	

		2. Why do we celebrate Diwali?	
		Ans. Diwali is celebrated on the return of Lord Rama , Laxman and Sita to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile.	
	10-11-2020	3. Write few lines on Christmas?	
		Ans. Christmas is celebrated on December 25. It is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ. People offer special prayers at the church.	
		4. What is the significance of harvest festivals?	
		Ans. Farmers grow crops and harvest is the time when the crops are ready to be cut. Harvest festivals are celebrated by the farmers to mark this important time of the year.	
		5. Differentiate between religious and National festival.	
		Ans. Festival celebrated by people of different religions are called religious festivals. For example- Diwali, Dussehra, Eid, etc	
		Festivals which are celebrated across the country are known as National festivals.	
		For example-	
		Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti, Republic day.	
		Extra questions:	
		1. Mention some harvest festivals.	
		Ans. Makar Sankranti, Onam, Baisakhi, Lohri, Bihu	

		2. Mention some religious festivals. Ans. Diwali, Dussehra, Eid, Gurupurab. **Ch 12 : Indian literature** **Read the chapter thoroughly**. ***Do all the exercises in the book** **Ch 12 - Pg. 88 (A, B, C)** **A. Put a tick ✓ on the correct option.** 1. Panchatantra is translated into how many languages? Ans. (c) 57 2. Jataka tales has about Ans.(c) 550 tales 3. Ramayana was composed by Ans. (c) Valmiki 4. Mahabharata was written down by Ans. (b) Lord Ganesha **B. Match the following.** 1. Panchatantra a. Lord Rama (3) 2. Jataka Tales b. Lord Krishna(4) 3. Ramayana c. Animal fables (1) 4. Mahabharata d. Lord Buddha (2) **C. Write True or False.** 1. Panchatantra has 57 stories False 2. Jataka tales were written in the 5th century False 3. Ramayana is composed of Slokas. True 4. Kurukshetra war was fought between Kauravas and Pandavas - True 5. Mahabharata is the longest epic written so far. True	
	Ch 12 : Indian literature 12.11.20 17.11.20		https://youtu.be/m8mN-ysfbwg https://youtu.be/EBy3f5q1_ws https://youtu.be/SuKdHSMsCGA

		*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.

Word Bank. (Write in notebook)

1)Panchatantra 2)fables   3)principles
4) moral value   5) translated 6)educational 7) Gautama Buddha
8) century 9) languages   10) epic   11) heroic   12) Ramayana
13) Mahabharata 14) ancient 15)shlokas   16) banishment
17)Ved Vyasa 18)Pandavas 19)Kauravas   20)Bhagavad Gita.

Let's Recap (write in your notebook)
(Page 87)

Answer in one word: Let's know.

1. Stories that have animal characters - Fables
2. Man of wisdom - Sage
3. Episodes - Kandas
4. The punishment of being sent away from home - Banishment
5. An evil spirit or devil - Demon
6. A chariot driver – Charioteer

Answer the following:

19.11.20

Q 1.What is Panchatantra ?

Ans. Panchatantra is an Indian collection of fables arranged in the form of stories.

Q2. What type of stories are Jataka Tales?

Ans. The Jataka tales are short educational tales written in the 4th century.These are stories based on previous births of Gautam Buddha in both animal and human form.

24.11.20	Q3. Define the term epic. Ans. An epic is a long poem narrating the deeds of some heroic figures of the past . Q4. What do the lessons of Ramayana teach us ? Ans. The Ramayana is an ancient epic which teaches us the importance of dharma or duties in everyone's life. It depicts the duties of an ideal father, ideal son, ideal wife, ideal brother etc. This epic teaches us many values like loving and respecting family, keeping promises, protecting the weak etc. Q5. What does Bhagavad Gita contain ? Ans. The Bhagavad Gita contains the teachings given by Lord Krishna to Arjuna during the Kurukshetra war. **Let's Do It** Make a book cover on any one story from Panchatantra of Jataka tales. **Revision worksheet** **Please note**:- The given revision assignment have to be done in the Social Studies notebook. **Q1. Fill in the blanks:-** 1.A _____ is a special day that we celebrate with our family and friends. 2. The _____ hoists the national flag at Red Fort in Delhi.	

3. The _____ are short educational tales.

4. _____ is a land of many religions.

5. _____ is the longest epic known and written so far.

6. _____ is a four-day long festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu.

7. _____ is also observed as International day of non-violence.

8. The name Bhagavad Gita , means the _____.

Q2. Choose a tick on the correct option:-

1.Panchatantra is translated into how many languages.

a.53   b. 55   c. 57

Revision worksheet of Ch -11 & 12

26.11.20

2. Mahabharata was written down by

a. Lord Rama b. Lord Ganesha c. Lord Krishna

3. Ramayana was composed by

a. Pandavas   b. Shakuni   c. Valmiki

4. Bihu is celebrated in

a. Punjab   b. Haryana   c. Assam

5. People enjoy eating this on Eid

a. cake   b. Sewaiyan   c. Rice

Q3.Write True or False:-

1.Onam is a traditional harvest of Kerala. _____

2. Jataka tales were written in the 5th century._____

3. Lohri is a winter festival celebrated in Punjab and other North Indian states. _____

4. Bihu is a harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. _____

5. Kurushetra war was fought between Kauravas and Pandavas._____

Q4. Complete the table:-

Religion	Holy book	Festival	Place of worship
Hindu	_____	_____	Temple
Sikhs	_____	Baisakhi	
			Mosque
	Bible		

Q5. Answer the following:-

1.Name the five sons of Pandu?

2. Name the two major Indian epic?

3. Write few lines on Onam?

4.Which festival is celebrated on a fixed day, January,14?

5. What do you mean by Effigy

28.11.20

<mark>**Answer Key**</mark>

Q1. Fill in the blanks:-

1.A festival is a special day that we celebrate with our family and friends.

2. The prime minister hoists the national flag at Red Fort in Delhi.

3. The Jataka Tales are short educational tales.

4. India is a land of many religions.

5. Mahabharata is the longest epic known and written so far.

6.Pongal is a four-day long festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu.

7. Gandhi Jayanti is also observed as International day of non-violence.

8. The name Bhagavad Gita ,means the song of the lord.

Q2. Choose a tick on the correct option:-
1.Panchatantra is translated into how many languages.
a.53   b. 55   c. 57
2. Mahabharata was written down by
a. Lord Rama b. Lord Ganesha c. Lord Krishna
3. Ramayana was composed by
a. Pandavas   b. Shakuni   c. Valmiki
4. Bihu is celebrated in
a. Punjab   b. Haryana   c. Assam
5. People enjoy eating this on Eid
a. cake   b. Sewaiyan   c. Rice

Q3.Write True or False:-
1.Onam is a traditional harvest of Kerala. True
2. Jataka tales were written in the 5th century False
3. Lohri is a winter festival celebrated in Punjab and other North Indian states. True
4. Bihu is a harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. False
5. Kurushetra war was fought between Kauravas and Pandavas. True.

Q4. Complete the table:-

Religion	Holy book	Festival	Place of worship
Hindu	Ramayan	Diwali	Temple
Sikhs	Guru Granth Sahib	Baisakhi	Gurudwara
Muslim	Quran	Eid	Mosque
Christian	Bible	Christmas	Church

`

Q5. Answer the following:-
1.Name the five sons of Pandu?
Ans The five sons of Pandu are Yudhishthir, Arjun, Bhim, Nakul and Sehdev
2. Name the two major Indian epic?
Ans- The two major Indian epics are Ramayana and Mahabharata.

3. Write few lines on Onam?
Ans-Onam is a traditional harvest festival of Kerala . People worship King Mahabali on this day. Boat race is also a special attraction of Onam.
4.Which festival is celebrated on a fixed day, January,14?
Ans- Makar Sankranti is also known as Maghi is one of the few Indian festivals that is celebrated on a fixed day, January 14.
5. What do you mean by Effigy
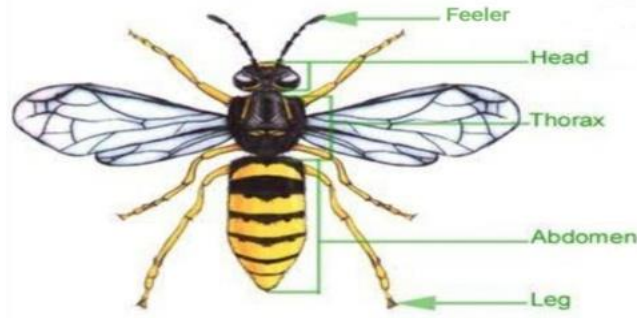Ans- Effigy means a rough model of a person or statue.

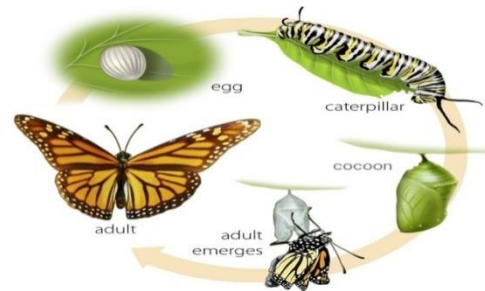|			
SCIENCE	Ch-4 **Common Insects** 2.11.20	*Activity*: Draw an insect and label its body parts 	*https://youtu.be/xg* *S9uXb3o8l*

	3.11.20	**Exercises**
		1. **Tick the correct answer**:
		   a. iii.ant
		   b. i. soldier ants
		   c. iv. hexagon
		   d. iii. butterfly
		2. **Match the following**:
		   a. iii. Itching
		   b. i. Eat up stored grains
		   c. ii. Eat up paper
		   d. iv. Make holes in woollen clothes
		3. **Fill in the blanks:**
		   a. caterpillar
		   b. Locusts
		   c. Mosquitoes
		   d. six
			https://youtu.be/La
			UPj7nB-Gg

	4.11.20	4.**Answer the following questions:** Ans a. An insect's body is divided into three parts – head, thorax and abdomen. It has large eyes and feelers on its head. It has six legs and tiny holes called spiracles on its abdomen. It may have two pairs of wings also. **Ans b.**The eggs hatch into tiny thing worm-like larvae or caterpillar. After a few days, a caterpillar builds a case around itself called a cocoon. The caterpillargoes to sleep inside the cocoon. At this stage it is called pupa. Gradually the caterpillar changes from a pupa into a butterfly, inside the cocoon. When the butterfly is ready to come out the cocoon splits open and the butterfly comes out. **LIFE CYCLE OF A BUTTERFLY** Ans c.Ants are social insectsand have division of labour. Each nest or colony has a queen ant whose job is to lay eggs. The worker ants collect and store food and feed the larvae that hatch out of eggs. Soldier ants protect the colony and the queen. Ans d.We can prevent insects from harming us in the following ways – i. Do not allow water to collect in puddles, empty bottles, tins, room coolers, etc. ii. Keep the surroundings of the house clean. iii. Spray insect repellents to kill harmful insects. iv. Fix wire mesh on the doors and windows to keep insects out of the house.	

Application based questions:

1) Why does your mother put naphthalene balls between the folds of woollen and silk clothes?

Ans. - Naphthalene balls are put between the folds of woollen and silk clothes to protect them from the attack of moths and other insects.

2) How do insectspick up smells and tastes?

Ans. – Insects use the feelers on their heads to pick up smells and tastes.

Identify the insects:

1) Tiny brown insects that eat up stored grains–Weevils
2) They live in large swarms and damage crops – Locusts
3) They spoil books and eat up paper –Silverfishes
4) They make holes in woollen clothes as they eat them up – Moths
5) They live in the hair of human beings and cause itching –Head lice

Give two examples of:

1) Insects with wings – butterfly , cockroach
2) Insects without wings –ant , head lice
3) Diseases caused by mosquitoes – dengue , malaria
4) Social insects – ants , bees

    I.   **Word bank:**
        Colourless,odourless,occupies,dissolves,solvent,
        Universal,solute,solution,brine,soluble,insoluble,
        Sink,float,buoyant force, buoyancy.

7.11.20

II. **Tick the correct answer:**
  a. A universal solvent is
     i. Oil ii. Water iii. Soda iv. Juice
  b. Water has a fixed
     i. Shape ii. Volume. iii. Size iv. All of these
  c. In a sugar solution, sugar is the
     i. Solute ii. Solvent iii. Solution iv. None of these
  d. Water is
     i. Colourless ii. Odourless iii. Tasteless iv. All of these

III. **Put these substances in the correct column:**
Oil ,sand, salt ,sugar, petrol,coffee powder ,lime juice ,stone

Soluble substances   insoluble substances
1._____.   _____.
2. _____.   _____.
3._____.   _____.
4._____.   _____.

IV. **Write true or false;**
  a. Things heavier than water, float on water _____
  b. What excites a buoyant force on things immersed in it. _____
  c. Salt will dissolve faster in cold water than warm water._____
  d. An iron nail will float in a bucket of water._____

V. **Answer the following questions:**
  a. Why does an object sink or float in water?
  b. Explain the terms solute solvent and solution.
  c. Distinguish between soluble and insoluble substances.
  d. What is buoyancy?

| | CH-8 Some properties of water | VI. **Extra questions**:
a. State three properties of water.
b. What is Brine?
c. When will a substance dissolve faster in a liquid?
d. Why does a soap dish float in a bucket of water but a soap dish with soap sink in water?Explain
e. Why does a ship float on water?
f. Name the solute and solvent in the following solutions:
   i. Salt solution
   ii. Sugar solution

Answer Key:
 II. a) ii b) ii c) i d) iv

III. Soluble substances- salt, sugar ,coffee powder ,lime juice
   Insoluble substances- oil, sand, petrol, stone

IV. a) false b) true c) false d) false

V. a) An object sink or float in water because of its weight.Objects that are lighter than water float whereas objects that are heavier than water sink.
 b) solute-A solute is a substance that is always in water solvent-A solvent is a liquid that can dissolve different things in it .
Solution -A solution is a liquid formed when the solute completely dissolves in the solvent.
c)soluble substances- 1.They dissolve in water.
  Insoluble substances –1.They do not dissolve in water.
Soluble substances -2.example salt ,sugar
Insoluble substances-2. example sand , stone.
d) buoyancy is the upward force exerted by water on objects immersed in it.

VI. a)The three properties of water are -1.water is colorless odourless and tasteless. | |

2.Water takes up the shape of the container in which it is kept.

3. Water has a fixed volume.

b) A solution of salt in water is called brine.

c) A substance will dissolve faster in a liquid ,if the liquid is warmed and is stirred.

d) A soap dish is lighter than water so it floats where as a soap dish which soap is heavier than water so it sinks.

e) i. salt solution-
 solute- salt; solvent -water
ii. Sugar solution
        Solute- sugar; solvent- water.

I.**Tick the correct answer**:
   a.An example of a social insect is
   i. cockroach ii. spider iii. ant iv. moth
   b.Water has a fixed
        i.Shape ii. Volume. iii. Size iv. All of these
   c.It eats up stored grain
        i.Ant ii. silverfish iii. weevils iv. None of these
   d.Water is
        i.Colourless ii. Odourless iii. Tasteless iv. All of these

II.Put these substances in the correct column:
Oil ,rice, salt ,sugar, milk, coffee powder ,lime juice ,sand,pebbles

III - SCIENCE		Soluble substances insoluble substances
		1._____. _____.
		2. _____. _____.
		3._____. _____.
		4._____. _____.
		
		III.**Write true or false**;
		    a.Things lighter than water, float on water _____
		    b.Spiracles helps the insects to know about their surroundings _____
		    c.All insects have three body parts_____
		    d.Soluble substances are substances that do not dissolve in
		    water_____
		
		IV.**Answer the following in one word:**
		    a.A liquid that can dissolve different things in it _____
		    b.The upward force exerted by water on objects immersed in it
		    is_____.
		    c.It makes holes in woollen clothes _____
		    d.These insects lay eggs in stagnant water _____
		    e.The insect which pick up germs when they sit on rubbish._____
		
		V.**Answer the following questions:**
		    a.State three properties of water.
		    b.What is Brine?
		    c.When will a substance dissolve faster in a liquid?
		    d.Name the social insects .
		    e.What are the three body parts of an insect?
		    f.Name the solute and solvent in the following solutions:
		      i.Salt solution
		      ii. Sugar solution
		    g.What helps insects to know about their surroundings?	

		VI.**Name them:** a.Social insects_____ b.Case around a caterpillar _____ c.Ants that protect the colony and the queen _____ d.An insect that lives in human hair_____ e.Insects that damage crops._____ f.Substances that do not dissolve in water _____ g.A universal solvent _____ VII.**Fill in the blanks:** a._____ is a universal solvent. b.A _____ is formed when a solute completely dissolves in a solvent. c.A solution of salt in water is called _____ d.We should spray insect _____ to kill harmful insects. e.Mosquito bite can cause _____,_____ and _____ disease. f.Beehive is made of _____ g._____ bees collect the nectar from flowers. h._____looks like butterflies ,but they usually fly at night, i.Insects use their _____ to pick up smells and taste.	
	REVISION (Common Insects &Some properties of water) 18.11.20	**Answer Key:** I. a) iii b) ii c) iii d) iv II. Soluble substances- salt, sugar ,coffee powder ,lime juice, milk Insoluble substances- oil, sand, pebbles, rice III. a) true b) false c) true d) false IV.a) solvent . b)buoyant force c)moths d) mosquito d) housefly	

| | 23.11.20 | V. a) The three properties of water are –
1.water is colourless odourless and tasteless.
2. Water takes up the shape of the container in which it is kept.
3. Water has a fixed volume.

b) A solution of salt in water is called brine.

c) A substance will dissolve faster in a liquid ,if the liquid is warmed and is stirred.

d) The social insects are ants and bees.

e) The three body parts of an insect are head , thorax and abdomen.

f) i. salt solution-
 solute- salt; solvent -water
 ii. Sugar solution
 Solute- sugar; solvent- water.

g) Feelers help insects to know about their surroundings. | |
| | 28.11.20 | VI. a) ants and bees b) cocoon c)soldier ants d) head lice e) locusts
f) insoluble g)water

VII. a) water b) solution c) brine d) repellents d)dengue , malaria and chikungunya

e)wax f)worker g) moth f)feelers | |

R.lakshmi

ACADEMIC DIRECTOR