



Class	Subject	Chapter	Topic	Web link
V	ENG LANG	<u>Ch. Order of Adjectives</u>	<p>Do the assignment given below has to be done in the English language book.</p> <p>Ex A Pg 68 : Fill in the missing adjectives for the highlighted nouns .</p> <p>silver brass round racing young expensive bright Spanish flowering silk</p> <p>1. tired <u>young</u> American explorers 2. old dark <u>round</u> cave 3. charming small <u>silver</u> ornaments 4. beautiful old <u>Spanish</u> city 5. <u>expensive</u> slim Swiss gold watches 6. beautiful pink <u>silk</u> sari 7. small old <u>brass</u> vase 8. small young green <u>flowering</u> plant 9. <u>bright</u> yellow waterproof jacket 10. new black German racing car</p> <p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the English language notebook.</p> <p>Pg 67: The adjectives in some of the sentences are not arranged in the correct order. Identify the sentences and correct the order of the adjectives.</p> <p>1. A new lovely frock was displayed in the shop's window. Ans) A lovely new frock was displayed in the shop's window.</p> <p>2. Maria is a beautiful tall Spanish lady. Ans) Maria is a beautiful tall Spanish lady</p> <p>3. A green tiny pretty stone was shining amid the diamonds. Ans) A pretty tiny green stone was shining amid the diamonds.</p> <p>4. Those little brown-and-white Spaniel puppies have long drooping ears.</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jSepkJV91mk&list=PLR57gYfkvoo8E0v94R9S0swkra6tUH6_i&index=42&t=0s</p>

Ans) Those little brown-and-white Spaniel puppies have long drooping ears.

5. I purchased a funny second -hand purple book.

Ans) I purchased a funny second -hand purple book.

6. Radha had a huge graceful old mansion.

Ans) Radha had a graceful huge old mansion.

7. That noisy small Australian pooch is Jia's .

Ans) That noisy small Australian pooch is Jia's .

8. The wooden big lopsided box can hold many trinkets.

Ans) The big lopsided wooden box can hold many trinkets.

9. The stone statue has an oval interesting shape.

Ans) The stone statue has an interesting oval shape.

10. No one wanted to use the dirty round plastic plates.

Ans) No one wanted to use the dirty round plastic plates.

Ex. C Pg 68: Rearrange these words to form meaningful sentences.

1. flew /black/My/aunt/airplane/a big/beautiful/yesterday.

A. My aunt flew a beautiful big black airplane yesterday.

2. gigantic /nursery/four/has/The/oval/tables/plastic.

A. The nursery has four gigantic oval plastic tables.

3. Rajasthani/I/silver/some/today/charming/chandeliers/bought.

A. I bought some charming Rajasthani silver chandeliers today.

4. scampering/beach/sandy/was/The/about/golden/puppy/the/beautiful.

A. The beautiful golden puppy was scampering the sandy beach.

5. delicious/ordered/fluffy/Neha/a/mother's/her/cake/for/birthday/strawberry.

A. Neha ordered a delicious fluffy strawberry cake for her mother's birthday.

6. long/uncle/tie/black/Sonu/silk/gorgeous/his/gifted/a.

A. Sonu gifted his uncle a gorgeous long black silk tie.

7. lovely/Rajat/ceramic/morning/from/drinking/his/mug/enjoys /milk/a/old.

A. Rajat enjoys his morning drinking milk from a lovely old ceramic mug.

8. huge/I/mean/saw/a/the/in/bear/snarling/Himalay.

A. I saw a mean huge snarling bear in the Himalayas.

9. **Not to be done**

10. rainwashed/The/downpour/green/trees/glistened/sturdy/monsoon/after/the.

A. The rain-washed sturdy green trees glistened after the monsoon downpour.

EX. D Pg 69: Rearrange these adjectives in the correct order before the nouns they describe. One has been done for you.

Adjectives	Noun
1. Cute fluffy tiny A. cute tiny fluffy cat	cat
2. Iron ancient rusted round A. ancient round rusted iron box	box
3. Silver expensive polished A. expensive silver polished earring	earring
4. Worn-out old cotton pink A. worn-out old pink cotton scarves	Scarves
5. Little crooked velvet - covered A. little crooked velvet- covered book	Book
6. Purple oval mysterious A. mysterious oval purple bottle	Bottle
7. Old nine American A. nine old American sprinters	Sprinters
8. Rich flowery antique A. rich antique flowery drapery	Drapery
9. Huge menacing grey A. menacing huge grey clouds	clouds
10. Wooden enormous circular A. enormous circular wooden tables	tables

**CH.-11
PRONOUNS**

Ex. A(pg. no.-75)

Complete these sentences with suitable personal pronouns.

1. Priya participated in the relay race. She won, but..... was a close finish.

Ans. it

2. Lila loves nature. can spend hours watching earthworms turn the soil.

Ans. She

3. After lunch, Mira and..... went to see the fishes in the aquarium.

Ans. I

4. That class made noise, not

Ans. Ours

5. Aunt Kaveri gave a pipe to practise and play.

Ans. me/ him/ her

6. Preeti and Meera got lost in the new city. It took four hours to find

Ans. Them

7. Can please show the way to the exit?

Ans. you

8. My cousins and I are on vacation to Rajasthan. are ready to explore its capital, Jaipur.

Ans. We

9. The Roys have invited as well as to their anniversary party.

Ans. us, them

10. have bought a new house. Is very big.

Ans. (We/ They),It

Ex. B (pg. no.-75,76)

Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns.

1. (This/ These) is a very expensive perfume.

Ans. This

2. All the essays are good, but (that/ these) are more useful than (these/ those).

Ans. these, those

3. The old remote control was losing its buttons. (This/These) was the reason I decided to purchase a new one.

Ans. This

4. I plan to clean my cupboard. (Those/ That) is my goal for the week.

Ans. That 5. (Those/ That) are the girls I was telling you about. **Ans.** Those

6. The cakes in this bakery are fresher than (those/ that) in(those/ that).

Ans. those, that

7. My mother's aunt is coming over. (That /These) is wonderful news!

Ans. That

8. (This/ These) is the moment we all have been eagerly waiting for.

Ans. This

9. (These/ This) are mine. Your books are there.

Ans. These

10. (Those/ That) is my favourite colour, not (this/ these).

Ans. That, this

Ex. C.(pg.no.76)

Complete these sentences using suitable possessive pronouns.

1. Mona has completed her homework, but Ritu plans to do Later.

Ans. Hers

2. Speaking about his cousin, Harish, my neighbor said," My computer is cheap, but..... is expensive.

Ans. his

3. The carpenter and the painters were working together. The painters used only the tools that were

Ans. Theirs

4. I gave my friend my address and he gave me

Ans. his

5. Don't touch that cake! It is

Ans. his/ hers /mine/ours/theirs

6. My car broke down. Could I borrow

Ans. Yours

7. This bottle is, but that one is.....

Ans. his/yours, mine

8. That torch does not belong to me; it is not It's
Dev's.

Ans. Mine

9. This basket of apples is We bought it this
afternoon.

Ans. Ours

10. Is this cup of tea Or.....?

Ans. yours, mine

Ex. D.(pg.no.76,77)

Frame questions for these answers. Use the
interrogative pronouns in the brackets to frame
your questions.

1. Leela knew the way to Amritsar.(who)

Ans. Who knew the way to Amritsar?

2. There are three apples on the table. They are
Rimi's. (whose)

Ans. Whose are those three apples on the table?

3. My favourite book is The Wind in the Willows.
(which)

Ans. Which is your favourite book?

4. She gave her cap to her brother.(whom)

Ans. Whom did she give her cap?

5. Asia is the largest continent.(which)

Ans. Which is the largest continent?

6. I like to paint in my free time.(what)

Ans. What do you like to do in your free time?

7. These smelly socks are Rishi's.(whose)

Ans. Whose are these smelly socks?

8. I was having a discussion with a scientist.(who)

Ans. Who was having a discussion with a scientist?

9. Mitali loves her father the most. (whom)

Ans. Whom does Mitali love the most?

10. The teacher told Rehaan to prepare for the test.
(what)

Ans. What did the teacher tell Rehaan?

Ex. E (pg. no.-77)

			<p>Fill in the blanks with the kind of pronouns mentioned in the brackets.</p> <p>1. This board game is....., but I am willing to lend it to you for today.(possessive pronoun) Ans. Mine</p> <p>2. Drops you to school?(interrogative pronoun) Ans. Who</p> <p>3. I had purchased a pair of slippers yesterday, but I am unable to find..... . (personal pronoun) Ans. It</p> <p>4. are the cupboards that belong to my sister. (demonstrative pronoun) Ans. These/Those</p> <p>5. I just received a letter. is from my aunt. Ans. It</p> <p>6. This colour suits you more than (demonstrative pronoun) Ans. that</p> <p>7. may not be able to attend Saturday’s class. Ans. I/We/He/ She/ They</p> <p>8. This store belongs to my cousin and me. It is (possessive pronoun) Ans. ours</p> <p>9. Is a very precious pearl. (demonstrative pronoun) Ans. This /That</p> <p>10. is coming over for tea? (interrogative pronoun) Ans. Who</p>	
	<p>Eng Lit</p>	<p>KABULIWALA 2nd to 14th August</p> <p>03.08.2021</p>	<p>Do the following exercises in your English Literature notebook.</p> <p>A. Word Bank: Conversations, questioned, cheerfully, solemnly, unnatural, entrance, tempted, reacted, overcome, amusement, invisible, impressions, ceremony, brighten, festivities</p> <p>B. Give the meanings of</p> <p>1. chattering – talk quickly and continuously</p> <p>2. coax – persuade someone to do something by talking to them kindly</p> <p>3. solemnly – without smiling or looking happy</p> <p>4.Kabuliwala – a trader from Kabul</p> <p>5. tempted – attracted by something</p> <p>6. quarrel – an angry argument or disagreement between people</p> <p>7. vigour – energy or enthusiasm</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/2xMYKWmI5i4</p> <p>https://youtu.be/hEw3pDWoqpE</p>

8. hesitated – be slow to speak or act because you feel uncertain

9. festivities – the activities that are organized to celebrate a special event

C. Give the antonyms for:

1. silence x noise

2. timid x bold

3. soiled x clean

4. accepted x rejected

5. unnatural X natural

6. overcome x fail

7. lively x lifeless

8. remembered x forgotten

9. continue x discontinue

10. strange x acquaintance

D. Make sentences with:-

1. conversation -They had serious conversation with each other.

2. chattering - Rinas keeps chattering all day long with her sister.

3. solemnly -I solemnly agree with you at this point.

4. argument – It was necessary and he didn't want any argument.

5. invisible - Mr India became invisible after wearing a magical watch.

05.08.2021

Answer the following questions:-

1. Why does the narrator say that his daughter cannot live without talking?

Ans- The narrator says that Mini cannot live without talking because she is a talkative girl who keeps chattering all the day long and it is very unnatural of her to be silent. She asked many questions at a time and did not even wait for the answers.

2. What kind of relationship did Mini share with the Kabuliwala?

Ans- The Kabuliwala had befriended Mini. Both were good friends now and spent time laughing and playing with each other.

3. Why do you think that Mini's mother was not particularly fond of the Kabuliwala?

Ans- Mini's mother was timid person and like all mothers she was also not sure of Kabuliwala as he was a stranger.

		07.08.2021	<p>4. Why was the Kabuliwala arrested? Ans- Kabuliwala was arrested because he stabbed the narrator's neighbour who was also Kabuliwala's customer, as they started quarrelling because the neighbour was unable to pay off Kabuliwala's money.</p> <p>5. What happened when Kabuliwala was freed from jail? Ans- Kabuliwala visited Mini's house to see Mini when he was freed from jail.</p> <p>6. Why do you think Mini failed to recognize the Kabuliwala? Ans- Mini failed to recognize Kabuliwala because several years had passed. She saw Kabuliwala when she was five and now Mini had grown up to be a beautiful bride.</p> <p>Answer the following questions with reference to the context</p> <p>1. I was sitting in my study looking through accounts, when someone entered.</p> <p>a. Who is the narrator referring to in this line? Ans- The narrator is referring to the Kabuliwala in this line.</p> <p>b. How did the narrator recognize him? Ans- He recognized him as he saluted the narrator and stood before him.</p> <p>c. Why did the person return? Ans- Kabuliwala got released from the jail so he returned to meet Mini.</p> <p>2. His face fell. He looked at me for a moment and went out. However, he soon returned with almonds and raisins in his hands.</p> <p>a. Why did the Kabuliwala's face fall? Ans- The Kabuliwala's face fell because he became unhappy when the narrator had said that he couldn't meet Mini.</p> <p>b. Why do you think the Kabuliwala returned with almonds and raisins? Ans- The Kabuliwala returned with almonds and raisins because he thought that Mini would be happy to receive the gift. He had imagined Mini to be a little child even after such a long time.</p> <p>c. What does this line say about the Kabuliwala? Ans- The Kabuliwala is a kind-hearted person. He isn't ready to believe that Mini has grown up to be a woman.</p>	
--	--	------------	---	--

			<p>3. 'You are very kind, Sir:!' Do not offer me money!</p> <p>a. Who said the above words and to whom? Ans. Kabuliwala said these words to the narrator.</p> <p>b. Why was the speaker being offered money? Ans. The speaker was offered money because he had brought raisins and almonds for Mini.</p> <p>c. Why did he refuse to take the money? Ans. Kabuliwala refused to take the money because he brought raisins and almonds for Mini out of love as he saw a reflection of his own daughter in Mini.</p>	
		<p>Razia the Tigress</p> <p>10.08.2021</p> <p>12.08.2021</p>	<p>The assignments given below have to be done in the English Literature notebook.</p> <p>I. Learn and write the first eight lines of the poem.</p> <p>II. Learn and write the meanings given in pg-56 & 57</p> <p>III. Antonyms:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alone x together 2. expert x inexpert 3. grief x joy 4. barely x fully 5. appear x disappear <p>IV. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>Q1. How old are Razia's cubs? Give evidence to support your answer. Ans- Razia's cubs are new-born. The poet says that their father, Sheru, has barely played with them. Razia constantly fears that her cubs might be hunted by hyenas. This means that the cubs are not big enough to protect themselves.</p> <p>Q2. What made Sheru a good hunter? Ans- Sheru knew everything about the winds. He knew when the winds would blow and when it would be still. This knowledge gave him sufficient advantage because he knew that the deer could smell him if he moved down-wind. So he would therefore crawl and crouch and take a long route to his prey. He would then suddenly attack from ambush after making sure that his scent was not carried to the deer.</p> <p>Q3. What is tiger's scent? Why could the deer not smell it? Ans- Each tiger has a distinctive smell associated with it. The fellow tigers and other animals are aware of it. This smell also allows the cubs to identify their mothers. Sheru has a thick and musty smell. The deer could not smell the tiger scent because Sheru would not move</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/osD3lz1L2W0</p>

down-wind. He would take a long route or a roundabout way to attack his prey.

Q4. Why does Razia live in fear?

Ans- Razia lives an unguarded life now that Sheru is gone. People no longer regard this tiger family with fear. Razia fears that her cubs might be hunted by hyenas if she goes out in search of flesh. To make matters worse, the poachers might also arrive with their guns.

V. Answer the following questions with reference to context:-

14.08.2021

**1. "He knew his winds, their traffic lanes!
He knew the deer would smell him out,
If they were down-wind
So he would belly-crawl and crouch"**

a. Who is "he"? Who is talking about him?

Ans- Here Sheru is being referred to as 'he'. The speaker or the poet is talking about him.

b. What happened to him?

Ans- He has been hunted by the poachers.

c. What was his expertise?

Ans- Sheru was an expert on winds. He knew their paths of travelling. He would hunt down his prey with ease after he had understood the ways of the winds. He was also a fierce attacker. He could bring down his prey with one blow.

**2. "Grief and fear start competing
In Razia's heart. With Sheru gone,
Will the hyenas bound her cubs?
Can she leave her little ones alone,"**

a. Who is Razia?

Ans- Razia is Sheru's mate.

b. Why is she grieving?

Ans- Razia is grieving the death of Sheru. She lives in constant fear since the time he was killed.

c. What is the cause of his fear?

Ans- The poachers no longer fear the pug marks of Sheru. Razia's cubs are in danger because they might be hunted by hyenas when she leaves for preying other animals. It is also possible that the whole family is shot by the poachers.

VI. Make sentences with:-

1. barely - My friend could barely walk as he hurt his leg.

2. expert - Rahul was an expert football player before he got injured.

			<p>3. traversed - The streets they had just traversed were deserted.</p> <p>4. dreaded - She dreaded the prospect of being alone in that haunted house.</p> <p>5. hound – The reporters always hound that actor for a scoop.</p>	
Hindi Language	शब्द	<p>परिभाषा:- वर्णों का साधक समूह जिसका कोई अर्थ हो शब्द कहलाता है।</p> <p>हिंदी भाषा में शब्दों को तीन आधार पर बांटा गया है :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. स्रोत उत्पत्ति के आधार पर 2. रचना या बनावट के आधार पर 3. प्रयोग के आधार पर <p>1. स्रोत या उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द चार प्रकार के होते हैं :—तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, विदेशी</p> <p>क. तत्सम शब्द:- अश्रु, अग्नि, दंत आदि।</p> <p>ख. तद्भव शब्द :— आंसू, आंख, दांत आदि।</p> <p>ग. देशज शब्द :— गाड़ी, खड़की, जूता आदि।</p> <p>घ. विदेशी शब्द:- तोलिया, डॉक्टर, स्टेशन आदि।</p> <p>2. रचना या बनावट के आधार पर शब्द तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :—रूढ़ शब्द यौगिक शब्द तथा योगरूढ़ शब्द</p> <p>क. रूढ़ शब्द:— हाथ, राजा, पतला आदि।</p> <p>ख. यौगिक शब्द :— रसोईघर, सेनापति, विद्यालय आदि।</p> <p>ग. योगरूढ़ शब्द:— पंकज, पीतांबर, लंबोदर आदि।</p> <p>3. प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द दो प्रकार के होते हैं :—विकारी और अविकारी शब्द</p> <p>क. विकारी शब्द :— जिन शब्दों के रूप में विकार या परिवर्तन होता है उन्हें विकारी शब्द कहते हैं जैसे :—संज्ञा, सवनाम, विशेषण, तथा क्रिया। लिंग वचन काल आदि के अनुसार इनका रूप बदलता रहता है।</p> <p>अविकारी शब्द :—जिन शब्दों के रूप में कभी भी विकार या परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, वे अविकारी शब्द होते हैं जैसे :—योजक, क्रियाविशेषण, समुच्चयबोधक तथा विस्मयादिबोधक।</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/cVbyQpQVeY0</p>	
	वाक्य	<p>परिभाषा:- पूर्ण और निश्चित अर्थ प्रकट करने वाले शब्द समूह को ही वाक्य कहा जाता है। वाक्यों को दो भागों में बांटा गया है :—उद्देश्य, विधेय।</p> <p>उद्देश्य —वाक्य में जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है।</p> <p>विधेय —वाक्य में उद्देश्य के बारे में जो कुछ कहा जाता है।</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/UybKO3MKyG8</p>	

वाक्य विभाजन

1. अर्थ के आधार पर
2. रचना के आधार पर

1. अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य आठ प्रकार के होते हैं—

- क. विधानवाचक वाक्य
- ख. निषेधवाचक वाक्य
- ग. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य
- घ. आज्ञावाचक वाक्य
- च. इच्छावाचक वाक्य
- छ. संदेहवाचक वाक्य
- ज. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
- झ. विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य

क. विधानवाचक वाक्य — मं पाठशाला जाता हूं ।
वह लड़का पढ़ता है ।
तुम खेल रहे हो आदि

ख. निषेधवाचक वाक्य — मंने आज खाना नहीं खाया ।
तुम यहां नहीं खेलो ।
बाहर मत निकलो ।

ग. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य — क्या तुम खाना खाओगे ?
क्या यह आपका घर है ?
क्या तुम मेरे साथ खेलोगे ?

घ. आज्ञावाचक वाक्य — अपना काय पूरा करो ।
आप यहां से चले जाएं ।
मीना को बुलाओ ।

च. इच्छा वाचक वाक्य — ईश्वर आपकी मनोकामना पूर्ण करं ।
चलो, आज मिलकर भोजन पकाते हैं ।
आज मुझे पूरी खाने का मन कर रहा है ।

छ. संदेहवाचक वाक्य — शाम को शायद तूफान आए ।
संभवतः नानी आएगी ।
कोई दरवाजे पर खड़ा है ।

ज. संकेतवाचक वाक्य — अगर गिल्लू पड़ेगा तो छुटकी भी
पड़ेगी ।
यदि गेहूं पिसाएगा तो रोटी बनेगी ।
अगर बादल आया तो बारिश होगी ।

झ. विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य — हाय! बेचारा गिर गया ।
वाह ! कितने सुंदर फूल है ।
शाबाश ! तुम प्रतियोगिता मं
सफल हुए ।

2. रचना के आधार पर वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

- क. सरल वाक्य
- ख. संयुक्त वाक्य
- ग. मिश्रा मिश्रित वाक्य

		<p>क. सरल वाक्य — पल्लवी पांचवी कक्षा मं पढ़ती है । पक्षी उड़ रहे हं । आकाश नीला है।</p> <p>ख. संयुक्त वाक्य — नेताजी मंच पर आए और भाषण देने लगे । ताजे फल एवं हरी सब्जियां सेहत के लिए लाभदायक होती है । मोहन पढ़ने लगा और सोहन घूमने गया।</p> <p>ग. मिश्र वाक्य — उसने मना किया क्योंकि वह नहीं आना चाहता था। यदि काय संपन्न हुआ ,तो मं मिठाई बाटूंगी । यदि बादल आया ,तो बारिश होगी।</p>																									
	वचन	<p>परिभाषा —संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का पता चलता है उसे वचन कहते हं । वचन के दो भेद होते हं — एक वचन बहुवचन</p> <p>एकवचन —बच्चा ,पुस्तक ,बस्ता आदि । बहुवचन —बच्चे, पुस्तकं , बस्ते आदि ।</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>एकवचन।</td> <td>बहुवचन</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पुस्तक</td> <td>पुस्तकं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पैसा</td> <td>पैसे</td> </tr> <tr> <td>आंख</td> <td>आंखं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सड़क</td> <td>सड़कं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पलक</td> <td>पलकं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>हवा</td> <td>हवाएं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कक्षा</td> <td>कक्षाएं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>रेखा</td> <td>रेखाएं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कथा</td> <td>कथाएं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कविता</td> <td>कविताएं</td> </tr> <tr> <td>महिला</td> <td>महिलाएं</td> </tr> </table>	एकवचन।	बहुवचन	पुस्तक	पुस्तकं	पैसा	पैसे	आंख	आंखं	सड़क	सड़कं	पलक	पलकं	हवा	हवाएं	कक्षा	कक्षाएं	रेखा	रेखाएं	कथा	कथाएं	कविता	कविताएं	महिला	महिलाएं	https://youtu.be/0zVwAG6MZ6M
एकवचन।	बहुवचन																										
पुस्तक	पुस्तकं																										
पैसा	पैसे																										
आंख	आंखं																										
सड़क	सड़कं																										
पलक	पलकं																										
हवा	हवाएं																										
कक्षा	कक्षाएं																										
रेखा	रेखाएं																										
कथा	कथाएं																										
कविता	कविताएं																										
महिला	महिलाएं																										
Hindi lit	लुई ब्रेल	<p>पठन पाठन करं-</p> <p>कठिन शब्द</p> <p>प्राकृतिक, सौंदर्य, बहुउपयोगी, कायशाला, व्यस्त, नेत्रहीन, आरक्षण, दक्ष</p>																									

शब्दाथ
प्राकृतिक-कुदरती
सौन्दर्य-सुंदरता
नेत्रहीन-अंधा
स्वयं-खुद
दक्ष-कुशल
पुरस्कार-इनाम
लिपि-लिखने का तरीका
ध्वनि-आवाज़
प्रयासों-कोशिशों
चिंतित-परेशान

एक वाक्य मं उत्तर लिखं-

1. लुई के पिता का क्या नाम था?
उत्तर-लुई के पिता का नाम साईमन था।
2. लुई के पिता क्या बनाते थे?
उत्तर-लुई के पिता घोड़ों पर बैठने की जीन बनाते थे।
3. एक दिन लुई ब्रेल के पिता कहाँ चले गये?
उत्तर- एक दिन लुई ब्रेल के पिता चमड़ा लेने शहर चले गये।
4. लुई ब्रेल की आँखों मं क्या चुभ गया?
उत्तर-लुई ब्रेल की आँखों मं नुकीला सूजा चुभ गया ।
5. लुई अपना पाठ कैसे याद करता था?
उत्तर-लुई अपना पाठ सुन कर याद करता था।

प्रश्न- त

1. ब्रे प्र क्ये
?

त - ब्रे त्र
प्र

?

2. ब्रे फ्र हू

?

त - ब्रे
फ्र हू

3. ब्रे : : -

त - ब्रे ?

त - ब्रे : :

			<p>4. त - ब्रे क्य रि ?</p> <p>कश</p> <p>5. त - फ स्तृ ब्रे क्य ?</p> <p>प्प स्तृ ब्रे</p> <p>6. त - ब्रे ब्रे षक ?</p> <p>क्य</p> <p>त्र - त्र व्यक्तियों</p>	
	MATHS	Chapter – Factors and Multiples 02.08.21	Exercise 6-a Q1- a, c, g Q2- c, d Q3- a, c, e	Factors and Multiples https://youtu.be/hBx0-ZrNhhs
		03.08.21	Q4- a to l Q5- c, d	Composite Numbers https://youtu.be/9IIR5sG3gCo
		04.08.21	Ex 6-b 1 (b, c, d, e, f)	Divisibility rules https://youtu.be/Y1pAKJ4rf-M
		05.08.21	Ex 6-b 2 (b, c, d), 3 (b, c, d), 4 (b, c, d)	
		06.08.21	Ex 6-b 5(b, c, d), 6 (b, c), 7 (b, c)	HCF https://youtu.be/KJ0D379OEmo https://youtu.be/qd9zBII_iE0
		07.08.21	Ex 6-b 8 (b, c, d), 9 (b, c, d)	
		09.08.21	Ex 6-b 2 (e, f), 3 (e, f), 4 (e, f)	LCM https://youtu.be/OqnCOi4Al7E https://youtu.be/KgnCOi4Al7E
		10.08.21	Ex 6-b 5(e, f), 6 (d, e), 7 (d, e) Ex 6-c 1 (a, b, c, d, e, f) 2 (b, c, d)	
		11.08.21	Ex 6-c 2 (a, f, g, h, i) 3 (a, b, c, d, f, g, h)	
		12.08.21	Ex 6-d 1 (b, c) 2 (b, c),	
		13.08.21	Ex 6-d 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10	
		14.08.21	Worksheet : 1 (d, f), 2(a) 6 and 10	

02.08.2021

Answer Key**Ex 6-a**

- (a) Factor of 44 : 1, 2,4,11,44
 (c) Factor of 215: 1,5,43,215
 (g) Factors 266 : 1,2,7,14,19,38,133,266
 (c) $75 = 5 \times 5 \times 3$
 (d) $120 = 2 \times 4 \times 15$

3. (a) The consecutive even numbers between 51 to 71 are: 52,54,56,58,60,62,64,66,68,70.

(c) The multiples of 13 lies between 50 to 100 are:
52, 65, 78, 91.

(e) All prime numbers between 60 to 80 are:
61,67,71,73,79.

4. Composite Numbers are : (a) (c) (d) (g)
 Prime Numbers are : (b) (e) (f) (h) (j) (k) (l)
 Neither Prime nor Composite: (i) 1.

5. The following as the product of prime numbers are:

(c) $112 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$ (d) $216 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

Ex 6 a

- (b) Factor of 90 : 1,2,3,5,6,9,10,15,18,30,45,90
 (d) Factors of 339 : 1,3,113,239
 (e) Factors of 524: 1,2,4,131,262,524
 (f) Factors of 98: 1,2,7,14,49,98
 (h) Factors of 300: 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,12,15,20,25,30,50,
60,75,100,150,300.

(b) $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$

(e) $385 = 5 \times 7 \times 11$

(b) The first seven multiple of 12 are:
12,24,36,48,60,72,84

(d) All odd numbers between 30 and 50 are:.,
31,33,35,37,39,41,43,45,49

5. (a) $54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ (b) $144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Ex 6-b

1 (b) 3650 is divisible by 2, 5 and 10 but not by 3

(c) 56982 is only divisible by 2 but not by 3, 5 and 10

(d) 83001 is only divisible by 3 but not by 2, 5 and 10.

(e) 12530 is divisible by 2, 5 and 10 but not by 3.

(f) 97421 is not divisible by 2, 3, 5 and 10

2 (b) not divisible (c) not divisible (d) divisible

3 (b) divisible (c) not divisible (d) not divisible

4 (b) not divisible (c) divisible (d) divisible

Relation between
HCF and LCM
<https://youtu.be/A4Z7GahjFWc>

- 5 (b) not divisible (c) divisible (d) divisible
 6 (b) divisible (c) divisible
 7 (b) divisible (c) not divisible
 8 (b) 540216 (c) 3870 (d) 15462
 9 (b) 2210978 (c) 2845678 (d) 247269

Ex 6-b

- 2 (e) divisible (f) not divisible
 3 (e) divisible (f) divisible
 4 (e) not divisible (f) not divisible

Ex 6-b

- 5 (e) not divisible (f) not divisible
 6 (e) not divisible (f) not divisible
 7 (e) divisible (f) divisible

Ex 6-c

- 1 (a) 5 (b) 5×5 (c) $2 \times 2 \times 3$ (d) $2 \times 5 \times 5$ (e) 11 (f) 5
 2 (b) 5 (c) 24 (d) 75

Ex 6-c

- 2 (a) 4 (f) 5 (g) 18 (h) 12 (i) 18
 3 (a) 9 (b) 17 (c) 1 (d) 95 (e) 36
 (f) 115 (g) 34 (h) 34

Ex 6-d

- 1 (b) LCM of 36,60,72 = 360
 (c) LCM of 48,64,72,96 = 576
 2 (b) HCF = 29 , LCM = 1160
 (c) HCF = 123 , LCM = 9471

Ex 6-d

- 1 (a) LCM of 60 ,75 = 300
 (d) LCM of 12,16,36,40 = 720
 2 (a) HCF of 693 ,1078 = 77 LCM of 693,1078 = 9702
 (d) HCF of 168,280 & 392 = 56 & LCM = 5880

Ans 3:

Given :- product of two numbers = 2160

HCF = 12

Find :- LCM = ?

Solution:-

We know that product of two numbers equal to the product of their HCF and LCM

so, $a \times b = \text{HCF}(a,b) \times \text{LCM}(a,b)$

$$2160 = 12 \times \text{LCM}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 180 \text{ (Answer)}$$

Ans 4: Here given that product of two numbers is 2925 and also LCM is 195.

Hence HCF is got by dividing the product by LCM

Product of two numbers = HCF x LCM of two numbers

$$\text{Hence } 2925 = 195 \text{ (HCF)}$$

$$\text{OR HCF} = 2925/195 = 15$$

Ans 5: product of 2 no.s = LCM x HCF

Let the other no. be x

$$140 \times 3080 = 280 \times x$$

$$x = (3080 \times 140) \div 280$$

$$x = 1540$$

the other no. is 1540

Ans 6: The smallest number which is divisible by 15, 20, 24, 32, 36

we have find the LCM of given numbers.

$$2 \mid 15, 20, 24, 32, 36$$

$$2 \mid 15, 10, 12, 16, 18$$

$$2 \mid 15, 5, 6, 8, 9$$

$$3 \mid 15, 5, 3, 4, 9$$

$$5 \mid 5, 5, 1, 4, 3$$

$$** \mid 1, 1, 1, 4, 3$$

Therefore, $\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 1440$

Ans 7: LCM (Least Common Multiple) of 2,4,6,8, 10 is equal to 120. Now, 99999 is the largest 5 digit number.

Dividing 99999 by 120, Remainder=39.

Subtract this remainder from the highest 5 digit number

i.e. $99999 - 39 = 99960$ (Answer)

Ans 8: We will find the L.C.M of 44, 55 and $220 = 220$

Now according to the question, when 90 would be

divided by 44, 55 & 220, it should leave a remainder 5.

Therefore we add 5 to $220 = 225$

Cross check:-

a) $225/44$ has a Remainder = 5

b) $225/55$ has a Remainder = 5

c) $225/220$ has a Remainder = 5 Thus the answer is 225.

Ans 9 : Product of 2 no.= LCM×HCF
HCF = product of 2 no.÷ LCM
hence, HCF = $8000 \div 800 = 10$

Ans 10: We have to determine the greatest number which divides 149 and 101 which leaves remainder as 5.

Therefore, $149 - 5 = 144$ and $101 - 5 = 96$

Now, we will find the greatest number by taking the HCF of 144 and 96.

Let us find the factors of 144 and 96.

$$144 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$96 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 48.$$

Therefore, the greatest number which divides 149 and 101 leaving a remainder of 5 is 48.

Answer Key (Worksheet)

1. (a) $10 : 21640, 21970$
(b) $3 : 2043, 47205, 2316$
(c) $6 : 1428, 9252, 1722$
(d) $4 : 24620, 912, 6700$
(e) $8 : 2320, 59016, 46424$
(f) $9 : 4536, 7128, 3465$
2. (a) The smallest 3- digit no. divisible by 4 = 100
(b) The greatest 4-digit no. divisible by 6 = 9996
(c) The smallest 3-digit no. divisible by both 2 & 3 = 102
3. (a) The factors of 18 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18
(b) The factors of 35 = 1, 5, 7, 35
(c) The factors of 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81
(d) The factors of 120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 60, 120
(e) The factors of 145 = 1, 5, 29, 145.
2. (a) HCF of 575, 690, 920, 253 = 23
(b) HCF of 185, 407, 333 = 37
5. (a) LCM of 650, 115, 130, 3900 = 89700
(b) LCM of 390, 520, 650 = 7800

Ans 6 : HCF*LCM= first number *second number
 $48*384=192*$ second number
 $48*384/192=96=$ second number (**Answer**)

			<p>Ans 7: $249-9=240$ $309-9=300$ Prime factors of $240=2\times 2\times 2\times 3\times 5$ Prime Factors of $300=2\times 2\times 3\times 5\times 5$ HCF of 240 & 300 = $2\times 2\times 3\times 5 = 60$</p> <p>Ans 8: Capacity of container =180 litres Capacity of milk =162 litres Therefore : HCF(180,162) $180=2\times 2\times 3\times 3\times 5$ $162=2\times 3\times 3\times 3$ HCF(180,162)=$2\times 3\times 3=18$ Thus required container is of 18 litres</p> <p>Ans 9: At the starting point they stepped together with their step measure 16 cm, 28 cm , 40 cm and 77 cm respectively. Therefore, LCM of 16cm, 28cm, 40cm, 77cm= 6160 6160 cm = 6.160km They again will step together at 6.160 km.</p> <p>Ans 10: As given the bells toll at intervals of 12 min, 15 min and 18 min respectively. After they start together, they would meet at the time when their tolling interval coincides i.e. The L.C.M of 12 15 and 18. $12 = 2*2*3$ $18 = 3*3*2$ $15 = 3*5$ L.C.M is the product of distinct factors raised to the highest powers, Thus, the L.C.M is $2*2*3*3*5 = 180$ minutes. They will toll together after 180 minutes of starting i.e. after 3hrs</p>	
Social Studies	Ch –5 The Government in India	Read the chapter thoroughly.	<p>Word Bank: (To be done in the notebook) Democratic, government, federal, Constitution, Elections, candidates, representatives, Parliament, Political Parties, Commission, votes, cast, legislative, administering, country.</p> <p>Word Builder: (Learn from Pg No. 52)</p> <p>I. Tick the correct answers: (To be done in the textbook) Pg No. 53</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Government is also known as the Union Government The Central Government makes laws on 	<p>https://youtu.be/hM_ndZkhkZg</p> <p>https://youtu.be/GgUAU9GS7rQ</p> <p>https://youtu.be/s4iNN2WIn54</p>

the **both a and b**

3. The Lok Sabha has a term of **5 years**

4. The Rajya Sabha is also called :

Upper House

5. The state government is headed by the **Governor**

II. Give short answers: (To be done in the textbook) Pg No. 53

a. Name the three levels of government.

Ans. **Central government, State government and the Local self government.**

b. Name the three organs of government.

Ans. **Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.**

c. Who heads the Union government?

Ans. **President**

d. Who conducts the elections in India?

Ans. **The Election Commission of India.**

e. What is a political party?

Ans. **A political party is group of people who Share similar political aims and opinions.**

They offer candidates for contesting in Elections, whom people elect and send to Public offices.

III. Fill in the blanks: (To be done in the textbook) Pg No.53

1. MP is the short form of **Member of Parliament.**

2. MLA is the short form of **Member of the Legislative Assembly.**

3. The smaller units into which the country is divided for holding elections is called **Constituencies.**

4. The value of each vote is counted as **one.**

5. People cast their votes in **secrecy.**

IV. State whether the following statements are true or false: (To be done in the textbook) Pg No.54

1. Constitution of India is a written document. **True**

2. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is the Vice president. **False**

3. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members. **True**

4. The Election Commission of India fixes the date for elections. **True**

5. People vote for their candidates at the

office of the Election Commission. **False**

V. Answer the following questions: (To be done in the notebook) Pg No. 54

Q1. What is the composition of the Central Government?

Ans. **The Central government is mainly composed of : the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.**

Q2. Explain the structure of the government at the State level.

Ans. **India being a vast country is divided into different states so that it can be governed properly. Each state has its own government. Every Indian state government is headed by the Governor, the Chief Minister and her/his council of ministers. The state government makes laws, enforces them and runs the state. It is responsible for maintaining law and order, looking after transportation, roads, agriculture, industry and so on.**

Q3. Name the organs of the union Government and write their functions.

Ans. **The Union government has three organs –**

i. **The Executive- is responsible for implementing laws and running the government.**

ii. **The Legislature- is responsible for making the laws. It consists of representatives by the people.**

iii. **The Judiciary – is responsible for interpreting the Constitution and laws and settling any dispute between the Centre and the States regarding the division of powers.**

Q4. Explain the structure of the Executive.

Ans. **The Executive consists of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers collectively make the Union Executive.**

The Executive is responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

The Executive cannot pass laws.

Q5. Explain how votes are cast.

Ans. **These days people cast their votes using**

		<p>an Electronic Voting Machine (EVM). People go to a polling booth to cast their votes in secrecy to elect the leader of their choice. The value of each vote is counted as one.</p> <p>Q6. Who can vote in elections in India? Ans. Every citizen of India over the age of 18 has the right to vote in an election.</p> <p>The Election Commission prepares an electoral roll, which is a list of all people in the constituency who are registered to vote in the elections.</p> <p>Only those people with their names on the electoral roll are allowed to vote.</p> <p>The Commission issues photo identity cards for voters, which they carry as identity proof on the day of election to the polling booths for casting their votes.</p> <p>Word Bank: (To be done in notebook) Global, organization, representative, general assembly, security Council , International court ,justice, Secretariat, humanitarian, monetary, starvation, initiative, judicial, peaceful ,eradicate.</p> <p>Learn Word Builder (Refer page no. 61) Learn I have learnt. (refer to page no. 61)</p> <p>(I)Write the full forms of the following. (To be done in notebook)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.WHO – World Health Organization 2.FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization 3.UNESCO – United Nations Educational ,Scientific and Cultural organization 4. UNICEF - United Nations Children’s fund 5.ILO – International Labour Organization. 6.IMF – International Monetary Fund <p>(II)Name the following.(To be done in book)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The main body of the UN - The General assembly 2. The main judicial organ of the UN - The International Court of Justice 3. The organ of the UN that was established to provide International supervision for 11 trust territories but no longer functions . - The Trusteeship Council 4. The organ of the UN that carries out its day to day work - The Secretariat 	<p>https://youtu.be/yWQ-IJmAXy8</p> <p>https://youtu.be/tMgOqiv4v6Y</p> <p>https://youtu.be/JktQyBD8Z98</p>
--	--	--	--

5. An organ of the UN that has 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years each-
The Economic and Social Council

(III) Fill in the blanks. .(To be done in book)

1. The security council recommends peaceful settlement of disputes between Nations.
2. The trust territories attained Independence or self government by 1994.
3. The Secretariat includes tens of thousands of international UN staff members.
4. The World Health Organization aims to achieve the highest possible level of health for all people.
5. The International Monetary Fund provides temporary financial assistance to countries with an aim to boost economic growth and employment.

(IV) Answer the following questions. (To be done in notebook)

Q1. Why is a global organisation such as the UN important?

Ans. The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining International peace and security , developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

Q2. Discuss the formation of the UN?

Ans. The Declaration by United Nations was signed on 1 January 1942 by the representatives of 26 nations. The name United Nation was officially used for the first time in this declaration. On 26 June 1945 ,the United Nations Charter was signed by 50 countries in San Francisco, USA. These became the original members, along with Poland which signed the Charter later taking the member count to 51. The United Nations Organization officially came into existence on 24 October 1945.

Q3. What role does the Secretariat play in the UN?

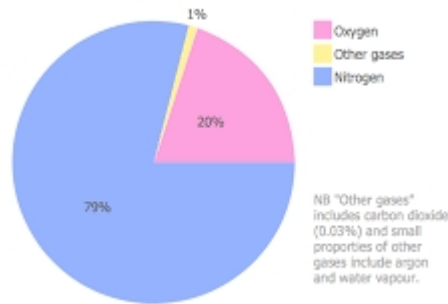
Ans. The Secretariat carries out the day to day work of the UN. It carries out the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the other organs.

			<p>Q4. What is the role of UNICEF? Ans. The UNICEF works for the rights of children including concerns regarding their education and health. It also provides humanitarian assistance to children and mothers.</p> <p>Q5. What does UNESCO do? Ans. The UNESCO helps in improving education worldwide. It also protects important historical and cultural sites around the world.</p>	
Science	<p>Ch 6 - SOLIDS , LIQUIDS AND GASES</p> <p>02.08.2021</p>	<p>(Do the exercises in the notebook)</p> <p>1. Word Bank:- matter, molecules, atoms, soluble, impurities, sediment, decantation, chlorine, potassium permanganate, filtration, humidity, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, argon, neon, breeze</p> <p>2. Answer in one word: a) Anything that has weight and occupies space-matter. b) Tiny particles that make up matter - molecules. c) When the wind blows very fast- storm. d) Breeze that blows from land to sea during the night- land breeze. e) The amount of water vapour in the air at a given time-humidity. f) The space occupied by matter - volume. g) Fast blowing air - wind. h) Breeze that blows from sea to land during the day – sea breeze.</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3r2BUGhvbs</p>	
	<p>04.08.2021</p>	<p>3. Tick (✓) the correct answer: a) State of matter that does not have a definite volume is i) solid ii) liquid iii) gas ✓ iv) all of these</p> <p>b) Slow blowing wind is called i) wind ii) breeze ✓ iii) storm iv) air</p> <p>c) Air contain i) 78% oxygen ii) 21% nitrogen iii) 78 % nitrogen ✓ iv) all of them</p> <p>d) The air contains 0.03% of the gas i) oxygen ii) nitrogen iii) carbon dioxide ✓ iv) helium</p> <p>e) Sea breeze blows i) during the day ✓ ii) during the night iii) throughout the day iv) none of these</p>	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yTLN28gUZkc</p>	

	06.08.2021	<p>4. <u>Write true or false:</u></p> <p>a) Air is not matter. - False</p> <p>b) The intermolecular force is the least in gases. – True</p> <p>c) Liquids have a definite shape. - False</p> <p>d) Liquids have a definite volume. – True</p> <p>e) Land heats faster than water. – True</p> <p>f) Places near sea have higher humidity. - True</p>	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L1QJlmeJUw									
	09.08.2021	<p>5. <u>Fill in the blanks.</u></p> <p>a) <u>Solids</u> have a definite shape and volume.</p> <p>b) The intermolecular force is maximum in <u>solids</u>.</p> <p>c) <u>Liquids</u> take the shape of the container they are kept in.</p> <p>d) <u>Land breeze</u> blows during the night.</p> <p>e) All matter is made up of tiny particles called <u>molecules</u>.</p> <p>f) <u>Helium</u> air is light and rises.</p> <p>g) The process of sedimentation and decantation are used to separate <u>insoluble</u> impurities present in water.</p> <p>6. <u>Draw the diagram of composition of air: (In notebook)</u></p>										
	11.08.2021	<p>7. Answer the following question briefly.</p> <p>a) Distinguish between solids, liquids and gases.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 1436 1328 1759"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="602 1436 894 1493">Solids</th> <th data-bbox="894 1436 1187 1493">liquids</th> <th data-bbox="1187 1436 1328 1493">gases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1493 894 1625">1.They have definite Shape and size.</td> <td data-bbox="894 1493 1187 1625">1.They have fixed volume but no fixed shape</td> <td data-bbox="1187 1493 1328 1625">1.Gases have definite volume and shape.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1625 894 1759">2.The molecules in solids are very closely packed</td> <td data-bbox="894 1625 1187 1759">2.Molecules have spaces in between them</td> <td data-bbox="1187 1625 1328 1759">2.Molecules are far apart from other.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Solids	liquids	gases	1.They have definite Shape and size.	1.They have fixed volume but no fixed shape	1.Gases have definite volume and shape.	2.The molecules in solids are very closely packed	2.Molecules have spaces in between them	2.Molecules are far apart from other.	
Solids	liquids	gases										
1.They have definite Shape and size.	1.They have fixed volume but no fixed shape	1.Gases have definite volume and shape.										
2.The molecules in solids are very closely packed	2.Molecules have spaces in between them	2.Molecules are far apart from other.										

b) Write a short note on composition of air. Support your answer with a pie chart (diagram)

Ans. Air is a mixture of gases, water vapour and dust particles. The atmosphere contains 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen and 1% of other gases like carbon dioxide, helium, argon, neon etc.

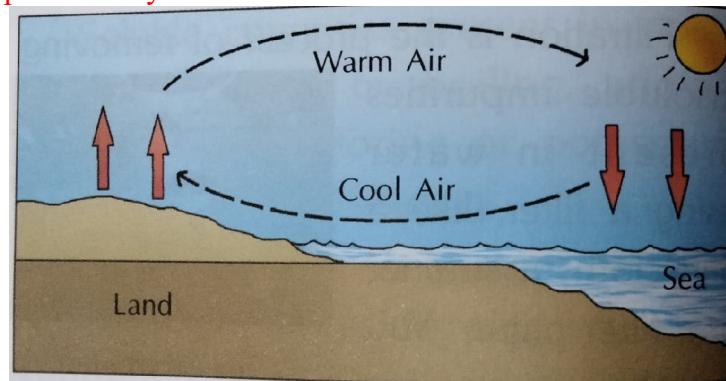


c) Explain how the wind blows.

Ans. The sun heats the land during the day. The air above the land also gets heated. Warm air is lighter and rises up. Cool air from above rushes into to take its place. This causes wind to blow.

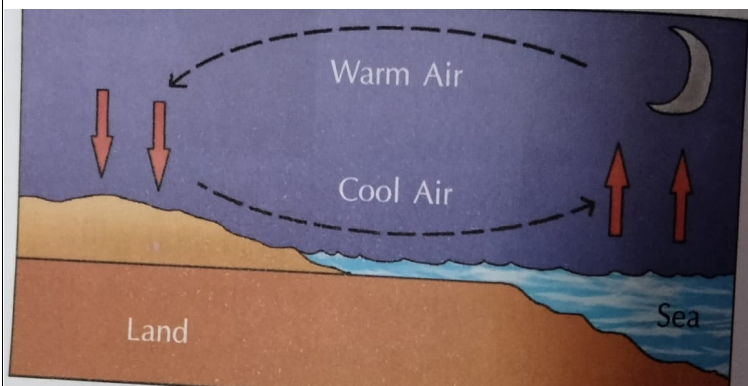
d) Explains how sea breeze blows. Support your answer with a diagram.

Ans. During the day time, the land gets heated faster than the water in the sea. The air above the land gets heated and rises. The water in the sea is still cool. Cool air from above the sea blows towards the land to take the place left by the warm air. This causes sea breeze.



e) Explains how land breeze blows. Support your answer with a diagram.

Ans. At night the land cools down faster than water. The water is still warm. The air above the water is warm and rises up. The cool air above the land rushes into to take its place. This causes land breeze.



f) Define the terms-

- i) Breeze – When the wind blows slowly.
- ii) Humidity- The amount of water vapour in the air at a given time.
- iii) Storm- When the wind blows very fast.
- iv) Matter – Anything that occupies space or has weight.

g) Distinguish between soluble and insoluble impurities.

Ans.

Soluble impurities	Insoluble impurities
i) These impurities get dissolved in water.	i) These impurities do not dissolve in water.
ii) They cannot be seen with naked eyes.	ii) They can be seen with naked eyes.
iii) Examples: germs, salt and minerals.	iii) Examples: sand, stones and twigs.
iv) They can be removed by boiling, adding chemicals or by filtering.	iv) They can be removed by sedimentation, decantation and filtration.

h) Explain the processes of filtration using a filter paper, to remove insoluble impurities present in water.

Ans. We will take a filter paper and fold it twice to make a cone out of it. We will place this in a glass funnel. Place a beaker under the funnel. We will pour some muddy water in the filter paper in the funnel. We will observe clear water dripping into the beaker placed below the funnel. The insoluble impurities remain on the filter paper.

13.08.2021

Hots

1. Why are places in coastal areas cooler during the day compared to places in the plains?

Ans. In coastal areas, during daytime, there is a regular flow of cool air from sea towards the land. So places in

			<p>coastal areas are cooler during the day compared to places in plains.</p> <p>2. Rohit says pain and happiness are not matter. Do you agree with him? Explain.</p> <p>Ans. Yes, I agree with Rohit because pain and happiness neither occupies space nor has weight. Both are abstract.</p>	
	Sanskrit	6 -	<p>QUESTIONS:</p> <p>EX) स्तृ -) -) -) - द्वे) - ग्रं) त्र- त्र) -</p> <p>EX) म्बद्ध ब्द :-) क्षे , , क्ष, त -) ग्रं , , ह त -) , , f त -) , , क त - क</p> <p>EX) शुद्ध रू :- - - ग्रं - - -</p>	

Rakshmi

DIRECTOR ACADEMICS