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SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
Hindi Lang.	पाठ – 4 वर्तनी का शुद्ध लेखन दिनांक : 13.09.2021	पाठ – 4 वर्तनी का शुद्ध लेखन **ड़ से ए तक** **अशुद्धशुद्ध** पूरी पूड़ी सारी साड़ी खिलारी खिलाड़ी छरी छड़ी **ब और व** **अशुद्धशुद्ध** सबेरा सवेरा बन वन बर्षा वर्षा **य और ई** **अशुद्धशुद्ध** गयी गई नयी नई आयी आई स्थाई स्थायी लिये लिए किये किए आये आए चाहिये चाहिए **अभ्यास कार्य–** 1. जो शुद्ध शब्द है उस पर गोला लगाएं – क पूरी , पूड़ी , पुडी । ख सवेरा , सबेरा , सबैरा । ग गयी , गई , गइ । घ चाहिए , चाहिये , चाहीये । ङ स्थायी , स्थाई , स्थायि।	
	पाठ – 6 **लिंग** दिनांक : 14.09.2021	2. इन शब्दों के शुद्ध रूपों की सूची बनाएं– सारी , वर्षा , बाणी, स्थाई , नयी , छरि, खिलाडी, बन , आयी । उत्तर –साड़ी , वर्षा , वाणी , स्थाई , नई , छड़ी , खिलाड़ी , वन , आई । **परिभाषा -**जिन शब्दों से स्त्री या पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है वे लिंग	

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	दिनांक : 21.09.2021 पाठ – 11 पर्यायवाची दिनांक : 22.09.2021 दिनांक : 27.09.2021	(ख) बूढ़ा सड़क पार कर <u>रहा</u> है । (रहा / रही) (ग) श्रीमती मीना भाषण दे <u>रही</u> है । (रहा / रही) (घ) बहन भाई को राखी <u>बांधती</u> है । (बांधती / बांधता) (ड) सभी अध्यापक तथा अध्यापिका पढ़ा <u>रहे</u> हैं ।(रहा / रहे) **परिभाषा–** संज्ञा के स्थान पर जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है वे शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं । सर्वनाम शब्दों के एकवचन - बहुवचन **एकवचन - बहुवचन** मैं हम मेरा हमारा मुझे हमें इसे इन्हें उसे उन्हें उसने उन्होंने तुम तुमसब / तुम लोग आप आप सब / आप लोग यह ये वह वे इसका इनका उसका उनका **अभ्यास कार्य –** 1. <u>मेरी</u> आयु आठ वर्ष है । (मेरी / उन्होंने) 2. पुस्तक अच्छी है,<u>इसे</u> पढ़ना ही पड़ेगा । (इन्हें/ इसे) 3. <u>हम</u> सब मिलकर फिल्म देखेंगे । (हमारे / हम) 4. रविवार को <u>वह</u> अमेरिका जाएगा । (वह / वे) 5. <u>मुझे</u> तैराकी बहुत पसंद है । (मुझसे / मुझे) 6. <u>उन्होंने</u> खिलाड़ी का शीशा तोड़ा है । (उन्होंने/ उन्हें) वचन के अनुसार सर्वनाम शब्द बदलकर लिखें – मैं -<u>हम</u> मुझे - <u>हमें</u> हमारा–<u>मेरा</u> वे –<u>वह</u> इसका - <u>इनका</u> आप - <u>आप सब / आप लोग</u> उन्होंने - <u>उसने</u>	

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	पाठ – 13 **अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द** दिनांक : 28.09.2021	उनका –<u>उसका</u> **परिभाषा –** समान अर्थ वाले शब्दों को **समानार्थक या पर्यायवाची** शब्द कहते हैं । **पर्यायवाची हवा से पृथ्वी तक ।** हवा - वायु , पवन , अनिल । संसार - दुनिया , जगत , विश्व । आग - अनल , पावक , अगिन। आंख - नेत्र , नयन , चक्षु । पृथ्वी –धरती , धरा , भू। **अभ्यास कार्य –** 1. चित्र के लिए उचित समानार्थक शब्द चुने- वारि<u>पावक</u> धरती <u>चक्षु</u>चंदा पावक <u>पृथ्वी</u> दिवस नहर झरना <u>जल</u> **2. उचित पर्यायवाची शब्द चुनकर शब्दों के आगे लिखें–** नर - <u>मानव</u> दिन - <u>रात</u> पृथ्वी - <u>धरा</u> संसार - <u>जगत</u> हवा –<u>वायु</u>	
	पाठ – 14 मुहावरे दिनांक : 29.09.2021	**परिभाषा –** जो शब्द अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें अनेक शब्द के लिए एक शब्द कहते हैं । **आस्तिक से लालची तक** 1. जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करें –आस्तिक । 2. जो मांस खाता हो –मांसाहारी । 3. आलस करने वाला - आलसी ।	

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	दिनांक : 04.10.2021 (सरोजिनी नायडू) दिनांक : 05.10.2021 (शरद ऋतु) दिनांक : 06.10.2021 (दुर्गा पूजा)	4. आदर देने योग्य - आदरणीय । 5. सप्ताह में एक बार होने वाला –साप्ताहिक । 6. जहां छात्र पढ़ते है - विद्यालय । 7. जो किसी से डरता नहीं –निडर । 8. लालच करने वाला - लालची । **अभ्यास कार्य** 1. जो किसी से डरता नहीं - (क) <u>निडर</u>(ख) भारतीय (ग) पालन हार। 2. जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करें – (क) नास्तिक(ख) <u>आस्तिक</u>(ग) भक्त । 3. सप्ताह में एक बार होने वाला – (क) <u>साप्ताहिक</u>(ख) वार्षिक (ग) मासिक । 4. लालच करने वाला – (क) <u>लालची</u>(ख) चोर (ग) छीनने वाला **मुहावरे -** 6 से 10 तक । 6. आसमान सिर पर उठना - बहुत शोर करना । वाक्य प्रयोग – अरे ! क्यों आसमान सिर पर उठा रखा है ? 7. फूला ना समाना - बहुत खुश होना । वाक्य प्रयोग – परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक आने पर मेरे दादा दादी फूले न समाए। 8. दांत निकलना - हंसना । वाक्य प्रयोग – बबली तो बिना सोचे समझे बस दांत निकलती रहती है । 9. कान भरना - चुगली करना । वाक्य प्रयोग – रहमान के कान भरने की बुरी आदत से सभी लोग परेशान थे। 10. छक्के छुड़ाना - हरा देना । वाक्य प्रयोग – विराट ने क्रिकेट के खेल में विरोधी टीम के छक्के छुड़ा दिए। **अभ्यास कार्य**–	

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		वाक्यांशों के सामने सही मुहावरा लिखें – क हरा देना - छक्के छुड़ाना ख दांत निकालना - हंसना ग चुगली करना - कान भरना <u>अनुच्छेद लेखन</u> सरोजिनी नायडू , शरद ऋतु , दुर्गा पूजा । **<u>सरोजिनी नायडू</u>** सरोजिनी नायडू का जन्म हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश, भारत में 13 फरवरी 1879 को हुआ था । इनके पिता जी का नाम अधोरनाथ चट्टोपाध्याय था । इनके पिताजी एक नामी विद्वान तथा मां कवयित्री थी । सरोजिनी नायडू को " भारत कोकिला " के रूप में भी जाना जाता है । यह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और महान नेता , अच्छी कवयित्री , लेखिका के अतिरिक्त अच्छी गायिका भी थी । सरोजिनी नायडू अंग्रेजी में कविताएं लिखना स्कूल शिक्षा के दौरान ही शुरु कर दिया था । वह रॉयल लिटरेरी सोसाइटी ऑफ लंदन की सदस्य बन गई । वह भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष बनने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला थी । उनकी मृत्यु 2 मार्च 1949 में 70 वर्ष की आयु में इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत में हुई । 13 फरवरी को भारत में राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है । **पुनरावृति** **वर्तनी का शुद्ध लेखन**	

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1. निरर्थक शब्द को सार्थक रूप में लिखें –

डीछ्ड - छड़ी
गीई - गई
षाव - वर्षा
वाण - वाणी
सरावे - सवेरा
स्यीथा–स्थाई

लिंग

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लिंग परिवर्तन करें –

पुल्लिंग**स्त्रीलिंग**
पुत्र पुत्री
वर वधू
धोबी धोबिन
पड़ोसी पड़ोसिन
पोता पोती
कवि कवयित्री
अध्यापक अध्यापिका
पंडित पंडिताइन
पुजारी पुजारिन

सर्वनाम

3. **खाली स्थान मेंउचित सर्वनाम शब्दलिखकर वाक्य पूरा लिखें –**

क भाविक एक बुद्धिमान छात्र है। वह कक्षा में प्रथम आता है।
ख दीप जोत की दादी ने दीप जोत से पूछा,उसको चोट कैसे लगी ?
ग रघु बाजार में नींबू लाया। उसनेनींबूकी शिकंजी बनाई।
घ श्री धर मलिक रोहन के नाना है। वह रोहन को बहुत प्यार करते हैं।

पर्यायवाची

4. पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखे –

हवा –वायु , पवन , अनिल।
संसार - दुनिया , जगत , विश्व।
आग - अनल , पावक , अग्नि।
आंख - नेत्र , नयन , चक्षु।
पृथ्वी - धरती , धरा , भू।

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

5. वाक्यांश लिखे –

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हिन्दी साहित्य	चेतक 16.9.21 18.9.21 23.9.21 24.9.21 to 25.9.21

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	ईमानदारी का फल – 01.10.21 02.10.21	ेतक का ठिकाना कहां होता है? **उत्तर** – चेतक का ठिकाना दुश्मनों के माथे पर होता है| वह कहीं नहीं ठहरता था| त्रु –सेना पर चेतक किस प्रकार छा जाता है? **उत्तर** – शत्रु – सेना पर चेतक भयंकर ,पत्थर जैसे कठोर बादलों की तरह छा जाता है | ैरी –समाज क्या देखकर दंग रह गया? उत्तर- बैरी –समाज चेतक की बहादुरी और विचित्र करतब देख कर दंग रह गया | **कविता की पंक्तियां पूरी करो** ौशल ,_____ उड़ _____ _____ ढालों में सरपट _____ **काव्यांश पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो**| जो तनिक हवा से बाग़ हिली , लेकर सवार उड़ जाता था| राणा की पुतली फिरी नहीं, तब तक चेतक मुड़ जाता था| प्रश्न १. हवा से बाग़ हिली से क्या आशय है? **उत्तर**-इसका आशय है संकेत मात्र मिलने से है | प्रश्न २. चेतक किसे लेकर उड़ जाना चाहता था? **उत्तर-** अपने सवार को (राणा प्रताप को) प्रश्न ३. राणा की पुतली फिरते ही चेतक क्या कर देता था? **उत्तर**- चेतक मुड़ जाता था| प्रश्न ४. चेतक कविता किसने लिखी है ? **उत्तर**- 'श्याम नारायण पाण्डेय 'ने **वाक्य बनाओ** १.**घोड़ा**- मेरा घोड़ा बहुत फुर्तीला है| २.**आसमान**- आसमान में काले बादल छाए हैं| ३.**विकराल-**नदियाँ वर्षा के समय विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती हैं| ४**.भयानक-** करोना काल में दुनिया की स्थिति भयानक हो गयी है | ५.**हवा-** हवाएं तेज चल रही थी | **क्रियात्मक गतिविधि** चेतक पर पांच वाक्य लिखें	

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	07.10.21 to 08.10.21 09.10.21	ेतक बहुत फुर्तीला था| ह निर्भीक भी था| ेतक दुश्मनों के छक्के छुडा देता था| ेतक बहुत कौशल दिखाता था | ेतक बहुत वीर था| **ईमानदारी का फल –** **पाठ का आदर्श पुस्तक वाचन करें-** **अभ्यास कार्य –** **शब्दार्थ –** दृष्टी –नजर,उन्नति-तरक्की,आश्वासन –भरोसा, कृतज्ञता –एहसान मानना,पच्चीकारी-नगीने जड़ने का काम,रत्न-कीमती पत्थर,दंग रहना-हैरान रहना लज्जित-शर्मिंदा,नम्रता-कोमलता **कठिन शब्द –** दृष्टी,उन्नति,आश्वासन,निजी,पन्द्रह,कृतज्ञता,पच्चीकारी,फर्नीचर,उमराओं,कार्यालय,वित्तमंत्री,खजांची, प्रधानमंत्री,नम्रता,लज्जित,अफसरों **छोटे प्रश्न –उत्तर –** ाजा ने अपने मंत्री से क्या कहा? **उत्तर-** मुझे अपने लिए एक ईमानदार आदमी की जरुरत है| ंत्री किस व्यक्ति को लाया? **उत्तर** –मंत्री एक व्यक्ति की नौकरी छुडवाकर राजा के पास लाया| म वेतन पाकर भी युवक क्यों खुश था? **उत्तर**-क्योंकि उसे बादशाह की सेवा करने का मौका मिल रहा था| ुवक किस गुण के बलबूते पर तरक्की करता चला गया? **उत्तर-** अपनी ईमानदारी और कर्तव्य निष्ठा के बल पर | **बड़े प्रश्न-उत्तर-** **प्रश्न-१.** मंत्री युवक को क्या आश्वासन देकर राजा के पास ले गया? **उत्तर-** मंत्री युवक को उन्नति का आश्वासन देकर राजा के पास ले आया| **प्रश्न-२.** मंत्री युवक के पक्ष में राजा के सामने क्या दलील दी?	

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		उत्तर-मंत्री ने कहा मैंने इस युवक को हजारों में से छांटा है और मैं इसकी बढ़िया नौकरी छुड़वाकर इसे यहाँ लाया हूँ | **प्रश्न-३.** राजा ने युवक को किस पद पर रखा? **उत्तर-** राजा ने युवक को अपने निजी कार्यालय में चपरासी के पद पर रखा| **प्रश्न-४.** युवक राजा के कार्यलय में जाकर क्या काम किया? **उत्तर-** युवक ने राजा के कार्यालय की धूल को साफ किया और उसे शाही कार्यालय का रूप दिया|उसने वहां पत्रों,लिफाफों की छटाई की,लिफाफों से कीमती सामान उतरवाया |कार्यालय के लिय फर्नीचर व चित्र खरीदे| **प्रश्न-५.** वित्तमंत्री के रूप में युवक ने राजा का दिल कैसे जीत लिया? **उत्तर-** वित्तमंत्री के रूप में अपनी ईमानदारी और लगन से युवक ने राजा का दिल जीत लिया| **प्रश्न -६.** अंत में युवक को कौन सा पद मिला ? **उत्तर-** अंत में युवक को प्रधानमंत्री का पद मिला| **वाक्य बनाएं-** **मानदार –** हमें हमेशा ईमानदार बने रहना चाहिए | ०**दशाह-** बादशाह अपनी प्रजा की देखभाल करते हैं| **ज्जित –** झूठ बो कर राजू को लज्जित होना पड़ा **त्न-** रानी के हार में रत्न जड़े थे| ०**ही –** जयपुर का शाही किला बहुत प्रशिद्ध है| **पुनरावृति –** **शब्दार्थ लिखें-** जरुरत – आवश्यक ,चुगलखोर –चुगली करने वाला ,समेत –सहित, मौका-अवसर,नजर-दृष्टि **भाषा की बात-** **वचन बदलें-** लिफाफा- लिफाफे बादशाह-बादशाहों रुपया-रूपए मंत्री –मंत्रियों **चेतक कविता याद करें-**	

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	ईमानदारी का फल	**विलोम शब्द लिखे-** शत्रु x मित्र आया x गया निराला x सामान्य देश x विदेश **तुक वाले शब्द लिखें-** मन तन यहाँ वहां जाता आता पाला माला कोड़ा फोड़ा कोई जोई **पुस्तक में दिए गए सभी अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में करें-**	

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हिन्दी साहित्य	दिनांक17.11.2020 (दानव का बगीचा) 19.11.2020 24.11.2020 26.11.2020	**दानव का बगीचा** छात्रों द्वारा पाठ -वाचन | **<u>कठिन शब्द</u>** सुंदर ,क्यारियां ,मधुर ,संगीत ,चिल्लाना ,इजाजत ,स्वयं ,द्वारा ,दृश्य ,हृदय ,स्वार्थी ,प्रसन्नता ,बाहे | **<u>शब्दार्थ–</u>** दानव – राक्षस ,मधुर – मीठा ,भयानक – डरावनी , इजाजत – आज्ञा ,द्वार – दरवाजा ,स्वार्थी – मतलबी , अचानक – एकदम ,अनुपम – अनोखा ,प्रसन्नता – खुशी , स्वर्गिक - स्वर्ग जैसा| **<u>लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न</u>** ानव का बगीचा कैसा था ? उत्तर -दानव का बगीचा बहुत बड़ा और सुंदर था | ेड़ों पर बैठकर पंछी क्या करते थे ? उत्तर -पेड़ों पर बैठकर पंछी मधुर संगीत गाते थे | ानव का भयानक आवाज सुनकर बच्चों ने क्या किया ? उत्तर –दानव का भयानक आवाज सुनकरबच्चे भाग खड़े हुए | च्चों को बगीचा से किसने भगा दिया ? उत्तर –बच्चों को बगीचा से दानव ने भगा दिया | ानव के बगीचे में कौन सी ऋतु नहीं आई ? उत्तर –दानव के बगीचे मेंवसंत ऋतु नहीं आई | **<u>दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न</u>** ानव 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 | ानव 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 |' ानव 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	

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	28.112020	नहीं आई| ? 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| ानवके 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| **<u>वाक्य बनाओ</u>** हृदय -मोहन हृदयका साफ है | प्रसन्नता– मुझे आपसे मिलने पर प्रसन्नता हुई| संगीत- मुझे संगीत पसंद है| दृश्य- मुझे प्रकृति का दृश्य पसंद है| **<u>क्रियात्मक गतिविधि</u>** कागज की लुग्दी बनाकर दानव जैसा एक मुखौटा तैयार करें|	

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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
_____प
ल्लव,
_____हरियाली

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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 –**

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		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|	

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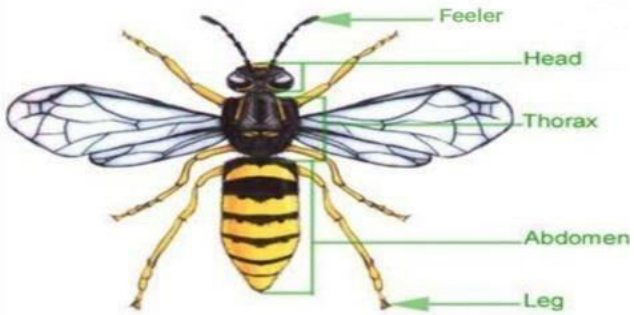
HOME ASSIGNMENT (13/09/21 to 16/10/21)

SCIENCE	Ch-4 **Common Insects** 13.09.21	***Activity***: Draw an insect and label its body parts  	***https://youtu.be/xgS9uXb3o8l***
	14.09.21	**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	***https://youtu.be/LaUPj7nB-Gg***
	15.09.21	**3. Fill in the blanks:** a. caterpillar b. Locusts c. Mosquitoes d. six	

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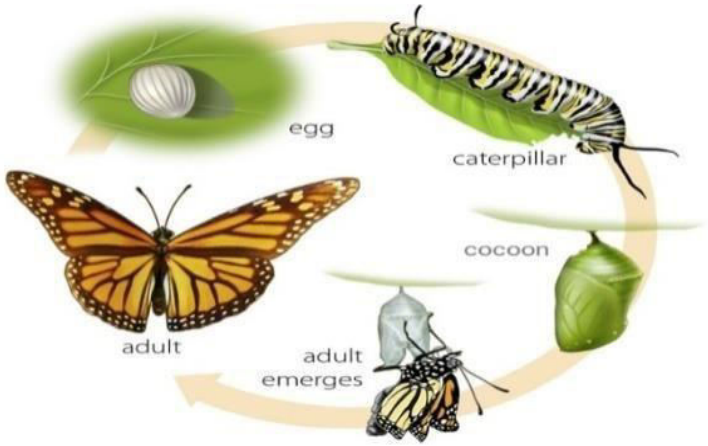
	16.09.21	4.**Answer the following questions:** Ans a. An insect's body is divided into three parts – head, thorax and abdomen. It has large eyes and feelers on its head. It has six legs and tiny holes called spiracles on its abdomen. It may have two pairs of wings also. **Ans b.**The eggs hatch into 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.	

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		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.	

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	20.09.21 21.09.21 22.09.21 **CH-8 Some properties water** 27.09.21	**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.	

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	28.09.21	**II.** **<u>Tick the correct answer</u>:** 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.** **<u>Put these substances in the correct column</u>:** Oil ,sand, salt ,sugar, petrol,coffee powder ,lime juice ,stone Soluble substances insoluble substances 1._____. _____. 2. _____. _____. 3._____. _____. 4._____. _____. **IV.** **<u>Write true or false;</u>** 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._____	E6z0 https://youtu.be/yY4NNxka_to https://youtu.be/9SS0pYZRNZw https://youtu.be/Jz5nQF0aqFE

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	30.09.21	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?	

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	05.10.21	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. 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 dissolve in water.	

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		solvent-A solvent is a liquid in which a solute dissolve.. 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 inwater. 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.	

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	REVISION (Common Insects &Some properties of water) 06.10..21	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 with 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	

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	07.10.21

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	09.10 . 21	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. **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	

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		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. 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 e)dengue , malaria and chikungunya f)wax g)worker h) moth i)feelers	

Rlakshmi

Academic Director

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (2021-2022)
(13th September to 16th October 2021)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
III	**Social Studies**	**Ch – 8 Our Country India** **13.9.21 to 30.9.21**	**The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.** Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book pg no:-77 and 78 I have learnt and word builder from pg no -77 to be done in the notebook. **I. Word Bank(Do this exercise in the note book)** Peninsula , Arabian Sea , boundary ,Northern Mountains, Thar Desert, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, diversity , landforms , Hiware Bazar, brimming , Maldives **II. Fill in the blanks.(Do this exercise in the text book pg no77)** 1. India lies in the continent of Asia 2. To the west of India, lies the country of Pakistan. 3. India has 29 states 4. India has 7 union territories 5. To the north of India are the countries of Nepal, Bhutan and China **III. Write true or false(Do this exercise in the note book)** 1. A large part of the Indian population lives in cities. False	https://youtu.be/SzbES1

			2. Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand. – True 3. To the south lies the Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert.- False 4. The countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar lie to the east of India. True 5. The capital of India is New Delhi- True **IV. Answer the following questions in few words.(Do this exercise in the text book pg no 78)** 1. the sea on the west of India Arabian Sea 2. the sea on the east of India Bay of Bengal 3. one of the island nations to the south of India Maldives. 4. the country that lies to the north –west of India Afghanistan. **V. In which parts of India are the following states located ? Put them in the correct columns.(Do this exercise in the text book pg no 78)** Andhra Pradesh , Himachal Pradesh ,Rajasthan , Tripura , Karnataka , Gujarat , Uttarakhand , Meghalaya **North –** Himachal Pradesh , Uttrarakhand **South –** Andhra Pradesh , Karnataka **East –** Tripura , Meghalaya **West-** Rajasthan , Gujarat **VI. Answer the following questions (Do this exercise in the note book)** Q1) Where is India located ? Ans) India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia.	

Class III	**Social Studies**	**Ch: 9 Cultural Diversity: Food and Clothes of India** **1.10.21 to 16.10.21**	Q2) What is a peninsula ? Ans) A peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on most sides but is still connected to the mainland on one side. Q3) What makes India unique ? Ans) India is known for its diversity. This diversity can be found in its landforms , climate , art, architecture , and also in its population. This diversity makes our country unique. Q4) How many states and union territories are there ? Ans) There are 29 states and 7 union territories. Q5) India shares its borders with which countries ? Ans) India shares its borders with other countries such as Pakistan , Afghanistan , Nepal , Bhutan , China , Bangladesh , Myanmar , Sri Lanka , and Maldives. VII Here are the pictures of the four physical divisions of our country. Can you identify them? (Do in the book) 1. Island 2. Northern mountain 3. Plateau 4. Desert Do all the exercises in the book pg no:-88 and 89 I have learnt and word builder from pg no -87 and 88 to be done in the notebook. **Read the chapter thoroughly.** **I. Circle the correct word. (Do in book)** 1. Wheat and rice are herbs/ food grains. Ans) food grains 2. Pulses are different types of dals/oils. Ans) dals 3. Saffron /Turmeric is the most expensive spice in the world.	*https://youtu.be/_Z4puyHPZ4c* *https://youtu.be/nIh-ZVdvVRI*

			Ans) Saffron 4. Thandai is a beverage/dal. Ans) beverage 5. Lemongrass/ Mysore pak is a type of sweet. Ans) Mys1ore pak **II. Underlined words in the following sentences are incorrect. Correct these words and write them in the given blanks. (Do in book)** 1. The types of clothes we wear depend upon the general population of the region we live in. Ans) The types of clothes we wear depend upon the general climate of the region we live in. 2. Men in Jammu and Kashmir wear Mundu. Ans) Men in Jammu and Kashmir wear phiran. 3. In the southern parts of our country, phiran and veshti are widely worn. Ans) In the southern parts of our country, mundu and veshti are widely worn. 4. In summer, we wear warm clothes. Ans) In winter we wear warm clothes. 5. Pashminas are shawls from Tamil Nadu. Ans) Pashminas are shawls from Kashmir. **III. Fill in the blanks. (Do in the book)** 1. Rice and wheat are considered to be the two most important food grains grown in different parts of India. 2. Rice is grown in regions that have warm weather and plenty of rainfall. 3. Mint is a herb.	

			4. Bottle gourd is a vegetable that is eaten more in summer season. 5. We eat turnip more in the winter season. 6. We get oil from mustard seeds, linseeds, sesame seeds and sunflower seeds. **IV Think and write (Do in book)** **1**. What type of clothes do you wear at home? Ans) Frock, top, skirt, T-shirt, trousers 2. What type of clothes do you wear to a birthday party? Ans) Skirt, top, jeans, T-shirt, gown, trouser, shirt 3. What is the traditional dress of your State for men and women? Ans) Men – Kurta pyjama, Dhoti Women – Panchi and Parhan **I. Word Bank: (Do in notebook)** diversity, food grain, cereals, weather, pulses, protein, spices, aroma, mustard, vegetables, oilseeds, sweets, lettuce, celery, coriander, beverage, climate, turban, clothes. **II. Answer in one word. (Do in notebook)** 1. Gives us energy. – Food grains 2. An example of food grain – Rice 3. Staple food in the eastern and southern parts of India – Rice. 4 Good source of protein – Pulses. 5. Seed, root, fruit or bark of a plant – Spice 6. A piece of cloth men wear to cover their head – Turban	

			III. State True or False. (Do in notebook) 1. Jowar and Bajra are food grains – True. 2. Rice is grown in regions that have cool weather – False 3. People eat wheat in the Northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. – True 4. India is famous around the world for its spices. – True 5. Saffron is the most expensive spice in the world. – True **IV. Answer the following questions. (Do in notebook)** 1. What are food grains? Ans) Food grains are seeds from crops such as wheat, barley, rice, and maize which are cultivated for our food requirement. 2. What are pulses? Name two pulses. Ans) Pulses are different types of dals cooked in most of the homes in India. They are a good source of protein. Two pulses are masoor and moong. 3.Name three vegetables which people prefer to eat in summer. Ans) Three vegetables generally eaten during summer are: a) Bottle gourd b) Bitter gourd c) okra 4. Why do we wear clothes? Ans) We wear clothes to cover ourselves and to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain and dust. 5. What are the factors which affect the type of food we eat and clothes we wear? Ans) The food we eat and the clothes we wear depends on the following factors. a) place we live in b) general climate of the place c) different seasons	

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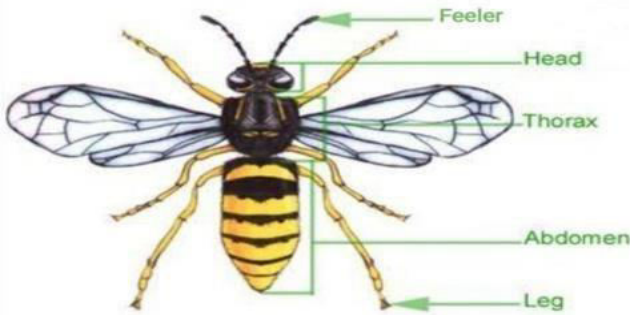
KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (13/09/21 to 16/10/21)

SCIENCE	Ch-4 **Common Insects** 13.09.21	***Activity***: Draw an insect and label its body parts  	***https://youtu.be/xgS9uXb3o8l***
	14.09.21	**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	***https://youtu.be/LaUPj7nB-Gg***
	15.09.21	**3. Fill in the blanks:** a. caterpillar b. Locusts c. Mosquitoes d. six	

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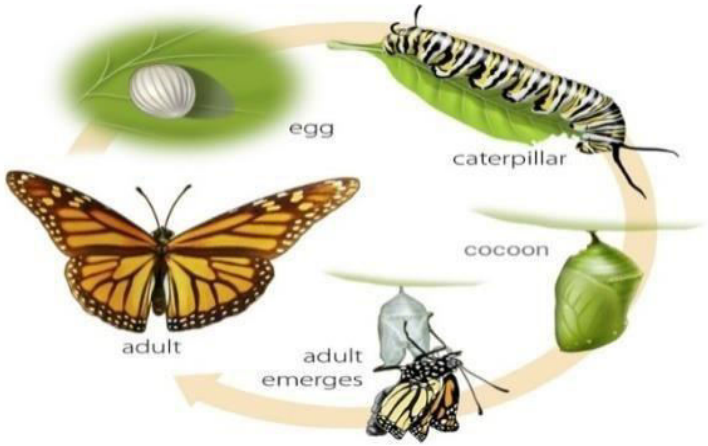
	16.09.21	4.**Answer the following questions:** Ans a. An insect's body is divided into three parts – head, thorax and abdomen. It has large eyes and feelers on its head. It has six legs and tiny holes called spiracles on its abdomen. It may have two pairs of wings also. **Ans b.**The eggs hatch into 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.	

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		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.	

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	20.09.21 21.09.21 22.09.21 **CH-8 Some properties water** 27.09.21	**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.	

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	28.09.21	**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._____	E6z0 https://youtu.be/yY4NNxka_to https://youtu.be/9SS0pYZRNZw https://youtu.be/Jz5nQF0aqFE

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	30.09.21	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?	

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	05.10.21	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. 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 dissolve in water.	

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		solvent-A solvent is a liquid in which a solute dissolve.. 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 inwater. 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.	

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	REVISION (Common Insects &Some properties of water) 06.10..21	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 with 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	

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	07.10.21

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	09.10 . 21	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. **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	

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		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. 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 e)dengue , malaria and chikungunya f)wax g)worker h) moth i)feelers	

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KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (13th September 21 – 16th October21)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
III	**MATHS**	**Ch 6 - DIVISION** **13/9/21**	**Exercise 6- A** **1 (a to h)**	https://youtu.be/wbkHv9zcGhI
		14/9/21	**Exercise 6 - A** **2 (a toi)**	https://youtu.be/0cG_jL39XZE
		15/9/21	**Ex 6 – B** **(ato o)**	
		16/9/21	1) 333 ÷ 3 2) 245 ÷ 5 3) 548 ÷ 4 4) 675 ÷ 9 5) 240 ÷ 12	
		18/9/21	Find the quotient and remainder: 1) 456 ÷ 8 2) 678 ÷ 5 3) 984 ÷ 7 4) 732 ÷ 9 5) 608 ÷ 6	
		20/9/21	Story Sums: 1)Thecostof16pencilsis₹160.Whatwill be the cost of 1 suchpencil? 2) Manisha has 30 chocolates. If she distributes the chocolates equally among 6children, how many chocolates will each childget? 3)There are 30 students in a class. Two students can sit on each desk. How many desks are needed in theclassroom? 4) There are 450 beads in 9 boxes. How many beads are there in 1 box if each box contains equal number of beads?	

		21/9/21	Fill in the blanks: 1) Dividend = DivisorX_____+Remainder 2) When a number isdividedby__, we getthe quotient same asthe number. 3) When a number isdividedby__, weget 1as the quotient. 4) When we divide 0 by any number, weget____ as the quotient. 5) We cannot divide anynumberby_____. 6) 300 ÷ 10=___ 7) 250 ÷ 1=____ 8)356 ÷_= 1 9)_____÷ 45 =0 10) 1000 ÷ 100= _____	
			Answer Key	
CLASS	**SUBJECT**	**TOPIC / CHAPTER**	**MODULE / ASSIGNMENT**	**REFERENCE LINKS**
		13/9/21 **14/9/21**	Exercise 6-a 1. a) 9 x 3 = 27 b) 6 x 8 = 48 c) 9 x 6 = 54 d) 9 x 7 = 63 e) 6 x 7 = 42 f) 8 x 9 = 72 g) 10 x 5 = 50 h) 12 x 5 = 60 2) a) 72 b) 63 c) 56 d) 24 e) 25 f) 60 g) 64 h) 70 i) 24	
		15/9/21	**Exercise 6- b** a) 1 b) 30 c) 1 d) 1 e) 1 f) 25 g) 0 h) 20 i) 0 j) 0 k) 1 l) 0 m) 1 n) 1 o) 0	
		16/9/21	**1) 333 ÷ 3** 3) 333(111 - 3 0 3 -3 0 3 -3 0Quotient = 111	

			2) 245 ÷ 5 5) 245 (49 -20 45 - 45 0 0 Quotient = 49 **3) 548 ÷ 4** 4) 548 (137 - 4 14 -12 028 - 28 00 Quotient = 137 **4) 675 ÷9** 9) 675(75 - 63 045 -4 5 0 0 Quotient = 75 **5) 240 ÷ 12** 12) 2 4 0 (20 -2 4 0 0 - 0 0 0 Quotient = 20	

		18/9/21	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 - 15 0 2 8 - 25 0 3 Quotient =135 Remainder =3 **3) 984 ÷ 7** 7) 9 8 4 (140 -7 2 8 - 2 8 0 0 4 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	
		20/9/21	**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 ÷ 6 = 5 Ans = 5 chocolates **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 needed = 30 ÷ 2 = 15 Ans. = 15 desks **4) There are 450 beads in 9 boxes. How many beads are there in 1 box if each box contains equal number ofbeads?** Total number of beads = 450 Number of boxes = 9 Number of beads in each box = 450 ÷ 9 = 50 Ans. =50 beads	
		21/9/21	**Fill in the blanks:** **1) Dividend = Divisor XQuotient+Remainder** **2) When a number is divided by1, we get the quotient same as thenumber.** **3) When a number is divided byitself, we get1as thequotient.** **4) When we divide 0 by any number, we get0as thequotient.** **5) We cannot divide any number by0.** **6) 300 ÷ 10 =30** **7) 250 ÷ 1 =250** **8) 356 ÷356= 1** **9)0÷ 45 = 0** **10) 1000 ÷ 100 = 10**	

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
III	**MATHS**	**CH 10 – MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH**		
		22/9/21	**Read the measurement and write how long are the following things (Pg. no. 135)** **(Do in book)**	**https://youtu.be/GGliZ8tGLMg**

		23/9/21	**Check and write the lengths of objects using a ruler (in centimeters) (Pg.no. 135)** **(Do in book)**	**https://youtu.be/sFr7o9X-Iwc**
		24/9/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 1 (a to h)**	
		25/9/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 2 (a to f)**	
		27/9/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 3 (a to f)**	
		29/9/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 4 (a to d)**	
		30/9/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 5 (a andb)**	
		1/10/21	**Exercise 10 a Q. no. 5 (c andd)**	
		4/10/21	**Brain Buzz Q.no.1 (a to d) (Pg. no.139)** **Brain Buzz Q.no.2 (Pg. no.139)**	
		6/10/21	**Worksheet Q.no. 1 (a to d)**	
			Worksheet Q.no. 2 (a to d)	
		7/10/21	**Worksheet Q.no. 3 (a and b)**	
		8/10/21	**Worksheet Q.no. 4 (a to d)**	
		9/10/21	**Worksheet Q.no. 5**	
			ANSWER KEY	
		22/9/21	**a) 4cm b) 7cm c) 10 cm d) 14 cm**	

		23/9/21	**Table = 2cm Blackboard = 3cm Bed = 5cm**	
		24/9/21	**a)900 b) 16000c)3d)2 e) 2000, 2050** **f) 6 km112mg) 20000 m + 100m** **h) 8 km 139 m**	
		25/9/21	**Change into centimetres.** **a) 6 m** **1 m = 100 cm** **6 m = 6 X 100 cm = 600 cm Ans.** **b) 49m** **1m = 100cm** **49 m = 49 X 100 =4900 cm Ans.** **c) 98m** **1 m = 100 cm** **98 m = 98 X 100 cm = 9800 cm Ans.** **d) 5m 72 cm** **1 m = 100cm** **5m 72 cm = 5 X 100 cm + 72 cm** **= 500 cm + 72 cm = 572 cm Ans.** **e) 71 m 1 cm**	

			1 m = 100cm **71m 1 cm = 71 X 100 cm + 1 cm** **= 7100 cm + 1 cm = 7101 cm Ans.** **f) 21m 3 cm** **1 m = 100cm** **21m 3 cm = 21 X 100 cm + 3 cm** **= 2100 cm + 3 cm = 2103 cm Ans.**	
		27/9/21	**Change into metres:** **a) 8km** **1 km =1000 m** **8 km = 8 X 1000 m = 8000 m Ans.** **b) 15km** **1 km =1000 m** **15 km = 15 X 1000 m = 15000 m Ans** **c) 3 km** **1 km =1000 m** **3 km = 3 X 1000 m = 3000 m Ans.**	
			d) 16 km 63 m **1 km =1000m** **16 km 63 m = 16 X 1000 m + 63 m** **= 16000 m + 63 m = 16063 m Ans.** **e) 7 km 987 m**	

			1 km =1000m **7 km 987 m = 7 X 1000 m + 987 m** **= 7000 m + 987 m = 7987 m Ans.** **f) 9 km 456 m** **1 km =1000 m** **9 km 456 m = 9 X 1000 m + 456 m** **= 9000 m + 456 m = 9456 m Ans.**	
		29/9/21	**4.Change into metre and centimetre:** **a) 3456 cm** **1cm = 1 ÷ 100 m** **3456 cm = 3456 ÷ 100 = 34 m 56 cm Ans.** **b)7895 cm** **1cm = 1 ÷ 100 m** **7895 cm = 7895 ÷ 100** **= 78 m 95cm Ans** **c) 5007 cm** **1cm = 1 ÷ 100 m** **5007 cm = 5007 ÷ 100 =** **50 m 7 cm Ans.** **d) 1cm = 1 ÷ 100 m** **9904 cm = 9904 ÷ 100 =** **99 m 4 cm Ans.**	

		30/9/21	**5.Change into kilometre and metres:** **a) 7500 m** **1 m = 1 ÷ 1000 km** **7500 m = 7500 ÷ 1000 = 7 km 500 m.** **b) 9876 m** **1 m = 1 ÷ 1000 km** **9876 m = 9876 ÷ 1000 = 9 km 876 m Ans.**	
		1/10/21	**c) 6708 m** **1 m = 1÷ 1000 km** **6708 m = 6708 ÷ 1000 = 6 km 708 m Ans.** **d) 5700 m** **1 m = 1 ÷ 1000 km** **5700 m = 5700 ÷ 1000 = 5 km 700m Ans.**	
		4/10/21	**1. Write down the units you would use to measure:** **a)kilometre (km) b) metre(m)** **c)centimetre (cm) d) centimetre(cm)**	
			2. Write each pair next to eachother. **149cm 1 m 49cm** **350cm 3 .5 m** **7.02m 7m 2cm** **950cm 9.5 m** **1.36m 1 m 36cm** **1.05m 1m 5cm**	

			150cm **1. 5 m** **1.54m** **1 m 54cm** **0.95m** **95cm**	
		6/10/21	**Which unit will be suitable for measuring the following (m or cm):** **a)cm** **b)m** **c)cm** **d)m**	
			Fill in the blanks. **a)Metre** **b)1000** **c)kilometred) 100**	
		7/10/21	**Convert the following:** **a) 5 m 38cm intocm** **1 m = 100cm** **5 m 38 cm = 5 X100cm + 38 cm** **= 500 cm + 38 cm = 538 cm Ans.** **b) 12 km 37 m into m** **1 km = 1000m** **12 km 37 m = 12 X1000 m + 37 m** **= 12000m + 37 m = 12037 m Ans.**	

		8/10/21	**4. Choose the correct symbol <, > or=:** **a)> b)< c)> d)=**	
		9/10/21	**Tick the correct relation:** **b)√ d) √**	

		21/10/21	**REVISION (Round1)** **Fill in the blanks.** 1. 56 ÷ 56 = ___ 2. 94 ÷ 94 = ____ 3. 25 ÷ 25 = ____ 4) Dividend = DivisorX_____+Remainder 5) When a number isdividedby__, we getthe quotient same as the number. 6) When a number isdividedby__, weget 1 as the quotient. 7) ____ ÷ 7 = 9 8) ____ ÷ 5 = 5 9) We cannot divide any number by ____. 10) 42 ÷ 7 = ____	
		22/10/21	**Find the quotient and remainder.** **1) 252 ÷ 4** **2) 674 ÷ 6** **3) There are 40 students in a class. Two students can sit on each desk. How many desks are needed in the classroom?**	

		23/10/21	**Write as repeated subtraction** **1)15 ÷ 3** **2) 20 ÷ 4** **3) 1) The cost of 16 pencils is ₹160. What will be the cost of 1 such pencil?**	
		25/10/21	**Change into cm.** **1) 9m** **2) 5m** **Change into metres** **3) 11 km** **4) 16 km 63 m**	
		26/10/21	**Change into metres and cm** **1) 7690 cm** **2) 4008 cm**	
		27/10/21	**Fill in the blanks** **1) _____ is the standard unit of length.** **2) To convert km into m we multiply by _____** **3) There are ____cm in 4 m.** **4)5000m = _____km** **5) 7115 m = _____ km + _____ m**	

		28/10/21	**Write True or False** **1) 5010 m = 5 km + 100 m** **2) A number can be divided by 0** **3) 70 ÷ 14 = 5** **4) Body parts such as hands span, fingers, foot span are non-standard units of measuring length.** **5) Distance from Delhi to Chennai is measured in metres.**	

		21/10/21	**ANSWER KEY** **REVISION (Round 1)** **Fill in the blanks.** 1. 56 ÷ 56 = __1__ 2. 94 ÷ 94 = __1__ 3. 25 ÷ 25 = __1__ 4) Dividend = DivisorX_Quotient_____+Remainder 5) When a number isdividedby_1_____, we getthe quotient same as the number. 6) When a number isdividedby_itself___, weget 1 as the quotient. 7) _63___ ÷ 7 = 9 8) 25÷ 5 = 5 9) We cannot divide any number by 0 10) 42 ÷ 7 = 6	
		22/10/21	**Find the quotient and remainder.** **1) 252 ÷ 4** **4) 252 (63** **- 24** **1 2** **- 12** **0** **Quotient = 63 Remainder = 0**	

			2) 674 ÷ 6 **6) 674 (1 1 2** **- 6** **07** **- 06** **14** **- 12** **2** **Quotient = 112 Remainder = 2** **3) There are 40 students in a class. Two students can sit on each desk. How many desks are needed in the classroom?** **Number of students = 40** **No of students on 1 desk = 2** **No of desks needed = 40 ÷ 2 = 20** **Answer = 20 desks**	
		23/10/21	**Write as repeated subtraction** **1)15 ÷ 3** **15 – 3 = 12** **12 – 3 = 9** **9 - 3 = 6** **6- 3 = 3** **3- 3 = 0** **Answer = 5** **2) 20 ÷ 4** **20 – 4 = 16** **16 – 4 = 12** **12 -4 = 8** **8 – 4 = 4** **4- 4 = 0** **Answer = 5** **3)The cost of 16 pencils is ₹160. What will be the cost of 1 such pencil?**	

			Cost of pencils = ₹160 **No of pencils = 16** **Cost of each pencil = ₹160÷ 16 = 10** **Answer = ₹10**	
		25/10/21

			2) 4008 cm **1cm = 1 ÷ 100 m** **4008 cm = 4008 ÷ 100 = 40 m 8 cm**	
		27/10/21	**Fill in the blanks** **1) Metreis the standard unit of length.** **2) To convert km into m we multiply by1000** **3) There are 400cm in 4 m.** **4)5000m = 5km** **5) 7115 m =7 km + 115m**	
		28/10/21	**Write True or False** **1) 5010 m = 5 km + 100 m - False** **2) A number can be divided by 0 - False** **3) 70 ÷ 14 = 5 - True** **4) Body parts such as hands span, fingers, foot span are non-standard units of measuring length. - True** **5) Distance from Delhi to Chennai is measured in metres. -False**	

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

CLASS: III **HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINK**

DATE : 13.9.21-16.10.21

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
English Language	Ch 10 Adjectives 13.9.21	**(Do this exercise in the notebook.) pg60** **Underline the adjectives in these sentences and identify their type.** **Circle the nouns that they describe.** 1. Look at the pretty (adjective of quality) girl. 2. There is enough (adjective of quantity) space in our car. 3.Not a single(adjective of number) girl is in the class. 4.The clever (adjective of quality) detective caught the thief. 5. The boy wants some (adjective of quantity) rice. 6.Ramesh has lost all (adjective of quantity) his wealth. 7. The Kapoors are a rich(adjective of quality) family. 8. The first (adjective of number) Prize was won by me. 9. Every(adjective of number) cloud has a silver(adjective of quality) lining. 10. Rishabh is a lazy (adjective of quality) boy. 11. Roopam gave Ritu a yellow (adjective of quality) flower. 12. There isn't much (adjective of quantity) water in the lake. **Do this exercise in the text book. Pg 61** **A. Write suitable adjectives of quality for each of these nouns.** 1. faithful dog 2. beautiful butterfly 3. long river 4. juicy apple 5. fast train 6. colourful bird 7.big ship 8. high mountain 9. clean water 10. big park 11. bgriht sun 12. delicious cake	https://youtu.be/laQUXy
	15.9.21	**Do this exercise in the text book pg 61** **B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives of quantity/number** 1. We have many options to consider before we make a decision. 2. Many people buy their mobile phones online. 3.Ramesh did not eat much rice. 4. Tanu has many pets.	

		5. I would like to drink some water. 6.I saw many toffees in the jar. 7. Some people think that our country needs new traffic rules. 8. Each book is different from the other. 9.Can I have some food to eat ? 10. We don't have enough water. 11. There is some pudding in the bowl. 12. There is very little time left for our holidays to get over . 13. There are eighth planets in the solar system. 14. Indira Gandhi was India's first woman Prime Minister. **Do this exercise in the text book pg 62** **C. Complete the table .** **Adjectives Showing quantity** — **Adjectives showing order** 1.eight — eighth 2.thirteen — thirteenth 3. twenty-five — twenty-fifth 4.hundred — hundredth 5. ten — tenth 6. nineteen — nineteenth 7. seventy-six — seventy-sixth 8.fifty-three — fifty- third	
	17.9.21	**Do this exercise in the text book pg 62** **D. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.** Deep , some ,four , funny ,big ,delicious ,any , huge , little , fifth , white , many 1. Mother makes delicious food. 2. Monu draws funny cartoons. 3. Is there any water in the bottle? 4. The fifth house in the street is ours. 5. The Pacific is a deep ocean. 6. The Titanic was a huge ship. 7. Some children enjoy playing hide and seek. 8. There is very little sugar in my tea. 9. The hunter saw a white dove. 10. I have many friends.	
	Ch 11- Comparison of Adjectives **20.9.21**	**Complete the table: Pg-66** **(to be done in the book)** Positive / Comparative / Superlative fine / Finer / finest sweet / Sweeter / sweetest angry / Angrier / angriest cool / Cooler / coolest warm / Warmer / warmest rich / Richer / richest	**https://youtu.be/twZS6OD59aE**

smart	Smarter	smartest		
famous	more famous	most famous		
lovely	Lovelier	loveliest		
simple	Simpler	simplest		

Ex A. Fill in the blanks using comparative forms of adjectives in the brackets:
(to be done in the book) Pg-66

1.Tanu is a <u>better</u> (good) tennis player than her brother.
2. Be a little <u>more careful</u> (careful) while crossing the street.
3. Jack is <u>more intelligent</u> (intelligent) than Jane.
4. I am <u>older</u> (old) than my sister.
5.Deepa's hair is <u>longer</u> (long) than mine.
6. Mini is <u>taller</u> (tall) than Monu.
7. Nicole ate <u>lesser</u> (little) than John did.
8. I have read <u>more</u> (many) books than you.
9.Cinderella was <u>more beautiful</u> (beautiful) than her sisters.
10. The road in villages are <u>narrower</u> (narrow) than the roads in cities.

Ex B. Use these words to make sentences, using the correct degrees of comparison.
(to be done in the notebook) Pg- 67

1.Mobile phones/ cheap/ tablets
Ans:-Mobile phones are cheaper than tablets.
2.Sharks/ dangerous/ fish
Ans:-Sharks are more dangerous than fish.
3.One blue whale/ heavy/ twenty five elephants
Ans:-One blue whale is heavier than twenty five elephants.
4. Raju/ smart/ his brother
Ans: -Raju is smarter than his brother.
5. This situation/ serious/ the last one
Ans: - This situation is more serious than the last one.
6. London/ big city/ in England
Ans: - London is the biggest city in England.
7. Our dog/ gentle/ theirs
Ans: - Our dog is gentler than theirs.
8. Glass bottles/ risky/ plastic ones
Ans: - Glass bottles are riskier than plastic ones.
9.Mount Everest/ high mountain/ in the world
Ans: - Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
10. A car/ fast/ a bike
Ans: - A car is faster than a bike.

Ex C. Rewrite these sentences correctly: -
(to be done in the notebook) Pg- 67

22.9.21

		1. Dogs are popularer than cats as pets. Ans: - Dogs are more popular than cats as pets. 2. Elephants are the most heavy animals. Ans: - Elephants are the heaviest animals. 3. Her house is biggest than mine. Ans: - Her house is bigger than mine. 4. A metre is little than a kilometre. Ans: - A metre is shorter than a kilometre. 5. Japanese is difficult than French. Ans: - Japanese is more difficult than French. 6. You are most polite than Jane. Ans: - You are more polite than Jane. 7. He is the smart boy in the whole class. Ans: - He is the smartest boy in the whole class. 8. This is the better film I have ever seen. Ans: - This is the best film I have ever seen. 9. Jupiter is the bigger planet in the solar system. Ans: - Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. 10. The Pacific Ocean is deepest than Atlantic Ocean. Ans: - The Pacific Ocean is deeper than Atlantic Ocean.	
	Ch 12- Verbs 24.9.21	**Ex A. Underline the verbs in the sentences: - (to be done in the book) Pg 70** 1. Anu goes to school. 2. Asha is climbing the tree. 3. I am helping my mother. 4. I celebrate my birthday every year. 5. Eddy watches television. 6. Santa brings toys for us. 7. Everyone eats lunch. 8. We buy fresh vegetables. 9. We are driving to Jaipur. 10. We are going to a party. **Ex B. What do these people do? Can you find out their occupation from the words in the box? (to be done in the book) Pg 70** 1. A teacher teaches 2. An author writes books 3. An actor acts 4. A farmer grows crops 5. A driver drives 6. A painter paints 7. A baker bakes cakes 8. A tailor stitches clothes 9. A doctor cures patients 10. A chef cooks food **Ex B. Select the correct verbs for these nouns:**	**https://youtu.be/79K60mNmPKE**

		(to be done in the book) Pg 71 1. plants- <u>grow</u> Peel brush 2. music - throw jump <u>play</u> 3. breeze - <u>blow</u> hear talk 4. phone- sleep grow <u>ring</u> 5. aeroplane- swims <u>flies</u> dances 6. flowers- read beat <u>bloom</u> 7. knife- <u>cut</u> break walk 8. rope- <u>tie</u> Peel grow 9. kite- speak bake <u>fly</u> 10. engine- cook read <u>run</u>	
	27.9.21	**Ex C. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct verb form from the brackets: -** **(to be done in the book) Pg 71** I <u>run</u> (run/runs) every day for three kilometres. Pat always <u>runs</u> (run/runs) with me. We <u>run</u> (run/runs) together. Pat and I have been friends for long. He <u>comes</u> (come/comes) from a small town in Goa. His father <u>works</u> (work/ works) in a big hotel. We <u>go</u> (go/goes) to school together. My mother <u>makes</u> (make/makes) pancakes for both of us. Pat <u>loves</u> (love/ loves) the pancakes made by my mother. Sometimes, my father <u>drops</u> (drop/drops) both of us to school in his car. At times, my father also <u>plays</u> (play/plays) with us in the evening. **Ex D. Correct these sentences:** - **(to be done in the notebook) Pg 71** 1. The postman delivering letters. Ans:- The postman delivers letters. 2. I am clean my room. Ans:- I am cleaning my room. 3. My uncle living in America. Ans:- My uncle lives in America. 4. I always wears a cap in winter. Ans:- I always wear a cap in winter. 5. I plays chess. Ans:- I play chess. 6. I am call you tomorrow. Ans:- I will call you tomorrow. 7. I tries to learn French. Ans:- I tried to learn French. 8. Cheetahs runs very fast. Ans:- Cheetahs ran very fast. 9. I writes very neatly. Ans:- I write very neatly. 10. The sun give us light and heat. Ans:- The sun gives us light and heat. 11. My uncle visit us every year. Ans:- My uncle visits us every year. 12. My father playing tennis. Ans:- My father plays tennis.	
	Ch – 13 : Helping Verbs **Pg -73**		

	29.9.21

		were sipping tea and eating cookies. The frogs were croaking and peacocks were dancing. It was a day of fun.	
	4.10.21	**C. Choose the correct option in these sentences. (In book itself)** **Pg -76** **1. has** **2. had** **3. have** **4. have** **5. have** **6. has** **7. has** **8. has** **9. has** **10. had**	
	6.10.21	**D. Make sentences with these to show how different people do different work. (In book itself) Pg -77** Answers may vary. Please accept all relevant responses. **E. Each of these sentences has an incorrect helping verb. Identify it and correct it. (Do this in your E.Lang notebook)Pg -77** 1. **Have** you completed your work? 2. Shobha **was** walking in the park. 3. They are **planting** new trees in the garden. 4. **Have** you been to China? 5. Jack **does** not like green vegetables. 6. I **am** joining them for the picnic. 7. Parth is **cleaning** his room. 8. **Did** your uncle visit you last summer? 9. No, they **did** not visit India. They went to Europe. 10. **Do** you know how to solve this problem?	
	Comprehension 8.10.21	**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: -** Once in a jungle there lived a dog and a jackal. One day they saw a rabbit sitting in the bushes near a pond. The jackal wanted to eat the rabbit. He told the dog that they	

		would chase and kill the rabbit. The jackal wanted to make fun of the dog. He asked, 'Friend, can you catch the rabbit?' The dog was not very interested. The jackal said, 'It is a big rabbit. I am sure its meat will be very tasty. I wish we both could share this rabbit.' So the dog ran after the rabbit. But the rabbit was too fast for the dog. The jackal made fun of his friend. He said, 'You are not a good hunter!' To this the dog replied, 'I ran after the rabbit to kill it. The rabbit ran for its life. One who runs for one's life can run really fast. So you please understand this fact before making fun of me.' The jackal realized his mistake. He felt ashamed. He said, 'I am sorry, my friend.' The dog said, 'You have realized your mistake. Let's be friends forever.' The jackal and the dog became good friends and the jackal never tried to make fun of anyone. **I. Answer the following questions: -** 1.What did the jackal and the dog see one day? Ans: - They saw a rabbit sitting in the bushes near a pond. 2.Who wanted to make fun of whom? Ans: - The jackal wanted to make fun of the dog. 3.Did the jackal realize his mistake? Ans: - Yes, the jackal realized his mistake and felt ashamed of himself. **II. Give the opposites of: -** 1.catch x throw 2.life x death 3.never x always **III. State true or false: -** 1.Once in a jungle there lived a dog and a cat. ____ 2.The jackal made fun of himself. ___	
	Composition **11.10.21**	**The teacher I like the most** A teacher is a source of inspiration for students as he/ she guides us towards the right path. Almost every student admires his/ her teacher. The teacher I like the most is _____.She teaches us_____. She teaches us with real life examples. She has a pleasant personality. She listens to our questions and problems patiently and clarifies our doubts with a smile on her face. She always motivates us to participate in extra-curricular activities. I love my teacher very much. **My School Library** A library is a storehouse of knowledge. A library satisfies our eternal desire for knowledge of the unknown and the unseen. No school is complete without a library. Our school has a big library. It is housed at the top floor of our school senior building. There are many almirahs where different books are kept. There is a librarian in our school library who	

	13.10.21 **15.10.21**	issues the books we want to read. There is a big reading room, which is well furnished. Silence is must here. We are not allowed to shout or chit chat in our library. I love my school library a lot. **Write a composition on the topic given below.** **1) Durga Puja** **Revision** **Underline the adjectives in the following sentences** 1. The rainbow has seven colours. 2. Father brought me a new set of brushes. 3.The old man could not cross the deep river. 4. Lovely roses grow in the garden. 5.The oranges are ripe and juicy. **Choose the correct words** 1. An elephant is (heavier/ shorter) than a horse. 2.He drives (faster / quicker) than his driver. 3. Her dress is (taller /longer) than my dress. 4. This rope is (stronger/harder) than that one. **Fill in the blanks by adding-er to the words given in the brackets.** 1. This room is _____ than that one (cold) 2.The dining table is _____ than my study table.(big) 3. Grand mother is _____ than mother, 4.He is _____than me. **Underline the verbs in these sentences** 1.The children play in the park. 2. Mita writes a letter to her aunt. 3. Piyush walks to school with his friend. 4.Nidhi eats an egg every day. **Fill in the blanks with is , am or are** 1. I _____ hungry. 2. He _____ a doctor. 3. We _____friends. 4. These girls _____smart. 5. It _____an egg. Answers Underline the adjectives in the following sentences. 1.seven 2.new 3.old ,deep 4.lovely 5.ripe ,juicy Choose the correct words 1.heavier 2.faster 3.longer 4.stronger Fill in the blanks by adding –er to the words given in the brackets	

		1. colder 2.bigger 3.older 4.shorter Underline the verbs in these sentences. 1, play 2.writes 3.walks 4.eats Fill in the blanks with is ,am or are 1.am 2.is 3.are 4.are 5.is	
English literature	**A Gift of the King (PROSE)** **14.9.21**

	18.9.21 **21.9.21**	5) shivering x relaxing **IV. Answer the following questions:-** 1) Where was the village located? A) The village was located on the shore of the Wular Lake in Kashmir. 2) Why the people of the village didn't need to go anywhere? A) The people of the village had no need to go anywhere , for they grew their own food and spun all the cloth they needed. 3) What did the stranger give to the villagers before leaving ? A) The stranger presented a silver coin to the village chief before leaving. 4) What did the villagers do with the present ? A) The villagers took the present as a gift and decided to give to the king who lived somewhere on the other side of the lake. 5) How did the king react when he found the present missing? A) The king wondered that the villagers were trying to plan a joke on him ,so he called his guards and asked to put them in jail. **V. Reference to context.** 1) Once the stranger came to the village and stayed for the few days.When he was leaving , he presented a silver coin to the village chief. a) What was special about the gift? Ans. The gift was a silver coin with a beautiful picture. b) Whose picture was on the silver coin ? Ans. There was a beautiful picture of the head of a king. c) Had the villagers seen such a present before	

	23.9.21 **25.9.21**	? Ans. Nobody in the village had ever seen A present before. 2) 'We have bought a present for the king. Please take us to him. a) Who said these words , and to whom? Ans . These words were told by chief to the guards. b) Why did they want to meet the king ? Ans. They wanted to met the king so that they can present a silver coin which the stranger has presented before leaving the village. c) What present did they bring for the king? Ans. They bought a silver coin which had a beautiful picture of the head of a king. 3. 'What happened to the gift you promised ?' he finally asked. a) Who said these words , and to whom? Ans) The king told these words to the villagers. b) Why did he say these words ? Ans) He said those words , when he found that the present which villagers bought for him for missing . c) What reply did he get? Ans) The chief shaking in fear replied that it must have fallen somewhere on the way. **VI. Fill in the blanks.** a) A small village lay on the shore of the Wular Lake in Kashmir. b) The stranger presented a silver coin to the village chief. c) The people of village bought and sold everything by barter. d) A special cushion of red silk was made for keeping the coin. e) The villagers were given kangris to warm themselves.	

		VII. Make sentences a) vanished – Dinosaurs vanished from the face of the earth millions of years ago. b) barter – The prisoners tried to barter with the guards for their freedom. c) rare –The table was decorated with rare and beautiful plants and flowers.	
	LIMERICKS (POEM) 28.9.21 **30.9.21**	**I. Word Bank** 1. Limericks- lim-er-icks 2. seldom-sel-dom 3. spotted-spot-ted 4. suppose-sup-pose 5. frequently-fre-quent-ly 6. certainly-cer-tain-ly 7. remarkable-re-mark-a-ble 8. adorned-a-dor-ned 9. purchased-pur-cha-sed 10. untied-un-tied **II. Write the first 8 lines of the poem in your notebook.** **III. Word meanings to be written in the notebook.(pg 87)** IV. **Opposites** 1.old x young 2.small x big 3.long x short 4.up x down	

	5.10.21 **7.10.21**

	12.10.21	in the limerick. (c) Can a beard serve as a shelter? How? Ans:A beard can serve as a shelter, as birds can hide in the beard. This is the way the beard protects them. 2.He ran up and down, In his Grandmother's gown, (a) Who is he? Ans:He is an Old Man on the hill. (b) What did he do? Ans:He ran up and down the hill. (c) What did he wear? Ans:He wore his grandmother's gown. **VII. Make Sentences** 1. feared- The child feared when he heard the loud noise. 2. choose- My friend took a long time to choose a good story book. 3. frequently- It frequently rains in Tamil Nadu in winter season. 4. small- Some people have small houses but big hearts. 5. adorned- The walls of my house are adorned with beautiful paintings. **REVISION**	

	14.10.21	**I. Meanings** a) vanished b) wren c) kangri d) clogs e) cushion **II. Antonyms** a) old x b) stupid x c) long x d) vanish x e) with x **III. Answer the following questions?** a) Why the people of the village didn't need to go anywhere? b) What did the young Lady of Ryde buy? c) What did the old man say about his nose? d) How did the king react when he found the present missing? **IV. Reference to context:-** a) 'We have bought the present for the king . Please take us to him.' 1. Why did they want to meet the king ? 2. What present did they bring for the king ? b) He ran up and down, In his Grandmother's gown 1. Who is he? 2. What did he wear? **V. Make sentences** a) choose – b) rare – c) barter -	

	16.10.21	**REVISION (ANSWERS)** **I. Meanings** a) vanished - disappeared b) wren - a very small brown bird c) kangri -a clay bowl in which fire is lit d) clogs – shoes made of wood e) cushion - a bag or cloth stuffed with mass of soft materials. **II. Antonyms** a) old x young b) stupid x intelligent c) long x short d) vanish x appear e) with x without **III. Answer the following questions?** a) Why the people of the village didn't need to go anywhere? B) Ans) The people of the village had no need to go anywhere , for they grew their own food and spun all the cloth they needed. b) What did the young Lady of Ryde buy? Ans) The Young Lady of Ryde bought some clogs and some small spotted dogs. c) What did the old man say about his nose? Ans) The Old Man said that if we thought that his nose was too long, we were certainly wrong about it. d) How did the king react when he found the present missing? B) Ans) The king wondered that the villagers were trying to plan a joke on him ,so he called his guards and asked to put them in jail. **IV. Reference to context:-** a) 'We have bought the present for the king .	

		Please take us to him.' 1. Why did they want to meet the king ? Ans) They wanted to met the king so that they can present a silver coin which the stranger has presented before leaving the village. 2. What present did they bring for the king ? Ans) They bought a silver coin which had a beautiful picture of the head of a king. b) He ran up and down, In his Grandmother's gown 1.Who is he? Ans) He is an old man on the hill. 2.What did he wear? Ans) He wore his grandmother's gown. **V. Make sentences** a) choose – My brother choose to become an artist as he loves to paint. b) rare – The table was decorated with rare and beautiful plants and flowers. c) barter - The prisoners tried to barter with the guards for their freedom.	

ACADEMIC DIRECTOR