

TERM-I
ENGLISH
NOTES

STD-II

FA-I

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson- 1.The story of Miss. Moppet

I.New words :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Kitten | 2. Peep | 3. Afraid | 4. Cupboard | 5. Towel |
| 6. Paws | 7. Wriggle | 8. Tease | 9. Worse | 10.Catch |

II.Meanings :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Peep - look quickly | 2. Fun - joke |
| 3. Tease - made fun of | 4. Little - small |
| 5. Ill - sick | |

III. Opposites :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.Little x more | 2. Top x bottom |
| 3.Tie x untie | 4. Best x worst |
| 5. Hard x soft | |

IV. Past Tense :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tease - teased | 2. Make - made |
| 3. Think - thought | 4. Peep - peeped |
| 5. Forget - forgot | |

V. Plurals :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mouse - mice | 2. Kitten - kittens |
| 3. Towel - towels | 4. Paw - paws |
| 5. Hole - holes | |

VI. Frame sentence:

1. Cupboard : My father bought a new **cupboard**.
2. Afraid : I am **afraid** of a mouse.

VII. Answer the following :

1. Who was Miss. Moppet ?
Miss. Moppet was a kitten.
2. Where was the mouse ?
The mouse was behind the cup board.
3. How did the mouse get out ?
The mouse got out through the hole in the towel.
4. Who is clever Miss. Moppet or the mouse ?
The mouse is clever.

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SUBJECT-ENGLISH The Swing (poem)

Explain the reference with context:

1. “ How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?”

a) Who do you think is talking in the poem?

A child is talking in the poem.

b) Name the poem :

The name of the poem is “ The Swing”.

2. “ Rivers and trees and cattle and all,
Over the countryside_”

a) What did the child see from the swing ?

The child saw rivers ,trees and cattles from the swing.

b) What does ‘ cattle’ mean ?.

‘ cattle’ means cows and bulls.

3. “ Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown”.

a) Which are green and brown?

The garden is green and the roof is brown.

b).Give the opposite of the word ‘ up’.

Up x down

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FA-II

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson- 2. Abu Ali counts his donkey

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Behind- back | 2. Climb - get on top |
| 3. Foolish - silly | 4. Count - adding figures |
| 5. Around - on all sides | |

II. Opposites :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Here x there | 2. Near x far |
| 3. Behind x in front of | 4. Never x always |
| 5. Right x wrong | |

III. Plurals:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Donkey - donkeys | 2. Number - numbers |
| 3. Rock - rock | 4. Friend - friends |
| 5. Tree - trees | |

IV. Frame sentence :

1. Ride : I went for a **ride** on a horse.
2. Behind : My friend came **behind** me for prayer.

V. Answer the following :

1. Where did Abu Ali go ?
Abu Ali went to the fair.
2. What did Abu buy at the fair ?
Abu bought nine donkeys at the fair.
3. Who helped Abu Ali ?
Musa helped Abu Ali.
4. Who was the tenth donkey mentioned here ?
The tenth donkey mentioned here was Abu Ali.

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SUBJECT-ENGLISH

When all the world's asleep (poem)

Explain the reference with context :

1. “ where do all the insects go at night,

When all the world's asleep”.

a) When do all the world's asleep?.

All the world's asleep at night.

b) Give the opposite of the word ‘ asleep’.

asleep x awake

2. “ The lion has his den,

Cows can sleep inside the barn.’

a) What does the lion have ?.

The lion has a den.

b) Where do the cows sleep?.

The cows sleep inside the barn.

3. “Turtles sleep inside their shell;

The robin has her nest”

a) Where does the turtle sleep?

Turtles sleep inside their shells.

b) Name the poem:

The name of the poem is “ When all the world's asleep”

STD-II

SA-I

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson- 3 Androcles and the lion

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tired - feeling sleepy | 2. Beat - to hit |
| 3. Desert - very hot place | 4. Afraid - frightened |
| 5. Roar - deep call | |

II. Past Tense :

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Go - went | 2. Run - ran |
| 3. Roar - roared | 4. Stick - stuck |
| 5. Lick - licked | |

III. Plurals :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Slave - slaves | 2. Stone - stones |
| 3. Thorn - thorns | 4. Face - faces |
| 5. Cage - cages | |

IV. Frame sentence :

1. Cage : The parrot is in the **cage**.
2. Together: I and my sister played **together** with toys.

V. Answer the following:

1. Who was Androcles?

Androcles was a slave.

2. What was he afraid of ?

He was afraid to hear the roar of a lion.

3. How did he help the lion ?

He helped by pulling out the thorn from the lion's paw.

4. Who became friends ?

Androcles and the lion became friends.

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SA-I

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson-4. King Red Nose

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Clever – intelligent | 2. Angry - very annoyed |
| 3. Fresh – new | 4. Hate - dislike |
| 4. Hang - put to death | |

II. Opposites:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Slow x fast | 2. Tall x short |
| 3. Wet x dry | 4. Love x hate |
| 5. Foolish x clever | |

III. Past Tense :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sing - Sang | Can - could |
| 3. Hang - hung | Throw - threw |
| 5. Become – became | |
| 6. | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Turtle - turtles | 2. Servant - servants |
| 3. Leaf - leaves | 4. River - rivers |
| 5. Water - water | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Where did the king Red Nose see the turtle ?

The king Red Nose saw the turtle on the road side.

2. Why was the king angry ?

The king was angry because the turtle was singing about his nose.

3. Why did the turtle call the king foolish?

The turtle called the king foolish because the king threw him into the water.

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SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson-5. An Old Red Hat

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mum – mother | 2. Penny - a small coin |
| 3. Nest - home of a bird | 4. Count - to add |

II. Opposites:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Smallest x biggest | 2. Old x new |
| 3. Front x back | 4. Same x different |
| 5. Sell x buy | |

III. Past Tense:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Get - got | 2. Say - said |
| 3. Ask - asked | 4. Give - gave |
| 5. Shake - shook | |

IV. Frame sentence :

1. Nest - I saw an egg in a nest.
2. Penny- My mother has a penny in her bag.

V. Answer the following ;

1. Who was Ada ?

Ada was a little African girl.

2. Where did she go ? Why?.

She went to the market to sell the eggs.

3. How did Ada go to the market ?

Ada went to the market by bus.

4. For whom did Ada buy a new hat ?

Ada bought a new hat for her mum.

My Bear (poem)

Explain the reference with context :

1. “ Bears have hairs,
And furry faces”.

a) How does a bear look like ?

A bear looks hairy and furry.

b) Who is the child’s best friend?.

The child’s best friend is a teddy bear.

2. “ I play with my bear,
And he plays with me”.

a) When does the child play with the bear ?

The child plays with the bear in the evening.

b) Name the poem.

The name of the poem is “ My Bear”.

3. “ Bears like treats,
And tickling chases “.

a) Give the meaning for the word ‘ tickling’

‘ tickling’ means ‘irritating’.

b) List two rhyming words in the poem:

1. hairs - stairs 2. faces - places

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FA-III

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson-6. The boy and the bear

I. Meanings:

1. Rush - go very fast
2. Best - very good
3. Dream - a vision in sleep
4. Cry - shed tears
5. Hurry - go quickly

II. Opposites:

1. Open x close
2. First x last
3. Small x big
4. More x little
5. Never x always

III. Past Tense:

1. Live - lived
2. Fly - flew
3. Meet - met
4. Rush - rushed
5. Hurry - hurried

IV. Plurals :

1. Bear - bears
2. Bicycle - bicycles
3. House - houses
4. Kite - kites
5. Door - doors

V. Answer the following :

1. Who played together every day ?

A little boy and a bear played together every day.

2. What did the little boy talk about ?

The little boy talked about the fun they had in the bear's house.

3. Why did the little boy like the bear's house ?

The little boy liked the bear's house because they had lot of fun there.

4. Where did the little boy fall asleep in the end ?

The little boy fell asleep in his own bed in the end.

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FA-III

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

They chose Me (Poem)

Explain the reference with context:

1. “ I have two mothers

My birth mother and my mum”

a) Why does the child have two mothers?

The child has two mothers as she is an adopted child.

b) Why does the child feel special?

The child feels special because she has two mothers and two fathers.

2. “ I have two days,

My birthday and my chosen day”

a) What are the two special days for the child?

The two special days for the child are her birthday and her chosen day.

b) Name the poem :

The name of the poem is “ They chose me”.

Lesson7. Doctor Nath

I. Meanings:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Creak - make a noise | 2. Near - close | 3. Fine - good |
| 4. Branch - off shoot | 5. Worm - a long thin creature | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ill x well | 2. Kind x cruel | 3. Worse x better |
| 4. Inside x outside | 5. Fat x thin | |

III. Past tense:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Run – ran | 2. Can – could | 3. Fall – fell |
| 4. Take - took | 5. Ride - rode | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Branch - branches | 2. Tree - trees | 3. Doctor - doctors |
| 4. Worm - worms | 5. Leaf - leaves | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Who was sick ?

A tamarind tree in the centre of the village was sick.

2. Who called doctor Nath?

The villagers called doctor Nath.

3. What was inside the trunk ?

A big fat worm was inside the trunk.

4. How did the villagers ,the birds and the tree feel at the end ?

All felt very happy at the end.

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FA-IV

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson- 8. Nikky's Dream

I. Meanings:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pair - couple | 2. Pile - heap | 3. Mud - wet earth |
| 4. Lunch - midday meal | | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Day x night | 2. After x before | 3. Big x small |
| 4. Strange x familiar | 5. Deep x shallow | |

III. Past tense :

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Break - broke | 2. Find - found | 3. Dig - dug |
| 4. Think - thought | 5. Tell - told | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Spade - spades | 2. Skate - skates | 3. Stone - stones |
| 4. Pot - pots | 5. Hole - holes | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Why did Nikky want a pair of skates ?

Nikky wanted a pair of skates for skating with his friends.

2. How did he feel after digging all day ? Why ?

After digging all day he felt very tired and sad because there were no skates.

3. Was Nikky happy at the end of the day ?

Yes, Nikky was happy at the end of the day.

4. What did Nikky's father want him to do ?

Nikky's father wanted him to plant a mango tree in the hole.

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FA-IV

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson- 9. Brer Rabbit in the well

I. Meanings :

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brer - brother | 2. Whizzed - went up | 3. Shout - loud cry |
| 4. Bottom - base | 5. Thirsty - wish to drink | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Top x bottom | 2. Up x down | 3. Front x back |
| 4. Well x unwell | 5. Start x stop | |

III. Past tense :

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Come - came | 2. Jump - jumped | 3. Drink - drank |
| 4. Catch - caught | 5. Go - went | |

IV.Plurals :

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rabbit - rabbits | 2. Bucket - buckets | 3. Fox - foxes |
| 4. Rope - ropes | 5. Fish - fish | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Who jumped into the well ?

Brer Rabbit jumped into the well.

2. Why did Brer Rabbit get into the empty bucket ?

Brer Rabbit got into the empty bucket as it was thirsty and wanted to drink water.

3. Did the Brer Rabbit catch any fish ?

No, the Brer Rabbit didn't catch any fish.

4. Who went inside the bottom of the well ?

The fox went inside the bottom of the well.

STD-II

FA-IV

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

The Circus Elephants (poem)

Explain the reference with context:

1. “ What are they thinking?

The circus elephants,”

a) Whom does ‘ they’ refer to?

‘ they’ refers to the circus elephants.

b) Name the poem:

The name of the poem is “ The circus Elephants”.

2. “ As the gentle giants

perform their tricks,

The children stare with delight”.

a) Who perform the tricks?

Elephants perform the tricks.

b) Give the meaning of the word “ delight”

‘ Delight’ means ‘great joy’.

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SA-II

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson. 10. The Elephant's Nose

I. Meanings:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Boot - a strong shoe | 2. Greasy - oily | 3. Whisper - speak softly |
| 4. Wrap - cover | 5. Shrink - grow smaller | |

II Opposites :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Special x ordinary | 2. Bigger x smaller | 3. Strong x weak |
| 4. Nearer x farther | 5. Back x front | |

III. Past tense :

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Change - changed | 2. Do - did | 3. Tell - told |
| 4. Wink - winked | 5. Put - put | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Elephant - elephants | 2. Answer - answers | 3. Bird - birds |
| 4. Eye - eyes | 5. River – rivers | |

V. Answer the following :

1. What did the elephant's child do always?

The elephant's child always asked questions.

2. Who told him where to find the crocodile ?

The Kolokolo bird told him where to find the crocodile.

3. How did the crocodile look like ?

The crocodile looked like a log of wood.

4. What happened to the nose of the elephant's child at the end ?

At the end ,the nose of the elephant's child became so long that he couldn't see where it ended.

STD-II

SA-II

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Lesson.11. Why Third ?

I. Meanings :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Crowd - many people | 2. Narrator - story teller | 3. Independent - freedom |
| 4. Carriage - a part of the train | 5. Foreign - other country | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cheap x costly | 2. Right x left | 3. Everywhere x no where |
| 4. Broad x narrow | 5. Rich x poor | |

III. Past tense :

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Try - tried | 2. Lead - led | 3. Leave - left |
| 4. Crowd - crowded | 5. Hurry - hurried | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Year - years | 2. Woman - women | 3. Carriage - carriages |
| 4. Guest - guests | 5. Country - countries | |

V. Answer the following:

1. Who led the fight for India's independence ?

Mahatma Gandhi led the fight for India's independence.

2. Whom were the Americans looking for ?

The Americans were looking for Gandhiji.

3. Why did they look for him in the first class compartment ?

They looked for him in the first class compartment as he was an important leader.

4. Why did Gandhiji travel in the third class ?

The poor people of his country travelled in the third class. So Gandhiji also travelled in the third class.

Creative writing

Picture composition:



This is a park.

It is a beautiful park.

The children are playing in the park.

The sun is shining in the sky.

A boy is flying a kite.

There are many trees in the park.

I like this park very much.

Guided composition:



This is Ram's T. Shirt.

It is a yellow colour T. Shirt.

It is a new T. Shirt.

He bought it last week.

He wears it once in a week.

He likes the T. Shirt very much.

Now write similar sentences about your T.Shirt:



This is my T. Shirt.

It is a red colour T. Shirt.

It is a new T. Shirt.

I bought it last week.

I wear it once in a week.

I like my T. Shirt very much.

Picture composition :



This is a pond.

It is a beautiful pond.

The children are fishing in the pond.

There are trees and plants near the pond.

The clouds are sailing in the sky.

I like this pond very much.

Guided composition



This is Anu's hand bag.
It is a black colour bag.
It is a new hand bag.
Her father bought it for her.
She carries the hand bag daily.
She likes her hand bag very much.

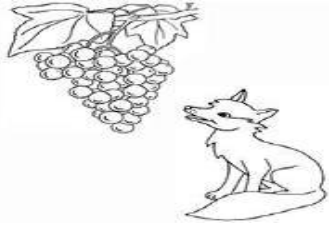
Now write similar sentences about your bag:



This is my hand bag.
It is a blue colour bag.
It is a new hand bag.
My mother bought it for me.
I carry my hand bag daily.
I like my hand bag very much.

HINTS DEVELOPING:

1.

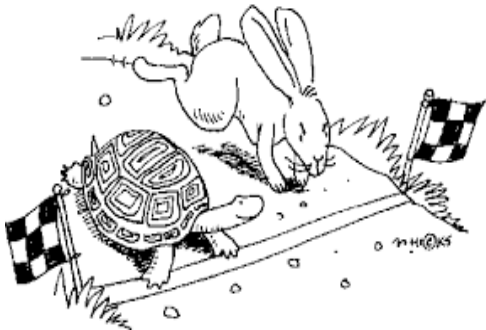


Once, a fox - hungry. He searched -food. At last he -a bunch - grapes hanging - a grapevine. He - eat - the grapes. So - jumped and jumped, but - vain. He - not reach - grapes. So, the fox - away saying, "Those grapes are sour.!"

ANSWER:

Once, a fox was very hungry. He searched for food. At last he saw a bunch of grapes hanging on a grapevine. He wanted to eat the grapes. So he jumped and jumped, but in vain. He could not reach the grapes. So, the fox went away saying, "Those grapes are sour.!"

2.



Once, a hare - tortoise - slowly . The hare was very proud - and he asked the tortoise. "Shall we have a race?" The tortoise agreed. They started - race. The hare - fast. But the tortoise - slowly. The proud hare rested - a tree and -slept off. But the tortoise - fast, and - goal. At last, the tortoise - race.

ANSWER:

Once, a hare saw a tortoise walking slowly. The hare was very proud of himself and he asked the tortoise. "Shall we have a race?" The tortoise agreed. They started the running race. The hare ran very fast. But the tortoise walked very slowly. The proud hare rested under a tree and soon slept off. But the tortoise walked very fast and reached the goal. At last, the tortoise won the race.

Class: II

Subject: English

BLUE PRINT FOR FA

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Missing letters | - 1 Mark |
| 2. Meanings | - 1 Mark |
| 3. Opposites | - 1 Mark |
| 4. Past tense | - 1 Mark |
| 5. Plurals | - 1 Mark |
| 6. Frame Sentence | - 1 Mark |
| 7. E.R.C | - 2 Marks |
| 8. Answer the following | - 4 Marks |
| 9. Grammar | - 4 Marks |
| 10. Creative writing | - 9 Marks |

25 Marks

BLUE PRINT FOR SA

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Missing letters | - 4 Marks |
| 2. Meanings | - 4 Marks |
| 3. Opposites | - 4 Marks |
| 4. Past tense | - 4 Marks |
| 5. Plurals | - 4 Marks |
| 6. Frame Sentence | - 3 Marks |
| 7. E.R.C | - 4 Marks |
| 8. Answer the following | - 8 Marks |
| 9. Grammar | - 20 Marks |
| 10. Creative writing | - 25 Marks |

80 Marks

TERM-I

HINDI

NOTES

STD: II

FA -I

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 1.वर्णमाला

1.स्वर

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ
ए ऐ ओ औ

2.व्यंजन

क ख ग घ ङ
च छ ज झ ञ
ट ठ ड ढ ण
त थ द ध न
प फ ब भ म
य र ल व
श ष स ह
क्ष त्र श्र ज्ञ

3.बारह खडी

क का कि की कु कू के कै को कौ
ख खा खि खी खु खू खे खै खो खौ
च चा चि ची चु चू चे चै चो चौ

छ छा छि छी छु छू छे छै छो छौ
ट टा टि टी टु टू टे टै तो टौ
ठ ठा ठि ठी ठु ठू ठे ठै ठो ठौ
त ता ति ती तु तू ते तै तो तौ
थ था थि थी थु थू थे थै थो थौ
प पा पि पी पु पू पे पै पो पौ
फ फा फि फी फु फू फे फै फो फौ
य या यि यी यु यू ये यै यो यौ
र रा रि री रु रू रे रै रो रौ
श शा शि शी शु शू शे शै शो शौ
स सा सि सी सु सू से सै सो सौ

STD: II

FA -II

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 2.फल चख

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. खर –donkey
- 2 नमन –welcome
- 3 पर –wing
4. वन –forest
- 5 थन –udder

II. Form new words:

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|-------|
| 1. फ | } | ल | 1.फल |
| 2. ह | | | 2. हल |
| 3. न | | | 3.नल |

III. Match the pictures:

1. नयन



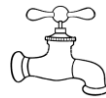
2. वन



3. हल



4. नल



5.फल



STD: II

SA -I

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 3. पाठशाला जा

I. Write the meanings in English:

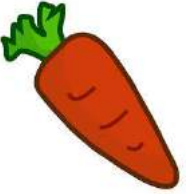
1. गाय – cow
2. पाठशाला – school
3. कान – ear
4. सारस – crane
5. नाला – canal

II. Missing Letters:

1. बाघ
2. माला
3. बादल
4. कान
5. चाय

III. Write the pictures names:

(ताला ,गाजर ,छाता ,बादल ,माला)



गाजर



© Can Stock Photo

बादल



ताला



माला



छाता

STD: II

SA -I

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 4. मित्र से मिल

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. किला –fort
2. मिठाई –sweets
3. दिमाग –brain
4. चित्र –picture
5. किवाड़ –door

II. Missing letters:

1. गिरगिट
2. किताब
3. चिड़िया
4. सितार
5. दिमाग

III. Form new words:

- | | | |
|----|------|-----------|
| कि | ताब | 1. किताब |
| | वाड़ | 2. किवाड़ |
| | ला | 3. किला |

STD: II

SA -I

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 5. घडी ला

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. चीता – cheetah
2. नीड़ – nest
3. हाथी – elephant
4. लड़की – girl
5. घड़ी – watch

II. Missing Letters:

1. तीर
2. दीवाली
3. कीट
4. मछली
5. चीता

III. Write the Pictures names:

(मछली , तीर , इमली, तितली)



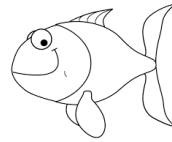
इमली



तितली



तीर



मछली

STD: II

SA -I

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ – 6. सुन मुरली की धुन

I. Write the meanings in English:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. कछुआ –tortoise | 2. पुल –bridge |
| 3. चुहिया –mouse | 4. मुनि –saint |
| 5. गुड़िया –doll | |

II. Make words by using उ mathra:

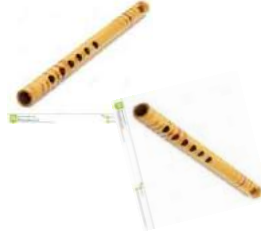
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. मकट – मुकुट | 2. तलसी – तुलसी |
| 3. पल – पुल | 4. गलाब – गुलाब |
| 5. कछआ – कछुआ | |

III. Match with pictures:

1. गुलाब



2. मुरली



3. मुकुट



4. चुहिया



5. कुटिया



TERM-II

HINDI

NOTES

STD: II

FA -III

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ -7. फूल आ

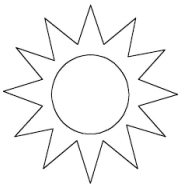
I. Write the meanings in English:

1. खून —blood
2. झूला —swing
3. चाकू —knife
4. फूल —flower
5. अमरूद —guava

II. Make words by using ऊ mathra:

1. आल — आलू
2. फल — फूल
3. कप — कूप
4. भाल — भालू
5. दध — दूध

III. Identify the pictures :



सूरज



चाकू



जूता



आलू

STD: II

FA -IV

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ –8. मृग देख

I. Write the meanings in English:

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1- हृदय | —heart |
| 2- वृषभ | —bull |
| 3- कृषक | —farmer |
| 4- वृक्ष | —tree |
| 5- तृण | —grass |

II. Make words by using ऋ mathra:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1- मग | — मृग |
| 2- मणाल | — मृणाल |
| 3- नप | — नृप |
| 4- गह | — गृह |
| 5- कषि | — कृषि |
| 6- हदय | — हृदय |

III. Write the missing letters :

- 1- कृपाण
- 2- वृषभ
- 3- हृदय
- 4- मृग
- 5- तृण
- 6- तृतीय

STD: II

FA -IV

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ-9. सेब खा

I. Write the meanings in English:

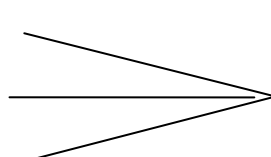
- 1- बेल —creeper
- 2- ठेला —trolley
- 3- केला —banana
- 4- मेज़ —table
- 5- रेल —train

II. Make words by using ए mathra:

- 1- कला — केला
- 2- सब — सेब
- 3- मला — मेला
- 4- करला — करेला
- 5- शर — शेर
- 6- भड़ — भेड़

III. Frame meaningful words with 'ला':

के
मे
चे



ला

1. केला
2. मेला
3. चेला

पाठ-10. पैर रख

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. दैनिकी —diary
2. कैदी —prisoner
3. दैनिक —daily newspaper
4. नैया —boat
5. तैर —swim

II. Make words by using ऐ mathra:

- 1- मना — मैना
- 2- दव — दैव
- 3- कदी — कैदी
- 4- थला — थैला
- 5- पर — पैर
- 6- मदान — मैदान

III. Write the missing letters :

1. नैया
2. पैसा
3. थैला
4. कैदी
5. दैनिक
6. पैर

STD: II

SA -II

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ-11. तोता देख

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. मोती —pearl

2. घोड़ा —horse

3. रोटी —roti

4. भोर —dawn

5. भोजन —meals

II. Frame meaningful words with 'र' :

चो
मो
भो

र

1. चोर

2. मोर

3. भोर

III. Match the following :

1. मोर



2. टोपी



3. रोटी



4. टोकरी



5. मोती



STD: II

SA -II

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ –12. फौज आया

I. Write the meanings in English:

1. नौकर –servant
2. लौ –flame
3. पौधा –plant
4. लौकी –bottlegourd
5. चौकीदार –watchman

II. Make words by using औ mathra:

1. ला – लौ
2. पाधा – पौधा
3. काआ – कौआ
4. खिलाना – खिलौना
5. हथाड़ी – हथौड़ी

III. Missing Letters:

1. पौधा
2. नौकर
3. लौकी
4. फौज
5. गौरैया

STD: II

SA -II

SUB: HINDI (III Lang)

पाठ -13.झंडा देख

I. Write the meanings in English:

1.नमः —salute

2.झंडा —flag

3.हंस —swan

4.बंदर —monkey

5.साँप —snake

II. Form new words:

1. अं	}	डा	1. अंडा
2. डं			2. डंडा
3. झं			3. झंडा

III. Match the pictures:

1. छः

6

2. चाँद



3. कंघी



4.अंडा



5. झंडा



TERM-I

TAMIL

NOTES

STD-II

FA-I

SUBJECT-TAMIL

முதல் பருவத்திற்குரியப் பாடப் பகுதி 2017 - 2018

வகுப்பு - இரண்டாம் வகுப்பு

பாடம் - தமிழ் இரண்டாம்மொழி

1.பசுவும் கன்றும்.

I.பொருள் கூறுக.

1. அண்டையில் - பக்கத்தில்

II.வினா - விடை

1.பசு எங்கு மேய்ந்தது?

விடை: பசு தோட்டத்தில் மேய்ந்தது.

2.பசுவும் கன்றும் பாடலை எழுதியவர் யார்?

விடை: பசுவும் கன்றும் பாடலை எழுதியவர் கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் ஆவார்.

3.யார், யார், யார்?

I.பொருள் கூறுக.

1.தூக்கி - எடுத்து

2.காணமுடியாத - பார்க்க முடியாத

3.அருகில் - பக்கத்தில்

II.எதிர்ச்சொல்

1.இங்கும் X அங்கும்

2.அருகில் X தொலைவில்

3.கீழே X மேலே

III.வினா - விடை

1.காற்று என்ன செய்தது?

விடை: காற்று தொங்க விட்ட சட்டையைத் தூக்கிக் கீழே போட்டது.

5.பார்ப்போம் படிப்போம்.

I.நிரப்புக

1.மயில் தோகை விரித்து ஆடுகிறது.

2.குதிரை விரைவாக ஓடுகிறது.

3.கபடி விளையாடுகிறார்கள்.

4.யானை குளத்தில் குளிக்கிறது.

II. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக.

1. பலாப்பழம் - பலாப்பழம் முக்கனிகளுள் ஒன்று.
2. நத்தை - நத்தை ஊர்வன வகைகளில் ஒன்று.
3. யாழ் - யாழ் பழங்கால இசைக்கருவி ஆகும்.

III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக

1. உருளை + கிழங்கு = உருளைக்கிழங்கு
2. அகல் + விளக்கு = அகல்விளக்கு
3. பழம் + சாறு = பழச்சாறு

ஆத்திகூடி

1. அறம் செய விரும்பு.
2. ஆறுவது சினம்.
3. இயல்வது கரவேல்.
4. ஈவது விலக்கேல்.
5. உடையது விளம்பேல்.
6. ஊக்கமது கைவிடேல்.
7. எண் எழுத்து இகழேல்.
8. ஏற்பது இகழ்ச்சி.
9. ஐயம் இட்டு உண்.
10. ஒப்புரவு ஒழுக்கு.
11. ஒதுவது ஒழியேல்.
12. ஒளவியம் பேசேல்.

I. பொருள் எழுதுக.

1. அறம் - நல்ல செயல்கள்
2. ஆறுவது - தணிவது
3. கரவேல் - மறைக்காதீர்.
4. ஈவது - கொடுப்பது
5. ஊக்கம் - முயற்சி
6. ஒதுவது - படிப்பது

II. வினா - விடை

1. ஆத்திகூடியை எழுதியவர் யார்?
விடை: ஆத்திகூடியை எழுதியவர் ஒளவையார் ஆவார்.

6. வீடு எங்கே?

I. பிரித்து எழுதுக

1. வாழைப்பழம் = வாழை + பழம்
2. குட்டிக்கிரங்கு = குட்டி + கிரங்கு
3. யாரெல்லாம் = யார் + எல்லாம்

II. வினா - விடை

1. வீடு கட்டியது யார்?
விடை. வீடு கட்டியது குட்டிக்கிரங்கு ஆகும்.
2. குட்டிக்கிரங்கு கட்டிய வீட்டிற்கு யாரெல்லாம் வந்தார்கள்?
விடை. குட்டிக்கிரங்கு கட்டிய வீட்டிற்கு எறும்பு, எலி, பூனை, காகம் ஆகியோர் வந்தனர்.

STD-II

FA-II

SUBJECT-TAMIL

7.என்னைப்பற்றி நானே...

I.எதிர்ச்சொல்

- 1.தொடங்கியது X முடிந்தது
- 2.பழைய X புதிய
- 3.பிடிக்கும் X பிடிக்காது

8. சேவல் கூவுது!

I.பொருள் அறிக

- 1.குலுக்கி - அசைத்து
- 2.ஏகும் - செல்லும்
- 3.மறவன் - வீரன்

II.எதிர்ச்சொல்

- 1.ஏறி X இறங்கி
- 2.குனிந்து X நிமிர்ந்து

III.வினா - விடை

- 1.கொண்டைச் சேவல் எப்படிக் கூவுகிறது?
விடை.கொண்டைச் சேவல் கூரை ஏறி வீரனைப்போல கூவுகிறது.
- 2.சேவல் யாரைப்போல நடக்கிறது?
விடை.சேவல் போருக்குச் செல்லும் மறவனைப்போல நடக்கிறது.

9.வழி பிறந்தது

I.இரண்டாவது எழுத்தை நீக்கி புதிய சொல் உருவாக்குக.

1. நாடகம் - நாகம்
2. பழக்கம் - பக்கம்
3. புதையல் - புயல்
4. மகுடம் - மடம்
5. பாக்கு - பாகு

10.நாடிப் பயில்வோம்!

I.பொருள் அறிக.

- 1.ஊரும் - மெதுவாக நகரும்
- 2.நாடி - விரும்பி
- 3.நூல் - புத்தகம்
- 4.பயில்வோம் - கற்போம்

II.எதிர்ச்சொல் அறிக

- 1.நிறைந்த X குறைந்த
- 2.வந்து X சென்று
- 3.பள்ளம் X மேடு
- 4.நல்ல X கெட்ட

III.பிரித்து எழுதுக.

- 1.தேனிருக்கும் = தேன் + இருக்கும்
- 2.சீனியுள்ள = சீனி + உள்ள
- 3..பார்த்துச்செல்லும் = பார்த்து + செல்லும்

SA-I

STD-II

SUBJECT-TAMIL

11.சிறிய கோடு பெரிய கோடு

I.பொருள் அறிக.

- 1.நாள்தோறும் - ஒவ்வொருநாளும்
- 2.அரசர் - மன்னர்

II.எதிர்ச்சொல்

- 1.சிறிய X பெரிய
- 2.சரி X தவறு
- 3.வினா X விடை
- 4.முடியும் X முடியாது

III.வினா – விடை

1.அரசர் நாள்தோறும் அரசவையில் எதற்கு பரிசு வழங்கினார்?

விடை: அரசர் கூறிய புதிருக்கு உரிய விடை கூறுபவருக்கு நாள்தோறும் பரிசு வழங்கினார்.

2.அரசரின் புதிருக்கு விடை கூறியவர் யார்?

விடை: அரசரின் புதிருக்கு விடை கூறியவர் அமைச்சர் ஆவார்.

கொன்றை வேந்தன்

- 1.அன்னையும் பிதாவும் முன்னறி தெய்வம்
- 2.எண்ணும் எழுத்தும் கண் எனத் தகும்.
- 3.ஏவா மக்கள் மூவா மருந்து.
- 4.குற்றம் பார்க்கின் சுற்றம் இல்லை.
- 5.கைப்பொருள் தன்னின் மெய்ப்பொருள் கல்வி.
- 6.சுற்றத்திற்கு அழகு சூழ இருத்தல்
- 7.திரைகடல் ஓடியும் திரவியம் தேடு
- 8.நுண்ணிய கருமம் எண்ணித் துணி
- 9.முற்பகல் செய்யின் பிற்பகல் விளையும்
- 10.முத்தோர் சொல் வார்த்தை அமிர்தம்.

I.பொருள் கூறுக.

- 1.எண் - கணக்கு
- 2.எழுத்து - இலக்கணம்
- 3.மக்கள் - பிள்ளைகள்
- 4.சுற்றம் - உறவினர்
- 5.மெய்ப்பொருள் - நிலைத்த செல்வம்.
- 6.திரவியம் -- செல்வம்
- 7.கருமம் -- செயல்

13. எனக்குப் பிடித்தவை

I.சேர்த்து எழுதுக.

- 1.அ + பள்ளியில் - அப்பள்ளியில்
- 2.கடல் + கரை - கடற்கரை
- 3.அழைத்து + செல்வார் - அழைத்துச்செல்வார்.

II.வாக்கியம் அமைக்க.

1. வகுப்பறை - வகுப்பறையில் அமைதியாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.
2. விடுமுறை - ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமை பள்ளிக்கு விடுமுறை அளிக்கப்படும்.

III.வினா-விடை

- 1.மேகலா என்னென்ன விளையாட்டுகளை விளையாடுவதாகக் கூறினாள்?
விடை.மேகலா கண்ணாமூச்சி,கயிறுதாண்டுதல், ஐந்தாங்கல்,கபடி,பாண்டி ஆகிய விளையாட்டுகளை விளையாடுவதாகக் கூறினாள்.
- 2.மணி எங்கு நீச்சல் பழகுவதாகக் கூறினான்?
விடை.மணி நீச்சல் குளத்திற்குச் சென்று நீச்சல் பழகுவதாகக் கூறினான்.
- 3..உனக்குப் பிடித்த விளையாட்டுகள் இரண்டனைக் கூறுக.
விடை.எனக்குப் பிடித்த விளையாட்டுகள் மட்டைப்பந்து, கோ-கோ ஆகும்.

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TAMIL

NOTES

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SUBJECT-TAMIL

இரண்டாம் பருவத் தேர்விற்குரியப் பாடப்பகுதி
15. சட்டை யாருக்கு ?

I. பொருள் கூறுக

1. கண்டன - பார்த்தன
2. தொல்லை - துன்பம்

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்

1. பகல் X இரவு
2. அமைதி X இரைச்சல்

III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக

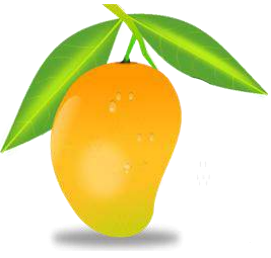
1. மரம் + கிளையில் = மரக்கிளையில்
2. அ + சட்டையை = அச்சட்டையை
3. திடீர் + என = திடீரென
4. கொண்டு + இருந்தது = கொண்டிருந்தது
5. அணைந்து + விட்டது = அணைந்துவிட்டது

IV. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக

1. குரங்கு : குரங்கு மரத்திற்கு மரம் தாவும்.
2. போட்டி : எங்கள் பள்ளியில் ஓட்டப்போட்டி நடைபெற்றது.

V. வினாவிடை

1. குரங்குகள் தங்களுக்குள் என்ன போட்டி வைத்துக் கொண்டன?
இரவு முழுவதும் பேசவும் கூடாது, தூங்கவும் கூடாது என்று குரங்குகள் தங்களுக்குள் போட்டி வைத்துக் கொண்டன.



படக்கட்டுரை

மாம்பழம்

[மஞ்சள் , மாம்பழம் , நீண்ட , முக்கனி]

பழங்களின் அரசன் மாம்பழம். மாம்பழம் முக்கனிகளுள் ஒன்று. மாம்பழத்தின் நிறம் மஞ்சள். மாம்பழத்தின் சுவை இனிப்பு ஆகும்.

சிங்கம்

[குகையில் , பூனை , மாமிசம் , சிங்கம்]

காட்டின் அரசன் சிங்கம் . சிங்கத்தின் இருப்பிடம் குகை. சிங்கம் பூனையின் இனத்தைச் சார்ந்தது. இது மாமிசம் உண்ணும் விலங்கு ஆகும்.



17. பூக்களைப் பறிக்கலாமா?

I. பொருள் கூறுக

1. சிற்றூர் -- சிறிய ஊர்
2. கண்டதும் -- பார்த்ததும்
3. விரைவாக -- வேகமாக

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்

1. இன்பம் X துன்பம்
2. மாலை X காலை
3. மகிழ்ச்சி X கவலை
4. இறங்கின X ஏறின
5. முன்பு X பின்பு

III. பிரித்து எழுதுக

1. இன்பச்சுற்றுலா = இன்பம் + சுற்றுலா
2. தொட்டுப்பார்த்தார்கள் = தொட்டு + பார்த்தார்கள்
3. மாலைநேரம் = மாலை + நேரம்
4. மனமில்லாமல் = மனம் + இல்லாமல்
5. பூச்செடி = பூ + செடி

IV. வினாவிடை

1. பூங்காவிற்குச் சென்ற குழந்தைகளின் முகம் வாடியது ஏன்?
பூங்காவிற்குச் சென்ற குழந்தைகள் பூக்களைப் பறிக்க முயன்ற போது அங்குள்ள காவலர் யாரும் பூக்களைப் பறிக்கக் கூடாது என எச்சரித்தார் . அதனைக் கேட்ட குழந்தைகளின் முகங்கள் வாடிவிட்டன.

எதிர்ச்சொல் அறிவோம்

1. முன்னால் X பின்னால்
2. உள்ளே X வெளியே
3. சிறிய X பெரிய
4. மேலே X கீழே

18. காட்டுக்குள்ளே கொண்டாட்டம்

I. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக

- 1.மயில் : மயில் தோகையை விரித்து ஆடும் .
- 2.வானூர்தி : வானூர்தி வானத்தில் பறக்கும் .

II. வினாவிடை

1. காட்டுக்குள்ளே என்ன விழா நடைபெற்றது ?
காட்டுக்குள்ளே பிறந்த நாள் விழா நடைபெற்றது
2. விழாவில் கலந்துக் கொண்ட விலங்கு மற்றும் பறவைகளின் பெயர்கள் மூன்றினை எழுதுக?
விலங்குகள்: குரங்கு . யானை , மான்.
பறவைகள்: கிளி , மயில் , காசும்.

19.விரைவில் வருவோம் உன்னிடம்

I. பொருள்கூறுக

1. சற்றும் – சிறிதும்
2. நெருங்கி – அணுகி
3. அழைத்து – கூப்பிட்டு

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்

1. பல x சில
2. சத்தம் x அமைதி
3. நெருங்கி x விலகி

III. பொருத்தமான சொல்லை கொண்டு நிரப்புக

1. நிலவு ஒளி தரும் [ஒலி / ஒளி]
2. பசு பால் கொடுக்கும் [பால் / பாழ்]
3. ஆடு தழை தின்னும் [தழை / தலை]
4. சேவல் இரை தேடும் [இரை / இறை]
5. மாடு புல் மேயும் [புள் / புல்]

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20. நான் தான் அழகு

I. பொருள்கூறுக

1. துணிச்சல் – தைரியம்
2. ஒலி – சத்தம்

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்

1. உன்னை X என்னை
2. சிரித்தது X அழுதது
3. மகிழ்ச்சி X கவலை
4. உட்கார்ந்து X எழுந்து
5. ஏறி X இறங்கி

III. வினாவிடை

1. முயலுடன் விளையாட எண்ணியவர் யார் யார்?
முயலுடன் குரங்கு , யானை , காசும் , தவளை ஆகிய நால்வரும் விளையாட எண்ணினர் .
2. முயல் ஏன் யாரையும் விளையாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை?
முயல் தான் மட்டும் அழகு என எண்ணியதால் மற்ற யாரையும் விளையாட்டில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை.

உலக நீதி

1. ஒதாமல் ஒருநாளும் இருக்க வேண்டா
2. ஒருவரையும் பொல்லாங்கு சொல்ல வேண்டா
3. மாதாவை ஒருநாளும் மறக்க வேண்டா
4. வஞ்சனைகள் செய்வாரோடு இணங்க வேண்டா
5. போகாத இடந்தனிலே போக வேண்டா

I. பொருள்கூறுக

1. ஒதாமல் – படிக்காமல்
2. பொல்லாங்கு – தீமை
3. மாதா – அம்மா
4. வஞ்சனை – தீய செயல்கள்
5. இணங்க வேண்டா – சேர வேண்டா
6. இடந்தனிலே – இடத்திற்கு

II. வினாவிடை

1. உலக நீதி பாடலை எழுதியவர் யார் ?
உலக நீதி பாடலை எழுதியவர் உலகநாதர்.
2. யாரை ஒருநாளும் மறக்க கூடாது ?
அம்மாளை ஒருநாளும் மறக்க கூடாது.

21. பச்சைக் கிளியே

I. பொருள்கூறுக

1. உண்ணவா – சாப்பிடவா
2. களித்து – மகிழ்ந்து
3. கனி – பழம்

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்

1. வா x போ
2. காய் x பழம்

III. பிரித்து எழுதுக

1. யாரம்மா = யார் + அம்மா
2. பாடிக்களித்து = பாடி + களித்து
3. வந்திருக்க = வந்து + இருக்க
4. கனியருந்த = கனி + அருந்த
5. கூறம்மா = கூறு + அம்மா

IV. வினாவிடை

1. பச்சைக் கிளியே! பாடலை எழுதியவர் யார் ?
பச்சைக் கிளியே ! பாடலை எழுதியவர்
கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் ஆவார் .

22. சேமிக்கப் பழகுவோம்

I. சேர்த்து எழுதுக

1. உணவு + இல்லாமல் = உணவில்லாமல்
2. வைத்து + இருக்கிறேன் = வைத்திருக்கிறேன்
3. உணர்ந்து + கொண்டோம் = உணர்ந்துகொண்டோம்
4. சேமிக்க + பழகுவோம் = சேமிக்கப்பழகுவோம்

II. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக

1. சேமிப்பு : சேமிப்பு நமது வாழ்விற்குத் தேவையானது.
2. உணவு : உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு உணவு தேவை.

III. வினாவிடை

1. எறும்பு யாருக்கு உதவியது ?
எறும்பு குருவிகளுக்கு உதவியது
2. சேமிப்பின் அவசியத்தை குருவிகள் யார் மூலம் உணர்ந்தன?
சேமிப்பின் அவசியத்தை குருவிகள் எறும்பின் மூலம் உணர்ந்தன.

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24.நூலகத்தில் நாம்

I. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக

1. கதை : கதை கூறுவதும் , கேட்பதும் நல்லது.
2. புத்தகம் : புத்தகம் நமக்கு சிறந்த நண்பன்

II. வினாவிடை

1. நூலகத்தில் எவ்வாறு படிக்க வேண்டும் ?
நூலகத்தில் அமைதியாக படிக்க வேண்டும்.
2. நூலகத்தில் என்னென்ன புத்தகங்கள் இருக்கும் ?
நூலகத்தில் பாடம் தொடர்பான புத்தகங்கள் , குழந்தைப் பாடல்கள் , கதைகள் போன்ற நூல்கள் இருக்கும் .

26. வடமொழி எழுத்துகள்

I.நிரப்பு

1. சத்தியத்தைச் சொன்னவர் காந்திஜி
2. வீரத்தைத் தந்தவர் ஜான்சிராணி
3. தேசத்தை காத்தவர் நேதாஜி

II. வடமொழி எழுத்துகளை வட்டமிடுக

1. ஜ ப் பா ன்
2. எ வ ரெ ஸ் ட்
3. நேதா ஜி
4. ஜெ ய் ஹி ந்த்
5. கா ஷ் மீ ர்
6. ஜ னா தி ப தி
7. ஸ்ரீ நகர்
8. கி றி ஸ் து ம ஸ்
9. ரோ ஜா
10. ஜ ன வ ரி

உலக நீதி

6. போகவிட்டுப் புறஞ்சொல்லித் திரிய வேண்டா
7. அஞ்சாமல் தனிவழியே போக வேண்டா
8. அடுத்தவரை ஒருநாளும் கெடுக்க வேண்டா
9. சேராத இடந்தனிலே சேர வேண்டா
10. செய்தநன்றி ஒருநாளும் மறக்க வேண்டா

I. பொருள்கூறுக

1. புறஞ்சொல்லி – குறைகூறி
2. அஞ்சாமல் – பயப்படாமல்
3. அடுத்தவர் – மற்றவர்
4. செய்தநன்றி – செய்த உதவி

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CHAPTER 1.

NUMBERS UPTO 200

I. NUMERALS FROM 101 TO 200

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

II. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT COMES AFTER:

1. 188, 189

2. 130, 131

III. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT COMES BEFORE :

1. 175, 176

2. 127, 128

IX.A. TICK THE GREATER NUMBER:

1. 180 106 92
✓

2. 56 125 85
✓

B. TICK THE SMALLER NUMBER:

1. 108 35 95
✓

2. 26 140 86
✓

X. ORDER OF NUMBERS

A. ASCENDING ORDER

ARRANGING NUMBERS FROM SMALL TO BIG.

B. DESCENDING ORDER

ARRANGING NUMBERS FROM BIG TO SMALL.

XI. ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER:

1. 110 168 64

ANS: 64 110 168

2. 104 76 12

ANS: 12 76 104

XII.ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS IN DESCENDING ORDER:

1. 189 49 200

ANS: 200 189 49

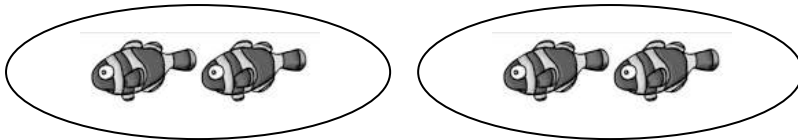
2. 67 190 133

ANS: 190 133 67

XIII.EVEN AND ODD NUMBERS

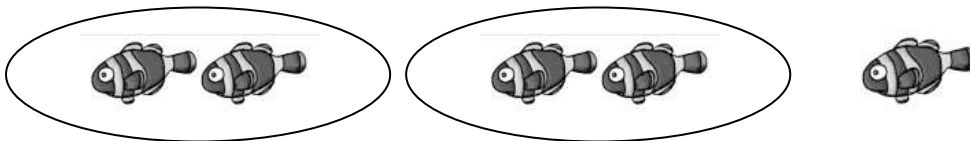
A.EVEN NUMBERS:

NUMBERS THAT CAN BE PUT IN PAIRS.



B.ODD NUMBERS:

NUMBERS THAT CANNOT BE PUT IN PAIRS.



XIV. ORDINALS

NUMBERS THAT TELL THE ORDER OR POSITION OF THINGS .

1 st first
2 nd second
3 rd third
4 th fourth
5 th fifth
6 th sixth
7 th seventh
8 th eighth
9 th ninth
10 th tenth

STD- II

FA –II

SUBJECT -MATHS

CHAPTER 4.

NUMBERS UPTO 1000

I. NUMERALS FROM 401 TO 500

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500

II. WRITE THE NUMBER NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. 440 - FOUR HUNDRED FORTY

2. 758 - SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT

3. 999 - NINE HUNDRED NINETY NINE

III. WRITE THE NUMBERS FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMBER NAMES:

1. FIVE HUNDRED EIGHTY ONE - 581

2. TWO HUNDRED TWELVE - 212

3. EIGHT HUNDRED TEN - 810

IV. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT COMES AFTER:

1. 349, 350

2. 466, 467

V. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT COMES BEFORE :

1. 435 , 436

2. 219 , 220

VI. WRITE THE NUMBER THAT COMES IN BETWEEN:

1. 499 , 500 , 501

2. 710 , 711 , 712

VII. WRITE THE PLACE VALUE OF THE DIGITS :

H T O

6 0 6

_____ | _____ | _____
6 ONES - 6

_____ | _____
0 TENS - 0

_____ | _____
6 HUNDREDS - 600

H	T	O	
3	9	0	
			0 ONES - 0
			9 TENS - 90
			3 HUNDREDS - 300

VIII. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT IS “ 10 MORE THAN ” THE GIVEN NUMBERS:

1. 576, 586

2. 435, 445

IX. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT IS “ 10 LESS THAN ” THE GIVEN NUMBERS:

1. 989, 999

2. 566, 576

X. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT IS “ 100 MORE THAN ” THE GIVEN NUMBERS:

1. 900, 1000

2. 666, 766

XI. GIVE THE NUMBER THAT IS “ 100 LESS THAN ” THE GIVEN NUMBERS:

1. 300, 400

2. 601, 701

XII.A.TICK THE GREATER NUMBER:

1. 95 203 509 ✓

2. 343 556 223 ✓

B.TICK THE SMALLER NUMBER:

1. 442 257 203 ✓

2. 753 645 416 ✓

XIII.COMPARE AND WRITE “ > ”, “ < ” OR “ = ”:

1. 35 < 440

2. 816 > 40

3. 659 = 659

4. 643 < 857

5. 747 > 726

XIV.ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER:

1. 341 314 310 Ans: 310 314 341

2. 856 643 434 Ans: 434 643 856

DOUBLES

1) $3 + 3 = 6$

2) $5 + 5 = 10$

NEAR DOUBLES

$3 + 4 = 7$

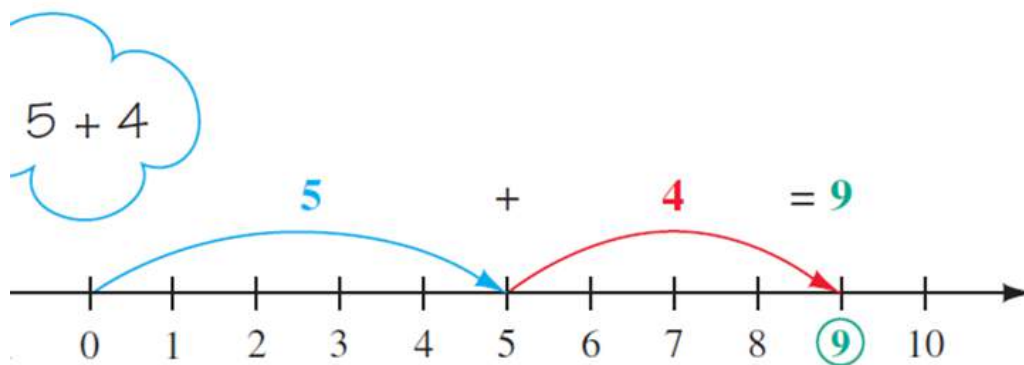
$5 + 6 = 11$

NOTE:**1) WHEN 1 IS ADDED TO A NUMBER WE GET THE NEXT NUMBER AS THE ANSWER.****EXAMPLE: $20 + 1 = 21$**

$1 + 4 = 5$

2) WHEN ZERO IS ADDED TO A NUMBER WE GET THE SAME NUMBER AS THE ANSWER.**EXAMPLE : $23 + 0 = 23$**

$0 + 9 = 9$

I ADD WITH THE HELP OF NUMBER LINE :**II. ADDITION OF THREE 1-DIGIT NUMBERS:**

$3 + 2 + 4$

T O

3

+	2
---	---

4

9

III .ADDITION OF 2-DIGIT AND 3-DIGIT NUMBERS (WITHOUT REGROUPING):

A) $40 + 25$

	T	O	
	4	0	
+	2	5	
	6	5	

B) $43 + 25$

	T	O	
	4	3	
+	2	5	
	6	8	

c) $50 + 24$

	T	O	
	5	0	
+	2	4	
	7	4	

IV.REGROUPING

A.REGROUP AS TENS AND ONES:

1) $99 \text{ ONES} = 9 \text{ TENS} + 9 \text{ ONES}$

2) $10 \text{ ONES} = 1 \text{ TENS} + 0 \text{ ONES}$

B.REGROUP AS HUNDREDS AND TENS:

1) $23 \text{ TENS} = 2 \text{ HUNDREDS} + 3 \text{ TENS}$

2) $79 \text{ TENS} = 7 \text{ HUNDREDS} + 9 \text{ TENS}$

V.ADDITION OF THREE 1 – DIGIT NUMBERS WITH REGROUPING :

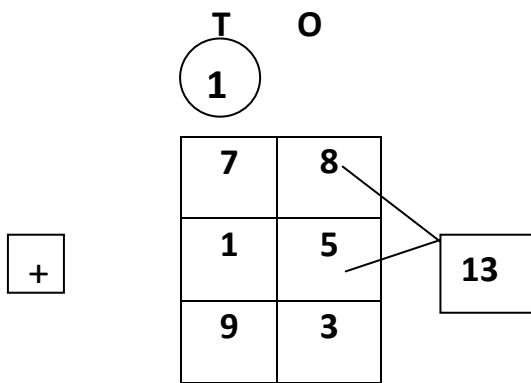
ADD: $5 + 3 + 6$

	T	O	
	1	5	
		3	
+		6	
	1	4	

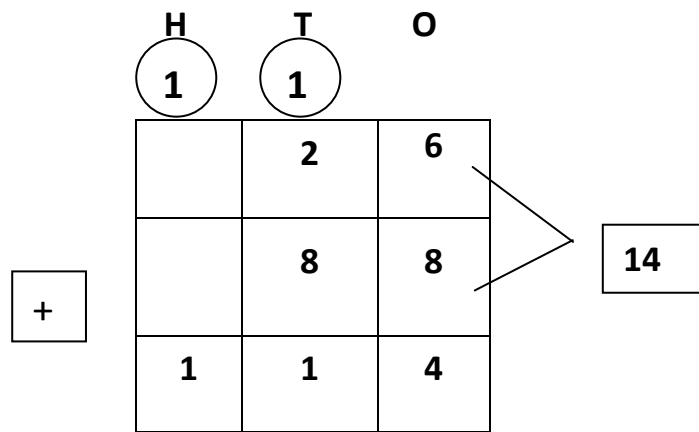
A vertical arrow points from the circled '1' in the tens column to the '1' in the tens column of the result.

VI. ADDITION OF 2-DIGIT NUMBERS (WITH REGROUPING):

1) $78 + 15$



2) $26 + 88$



VII.WORD PROBLEM :

1) THERE ARE 60 ROOSTERS AND 28 PUPPIES IN A FARM. HOW MANY ROOSTERS AND PUPPIES ARE THERE IN ALL ?

		T	O	
ANS : NUMBER OF ROOSTERS =		6	0	
NUMBER OF PUPPIES =	+	2	8	
TOTAL =		8	8	

2)THERE ARE 11 MANGO TREES AND 19 BANYAN TREES IN AN ORCHARD. HOW MANY TREES ARE THERE IN THE ORCHARD?

		T	O	
		1		
ANS : NUMBER OF MANGO TREES =		1	1	10
NUMBER OF BANYAN TREES =	+	1	9	
TOTAL TREES =		3	0	

STD-II

SA-I

SUBJECT-MATHS

LN.5 ADDITION OF BIGGER NUMBERS

I.ADDITION OF 2 DIGIT NUMBERS:

REGROUPING ONCE

A) H T O

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ + 20 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

H T O

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ + 63 \\ \hline 104 \end{array}$$

II.REGROUPING TWICE

A) $\textcircled{1}$ $\textcircled{1}$

	H	T	O	
		7	3	12
+		6	9	
	1	4	2	

B) $\textcircled{1}$ $\textcircled{1}$

	H	T	O
		8	3
+		4	8
	1	3	1

$\boxed{11}$

III. ADDITION OF 3- DIGIT NUMBERS :

1) $264 + 401$

	H	T	O
	2	6	4
+	4	0	1
	6	6	5

2) $643 + 220$

	H	T	O
	6	4	3
+	2	2	0
	8	6	3

IV. WORD PROBLEM:

1) ANITHA HAS 96 STAMPS , PREETHI HAS 72 STAMPS . HOW MANY STAMPS DO BOTH OF THEM HAVE ?

ANS:

NUMBER OF STAMPS WITH ANITHA =

NUMBER OF STAMPS WITH PREETHI =

TOTAL STAMPS =

	H	T	O
	$\textcircled{1}$		
	↓	9	6
+	↓	7	2
	1	6	8

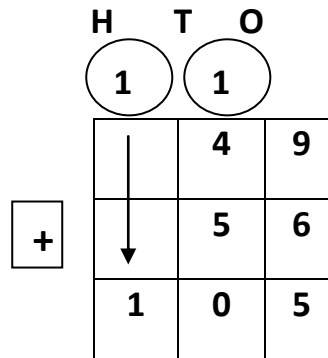
2) THERE ARE 49 BOOKS IN THE CUPBOARD . THERE ARE 56 BOOKS ON THE TABLE . HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN BOTH PLACES ?

ANS :

NUMBER OF BOOKS IN THE CUPBOARD =

NUMBER OF BOOKS ON THE TABLE =

TOTAL BOOKS =



STD-II

SA-I

SUBJECT-MATHS

CHAPTER: 3 - SUBTRACTION

I. WHEN WE SUBTRACT , WE “ TAKE AWAY” OR “ MINUS” TO FIND HOW MUCH IS LEFT.

THE ANSWER IN SUBTRACTION IS CALLED “ DIFFERENCE”.

II. SUBTRACTION OF ZERO:

WHEN “ 0” IS SUBTRACTED FROM A NUMBER , WE GET THE SAME NUMBER AS THE ANSWER .

EXAMPLE:

A) $15 - 0 = 15$

B) $23 - 0 = 23$

III. SUBTRACTION OF ONE:

WHEN “1” IS SUBTRACTED FROM A NUMBER , WE GET THE NUMBER BEFORE IT AS THE ANSWER.

EXAMPLE:

A) $55 - 1 = 54$

B) $43 - 1 = 42$

IV. SUBTRACTION OF THE SAME NUMBER:

WHEN WE SUBTRACT A NUMBER BY ITSELF , WE GET ZERO AS THE ANSWER.

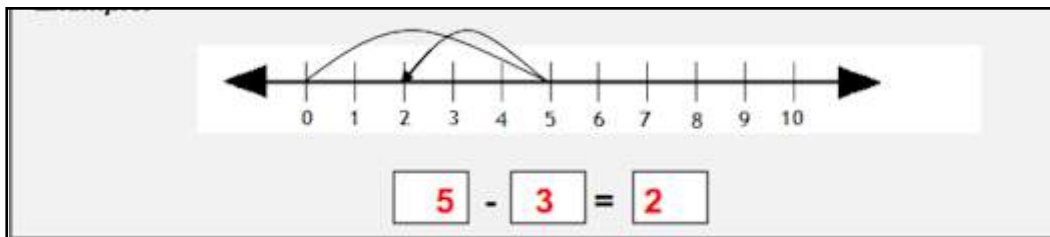
EXAMPLE:

A) $12 - 12 = 0$

B) $23 - 23 = 0$

V. SUBTRACTION USING NUMBER LINE:

a) $5 - 3$



VI. SUBTRACTION OF 1- DIGIT NUMBER FROM 2- DIGIT NUMBERS (WITHOUT REGROUPING) :

A) SUBTRACT 4 FROM 59

B) SUBTRACT 3 FROM 35

	T	O
	5	9
-		4
	5	5

	T	O
	3	5
-		3
	3	2

VII. SUBTRACTION OF 2- DIGIT NUMBER FROM 2- DIGIT NUMBERS (WITHOUT REGROUPING):

a)

	T	O
	9	9
-	6	8
	3	1

b)

	T	O
	7	5
-	2	3
	5	2

VIII. SUBTRACTION OF 2- DIGIT NUMBER FROM 2- DIGIT NUMBER (WITH REGROUPING):

A) $46 - 38$

B) $92 - 86$

C) $42 - 14$

D) $82 - 28$

T	O
3 4	6 16
3	8
0	8

T	O
8 9	2 12
8	6
0	6

T	O
3 4	2 12
1	4
2	8

T	O
7 8	2 12
2	8
5	4

IX. CHECKING SUBTRACTION WITH ADDITION:

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ - 21 \\ \hline 33 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 21 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$$

X. WORD PROBLEMS:

A) 15 BIRDS ARE SITTING ON A TREE. OUT OF WHICH 10 BIRDS FLEW AWAY. HOW MANY BIRDS ARE LEFT ON THE TREE?

ANS:

		T	O
NUMBER OF BIRDS	=		15
NUMBER OF BIRDS - FLEW AWAY	=	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	10
NUMBER OF BIRDS LEFT	=	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 05

b) THERE ARE 75 TREES IN AN ORCHARD. OF WHICH 32 ARE MANGO TREES. HOW MANY ARE APPLE TREES?

A NS:

		T	O
TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES	=		75
NUMBER OF MANGO TREES	=	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	32
NUMBER OF APPLE TREES	=	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 43

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SA-I

SUBJECT-MATHS

CHAPTER : 6 - SUBTRACTION OF BIGGER NUMBERS

I. CONNECTING ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION:

a $4 + \underline{8} = 12$
 $12 - 4 = \underline{8}$

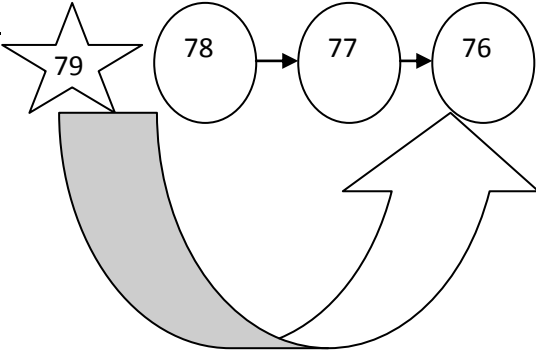
b $7 + \underline{12} = 19$
 $19 - 7 = \underline{12}$

c $14 + \underline{6} = 20$
 $20 - 14 = \underline{6}$

d $9 + \underline{9} = 18$
 $18 - 9 = \underline{9}$

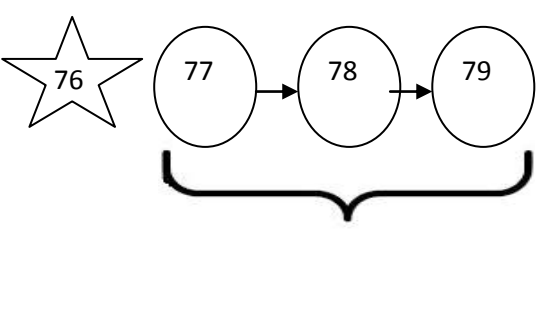
II. SUBTRACT BY COUNTING BACKWARD:

T O T O

$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ - 79 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{r} \square \\ - 79 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$

SUBTRACTING BY COUNTING FORWARD :

T O T O

$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ - 79 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$  $\begin{array}{r} \square \\ - 76 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$

IV. SUBTRACTION OF 3- DIGIT NUMBERS FROM 3- DIGIT NUMBERS :

A) SUBTRACT 341 FROM 763

	H	T	O
	7	6	3
-	3	4	1
	4	2	2

B) SUBTRACT 235 FROM 968

	H	T	O
	9	6	8
-	2	3	5
	7	3	3

V. SOLVE THE FOLLOWING WORD PROBLEMS:

A) A FRUIT BASKET CONTAINS APPLES AND ORANGES. THE TOAL NUMBER OF FRUITS IN THE BASKET IS 250 . IF 120 OF THEM ARE APPLES , FIND THE NUMBER OF ORANGES?

ANS:

	H	T	O
TOTAL NUMBER OF FRUITS =	2	5	0
NUMBER OF APPLES =	-	1	2
NUMBER OF ORANGES =	1	3	0

B) RITA HAS 375 STAMPS, OF WHICH 143 ARE FOREIGN STAMPS AND REMAINING ARE INDIAN STAMPS. FIND THE NUMBER OF INDIAN STAMPS?

ANS:

	H	T	O
TOTAL NUMBER OF STAMPS =	3	7	5
NUMBER OF FOREIGN STAMPS =	-	1	4
NUMBER OF INDIAN STAMPS =	2	3	2

STD-II

SA-I

SUBJECT-MATHS

CHAPTER 9

SHAPES AND PATTERNS

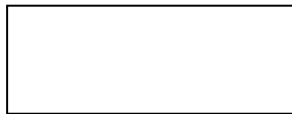
SQUARE

A SQUARE HAS FOUR SIDES AND FOUR CORNERS . ALL FOUR SIDES ARE EQUAL..



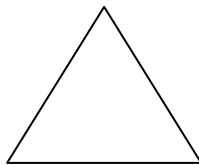
RECTANGLE

A RECTANGLE HAS FOUR SIDES AND FOUR CORNERS. THE OPPOSITE SIDES OF A RECTANGLE ARE EQUAL IN LENGTH.



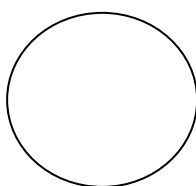
TRIANGLE

A TRIANGLE HAS THREE SIDES AND THREE CORNERS. ITS SIDES MAY OR MAY NOT BE OF SAME LENGTH.



CIRCLE

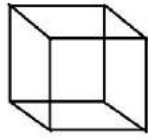
A CIRCLE HAS NO SIDES AND NO CORNERS.



SOLID SHAPES

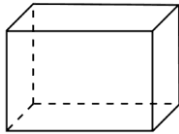
CUBE

A CUBE HAS 6 FACES , 8 CORNERS AND 12 EDGES. ALL THE FACES OF A CUBE ARE OF SAME SIZE. EXAMPLE : DICE.



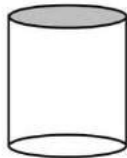
CUBOID

A CUBOID HAS 6 FACES, 8 CORNERS AND 12 EDGES . THE OPPOSITE FACES OF A CUBOID ARE OF THE SAME SIZE . EXAMPLE : BOOK.



CYLINDER

A CYLINDER HAS 2 CURVED EDGES , 2 FLAT FACES , 1 CURVED FACE AND NO CORNER. EXAMPLE : PIPE.



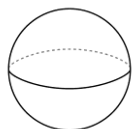
CONE

A CONE HAS 1 CURVED FACE , 1 FLAT FACE AND 1 EDGE. EXAMPLE : ICECREAM CONE.



SPHERE

A SPHERE HAS NO CORNERS AND EDGES. IT HAS ONLY 1 CURVED FACE. EXAMPLE : BALL.



ROLL AND SLIDE

SHAPES THAT HAVE FLAT SURFACE CAN SLIDE . EXAPLE : RULER

SHAPES THAT HAVE CURVED SURFACES CAN ROLL . EXAMPLE : PEN

STRAIGHT LINE AND CURVED LINES

SQUARES , RECTANGLES AND TRIANGLES ARE MADE OF STRAIGHT LINES.

CIRCLE ARE MADE OF CURVED LINE.



STRAIGHT LINE



CURVED LINE

STANDING , SLEEPING AND SLANTING LINES

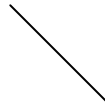
A STRAIGHT LINE CAN BE A STANDING LINE , SLEEPING LINE OR A SLANTING LINE .



STANDING LINE



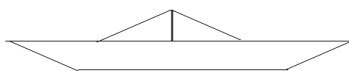
SLEEPING LINE



SLANTING LINE

PROBLEM:

COUNT THE NUMBER OF SLEEPING LINES ,SLANTING LINES AND STANDING LINES IN THE GIVEN FIGURE.



SLEEPING LINES - 2

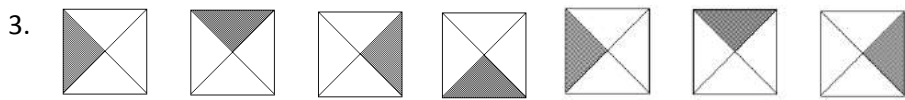
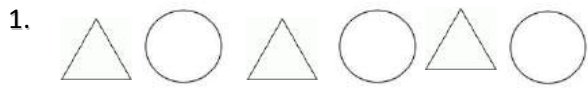
SLANTING LINES - 4

STANDING LINES - 1

PATTERNS

THINGS THAT ARE ARRANGED FOLLOWING A RULE OR RULES.

PATTERNS IN SHAPES:



PATTERN IN WORDS:

1. RED BLUE GREEN RED BLUE GREEN

2. YELLOW BLUE RED YELLOW BLUE RED

TERM-II

MATHS

NOTES

STD: II

FA -III

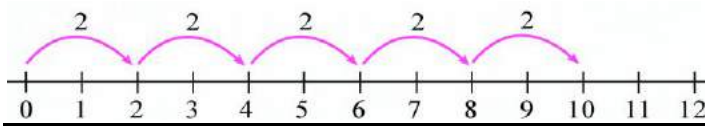
SUBJECT – MATHS

LN.7 MULTIPLICATION

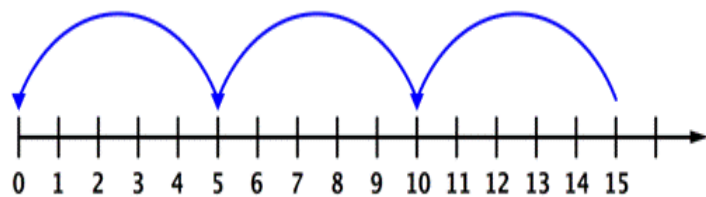
2 times table

0	x	2	=	0
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18
10	x	2	=	20
11	x	2	=	22
12	x	2	=	24

Skip counting by 2:



Skip counting by 5:



5 times table

0	x	5	=	0
1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15
4	x	5	=	20
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	5	=	30
7	x	5	=	35
8	x	5	=	40
9	x	5	=	45
10	x	5	=	50
11	x	5	=	55
12	x	5	=	60

10 times table

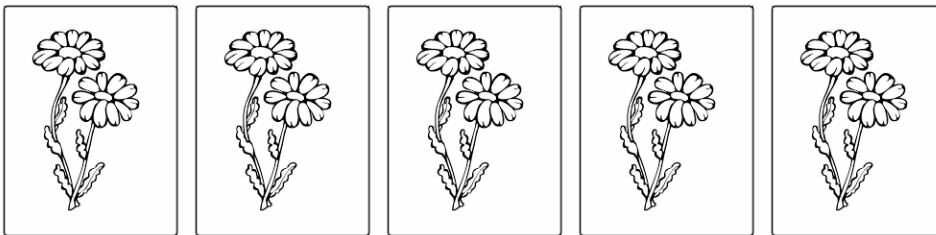
0	x	10	=	0
1	x	10	=	10
2	x	10	=	20
3	x	10	=	30
4	x	10	=	40
5	x	10	=	50
6	x	10	=	60
7	x	10	=	70
8	x	10	=	80
9	x	10	=	90
10	x	10	=	100
11	x	10	=	110
12	x	10	=	120

Skip counting by 10:



▶ 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

MULTIPLICATION FACT:



NUMBER OF GROUPS = 5

NUMBER OF FLOWERS IN A GROUP = 2

REPEATED ADDITION SENTENCES : $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$

MULTIPLICATION SENTENCE : $2 \times 5 = 10$

NUMBER OF FLOWERS IN ALL = 10

MULTIPLICATION BY 1:

WHEN A NUMBER IS MULTIPLIED BY 1, WE GET THE SAME NUMBER AS THE ANSWER.

Ex: $4 \times 1 = 4$

$8 \times 1 = 8$

MULTIPLICATION BY 0:

ANY NUMBER MULTIPLIED BY ZERO IS ZERO

Ex: $3 \times 0 = 0$

$9 \times 0 = 0$

DOUBLES:

WE CAN FIND THE DOUBLE OF A NUMBER BY

- ADDING IT TO ITSELF.
- OR MULTIPLY BY 2

FOR EX : DOUBLE OF 4

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

MULTIPLICATION OF 2 DIGIT NUMBER BY 1 DIGIT NUMBER(WITHOUT REGROUPING)

I. FIND THE PRODUCT:

a) 20×4

	T	O
	2	0
X		4
	8	0

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{15}$.
2. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{20}$
3. $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{8}$

III. WRITE THE PRODUCT:

1. $9 \times 3 = 27$
2. $0 \times 5 = 0$
3. $4 \times 10 = 40$
4. $8 \times 5 = 40$

IV. WORD PROBLEMS:

1. THERE ARE 5 CHILDREN .EACH CHILD HAS 5 CHOCOLATES .HOW MANY CHOCOLATES ARE THERE IN ALL?

ANS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN =

**NUMBER OF CHOCOLATES WITH EACH }
CHILD =**

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHOCOLATES =

X

T	O
	5
	5
2	5

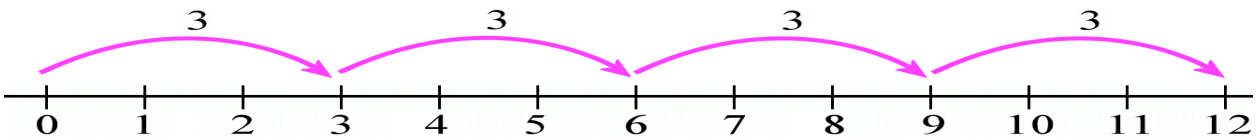
STD: II

FA-IV

SUBJECT – MATHS

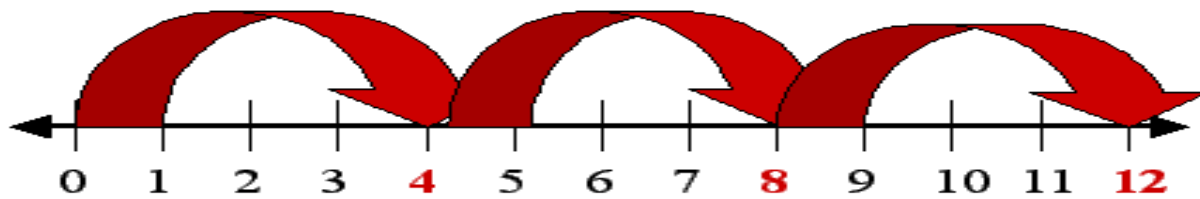
CHAPTER-8 EXPLORING MULTIPLICATION FURTHER

SKIP COUNTING IN 3'S:



3 Times Table			
0	x	3	= 0
1	x	3	= 3
2	x	3	= 6
3	x	3	= 9
4	x	3	= 12
5	x	3	= 15
6	x	3	= 18
7	x	3	= 21
8	x	3	= 24
9	x	3	= 27
10	x	3	= 30
11	x	3	= 33
12	x	3	= 36

SKIP COUNTING IN 4'S



4 Times Table			
0	x	4	= 0
1	x	4	= 4
2	x	4	= 8
3	x	4	= 12
4	x	4	= 16
5	x	4	= 20
6	x	4	= 24
7	x	4	= 28
8	x	4	= 32
9	x	4	= 36
10	x	4	= 40
11	x	4	= 44
12	x	4	= 48

6 Times Table			
0	x	6	= 0
1	x	6	= 6
2	x	6	= 12
3	x	6	= 18
4	x	6	= 24
5	x	6	= 30
6	x	6	= 36
7	x	6	= 42
8	x	6	= 48
9	x	6	= 54
10	x	6	= 60
11	x	6	= 66
12	x	6	= 72

I. MULTIPLICATION OF 2 DIGIT NUMBER BY ONE DIGIT (WITHOUT REGROUPING)

FIND THE PRODUCT:

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 23 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 46 \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 20 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

II. MULTIPLICATION WITH REGROUPING ONES:

FIND THE PRODUCT :

1) T O

		1	
	1	4	
X		4	
	5	6	

4 Times Table

0	x	4	=	0
1	x	4	=	4
2	x	4	=	8
3	x	4	=	12
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	4	=	20

2) T O

		1	
	4	9	
X		2	
	9	8	

2 Times Table

0	x	2	=	0
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18

III. MULTIPLICATION WITH REGROUPING TENS:

FIND THE PRODUCT:

1) H T O

		1	
	↓	7	4
X	↓		2
	1	4	8

2) H T O

	1		
	↓	2	1
X			5
	1	0	5

5 Times Table

0	x	5	=	0
1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15

IV. MULTIPLICATION WITH REGROUPING ONES AND TENS:

FIND THE PRODUCT:

1) H T O

	1	2	
	↓	3	6
X			4
	1	4	4

V. WORD PROBLEM :

1) THERE ARE 15 BOXES OF EGGS. EACH BOX HAS 4 EGGS . HOW MANY EGGS ARE THERE IN ALL ?

ANS :

NUMBER OF BOXES =

NUMBER OF EGGS IN EACH BOX =

TOTAL NUMBER OF EGGS =

	2	0
	↓	15
X		4
	6	0

2) A BUILDING HAS 12 FLOORS EACH FLOOR HAS 8 FLATS. HOW MANY FLATS ARE THERE IN ALL?

ANS:

NUMBER OF FLOORS =

NUMBER OF FLATS IN EACH FLOOR=

TOTAL NUMBER OF FLATS =

X

	T	O
	1	
1		2
		8
9		6

LN.10 MEASUREMENT

LENGTH:

1. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING SHORTER LENGTH IS CENTIMETRE [CM].

EX: THE LENGTH OF A PENCIL IN CM.

2. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING LONGER LENGTH IS METRE [M].

EX: THE LENGTH OF A WALL IN M.

MASS OR WEIGHT :

1. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING LIGHTER OBJECT IS GRAM [G].

EX: THE WEIGHT OF A CHOCOLATE IN G.

2. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING HEAVIER OBJECT IS KILOGRAM [KG].

EX: THE WEIGHT OF A WATERMELON IN KG.

CAPACITY:

1. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING SMALLER QUANTITIES OF LIQUID IS MILLILITRE [ML].

EX: A BOTTLE OF INK IN ML.

2. THE UNIT FOR MEASURING LARGER QUANTITIES OF LIQUID IS LITRE [L].

EX: WATER IN A SWIMMING POOL IN L.

I.STATE WHETHER THE OBJECTS ARE "LIGHT" OR "HEAVY"

1. A SHEET OF PAPER – LIGHT.

2. A SLAB OF CHOCOLATE – LIGHT.

3. A CAR – HEAVY.

4. A TABLE – HEAVY.

II. CHOOSE THE UNIT YOU WILL USE TO MEASURE:

1. THE HEIGHT OF A BUILDING

- A) M B) KG C) L

2. QUANTITY OF MILK IN A CUP

- A) CM B) G C) ML

3. WEIGHT OF BOOKS

- A) CM B) KG C) L

4. THE LENGTH OF A BELT

- A) CM B) G C) ML

STD-II

FA-IV

SUBJECT-MATHS

11.TIME

- ❖ THE CLOCK HAS TWO HANDS.
- ❖ THE LONGER HAND IS MINUTE HAND.
- ❖ THE SHORTER HAND IS HOUR HAND.
- ❖ THE HOUR HAND TAKES ONE HOUR TO MOVE FROM ONE NUMBER TO THE NEXT.

1 hr = 60 minutes

HALF PAST :

WHEN THE MINUTE HAND MOVES FROM 12 TO 6 IT MEANS HALF AN HOUR HAS PASSED.

Ex:



HALF PAST THREE

3:30

UNIT OF TIME

- **1 DAY = 24 HOURS**
- **1 WEEK = 7 DAYS**
- **1 YEAR = 12 MONTHS**
- **1 YEAR = 365 DAYS**
- **1 YEAR = 52 WEEKS**
- **1 LEAP YEAR = 366 DAYS**
- **1 HOUR = 60 MINUTES**

DAYS IN A WEEK

THERE ARE SEVEN DAYS IN A WEEK .

THEY ARE ,

1. MONDAY
2. TUESDAY
3. WEDNESDAY
4. THURS DAY
5. FRIDAY
6. SATURDAY
7. SUNDAY

MONTHS IN A YEAR

THERE ARE 12 MONTHS IN A YEAR.

THEY ARE,

1. JANUARY
2. FEBRUARY
3. MARCH
4. APRIL
5. MAY
6. JUNE
7. JULY
8. AUGUST
9. SEPTEMBER
10. OCTOBER
11. NOVEMBER
12. DECEMBER

CALENDAR

WE USE THE CALENDAR TO KNOW THE DAYS , WEEKS AND MONTHS OF A YEAR.

I. LOOK AT THE CALENDAR AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

2017 December 12

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1. HOW MANY DAYS ARE THERE IN THE MONTH DECEMBER?

ANS: 31 DAYS.

2. HOW MANY SUNDAYS ARE THERE IN THIS MONTH?

ANS : 4.

3.ON WHICH DAY DOES CHRISTMAS FALL?

ANS: SUNDAY.

4.WHICH DAY DOES 31ST DECEMBER FALL?

ANS: SATURDAY.

5. ON WHICH DAY DOES 14TH DECEMBER FALL?

ANS: WEDNESDAY.

STD-II

FA-IV

SUBJECT-MATHS

CHAPTER 13

DATA HANDLING

DATA:

WHEN THE FACTS ARE COLLECTED BY COUNTING THINGS, OBJECTS OR EVENTS THE COLLECTION IS KNOWN AS DATA.

REPRESENTATION OF DATA :

WE CAN EXPRESS DATA THROUGH WORDS , SYMBOLS , PICTURES AND GRAPHS.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM :

THE FOLLOWING TABLE REPRESENTS STUDENTS WHO HAVE THEIR BIRTHDAYS IN THESE MONTHS .

JANUARY	6
FEBRUARY	5
MARCH	3
APRIL	1
MAY	2
JUNE	5
JULY	2
AUGUST	3
SEPTEMBER	5
OCTOBER	3
NOVEMBER	4
DECEMBER	2
TOTAL	41

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING :

1. WHICH MONTH HAS BIRTHDAY OF MOST STUDENTS ?

ANS: JANUARY.

2. WHICH MONTHS HAVE BIRTHDAYS OF FIVE STUDENTS EACH ?

ANS: FEBRUARY ,JUNE , SEPTEMBER.

3. WHICH MONTHS HAVE BIRTHDAYS OF TWO STUDENTS ?

ANS: MAY , JULY AND DECEMBER.

4. HOW MANY STUDENTS ARE THERE IN TOTAL ?

ANS: 41.

STD: II

SA -II

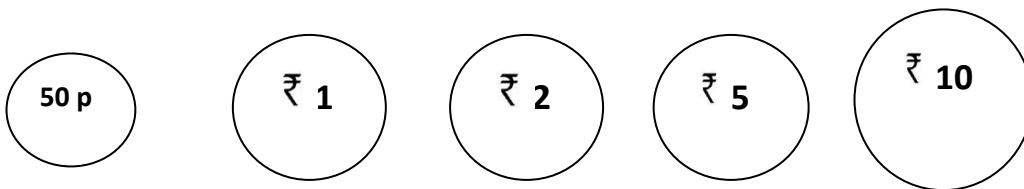
SUB: MATHS

CHAPTER : 12 - MONEY

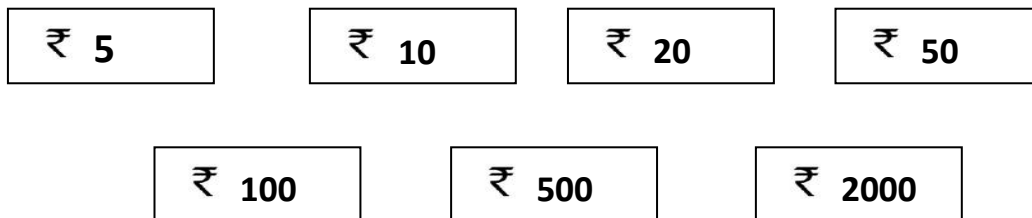
THE SYMBOL OF INDIAN RUPEES -

100 paise = ₹ 1

CURRENCY - COINS

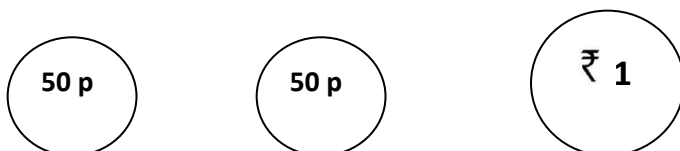


CURRENCY - NOTES

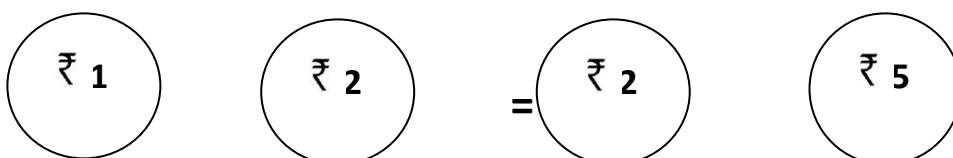


MONEY EXCHANGE

A) A ONE RUPEE COIN CAN BE EXCHANGED WITH TWO 50 PAISE COINS



B) A FIVE RUPEE COIN CAN BE EXCHANGED WITH ONE ₹ 1 COIN AND TWO ₹ 2 COINS



EXERCISE:

I. WRITE THE CORRECT AMOUNT:

a)

50 p 50 p + ₹ 1 + ₹ 1 ₹ 1

 + ₹ 1 ₹ 5

II. TICK THE MONEY WITH THE GREATEST AMOUNT:

A)

₹ 2 ₹ 5 ₹ 1

B)

50 p ₹ 1 ₹ 10

III. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF MONEY:

ADD:

A)

₹

T O

1

4	5
3	5
8	0

+

₹

B)

₹

T O

4	0
2	5
6	5

+

SUBTRACT:

A)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \\
 \text{T O} \\
 4 \quad 10 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

	5	0
-	3	5
₹	1	5

B)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{₹} \\
 \text{T O} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

	8	0
-	6	0
₹	2	0

IV SOLVE THE FOLLOWING WORD PROBLEMS:

A) SUNITA HAS ₹ 100. HER MOTHER GAVE HER ₹ 50 AS POCKET MONEY. HOW MUCH DOES SHE HAVE TOTALLY?

ANS:

	₹	
		H T O
AMOUNT WITH SUNITA =		1 0 0
AMOUNT HER MOTHER GAVE =	+	5 0
TOTAL AMOUNT =		1 5 0

₹

₹

B) MANOJ HAD 50 . HE BOUGHT A SHIRT FOR 25. HOW MUCH MONEY DOES HE HAVE NOW?

ANS:

AMOUNT WITH MANOJ =

COST OF THE SHIRT =

AMOUNT LEFT WITH HIM =

₹

T O

4 10

~~5 0~~

2 5

 2 5

STD-II

SA-II

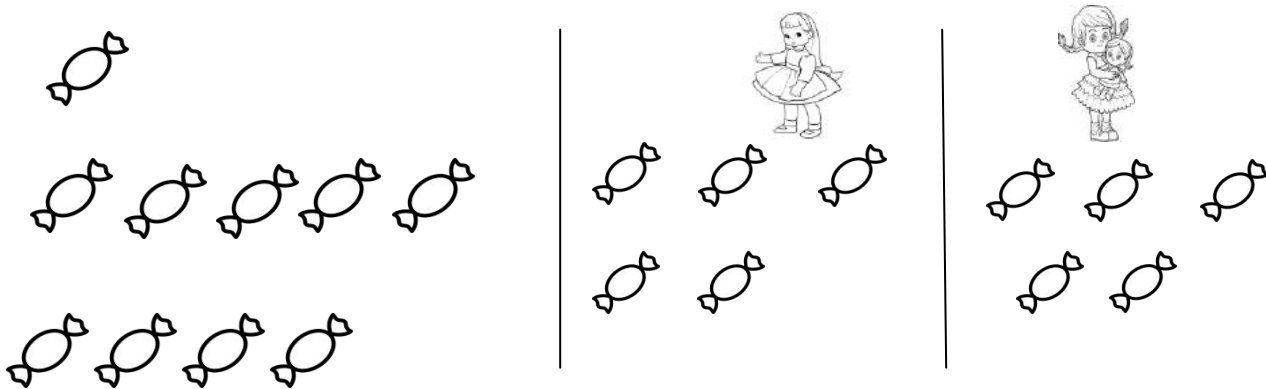
SUBJECT-MATHS

LN.14 DIVISION READINESS

EQUAL SHARING:

WHEN WE SHARE EQUALLY, WE KNOW HOW MANY GROUPS ARE THERE AND WE ARE FINDING OUT HOW MANY IN THE GROUP.

EXAMPLE : SHARE 10 CHOCOLATES AMONG 2 GIRLS



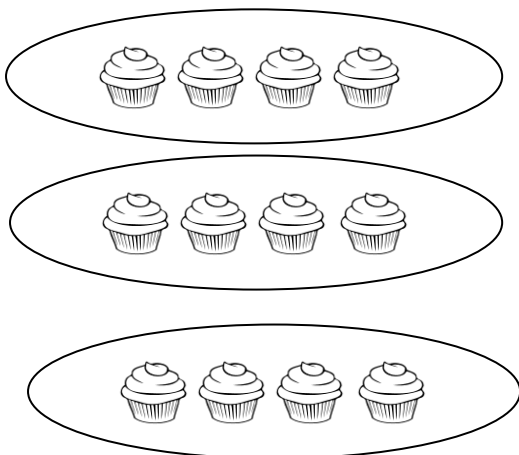
10 SHARED BY 2 GIVES 5 TO EACH

$$10 \div 2 = \underline{5}$$

EQUAL GROUPING :

WHEN WE GROUP EQUALLY , WE KNOW HOW MANY ARE IN THE GROUP AND ARE FINDING OUT HOW MANY GROUPS CAN BE MADE.

EXAMPLES : DRAW CIRCLES TO MAKE GROUPS OF 4



NUMBER OF GROUPS = 3

12 PUT INTO GROUPS OF 4 GIVES 4 GROUPS

$$12 \div 3 = \underline{4}$$

TERM-I

EVS

NOTES

L.NO:1.PLANT LIFE

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Big ,tall and strong plants are called trees.
2. Flowers produce fruits.
3. The leaf is called the 'kitchen' of the plant.
4. Green leaves make food for the plant.
5. Herbs are very small plants with thin and soft stems.

II.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Trees - trunk
2. Herbs - small plants
3. Creeper - water melon
4. Climber - money plant
5. Shrub - Rose plant

III. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Biggest plants - Banyan tree, apple tree.
2. Smallest plants - Mint, grass.
3. Creepers - Pumpkin, watermelon.
4. Desert plants - Cactus, date palm.
5. Water plants - Lily, Lotus

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What are trees? Name any three trees.

Ans: Big, tall and strong plants are called trees.Examples: Neem, coconut and Mango tree.

2. Why do some plants need support to grow?

Ans: Some plants have weak stems. So, they need support to grow.

3. What do leaves need to make food for the plant?

Ans: Leaves need air, water and sunlight to make food for the plant.

V. DRAW A PLANT AND NAME ITS PART .



L.NO: 2. USES OF PLANTS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Cereals and pulses are food grains.
2. We get oil from plants.
3. Plants are home to many animals.
4. Plants make the air fresh and pure.
5. Gum is made from Acacia and kikar tree.

II.MATCH THE FOLLOWING :

1. Sunflower - gives us oil
2. Tulsi - is a medicinal plant
3. Maize - is a cereal
4. Cardamom - is a spice
5. Sal - gives us wood

III. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES OF EACH :

1. Trees that gives us wood – Teak and Sal.
2. Plants that gives us oil – Mustard and Sunflower.

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

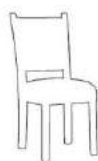
1. Name any five food grains.
Ans: Rice, wheat, oats, peas and kidney beans.
2. Name three things that are made from cotton fibres.
Ans: Shirts, skirts and bed sheets are made from cotton fibres.
3. What do we make from wood?
Ans: We make furniture, doors, pencils, book shelves and boat from wood.
4. How are plants useful for animals?
Ans: Plants are home to many animals .It provides food for animals.

V. DRAW THREE THINGS WE GET FROM PLANTS :

Frock



Chair



Oil



STD- II

SA –I

SUBJECT -EVS

L.NO. 3. WILD ANIMALS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Most birds make nests to lay eggs.
2. A lion lives in a den.
3. An octopus lives in water.
4. Rhinoceroses are hunted for their horns.
5. We must stop being cruel to animals.

II.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Herbivores - Deer, zebra
2. Animals that live in burrows or holes- Rabbits, snails
3. Animals that live both on land and in water - Crocodiles, frogs.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Endangered animal | - | Panda |
| 2. Scavengers | - | Vulture |
| 3. Herbivores | - | Elephant |
| 4. Omnivores | - | Bear |
| 5. Carnivores | - | Lion |

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

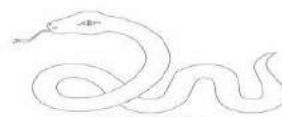
1. Where do wild animals live?
Ans: Wild animals live in forests.
2. Name four wild animals that are herbivores.
Ans: Deer, zebras, giraffes and monkeys.
3. What are scavengers? Name any two of .them
Ans: Animals that eat the flesh of dead animals are called scavengers. Examples:
wild dogs and jackals.

VI. DRAW TWO ANIMALS THAT LIVES IN BURROW

A Rabbit



A Snake



L.NO. 4.DOMESTIC ANIMALS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Eggs have proteins.
2. Hen's meat is called chicken.
3. Goat's meat is called mutton.
4. We get honey and wax from beehives.

II.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Farm animals - Cows and Buffaloes,
2. Pet animals - Cats and Dogs,
3. Milk products - Butter and Cheese,

III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Paneer | - | Milk product |
| 2. Cow dung | - | Manure |
| 3. Belts | - | Leather |
| 4. Candles | - | Beewax |
| 5. Sweater | - | Keep us warm |

IV. TRUE OR FALSE :

1. We get honey from beehives. -True
2. Hen's meat is called mutton. -False
3. Milk has a lot of proteins. -True
4. We never make homes for domestic animal. - False

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name any five things that are made from milk.

Ans: Curd, butter, ghee, cheese and paneer.

2. Name any three animals that carry heavy loads for us

Ans: Horse, donkey and elephant.

3. Where do we get leather from

Ans: We get leather from skin of some animals.

VI. DRAW MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.



STD- II
SA -I
SUBJECT -EVS

L. NO: 5. OUR BODY

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Our body is made up of bones and muscles.
2. The human body has 206 bones in all.
3. Muscles help the bones to move.
4. A correct posture keeps our body healthy.
5. Outdoor games make our muscles strong.

II.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 .Skeleton | - | Framework of bones |
| 2. No of joints | - | 360 |
| 3. Brain | - | Help us to think |
| 4. Skull | - | Brain |
| 5. Insects | - | Have no bones |

III.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Joints - neck joint, wrist joint.
2. Organs - brain, heart.
3. Sense organs - eyes, ears.

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. How are bones and muscles useful to us?
Ans: Bones and muscles help us to move.
2. Why are joints important?
Ans: Joints help us to bend our body.
3. Why should we play outdoor games?
Ans: To keep our muscles strong we should play outdoor games.
4. What kind of posture should we keep?
Ans: We should always keep a straight and upright position.

V. WRIE ONE LINE ABOUT WHAT EACH ORGAN DOES:

1. Brain – The brain helps us to think.
- 2.Heart – The heart pumps blood to all parts of the body.
3. Lungs – The lungs help us to breathe .
- 4.Stomach – The stomach helps in digesting food.

STD- II
SA -I
SUBJECT -EVS
L. NO:6.FOOD

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Junk food harm our teeth..
2. Wash your hands with soap and water.
3. The milk that we drink should be clean .
4. We get food from plants and animals .

II.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Body building foods - milk and pulses.
2. Energy giving foods - bread and rice
3. Protective foods - fruits and nuts
4. Junk foods - pizzas and cold drinks

III. TRUE OR FALSE :

1. We must eat our meals on time . True
2. Eat variety of foods . True
3. Eat uncovered food. False
4. Overeating is good for health. False

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Why does our body need food?

Ans: Food helps us to grow, gives us energy and protects us from diseases.

2. How do protective foods help us?

Ans: Protective foods help us to fight from diseases.

3. Why does our body need water?

Ans: It helps in digesting food.

4. Why should we not eat uncovered food from street vendors?

Ans: It contains dust and germs and make us sick.

V. DRAW 2 ENERGY GIVING FOOD AND BODY BUILDING FOOD:

Body building food

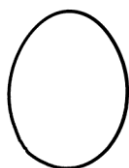
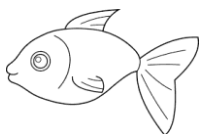
Fish

Egg

Energy giving food

Bread

Potato



TERM-II

EVS

NOTES

L.N.7. SAFETY RULES

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Accidents happen when we are not careful.
2. Do not take medicines on your own.
3. Do not play or run on the road.
4. Cross the road using a zebra crossing or a subway.
5. We must follow safety rules to avoid accidents.

II.NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Sharp objects - scissors, blade, sharp pencil.
2. Things you should have in a first aid box - dettol, cotton, scissors, bandages.

III.TRUE OR FALSE :

1. Rooftop is the safe place to play . -False
2. Never open the door of the moving vehicle .- True
3. Do not turn on a switch with a wet hand.- True
4. Accidents happen when we are careful. -False

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Write any two safety rules that we should follow while playing?
Ans: (a) Do not play on the road or rooftop.
(b) Never push or pull others while playing.
2. Why should you not leave your toys lying on the floor?
Ans: You may trip over them and fall.
3. What should you do when someone is hurt?
Ans. Call an elder if someone is hurt.

V. DRAW ANY THREE ROAD SIGNS :



STD- II

FA -IV

SUBJECT -EVS

LNO: 8. HOUSING AND CLOTHING

I.NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Different types of temporary houses - Tent, caravan, house boat.
3. Rooms in a house - kitchen, bedroom, study room, pooja room.

II.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tent | ___ a house made of cloth |
| 2. House boat | ___ House on a boat |
| 3. Rain coats | ___ rainy seasons |
| 4. An igloo | ___ a house made of ice |
| 5. Caravan | ___ a house on wheels |

III.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Temporary houses - tent, caravan.
2. Types of roofs - flat roof, sloping roof.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1.What is a temporary house? Give two examples.

Ans: House that can be moved from one place to another place is a temporary house. Examples: caravan, house boat

2. Why do houses in rainy places have sloping roofs?

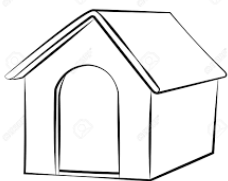
Ans: Houses in rainy places have sloping roofs so that the rain water can fall off easily from the roofs.

3. What kind of clothes do we wear in summer?

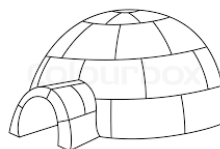
Ans: We wear cotton clothes in summer.

V.DRAW A HUT AND AN IGLOO:

A hut



An igloo



STD- II

FA –IV

SUBJECT -EVS

L.NO.9 &10 .AIR & WIND

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Air is present all around us.
2. Moving air is called wind.
3. Heat changes water into water vapour.
4. Fresh air keeps us healthy.

II.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Things that move with the help of wind - Kite and parachute
2. Wind instruments - Shehnai and mouth organ.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Dark coloured gas - smoke.
2. Germs - make us sick.
3. Fast and strong wind - storm
4. Air - occupies space.

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. How do wet clothes get dry in the sun?
Ans: The heat of the Sun changes the water from the wet clothes into water vapour.
2. What makes the air dirty? Is dirty air good for our health?
Ans: Smoke, dust and germs make the air dirty. No, isn't good for our health.
3. Why should we play in open areas?
Ans: We should play in open areas because fresh air keeps us healthy..
4. What is a breeze?
Ans: Soft and gentle wind is called a breeze.
5. Why are storms harmful?
Ans: Storms are harmful because it has a lot of force and can blow away things around us.

V. DRAW 2 THINGS THAT MOVE WITH THE HELP OF WIND:

A Kite



A Parachute



L NO: 11 AND 12.WATER, FORMS OF WATER.

I.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Hand pump - under ground water
2. Water filter - clean water
3. Snow flakes - soft ice
4. Steam - water vapour
5. Boiling water - kills germs

II.NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Two different ways to clean water – By boiling and by using water filters
2. Three forms of water – Solid , liquid and gas.

III.GIVE TWO EXAMPLES:

1. Sources of water - Streams, rivers, seas and oceans
- 2.Underground water - Wells and tube wells

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What do we use water for?

Ans: We use water to drink, bathe, cook food and wash clothes.

2. Why should we boil water?

Ans: We should boil water to kill the germs present in it.

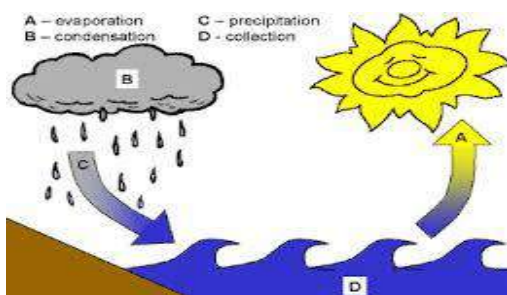
3. How are clouds formed ?

Ans Water vapour forms clouds.

- 4.Where does rain water go ?

Ans Rain water flow back to the rivers , lakes and seas.

V. DRAW THE WATER CYCLE :



L NO. 13.DAY AND NIGHT, LIGHT AND SHADOW

I.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Rotation of the earth - causes day and night
2. Artificial light - bulb
3. Dark patch - Shadow
4. Spinning of the earth - rotation
5. The Sun gives us - heat and light.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Two natural source of light - The Sun and The moon
2. Two artificial source of light - Lamp and torch light.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The rotation of the Earth causes day and night .
2. We see the objects clearly in light .
3. Shadows are longer in the morning .
4. When the Sun rises , we have a day.

IV. TRUE OR FALSE :

1. The Sun is much bigger than the Earth. True
2. When the Sun sets, it is the day. False
- 3.Shadow are of different sizes. True

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. How are day and night caused?

Ans: The rotation of the earth causes day and night.

2. What would happen if there was no light?

Ans: If there was no light, we can't see the object.

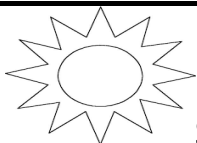
3. How is a shadow formed?

Ans: Shadow is formed when an object comes in the way of light.

4. What gives us light at night?

Ans: Bulbs, tubelights, torches, lamps and the moon gives us light at night.

VI. DRAW THE NATURAL SOURCE OF LIGHT :



Sun



Moon

STD- II
SA –II
SUBJECT -EVS
L. NO.14. ROCKS AND MINERALS

I.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Diamond - Precious rock
2. Talc - Softest mineral
3. Ruby - Red colour
4. Taj Mahal - White marble
5. China clay - Pottery

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Hard rocks - Marble, diamond, sand stone
2. Monuments made of hard rocks - Red Fort, Taj Mahal
3. Gem stones - Ruby, Emerald, Garnet

III.FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Pencil leads is made of graphite .
2. Marble is a hard rock .
3. Chalk is a soft rock .
4. Coal is used for lighting fire .

IV.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is a rock?

Ans: Solid and hard materials present under the soil is a rock. It may be a hard or soft.

2. Name three hard rocks.

Ans: Granite, sandstone and marble.

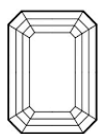
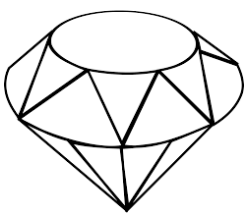
3. What are minerals?

Ans. Minerals are materials of which rocks are made.

V. DRAW ANY TWO GEM STONES.

Ruby

Emerald



TERM-I
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NOTES

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FA –I

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Ln-1 - Revision of level I

I. Dictation words:

1. Central 2. Monitor 3. Mouse 4. Double click 5. Posture
6. Processing 7. Key board 8. Space bar 9. Music player 10. Desktop

II .Fill in the blanks:

1. A printer helps you to print what you see on the monitor
2. The picture on the desktop is called the wallpaper
1. The top bar of a window is called the title bar.
2. The small pictures that we see on the screen are called icons
3. A computer works on electricity
4. The bar at the bottom of the desktop is called the Task bar
5. A keyboard is used to write on the computer.

III. Answer in One word:

1. It is used to select an item shown on the monitor – mouse
2. It is the longest key – space bar
3. We use it to move to the next line – enter key
4. The brain of the computer – C PU
5. It looks like a television screen – Monitor
6. To turn off the volume we use – Mute

IV Answer the following:

1. How does the computer work?

Ans: Computer works on electricity

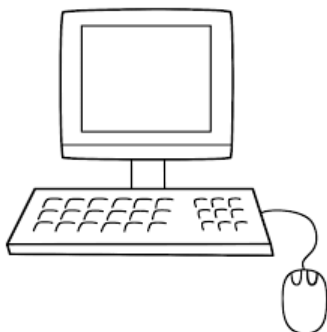
2. What is Task bar?

Ans: The bar at the bottom of the desktop is called task bar.

3. What is title bar?

Ans: The top bar of the window is called the title bar

V. Draw a computer and name the parts:



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Ln-2 Input and Output Devices

I Dictation words

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Input | 7. Output |
| 2. Processing | 8. Speakers |
| 3. Printer | 9. Pointer |
| 4. Control | 10. Devices |
| 5. Web cam | 11. Send |
| 6. Receive | 12. Information |

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Input devices allow us to send information to the computer
2. Output devices allow us to receive information from the computer
3. The CPU is neither an input nor an output device.

III. One word

1. Any one input devices – keyboard, mouse
2. Any one output devices – monitor, speaker, printer
3. The processing device – CPU

IV. Answer the following

1. Define input devices?
Ans: The device which allow us to send information to the computer is called Input device
2. Define output devices?
Ans: The device which allow us to receive information from the computer is called output device
3. What is the use of CPU?
Ans: CPU controls all the connected input and output devices.

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Ln -3 Healthy Computer Practices

I Fill in the blanks:

1. Computers are both fun and helpful.
2. Children should not use the computers for more than one hour per day.
3. Do the exercise regularly to keep your body fit and healthy.
4. Do not insert objects into any sockets on the CPU.
5. A damaged power cable can give an electric shock.

II. Match the dialogues:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Do not touch | - | any power cables |
| 2. Use a clean | - | dry soft clothe |
| 3. Our eyes may hurt | - | if we sit near monitor |
| 4. We should exercise | - | before using computer |

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|
| 1.Mustika Bandhana | -- | Hand Clenching |
| 2.Kehuni Naman | -- | Elbow bending |
| 3.Exercise | -- | To Keep fit |
| 4.Greeva sanchalana | -- | Neck Exercise |
| 5.Blinking | -- | Eye exercise |

IV. Short Answer:

1. Tina's computer has become dirty due to dust what she should do?

Clean it with clean, dry soft cloth.

Lesson-4 - Files And Folders

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Files are used to store the pictures, songs, etc...
2. A folder helps to organize files on a computer.
3. Single click is used to select an item.
4. Mouse is also known as pointing device.
5. Double click is used to open an activity.
6. To move an item from one place to another we use drag and drop method.
7. Name of the folder indicates the type of the file.
8. Folders help us to locate important files quickly and easily.
9. Folders help us to keep related files together.
10. Files can be organized and saved in different folders.

II. Answer the following:

1. Explain the uses of mouse.
 - a) Single click is used to select an item.
 - b) Double click is used to open an activity
 - c) Drag and drop to move files and folders.

TERM-II
C.SCIENCE
NOTES

Ln-5 . Activities using a Keyboard

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mouse pointer in the text editor is also called a cursor .
2. The green light indicates whether the Caps Lock key is on or off.
3. Pressing on the caps lock key allow us to type capital letters .
4. We use Enter key to go to the next line .
5. There are four arrow keys on the keyboard
6. Backspace key erases the letter or number before the cursor.
7. Delete key erases the letter or number after the cursor.
8. Cursor is a small blinking vertical Line.


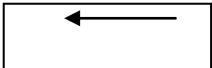
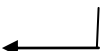
II. Give one word answers.

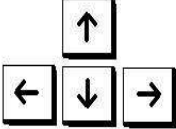
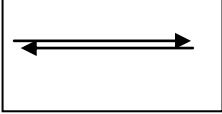


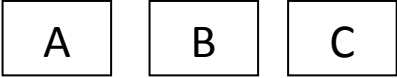

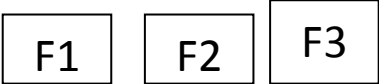






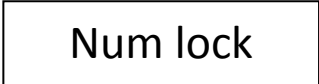
1. Which key helps to move to the next line?
Ans. Enter Key
2. How many arrow keys are there?
Ans. 4
3. Which key helps to move to the next page?
Ans. Pagedown

III. Answer the following

1. Define cursor?
Ans: A small blinking line on the screen is called a cursor.
2. Define editing?
Ans: Making changes to the written text is called as editing.
3. What are navigation keys?
Ans: The arrow keys , page up and page down keys are called navigation keys.

IV. Draw and name the keys.

1.  - space bar key
2.  - Backspace Key
3.  - Enter key

4.  - Arrow keys
5.  - Tab key
6.  - Shift key
7.  - Delete key
8.  - Alphabet keys
9.  - Number keys
10.  - Function keys
11.  - Control key
12.  - Alter key
13.  - Escape key
14.  -Symbol Key
15.  - Home key
16.  - Caps lock key
17.  - Number lock key

Ln-6 Activities using paint

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. To use mosaic effect we need magic tools.
2. Readily available pictures of cake, balloon, etc are in the stamp tools.
3. To create a new file we use new tool.
4. We use text tool to type words.
5. Save tool is used to store or save the file.
6. Line tool is used draw the borders.

II. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Quit | - | To close the file |
| 2. New | - | To open a new file |
| 3. Save | - | To store the file |
| 4. Erase | - | To erase the drawing |
| 5. Stamps | - | To insert readily available stamps |
| 6. Shapes | - | To draw shapes |

III. Answer the Following:

1. Seema wants to erase the square and circle from the picture in the tux paint. Which tool she will use?
Ans. Eraser
2. Soham wants to colour the house she has drawn in Tux Paint. Which tool can he use?
Ans. Select Magic Tool and click on Fill option.
3. Roza wants to make a garden with flowers, Rainbow, butterfly in Tux paint. Which tools she can use to draw it?
Ans. Stamp Tool
4. Sayali wants to write her name in the painting she made in Tux paint. Which tool will she use?
Ans. Text tool

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FA -IV

C.SCIENCE

Sub-C.Science

Ln -7 . Basic features of Text Editor

I.Fill in the blanks.

1. Copy is used to copy the word.
2. Cut is used to remove the word.
3. Undo is used to go back without the changes.
4. Drag the mouse pointer to select the word
5. The Title bar of the window has the name of the file.
6. The window can be closed by clicking  on the corner of the title bar.
7. If we use cut option, the selected word disappears .

II. Write true or False.

1. We can use Paint command to save the file. -False
2. I can stick a stamp on an envelope using glue. - True
3. I can save the file using Save option. True
4. We can use Paint command to print the file. - False
5. In Copy and Paste, the word that is copied remains. - True
6. In Cut and Paste, the word that is cut disappears. -True

III. Answer the following

1. How will you select the word?

Ans:(a) Move the cursor to the beginning of the word
(b) Press the left mouse button and drag the word
(c) Release the button at the end of the word


2. Define undo?

Ans : Undo will go back without the changes.

3. Why do we need to save the file?

Ans: It is essential to save the file, to ensure that the changes are recorded.

IV. Name the icons:

1.  - To open a new file
2.  - Copy
3.  - Save
4.  - Cut
5.  - Paste
6.  - Undo
7.  - Print a file
8.  - Menu bar

STD -II

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C.SCIENCE

Ln-8 .Computer Start Up And Shutdown

I. Fill in the blanks

- 1.Computer is a machine that works on electricity
- 2.Button on the monitor is called a toggle switch
3. Start up is the sequence of action done by the computer when it is switched on.
4. Startup is also called as Booting
5. The username is also called Login
- 6 . Each username has the secret key
7. Log out is the action of closing one's access to the computer
8. Shut down is the action of closing all the activities and turning the computer off.
9. Login is the permission to use the computer.
- 10.The secret key is also known as Password.

II. Find Who am I ?

- 1) I am also called as Booting. Ans. Start up
- 2) I am used to turn off the computer. Ans. Shut down
- 3) I am also called as user name. Ans. Login
- 4) I am the action of closing one's access to the computer. Ans. Log out

III. Answer the following

1. Define Booting?

Ans: Booting is the sequence of actions done by the computer when it is switched on.

2. Define password?

Ans: The password is the secret word, letters, or numbers known only to us and the computer .

3. Define shut down?

Ans: Shut down is the action of closing all the activities and turning the computer off.

IV.

Identify the icons.



Restart



Shutdown



Hibernate



Lock Screen



Log Out



Switch User

Shutdown Dialog Box

