

Chapter 4 Keyboard

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. Alphabet
2. Two
3. Backspace
4. Notepad

B. What will be typed if you press shift key in combination with other key?

1. Shift +@2 = @
2. Shift +&7 = &
3. Shift +#3 = #
4. Shift+%5 =%

C. Write True False

1. Punctuation keys are marked with two symbols. = True
2. Delete Key is used to erase the text. =True
3. There are 10 Alphabet keys on the keyboard. =False
4. Enter key is longest key on the keyboard. =False

**5. To close the current software Press ALT+F4 =
True**

D. Fill the blanks.

1.Enter Key

2.Punctuation

3.Caps lock

4.Cursor

5.Delete

6.ALT

E. Q : What is the use of keys on the keyboard?

Ans : Keys are used to type words and numbers.

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Q: What do you mean by key combination?

Ans : It is the use of two or more keys at same time to get specific result.

Q: What is Notepad?

Ans : It is a quick and easy software for typing in computer.

F. Caps Lock

G. 1. Fun time (Backspace pressed four types)

Ans : Fun

**2. Keynlboard (Delete key is pressed once)
Ans : Keyboard**

PG -71 Periodic test Ch 4 and Ch5

- 1. Enter key is also called Return Key.**
- 2. Scroll wheel is present in the Middle of two buttons on mouse.**

B. Delete key is used to erase the letter to the right side of the cursor. True

C.

D. Q: What is the use of double clicking of the mouse?

Ans : To open

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Q: What is the use of CTRL+ALT+DELETE key combination>

Ans To restart the computer

- 1. You can use Wheel of mouse to scroll down the window.**
- 2. ALT keys are located on the right and left side of spacebar.**
- 3. There are mainly two types of mouse.**

B. Backspace gives a blank space to the left of the character. True

Q: What is Numeric Pad?

Ans : It is present on right side of keyboard to type numeric keys.

Q: What is typing?

Ans : Writing in the computer is known as typing.

Q: What is cursor?

Ans : It is a blinking line on screen.

Q: What is Program Window?

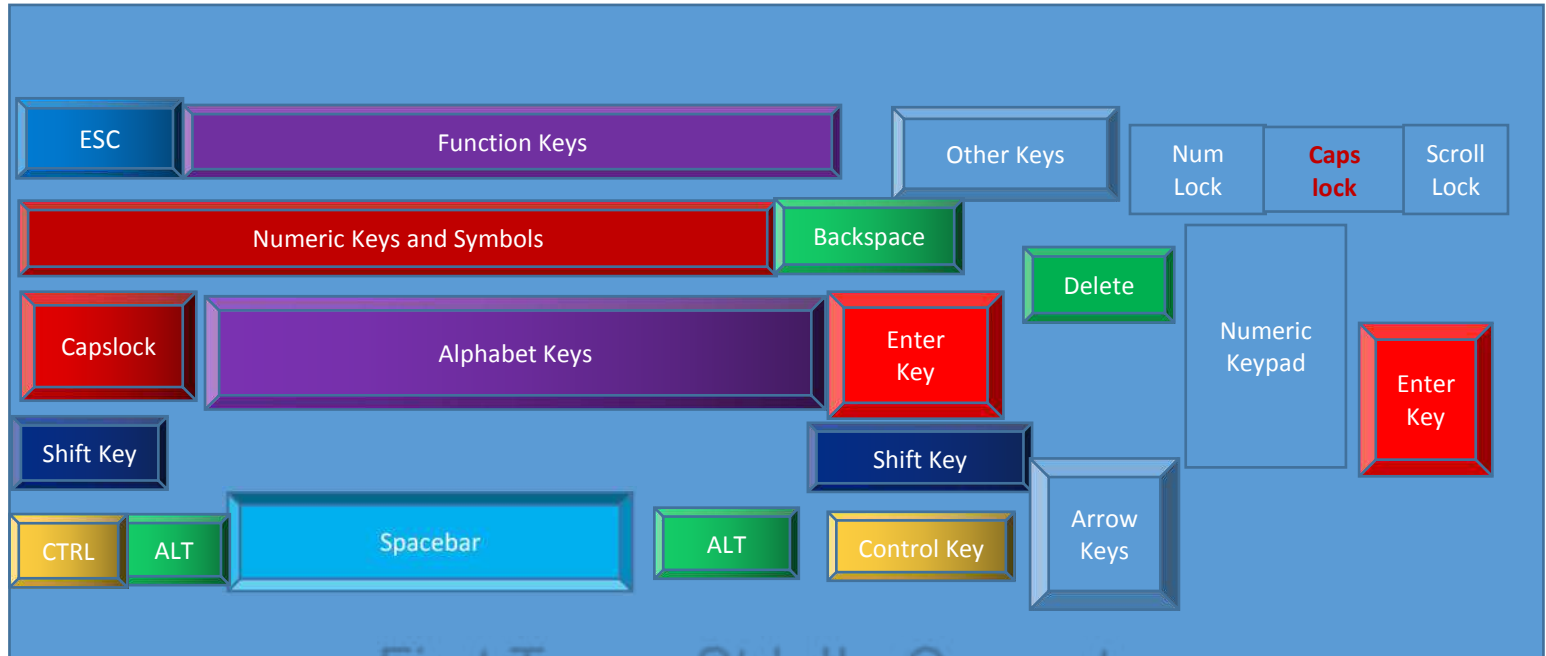
Ans : It is a rectangular area on the screen.

Q: Name two keys that are used to erase text? Differentiate between them.

Ans : Two keys to erase are Delete and Backspace.

Delete	Backspace
It erases text from right side of cursor.	It erases text from left side of cursor.

Keyboard Label Diagram



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ORIGINAL

Chapter 5 Class 2nd



AN INPUT DEVICE (MOUSE)

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SIMILARITY BETWEEN MOUSE AND COMPUTER MOUSE

◉ Mouse:-

- > A mouse is small in size.
- > It has a tail.
- > It runs very fast.



◉ Computer Mouse:-

- > It is also small in size.
- > It looks like a real mouse.
- > It has two buttons on it.
- > It has a wire like a tail, which is fixed to the CPU.
- > Now a days, we also use a wireless mouse.

MOUSE

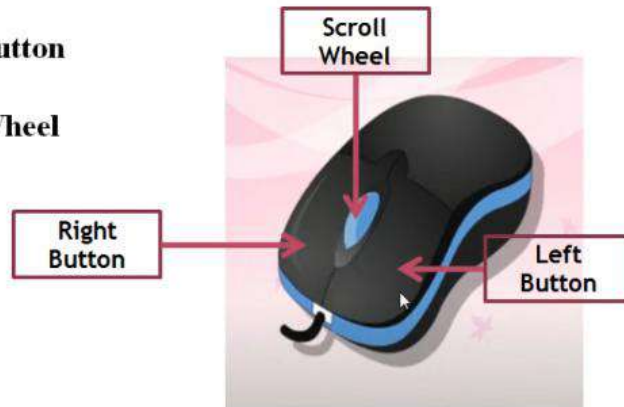
- ⦿ A mouse is an input device.
- ⦿ It is also known as the pointing device.
- ⦿ A mouse is usually kept on a flat surface called the
“Mouse Pad”.



MOUSE BUTTONS

A mouse has two buttons:-

1. Left Button
2. Right Button
3. Scroll Wheel



A MOUSE HELPS US TO:-

- to draw pictures.



- to point and select any item on the monitor.



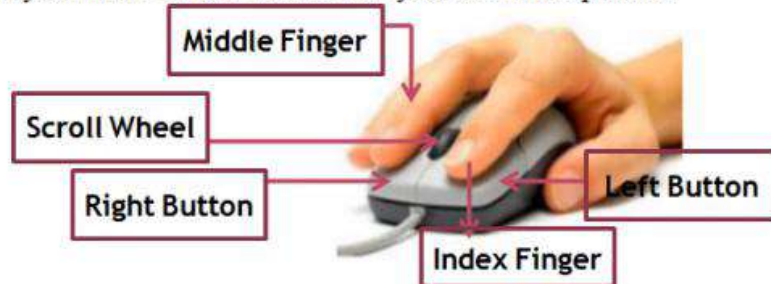
- to play games.

HOW TO HOLD AND MOVE A MOUSE?

◉ Following steps are used for holding a mouse:-

➤ **Step-1:** Rest your wrist on the desk.

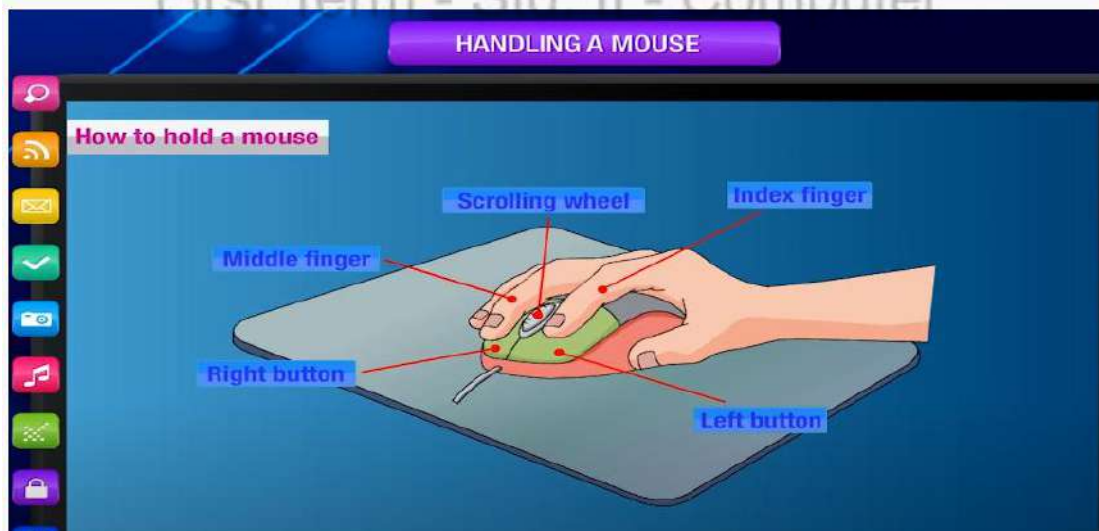
➤ **Step-2:** Put your hand on the mouse like you see in the picture.



➤ **Step-3:** Put your thumb on one side and the little finger on the other side.

➤ **Step-4:** Now index finger should be lightly placed over the left mouse button and the middle finger over the right mouse button.

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Types of Mouse

1. Ball Mouse/Mechanical Mouse
2. Optical Mouse



First Term Sid II Computer **Ball Mouse**



Optical Mouse

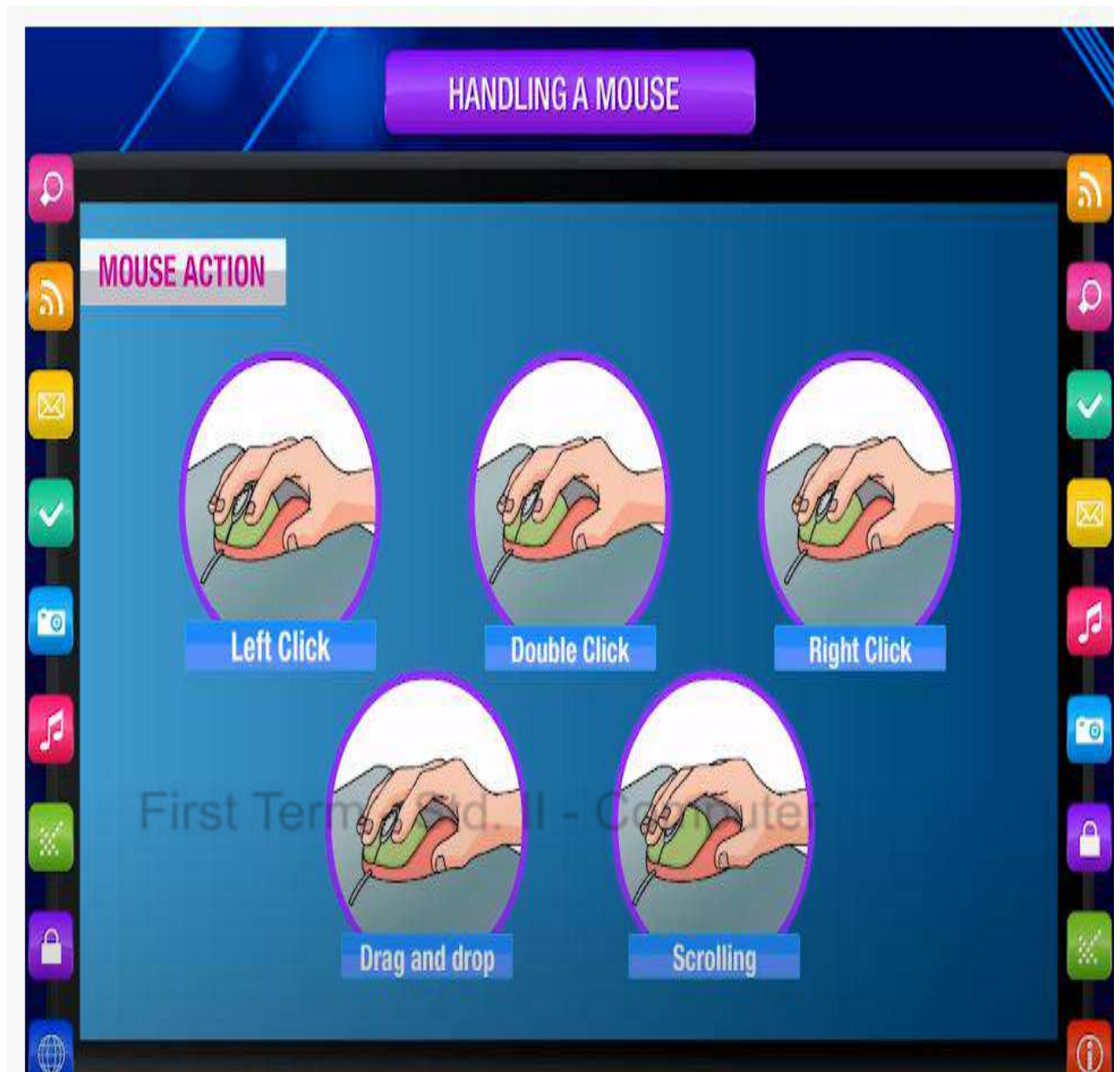
MOUSE ACTIONS

There are three basic ways to use your mouse buttons:-

- 1. Left or Single click:-** It is used to select the items on the desktop.
- 2. Double click :-** It is used to open items on your desktop.
- 3. Right click :-** It is usually used to displays a list of things of a particular folder.

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FUNCTIONS OF MOUSE



1. Pressing the mouse button is called Clicking.
2. Pressing left mouse button is called single click, used to select object.
3. Pressing Left mouse button twice is called Double clicking., used to open a file.
4. Pressing the right mouse button once is called right click, used to show list of commands on screen.

5. Pressing and holding left mouse button is called **Dragging** , use to move objects and draw shapes.

6. Scrolling ,you can move the scroll wheel to page up and down.

NOTE : 1. YOU CAN USE MOUSE TO MOVE, SELECT, POINT OBJECTS ON THE MONITOR BUT ON THE TOUCH SCREEN , YOU CAN USE YOUR FINGER..

2. Touch Screen Monitor, Tablet PC ,Smart phone use touchscreen.

PG number -45

A. Tick the correct answers.

1. Pointing
2. Palm
3. Smoothly

4. Left

B . True/False

1. True
2. False
3. True

C..Fill in the Blanks

1. Input
2. Optical
3. Dragging
4. Touch screen

D. Question Answers

1. Answer : It is used to move the mouse smoothly.
2. Index Finger
3. No, we use finger.

E. Ans : Scroll Wheel

Mathematics

Text Book: Candid
Interactive Publisher:
Evergreen

Marking Scheme: Written: 80
 Internal assessment: 20

- Question Paper Pattern
- Fill in the blanks
- Short Sums
- Tables
- Long sums/word problems

First Term Syllabus

Table: 2 to 8

Chapter 1 Number

Ex. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(Q1&2), 1.6, (Q1&2), 1.7, 1.8 (Q 1, 2, 3)

Chapter 2 Addition

Ex. 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9 (Q1, 2, 3, 5, 6)

Chapter 4 Multiplication

Ex. 4.1(Q1), 4.2(Q1), 4.4, 4.7(Q1)4.9(Q1, 2, 3)

Chapter – 9

Measurement of

Capacity Ex. 9.1, 9.5



Exercise 1.1

1. Write numerals :

(a) Two thousand

2000

(b) Five thousand

5000

(c) Four thousand

4000

(d) Six thousand

6000

(e) Eight thousand

8000

(f) Three thousand

3000

2. Write the missing numerals :

(a) 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000

(b) 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800

(c) 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100

3. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 10 ones = ten


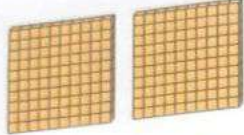



(b) 10 tens = hundred

(c) 10 hundreds = thousand

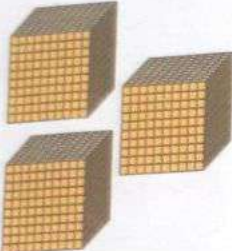
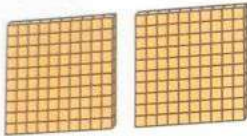
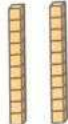




Exercise 1.2

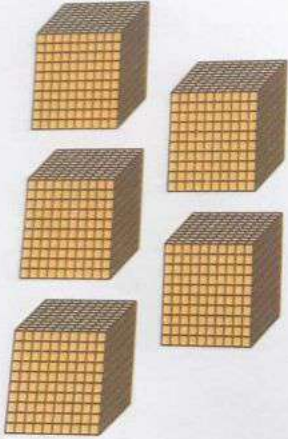
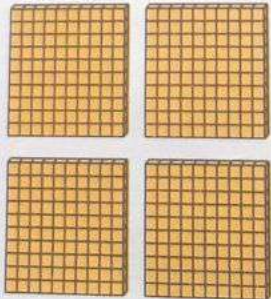
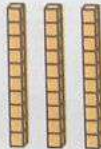

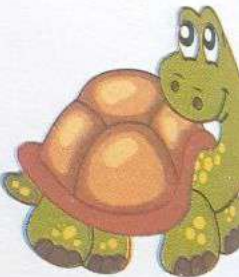
1. Fill in the circles and write the number in the bigger box. The first one is done for you.

(a)     

1 thousand 2 hundreds 3 tens 4 ones = 1234

(b)     

3 thousands 2 hundreds 2 tens 8 ones = 3228

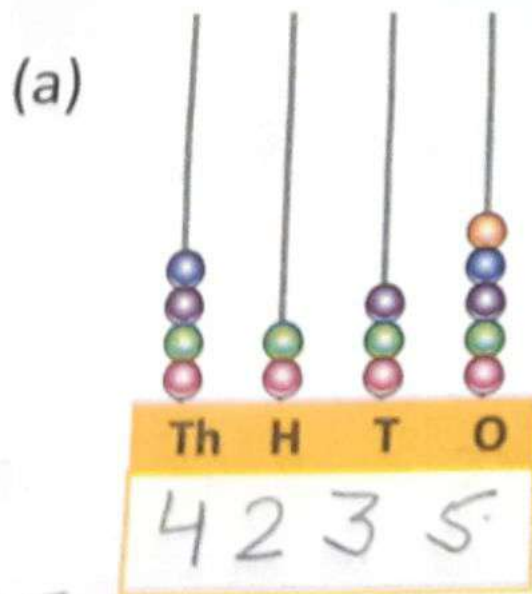
(c)     

5 thousands 4 hundreds 3 tens 6 ones = 5436

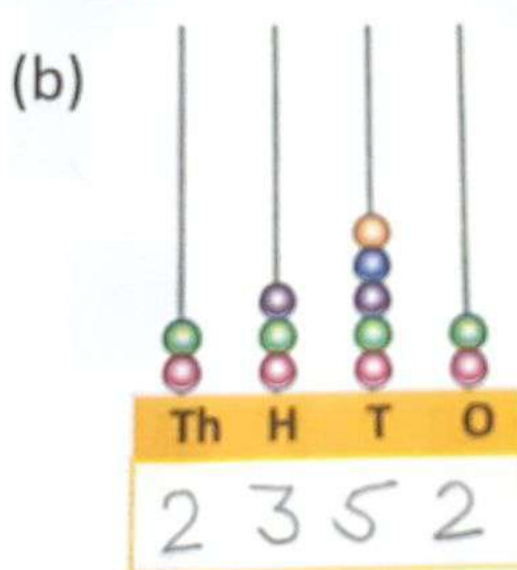


Exercise 1.3

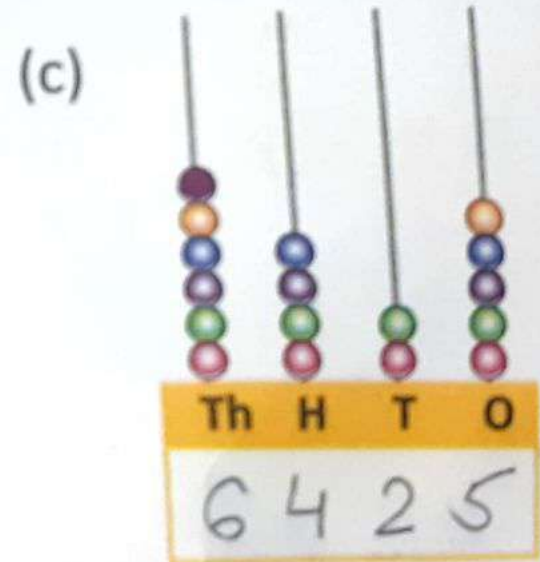
1. Write the number both in figures and words shown on each abacus :



Four thousand
two hundred
thirty five

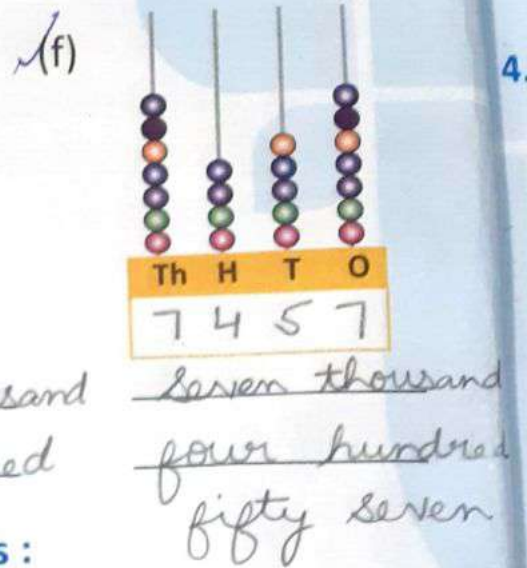
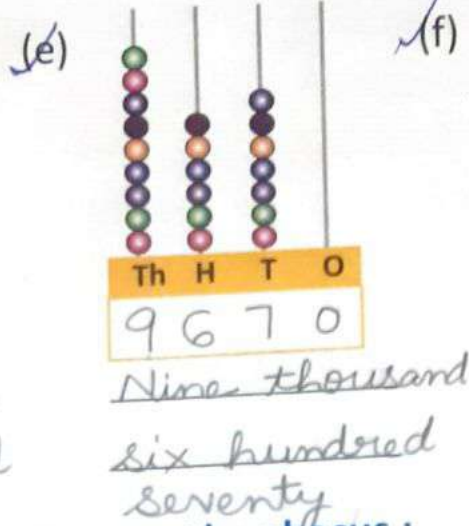
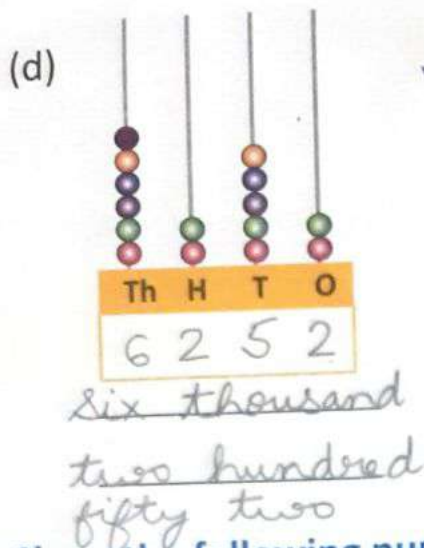


Two thousand
three hundred
fifty two

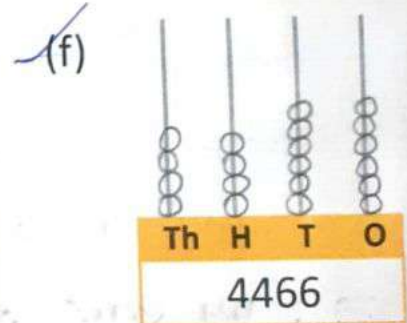
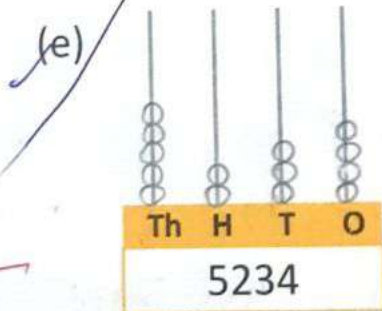
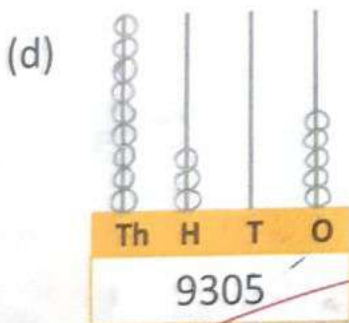
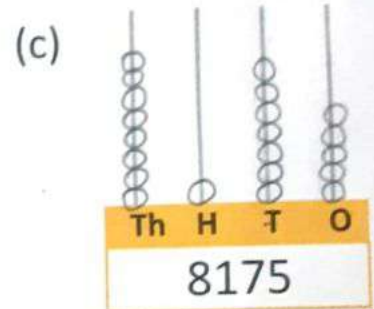
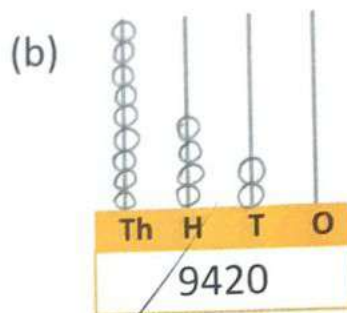
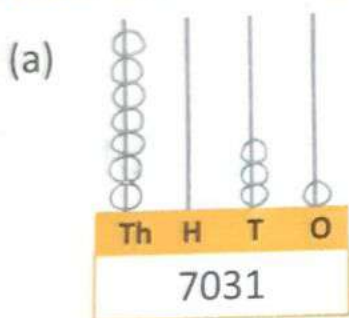


Six thousand
four hundred
twenty five

CIM-2



2. Show the following numbers on the abacus :



3. Write the next five numbers after the given numbers.

(a) 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133

(b) 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071

(c) 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945

(d) 6826, 6827, 6828, 6829, 6830, 6831, 6832

(e) 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163

4. Observe the pattern and write four more numbers in each series :

(a) 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590

(b) 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190

(c) 4154, 4254, 4354, 4454, 4554, 4654, 4754

(d) 1361, 2361, 3361, 4361, 5361, 6361, 7361

(e) 1102, 2202, 3302, 4402, 5502, 6602, 7702

5. Write all numbers from 3853 to 3952.

3853	3854	3855	3856	3857	3858	3859	3860	3861	3862
3863	3864	3865	3866	3867	3868	3869	3870	3871	3872
3873	3874	3875	3876	3877	3878	3879	3880	3881	3882
3883	3884	3885	3886	3887	3888	3889	3890	3891	3892
3893	3894	3895	3896	3897	3898	3899	3900	3901	3902
3903	3904	3905	3906	3907	3908	3909	3910	3911	3912
3913	3914	3915	3916	3917	3918	3919	3920	3921	3922
3923	3924	3925	3926	3927	3928	3929	3930	3931	3932
3933	3934	3935	3936	3937	3938	3939	3940	3941	3942
3943	3944	3945	3946	3947	3948	3949	3950	3951	3952



Exercise 1.4

3.

1. Write the number names for the following numerals:

- (a) ^{TR H TO} 4047 Four thousand forty seven
- (b) 8765 Eight thousand seven hundred sixty five
- (c) 9654 Nine thousand six hundred fifty four
- (d) 8008 Eight thousand eight
- (e) 9356 Nine thousand three hundred fifty six
- (f) 7180 Seven thousand one hundred eighty
- (g) 4444 Four thousand four hundred forty four
- (h) 6675 Six thousand six hundred seventy five
- (i) 5784 Five thousand seven hundred eighty four
- (j) 8176 Eight thousand ~~one~~ hundred seventy six

2. Write the numerals for the following number names:

(a) Four thousand nine hundred eighty four

Th	H	T	O
4	9	8	4

(b) Two thousand five hundred three

Th	H	T	O
2	5	0	3

(c) Six thousand two hundred ninety six

Th	H	T	O
6	2	9	6

(d) Nine thousand six hundred

Th	H	T	O
9	6	0	0

(e) Eight thousand four hundred two

Th	H	T	O
8	4	0	2

3. Write the numerals for the following in your notebook:

(a) Seven thousand thirty one 7031

(b) Five thousand fifty four 5054

(c) Two thousand eight hundred fifty seven 2857

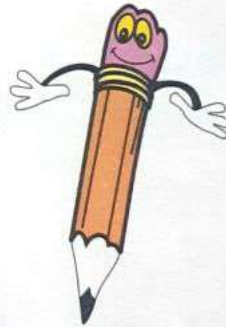
(d) One thousand one hundred fifty three 1153

(e) Eight thousand thirteen 8013

(f) Three thousand six hundred nine 3609

(g) One thousand two hundred nineteen 1219

(h) Six thousand two hundred twenty five 6225



4. Answer the following questions:

(a) In which year were you born? Write the number and number name.

(b) Does your father have a car or two wheeler? Give the number name of the number on the number plate.

(a) 2011 → Two thousand eleven

(b) car, 8666 → Eight thousand six hundred sixty six



Exercise - 1.5 (In notebook)

Ques 1

	<u>Digits</u>				<u>Place value</u>
	Th	H	T	O	
a)	(4)	8	3	1	4000
b)	(1)	8	8	9	1000
c)	2	(8)	3	2	800
d)	5	0	(1)	0	10
e)	8	(4)	1	3	400
f)	2	(9)	8	7	900
g)	3	5	4	(2)	2
h)	8	7	5	(6)	6
i)	3	8	(5)	4	50

Ques 2:

Digits

Face Value

	Th	H	T	O	
a)	2	<u>3</u>	7	6	3
b)	<u>3</u>	6	7	8	3
c)	4	2	<u>7</u>	6	7
d)	3	8	<u>2</u>	9	2
e)	7	<u>0</u>	9	5	0
f)	<u>8</u>	3	7	8	8
g)	2	<u>7</u>	5	4	7
h)	<u>1</u>	6	4	3	1
i)	2	4	<u>5</u>	6	5



Exercise 1.6

Write the numbers in expanded form:

(a) ^{H T O} 857 = 800 + 50 + 7

(b) 786 = 700 + 80 + 6

(c) 8888 = 8000 + 800 + 80 + 8

(d) 9406 = 9000 + 400 + 6

(e) 7212 = 7000 + 200 + 10 + 2

(f) 4087 = 4000 + 80 + 7

(g) 6009 = 6000 + 9

2. Write the short form for:

(a) 7000 + 800 + 80 + 9 = 7889

(b) 600 + 50 + 7 = 657

(c) 8000 + 80 + 8 = 8088

(d) 9000 + 900 + 90 + 9 = 9999

(e) 4000 + 30 + 5 = 4035

(f) 3000 + 80 + 8 = 3088



EX-1.7

(In notebook)

Ques 1.

Predecessor (Subtract 1)

$$\begin{array}{r} a) \quad 547 = 547 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 546 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} b) \quad 368 = 368 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 367 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} c) \quad 436 = 436 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 435 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} d) \quad 3109 = 3109 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 3108 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} e) \quad 3100 = \overset{0910}{3100} \\ \quad \quad \quad - 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 3099 \end{array}$$

$$f) 4670 = \overset{610}{4670} - 1 = \underline{\underline{4669}}$$

$$g) 3485 = 3485 - 1 = \underline{\underline{3484}}$$

$$h) 4352 = 4352 - 1 = \underline{\underline{4351}}$$

Ques 2: Successor (Add 1)

$$a) 399 = \overset{00}{399} + 1 = \underline{\underline{400}}$$

$$b) 298 = 298 + 1 = \underline{\underline{299}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } 389 = 389 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 390 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{d) } 4184 = 4184 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 4185 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{e) } 3468 = 3468 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 3469 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{f) } 3670 = 3670 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 3671 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{g) } 3468 = 3468 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 3469 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{h) } 4089 = 4089 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 4090 \end{array}$$



Exercise 1.8

1. Which of the following are correct statements ?

Yes (a) $3408 > 3405$

(b) $8918 < 8900$ No

Yes (c) $6581 < 8561$

(d) $7160 < 7166$ Yes

Yes (e) $9070 > 9069$

(f) $8333 < 3338$ No



2. Write the correct sign $<$, $>$ or $=$.

(a) $3123 < 4112$

(b) $6200 < 6989$

(c) $4230 > 4123$

(d) $7347 > 7004$

(e) $1377 > 1190$

(f) $6033 = 6033$

(g) $7481 = 7481$

(h) $7539 > 6660$

(i) $3103 > 2200$

(j) $3983 > 3982$

(k) $7548 = 7548$

(l) $7203 > 4201$

3. Compare the expanded form and short form:

(a) $300 + 40 + 5 = 345 = 345$

(b) $600 + 50 + 6 = 656 < 668$

(c) $6000 + 500 + 40 = 6540 > 6405$

(d) $8000 + 800 + 80 + 8 = 8888 = 8888$

(e) $4000 + 300 = 4300 < 4303$



26/02



Exercise 2.1

1. Add:

(a)

	Th	H	T	O
	2	3	2	4
+	1	5	4	4

3868

(b)

	Th	H	T	O
	3	6	4	5
+	4	0	5	4

7699

(c)

	Th	H	T	O
	7	3	5	4
+	1	6	3	3

8987

(d)

	Th	H	T	O
	7	2	8	9
+	2	1	1	0

9399

(e)

	Th	H	T	O
	2	6	4	7
+	6	3	1	2

8959

(f)

	Th	H	T	O
	4	2	5	5
+	4	5	3	4

8789

(g)

	Th	H	T	O
	1	9	9	0
+	2	0	0	5

~~3995~~

(h)

	Th	H	T	O
	5	4	6	8
+	3	5	2	1

8989



Exercise - 2.1

Ques 2:

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 3143 \\ + \quad 26 \\ \hline 3169 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 6145 \\ + \quad 803 \\ \hline 6948 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 4086 \\ + 3710 \\ \hline 7796 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 1243 \\ + \quad 123 \\ \hline 1366 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ \quad 710 \\ + \quad 1009 \\ \hline 1719 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 208 \\ + \quad 671 \\ \hline 879 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 5097 \\ + 1802 \\ \hline 6899 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Th H T O} \\ 2085 \\ + \quad 704 \\ \hline 2789 \end{array}$$

(i)

TAHTO

4264

+ 2514

6778



Exercise 2.4

1. Add:

(a)

	Th	H	T	O
	1	7	9	3
+	3	0	4	9
<hr/>				
	4	8	4	2
<hr/>				

(b)

	Th	H	T	O
	5	3	8	7
+	2	1	4	6
<hr/>				
	7	5	3	3
<hr/>				

(c)

	Th	H	T	O
	4	0	7	5
+	5	3	6	8
<hr/>				
	9	4	4	3
<hr/>				

(d)

	Th	H	T	O
	4	3	5	2
+		5	7	9
<hr/>				
	4	9	3	1
<hr/>				

(e)

	Th	H	T	O
		7	8	6
+	6	0	9	5
<hr/>				
	6	8	8	1
<hr/>				

(f)

	Th	H	T	O
	6	2	9	7
+	2	5	1	8
<hr/>				
	8	8	1	5
<hr/>				

Exercise - 2.4

Ques 2
(a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 3276 \\
 + 2498 \\
 \hline
 5774
 \end{array}$$

(d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 2187 \\
 + 2518 \\
 \hline
 4705
 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 1544 \\
 + 2087 \\
 \hline
 3631
 \end{array}$$

(e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 3076 \\
 + 2598 \\
 \hline
 5674
 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 766 \\
 + 6085 \\
 \hline
 6851
 \end{array}$$

(f)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Th H T O} \\
 00 \\
 3087 \\
 + 5369 \\
 \hline
 8456
 \end{array}$$



Exercise 2.5

1. Add:

(a)

Th	H	T	O
7	8	5	9
+	1	3	6
<hr/>			
9	2	2	4

(b)

Th	H	T	O
3	6	7	8
+	2	5	4
<hr/>			
6	2	2	2

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	4	5	8
+	2	5	6
<hr/>			
6	0	2	2

(d)

Th	H	T	O
4	6	5	3
+	1	6	4
<hr/>			
6	3	0	2

(e)

Th	H	T	O
6	8	3	5
+	0	8	9
<hr/>			
7	7	3	3

(f)

Th	H	T	O
7	4	0	8
+	1	5	9
<hr/>			
9	0	0	6

(g)

Th	H	T	O
7	5	2	5
+	1	6	7
<hr/>			
9	2	0	3

(h)

Th	H	T	O
6	2	4	8
+	2	9	5
<hr/>			
9	2	0	0

(i)

Th	H	T	O
4	8	6	7
+	2	1	3
<hr/>			
7	0	0	2

Exercise - 2.5

Ques 2:

(a)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0	0	
	3	6	7	6
+	2	4	9	8
<hr/>				
	6	1	7	4

(d)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0	0	
	3	4	9	6
+	1	5	8	4
<hr/>				
	5	0	8	0

(b)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0		
	6	6	1	3
+	2	8	0	9
<hr/>				
	9	4	2	2

(e)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0	0	
	4	6	5	2
+	5	7	9	
<hr/>				
	5	2	3	1

(c)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0	0	
	6	3	9	4
+	2	8	5	9
<hr/>				
	9	2	5	3

(f)

	T	H	T	O
	0	0	0	
	6	8	6	
+	6	9	9	5
<hr/>				
	7	6	8	1

(g) T H T O
 0 0 0
 6 7 9 7
+ 2 5 1 7

9 3 1 4

(h) T H T O
 0 0 0
 7 1 7 9
+ 1 9 5 2

9 1 3 1

(i) T H T O
 0
 8 0 9 0
+ 1 8 4 5

9 9 3 5

Exercise - 2.7

a) $1216 + \boxed{2394} = 2394 + 1216$

b) $396 + 708 = \boxed{708} + 396$

c) $5175 + \boxed{0} = 5175$

d) $\boxed{0} + 7619 = 7619$

e) $598 + \boxed{0} = 598$

f) $2273 + 0 = \boxed{2273}$

g) $456 + \boxed{812} = 812 + 456$

h) $8484 + 3484 = 3484 + \boxed{8484}$

i) $4123 + 1234 + 550 = 1234 + 550 + \boxed{4123}$

j) $3733 + \boxed{0} = 0 + 3733$

Important note →

- 1) When Zero is added to a number, the sum is the number itself.
- 2) Numbers can be added in any order, but the sum remains the same.

EXERCISE - 2.9

Ques 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Toys in one shop} = 1780 \\ \text{Toys in second shop} = + 3522 \\ \text{Toys in third shop} = + 0127 \\ \hline \text{Total toys} = 5429 \end{array}$$

Ques 2.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Shalini had stamps} = 1746 \\ \text{Priya gave stamps} = + 0599 \\ \hline \text{Total stamps} = 2345 \end{array}$$

Ques 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Number of mangoes} = 1480 \\ \text{Number of oranges} = + 2701 \\ \text{Number of apples} = + 0746 \\ \hline \text{Total} = 4927 \end{array}$$

Ques 5

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Number of nuts} = 3500 \\ \text{Number of bolts} = + 1565 \\ \hline \text{Total} = 5065 \end{array}$$

Ques 6.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Number of cows} = 1089 \\ \text{Number of other animals} = + 0754 \\ \hline \text{Total} = 1843 \end{array}$$

Exercise 4.1

1. Multiply :

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 3 \ 1 \ 3 \\ \times \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \quad 9 \ 3 \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 1 \ 3 \ 2 \\ \times \quad \quad 2 \\ \hline \quad 2 \ 6 \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(c)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 1 \ 2 \ 2 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \quad 4 \ 8 \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(d)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \times \quad \quad 6 \\ \hline \quad 6 \ 0 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(e)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \quad 8 \ 4 \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(f)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 4 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \times \quad \quad 5 \\ \hline \quad 2 \ 0 \ 5 \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(g)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 2 \ 0 \ 4 \\ \times \quad \quad 2 \\ \hline \quad 4 \ 0 \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(h)} \quad \text{H T O} \\ \quad 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \times \quad \quad 5 \\ \hline \quad 5 \ 5 \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exercise 4.2

1. Multiply :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 142 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline 852 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 243 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 729 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 427 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline 854 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 183 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline 915 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 129 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline 903 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 164 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline 656 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 127 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline 762 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 268 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 804 \end{array}$$

Properties of Multiplication

1) We can multiply two numbers in any order, the product remains the same.

eg $4 \times 5 = 20$

Also, $5 \times 4 = 20$

2) The product of a number and 1, is the number itself.

eg
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

3) The product of a number and zero, is zero.

eg
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

4) We can multiply 3 numbers in any order, the product remains the same.

eg $5 \times 2 \times 3 = 30$

Also, $3 \times 2 \times 5 = 30$

Exercise 4.4

1. Write the correct number in the box :

(a) $103 \times 2 = \boxed{2} \times 103$

(c) $781 \times 5 = \boxed{5} \times 781$

(e) $840 \times 0 = \boxed{0}$

(g) $(113 \times 5) \times 8 = 8 \times (\boxed{113} \times \boxed{5})$

(i) $784 \times 1 = \boxed{784}$

(j) $150 \times 3 = \boxed{3} \times 150$

(b) $(450 \times 19) \times 1 = \boxed{1} \times (19 \times 450)$

(d) $99 \times 100 = \boxed{100} \times 99$

(f) $22 \times 11 \times 0 = \boxed{0}$

(h) $78 \times 2 = \boxed{2} \times 78$

Exercise - 4.7

Quest 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad 32 \\ \quad \times 21 \\ \hline \quad \quad 32 \\ + 64 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{672} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(d)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad \textcircled{0} \\ \quad \quad 62 \\ \quad \times 51 \\ \hline \quad \quad 62 \\ + 310 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{3162} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad 60 \\ \quad \times 32 \\ \hline \quad \quad 120 \\ + 180 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{1920} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(e)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad 75 \\ \quad \times 18 \\ \hline \quad \quad 600 \\ + 75 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{1350} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(c)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad 81 \\ \quad \times 54 \\ \hline \quad \quad 324 \\ + 405 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{4374} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(f)} \quad \text{HTO} \\ \quad \quad \textcircled{9} \\ \quad \quad 96 \\ \quad \times 27 \\ \hline \quad \quad 672 \\ + \textcircled{0} 192 \times \\ \hline \quad \underline{2592} \end{array}$$

(g)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 53 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 424 \\ + 318 \times \\ \hline 3604 \end{array}$$

(j)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 48 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline 240 \\ + 96 \times \\ \hline 1200 \end{array}$$

(h)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 92 \\ \times 71 \\ \hline 92 \\ + 644 \times \\ \hline 6532 \end{array}$$

(i)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 70 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 420 \\ + 70 \times \\ \hline 1120 \end{array}$$

Exercise - 4.9

Q1. 1 car = 4 wheels
150 cars = 4×150 wheels
= 600 wheels

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{HTO} \\ \textcircled{2} \\ 150 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$$

Q2. cost of 1 bedsheet = ₹ 489
" " 48 " = ₹ 489 × 48
= ₹ 23472

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{HTO} \\ \textcircled{3} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{7} \textcircled{7} \\ 489 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline 3912 \\ + 1956 \times \\ \hline 23472 \end{array}$$

Q3

Passengers in 1 trip = 56

"

"

24

trips = 56 x 24

= 1344

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{HTO} \\ \text{②} \\ 56 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 224 \\ + 1120 \\ \hline 1344 \end{array}$$

Solution : $5 \times 1000 \text{ mL} = 5000 \text{ mL}$



Exercise 9.1

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

Convert to millilitres :

(a) $8 \text{ L} = 8000 \text{ ml}$

(b) $7 \text{ L} = 7000 \text{ ml}$

(c) $6 \text{ L} = 6000 \text{ ml}$

(d) $9 \text{ L} = 9000 \text{ ml}$

(e) $12 \text{ L} = 12000 \text{ ml}$

(f) $17 \text{ L} = 17000 \text{ ml}$

(g) $19 \text{ L} = 19000 \text{ ml}$

(h) $21 \text{ L} = 21000 \text{ ml}$

(i) $18 \text{ L} = 18000 \text{ ml}$

(j) $16 \text{ L} = 16000 \text{ ml}$

TABLE OF 2

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

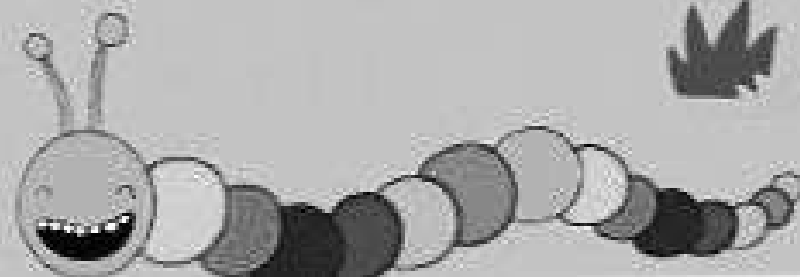


TABLE OF 3

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

TABLE OF 4

$4 \times 1 = 4$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$4 \times 4 = 16$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$4 \times 6 = 24$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$4 \times 9 = 36$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

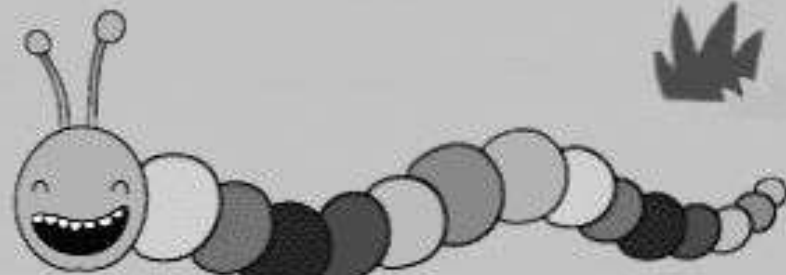


TABLE OF 5

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

TABLE OF 6

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

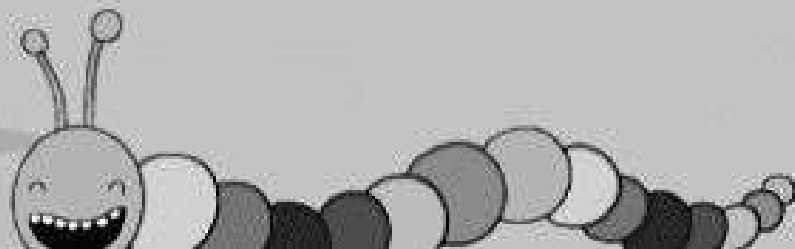


TABLE OF 7

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

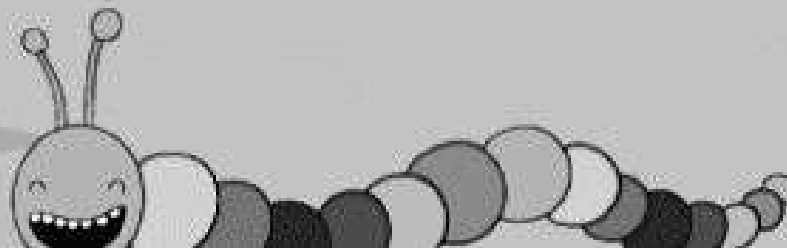


TABLE OF 8

$8 \times 1 = 8$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$8 \times 4 = 32$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

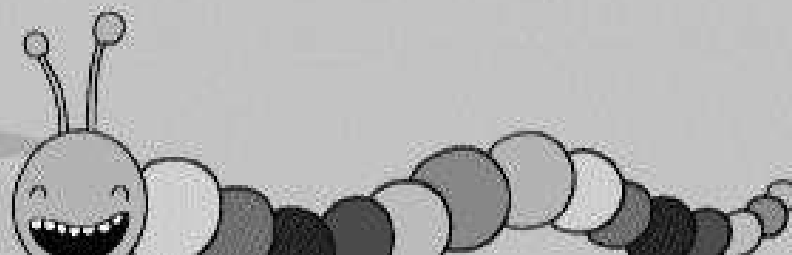
$8 \times 6 = 48$

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$8 \times 9 = 72$

$8 \times 10 = 80$



DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES

Fun Time

Look at the pictures of different rooms in a house. Rearrange the letters to form the right words and write them in the space given below.



VINILG OORM

LIVING ROOM



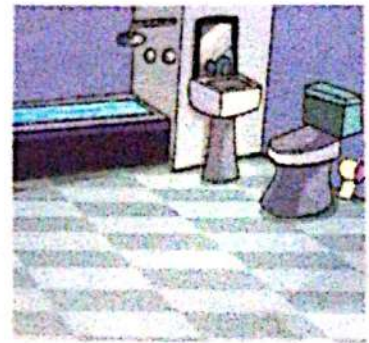
DEBOORM

BEDROOM



KTCHNEI

KITCHEN



THABOORM

BATHROOM

I am Sangeeta. I live in my home. It protects me from **heat, cold and rain**. It also keeps me safe from **thieves and animals**. It makes me feel comfortable and happy. I feel safe in my home.

Note for the Teacher

Talk about different types of houses and show their pictures. Help children learn about different materials used to build a house. Emphasize on the qualities of a good house. Make them appreciate the role of different people who help us in making a house.



EXERCISE

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Tent house is made of _____.

- a) silk b) canvas cloth c) woollen cloth

2. House in a boat is called a:

- a) tent b) caravan c) houseboat

3. _____ is also known as house on wheels.

- a) Caravan b) Igloo c) Bungalow

4. A _____ uses bricks to build the walls.

- a) mason b) electrician c) painter

5. _____ is made of blocks of ice.

- a) Igloo b) Tent c) Caravan

B. Write true or false for the following statements.

1. A single-storeyed house is called an apartment. False

2. We should open the windows of our houses to let in fresh air and sunlight. True

3. Temporary houses are made of bricks and cement. False

4. House protects us from rain. True

C. This is Rima's house. Look how beautifully her house is decorated.



Is there any special way you decorate your house? How?

D. Who am I? Read the clues and write the names of the people who help us build a house.



I draw the design of a house.

Architect



I fix electric wires.

Electrician



I fix taps and pipes.

Plumber



I paint the house.

Painter

E. Answer in one or two sentences (to be done in the notebook)

1. Why do houses on hills have sloping roofs?
2. How do you keep your house clean?
3. What is a bungalow?

Ch-6 Different types of houses

C. This is Rima's house look how beautifully her house is decorated.

Is there any special way you decorate your house? How?

I decorate my house by growing plants of different flowers.

E. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. Why do houses on hills have sloping roofs?

Sloping roofs help the rain and snow to slide off.

2. How do you keep your house clean?

I keep my toys and books at proper places.

3. What is a bungalow?

A bungalow is a big house with a garden.

Fun Time

Reena wants to keep her woollen and cotton clothes separately. Can you help her in this work? Write 'C' for cotton clothes and 'W' for woollen clothes in the boxes given below.



Note for the Teacher

Talk about different types of clothes. Ask the children to bring different fabrics to the classroom and encourage them to feel the difference. Emphasize on the importance of wearing clothes according to the season and occasion.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Raincoats and gumboots are made of:

a) wool



b) silk



c) rubber



2. We get silk from:

a) spider



b) silkworm



c) earthworm



3. Seeds of the cotton plant are called:

a) cotton bolls



b) grass



c) rubber



4. We get wool from the hair of:

a) cat



b) zebra



c) sheep



B. Pankaj's different clothes are given below. Match them to the right occasion when he should wear them.



At night

In school

During rain

In the park

At a wedding

Ch-7 Types of Clothes

1. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. What kind of clothes do we wear on special occasions?

We wear silk clothes on special occasions.

2. What are fibres?
Clothes are made from different types of materials, these materials called fibres.

3. What material is a raincoat made up of? How does it protect us?

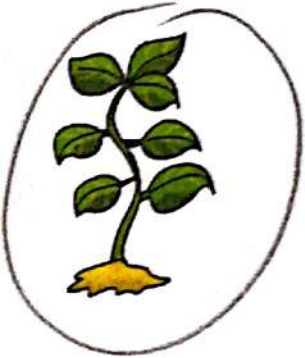
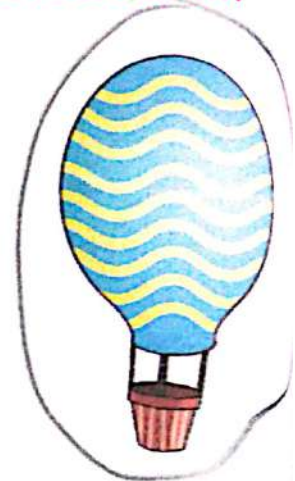
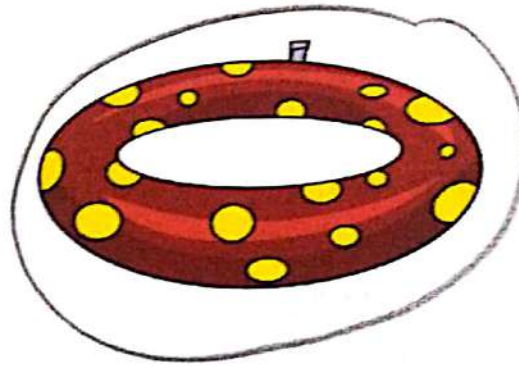
Raincoats are made up of waterproof materials such as plastic or rubber. They keep us dry.

4. How should we take care of clothes?

1. Store clothes in boxes
2. Make sure clothes are completely dry when you store them.

Fun Time

Look at the pictures given below. Circle the things that need air.



Air is all around us. But, we cannot see air. We cannot smell it or taste it. We can only feel it.

Air is very important for us. Human beings, plants and animals breathe in air.



Note for the Teacher

Talk about air and its properties. Show examples or conduct experiments in the class if possible. Encourage children to perform experiments under the supervision of adults. Emphasize on the importance of fresh and clean air. Make the children understand the different ways in which we can reduce air pollution.

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. We can feel air.
2. Insects breathe in air through their skin.
3. We breathe in air through our nose.
4. Smoke from factories causes air pollution.
5. Gills help fish to breathe underwater.

B. Write true or false for the following statements.

1. We can smell and taste air. False
2. Common cold is an airborne disease. True
3. We cannot see air. True
4. Air does not have weight. False
5. Plants take in air through the small pores on their leaves. True

C. Give answer in one or two sentences (to be done in the notebook).

1. Write two ways in which you can reduce air pollution.
2. Why is air important for us?
3. How does air get polluted?



Blow Painting

Material required: One straw, water colours and one drawing sheet.

Take a drawing sheet and put some drops of water colours on it. Now, blow some air with the help of a straw. You will see colourful design on the drawing sheet. Your blow painting is ready.

THEME 7
My Need

Page No. _____
Date _____

Ch-8 Air Around Us.

C. Question Answer.

1. Write two ways in which you can reduce air pollution

- 1. Planting of trees
- 2. Ride a Bicycle.

2. Why is air important for us?

All the plants, animals and human beings need air to breathe.

3. How does air get polluted?

Air gets polluted due to smoke and gases.

2. Write one healthy habit eating habit that you follow.

I eat fresh food and drink plenty of water.

3. How do outdoor games help us?

Outdoor games make us strong

4. What is the use of a dustbin?

Dustbin helps to keep surrounding neat and clean.

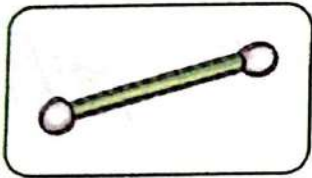
Fun Time

Help them to name the things which keep our body clean.



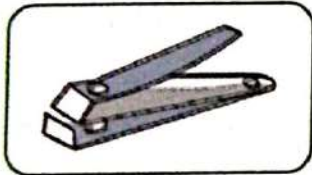
I help to keep your teeth clean.

Tooth paste



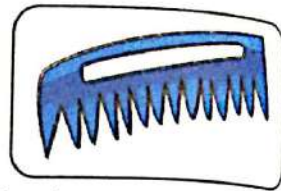
I help to keep your ears clean.

Ear bud



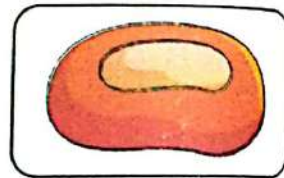
I help in cutting your nails.

Nail cutter



I help to keep your hair tidy.

Comb



I help to keep your hands germs free.

Soap



I help to clean your hair.

Shampoo

A. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

straight exercise posture eight

1. Daily exercise keeps us active and healthy.
2. Position of our body is called posture.
3. We should keep our back straight.
4. We should sleep for at least eight hours every day.

B. Answer in one or two sentences (to be done in the notebook).

1. Name any two exercises which you do to keep yourself fit and active.
2. Write any one healthy eating habit that you follow.
3. How do outdoor games help us?
4. What is the use of a dustbin?

Given below are some games for recreation. Write them in the correct columns.

dancing, painting, singing, playing football, listening to music, reading, visiting zoo, watching birds, cycling, skipping

Indoor	Outdoor
Reading Listening to music Singing Painting Dancing Skipping	Cycling Visiting Zoo Playing football Watching birds

Ch-9 Keeping fit

B. Question Answer.

1. Name ^{any} two exercises which you do to keep yourself fit and active?

Yoga, Cycling.

2. Write one healthy habit eating habit that you follow.

I eat fresh food and drink plenty of water.

3. How do outdoor games help us?

Outdoor games make us strong

4. What is the use of a dustbin?

Dustbin helps to keep surrounding neat and clean.





SAFETY FIRST

Fun Time

Look at the 'safety wheel.' It shows pictures of different things which need to be handled carefully at home. Read the clues and write their names in the space given below. Take the help of words given in the box.

Knife Iron Scissors Heater Switch Matchbox

The safety wheel is a circular diagram divided into six segments. Each segment contains a clue, a picture of a household item, and a handwritten name in a box. The items are: Matchbox (top), Scissors (top-right), Switch (right), Iron (bottom), Heater (bottom-left), and Knife (left).

Clue	Item	Handwritten Name
I help to light a fire. I am a		Matchbox
I have two blades. I cut papers, cloth, etc. I am		Scissors
Plugs get electric current through me. I am a		Switch
I help to iron clothes. I am an		Iron
I keep you warm during winters. I am a		Heater
I am used to cut fruits and vegetables. I am a		Knife

A. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

footpath zebra crossing safety rules Traffic signs

1. Most accidents happen when people do not follow safety rules.
2. We should always cross the road from the zebra crossing.
3. Traffic signs give important information to us.
4. We should always walk on the footpath.

B. Write true or false for the following statements.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. We should not jump on desk and chairs. | <u>True</u> |
| 2. We should push or pull our friends. | <u>false</u> |
| 3. We should always keep a first-aid box at home. | <u>True</u> |
| 4. Traffic signs give important information to road users. | <u>True</u> |

C. Match the traffic signs with their meaning.



- a) Zebra crossing (4)
- b) No U-turn (3)
- c) No right turn (5)
- d) No parking (2)
- e) No horn (1)

THEME 8
Keeping oneself Clean,
and Healthy

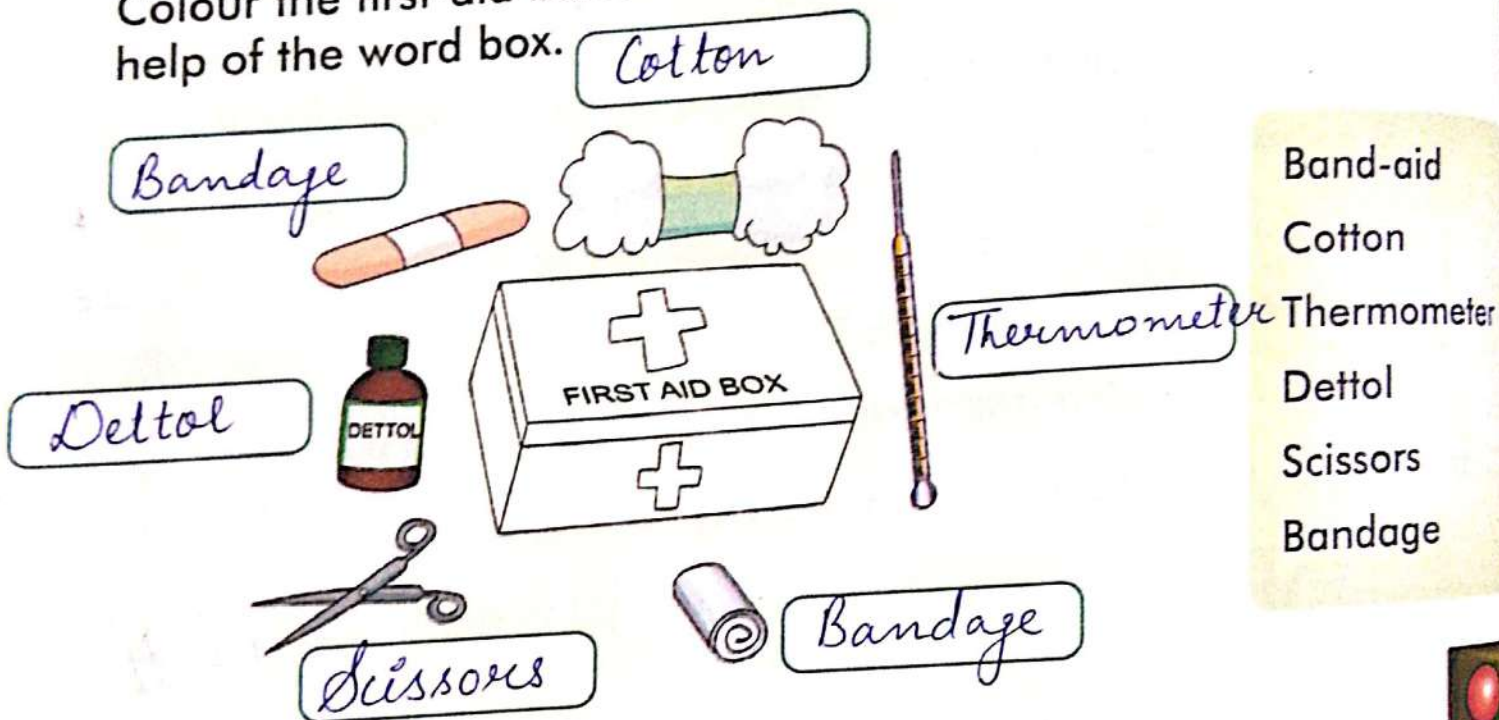
D. Answer in one or two sentences (to be done in the notebook).

1. Write any two safety rules which we should follow in the classroom.
2. What safety rules should be followed on the road?



A. Budding Artists

Colour the first-aid box and name the things which are kept in it. Take help of the word box.



B. Traffic Lights

Material required: Toothpaste box, three bottle caps (same size), water colours, glue stick.

Take a toothpaste box and paint it yellow. Now, take bottle caps and colour them according to the colour of traffic lights. Paste the bottle caps on the toothpaste box as shown. Your traffic light is ready.

C. Visit a traffic park and learn various road signs and safety rules.

E.V.S

Chapter - 10

1. Write any two safety rules which we should follow in the classroom.

- 1) Donot push or pull your friends
- 2) Donot jump on desks and chairs.

2. What safety rules should be followed on the road

- 1) Always walk on footpath
- 2) Donot play or run on the ~~be~~ road.

CLASS- 2nd
Subject - Hindi
पाठ-2 खेल- खेल में

शब्द - अर्थ

1. त्वचा - चमड़ी

2. स्पर्श - छूना

3. झुनझुना - बजने वाला खिलौना

4. जूस - रस

5. तपाक से - जल्दी से

6. अनुभव - प्रयोग से जानकारी मिलना

Q1. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर में ✓ निशान

लगाइए :-

क) समाल ख) नाक ग) संतरे का

Q2. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

उ०क) जीभ स्वाद बताती है।

उ०ख) आँख देखने और कान सुनने का काम करती है।

उ०ग) पाठ से आगे! →

क) कि आँख, कान, नाक, जीभ और त्वचा से हम



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चक्षुषी जो पदार्थ करते हैं।

उत्तर) ताकि वह तारा को शरीर के अंगों के काम समझा सके।

Q1. भाषा ज्ञान →

1. दिए गए शब्दों के क्लिप्त शब्द में निशान

लगाइए :-

1. उठना 2. अनेक 3. बुरा 4. बाहर

Q2. पहला वर्ण बदलकर नया शब्द बनाइए :-

1. तारा 2. हाथ 3. भूल 4. पक्की

5. नानी 6. मान

पाठ - 5

हम क्या खाएँ

शब्द - अर्थ

1. दर्द - पीड़ा
2. दुखी - उदास
3. डॉक्टर - चिकित्सक
4. परेशानी - तकलीफ
5. ताकतवर - शक्तिशाली
6. मुँह बनाना - रुठना, नाराज़ होना
7. तय - निश्चय
8. जाँच - निरीक्षण

Q.1. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर में ✓ निशान लगाइए :-

क) मिनी के ख) मधुरिमा

Q.2. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

उ०क) बाहर की चीज़ खाने से दर्द हो रहा था।

उ०ख) दूध - दही, फल - सब्जियाँ आदि।

पाठ से आगे :->

उ०. कि हम बाहर की गलत चीज़ें नहीं खाएंगे।

भाषा-ज्ञान

क) दिए गए वाक्यों में संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए :-

क) फल ख) सनी ग) डॉक्टर घ) अस्पताल

ड) मिनी

क) व्यक्तियों के, चीज़ों और जगहों के नामों को ढाँककर उनकी जगह पर लिखिए :-

1. सनी मिनी

2. चॉकलेट चिप्स

3. घर अस्पताल

शब्द - अर्थ

प्रेम - स्नेह, प्यार

अहार - भेंट, तोहफा

संकोच - झिझक

दुवारपाल - पहरेदार

डॉवाँडोल - कभी इधर-कभी उधर, अस्थिर

चकित - हैरान

सिंहासन - राजा की गद्दी

विदा लेना - चले जाना

जान छिड़कना - बहुत प्यार करना

चमत्कार - अद्भुत बात

Q1. पाठ की ध्यान से पढ़कर खाली जगह भरिए :-

1. आश्रम
2. संकोच

Q2. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर में ✓ निशान लगाइए :-

Q3 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

उ० क) श्री कृष्ण के पास भेजा।

ख) कि पुरानी झोपड़ी की जगह महल है।

ग) पाठ से आगे :-

उ० जो मुसीबत में काम आए।

भाषा-ज्ञान
Q4. दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्दों पर गोला बनाकर लिखिए :-

1. आपकी 2. उनका 3. उन्होंने 4. मैं

5. अपने

Q5 विलोम शब्दों का मिलान कीजिए :->

अंदर कच्चे 2

पक्के अमीरी 3

गरीबी शत्रु 4

मित्र बाहर 1

Q2. सही मात्रा लगाकर शब्द बनाइए :-

1. देव। रका

2. पो॒टली

4. गरी॒बी

चौ॒किल

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5. झो॒पड़ी

6. च॒कित



निबन्ध

मेरा मित्र

1. मेरे मित्र का नाम अमन है।
2. वह दूसरी कक्षा में पढ़ता है।
3. उसकी माता जी नर्स हैं।
4. उसके पिता जी फौजी हैं।
5. वह बहुत समझदार लड़का है।
6. हम दोनों मित्र मिलकर खेलते हैं।
7. वह मेरी पढ़ाई में भी मदद करता है।
8. वह कक्षा में प्रथम आता है।
9. वह बड़ी का आदर करता है। सभी उसे प्यार करते हैं।
10. भगवान उसकी आयु लम्बी करे।

CLASS – 2

UNIT – 3 (SAFETY MATTERS)

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

Ans a – Prevention is better than cure.

Ans b – It will bring problems.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

a – cure

b – troubles

c – well

Q.3 True or False:

a – False

b – True

c – False

Moral – Prevention is better than cure.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Write some safety rules which we need to follow at home.

Ans – 1. Don't play with fire.

2. Don't play with electricity.

3. Don't play near a well.

4. Don't climb on trees.

5. Never push anyone.

Q.2 Write some safety rules which we need to follow on road.

Ans – 1. Don't play on the road.

2. Walk on the footpath.

3. Don't run across the road.

4. Use Zebra crossing.

5. Follow traffic rules.

Prayer before class

O Loving father, I thank and praise you, for this new day, you have given me. Give me your grace to learn my lessons well.

Bless my parents, teachers, friends and school.

Amen

CLASS-2

UNIT – 4 BE GENTLE

Q1. Ques/Ans:

Ans1 – Gentleness is the act of dealing calmly and quietly with others.

Ans2 – A gentle person usually keeps himself away from anger, jealousy and envy.

Ans3 – When someone gives something to others he or she will get it back.

Q2. True/False:

1. False
2. True
3. True

CASE STUDIES (Page 25)

1. Not Gentle
2. Gentle
3. Not Gentle
4. Gentle

Moral:

Gentleness is the act of dealing calmly and quietly with others.

Extra Questions:

Ques1 – Write any two qualities of a gentle person.

Ans – 1. He or she loves everybody.

2. He or she never uses harsh words.



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Speak English

Unveiling The Secrets Of Communication...



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ACADEMY



JUNIOR

LEVEL 2A

UNIT - V

HAVE GOT AND HAS GOT

Objective

This unit helps the child to learn the basic use of 'have and has.'

HAVE GOT

Have you got a piece of paper?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you got a paintbrush?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you got some glue?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you got a book?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you got a clock?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you got a computer?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.



Note to Parents

Parents are suggested to ask their child many questions about the things he / she has.

HAS GOT

Has she got a bicycle?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.

Has he got a small pencil case?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

Has she got a lipstick?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.



Has he got a car?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

Has he got a guitar?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

Has she got a basketball?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.



Outcome

The students become confident in speaking using 'have and has'.



ACTIVITY

TITLE: COMPLETE THE QUESTION

INVOLVEMENT: GROUP ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: 15 – 20 MINUTES

MATERIALS REQUIRED: CHITS OF INCOMPLETE SENTENCES AND “HAVE YOU” “HAS HE” “HAS SHE”.

The teacher divides the class into two groups. To one group, she gives chits of incomplete questions and to the other group, chits of ‘have you’, ‘has she’ and ‘has he’ written on them. Let the group with the incomplete question find their partners and present a complete question before the class.



UNIT - VI

RHYMES

Objective

Rhymes help the students to be flexible with English words and pronunciation.

NOT HARD AT ALL

Whether you are big or small,
Dancing is not hard at all.

Come, dance with me.

Whether you are big or small,
Singing is not hard at all.

Come, sing with me.

Let's recite this poem and tell each other:

Roses are red.

The Sun is yellow.

Caterpillars are green.

Sky is blue.

Grapes are violet.

Brown is the chocolate.

And so is the bear.





READING PRACTICE

Practise reciting the poems and learn them by heart.

Later present them in the class with prompt and actions.

This is the house that Jack built.

This is the malt.

That lays in the house that Jack built.



This is the rat,

That ate the malt.

That lays in the house that Jack built.

This is the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt.

That lays in the house that Jack built.



This is the dog,

That worried the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt.

That lays in the house that Jack built.

Outcome

The students start enjoying the language as they perform these activities.





UNIT - VII

SENTENCES

Objective

To train students on using very commonly used sentences for their daily talks with everyone.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

Hey, John! How are you?

Hey, Bob! How have you been?

Hi, Nancy! Long time no see.

Hi! My name is Steve. It's nice to meet you!

I'm Jack. It's a pleasure to meet you!

Hi, Mary! What are you doing?

How is your day going on, Ramesh?

What are you doing now, Amul?

Hi, Sunny! What's up?





Wait for me.

She is my best friend in the school.

Where did you get that pencil box?

Why don't we go together?

Do you like this pencil?

That's a good idea.

Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?

Whose book is this?

Why are you crying?

May I please go out to play?

I'm not going there again.

I'm very sorry.


Mom, I'm hungry.

I look like my mother.

Which colour do you like?

I feel hungry. May I eat this cake?

I am sorry, I am late.



Note to Parents

The parents may insist the children to use the sentences given in the book while talking.



ACTIVITY

TITLE: HOW MANY SENTENCES CAN YOU MAKE?

INVOLVEMENT: GROUP ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: 10 – 15 MINUTES

The teacher divides the students into pairs asks each pair to make at least three or four sentences and points can be awarded accordingly as per the number of sentences made.



WH - QUESTIONS

Objective

This unit makes the students aware of the different types of question words and their uses.



Who?



What?



Where?



When?



Why?



How?

COMMON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Who?

Who is this boy?
My brother, Tom.

When?

When is the party?
On Friday at 2 o'clock.

What?

What is on the table?
There is a pencil.

Why?

Why are you late?
Because I missed my bus.

Where?

Where is your book?
It is in the bag.

Which?

Which is your pencil?
The green one.

Whose?

Whose book is this?
It is Esha's book.





How ?

How was your music class?

It was pretty good.

How many ?

How many chocolates do you have?

I have five chocolates.



**Note to
Parents**

The parents may exchange number of questions with the child.





ACTIVITY

TITLE: MAKE A QUESTION & GET THE ANSWER

INVOLVEMENT: GROUP ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: 15 - 20 MINUTES

The teacher divides the class into two groups. Then gives question words to one group so that they will make questions and the other group will give the answers. In this way, the students will get the practice not only in framing questions but also in giving answers.



Outcome

The students will be able to frame questions with the correct question words in different scenarios.



UNIT - IX

SPEAK ENGLISH FASTER

Objective

Students should be able to use some contractions and also the words "in, on, at" on the one hand and expressions like hurry up, don't and doesn't on the other.

I am

You are

We are

They are

Do not

Does not

Did not

What is

Who is

Where is

I will

I have

I'm

You're

We're

They're

Don't

Doesn't

Didn't

What's

Who's

Where's

I'll

I've





USING IN, ON AND AT

In the morning

On Monday

In the afternoon

On a cold day

In winter

On June 13th

In December

On that day

In a car

On Christmas day

In a minute

On my birthday

In India

On the bus

In the year, 2020

On the wall

In Central Hall

On Saturday

At 9 o' clock

At the weekend

At noon

At the library

At night

At the door

At dinner

At the park

At the bus stop

At 9 am

WAYS TO SAY "HURRY UP"

Shake a leg.

Come on.

Be quick.

Jump to it.

Move it.

Let's go.



HURRY UP!

Note to Parents

Parents can elicit the expression in this unit by making questions or blanks orally.



POSITIVE - NEGATIVE

Positive	Negative
I sing	I don't sing.
You like.	You don't like.
He eats.	He doesn't eat.
We play.	We don't play.
She sleeps.	She doesn't sleep.
They talk.	They don't talk.
She works.	She doesn't work.



Outcome The students will enjoy the use of the expressions in this unit with clarity.





ACTIVITY

IN, ON AND AT

TITLE: PREPOSITION BLANKS

INVOLVEMENT: INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: 15 – 20 MINUTES

The teacher writes a few incomplete sentences on the board. For example, I am going to my hometown _____ Saturday. Will you come _____ my birthday? _____ India, all festivals are celebrated. Later, the teacher calls students one by one to come forward and fill the blanks to complete the sentences.

POSITIVE - NEGATIVE

TITLE: CHANGE THE SENTENCE

INVOLVEMENT: GROUP ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: 15 – 20 MINUTES



The teacher divides the class into two groups and name them as Group A and Group B. To group A, the teacher gives positive sentence and asks them to change it into negative. The same pattern may be followed with the other group by giving them a negative sentence and asking them to change it into positive.



UNIT - X

MY TEACHER

Objective

We go to school every day and converse with our friends and teachers. This unit is to make the students to learn how to converse about their teachers with their family and friends.

MY CLASS TEACHER

She's/ He's my class teacher.

She/ He is a good teacher.

She/ He takes care of us.

She/ He teaches us English.

She/ He gives us interesting homework.

She/ He helps us.

She is like a mother to us.

She/ He loves us.



Mother : What are you doing, dear?

Tara : I am doing my science homework.

Mother : Are you drawing a diagram?

Mala : Yes, mom. I have to show it tomorrow.

Mother : That's a nice drawing. Who taught you?

Mala : Ms Rita Jose. She is our class teacher.

Mother : I should thank her for teaching you so well.

Outcome

Students can now describe their teachers and practise some more dialogues.



ACTIVITY

TITLE: ENACT YOUR FAVOURITE TEACHER

INVOLVEMENT: INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

TIME DURATION: TWO MINUTES PER STUDENT

The teacher makes each student enact their favourite teacher. Later, the teacher asks the class to identify the name of the teacher the student has enacted.



Note to Parents

The prompts and dialogues are worth practising with the child through role plays

IT'S ZOO TIME

To facilitate students to visualize a zoo and use the related terms in their talk.

Children are always fascinated towards animals, especially when there are many. Through this picture, you can attract young learners to learn English in an interesting way.

LOOK AT THE PICTURE CAREFULLY



HOW MANY?

Mina : How many animals are there in the pool?

Sid : There are 5 animals in the pool.

Mina : Where are the monkeys?

Sid : They are near the tree.

WHAT AND WHY?

Mir : What is the boy doing in front of the elephant?

Sneha : The boy is stopping the dog.

Mir : Why is the dog running?

Sneha : The dog is running to catch the ball.



LOOK AT THE TIGER

Note to Parents

Parents could ask questions about various animals and birds, the child has seen in real life.



Jon : What is the tiger doing?

Ali : The tiger is sleeping.

Jon : Where is the tiger?

Ali : The tiger is in the den.

Jon : What is the tiger doing with its eyes?

Ali : It is winking.



Outcome

Students learn some expressions and apply them in their routine talks.

CLASS 2nd

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Syllabus of 1st Term

READER BOOK

Ch 5 The Brave Tailor

- * Comprehension Ex- A, B (Pg no 39)
- * Play with words Ex- C, D (Pg no 40)
- * Spellings Ex- E (Pg no 40)

Ch 6 The Elephants and the Mice

- * Comprehension Ex- A,B,C (Pg no 47)
- * Play with words Ex- D, E (Pg no 48)
- * Spellings Ex- F (Pg no 48)

Ch 7 A Ride on the Metro

- * Comprehension Ex- A,B (Pg no 53,54)
- * Play with words Ex- C, D (Pg no 54)

Poem Animal Helpers

Ex- A, B, C (Pg 58)

WORKBOOK

Ch 5 Ex- A, B (Pg no 18)

Ch 6 Ex- A (Pg no 25)

Ch 7 Ex - A (Pg no 27)

- B
- Ans 1. The king announced a reward for the person who could defeat the giant.
- Ans 2. Zed was a tailor. The king asked Zed to help them.
- Ans 3. The giant took Zed to meet a bad genie.
- Ans 4. The king made Zed a soldier in his army and gave him many gifts.

gave him many gifts. [Ex- A, B, C, D, E] [Workbook-A, B]

Comprehension

- A. Circle the correct answers.
1. A (giant / fairy) came into the kingdom.
 2. Zed put a (handkerchief / bird) in one of his pockets.
 3. The giant fought with the (king / genie).
 4. The king made (Zed / the giant) a soldier in his army.


- B. Answer these questions.
1. What did the king announce?
 2. Who was Zed? What did the king ask Zed to do?
 3. Where did the giant take Zed?
 4. How did the king reward Zed?



Play with words




C. Write the words from the box in the correct columns.

 ZED
brave
Wise
Young

brave evil
wicked big
young wise

GIANT
Big
Wicked
evil



D. Circle the meanings of the words in pink.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1. SCARE | pat | slap | frighten |
| 2. WICKED | kind | good | cruel |
| 3. REWARD | prize | reap | defeat |
| 4. DESTROY | yell | scream | ruin |

Spelling

E. Write a, e, i, o or u to make words from the lesson.

1. g a i n t

3. f r i e n d s

5. k i n g d o m

2. s t o n e

4. p o c k e t

6. s o l d i e r

5

The Brave Tailor

Ex-A, B)

Play with words

A Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. brave | a. low 5 |
| 2. wise | b. weak 6 |
| 3. young | c. foolish 2 |
| 4. hard | d. old 3 |
| 5. high | e. coward 1 |
| 6. strong | f. soft 4 |

B Write one word from the box for the given groups of words.

³ princess
² tailor
⁵ captain
⁴ soldier
⁶ nurse
¹ king

- a man who rules a country
- a person who stitches clothes
- the daughter of a king
- a person who serves in the army
- a person in charge of a ship
- a person who looks after the sick

King
Tailor
Princess
Soldier
Captain
Nurse

Spelling

C Fill in the blanks with a, e, i, o, u to complete the words.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. k__ngd__m | 4. d__str__y | 7. cl__mb__d |
| 2. w__ck__d | 5. r__w__rd | 8. s__ld__er |
| 3. g__nt | 6. g__n__e | 9. p__ck__t |

6

The Elephants and the Mice

Play with words

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

2	3	1	7
herd	bouquet	bunch	swarm
8	4	5	6
bar	colony	library	flock

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a <u>bunch</u> of grapes | 5. a <u>library</u> of books |
| 2. a <u>herd</u> of elephants | 6. a <u>flock</u> of sheep |
| 3. a <u>bouquet</u> of flowers | 7. a <u>swarm</u> of bees |
| 4. a <u>colony</u> of ants | 8. a <u>bar</u> of chocolate |

B Circle the words which are the opposites of the underlined words.

- The king was wise, but often did foolish things.
- The elephants were happy because they had a good king, but they were also sad because he was ill.
- The big elephants ran after the small mice.
- The trappers dug a deep pit near the shallow lake.
- The kind queen punished the cruel trappers.
- The lake was near the city but the jungle was far from the city.

Spelling

C Complete these words by adding fl, sm or pl.

1. _____ower

2. _____ease

3. _____ile

4. _____ay

5. _____all

6. _____oat

7. _____oke

8. _____ag

9. _____um

Then they went away to tell their leader.

The elephant king remembered the mice. The queen took the

king's message to the mice.

Many elephants have been caught by trappers. Can you help us?"
"Of course we will help you!" the mice said.

They came running to where the elephants were tied up.

They ^{mice} bit the thick ropes and cut them with their sharp teeth.

Soon the elephants were free.

The big elephants and the tiny mice became friends.

Comprehension



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the brackets.

1. A herd of _____ (ants/elephants) lived in the jungle.
2. The king was _____ (sorry/happy) to hear about the mice.
3. The _____ (trappers/queen) took the king's message to the mice.
4. The mice and the elephants became _____ (friends/enemies).

B. Who said these words? Write their names on the blanks.

1. "Let us go and talk to the king of the elephants." A wise mouse
2. "It won't happen again." The elephant king.
3. "Many elephants have been caught by trappers." The queen

C. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the elephants go to the lake?
2. Why did the mice hold a meeting?
3. Who caught the elephants?
4. How did the mice help the elephants?



Play with words



D. Fill in the blanks using the picture clues.

1. as slow as a snail



2. as pretty as a flower



3. as green as grass



4. as white as Milk

5. as busy as a bee



E. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

- An elephant has a long nose Ila knows the answer.
- The gardener gave one plant to each child.
Our team won the match.
- Rohan is the son of Mr and Mrs Patnaik.
The sun is shining in the sky.
- Vimla has long hair
Have you read the story of the hare and the tortoise?

3 sun - son

4 hare - hair

2 one - won

1 knows - nose

Spelling

F. Name these words. All the words end with the letters ice.

- three times thrice
- that which is good Nice
- the plural of mouse mice
- we play ludo with a die

Grammar fun



verbs - has, have, past and present

We use **has** to speak about one person or thing. We use **have** to speak about more than one person or thing. We use **have** with **I** when we talk about ourselves. We also use **have** with **you**.

Manju **has** an umbrella. Joe and Payal **have** books. I **have** a bicycle.

Ch-6 "The Elephants & the Mice"

C. Answer these Questions:

Ans 1. The elephants go to the lake because they were thirsty as there was no rain during that season.

Ans 2. To inform the king elephant about the death of the mice and request him to change their path.

Ans 3. The Trappers caught the elephants.

Ans 4. Mice with their sharp teeth bit the ropes and saved the elephants.

Ch-7 "A Ride on the Metro"

D. Answer these Questions:

Ans 1. They were visiting their Uncle, Aunt and Cousin Beni in Delhi.

Ans 2. Because they wanted to go for a ride on the metro.

Ans 3. Because they were travelling underground.

Ans 4. Yes, they enjoyed their first ride on the Metro.

Ans 5. An escalator is a

(a) stair that moves



- Why couldn't the children see through the window at first?
- Did Rina and Tinu enjoy their first ride on the Metro?
- Tick (✓) the correct words.

An escalator is a

a. stair that moves.



b. sliding door.



B. Who said these words? Write their names on the blanks.

- "Today we want to go for a ride on the Metro!"
- "Where is the Metro?"
- "Here's our train."
- "Did you have fun?"

Tinu _____
 Rina _____
 Aunt Anjali _____
 Aunt _____

Play with words



C. Find and write the opposites of these words from the lesson.

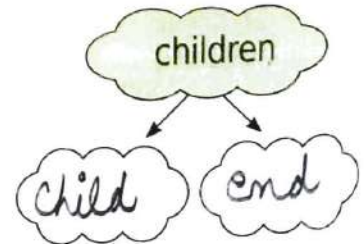
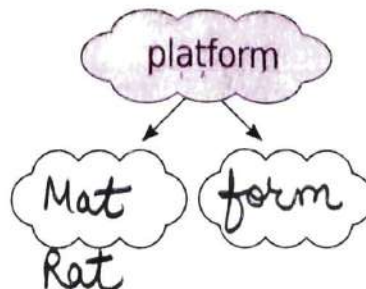
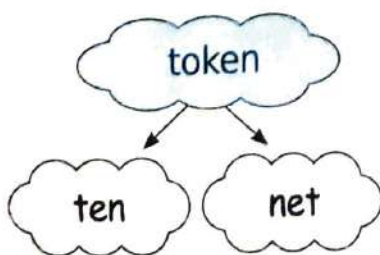
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. similar | <u>different</u> | 4. always | <u>never</u> |
| 2. carelessly | <u>Carefully</u> | 5. pushed | <u>pulled</u> |
| 3. closed | <u>opened</u> | 6. happily | <u>Sadly</u> |

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets.

- My friends are coming after one hour (hour/are)
- I bought four books for my sister. (for/four)
- This is the right way to write your answer. (write/right)
- The kangaroo has two short legs and two long ones too. (two/too/two)

Spelling

E. Make smaller words from these words.



Punctuation

F. Use capital letters and full stops where necessary. Rewrite the sentences in your notebook.

1. Rrina and Ttinu are from Gaya .
2. New Delhi is the capital of India .

3. Soha and Mona are best friends .
4. The river Ganga flows through Patna .

Grammar fun



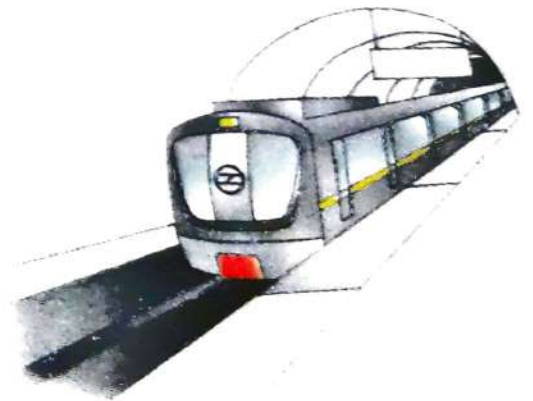
Read these sentences.

Rina and Tinu had come from Gaya.
Rina and Tinu were visiting their aunt.

Rina and Tinu had come from Gaya.
They were visiting their aunt.

They is used in place of the nouns Rina and Tinu. Words used in place of nouns are called **pronouns**. **He, she, it, you, they, we, us, I** and **me** are some pronouns.

pronouns



7

A Ride on the Metro

Ex - A

Play with words

A Write the word pairs from the box.

5	1	2	4	3
ball	needle	evening	coffee	wife

- Key is to lock as thread is to needle
- Salt is to pepper as morning is to evening
- Uncle is to aunt as husband is to wife
- Day is to night as tea is to coffee
- Cup is to saucer as bat is to ball

B Fill in the blanks with too, to or two.

- Anmol gave the flowers to his mother.
- I love to go to school.
- It is too hot to play in the afternoon.
- Bela gave two pencils and two toffees to all the children on her birthday.
- Mummy went to see her friend.

Spelling

C Read the clues and complete the names.

- beneath the ground
- to go from one place to another
- place where trains come in
- A child of one's uncle or aunt

u _ _ d _ _ r g r _ _ _ n d
 t r _ _ v _ _ l
 p l _ _ t _ _ o _ _ m
 c _ _ _ s _ _ n

Poem - Animal Helpers

Enjoy the poem



A. What do these animals give us? Write on the blanks.

1. bees Honey
2. cows Milk
3. hens Eggs

4. silkworms Bilk
5. sheep Wool

B. Circle the names of the animals that help us.

- goat tiger elephant shark horse
camel donkey giraffe peacock

Play with words



C. Write a rhyming word for each word.

1. milk silk
2. honey Money
3. sheep sweep

4. dog log
5. pet net
6. cat bat



Grammar fun



D. Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Maya is my friend. (He / She) is seven years old. (We / Us) play in the park.
2. Today is Sunday. (They / It) is a holiday. (We / Us) will go to the mall.
3. Granny lives in a village. (She / It) keeps her house neat and clean. (I / Us) love to visit (her / they).

E. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

You can use the words more than once.

Gopi lives in a village. _____ lives with her parents and her little sister Soni. _____ plays with Soni under the big peepal tree. _____ play in the morning.

_____ go to the village school in the afternoon. Their father works _____

them the
he she