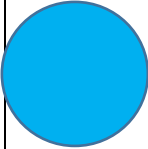



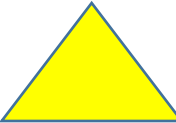


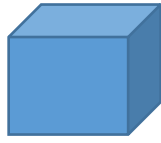
KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS :II
DATE:16.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Work to be done in Maths textbook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Chapter no. 3, Subtraction up to 100 Pages 43 to 48 ➤ Chapter no. 12, Shapes and Patterns<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Pages 176 and 181 to 186 <p>Work to be done in school note book</p> <p>❖ <u>Draw or paste picture of plane and solid shapes and write its properties given below:</u></p> <p>Plane Shapes</p> <p> Circle – A circle is a round figure made of curved line with no side and no corner.</p> <p> Oval – An oval is a round figure made of curved line with no side and no corner.</p> <p> Square – A square is a plane figure made of straight line. It has 4 equal sides and 4 corners</p> <p> Rectangle - A rectangle is a plane figure made of straight line. It has 4 sides and 4 corners. Its opposite sides are equal.</p> <p> Triangle – A triangle is a plane figure made of straight line. It has 3 sides and 3 corners.</p>

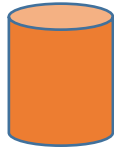
Solid Shapes



Cube – A cube is a solid figure. Its all sides are equal. It has 12 edges, 8 vertices and 6 faces.



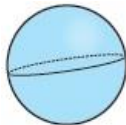
Cuboid – A cuboid is solid figure. It has 12 edges, 8 vertices and 6 faces.



Cylinder – A cylinder is a solid figure. It has 2 edges, 2 flat faces and 1 curved face.



Cone - A cone is a solid figure. It has 1 edge, 1 vertex, 1 flat face and 1 curved face.



Sphere – A sphere is a solid figure with 1 curved face.

SCIENCE

Chapter 12 - The Water Cycle

A . Read the chapter thoroughly and learn the following words.

- cycle
- freezes
- heated
- water vapour
- vessel
- sea
- steam
- clouds
- water vapour
- heavy
- droplets
- ice

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- 1 . When the steam touches the cold surface it turns into **water**.
- 2 . Ice ,water and **water vapour** are the three forms of water.
- 3 . The water droplets in the air form **clouds**.
- 4 . Water drops from clouds fall on the ground as **rain**.

	<p>5. The cycle of water, forming water vapour, clouds and falling as rain is called <u>water cycle</u>.</p> <p><u>C. Choose the correct option :</u></p> <p>1 . This is not a form of water glass</p> <p>2 . When water is heated it forms steam</p> <p>3 . This is added to drinks to make them cool ice</p> <p>4 . Water vapour rises in the air to form cloud</p> <p>5 . This is not a part of the water cycle. Water from lakes and seas is cooled due to the sun.</p> <p>6 . When do the water drops in clouds fall as rain ? When the water vapour in cloud cools.</p> <p><u>D. Give two examples of the following :</u></p> <p>1. Forms of water <u>Ice</u> <u>Water vapour</u></p> <p>2. Sources of water <u>River</u> <u>Ponds</u></p> <p><u>N.B. All the above exercises to be done in the science textbook.</u></p> <p><u>E. Answer the following :</u></p> <p>1. Name the three forms of water? Ans .Three forms of water are ice, water vapour and water.</p> <p>2. What is formed when water is heated? Ans. Water vapour is formed when water is heated.</p> <p>3. What is formed when we freeze water? Ans. When we freeze water ice is formed.</p> <p>4. Why do we see small droplets of water when we hold a steel plate over a pan of boiling water ? Ans. We see small droplets of water when we hold a steel plate over a pan of boiling water because on touching the cold plate steam cools down and changes back into droplets of water.</p> <p>5. What do you mean by water cycle? Ans.The cycle of water forming water vapour, cloud falling as rain and filling up ponds, lakes and rivers is called the water cycle.</p> <p><u>N.B. Answer the following question to be done in the science note-book.</u></p>
HINDI	<p>HINDI LITERATURE</p> <p><u>पाठ- जादुई पेंसिल</u></p> <p>I . जादुई पेंसिल पाठ का दो बार सस्वर वाचन करें ।</p> <p>II . नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को दो (दो बार बोलकर लिखें) । ९पुस्तिका में०</p>

जादुई , पेंसिल, गरिमा, चमकीली, आवाज़, असली, नाली, चित्र

III. नीचे लिखें प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । १पुस्तिका में०

अ। गरिमा कहाँ खेल रही थी ॐ

उत्तर(गरिमा अपने घर के सामने की गली में खेल रही थी ।

ब। गरिमा को पेंसिल कहाँ मिली ॐ

उत्तर(गरिमा को पेंसिल गली की नाली में मिली ।

घ। गरिमा पेंसिल को कहाँ ले आई ॐ

उत्तर(गरिमा पेंसिल को अपने घर ले आई ।

ङ। गरिमा ने उस पेंसिल से किसका चित्र बनाया ॐ

उत्तर(गरिमा ने उस पेंसिल से छाता का चित्र बनाया ।

च। छाता कहाँ से बाहर आ गया ॐ

उत्तर(छाता चित्र से बाहर आ गया ।

IV. सोचो और बताओ । १पुस्तिका में०

अ। जब गरिमा को भूख लगी होगी तो वह किसका चित्र बनाएगी ॐ

उत्तर(जब गरिमा को भूख लगी होगी तो वह खाने की चीज़ों का चित्र बनाएगी ।

ब। जब वह अजीब आवाज़ सुनेगी तब वह क्या करेगी ॐ

उत्तर(जब वह अजीब आवाज़ सुनेगी तब वह यह जानने की कोशिश करेगी कि आवाज़ कहाँ से आई और किसकी है ।

घ। जादुई पेंसिल का वह और क्या प्रयोग कर सकती है ॐ

उत्तर(जादुई पेंसिल से वह अपने लिए उपयोगी चीज़ों का चित्र बनाकर उन चीज़ों को प्राप्त कर सकती है ।

V. खाली जगहों को भरे। १पुस्तक में पेज नं० ८००

अ। गरिमा को एक जादुई पेंसिल मिली । १कालीर जादुई०

ब। गरिमा ने छाते का चित्र बनाया । १छातेर फूल०

घ। छाते में से आवाज़ आई। १पेंसिलरछाते ०

ङ। छाता बनकर बाहर आ गया। १बाहररउड़ ०

VI. देखो, समझो और लिखो । १पुस्तक में पेज नं० ८३०

1. लड़का(लड़की)	2. भाई (बहन
3. पिता(माता)	4. शेर(शेरनी)

VII. एक(अनेक)। १पुस्तक में पेज नं० ढ़ा०

1. पेंसिल(पेंसिलें)	2. घर(घरों)
3. चित्र(चित्रों)	4. आवाज़(आवाज़ें)

VIII. वाक्य बनाओ। १पुस्तिका में०

के लड़की (लड़की पढ़ रही है।

खे बाहर (घर से बाहर मत जाओ।

गे जादुई (यह जादुई पेंसिल है।

धे चमकीली (यह साड़ी चमकीली है।

IX. उदाहरण देखकर वाक्य बदलो। १पुस्तिका में०

ज्ञ। रवि ने बोला।

उत्तर(रवि बोलने लगा।

द्व। राधा नाची।

उत्तर(राधा नाचने लगी।

X. क्रियात्मक गतिविधि।

ज्ञ। छाता हमारे किस काम आता है २ पुस्तिका में०

द्व। बिन्दुओं को जोड़कर छाते के चित्र में रंग भरे।१पुस्तक में पेज नं० ढ़ा०

HINDI LANGUAGE

पाठ- उलटे अर्थवाले शब्द

I. पाठ का दो बार सस्वर वाचन करें।

II. परिभाषा - जो शब्द एक- दूसरे का उलटा अर्थ बताते हैं, उन्हें विलोम शब्द कहते हैं। (पुस्तिका में)

जैसे - छोटा- बड़ा , दिन-रात , गरम-ठंडा , ऊपर- नीचे आदि ।

III. निम्नलिखित को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम
सुबह	ह शाम	सरदी	ह गरमी
झूठ	ह सच	अंदर	ह बाहर
आगे	ह पीछे	आना	ह जाना
बंद	ह खुला	थोड़ा	ह बहुत
राजा	ह रंक	हँसना	ह रोना
नया	ह पुराना	लेना	ह देना

IV. सही उत्तर चुनकर सही का चिन्ह लगाए । (पुस्तक में पेज नं0 45)

1. 'सुबह' का विलोम क्या है ?

0 दोपहर 0 शाम 0 रात

2. 'हार' का विलोम क्या है ?

0 विजय 0 माला 0 जीत

3. 'नया ' का विलोम क्या है ?

0 पुराना 0 नौ 0 साफ़

V. दिए गए शब्दों के सही विलोम पर सही का चिन्ह लगाए । (पुस्तक में पेज नं0 45)

1. झूठ - 0 सच 0 गंदा 0 बुरा

2. थोड़ा - 0 काफ़ी 0 ज़्यादा 0 वहाँ

3. राजा - 0 रानी 0 रंक 0 राज

4. कठिन - 0 बहुत 0 मुश्किल 0 सरल

VI. चित्र देखकर विलोम शब्द लिखिए । (पुस्तक में पेज नं0 46)

अंदर- बाहर

अनेक-एक

नरम - कड़ा

	<p style="text-align: center;">गरमी - सरदी</p> <p>VII. रेखा खींचकर विलोम शब्दों का सही मिलान कीजिए। (पुस्तक में पेज नं0 46)</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>अंदर</td> <td>पीछे</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सीधा</td> <td>देना</td> </tr> <tr> <td>आगे</td> <td>बाहर</td> </tr> <tr> <td>गोरा</td> <td>उलटा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>लेना</td> <td>काला</td> </tr> </table>	अंदर	पीछे	सीधा	देना	आगे	बाहर	गोरा	उलटा	लेना	काला
अंदर	पीछे										
सीधा	देना										
आगे	बाहर										
गोरा	उलटा										
लेना	काला										
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>CH- THE SHOPPING LIST</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p> <p>There are different shops for different items that we need to buy. For example - we go to a book shop to buy a book. Write down things you would purchase from these shops. You need to draw/ stick pictures of these shops .</p> <p>a. Florist b. Chemist c. Cafe d. Bakery e. Supermarket</p> <p>I. Word Bank</p> <p>a. bored b. split c. carton d. shopping e. stories f. pencil g. handwriting h. frozen i. grocery store j. funniest</p> <p>II. Synonyms</p> <p>a. grocery store - a store that sells food items b. split - crack</p> <p>III. Antonyms</p> <p>a. up x down b. some x many c. go x come d. read x write e. bigger x smaller f. laugh x cry g. split x join h. quick x slow i. laughs x cries</p>										

IV. Fill in the blanks.

- a. The pencil wants to do something different. It wants to write stories.(stories/ jokes)
- b. Mr Kumar eyes grow bigger and bigger as he reads the list. This shows he is surprised.
- c. (angry / surprised)
- d. The shopping list is funny.(funny/ boring)
- e. Mrs. Rosie is the shop owner. (the shop owner/ Mr. Kumar's friend)
- f. Mr. Kumar says ' I do not know how this happened. He is confused. (happy/ confused)

V. One word answers

- a. Who was Mrs. Rosie?
Ans - The shop owner
- b. Who decided to have a dance party?
Ans- Jam biscuits
- c. Whose eyes grew bigger and bigger?
Ans- Mr. Kumar
- d. Where did Mr. Kumar keep the pencil while going to the grocery store?
Ans- basket
- e. Who wanted to write stories?
Ans - Pencil
- f. What split when the pencil laughed?
Ans - Wooden sides
- g. Who did the twist?
Ans- Packet of tea

VI. True/ False

- a. The pencil is bored of writing shopping lists everyday. True
- b. Mrs.Rosie was Mr.Kumar's friend .False
- c. Mrs.Rosie noticed the pencil kept in the basket. False
- d. Mr Kumar's pencil wanted to write stories. True
- e. Mr.Kumar's shopping list was the funniest. True

VII. Questions/ Answers

- a. When did the pencil change the shopping list?
Ans- The pencil changed the shopping list when Mr.Kumar left the room.
- b. Why do you think the pencil plays the prank on?
Ans - The pencil plays the prank because it was bored of writing shopping lists everyday.
- c. Where did Mr.Kumar go to purchase things?
Ans - Mr. Kumar went to Mrs. Rosie's grocery store to purchase things.
- d. Do you think this pencil can become a good writer? Why do you think so?
Ans- Yes , I think this pencil could become a good writer.I thought so because the pencil made the shopping list into a creative story.
- e. This is the funniest shopping list I have ever seen.
 - a. Who says this?
Ans- Mrs. Rosie said these words.
 - b. How has the list become funny?
Ans- The list became funny because it made unusual things happened.

VIII. Make sentences:

- a. stories
- b. pencil
- c. shopping list
- d. grocery store
- e. basket

IX. Jumbled words :

- a. ortseis- stories
- b. Incipe- pencil
- c. agebbac- cabbage
- d. nezorf- frozen
- e. tseinnuf- funniest
- f. tkesab - basket

- g. erocyrg - grocery
- h. ortse - store
- i. tlips - split
- j. ingppohs - shopping

X. Rhyming words

- a. tired- hired , fired
- b. jump - pump , thump
- c. leap - bleep , cheap
- d. store - core , bore
- e. twist - wrist , mist

CHAPTER – DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

I. Complete the sentences with this, that, these or those.



This



These



That



Those

1. _____ is a computer game.



2. _____ are lorries.



3. _____ is a camera.



4. _____ is a kite.



5. _____ are balls.



6. _____ are watches.



7. _____ is a pen.



8. _____ are chairs.



II. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ jacket is too small for me. (These/This)
2. _____ shoes are hurting my feet. (That/These)
3. Can I have a look at _____ trousers? (those/that)
4. Shall I wear this shirt or _____ one? (that/those)
5. Give me _____ shirts. (those/that)
6. _____ is my notebook. (That/These)
7. _____ flowers is beautiful. (Those/ That)

COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage-

Trees are tall plants. They are very important for our Earth. Trees help clean the air. They give off a gas called oxygen. People and animals need oxygen to breathe. Many animals make their home in a tree. Birds, monkeys and squirrels live in trees. Some trees also give us fruits like apples, oranges, plums, bananas etc.

I. Answer the following questions-

1. Why are trees important for our Earth?
2. Name the gas given off by trees.
3. Why do many animals need trees?
4. Name some fruits that grow in trees.

II. Write the antonyms of the following words-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. short x | 2. dirty x |
| 3. take x | 4. die x |

III. Make sentences-

1. home -
2. trees -

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics