

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : II

DATE : 15.01.22 to 08.02.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																											
MATHS	<p>Chapter-11 Time and Calendar Text book work: page no. 165 to 173, Test Zone page no. 174, Mental Maths page no. 175 Notebook work: Days of the week and Months of the year with the number of days in each month in Notebook.</p> <p>Activity: Draw a clock showing o'clock, half past, quarter to and quarter past and write the time in different ways. Feast Activity: Knuckle and groove for number of days in month. (Page 172 Fun Zone)</p> <p><u>Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:-</u></p> <p>A. Fill in the blanks:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There are _____ months in a year.2. There are _____ days in a year.3. Three days after Monday is _____.4. The day before Thursday is _____.5. At half past an hour the minute hand is always at the number _____.6. There are _____ days in a week.7. 9:30 is also read as _____ past 9.8. In a leap year, the month of February has _____ days.9. _____ is day before the present day.10. The tenth month of the year is _____. <p>B. Draw the clock and show the given time:-</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>1. 7 o'clock</td><td>2. 2 o'clock.</td><td>3. 8:30</td></tr><tr><td>4. Half past 4</td><td>5. Quarter past 9</td><td>6. Quarter to 7</td></tr></table> <p><u>Revision Worksheet:</u></p> <p>A. Multiply:-</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>1. $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$</td><td>2. $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$</td><td>3. $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$</td><td>4. $\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$</td></tr></table> <p>B. Multiply the following:-</p> <table><tr><td>1. $84 \times 10 =$ _____</td><td>2. $5 \times 100 =$ _____.</td></tr><tr><td>3. $10 \times 10 =$ _____.</td><td>4. $6 \times 10 =$ _____.</td></tr></table> <p>C. Divide using multiplication table:-</p> <table><tr><td>1. $36 \div 4 =$ _____.</td><td>2. $28 \div 7 =$ _____.</td></tr><tr><td>3. $30 \div 6 =$ _____.</td><td>4. $40 \div 5 =$ _____.</td></tr></table> <p>D. Long division:-</p> <table><tr><td>1. $96 \div 6$</td><td>2. $81 \div 3$</td><td>3. $52 \div 4$</td><td>4. $90 \div 5$</td></tr></table> <p>E. Arrange and add:</p> <table><tr><td>1. $14 \text{ m } 55 \text{ cm} + 23 \text{ m } 22 \text{ cm}$</td><td>2. $43 \text{ kg } 561 \text{ g} + 54 \text{ kg } 127 \text{ g}$</td></tr><tr><td>3. $32 \text{ L } 452 \text{ mL} + 54 \text{ L } 305 \text{ mL}$</td><td>4. $\text{Rs } 25.52 + \text{Rs } 36.65$</td><td>5. $\text{Rs } 62.55 + \text{Rs } 25.70$.</td></tr></table>	1. 7 o'clock	2. 2 o'clock.	3. 8:30	4. Half past 4	5. Quarter past 9	6. Quarter to 7	1. $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 316 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1. $84 \times 10 =$ _____	2. $5 \times 100 =$ _____.	3. $10 \times 10 =$ _____.	4. $6 \times 10 =$ _____.	1. $36 \div 4 =$ _____.	2. $28 \div 7 =$ _____.	3. $30 \div 6 =$ _____.	4. $40 \div 5 =$ _____.	1. $96 \div 6$	2. $81 \div 3$	3. $52 \div 4$	4. $90 \div 5$	1. $14 \text{ m } 55 \text{ cm} + 23 \text{ m } 22 \text{ cm}$	2. $43 \text{ kg } 561 \text{ g} + 54 \text{ kg } 127 \text{ g}$	3. $32 \text{ L } 452 \text{ mL} + 54 \text{ L } 305 \text{ mL}$	4. $\text{Rs } 25.52 + \text{Rs } 36.65$	5. $\text{Rs } 62.55 + \text{Rs } 25.70$.
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F. Arrange and subtract:-

1. $67\text{ m } 99\text{ cm} - 32\text{ m } 45\text{ cm}$

2. $79\text{ kg } 436\text{ g} - 15\text{ kg } 213\text{ g}$

3. $87\text{ L } 87\text{ mL} - 53\text{ L } 569\text{ mL}$

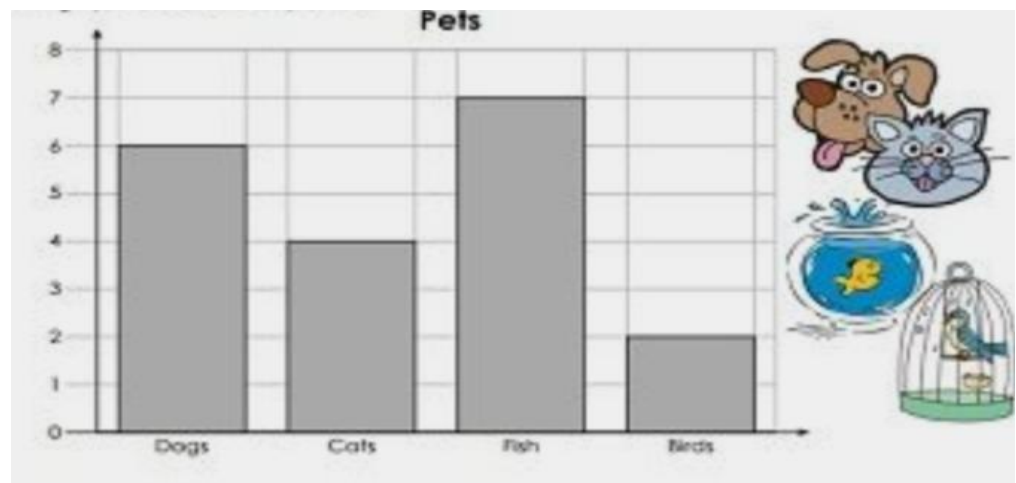
4. $\text{Rs } 85.90 - \text{Rs } 55.40$

Rs $76.55 - \text{Rs } 54.20$

G. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The sign of Indian currency is _____.
2. Rs 56.05 is written as in words _____.
3. When the time is 4:30, we can also read it as _____ 4.
4. Another way to write half past 1 is _____.
5. When the minute hand has moved from 12 to 3, it has covered _____ minutes.
6. At quarter to an hour, the minute hand is always at the number _____.
7. The second and fourth days of the week starts with the letter _____.
8. 1 day = _____ hours
9. 1 year = _____ days.
10. 1 year = _____ months.
11. In a leap year, the month of February has _____ days.
12. _____ is a collection of information.

H. Look at the given bar graph of pads and answer the following questions:



1. How many dogs do the students have? _____
2. How many birds do they have? _____
3. How many cats do they have? _____
4. How many fish do they have? _____
5. Do they have more fish or cats? _____

Chapter- 4 Wild Animals

A. Read the chapter thoroughly

B. Learn and write the following words in the notebook

SCIENCE

- wild
- forest
- earth
- land

- giraffe
- crocodile
- habits
- rhinoceros
- flesh
- swallow
- vultures
- jackal

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

1. The **lion** is a wild animal.
2. **Some** animals make their own homes to live in.
3. Animals have **different** eating habits.
4. **Vultures** eat the flesh of dead animals and help to keep the earth clean.
5. A **snake** can swallow small animals

C. Choose the correct option:

1. Where can we find animals?
a. on land b. in water c. on tree **d. all of these**
2. Wher can we find crocodile?
a. land b. water **c. both land and water** d. air
3. Which of these animals eat only plants?
a. elephant b. giraffe c. rhinoceros **d. all of these**
4. Which of these swallow small animals?
a. vultures and hyenas **b. snakes and kingfishers**
c. lion and tiger d. rhinoceros and giraffe
5. Which of these animals help to keep the Earth clean?
a. lion and tiger **b. vulture and hyena**
c. zebra and elephant d. rhinoceros and giraffes

D. Match the following:-

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. cow | a. lives in a hole. |
| 2. dear | b. flesh of animals. |
| 3. mole | c. eats dead animals. |
| 4. tiger | d. stays in a farm. |
| 5. jackal | e. roams in the forest. |

1	2	3	4	5
d	e	a	b	c

E. Give two examples of the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Animals that live on land as well as in water | <u>frog</u> | <u>crocodile</u> |
| 2. Animals that roam in the forest | <u>deer</u> | <u>giraffe</u> |
| 3. Animals that eat the flesh of animals | <u>lion</u> | <u>tiger</u> |
| 4. Animals that eat plants | <u>deer</u> | <u>elephant</u> |
| 4. Animals that eat dead animals | <u>vulture</u> | <u>jackal</u> |

F. Answer the following;

1. What are wild animals? Give three examples.
Ans .Animals that live in forests are called wild animals. ex: Tiger, lion elephant.

2. Name three places where animals live.

Ans. Animals live on land, trees, and in water.

3. With the help of one example each, name the different eating habits of animals.

Ans. Plant eating animals. example: elephant

Flesh eating animals. example: lion

Dead animals eating animals. example: jackal.

4. Name any two animals that swallow small animals.

Ans. Snake and kingfisher swallow small animals.

5. How do some animals help to keep the Earth clean?

Ans. Some animals eat the flesh of dead animals and help to keep the Earth clean. ex: vultures and hyena.

N.B: All the above exercises to be done in the Science notebook.

Activity: Let's observe (pg.no.45 of textbook))

Revision

CH-4 Wild Animals

CH-6 Food for health

I. Choose the correct option for the following:

1. Where can we find crocodiles?

a. land

b. water

c. both a and b

2. Which of these is not a food group?

a. energy- giving food

b. milk and wheat

c. protective- food

3. Which of these swallow small animals?

a. snakes and kingfishers

b. lion and tiger

c. vultures and hyenas

4. Which of these animals eat only plants?

a. elephants

b. giraffes

c. both a and b

5. Which of these is a meal we eat during the day?

a. breakfast

b. lunch

c. dinner

6. Where can we find animals?

a. on land

b. in water

c. both a and b

7. Which of these food groups do wheat and rice belong to?

a. energy giving food

b. protective food

c. body-building food

8. Which of these animals help to keep the Earth clean?

a. Lion and tiger

b. vulture and hyena

c. zebra and elephants

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ is a wild animal.

2. We need food to _____.

3. Animals have _____ eating habits.

4. _____ protects us from falling sick.

5. A _____ can swallow small animals.

6. We should eat _____ amount of food to stay healthy.

7. _____ animals make their own homes to live in.

8. We usually eat _____ meals in a day.

III. Give one word for the following:

1. Animals that live in forests are called _____.

2. Food items that have been kept for many days _____.

3. The tallest animal on Earth _____.

4. Food items that help us grow and make our muscles strong are called _____.

5. Animal who lives both on land as well as water _____.

6. Animals that eat dead animals' _____.
7. Food items such as milk, eggs and chicken are _____.
8. Animals that roam the forest _____.

IV. State true or false for the following statement:

1. The cow is a wild animal. _____
2. We usually eat three meals in a day. _____
3. Animals have same eating habits. _____
4. We need to follow some rules for healthy eating. _____
5. Some animals make their own homes to live in. _____
6. We should eat our breakfast at evening. _____
7. Animals such as snakes and kingfishers swallow small animals. _____
8. We should drink plenty of water to remain healthy. _____

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Name three places where animals live?
2. What is a meal?
3. How do some animals help to keep the earth clean?
4. Name the three food groups and one example for each?
5. What are wild animals? Give three examples.
6. Name any two animals that swallow small animals.
7. Give any three rules of healthy eating that we should follow.
8. With the help of example each, name the different eating habits of animals.

हिन्दी भाषा :

1. सभी कार्य हिन्दी की उत्तरपुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें ।
2. सभी पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचकर पाठ का नाम लिखें ।

संज्ञा :-

परिभाषा :- “नाम वाले शब्दों को ही संज्ञा कहते हैं ।“ उदाहरण:- शेर , सीता, ताजमहल, मेज, इत्यादि ।

1) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित करें ।

- 1) गंगा एक पवित्र नदी है ।
- 2) जंगल में बहुत से जानवर हैं ।
- 3) ताजमहल आगरा में स्थित है ।
- 4) रीना दिल्ली में रहती है ।
- 5) मैं साइकिल से विद्यालय जाती हूँ ।
- 6) घोड़ा तेज दौड़ता है ।

सर्वनाम :-

परिभाषा :- “जो शब्द संज्ञा शब्दों के स्थान पर आते हैं , उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण :- हम , तुम, वह, वे, यह, उसका, आप, इत्यादि ।

11) उचित सर्वनाम शब्दों से रिक्त स्थान भरें ।

- 1) शेखर _____ भाई है ।
- 2) _____ कक्षा दूसरी की छात्रा हूँ ।
- 3) _____ माँ का नाम सुनीता है ।
- 4) _____ अध्यापिका बहुत अच्छी है ।
- 5) _____ पंजाब जा रहा है ।
- 6) _____ कब आओगे ।
- 7) _____ टीम जीत गई ।

HINDI

समान अर्थ वाले शब्द :-

परिभाषा :- “जो शब्द एक जैसा अर्थ बताते हैं , वे समान अर्थ वाले शब्द कहलाते हैं ।“

उदाहरण :- सूरज – सूर्य , बगीचा – बाग

III) इनके एक – एक नाम और लिखें ।

- 1) चिट्ठी - _____ 2) पर्वत - _____ 3) रात - _____ 4) वन - _____
5) विद्यालय - _____ 6) पाठ - _____ 7) धरती - _____ 8) घर - _____

अपठित गद्यांश :-

एक दिन राजू अपनी नानी के घर गया । नानी उसे देखकर बहुत प्रसन्न हुई । नानी के घर में एक बकरी थी । राजू को नानी ने बकरी का दूध दिया और खाने के लिए मक्खन – रोटी । राजू ने जब पेट भर खा – पी लिया तब नानी ने कहा – बेटा राजू अब तुम खा – पी चुके हो , जाओ थोड़ी देर बकरी चरा लाओ ।

IV) दिये गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :-

- 1) राजू किसके घर गया ?
उ- राजू नानी के घर गया ।
2) नानी ने राजू को कहने के लिए क्या दिया ?
उ- नानी ने राजू को खाने के लिए मक्खन – रोटी दिया ।
3) नानी ने राजू को पीने के लिए क्या दिया ?
उ- नानी ने राजू को पीने के लिए बकरी का दूध दिया ।
4) नानी के घर में क्या थी ?
उ- नानी के घर में बकरी थी ।
5) राजू को नानी ने क्या काम दिया ?
उ- राजू को नानी ने बकरी चराने का काम दिया ।

V) वाक्य लेखन :-

आम :-



- 1) मेरा प्रिय फल आम है ।
2) इसे फलों का राजा कहते हैं ।
3) यह हरे और पीले रंग का होता है ।
4) यह बहुत मीठा और रस भरा होता है ।
5) यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय फल है ।
6) सभी लोग आम को बहुत पसंद करते हैं ।

गाय :-



- 1) गाय एक पालतू पशु है ।
2) इसके चार पैर होते हैं ।
3) इसकी एक लंबी पुंछ होती है ।
4) गाय घास खाती है ।
5) गाय हमें दूध देती है ।
6) इसके दूध से हम दूध, मक्खन और पनीर बनाते हैं ।

- 7) यह काली, सफ़ेद, लाल, तथा भूरे रंग की होती हैं ।
8) हमारे देश में इसे “गौ माता” भी कहते हैं ।

हिन्दी साहित्य :

1. सभी कार्य हिन्दी की उत्तरपुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें ।
2. सभी पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचकर पाठ का नाम लिखें ।

पाठ – 5

“ गुड़िया का ब्याह “

कठिन शब्द :- ब्याह, गुड्डा, तैयारियाँ, लहंगा, दुपट्टा, मोतियों, कलंगी, तालियाँ, पंडित, आइसक्रीम ।

शब्दार्थ :-

ब्याह – विवाह, विदाई – जाने का समय, रस्म – रीति-रिवाज

I) नीचे दिये प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :-

- 1) गुड़िया किसकी है ? उसका नाम क्या है ?
उ- गुड़िया सलमा की है । उसका नाम रज्जो है ।
2) गुड्डे का नाम क्या है ?
उ- गुड्डे का नाम टिकू है ।
3) गुड़िया दुल्हन ने क्या-क्या पहन रखा है ?
उ- गुड़िया दुल्हन ने लाल रंग का लहंगा तथा लाल रंग का दुपट्टा पहन रखा है । साथ ही गुड़िया ने मोतियों की माला भी पहन राखी है ।
4) गुड्डा दूल्हे की वेषभूषा कैसी है ?
उ- गुड्डा दूल्हे ने चमकदार कपड़े पहन रखा है । दूल्हे ने सुनहरी अचकन तथा जयपुरी साफा पहना है । साफा पर सफ़ेद बालों वाली कलंगी लगी है तथा फूलों की माला पहन रखी है ।
5) खाने में क्या-क्या बना है ?
उ- खाने में मटर-पनीर और आलू-गोभी की सब्जियाँ, छोले, गुलाब जामुन, जलेबी, मूंग दाल का हलवा बना है ।

II) सही उत्तर पर ठीक का चिन्ह लगायें । (पाठ्यपुस्तिका में करें)

III) खाली जगह भरें :-

- 1) सलमा की गुड़िया ने लाल लहंगा पहना है ।
2) दूल्हे ने सुनहरी अचकन पहन रखी है ।
3) कलंगी के बाल सफ़ेद रंग के हैं ।
4) दुल्हन ने दूल्हे के गले में जयमाला पहना दी ।

IV) देखो, समझो, और लिखें ।

एक – अनेक

- 1) सब्जी – सब्जियाँ 2) सहेली – सहेलियाँ 3) तैयारी – तैयारियाँ
4) मिठाई – मिठाइयाँ 5) माला – मालाएँ 6) रस्म – रस्में

V) इस पाठ में आए नामों को लिखें ।

- 1) सलमा 2) पूर्वा 3) गोलू
4) अखिल 5) अहमद 6) अब्राहम

पाठ :- 15

दशहरे का मेला

कठिन शब्द – लीलाएँ, कुंभकर्ण, धनुष-बाण, मिठाइयाँ, आतिशबाज़ी, पुतला, दुकानों, श्रीराम, चाट-पकौड़ी, दशहरा ।

शब्दार्थ –

वध – मारना, राम-जन्म – राम का जन्म

I) प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें –

1) राम लीला में क्या दिखाई जा रही है ?

उ- राम लीला में राम-जन्म से लेकर रावण-वध तक की लीलाएँ दिखाई जा रही हैं ।

2) मेला देखने कौन-कौन गए ?

उ- मेला देखने धवल और दिव्या अपने माता-पिता के साथ गए ।

3) मेले में किस-किसके पुतले लगे हुए थे ?

उ- मेले में रावण, कुंभकर्ण तथा मेघनाथ के पुतले लगे हुए थे ।

4) लड़ाई किस-किसमें शुरू हुई ?

उ- लड़ाई राम और रावण में शुरू हुई ।

5) धवल ने मेले में से क्या खरीदा ?

उ- धवल ने मेले में से तीर-धनुष खरीदा ।

6) मेले का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में करें ?

उ- मेला बहुत बड़े मैदान में लगाया जाता है । मेले में बहुत सारी दुकानें होती हैं । दुकानों में तरह-तरह की चीजें होती हैं । बच्चे मेला घूमने अपने माता-पिता तथा अपने दोस्तों के साथ जाते हैं । मेले में बच्चों के लिए तरह-तरह के झूले होते हैं । बच्चों को मेला घूमना अच्छा लगता है ।

II) सही उत्तर पर ठीक का चिन्ह लगाए । (पाठ्यपुस्तिका में करें)

III) एकवचन से बहुवचन बनाएँ –

एकवचन - बहुवचन

1) पुतला - पुतले

2) मिठाई - मिठाइयाँ

3) तीर - तीरों

4) खिलौना - खिलौनें

5) मेला - मेले

6) बच्चा - बच्चे

7) पकौड़ी - पकौड़ियाँ

8) पटाखा - पटाखें

IV) वाक्य बनाएँ –

1) जन्म – आज मेरा जन्म दिन है ।

2) दुकान – दुकान में बहुत भीड़ है ।

3) मिठाई – बच्चों को मिठाई बहुत पसंद है ।

4) भीड़ – मेले में बहुत भीड़ है ।

V) क्रियात्मक गतिविधि –

रावण के पुतले का चित्र बना कर रंग भरें ।

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

COMPREHENSION(PICNIC)

TOPIC : CONJUNCTIONS

REVISION

ENGLISH

Comprehension (Picnic)

Last Sunday, John and his family went to the beach . They had a picnic.They went there by car. John's mother prepared some food.They all were very excited.There , they sat under the tree.Then, they swam in the water. It was fun. They collected seashells on the beach. After that , they made sandcastles together. Finally , they went home . It was a great day.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did John and his family go?
2. How did they go there?
3. What did they collect on the beach?

Write the opposites of the following words:

1. go x
2. before x
3. night x

CONJUNCTIONS:

I. Use 'and' to join these sentences:

1. He is intelligent. He is hard working.
2. I speak Spanish. I speak English.
3. Simran wants chocolate. Simran wants mint ice-cream.
4. She was unhappy. She was rich.
5. My mom sits down. My mom watches TV.

II. Join these sentences with and / or:

1. The grass is very long _____ I have to mow it.
2. Ayush had bread _____ butter in breakfast.
3. Would you like coffee _____ tea? I would prefer a cup of coffee.
4. I will go to Delhi _____ Mumbai for the weekend.
5. Shanaya has two sisters _____ seven cousins.

Activity 1 : Join the sentences using conjunctions and use origami paper.(N.B work)

Creative Writing - "My favourite festival"

Note- The above work to be done in English notebook.

Grammarland- Ch 13 Conjunctions- Pg 83- 87, Ex A-E (to be done in Grammarland bk)

REVISION

I. Circle the verbs in these sentences:

1. She rides a motorcycle.
2. Does she live in London?
3. The sun shines brightly.
4. My mother cooks soup for dinner.
5. Sam hits the ball very hard.

II. Complete these sentences with am/is/are and the correct form of the verb in the box.

wear	drink	learn	walk	play
------	-------	-------	------	------

1. My friend _____ water.
2. My kids _____ video games.
3. I _____ towards the park.
4. The man _____ a cap.
5. We _____ grammar.

III. Choose the correct form of words to complete these sentences:

1. I grow tomatoes in/under a pot.
2. We often sleep on/under the stars.
3. I wake up at/in 7 o'clock.
4. The river flows under/on the bridge.
5. I have a meeting in/on 25th July.

IV. Rewrite these sentences with capital letters, full stops and questions marks:

1. when are you coming home
2. sam went to fly his kite
3. where is my school bag
4. we do not have school on wednesday
5. shanaya's birthday is in february

Note : All the above exercises to be done in the English notebook.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

TOPIC - WHAT THE WORM COULD DO (Page no - 1) (New Images book)

REVISION

Activity - Picture Composition. Refer page no. 6 (New Images book)(To be done in notebook)

I. Word bank : (To be written twice)

1. Aleck	6. digging
2. curly	7. spade
3. Alexander	8. strange
4. orchard	9. Agnes Taylor Ketchum
5. grasshopper	10. cruel

II. Word Meanings :

1. surrounded - was all around
2. vine - a climbing plant with long, thin stems
3. hard rain - a long day of rain
4. spied - to suddenly see or notice something
5. lump - (here) a hard, solid piece of earth
6. meekly - gently and silently
7. startled - shocked and surprised
8. lo and behold - telling somebody to look at something
9. crept : moved slowly and quietly along the ground

III. Antonyms / Opposites :

1. little x big
2. dark x light
3. short x long
4. always x seldom
5. pretty x ugly
6. take x give
7. back x front

IV. Fill in the blanks :

1. Aleck was a little boy.
2. Aleck had a pair of laughing brown eyes.
3. Aleck used to play in the dirt and make mud pies.
4. In the garden bed, he planted peas, corn and potatoes.
5. Aleck sat down on a lump of dirt.
6. Aleck took the spade and cut the worm.

V. One word answer :

1. What was Aleck's real name?

Ans - Alexander

2. What was Aleck's age?

Ans - Five

3. Who is the author of the story?

Ans - Agnes Taylor Ketchum

4. Where was Aleck digging?

Ans - Garden

5. What did he find ugly in his garden?

Ans - A long red worm

6. What did he use to cut the worm?

Ans - Spade

- 7.. What was cut into two pieces?

Ans - Worm

VI. True / False :

1. Aleck and Alexander are brothers. False
2. Aleck plants strawberries and blueberries in his garden. False
3. Aleck feels it is cruel to cut the worm into two. True
4. Butterflies and bees can live if they are cut into two. False
5. Aleck had a bed of his own in his garden. True
6. Aleck's brother took the spade and cut the worm. False

VII. Questions / Answers :

1. Who was Aleck?

Ans - Aleck was a little boy, five years old, with a round ,rosy face surrounded with dark brown curly hair and a pair of laughing brown eyes.

2. What did Aleck always use to do in the garden ?

Ans - Aleck was always out in the garden or the orchard. He would play with the birds, butterflies and grasshoppers, or else he would play in the dirt and make mud pies.

3. What did Aleck had of his own in the garden?

Ans - Aleck had a bed of his own in the garden.

4. What did Aleck plant in his garden bed?

Ans - Aleck planted peas, corn and potatoes in his garden bed.

5. Why did Aleck think that worm cannot do anything?

Ans - Aleck thought that the worm cannot dance, sing ,learn nor fly . Therefore he thought that the worm cannot do anything.

6. What did the worm ask Aleck to do?

Ans - The worm asked Aleck to take a spade and cut it into two pieces.

7. Why did Aleck find the worm strange?

Ans - Aleck found the worm strange because he was shocked to see that when the worm was cut , one half of its part crept towards one side and the other half crept another way.

VIII. Make sentences :

1. rain -

2. brown -

3. strange -

4. garden -

IX. Jumbled words :

1. morw -

2. umpl -

3. srtaneg -

4. mlyeek -

5. doller -

6. psied -

Revision:

I. Synonyms/Word meanings:

1. surrounded -

2. care -

3. meekly -

4. breeze -

5. crept -

II. Antonyms/Opposites:

1. short x
2. always x
3. pretty x
4. sit x
5. back x

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Aleck had a pair of laughing _____ eyes.
2. Granny,Granny Please comb my _____.
3. Aleck was a _____ boy.
4. You put me to sit on a _____.
5. Aleck sat down on a _____ of dirt.
6. You rub a little _____ oil.

IV. One word answer:

1. What was Aleck's age?
2. Who used to comb her hair?
3. What was Aleck's real name?
4. Who is the poet of the poem "Granny ,Granny ,Please Comb My Hair"?
5. What was cut into two pieces?

V. Question / Answers:

1. What did Aleck had of his own in the garden?
2. What did the little girl want her Granny to do?
3. What did the worm ask Aleck to do?
4. Where does the little girl sit?
5. Does the little girl love her "Granny"?

VI. Rhyming Words:

1. all -
2. old -
3. sit -
4. take -
5. nice -
6. play -

Note : All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.


ROCKET

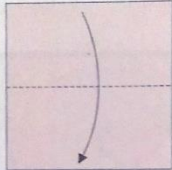
Work to be done : **Complete page 36**
as per instruction given in your drawing book.


DRAWING


ROCKET


Man has reached moon by travelling in a rocket. Make a paper rocket by following the instructions stepwise.





- 


1 Fold it in half.
- 

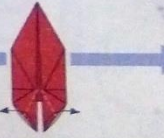
2 Again fold it in half.
- 

3 Open the top flap and insert fingers and flatten to a triangle.
- 

4 Fold the other side in the same way.
- 

5 Fold both the left and the right corners inward along the dotted line to meet at the center.
- 

6 Repeat the same.
- 

7 Fold both the left and the right corners inward. Repeat the same on the other side.
- 

8 Fold the bottom edges as shown in the picture and stand it straight.

COMPLETED.

[11 / 36]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics