

Class – II (Session 2020-21)
English Grammar
(Assignment – 3)

(Chapter – 4 Articles)

A, An, The are known as articles. They are used before nouns.

Use of Article 'A'

- Article 'A' is used before singular nouns, which begins with non-vowel (consonants) sounds. For example – a flower, a girl, a hen

For oral practice: -
Now read these words aloud and notice how they start.
University, Unicorn
In these word 'U' makes the sound of 'y' so article 'a' will be used before them.
A university, A Unicorn

Practice Time (Exercise – 1)

Write non-vowel sounds. (for e.g. b, c,)

Use of Article 'an'

- Article 'an' is also used before singular nouns, which begins with vowel sounds. For example – an eagle, an apple.

For oral practice: -
Now read these words aloud and notice how they start.
hour, honest, heir.
In these word 'H' is silent so we use 'an' before them.
an hour, an honest man.

Practice Time (Exercise – 2)

Fill in the blanks with a or an:

- a. I want red apple from that basket.
- b. My grandfather used ink pen.
- c. I have boiled egg every morning.
- d. I shall ask for onion to go with the kebab.
- e. Hasan is flying kite.
- f. I have come without umbrella.
- g. We saw crocodile in the zoo.

Use of Article 'the'

- Article 'the' is used before both singular and plural nouns.
- particular person, place, animal or things.
- when we talk about a noun again, for e.g. (I saw an owl. The owl was sitting on a tree.
- things which are only one of their kind for e.g. (the sun, the moon)
- to describe the people of a country for e.g. (the Indians, the Japanese)

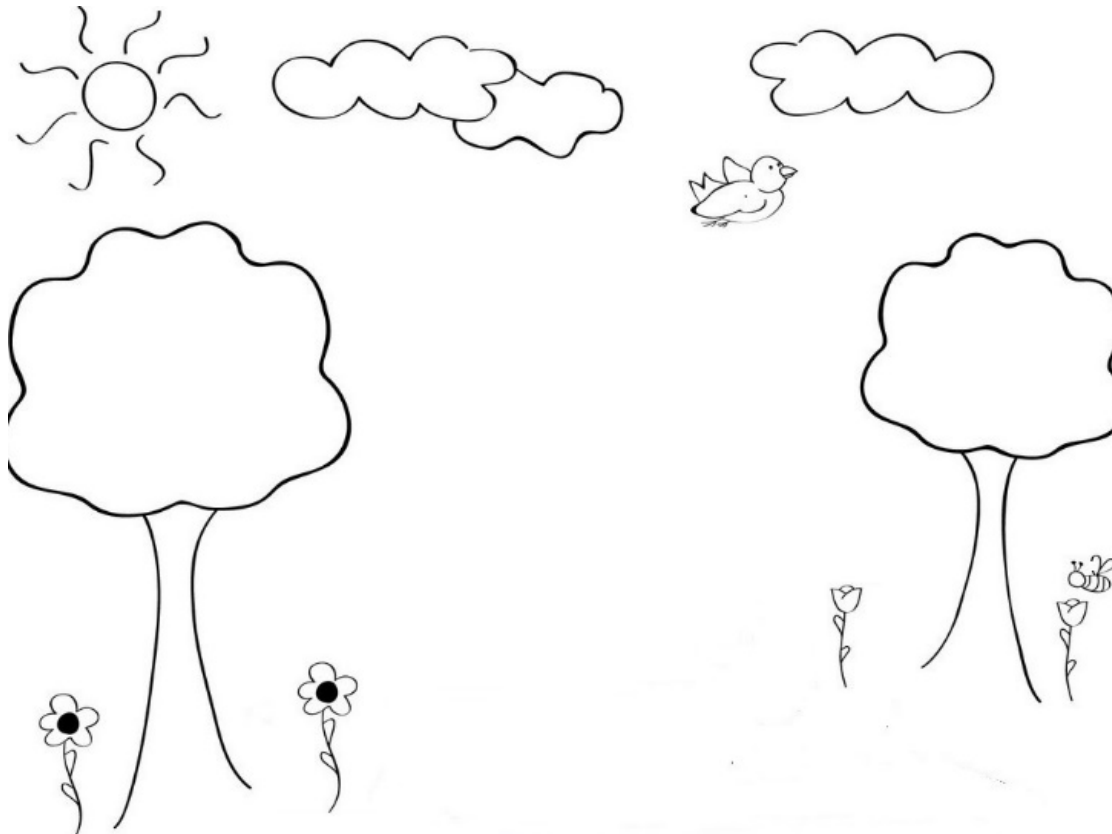
Practice Time (Exercise – 3)

Fill in the blanks using a, an, the:

- Have you cleaned windows?
- My grandfather has car. car is very old.
- sky looks red at sunset.
- Would you like orange?
- New Delhi is capital of India.
- sun rises east.
- Tomorrow is holiday.
- He is reading book.
- My uncle is kind man.
- elephant lives in jungle.

Exercise – 4

Look at the given picture and write five sentences about it:



ST. GREGORIOS SCHOOL, DWARKA

Class – II

Subject – EVS

Lesson – 2, Plants and Their Uses

If you look closely at a plant, you will notice that the plant has many different parts.

Parts of a Plant

The main parts of a plant are its root, stem, leaf, flower and fruit. Each part has a set of jobs to do to keep the plant healthy.

*** Root**

The part of the plant below the soil is called the root.

The root helps the plant by

- Fixing it to the soil
- Absorbing water from the soil

*** Stem**

The stem is a part of the plant that grows above the soil.

The stem helps the plant by

- Holding the branches, flowers, leaves and fruits.
- Carrying water to the leaves
- Carrying food made by the leaves to the other parts of the plant.

*** Leaf**

The leaves of most plants are green in colour. Leaves prepare food for the plant.

*** Flower**

Some plants bear flowers. Such plants are called flowering plants. Flowers come in many colours. They attract bees and butterflies.



Sunflower



Rose



Lotus

*** Fruit**

Some flowers become fruits.

Example: Mango tree, Guava tree and pomegranate tree.



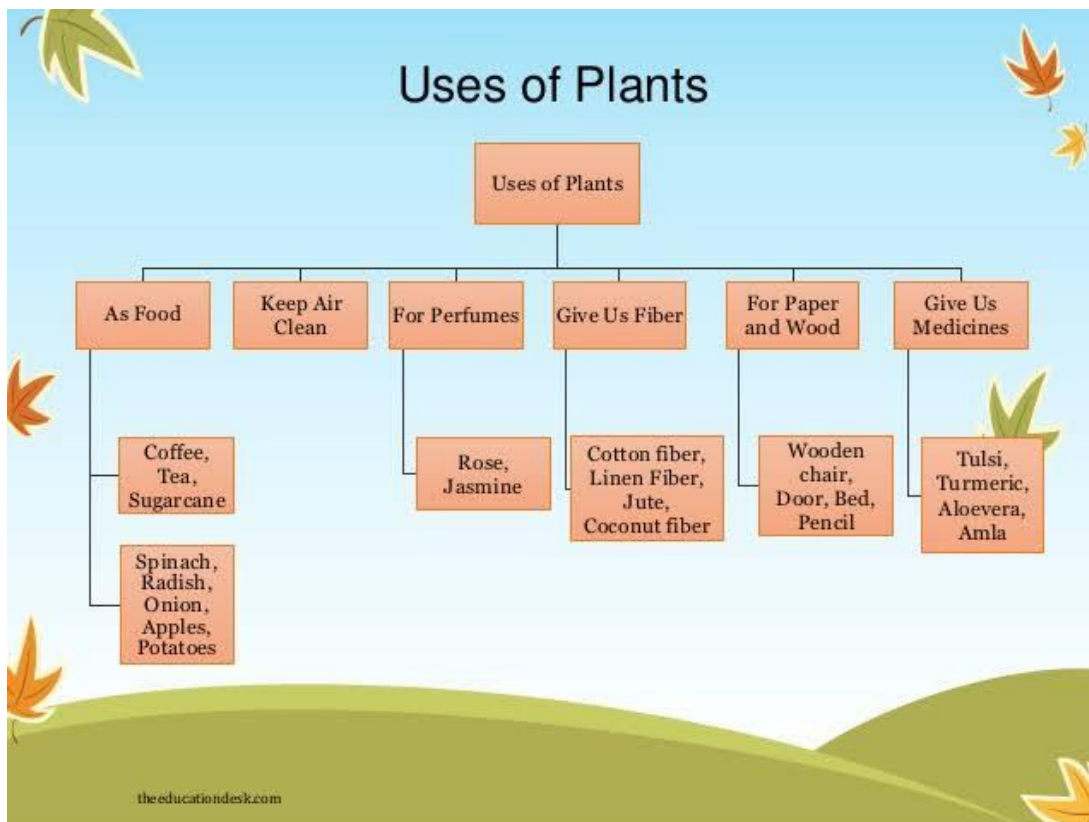
Mango Tree

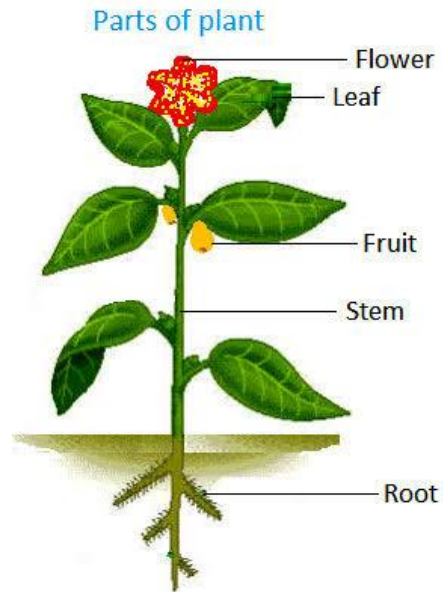
* Seed

Seeds are found inside most fruits. Most new plants grow from a seed.

Uses of Plants

- We get food from plants.
- We get wood from plants.
- We get cotton and jute fibre from plants.
- We get rubber, paper and gum from plants.
- We get medicines from plants
- We get tea, coffee and cocoa from plants.
- We get oil and perfume from plants.
- Plants give us spices.
- We get beautiful flowers from plants.
- Plants give oxygen, which all living things need to breathe.
- Plants give shade and shelter to many birds and animals.





Q1. Fill in the blanks

- (a) The _____ grows below the ground.
- (b) The _____ grows into a fruit.
- (c) Fruits have _____ inside them.
- (d) _____ fix the plant inside the soil.
- (e) Mostly _____ are green.

Q2. Which part of a plant am I?

- (a) I grow below the soil _____.
- (b) I have beautiful colored petals _____.
- (c) I protect the seeds within me _____.

Q3. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Name any two parts of the plant.
- (b) Name any two flowering plants.
- (c) What do flowers attract?
- (d) Name any two flowers from which we get perfumes.

Q4. Draw, name and colour.

- (a) Different parts of a plant.

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CLASS-II

Sub: E.V.S

L-3 ANIMALS AROUND US

There are many kinds of animals and birds on our planet Earth. They may be classified as domestic animals and wild animals.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Animals which can be trained to live with human beings are called **domestic animals**. They include both **pet** animals and **farm** animals.

Pet animals: Dogs, cats, parrots and rabbits are kept as pets. We take care of pet animals by giving them good food, clean water and a hygienic place to stay.



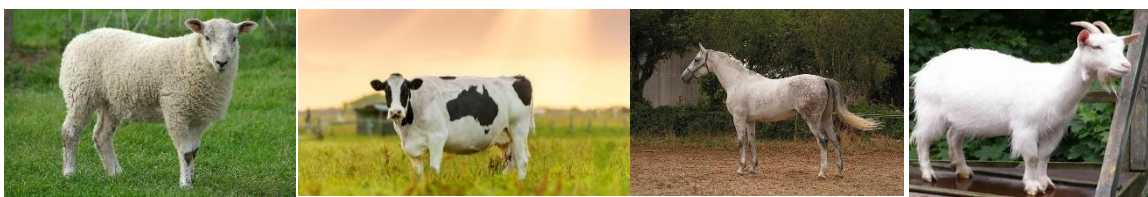
Dog

Cat

Rabbit

Parrot

Farm animals: Animals that can be reared on farms are called farm animals. Cows, buffaloes, hens, ducks, sheep and horses are farm animals. Fish can also be reared in ponds or tanks at farms..



Sheep

Cow

Horse

Goat



Duck

Hen

Fish

WILD ANIMALS

Animals that live in forests are called wild animals. They hunt for food and move freely in the forest. They can be dangerous if disturbed.



Tiger



Bear



Hippopotamus

USES OF ANIMALS

Animals are useful to us in many ways.

- Cows and buffaloes give us milk. We make curd, butter, ghee, cheese, cottage cheese(paneer) and ice cream from milk.
- Hens and ducks give us eggs and meat.
- We get milk and meat from goats too. Some of us also eat fish.
- We get wool from sheep.
- Oxen are used to plough fields.
- Camels, horses, bulls, elephants and donkeys are used for carrying load.
- Skin of some animals is used as leather to make shoes, bags, purses and jackets.
- We get silk from silkworms.

HOMES OF ANIMALS

Animals also need a home to take rest, protect themselves from heat, cold, rain, and enemies. Different animals have different kinds of homes.

Domestic animals mostly live in homes made by human beings.

- A dog lives in a kennel.
- A hen lives in a coop.
- A horse lives in a stable.
- A cow lives in a shed.

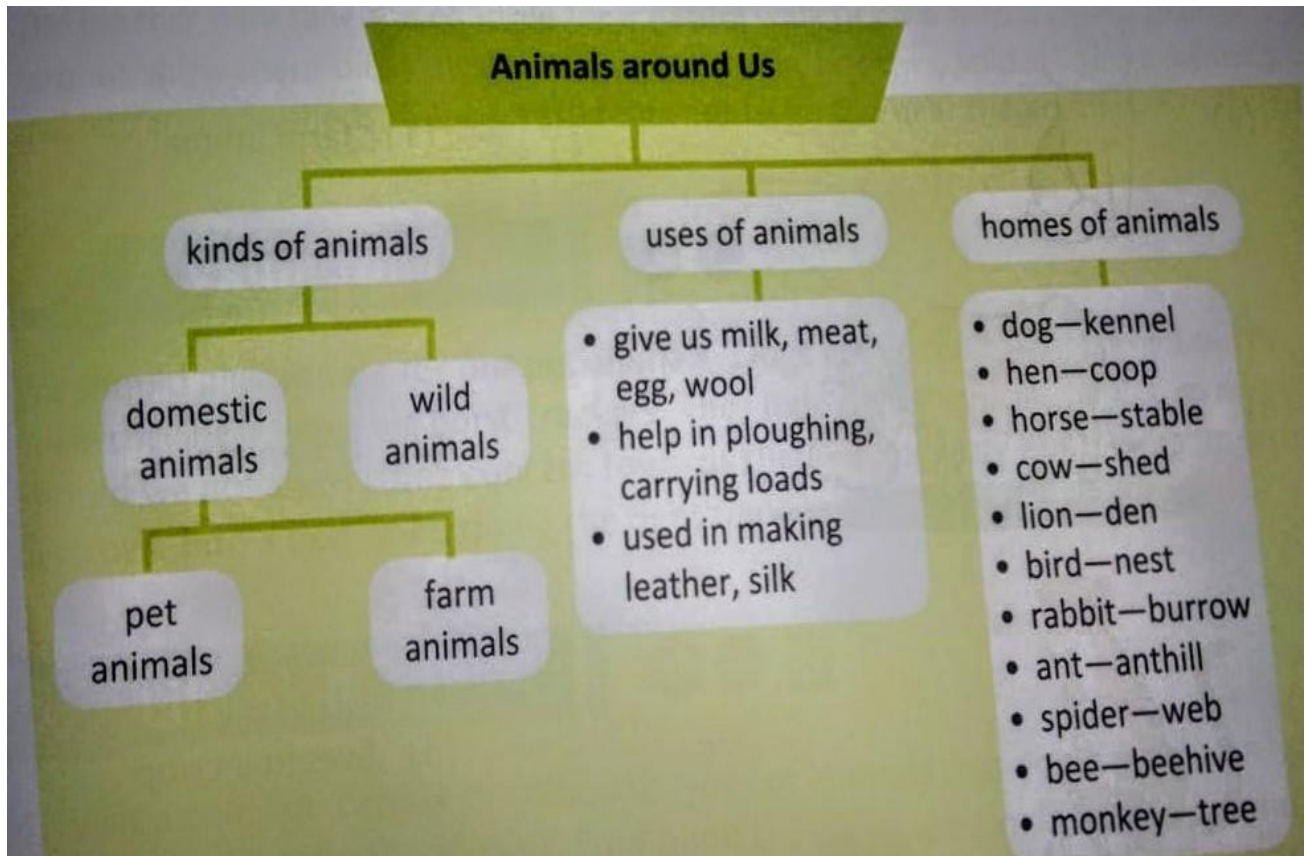
Wild animals usually live in forests.

- A lion lives in a den.

Homes of other animals.

- Birds build nests.
- Rabbits and rats live in burrows.
- Spiders spin webs.
- Bees make a beehive.
- Ants make an anthill.
- Monkeys live on trees.

RECALL



Q1. Learn to spell the following words.

Domestic Farm Reared Buffaloes Oxen Plough
 Leather Silkworm Kennel Coop Stable Beehive

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Animals that live in _____ are called wild animals.
2. _____ animals can be kept as pets at homes or in farms.
3. _____ are used to plough fields.
4. Rabbits live in a _____.
5. Ants make _____.

Q3. Write True or False.

1. A tiger is a domestic animal.
2. We get wool from sheep.
3. Birds build kennels.
4. A lion lives in a forest.
5. A horse lives in a stable.

Q4. Answer the following questions.

1. Name any two domestic animals kept at home as pets.
2. Name any two farm animals.
3. Name any two wild animals.
4. Name an animal that spins a web.
5. Name two things each that we make from a) milk b) Leather

ST. GREGORIOS SCHOOL, DWARKA
CLASS : II
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
WORKSHEET-3
Chapter 1. Numbers upto 1,000

Q1. Fill in the missing numbers.

a. Counting from 501 to 600

501								509
	512			515				
521							528	530
		533			536			
				545		547		550
			554			557		
561				565				570
			574				579	
581					586			
			594				599	600

b. Counting from 601 to 700

601	602				606				610
611	612					617		619	
		623		625			628		
	632		634					639	
641						647			
	652				656			659	
				665				669	
671			674		676				
		683					688		
	692			695					

c. Counting from 701 to 800

701									710
	712				716				
				725			728		
	732		734						740
	742					747			
		753	754		756	757			
				765	766				
771	772				776				
	782	783				787	788		
	792		794	795					800

d. Counting from 801 to 900

801									
							818		
		823							
				835					
								849	
						857			
	862								
					876				
									890
			894						

e. Counting from 901 to 1,000

901								909	
	912			915					
921			924						
	932							939	940
	942	943				947			
			954			957			
961				965					970
			974					979	
981	982				986				
	992							999	1000

Q3. Complete the table.

Before	Number	After
	888	
	900	
	768	
	879	
	643	
	999	
	650	

Q3. Write the numbers for following number names. One has been done for you.

Six hundred sixty – six	666
Seven hundred five	
nine hundred ninety – nine	
eight hundred	
seven hundred fifty-five	
Six hundred eighty- seven	
Eight hundred five	
Seven hundred seven	
Eight hundred forty-three	
Nine hundred thirty-nine	

Q5. Write the following in words.

a. 672 = _____

b. 890 = _____

c. 807 = _____

d. 664 = _____

e. 798 = _____

f. 744 = _____

g. 999 = _____

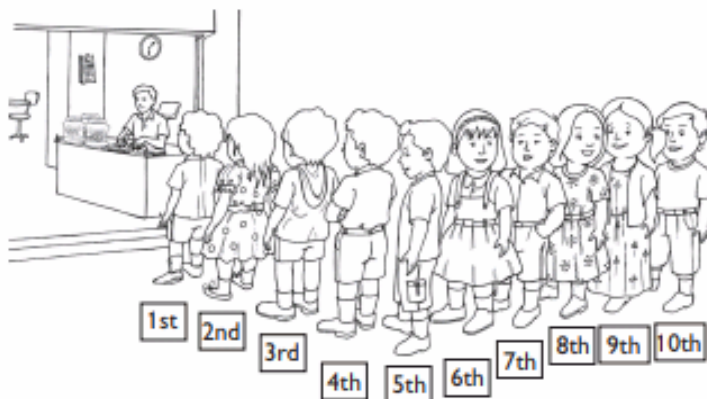
h. 955 = _____

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Naming Position

Ordinal numbers help us tell the position of a person or an object.


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





9th is spelled without an 'e': 'ninth', not 'nineth'.





Q1. Write the position of circled ones.


a)  _____

b)  _____


c)  _____

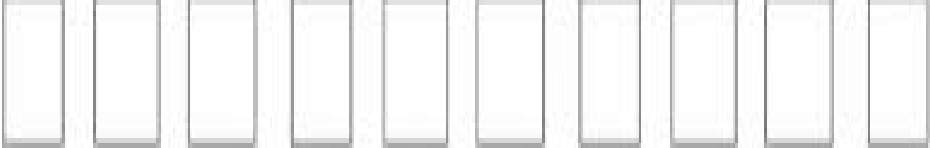
d)  _____

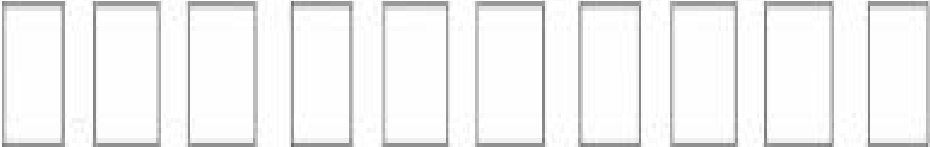
e)  _____


f)  _____

Q2. Colour the box for given position.

a) Fourth 

b) Sixth 

c) Eighth 

d) Ninth 

Q3. Write the order of each letter given below.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G,
H, I, J

A is the first letter.

I is the _____ letter.

J is the _____ letter.

B is the _____ letter.

H is the _____ letter.

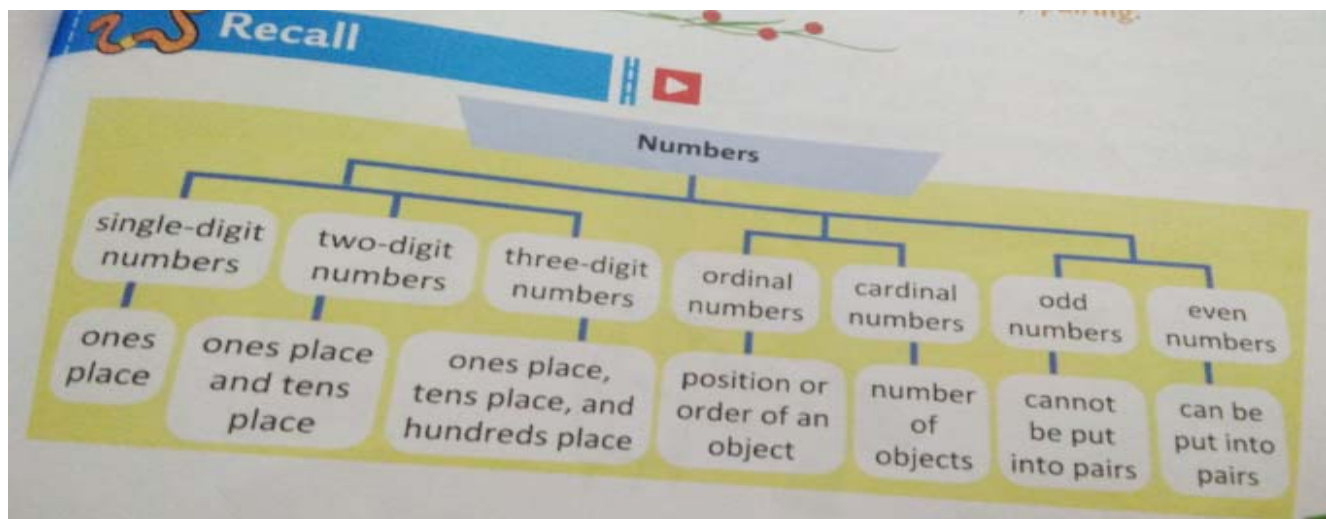
C is the _____ letter.

G is the _____ letter.

F is the _____ letter.

E is the _____ letter.

D is the _____ letter.



1 हम हैं नन्हे वीर सिपाही



हम हैं नन्हे वीर सिपाही,
नहीं किसी से डरते हैं।
आगे बढ़ना काम हमारा,
आगे बढ़ते रहते हैं।

कितना ही हो कठिन काम,
हम कभी नहीं घबराते हैं।
बाधा चाहे जो भी आए,
आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं।



मौखिक प्रश्न (for F.A.)

1. 'हम' शब्द किनके लिए आया है?
2. बच्चे किसी से क्यों नहीं डरते?
3. वे क्या करते रहते हैं?



CLASS II (HINDI)
CYCLE - I

पाठ - 1. हम हैं नन्दे वीर सिपाही
(कविता)

भावार्थ - इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि हमें आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा देता है। हम (आज के युवा छोटे बच्चे) बहादुर बच्चे हैं जो किसी से नहीं डरते हैं। हमारा काम आगे बढ़ते ही रहना है और हम आगे ही बढ़ते रहते हैं। कितना ही मुश्किल (कठिन) काम हो हम कभी भी नहीं घबरते हैं। हम मुसीबतों में भी आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस कविता द्वारा बच्चों में देश-प्रेम की भावना जागाना, बाधाओं से न घबराना, साहस, निडरता का भाव जाग्रत करने की सीख को उजागर किया है। बच्चों को अपनी बहादुर भारतीय सेना का उदाहरण देते हुए बताए - जिस प्रकार शत्रुओं से भारत देश की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारे वीर जवान सिपाही दिन-रात तैनात रहते हैं उसी प्रकार हमें भी बहादुर बनकर आगे बढ़ते रहना है और किसी भी मुसीबत का सामना करते रहना है।

1. शब्द - अर्थ

1. नन्दे	छोटे
2. वीर	बहादुर
3. कठिन	मुश्किल
4. बाधा	मुसीबत

2. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।
(क) कौन नन्दे वीर सिपाही हैं ?

(क) बच्चे नन्दे वीर सिपाही हैं ।

(ख) वीर सिपाही का काम क्या है ?

(ख) आगे बढ़ते जाना ।

(ग) बच्चे किससे नहीं घबराते हैं ?

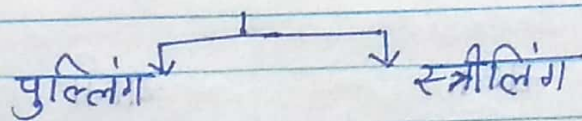
(ग) बच्चे कठिन काम से नहीं घबराते हैं ।

लिंग (GENDERS)

बच्चों को समझाने के लिए -:

परिभाषा - शब्द के जिस रूप से यह पता चले कि वह पुरुष जाति का है अथवा स्त्री जाति का, उसे लिंग कहते हैं ।

लिंग के भेद - लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं ।



3. लिंग बदलो (change the gender)
(1-10)

	पुं०	स्त्री०
1.	दादा	दादी
2.	राजा	रानी
3.	पिता	माता
4.	मौर	मौरनी
5.	भाई	बहन
6.	शेर	शेरनी
7.	मामा	मामी
8.	लड़का	लड़की
9.	नाना	जानी
10.	चाचा	चाची

नोट -:

- * कविता को याद करें।
- * कविता का भावार्थ बच्चों को पढ़कर समझाने के लिए।
- * शब्द-अर्थ, प्रश्न-उत्तर का कार्य, लिंग बदलो (1-10) किसी भी कॉपी पर उतार लें।

CLASS - II DRAW AND COLOUR



