

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

CLASS-II

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

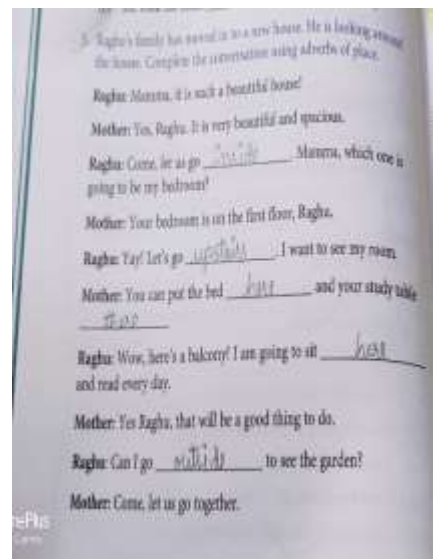
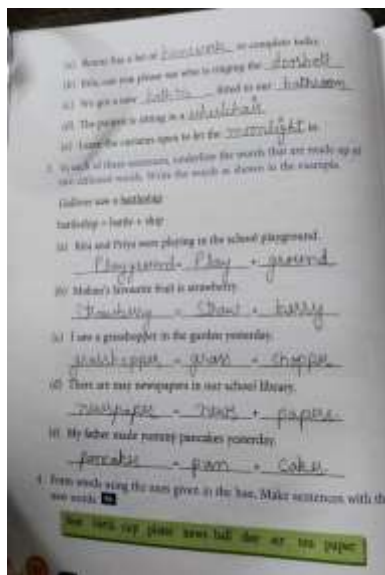
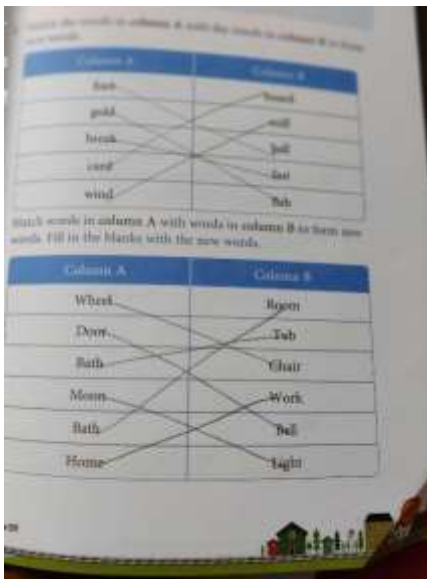
Ch-8 (THE LITTLES ELF) Grammar

DATE-25-11-2020

INSTRUCTIONS OF WORKSHEET:

- Please note from now onwards all worksheet should be completed in notebook of respective subjects.
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Q-1. Do this in your books only and read it carefully-



Adverbs of place-

The words in bold tell us more about the verbs. They are called adverbs. They tell us where an action takes place. Such adverbs are called adverbs of place.

Adverbs of place tell us about the place of action.

Some common adverbs of place are **here, there, nearby, somewhere, outside, ahead, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, around** and **beneath**.

- **Examples:**
 - He will come here
 - The children are playing outside
 - He was standing there
 - She went upstairs

Q-2. Underline the correct adverb in each sentence.

- a) Ria ran upstairs to get her books.
- b) Where can I find a bag of chips here?
- c) I have nowhere to go.
- d) I keep running into them everywhere!
- e) Come in.

Q-3. Fill in the blanks with the correct option from the bracket.

- a) Yash looks around (around/in) but he couldn't see the monkey.
- b) I searched for the pen everywhere (back/everywhere).
- c) I'm going back (back/everywhere) from school.

- d) They built a house nearby (nowhere/nearby).
e) She took the child outside (towards/outside)

Q-4. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate words from the box.

outside	anywhere	around	down	everywhere	here	There
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- a) The children want to go outside.
b) We could not find anywhere.
c) Mani was climbing down. I looked everywhere.
d) Keep the pen here.
e) The books are there.

Q-5. Rearrange the words to make sentence.

- a) principal/me / wait/ asked/ to/ here

Ans-The principal asked me to wait here.

- b) outside/boy/playing/the/are

Ans- The boys are playing outside.

- c) sit/listen/down/please/and

Ans- Please sit down and listen.

- d) go/somewhere/eat/let/and/us

Ans- Let us go and eat somewhere.

Now practice some questions-

Q-6. Circle the word that describe where an action takes place in each sentence.

- e) Rumi is going downstairs.
f) Neha looks around but she could not find her doll.
g) Deep wa waiting upstairs.
h) Come here!

i) **She took the child outside.**

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
CLASS-II
SUBJECT- MATHEMATICS
Ch- 10 (TIME)


DATE-25-11-2020

INSTRUCTIONS OF WORKSHEET:

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Do this in your book only-

8. Look at the calendar carefully and answer the questions.



(a) Which month is shown in the calendar? January

(b) What day is the 17th of January? Wednesday

(c) The month that comes after January is February

(d) What day is the 1st of February 2018? Thursday

(e) How many days does January have? 31 days

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(f) John will celebrate his birthday on the third Wednesday of January 2018. His birthday is on the 17th January of January.

(g) What date is the last Friday of January 2018? 26th January

(h) How many Fridays are there in January? 4

9. If the 5th of March is a Tuesday, which of these dates will the next Tuesday be?

(a) 12th March (b) 16th March (c) 10th March

Q-1. How many days are there in a regular year and a leap year?

Ans- 365 days in a regular year and 366 days in a leap year.

Q-2. If the 5th of March is a Tuesday, which of these dates will the next Tuesday be ?

a) 12th March

b) 16th March

c) 10th March

Ans- 12th March.

Q-3. Fill in the blanks with the names of seasons-

a) The winter season comes after Autumn.

b) The summer season comes before Rainy

c) Spring occurs between the winter and summer seasons.

d) The Rainy seasons occurs in July and August.

Q-4. Name a festival that you celebrate in the seasons.

a) Spring - Vasant Panchami

b) Winter – Christmas

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा - 3

विषय- हिंदी

वर्कशीट- 1

पाठ- 9 किसान और भालू

दिनांक – 25/11/2020

कार्यपत्रक के निर्देश :-

1. अब से सभी संबंधित विषयों की वर्कशीट notebook में पूरा किया जाना अनिवार्य है।
2. यह वर्कशीट आपके periodic test के रूप में मानी जाएगी, इसके पूरा होने पर ही आपको अंक दिए जाएंगे अन्यथा स्कूल खुलने पर आपको पेन पेपर टेस्ट देना होगा।
3. हर विषय को पढ़ें जो आपके पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तक के अध्याय की वर्कशीट में दिया जाएगा।
4. सभी छात्रों को पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तक खरीदनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह आपको अध्याय को समझने में सक्षम होगी।
5. Next curriculum एप्लिकेशन का वीडियो देखें।
6. वर्कशीट से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को सुबह 8:00 बजे से अपराह्न 3:00 बजे तक हल किया जाएगा।

क) दिए गए वाक्यों में से सही के सामने {√} और गलत के सामने {×} बनाएँ।

1) किसान भालू को देखते ही डर गया। {√}

2) किसान ने सबसे पहले आलू की फसल उगाई। {√}

3) किसान के फ़सल न देने पर भालू ने किसान को घायल कर दिया।

{×}

4) अंत में भालू किसान की चतुराई समझ गया और वहाँ से चला गया। {√}

ख) किसान ने कौन-कौन सी फसलें उगाई और उनका बँटवारा कैसे हुआ?

उत्तर - पहली फ़सल - आलू। भालू ने कहा था कि ऊपर की फसल

मेरी और नीचे की तुम्हारी।

दूसरी फ़सल - गेहूँ। भालू ने कहा था कि नीचे की फसल

मेरी और ऊपर की तुम्हारी।

तीसरी फ़सल - गन्ना। भालू ने कहा था कि ऊपर और नीचे की

फसल मेरी और बीच के यानी तना तुम्हारा।

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

WORKSHEET-2

CHAPTER-9 (MONEY)

CLASS-3

SUBJECT- MATHS

DATE: -25/11/2020

INSTRUCTIONS: -

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 - 3.) Read every topic which will be given in worksheet of the chapter from your course book.
 - 4.) All the students must purchase course book as it will enable you to understand the chapter.
 - 5.) Watch the video of Chap-9 in the next curriculum app.
 - 6.) All queries regarding worksheet shall be resolved from 8 :00 am to 3:00pm.
-

Do these questions in book-B page no-31

Subtract the given amounts.

(a)

₹	P
78	99
- 46	70
32	29 _p

(b)

₹	P
56	86
- 34	45
22	41 _p

(c)

₹	P
827	75
- 443	46
384	29 _p

31

Do these questions in book page no-32

(d)

₹	P
845	35
- 654	18
191	17p

(e)

₹	P
5048	75
- 3024	50
2024	25p

(f)

₹	P
4087	30
- 2077	15
2010	15p

Try to solve these questions and do it in your copy (page no-32)

6. Andrew goes to a stationery shop and buys 8 notebooks. He gives 2 hundred rupee notes, 2 fifty rupee notes, 2 twenty rupee notes, 1 ten rupee coin and 1 two rupee coin to the shopkeeper. What is the cost of 1 notebook?
7. An apple seller sells 9 kilograms of apples for ₹531. Find out the amount required to buy 2 kilograms of apples.
8. Humera has 500 paise with her. Nabeela gives her ₹2. Calculate the amount she has now in paise.

Hari Vidya Bhawan

Class-4

Sub EVS

Chapter -10 (force)

Date – 25/11/2020

Work sheet-1

Instructions:-

* Please note from now onwards all worksheet should be completed in Notebook of respective subjects.

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on computation else you will have to appear for pen paper test ones the school

reopen.

* Read every topic which will be given in worksheet of the chapter from your

course book.

* All students must purchase course book as it will enable you to understand

the chapter.

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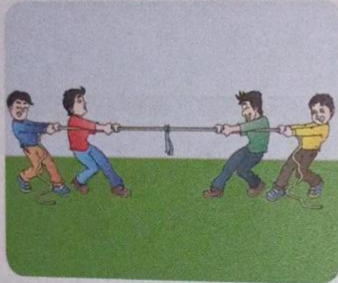
* Watch the video of chapter-10 from next curriculum.

Jump start

1. Look at these pictures and identify whether each of them shows a pull or a push.



Push



Pull



Push

Q.1

2. Give one example each of pushing and pulling from everyday life.

We push and pull doors to open and close. We push an object to change its place.



Q.1 Name two objects whose shape can be changed using force.

1. A potter moulds the clay and changes its shape to make a pot.

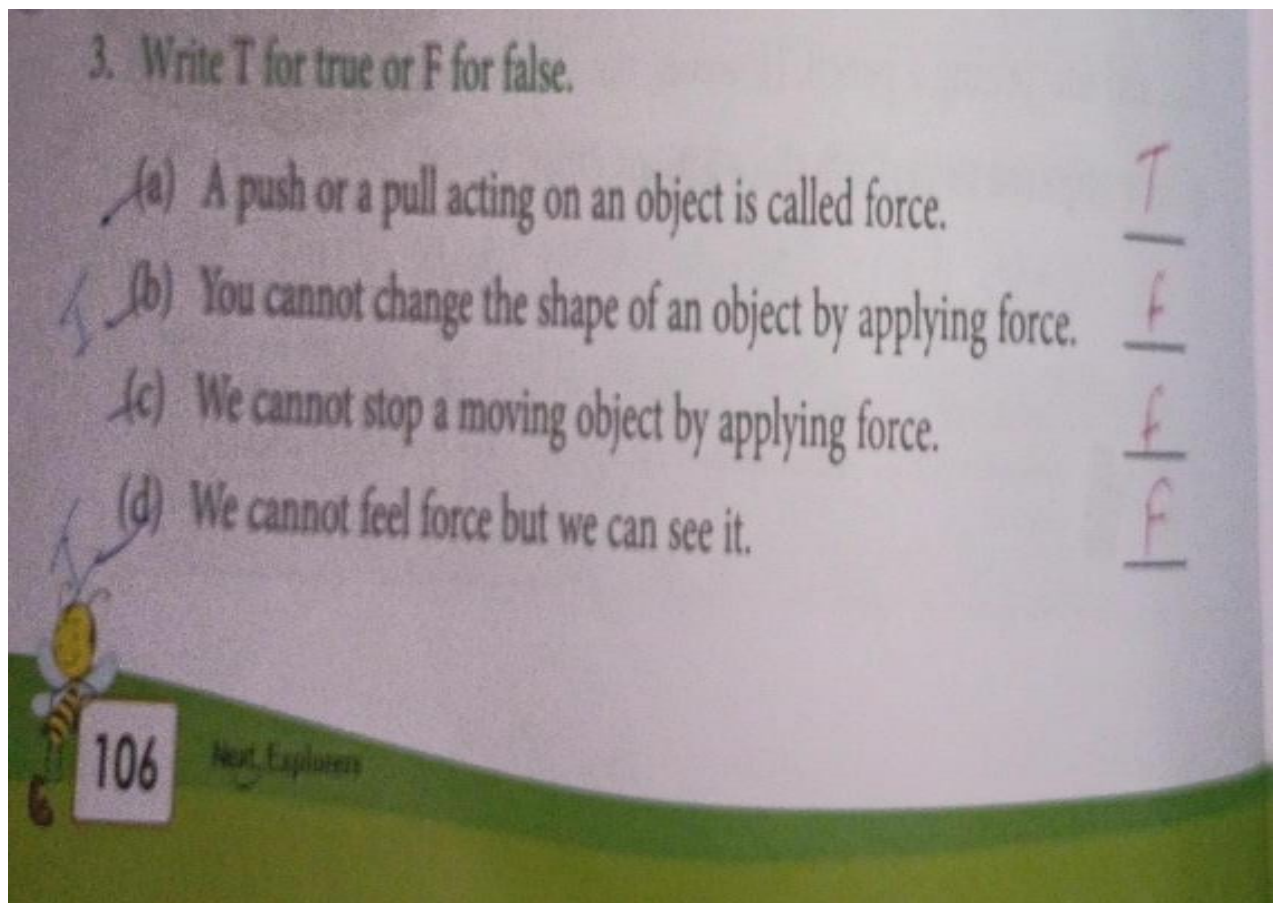
2. We apply force while sharpening a pencil and its shape changes when it is sharpened.

Q.2 Write three ways in which force helps you in everyday life.

Ans. 1. We apply force on a spanner to open nuts and bolts.

2. We use force to open or close doors and windows.

3. We apply force to kick a football.



Page no.108

Q.1 Find a door in your school that produces a creaky sound every time you open or close it. why does it happen ?what will you do to get rid of that sound.

Ans. The door makes a creaky sound because of friction between in the hinges and the door. This can be reduced by applying oil on the hinges.

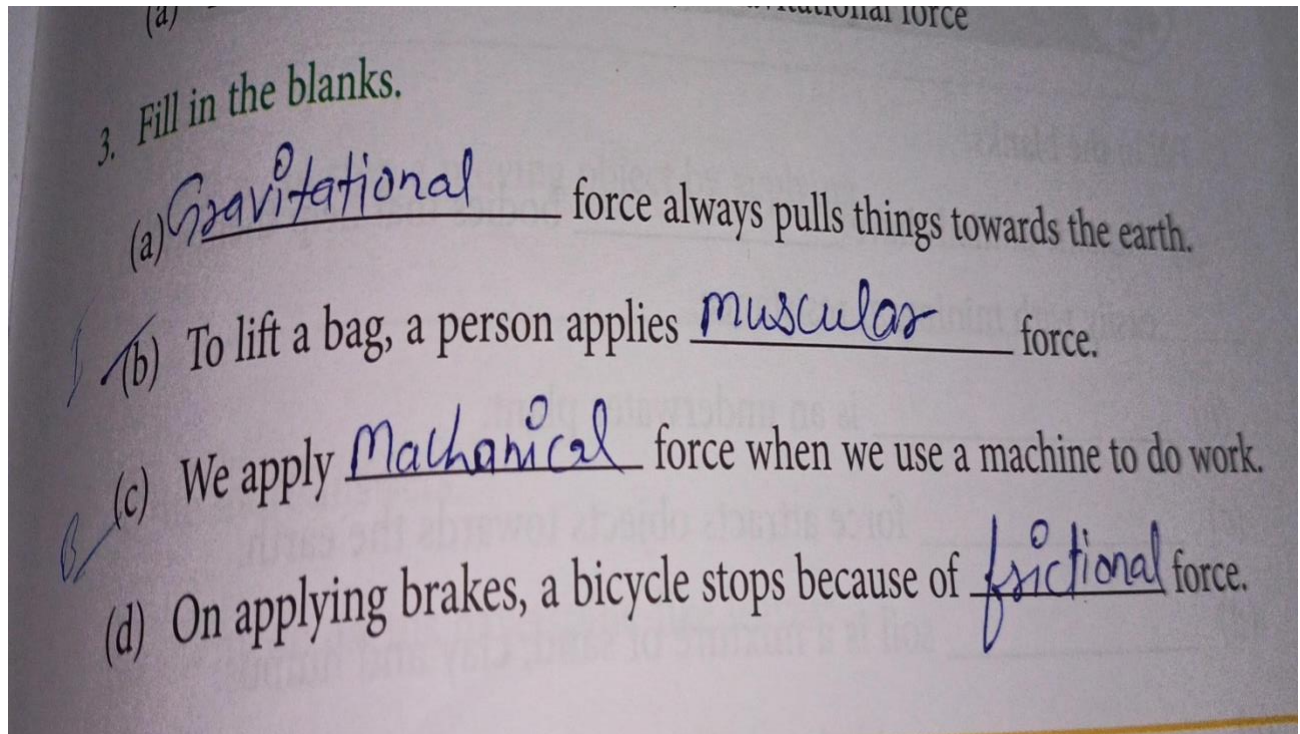
Q.2 write one example for each of these force.

Mechanical :

Ans: cutting plants in garden using garden scissors.

Gravitational:

Ans. When you throw a ball in the air it comes back because of the gravitational pull of earth. This force act equally on the all objects and helps everything remain on ground.



Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject – G.K (Worksheet – 3)

Unit - 7

The Poles

Date : 25.11.2020

General Instructions :-

1. Do this work in your G.K book.
2. These worksheet will be considered as your periodic test, marks will be given on completion else you will have to appear for pen paper test once the school reopens.
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38. Polar Explorers

Do you know about the two poles, the North Pole and the South Pole? Let us know about the adventurers who explored these cold regions.



Write the names of the polar explorers.

1. He was a British naval officer who located the northern magnetic pole in 1831. He discovered the Ross Sea and named two volcanoes.

Sir James Clark Ross

2. He was one of the first explorers to travel the Antarctic continent. He reached the uninhabited Elephant Island.

Sir Ernest Shackleton

3. He is credited for discovering that Antarctica is a continent. He reached the South Pole on January 17, 1912.

Robert Falcon Scott

4. He was an American explorer who travelled much of the Arctic by dogsled.

Robert Peary

5. He was a wild Icelandic youth and banished for 3 years in 983. He sailed off to explore a large landmass west of Iceland. He named it Greenland.

Erik the Red

6. He is the first person to have reached both the South Pole and the North Pole.

Roald Amundsen



Help Box



a. Sir Ernest Shackleton
d. Roald Amundsen

b. Robert Peary
e. Sir James Clark Ross

c. Erik the Red
f. Robert Falcon Scott

39. Animals in the Cold

Antarctica is cold ice covered land in the South Pole. The Arctic Ocean also contains a thick ice sheet. But do you know that there is no land there?



Label the pictures of the birds and animals at the Poles.



1. Albatross



2. Leopard seal



3. Macaroni penguin



4. Fin whale



5. Arctic hare



6. Weddell seal





7.

Long tailed skua



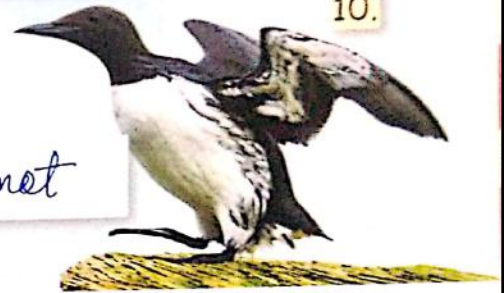
8.

Puffin



9.

Musk Ox



10.

Guillemot



11.

Reindeer

12.



Siberian tiger

Help Box



- a. fin whale
- d. weddell seal
- g. reindeer
- j. musk ox

- b. macaroni penguin
- e. Arctic hare
- h. Siberian tiger
- k. puffin

- c. albatross
- f. leopard seal
- i. guillemot
- l. long tailed skua

Review Sheet - 6

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Roald Amundsen is the first person to have reached both the South Pole and the North Pole.
2. Erik the Red was an Icelandic youth banished and sailed off to explore a large landmass west of Iceland and named it Greenland.
3. The Northern Lights are called the Aurora borealis.
4. Robert Peary travelled much of the Arctic by dogsled.
5. Sir James Clark Ross was a British naval officer who located the northern magnetic pole in 1831.
6. The Southern Lights are not easily Visible.

B. Correct the sentences.

1. The South Pole is a lot warmer than the North Pole.
The South Pole is a lot colder than the North Pole.
2. The emperor penguin can survive the harsh cold of Arctic.
The emperor penguin can survive the harsh cold of Antarctica.
3. The highest temperature ever recorded on Earth was at the Vostok Base, near the South Pole.
The highest temperature ever recorded on Earth was at the Vostok Base, near the South pole.
4. The polar bears are the smallest land predators of the northern hemisphere.
The polar bears are the largest land predators of the northern hemisphere.

C. Identify the pictures.



1. Macaroni Penguin



2. Puffin



3. Albatross

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा - 4

विषय- हिंदी

वर्कशीट- 1

पाठ- 9 पपाइरस की आत्मकथा

दिनांक – 25/11/2020

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क) मीनू की डायरी के कुछ अधूरे वाक्य नीचे दिए गए हैं। इन्हें पूरा करें।

1) मैं हूँ 'पपाइरस'। मैं अपनी प्यारी दोस्त मीनू की डायरी का एक पन्ना हूँ।

- 2) पहले सभी पत्थरों या पत्तों आदि पर लिखा करते थे।
- 3) पपाइरस की खोज मिस्र के लोगों ने की थी।
- 4) चीन के कई लुन ने एक अनोखी तकनीक से पपाइरस को तैयार किया।
- 5) पपाइरस का सही उपयोग करके हम न केवल स्वयं बल्कि प्रकृति को भी लाभ पहुँचा सकते हैं।

ख) निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो।

1) काका पपाइरस कौन थे? उन्होंने सबको क्या जानकारी दी?

उत्तर – काका पपाइरस दीवार पर टंगे एक पुराने पोस्टर थे। उन्होंने सब को बताया कि मिस्र के लोगों ने अपने यहाँ उगने वाले एक विशेष पौधे 'पपाइरस' से हमें यानी कागज को जन्म दिया। इसके पहले सभी पत्थरों या पत्तों आदि पर लिखा करते थे बहुत सालों बाद चीन के 'कई लुन' ने एक अनोखी तकनीक से कागज तैयार किया।

2) 'पपाइरस' को किसके आने का इंतजार था और क्यों?

उत्तर – 'पपाइरस' को मीनू के आने का इंतजार था। वह रोज की तरह जानना चाहता था कि मीनू ने दिनभर क्या-क्या किया।

Hari Vidya Bhawan

Class-5

Sub EVS

Chapter -11 (Rocks and minerals)

Date – 25/11/2020

Work sheet-1

Instructions:-

* Please note from now onwards all worksheet should be completed in Notebook of respective subjects.

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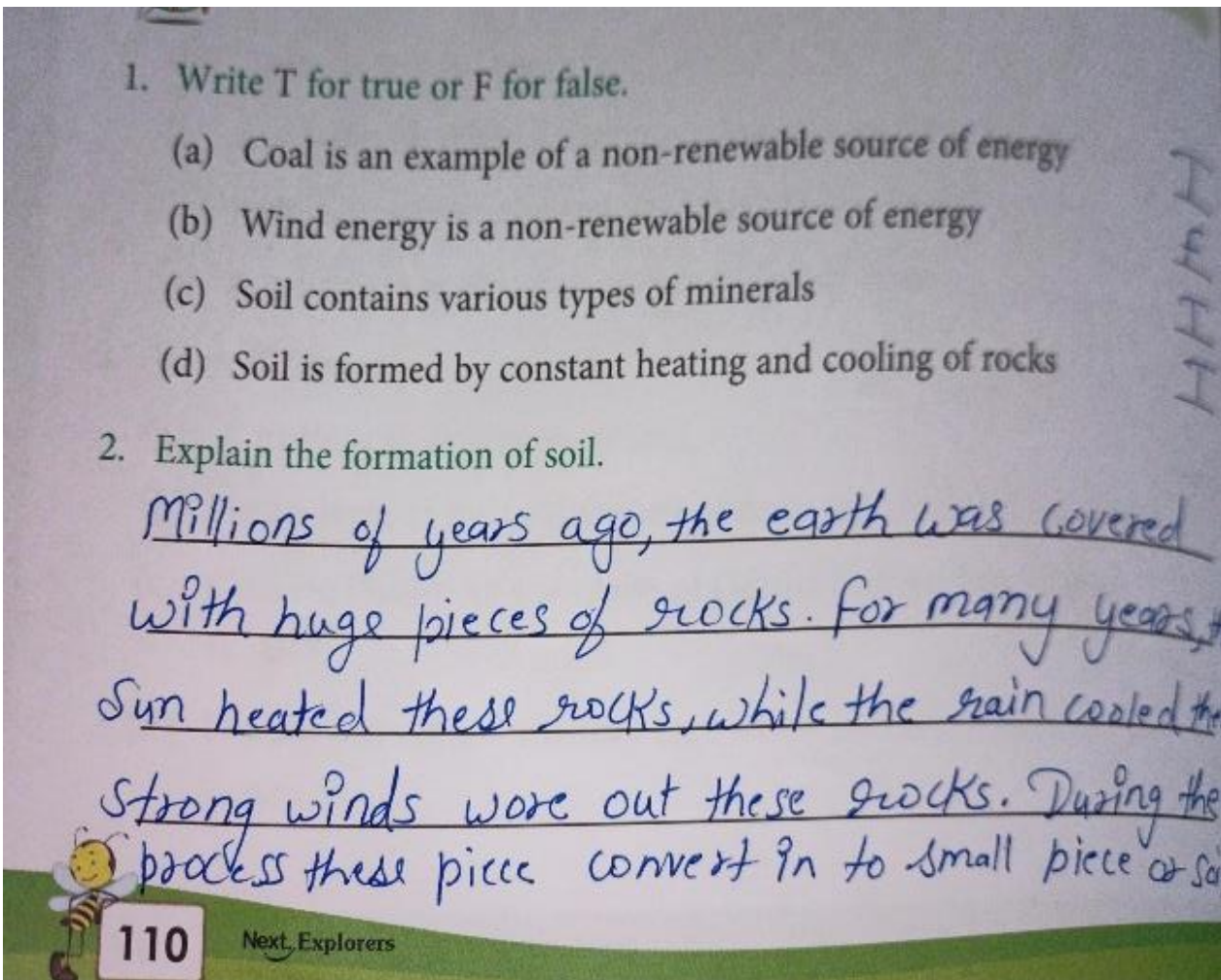
* All students must purchase course book as it will enable you to understand

the chapter.

* All queries regarding worksheet shall be resolved from 8 a.m. to 3pm.

* Watch the video of chapter-11 from next curriculum.

Jump start.



1. Write T for true or F for false.

- (a) Coal is an example of a non-renewable source of energy
- (b) Wind energy is a non-renewable source of energy
- (c) Soil contains various types of minerals
- (d) Soil is formed by constant heating and cooling of rocks

2. Explain the formation of soil.

Millions of years ago, the earth was covered with huge pieces of rocks. For many years, the sun heated these rocks, while the rain cooled the strong winds wore out these rocks. During the process these pieces convert into small pieces of soil.

110 Next Explorers

Page no 115.

Q.1 What are rocks? Name the different types of rocks.

Ans. Rocks are found everywhere on the Earth's surface from mountains, river beds to plateau. They are primarily made up of different types of minerals, which are substances found in nature. Based

on the method of formation, rocks are classified as igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

Q.2. write a short note on limestone and shale.

Ans. **Limestone:** The mineral in the limestone is calcite. Calcite is formed from the remains of animal cells and settle at the bottom of the sea and form layers.

Shale: It is formed due to the hardening and cementing of clay and mud particles. Shale is a very smooth rock and can be red, black or green in colour.

Q.3 write true and false.

a) Marble is formed due to the metamorphic rock of sandstone. (F)

b) Pumice is used for polishing teeth. (T)

c) Sedimentary rocks may contain fossils. (F)

d.) Igneous rocks are formed from molten magma. (T)

Page no 120

Q.1 What are minerals? Name three commonly found minerals.

Ans. Minerals are naturally occurring substances. Each mineral has a definite chemical composition and is found in different rocks. Some commonly found minerals are iron, aluminium, magnesium, gold, silver, coal, petroleum and copper.

Q.3

3. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Iron is a Metall^{ic} mineral.
- (b) Petroleum is used as a fuel to run vehicles.
- (c) The ore of aluminium is bauxite.
- (d) Coal is used to produce electricity in thermal power plants.

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा - 5

विषय- हिंदी

वर्कशीट- 1

पाठ- 9 गोपालदास

दिनांक – 25/11/2020

कार्यपत्रक के निर्देश :-

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2. यह वर्कशीट आपके periodic test के रूप में मानी जाएगी, इसके पूरा होने पर ही आपको अंक दिए जाएंगे अन्यथा स्कूल खुलने पर आपको पेन पेपर टेस्ट देना होगा।
3. हर विषय को पढ़ें जो आपके पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तक के अध्याय की वर्कशीट में दिया जाएगा।
4. सभी छात्रों को पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तक खरीदनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह आपको अध्याय को समझने में सक्षम होगी।
5. Next curriculum एप्लिकेशन का वीडियो देखें।
6. वर्कशीट से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों को सुबह 8:00 बजे से अपराह्न 3:00 बजे तक हल किया जाएगा।

क) शब्द- अर्थ

- 1) फ़रमान - आदेश
- 2) भौंचक्के - अत्यधिक हैरान

3) फ़रमाइश - इच्छा

4) पृथ्वीमापक - पृथ्वी की लंबाई, चौड़ाई मापने वाला

5) तारागणक - तारों की संख्या बताने वाला

ख) निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो।

1) महाराज नवाब का फ़रमान सुनकर भौंचक्के क्यों रह गए?

उत्तर- जब नवाब ने महाराज को इस छोर से उस छोर तक और ऊपर से नीचे तक धरती का सही-सही नाप मालूम करने और आकाश की तारों की संख्या बताने के लिए कहा तो वे भौंचक्के रह गए क्योंकि पृथ्वी का सही नाप और तारों की संख्या मालूम करना कठिन ही नहीं एक नामुमकिन कार्य है।

2) नवाब द्वारा महाराजा के सामने रखी गई चुनौती को किसने और कैसे सुलझाया?

उत्तर- गोपालदास ने महाराजा की मुश्किल हल की। उसने नवाब से कहा कि पृथ्वी की चौड़ाई सात बैलगाड़ियों में भरे रेशम के धागों के बराबर है। पृथ्वी की लंबाई आठ गाड़ियों के धागों की लंबाई के बराबर है। पाँच भेड़ों के शरीर पर जितने बाल हैं ठीक उतने ही आकाश में तारे हैं।