Pronouns are parts of speech that are used to replace nouns in sentences.

Example- The book kept on the table are mine. She can read them.

**Personal Pronouns**: Pronouns that replace nouns.
Examples- They treated us warmly.
You always help your friends.

**Possessive Pronouns**: Pronouns that indicate possession or relationship.
Examples- This book is mine. This is not Ravi’s book. His is new.

**Demonstrative Pronouns**: Pronouns used to point the object or objects they indicate.
Examples- This is a beautiful vase.
These are your books and those are mine.

**Distributive Pronouns**: Pronouns that refer to persons or things taken as single or in a group.
Examples- Each of the girls got a prize.
All of you have been called now.

**Reciprocal Pronouns**: Pronouns that refer to an action occurring in one direction and also back in the opposite direction.
Examples- We should help one another. (refers to more than two)
They play with each other. (refers to two persons or things)
Interrogative Pronouns: Pronouns used for asking questions.
Examples- **What** is your name
**Who** got this packet?

Indefinite Pronouns: Pronouns that refer to persons or things whose identity and number are not defined.
Examples- **Someone** wants to see you.
**None** of you is bad.

Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns:
Examples- He hurt **himself**- Here **himself** reflects back on the subject (he), therefore here **himself** is reflexive pronoun.
He **himself** posted the letter- Here **himself** emphasizes the fact that he and no one else posted the letter, therefore here **himself** is emphatic pronoun.

Relative Pronouns: Pronouns that refer to some noun or pronoun previously mentioned.
Examples- The boy **who** is wearing red shirt is my brother.
The book **which** I bought proved to be useful.

Exercises

**Personal Pronouns**
Q.1 Choose the correct option
   I. Your test is drawing near. _____(I / You )must work hard for _____.(them / it)
   II. This girl is good. _____( She / It ) is happy.
   III. _____( She / It ) is difficult to understand her.
   IV. He is taller than ______.( him / it)

**Possessive Pronouns**
Q.2 Choose the correct option
   I. Our house is situated on the hill top. _____( Your / Yours ) is situated by the lake.
   II. This is not my bag. _____( My / Mine ) is of blue colour.
   III. This scooter is ______.( her/ hers)
   IV. That book of ______( him / his )has become very popular.

**Demonstrative Pronouns**
Q.3 Choose the correct option
   I. This is my pen and_______is yours. ( those / that)
   II. _______plants have all dried in the heat. ( This / These)
   III. _______is the watch I bought yesterday. ( These / This)
   IV. _______are Reena’s books. ( That / These )

**Distributives Pronouns**
Q.4 Choose the correct option
I. _______ of you must be present on the occasion. (Every / Each)
II. _______ of you have to wear black trousers. (Every / All)
III. _______ of these two books is required. (Either / Each)
IV. _______ of the pens is writing. (Both / Neither)

**Reciprocal Pronouns**

Q.5 Choose the correct option
   I. Rita and Sita have known _______ for many years. (each one / each other)
   II. The children looked at _______ when surprise gifts were given. (one another / each one)
   III. The boys of our class help _______. (one another / each other)
   IV. He has two sons. They love _______. (one another / each other)

**Interrogatives Pronouns**

Q.6 Choose the correct option
   I. _______ did you help? (Whom / How)
   II. There are five books on the table. _______ is yours? (What / Which)
   III. _______ wrote the letter? (Whom / Who)
   IV. _______ is your bag? (How / Which)

**Indefinite Pronouns**

Q.7 Choose the correct option
   I. _______ can do this easy work. (Someone / Anyone)
   II. Please do give me _______. (anything / something)
   III. Does ______ have a pencil? (no one / anyone)
   IV. Rohan bought _______ he liked at the toy shop. (nothing / everything)

**Reflexive and Empathic Pronouns**

Q.8 State whether the given pronouns are Reflexive or Empathic Pronouns.
   I. I went to Kashmir last year. I enjoyed myself.
   II. They themselves admitted their mistake.
   III. You yourself told me this.
   IV. She wants all the good things for herself.

**Relative Pronouns**

Q.9 Choose the correct option
   I. He _______ is contented is rich. (who / that)
   II. What is it _______ makes you cry? (which / that)
   III. The table on _______ some books were lying belonged to me. (whose / which)
   IV. This is the finest picture _______ I have ever seen. (what / that)
Answer Key of English Worksheet – 1

Articles and Determiners

Exercises

Articles

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with a / an.
   I. ___a___ European Country.
   II. ___a___ one-room flat.
   III. ___a___ university.
   IV. ___an___ umbrella.
   V. ___a___ one-eyed man.
   VI. ___an___ honest worker.
   VII. ___an___ hour.
   VIII. ___an___ honorable soldier.
   IX. ___an___ MBA
   X. ___an___ engineer.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with a / an/ the
   I. That is ___the___ best book I have ever read.
   II. Please shut ___the___ door.
   III. I waited for you for ___an___ hour before I left.
   IV. Dr. Patel is ___an___ eminent personality.
   V. ___A___ diabetic can eat apples but not bananas.

Q.3 Choose the correct option.
   I. ___Beauty___ of the heart should be admired the most. ( Beauty / The beauty)
   II. ___The mangoes___ I bought yesterday are not ripe. ( Mangoes / The mangoes)
   III. We are not allowed to watch television while we are having __dinner__. ( the dinner / dinner)
   IV. ___The breakfast___ you gave me was very delicious. ( Breakfast / The breakfast)
   V. ___Chess___ is a game which requires patience and clever thinking. ( Chess / The Chess)

Q.4 Put article ‘the’ or ‘Φ’ for no article.
   I. The chair is made of ___Φ___ steel.
   II. ___Φ___ Kolkata is a big city.
   III. ___The___ honesty of these people must be praised.
   IV. ___Φ___ wisdom does not necessarily come with age.
   V. The singer and ___Φ___ lyricist was present on the occasion.
**Demonstratives**

Q.5 Choose the correct option

V. **This** / **These**/ **Those** glass has to be washed.

VI. **Those** / **That** / **This** paintings are very colourful.

VII. **Those**/ **These**/ **This** bouquet is lovely.

VIII. **That** / **This**/ **These** flowers are fresh.

IX. **These** / **This**/ **That** books on the table belong to the teacher.

**Possessive**

Q.6 Choose the correct option

V. The dog became angry when it lost (**its** / **his**) bone.

VI. The coach was happy as (**their** / **his**) team won the match.

VII. We can increase (**our** / **my**) knowledge through reading.

VIII. The car is big. I think (**their** / **its**) colour is too bright.

IX. (**Our** / **My**) victory is possible because we always play as a team.

**Quantifiers**

Q.7 Choose the correct option

V. There is (**some** / **many**) money in my pocket.

VI. (**Much** / **Some**) children have come to meet you.

VII. He will reach here (**any** / **some**) time.

VIII. Only (**a few** / **little**) children were present in the class.

IX. (**the little** / **a few**) money I earned.

**Distributives**

Q.8 Choose the correct option

V. (**Neither** / **Either**) team was well prepared for the match.

VI. There are tall trees on (**either** / **each**) side of the road.

VII. (**Every** / **Either**) dress fits her.

VIII. (**Every** / **Each**) library has French books.

IX. (**Each** / **Every**) member of the team was given a prize.

**Interrogatives**

Q.9 Choose the correct option

V. **Whose**(**What** / **Whose**) car is parked at the gate?

VI. **Which**(**How much** / **Which**) bag is not packed?

VII. **What**(**What** / **which**) are your plans for the day?

VIII. **How much**(**How many** / **How much**) milk is to be added in the cake mixture?

IX. **Whose**(**Whose** / **What**) pencil box is lost?
स्क लड़का था। उसका नाम रमज था। वह अमीर-बारीक में कोई भेदभाव नहीं करता था। वह सारी का आदर करता, निसादर कभी नहीं करता था। यदि राजा के आप-दिल का हिसाब रखता था। वह त्योहार से भी नहीं दयालु था। वह इससे सार्थक बातें की आप-नाम था और निसादर बातें से दूर रहता था। वह ज्ञान-अभाव में अंदर को समझता था। कोई उसकी निगरानी नहीं करता था। सारी उसकी प्रशंसा करते थे। वह बड़ा रहता था।
नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों का उनसे संबंधित उचित शब्दों से उचित संलग्न कीजिएः

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वाक्य</th>
<th>उत्तर</th>
<th>शब्द</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>जिसका अंत न हो</td>
<td>अन्त</td>
<td>लिखियन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जो कास कठिन हो</td>
<td>कठिन</td>
<td>जीएस</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जो दिखाई ल दे</td>
<td>देन</td>
<td>अन्त</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जो कभी खुला न हो</td>
<td>खुला</td>
<td>दुश्कर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसमें दया न हो</td>
<td>दया</td>
<td>आस्तिक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जिसमें रस्से न हो</td>
<td>रस्से</td>
<td>अजर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ईसार में विनवास-स्थिते वाला</td>
<td>विनवास</td>
<td>अद्वैत</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Only for Chandigarh and Panchkula Branches)

रेखा से पत्रिका

चिंता-चचल

चिंता में सबसे पहला रोज दे माताजी चेट, छीते के चचल आकर्षण साफ़ है।

चिंते माते दारे राह में हैं भाग रेखा बेडिंग साफ़ है सांख दें नूतन लड़े किये गए।

1. रेखा-चचल— रेखा-शिविरियों दल, मात्रवचन में दिखायी गई राह।

2. घुड़-चचल— रेखा में बैंग दलों, मात्रवचन में दिखायी गई राह दे नूतन बैंग विरोध साफ़ है।

रेखा-चचल— बूढे रेखा-चचल

बूढे घुड़-चचल

बूढे मिठी रेखा-चचल

बूढे मिठी घुड़-चचल

बूढे रेखा से सबसे रेखा-चचल दे घुड़-चचल बागे बढ़े साँझे गए। वेळी प्रथम रेखा-चचल दे मां घुड़-चचल, रेखा मिठी शिखर ही बाँध रेखा बूढे बढ़े दे मां घुड़ साफ़ है।

मेघ रेखा-चचल रेखा मेघ

मेघ घुड़-चचल हे मेघ
2. ਲਖਰੀ ਬਲਾਣੇ—

ਪਿੰਡੀ —— ਬੀਜੀ
ਪਿੰਡੀ —— ਰੱਖਪਾਣਾ
ਚੁੱਝੀ —— ਭ੍ਰੈਂਦਾ
ਚੁੱਝੀ —— ਨੋਲਣਾ
ਦੂਰਣਾ —— ਮੇਘ
Elements, Compounds and Mixtures

1. **Element**...A pure substance which cannot be broken into two or more substances by any chemical means.

Q1. How many elements have been identified till date?
Q2. Name the four classes of elements.
Q3. Identify the metals from the given elements
   a. nickel.  
   b. krypton.  
   c. phosphorus.  
   d. tungsten.  
   e. lead  
   f. xenon  
   g. bismuth  
   h. radium  

Q5. Give the symbol for the following.
   a. iron.  
   b. silver.  
   c. helium.  
   d. zinc  
   e. manganese  
   f. fluorine

Q6. What does the following symbols indicate.
   a. O₃  
   b. 2N  
   c. 5O₂  
   d. P₄

**Compounds**. They are pure substances which are formed by the combination of two or more elements.

Q1. Complete the following.
   Fe + S ————?
   a. Name the compound formed when iron and zinc combine  
   b. Element attracted by magnet ————
   c. Element soluble in carbon sulphide———
   d. Does the new compound formed get attracted by magnet?

Q2. Write the formula of the following compounds and draw diagrammatic representation.
a. Magnesium sulphide
b. Water
c. Calcium oxide
d. Nitrogen dioxide

Mixtures: They are formed when two or more substances are mixed together in any proportion such that they retain their individual properties and can be separated by physical means.

Q1. Write types of mixtures.
Q2. Name of any four methods of separation of mixtures.
Q3. Copy & draw the diagram of technique of sublimation.

Answers of worksheet-1 (Physics)

Ans1. It is the distance between two points. SI unit is meter.
Ans2. Parallax error
Ans3. 32°F and 212°F
Ans4. 37°C
Ans5. The space occupied by an object is called its volume. SI units of volume is cubic metre.
Ans6. Measuring cylinder, Measuring beaker
Ans7. Fill ups
a. m²
b. 100
c. 100
d. Graph paper
The Representation of Geographical Features

Topographical maps are large scale multi-purpose maps representing information regarding physical and cultural features. These not only show elevations, mountain hills, drainage, relief and vegetation but also man-made features like roads, wells, rail tracks. Colours scales, conventional signs etc are some important elements of toposheet.

**COLOURS** – colours are used to show various features and each colour used on map has its significance. Blue, red, yellow, green and brown are important colors shown on the map.

**BLUE**- Water features or water bodies that contain water are shown in blue.

**RED**- All types of settlements are shown in red colours along with the other details like roads, huts, temples etc.

**BROWN**- Brown colour is used to represent contour lines, contour line are imaginary line joining places having same height above the sea level.

**YELLOW**- Yellow wash indicates cultivable land.

**GREEN**- Green wash indicates forest areas even some symbols are represented in green colour for example grass, bamboo, deciduous forest.

**SCALE**- It’s the ratio between a distance measured on the map and corresponding distance on the earth.

**COVENATIONAL SYMBOLS AND SIGNS**- A variety of features seen on the ground are depicted with the help of symbols on the toposheet. These are called conventional symbols or signs help in giving maximum information about a map.

(i) International Boundary  = .---.---
(ii) Bench Mark  = BM200
(iii) Villages  = |
(iv) Metalled Road  = [horizontal lines]
(v) Foot-path with Bridge  = |
(vi) Places of Worship  = [symbol of temple]
(vii) Railway line  = [symbol of railway line]
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

A. Mountains, hills, rivers, etc are ________ features shown on a map.
B. The colour yellow is used to show ______ land on topographical sheets.
C. Roads, well, rail tracks, etc are ________ features shown on a map.
D. All types of settlements are shown is ______ colour on a topographical sheet.
E. Green wash on a topographical sheet indicates ______ area.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

A. What are topographical maps?
B. Define scale.
C. Name any two features which are shown in red on toposheet.
D. Why do you think that the knowledge of scale is important for reading map?
E. What are conventional symbols and signs?

DRAW THE SYMBOLS OF THE FOLLOWING

A. Temple
B. Footpath with bridge
C. Metalled road
D. International boundary
E. Bench mark
PROPORTION

When two ratios become equal, they are said to be in proportion.

For example, if we take two different ratios i.e. $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{9}$ and change them to their lowest terms, we get $\frac{1}{3}$ in each case. Hence we will say that the numbers 2, 6, 3, 9 are in proportion.

Symbol of proportion is ::

Illustrations

Q1) Check whether the following numbers are in proportion or not.
   a) 3, 6, 9, 12    b) 1.5, 2.5, 3.6, 6.0

Sol: a) We can see $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$

   Hence, they are not in proportion.

   b) $\frac{1.5}{2.5} = \frac{15 \times 10}{25 \times 10} = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3.6}{6.0} = \frac{36 \times 10}{60 \times 10} = \frac{3}{5}$

   Hence, the given numbers are in proportion.

Q2) Find the 4th proportional to 2.5, 5.0, 7.5

Sol: Let the 4th proportional be a. Then we have 2.5 : 5.0 :: 7.5 : a

i.e. $\frac{2.5}{5.0} = \frac{7.5}{a} \Rightarrow 2.5 \times a = 7.5 \times 5.0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{7.5 \times 5.0}{2.5} = \frac{75 \times 50 \times 10}{25 \times 100} = 15$

Q3) Find the 3rd proportional to 4, 12.

Sol: Let the 3rd proportional be a.

Since we are given three numbers, therefore the middle term is common between both ratios.

i.e. $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{12}{a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{12 \times 12}{4} = 12 \times 3 = 36$

Q4) Find the value of x in 0.9 : 2.1 = x : 3.5.

Sol: $\frac{0.9}{2.1} = \frac{x}{3.5}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{0.9 \times 3.5}{2.1} = \frac{9 \times 35 \times 10}{21 \times 100} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$
**Practice Questions**

Q1) Check whether the given numbers are in proportion or not.

a) 2.5 : 1.5 and 7.0 : 4.2  
   b) $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ (Hint: Take L.C.M for both pairs)

   c) 18, 10, 9, 5  
   d) 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.6

Q2) Find the value of x.

a) $x : 4 = 9 : 12$  
   b) $3.6 : 0.4 = x : 0.5$

Q3) Find the 4th proportional to the given numbers.

a) 64, 56, 8  
   b) 5, 15, 25

Q4) Find the 3rd proportional to 36, 18, ?.

---

**ANSWER KEY OF WORKSHEET 1**

Q1)  
   a) 3:2  
   b) 6:3:2  
   c) 1:2:3  
   **Q2**  
   a) 4:5  
   b) 1:5  
   c) 1:4  

Q3)  
   Rs. 60, Rs. 120, Rs. 210  
   **Q4**  
   13:24 is greater
Multiple choice questions:

1. What is the full form of HTML?
   a) hypertext make-up language
   b) hypertext made-up language
   c) hypertext markup language
   d) none of these

2. The HTML document starts with________ tag.
   a) (HTML)
   b)<HTML>
   c)”HTML”
   d)[HTML]

3. Name the text available on a webpage which is used to open a new page on clicking.
   a) hippo text
   b) hypertext
   c) hypetext
   d) hypotext

4. What is the full form of W3C?
   a) World wide web Construction
   b) World wide web Consortium
   c) World web wide Consortium
   d) None of these

5. HTML is a __________ based language.
   a) attribute
   b) text
   c) tag
   d) none of these

6. What is the the extension given to an HTML file?
   a) .dos
   b) .html
   c) .XML
   d) .hml
7. Who is founder of W3C?
   a) Vinod Dham
   b) Larry Page
   c) Dr Engelbart
   d) Tim Berners Lee

8. Which tag displays text in the largest size and is used for main headings?
   a) <h1>
   b) <b>
   c) <h6>
   d) none of these

9. Which tag is used to underline the text.
   a) <b>
   b) <p>
   c) <i>
   d) <u>

10. Which tag is used to display the text in the form of a paragraph?
    a) <paragraph>
    b) <p>
    c) <p1>
    d) <h2>

---

**Answer the following questions into true or false:**

1. HTML is not a case sensitive language.
2. There are 7 heading levels.
3. bgcolor attribute is used to change the background color of the webpage.
4. Empty elements contain only ON tag.
5. The color attribute changes the color of the text.
PRACTICAL:

Design a web page in HTML which displays precautions regarding COVID-19.

*Note:* Answer key of Worksheet I will be uploaded along with the next worksheet.