NOUNS-GENDER

Gender is the quality of a noun or a pronoun that classifies it into masculine, feminine, common or neuter gender.

Example: My brother Dushyant and Mrs Adlakha’s daughter Kanupriya are friends. They went to the same school.

Note: In the above sentences:
- The word brother tells us that the person being spoken of is a man.
- The word daughter tells us that the person being spoken of is a woman.
- Friends tells us that the person being spoken of can either be female or male.
- School tells us that the noun is an inanimate thing and is neither a female nor a male.

Thus, just by looking at these words we know whether:
- the person is a female or a male
- it is a class name that can refer to both male and female persons
- it is a non-living thing or a living thing

NOUNS HAVE FOUR GENDERS

- A noun that denotes a male person or animal is said to be of the masculine gender.
  Examples: man, boy, uncle, son, brother, king, lion, cock
- A noun that denotes a female person or animal is said to be of the feminine gender.
  Examples: woman, girl, queen, aunt, hen
- A noun that denotes a thing without life, that is neither male nor female, is said to be in the neuter gender.
  Examples: car, chair, table, bat, ball, desk
- A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the common gender.
  Examples: student, child, friend, pupil, parent, teacher

FORMATION OF FEMININE NOUNS

Feminine gender can be formed in different ways:

i. By adding –ess to the masculine form: Masculine + ess = Feminine
   Examples: lion – lioness, priest – priestess, host – hostess

   Note: Sometimes the spellings of the words are changed before adding the ‘ess’.
   Hunter – huntress, emperor – empress, governor – governorness

ii. By using a completely different word:

EXERCISE 1

Give the feminine gender of these nouns.
1. Master
2. Tiger
3. Duke
4. Fox
5. Earl
iii. By adding another word to the feminine noun to make a compound word:
   Examples: grand + father = grandfather (masculine), grand + mother = grandmother (feminine)
   Masculine – Feminine: granduncle – grandaunt, he-goat – she-goat, landlord – landlady, milkman – milkmaid

EXERCISE 2
Change the gender of the nouns in bold to their opposite gender and rewrite these sentences.
1. The heroine went to London to meet the queen.
2. My mother is the only woman in the neighbourhood who can write Urdu.
3. The princess had never seen a white peahen.
4. The actor is a good dancer and singer too.
5. The landlord asked the washerman to wash the clothes.

iv. Here are some more words that have an entirely different form for their feminine genders.
   Masculine – Feminine: Widower – widow, lad – lass, king – queen

EXERCISE 3
Rewrite the following sentences using the right word.
1. Her (grandfather/grandmother) took out his shawl from the cupboard.
2. (Father/Mother) lost his bag in the train.
3. The (man/woman) felt the loss of her dear husband.
4. The (girl/boy) saved her brother from falling down.
5. His (daughter-in-law/son-in-law) was wearing a beautiful sari.

v. Common and Neuter Gender –
   Common gender refers to either a male or a female. Examples: anchor, baby, footballer, orphan, ward, reporter, pupil
   - We often refer to a pet animal and a domestic animal like a cat or a dog as ‘he’ or ‘she’.
   - Words like actress, poetess, authoress are not used these days. We use words like actor, poet, author as common gender.
   Neuter gender refers to non-living things that are neither male nor female.
   Examples: brake, chair, egg, taxi, ink

EXERCISE 4
Read the following sentences and state whether the words printed in bold are of feminine, masculine, neuter, or common gender.
1. The taxi was at the gate on time.
2. The tutor was very strict.
3. The widower felt lonely in the big house.
4. The little boy looked after the gander well.
5. My companion was a knowledgeable person.
Answer key of English Worksheet- 3

Exercise 1
Identify the naming words:
1. **Henry** is a **prince** of **Great Britain**.
2. **Mary Kom** is a **boxer**.
3. **Shanu** planted a **seed**.
4. **John** swims better than **Smith**.
5. **Physics** is my favourite **subject**.

EXERCISE 2
Circle the proper nouns and underline the common nouns:
1. Proper noun - Rajiv, Priyanka
   Common noun – brother, sister
2. Proper noun - Nepal, Kathmandu
   Common noun - capital
3. Proper noun - Poppy
   Common noun – dog
4. Proper noun - Othello, William Shakespeare
5. Proper noun - Kings Street
   Common noun – house

Exercise 3
Classify the underlined nouns (collective or material):
1. A large **crowd** gathered in the street. (collective)
2. We were attacked by a **swarm** of bees. (collective)
3. The chair is made of **iron**. (material)
4. The hungry fox saw a **bunch** of grapes hanging from the vine. (collective)
5. Is your shirt made of **cotton** or **silk**? (material)
6. There are sixty students in our **class**. (collective)
7. He is a member of our **cricket team**. (collective)
8. **Gold** is a precious metal. (material)

EXERCISE 4
Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns made from the words given in the brackets.
1. We were attracted by the **beauty** of the mountains. (beautiful)
2. Ram extended a hand of **friendship** towards his new classmate. (friend)
3. All **bitterness** was lost between the two neighbours. (bitter)
4. Our **happiness** knew no bounds when India won the match. (happy)
5. Jane received **punishment** for not finishing her homework. (punish)

EXERCISE 5
Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.
1. (A few, A little, Much) people attended the function.
2. After (a few, many, much) hard work India has won the cricket match.
3. (A few, Many, A little) sugar should be added to the cake.
4. The charity event was organized by (many, a little, much) eminent personalities.
5. The play was appreciated by (many, a little, much) people.
विषय: विलोम, पत्र (औपचारिक) कहा: दृढ़ी कार्यक्रम: 4

प्र01: विलोम शब्द हौंकर लिखिएः

1) अनधिकार
2) अधिक
3) आकाश
4) आग
5) अस्तित्व
6) उचित
7) उत्थान
8) अचा
9) कापर
10) मानत
11) युद्ध
12) हुंदुहुं
13) संज्ञन
14) साहित
15) अधिक

औपचारिक पत्र : औपचारिक पत्र उन्हें लिखा जाता है। जिससे हमारा कौन निजी संबंध न हो। अवसाद से संबंधी, प्रधानमंत्री की लिखे प्रार्थना पत्र, आदेश पत्र, सार्फ़कारी विभागों की लिखे गए पत्र, संपादक के नाम अद्वैत और ड्राइवर जी जी के नाम गाय होगा। औपचारिक पत्रों को भाषा सहज और खप्पे सार्दी होती है।
औपचारिक पत्र प्रारूप (FORMAL LETTER FORMAT)

जीवा में
श्रीमान प्राधिकारी जी
सेंट जेरियार स्कूल

शहरः
दिनांकः

मान्यवर महादेव
स्विनय निवेदन मत दें कि

सरकारी वादः
आपना आलानकारी विभाग / आपकी आलानकारिणी विभाग

नामः
कार्यालयः

प्रथम: उपर्युक्त पत्र प्रारूप की ज्ञान में रखते हुए अपनावे
ग्राहित इत्यादि प्राधिकारी की प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिएः

...XXX...
### कहास - 6

#### कार्यप्रमक 3 की उत्तरहलनी

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>301</th>
<th>पर्यवेक्षणीय</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>अमृत   दीपिका, सुखा, सोहा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>इमर   प्रेयो, आमदैगा, भारतान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>गंगा   सुकसी, भिन्नदी, भागीराधी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>अनुर   दरुन, दराव, राकरा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>आमा   नाम, गिमल, अंबार</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>302</th>
<th>संस्फ शाब जैकर गोला गाहियाँ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>नाम, चीता, लखमण</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>ग्राम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>फूली, सुदरता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>गरीता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>दिल्ली</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 303  आत्मचारु शब्द लिखिए  |

| 1)   | सुल  दुलत   |
| 2)   | वीव  कवित   |
| 3)   | गीत   गीत   |
| 4)   | उमन   उमन   |
| 5)   | देव   देव   |
| 6)   | लचक   ललचपन   |
| 7)   | ब्रान   बालुता   |

| 8)   | मिर   मिर   |
| 9)   | दास   दास   |
| 10)  | कच्च   कच्च   |
| 11)  | बड्ड   बड्ड   |
| 12)  | ज्ञाप   ज्ञाप   |
| 13)  | मागर   मागर   |
| 14)  | सी   सी   |

#### 304  संस्फ भेड़ बनाइए  |

| 1)   | बालसिंह   बालसिंह   |
| 2)   | जुसा   जुसा   |
| 3)   | गाय   गाय   |
| 4)   | खुु   खुु   |
| 5)   | मिराब   मिराब   |

| 6)   | गाजमल   गाजमल   |
| 7)   | गाजिय    गाजिय    |
| 8)   | कच्च   कच्च   |
| 9)   | गारी   गारी   |
| 10)  | राम   राम   |

**Answer Key of Hindi Worksheet-3**

*Scanned with CamScan*
**Class 6**  
**Punjabi Worksheet-4 (For Chandigarh and Panchkula Branches)**

**TOPIC: लात-सिर**

| विषय | इतिहास | \(\text{शुल्क} - \text{सिर} \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. घंटी</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. टेंटा</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. जबा</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. टिटी</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. बां</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. मैस</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ऐलेंड</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. चॉर्गी</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. भीज</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. झांस</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. घंडी</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. डोंडी</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. भोंटू</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ढंग</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. मां</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER KEY OF PUNJABI (FOR CHANDIGARH & PANCHKULA BRANCHES)**

| विषय | इतिहास | \(\text{शुल्क} - \text{सिर} \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. हिंसूगी</td>
<td>6. भासी</td>
<td>11. लांटी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. सानी</td>
<td>7. भी</td>
<td>12. मैस</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. रासी</td>
<td>8. ऑसी</td>
<td>13. टैकी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. टारी</td>
<td>9. अउटी</td>
<td>14. नेपटी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. भासी</td>
<td>10. थैंडी</td>
<td>15. गिरंडी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ਅਧਿਧਿਠਾ ਪੈਲਾ

ਅਧਿਧਿਠਾ ਪੈਲਾ

ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੋ ਅਲੁਕਤਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ, ਤੱਕ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪੂਰਨ ਭਾਗ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਨਾ ਸਿਖਿਆ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਲਗਭਗ ਸੰਖੇਅਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਮੰਦੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਉਤਪਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਹਿੱਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਧਾਰਾਵੀ ਬਲਕਿ ਇਸਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਨੌੜ ਧਰਤੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਕਈ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਦੀ। ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹਾਨੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਦਾਤੀ ਘਾਨੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਦਾਤੀ ਘਾਨੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੁਸਤਕ 1. ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਪਤੀ ਚਲਣ ਦੀ ਦਸਤੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਪੁਸਤਕ 2. ਉਤਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਪਤੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਪੁਸਤਕ 3. ਉਤਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਤਪਤੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਪੁਸਤਕ 4. ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲਣ ਦੀ ਦਸਤੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਪੁਸਤਕ 5. ਇਸ ਦੇ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲਣ ਦੀ ਦਸਤੀ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ.
Answer key of Punjabi Worksheet-1 (Mohali & Zirakpur branches)
उत्तरारुता 
उत्तरारुता - पत्रम्

प्रधानाचार्य: महोदयः
संत मेहरियर विद्यालयः
सेक्टर 20 पंचकुला।

छात्राः।
सविनय विज्ञानविद्या यत् अहम् ज्ञरेत् मास्त: उमश्च।
अहम् विद्यालयों आहम् न शाक्लापिः। अतः दी.. ... - संक
दिनस्य अनवक्षम स्वीकृत्य अनुशिष्टम प्रदर्शितानु भवनाः।
तिंभः
भवनाम् आज्ञाकारी शिक्षा
रामः
वप्रम् श्रीरामः।

पीढः। लिखो और याद करो

हिंदीः
तवेशेव माता च पिता त्यागे। लम्बूर बन्धुं न सखा लम्बूर।
तवेशेव निंदा ह्रविण्यम् लम्बूर लम्बूर सर्वे महम् भास्य देव-देव॥

हिंदीः
तुम्हां मेरी माता हो और तुम्हां मेरी पिता हो तुम्हां मेरे
आई हो और तुम्हां मेरी मित्र हो, तुम्हां निंदा हो, तुम्हां धन
हो तुम्हां सब कुछ हो है देवों के देव।
शृंगार याद कीजिए और हिंदी सहित लिखो।
LANDFORMS- Landforms are natural physical features of the earth’s surface. Example – valleys, plateaus, mountains, plains, hills or glaciers.

- The surface of the earth is constantly changing. On the basis of the sources of the origin the forces which effect the crust can be divided into 2 broad categories -
  1) Exogenic Forces: - Exogenic forces or processes, also called as external forces of denudation or destructional forces, always originate from the atmosphere. These forces are continuously engaged in changing the face of the earth.
  2) Endogenic Forces: - The forces coming from within the earth or taking place in the interior of the earth are called Endogenic Forces.

- The landforms can be divided into three main categories -
  1 Mountains
  2 Plateaus
  3 Plains

1. THE MOUNTAINS

A mountain is a mass of land considerably higher than the surrounding area. All mountains do not look alike, some of them are very tall and have pointed peaks. They are called young mountains. e.g. – The Himalayas.

Some mountains are low in height and their peaks are rounded. They are called old mountains. e.g. – Aravalli.

- FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS

Mountains are formed due to folding, faulting and volcanic activities.

- Folding is the process that produces folds or bends in rocks due to compressional forces.
- Faulting is the process that leads to fracturing of rocks due to stretching of rocks.

- FORMATION OF BLOCK MOUNTAINS

- Block Mountains are formed due to faulting in the ground surface.
- If there are two parallel faults, the crustal block between them may either rise to produce a horst-block mountain or fall to produce a rift valley or a graben. e.g:- Vosges and Black Forest in Europe.
➤ VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN
These mountains are also known as mountains of accumulation because these have been formed by the erosion and deposition of lava.
E.g.: - Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.

➤ VALLEY
A valley is a low area between hills. It is produced through faulting. e.g.: - The Great Rift Valley of Africa, The Red Sea and The Gulf of Suez.

2. THE PLATEAU
The plateau is a broad and rather flat area of land rising sharply above the surrounding lowlands. e.g.: - The Deccan Plateau of India.

3. PLAINS
A plain is a broad area of relatively flat land.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLAINS:-

a) STRUCTURAL PLAINS: - These plains are formed by endogenetic forces.
These are either formed due to upliftment or subsidence of continental shelf. e.g. - The Great Coastal Plains of USA.

b) DEPOSITIONAL PLAINS: - The depositional plains are formed as a result of deposition of sediments in low lands such as depressions, lake and sea floor. e.g. - The Ganga Brahmaputra plain of India.

LIFE IN THE GANGA–BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN
The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the Ganga – Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent. The basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30° N latitudes.

❖ Intensive subsistence farming is practised in most of the basin. It is a labour intensive farming.
❖ Wheat, maize and millets are major crops that are grown here.
❖ Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown here.
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:-

1) Define landforms.
2) Name the forces due to which the surface of the earth is constantly changing.
3) Define mountains.
4) Give two examples of valley.
5) Define plain.
6) What is a plateau?
7) What are young mountains?
8) Define faulting.
9) Define Valley.
10) Mention any two cash crops of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

****************************

Answer key for S.St. Worksheet 3 (History & Civics)

2) The early civilisations flourished in the river valleys because there was ample supply of water, fertile soil and river transport facilities.
3) Around 3000 BC, some of the towns of Sumer emerged as powerful city-states. Thus, Sumer became the seat of the earliest civilisation in the world.
4) To control the annual floods, they built dykes, dug wide canals and created artificial reservoirs.
5) Carts on roads and rafts on canals were the chief modes of transport used by the Sumerians.
6) Two main features of Sumerian religious beliefs were –
   i. The Sumerians were nature worshippers.
   ii. The Sumerians believed in life after death.
7) Hammurabi, one of the greatest rulers of Babylon, is remembered for his code of laws.

Fill ups

i) wheat
ii) a patron god
iii) Hammurabi

*****************************************************************************
TOPIC: STANDARD UNITS AND SURFACE AREA

Read the following content and answer the questions given below.

STANDARD UNITS:

What are standard units?

“Common units which are uniformly accepted all over the world for measuring different quantities are known as standard units.”

In the past, people used different units for measurement in different countries. For example, people in ancient times used their footsteps, arm-length, hand-span, ropes, sticks, etc to measure length.

In the past, when an object was measured with a cubit or hand-span it gives varied results due to the difference in the size of the cubit or hand-span of each person. So, to maintain uniformity in measurement, scientists from all over the world accepted some of the units as standard units. This set of units is generally referred to as Standard International or SI system of units.
Definition of Standard International or SI Unit –
*Standard International or SI unit is the unit which is acceptable to majority of the people as a basic unit of measurement.*

Standard International or SI units for measurement of length, mass, time and temperature are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Metre</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
<td>Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Kelvin</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standard unit of length is metre, for mass is kilogram, for time is second. The standard unit of temperature is kelvin. However, the commonly used unit is degree Celsius (°C).

**FUNDAMENTAL QUANTITIES AND DERIVED QUANTITIES:**

1. **Fundamental Quantities:** These are quantities that are completely independent of each other and do not depend upon any other quantities. For example, mass, length, time and temperature.

2. **Derived Quantities:** These quantities are obtained by combining two or more fundamental quantities. For example, area (it depends on length and breadth), speed (depends on distance and time), etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LENGTH</th>
<th>MASS</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 centimetre = 10 millimetre</td>
<td>1 gram (g) = 1000 milligram</td>
<td>1 day = 24 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 cm = 1 decimetre (dm)</td>
<td>1 kilogram (kg) = 1000g</td>
<td>1 year = 365(\frac{1}{4}) days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 metre (m) = 100 cm</td>
<td>1 quintal = 100 kg</td>
<td>1 decade = 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectometre = 100 m</td>
<td>1 metric tonne = 10 quintal</td>
<td>1 century = 10 decade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilometre = 1000 m</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 millenium = 10 century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In **CGS** system the unit of length, mass and time are centimetre (cm), gram (g) and second (s), respectively. In **SI** system the unit of length, mass and time are metre (m), kilogram (kg) and second (s), respectively.
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Ques1. Give short forms for the following:

a) Metre = __________
b) Kilogram = __________
c) Second = __________
d) Celsius = __________
e) Kelvin = __________

Ques 2. Fill in the blanks:

a) 1 metre = _______cm.
b) 1 quintal = ______kg.
c) 1 metric tonne = ______ quintals.
d) 1 hour = _____ seconds.
e) 1 kilometre = _______ metres.
f) The standard unit of mass is ________.
g) The standard unit of length is ________.
h) The standard unit of time is ________.
i) The standard unit of temperature is ________.
j) The ________ system is the one in which centimetre, gram and second are standard units.

Ques3 : What are physical quantities?
Ques4: What are derived quantities?
Ques 5: Name three fundamental units.
Ques 6: Handspan and cubit cannot be used as standard units of length.why?

SURFACE AREA:

Surface area is defined as the measure of the surface of an object.

The surface area of a solid object is a measure of the total area that the surface of the object occupies.

Area of a square = side x side

Area of rectangle = length x breadth

UNIT OF AREA: The standard unit of area is \((metre)^2\). It is written as \(m^2\).

The area of a book, diary etc are expressed in \(cm^2\). To express the area of still smaller objects like micro-chips, the convenient unit is \(mm^2\). To express larger areas such as the area of a town or city, ‘are’ and ‘hectare’ are used.

\[ 1 \, m^2 = 10000 \, cm^2. \]
1cm² = 100 mm².

1 are (read as air) = 100 m².

1 hectare = 100 are = 10000 m².

1 km² = 1000m × 1000m = 1000000 m².

**Numerical:** Calculate the area of rectangle whose length is 10m and breadth is 50cm.

Solution: length of rectangle = 10m = 10 × 100 cm = 1000 cm

Breadth of rectangle = 50 cm

Area of rectangle = length × breadth = 1000 × 50 = 50,000 cm².

**AREA OF REGULAR FLAT SURFACES:** Place the object whose surface area has to be measured on the graph paper, draw its outline and remove the object. Let the number of square be ‘x’, then the area of the square object is:

Area of square object = \(x \times \text{area of one square}\).

\[= x \times 1 \text{cm}^2.\]

\[= x \text{ cm}^2.\]

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Ques7. Fill in the blanks:

a) The area of town or city is measured in________ and ________.

b) 1m² = _______ mm².
c) 1 hectare = ____________ are.
d) The standard unit of area is ________.
e) Area of square = __________.
f) Area of rectangle = __________.
g) Hectare is a unit of __________.

Ques8. Define surface area.

Ques9. Calculate the area of square whose side is 10cm.

Answer Key of Science Worksheet-3 (Biology) Cell Part 1

A1. Fill ups
   a) Nerve cell
   b) Bacteria, Paramecium
   c) RBC

A2. (a) WBC’s have amoeboid shape so that they can squeeze through the capillaries
       (b) Nerve cells are long so that they can conduct messages from receptor cells to the brain

A3. (a) Cell is the structural and functional unit of all living beings
       (b)
           a. all living things are composed of cell
           b. cell is the structural and functional unit of all living things
           c. all cells come from division of pre-existing cells

                       ......................................................
TOPIC- WHOLE NUMBERS

- All natural numbers together with 0 are called whole numbers.
- 0 is a whole number but not a natural number.
- There is no largest whole number.
- The successor of a whole number is one more than the given number.
- The predecessor of a whole number (except zero) is one less than the given number.
- Consecutive numbers means the numbers next to one another e.g. 6,7; 8,9; 100, 101 etc.

Q1. Write the smallest whole number. Can you write the largest whole number?

Q2. Write the successor of each of the following number:
   a) 3999 = 3999+1 = 4000  b) 378915  c) 5001299  (d) 798000

Q3. Write the predecessor of each of the following numbers:
   a) 500 = 500-1 = 499  b) 38794  c) 54789011  (d) 425700

Q4. Write the whole number (in each of the following) whose successor is:
   a) 897 = 896  (b) 50795  (c) 720300  (d) 8300000

Q5. Write the whole number (in each of the following) whose predecessor is:
   a) 688 = 689  b) 5347  c) 72399  d) 3012999

Q6. Write next three consecutive whole numbers of the following numbers:
   a) 498 = 496, 497, 498  b) 79  c) 597  d) 35699

Q7. Write three consecutive whole numbers occurring just before
   a) 9873 = 9873-1= 9872  
      9873-2= 9871  
      9873-3= 9870
   b) 320001
   c) 49325

Q8.(1) How many whole numbers are there between 81 and 101?
   = The whole numbers between 81 and 101 are:
   82, 83, 84, ................., 100.
   Therefore, no. Of whole numbers = 100-81 = 19
(2) How many whole numbers are there between 38 and 68?
(3) How many whole numbers are there between 99 and 300?

Q9. Write all whole numbers between 100 and 200 which do not change if the digits are written in reverse order.

ANSWER KEY OF MATHS WORKSHEET 3

Ans 1 (a) 80 (b)910 (c)121050 (d) 1000
Ans 2 (a) 1200 (b) 32100 (c) 54000 (d) 555600
Ans 3 (a) 6000 (b) 1000 (c) 48000 (d) 1,10,000
Ans 4 (b) 1,85,50,000 (c) 12,60,000

MENTAL MATHS :-

Ans (1) 2 (2) 9 (3) 0 (4)ones (5)57,631 (6) 1002
(7) 9987 (8)75m50 cm (9) 5100 (10) 10000

**************
CHAPTER NAME: CATEGORIES OF COMPUTERS AND COMPUTER LANGUAGES

**TYPES OF COMPUTERS**

MICRO COMPUTERS
- These computers are small in size and cost less.
- They are usually designed for personal use, therefore, they are also called Personal Computers or PCs.
- Examples: Commodore 64, IBM PC.
- They are mainly used in homes, schools, offices, shops, banks, etc.

Following are the various Micro Computers that are given different names according to their usage:

**Desktop Computers:** These computers are designed to fit comfortably on top of desks. Desktop computers typically come with several units, such as monitor, CPU, keyboard, and mouse, which are connected to each other and work like a single unit.

**Laptop Computers:** These computers are small in size and can be placed on the lap. These are battery operated and portable. We can perform all the tasks on it as we do on a desktop. But Laptops are more expensive than desktop computers. These computers are mainly used by people who travel a lot. We can fold down the screen of laptop on to the keyboard when not in use. Laptops usually have 13 to 15 inch screen.

**Tablet Computers:** These computers are smaller and lighter than laptop computers but bigger than Smart phones. Instead of a keyboard and mouse, tablets use touch-sensitive screen for typing and navigation. Tablets have 7 inch, 8 inch or 10 inch screen. Popular uses of tablets include reading e-books, watching movies, viewing photos, browsing net, etc.
**Handheld Devices:** Devices that are small in size and can be easily held in the hand are called Handheld Devices. They can be conveniently carried in the pocket. Smart phones, Tablet computers are a few examples of handheld devices. The handheld computers are also called Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs). These devices either have a touch-enabled display screen as their input/output interface or a simple display unit with a keyboard.

Like a desktop computer, these devices can be used to perform any task.

**Smartphone:** A Smartphone is a handheld device that combines features of a personal computer with other common features of a mobile phone. It can be used for making and receiving calls, text messaging, e-mailing, web browsing, capturing and viewing videos, gaming, and muchmore.

**Game Console:** A Game Console is a device used to play interactive video games. This device is equipped with a display screen, game controls (joystick, buttons) and speakers. It can also be connected to a television or a computer, and in that case, the user interacts with the game through a handheld controller. Examples of Game Consoles include Microsoft Xbox, Sony PlayStation, Nintendo GameCube and Nintendo Wii.

**Embedded Systems:** An embedded system is the one that has a computer hardware with software, embedded or implanted into a larger device. It comprises of all the essential computer components, like CPU, RAM, ROM, input and output medium, but does not have disk drive, keyboard, or screen. It is designed to perform a specific task in various devices. For example: TV sets, vehicles, telephones, digital cameras, washing machines, microwaves, printers, dishwashers, and medical equipment are the devices that are controlled by embedded systems. Embedded systems are also called Microcontrollers.

Let us understand the concept of embedded computers with the help of the given example:
HINT: (desktop, e-books, hand, laptop, game console, micro, handheld, expensive, television, microcontrollers)

1. _______ computers are small in size and cost less.
2. ____ computers are designed to fit comfortable on top of desks.
3. _______ computers can be placed on the lap.
4. Laptops are more _______ than desktop computers.
5. We use tablet computers for reading _______.
6. A _______ is a device which is used to play interactive video games.
7. A smartphone is a _______ device.
8. Embedded systems are also called _______.
9. Small size devices which can be held in _______ are called handheld devices.
10. Game console devices can be connected to a _______.

Answer key of Computer Applications worksheet-2

A. FILL UPS:-
   i) Founder of Rediff.com is AJIT BALAKRISHNAN
   ii) AJAY BHATT is co-founder of USB.
   iii) CEO of snapdeal is KUNAL BAHL
   iv) MARISSA ANN MAYER is the president of Yahoo.
   v) JACK DORSEY is the founder of Twitter.

B. STATE TRUE OF FALSE:-
   i) BSNL stands for Basic Services Nigam Limited. FALSE
   ii) Antivirus is abbreviated as ATV. FALSE
   iii) Full form for FD is Floppy Disk. FALSE
   iv) URL is abbreviated as Uniform Resource Locator. TRUE
   v) FAT means File Allocation Table. TRUE

C. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-
   i) Short cut key to Cancel the command and close the dialog box is ……. 
      a) Backspace key   b) Tab key   c) ESC key
   ii) Which key combination is used to find the text? 
      a) Ctrl+S   b) Ctrl+F   c) Ctrl+N
   iii) We use ……. short cut key to preview a mail merge. 
      a) Alt + Shift + M   b) Alt + Shift + U   c) Alt + Shift + K
   iv) Which key combination is used to replace the text? 
      b) Ctrl+R   b) Ctrl+H   c) Ctrl+Y
   v) ……. Short cut key is used to insert a merge field. 
      a) Alt + Shift + F   b) Ctrl + Shift + M    c) Alt + Shift + 9

======================================================================