1) Learn the spellings given below and write them five times:

a) Communicate  b) Neighbourhood  c) Upstairs  d) Troubles  e) Behaviour

2) Now, learn the meanings of the words and write them twice:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communicate</td>
<td>To express thoughts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disown</td>
<td>Refuse to maintain connection with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted tours</td>
<td>Guided tours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Read the passage given below and answer the questions:

GOING TO THE LIBRARY

The library is a great place to visit for help with school work, and for fun. You can go to your library, and there will always be someone there to help you find what you want. That someone is a librarian. You can ask your librarian to help you find books about any subject that interests you. Libraries have books about everything from airplanes to zebras. If you like to read, your librarian can suggest adventure books, fantasy books and much more. If you are having a hard time finding an answer to a question, ask your librarian to help you find the answer. Your librarian can help you find information in magazines and newspaper articles, and on the computer.

Libraries are also a great place to go if you want a quiet place to read or study. They have areas with cosy chairs where you can curl up and read a book. They also have tables and chairs where you can
work on school reports.
Don’t forget to visit your library, and remember to thank your librarian her help.

Answer these questions:
1) What types of books do libraries have?
2) How does the librarian help you?
3) Where can you sit to read in a library?
4) Give antonyms (opposites) of the below words from the passage:
   a) Uncomfortable   b) forget
5) Give synonyms (similar words) of the below words from the passage:
   a) advise b) favour

DAY II

4) Identify the kind of the sentences given below:
[Declarative sentence, Interrogative sentence, Exclamatory sentence, Imperative Sentence]

a) Please leave your footwear outside.
b) Where have you been all this while?
c) I am your friend.
d) My sister lives in Mumbai.
e) What did you do then?
f) Sit on the chair.

5) Circle the subject and underline the predicate in these sentences:

a) The sun was shining brightly.
b) The dogs were barking loudly.
c) The pretty girl was wearing a blue dress.

d) My younger brother serves in the army.

e) A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker’s window.

6) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the bracket:

a) The plane ……………….. at 6.30 a.m. everyday. (arrive)

b) I will call you when he ……………. back. (come)

c) The sun ……………….. in the east. (rise)

d) The next term ………………. on Monday. (begin)

e) Let’s wait till he ……………….. his work. (finish)

7) Identify the nouns and write whether they are proper nouns, common nouns or collective:

a) The book was lying on the table.

b) We cannot live without water.

c) Wild animals live in forests.

d) All the girls were singing.

e) The bunch of keys are on the table.

8) Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verb in the bracket:

a) I ______ him yesterday. (see)

b) She ______ school last year. (leave)
c) He ______ asleep while he was driving. (fall)

d) I ________ a new bicycle yesterday. (buy)

e) We _________ our breakfast half an hour ago. (finish)

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the bracket:

a) You should explain this …………………. them. (to / at / with)

b) He goes ……………….. school by car. (to / at / on)

c) I gave him a chair to sit ………………. (on / at / in)

d) He poured the tea …………………. the mug. (into / on / in)

e) He said that he was very pleased ………………. my work. (with / on / at)

**DAY IV**

10) Write a letter to your friend describing how you are spending your monsoon holidays.

11) Read these sentences; Tick what the underlined part of the sentence is:

1) Sam is eating a banana.
   - Subject
   - predicate
   - neither

2) The boy played in the garden.
   - Subject
   - predicate
   - neither

3) The dog ran after the cat.
   - Subject
   - predicate
   - neither
4) **The students** are studying English.

```
Subject                  predicate                neither
```

**DAY V**

12) Write three paragraphs in 15 to 20 sentences about ‘Types of Transportation – Land, Air, Water, Space’.

**Followed by**

**HINDI**

**Day 1**

Write the given grammar exercises in your notebook and learn it.

अ) **पर्यायवाचीशब्द**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>शब्द</th>
<th>पर्यायवाचीशब्द</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 गूँठ</td>
<td>गूँठ, नयान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 घाम</td>
<td>घाम, अनल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 आकाश</td>
<td>आकाश, ताब</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 झंड</td>
<td>झंडी, नाशी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 किनास</td>
<td>तट, तीर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 गुरु</td>
<td>गुरु, शिक्षक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 चाँद</td>
<td>चाँद, शशि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 घास</td>
<td>घास, अचल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 जगत</td>
<td>जग, जूनिया</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 धारती</td>
<td>धारती, भूमि</td>
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</table>
### ठाट 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>विलोम</th>
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<td>10 गुण</td>
<td>कोष, क्रवगुण</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 अंधकार</td>
<td>प्रकाश</td>
<td>11 जय</td>
<td>प्रजाजय</td>
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<td>3 आंदों</td>
<td>भ्रंत</td>
<td>12 ज्ञान</td>
<td>अज्ञान</td>
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<td>चढ़ाव</td>
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<td>अप्रज्ञान</td>
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<tr>
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<td>अश्वत</td>
<td>14 प्रज्ञीन</td>
<td>अज्ञानीन</td>
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<td>अलेकता</td>
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<td>जगतराता</td>
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<td>7 मिव</td>
<td>शशु</td>
<td>16 अवल</td>
<td>कठीन</td>
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<td>विशाल</td>
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<td>9 कोमल</td>
<td>कठीर</td>
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### ठाट 3

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<td>कवाईं</td>
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<tr>
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<td>खिलियाँ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>बजीचे</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 काँग्रा</td>
<td>कोंए</td>
<td>13 जीLtd</td>
<td>जीलियाँ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 घड़ा</td>
<td>घड़े</td>
<td>14 कुबसी</td>
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<tr>
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<td>तिनके</td>
<td>15 नक्खी</td>
<td>नक्खियाँ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 पैंशा</td>
<td>पैंशे</td>
<td>16 चिटटी</td>
<td>चिटटियाँ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## ठट 4

10) अनेकशब्दांको पुढीला एकशब्द

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अनेकशब्द</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. जिसकामुळ्यनिहारकाजाशके</td>
<td>अस्मृत्य</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. जिसकेमातापिंतानहू</td>
<td>अनाथ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. जोकशीमादू</td>
<td>अमन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. जिसकेजिलमेंशकाहो</td>
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<td>5. भगवानकोमालेतावला</td>
<td>आशिकक</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. भगवानकोमालेतावला</td>
<td>नामितक</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. जोकासान्तशोलताहो</td>
<td>अत्यधारी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. शहवमेंशनेतावला</td>
<td>शहसी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. अपनेकसेशकीवस्तु</td>
<td>अवकेशी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. बौद्धकेशकीवस्तु</td>
<td>विवेशी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. जोवसोलताहो</td>
<td>प्राचाल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. जिसेकीसाकाडरनहो</td>
<td>निघड</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. जोकासान्त ब्यांता हो</td>
<td>मांशाहारी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. प्रतिकलहोतेवला</td>
<td>कैलिक</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. जोकेशीकितालिखतीहो</td>
<td>कवितवी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ठट 5

15) पुढीलंग - श्रीलिंगशब्द

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पुढीलंग</th>
<th>श्रीलिंग</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. शेंब्र</td>
<td>शेलजी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. हाबी</td>
<td>हाबिनी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. लेखक</td>
<td>लेखिका</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. सेंत्रक</td>
<td>सेंट्रिक</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. गायक</td>
<td>गायिका</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. घोत</td>
<td>घोती</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. सेंट</td>
<td>सेंटी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Followed by

MATH

DAY 1

1. Add the following:
   a) 524862 + 65211
   b) 100514 + 85455 + 4773 + 837

2. Write the number names according to the Indian system:
   a) 260947
   b) 370011

3. Find the difference between the smallest 5 digit number and greatest 5 digit number.

4. If the cost of one car is Rs.458884, then what will be the cost of 45 such cars?

DAY 2

1. Subtract:
   a) 8455613 – 214556
   b) 631145 – 401445
2. Write the successor (After number)

   Eg. The successor of 453446 is 453447

   a) 434401
   b) 445389

3. The Predecessor (Before number)

   Eg. The predecessor of 665765 is 665764

   a) 745568
   b) 355472

4. The weight of 5 sugar sacks is 7650 kg. Find the weight of each sack.

   DAY 3

1. Multiply:

   a. 8373 X 8 =

   b. 38273 X 12 =

2. Circle the biggest number.

   a) 57467   578543   574584   54454
   b) 845578   964257   94575   644469

3. Circle the smallest number.

   a) 6433635   6435654   6356476   6435657
   b) 773577   7356979   797350   9835699

4. Find the sum of the greatest 4 digit number and the smallest 3 digit number.
DAY 4

1. Add the following:
   
   a) 2 9 7 4 1 9 3
   + 5 3 8 1 2 4 0
   +         9 3 2 1 9
   ________________________
   9 5 8 7 5 4

   b) 4 3 2 1 0 1 2
   + 3 5 6 7 0 4 5
   +         9 3 2 1 9
   ________________________
   9 5 8 7 5 4

2. Write down 6 odd numbers between 100 and 150.

3. 38873 X 35 =

4. 86058 ÷ 25 =

DAY 5

1. Write the face value and Place Value of the underlined number:

   Eg. 5 4 6 7 8 = Face value = 4 and place value is 4000

   a) 4 7 2 3 4 3 = Face value = and place value is 

   b) 823484 = Face value = and place value is 

2. Write the ascending order of the following numbers. (smallest to biggest)

   a) 78668  67684  75465  54655
   b) 74076  96073  90467  24907

3. Write the expanded form of the following numbers:

   Eg. 3, 3 5, 4 7 8 = 300000+30000+5000+400+70+8

   a) 654423 =

   b) 763789 =

4. What will be the difference if you subtract 3, 99,944 from 4, 00,000?
A) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Plants are lifeline of planet Earth. Plants differ from each other in many ways depending on the surroundings they grow. They grow on mountain slopes, deserts, rivers and valleys. Plants can be classified on the basis of their habitat and physical characteristics.

Terrestrial plants grow on land. In hilly areas where it is cold, trees are tall. They have needle like leaves. They bear cones. Pine, fir and cider are found in hilly regions. In the plains trees have a lot of branches. These trees can bear the heat and shed their leaves during the winter. Mango, sheesham and banyan grow in the plains. In deserts plants grow without leaves. Cactus and palm are some such plants. They have spines instead of leaves. Spines prevent loss of water. These plants have a thick fleshy stem to store food and water.

Aquatic plants grow in water. They are classified into three types. Floating plants float because they are light and small in size. Duckweed, water hyacinth are some such plants. Fixed plants are fixed to the water bed. Plants like lotus and water lily belong to this category. The stem of lotus is hollow and light which keeps the leaves and flowers afloat. Underground plants are completely submerged in water. Example the tape grass and pondweed have long, ribbon like, narrow leaves. These plants clean the water by removing the carbon dioxide breathed out by aquatic animals.

Rainforests are hot and wet forests found mostly near the equator. Most rainforests are found in parts of Asia, Africa, South America and Australia. In rainforest there are tall and short trees with lot of climbers around. The ground is covered with leaves, ferns and fungi. A wide variety of animals are found here.

Answer the following questions:

I) Give two examples of the following:
   a) Underwater plants
   b) Desert plants
   c) Hilly region plants
d) Fixed plants

e) Plants in plains

II) Answer the following:

1) Why are plants called the lifeline of our planet?

2) Give reason why does a lotus plant float on water?

3) Name the continents where rainforest are found.

4) Why does cactus have spines?

5) How do underwater animals help the aquatic animals?

6) Describe the features of plants found in plains.

III) Think and answer:

1) A lotus plant cannot grow in desert. Why?

2) Why are majority of animals found in rainforests?

IV) Adopt a tree. (Activity)

Write a short note on your adopted tree. Describe its shape, the texture of its bark (you can place a paper on the bark and make a bark rubbing. Attach it in your book), the shape of the leaves, its height and so on. What is it called? Find out whether it flowers, whether it is deciduous (shed its leaves annually) or evergreen, and so on.

********

Day 2

B) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Good clothes make us look smart. They protect us from heat, cold, dust, insect bites and rain. Clothes are made from natural or synthetic fibres. Natural fibres are made from parts of plants and animals. We get fibres like cotton, jute and linen from plants. We get fibres like wool, silk and fur from animals. Synthetic fibres are prepared artificially. Nylon, rayon and polyester are some synthetic fibre.
We wear clothes made of different materials according to seasons. In hot weather we wear clothes made of cotton. Cotton clothes allow body heat to escape. Cotton clothes absorb sweat also. Light coloured cotton clothes reflect the heat and keep the body cool. In cold weather we wear woollen clothes. Woollen clothes keep our body warm. People in different regions wear clothes depending on the climate and tradition of the region. The national dress of Indian women is saree.

People wear special clothes for specific work. Doctors and nurses wear white lab coats. People working in factories wear loose clothes. A soldier wears clothes made from tough material so it does not tear easily. You wear a uniform to school so that you can be recognised as a student of your school. We wear socks and shoes to protect our feet from dust heat, cold, germs and worms. Walking barefoot can cause cuts. Dirt and germs may enter the cuts and cause an infection.

Clothes need good care especially silk and wool because certain insects feed on them. Clothes must be washed regularly, dried, ironed and stored properly in cupboards. Keep mothballs and dried neem leaves in between clothes to keep insects away. Clean clothes make us look smart and feel comfortable.

Answer the following:
I) Fill in the blanks:
   a) In hot weather we wear clothes made of __________.
   b) We wear a __________ when we go to school.
   c) National dress of an Indian woman is __________.

II) Answer the following:
   1) Write the difference between natural and synthetic fibres.
   2) Write a short note on the different types of clothes we wear according to different seasons.
   3) Why do we wear clothes? How do clothes protect us?
   4) Why do we wear socks and shoes?
   5) How will you take care of your clothes?

III) Think and answer:
   1) Shreya’s mother bought her a white cotton dress for summer. Why do you think white clothes are more comfortable in summer?
2) Karan’s cupboard has cockroaches. What do you think Karan must do to keep the cockroaches away and his clothes safe?

IV) Collect pieces of three different kinds of fabrics. Observe them and fill in the blanks: (Activity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloth piece</th>
<th>How does it feel?</th>
<th>Does it stretch?</th>
<th>Can you see through it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Day 3

C) Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Matter exists in three states - solids, liquids and gases. All matter in the world is made up of molecules.

Solids: Solids have a fixed shape and a definite volume. The molecules in a solid are tightly packed with no intermolecular distance. This gives solids fixed shape and rigidity. However we can change the shape of some solids by applying force. Examples of such solids are clay and a rubber ball. We can hold solids.

Liquids: Liquids do not have a fixed shape but have a definite volume. The molecules in liquids are loosely packed and can move around. Liquids obtain the shape of the container they are poured into. Liquids can flow. The molecules in a liquid can move around. Example – milk and water.
Gases: We cannot see the air around us but we can feel it. Air is a mixture. The molecules in gas are very loosely packed. That is why air can flow. Gases neither have a fixed shape nor a fixed volume. Gases fill the space of the vessel they are filled into.

States of matter can be changed from one form to the other. Example water exists in three states—ice, water and water vapour. They can interchange their forms by heating or cooling. Example ice can be changed to water on heating and water to water vapour on further heating.

I) Write true or false
1) The molecules of solids are held together loosely.
2) Water changes into water vapour when it is frozen.
3) Liquids do not have a fixed volume.

II) Answer the following
a) What is matter made up of?
b) Name a solid that turns to a liquid when taken out of refrigerator.
c) Name a gas you breathe out.
d) Describe solids and give examples.

III) Think and answer.
1) We always need to store liquids in containers. Why?
2) The smell of perfume spreads very quickly from one corner of the room to other. Why?
3) Give an example to prove that states of matter can be changed from one form into another.

IV) See how water expands on freezing. (Activity)
- Half fill a transparent glass or jug with water. Mark its level.
- Place the jug in the freezer of your refrigerator. Take it out when the water in it is completely frozen.
- Mark the level of the ice in the glass or jug now.
- Make a note of following:
  - Is it lower or higher than the previous level?
  - What do you observe?
  - Does ice occupy more space than the same amount of water?
D) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Technology is man-made invention that makes our life easy and comfortable. Our roads are full of scooters, auto rickshaws, cars, buses and trucks. Most houses have refrigerators. Some have air conditioners. Factories everywhere produce useful things for us. However things were different when your parents were your age.

Earlier many people used cycles to go to work or walked long distances. They got more exercise and were healthy. Now we want to save time. We travel by cars and buses. There are traffic jams. The fuels used in these vehicles give out chemicals and gases. This pollutes the air. Polluted air harms our health and cause dangerous diseases.

In olden days people slept out in verandas and in courtyards. They enjoyed the fresh air of palm leaves or bamboo fans. Nowadays people mostly sleep indoors as it is safer. Many people use air conditioners and air coolers. Since the room is closed the moisture in the air increases. This causes health problems. The use of ACs and refrigerators has become very common. The gas used for cooling in such appliances pollutes the atmosphere. The harmful rays may cause harm to us.

Earlier people were very happy with occupations like farming, fishing, weaving and teaching. Now we see small and big factories coming up everywhere. These industrial areas release a lot of smoke and chemicals into the atmosphere and water bodies. This causes air and water pollution. This harms plants, animals and human health.

To save our planet we can follow some steps:

1. Walk or cycle whenever you can.
2. We should plant as many trees as we can.
3. Factories must be located away from cities, towns and water bodies.
4. Turn off refrigerators and air conditioners when not in use.

I) Answer the following:

1. What is technology?
2. How did people travel in earlier days?
3. Is sleeping in an air conditioned room good for your health? Why?
4. How do factories harm the atmosphere?
5. What steps will you follow to save or planet?

II) Think and answer:
1. Do you think technology is good or bad? Why?
2. Why were our grandparents healthy?

III) Recycling your old clothes: (Activity)

Some people exchange old clothes for utensils. Some throw them away. Let’s do something to bring happiness to others. Send your old clothes to children who need them and will be happy to get them. Some clothes can be used to make blankets, carpets or as stuffing for mattresses, dolls and other toys. Write a note about this activity and share it with your friends.

********

Day 5

E) Visit your Dentist and make a note of following by writing in your homework note book:

(Activity)

1. Which toothpaste we should use?
2. How can chocolates spoil our teeth?
3. Will it be alright if we brush our teeth every time we eat sweets?
4. How to use dental floss?
5. Why is it important to clean the tongue?
6. How can germs enter a closed mouth?
7. Can we brush only in the morning?
8. How are cavities formed on our teeth?
9. To know the steps and tips to brush your teeth properly.

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Followed by
SOCIAL STUDIES

DAY 1

- Write and memorize the definitions of the following:
  a] A gulf – A narrow strip of the sea going deep into land is called gulf.
  b] A peninsula – A peninsula is an area of a land that projects far into the sea.
  c] A plateau – A plateau is a large area of a fairly level land. It is high above the area around it.
  d] A desert – A large sandy area with very little water is called a desert.
  e] An oasis – An oasis a place in a desert where water is available and where plants can grow.
  f] A delta – A delta is an area at river’s mouth. It is shaped like a triangle. The branches of the river flow across it before falling into the sea.
  g] A tributary – A small river that flows into a larger river is called tributary.
  h] A mountain Pass – A low gap between mountains that allows people to go across is called a mountain pass.

DAY 2

- Write about the diversity in India using following points. Each point should be explained with 4 to 5 sentences.
  (Landforms, Languages, Clothes, Food, Climate)

DAY 3

- Write a note on the different seasons of our country. Write 5 to 6 lines about each season.

DAY 4

- Learn and write the states of India and their capitals.
- Visit a hill station and a beach nearby your place and note down the differences you observe.

DAY 5
• Write a note on soil erosion.
• Show the following regions in the map of India and color them.

a] The Himalayan Mountain Ranges (Orange)

b] The Northern Plains (Green)

c] The Deccan Plateau (Brown)

d] The Coastal Plains (Sky Blue)