

English:

Adjectives

Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives.

New, fat, soft, pretty, little, red, long, delicious

1. I bought a **dress** today.
 2. The **cat** was looking in the box.
 3. The **blanket** is so to touch.
 4. My mom is a **lady**.
 5. The..... **tree** is easy to climb.
 6. Sara bought the **ball**.
 7. My dog found a **stick** in the garden.
 8. The **pizza** we ate yesterday was
- Write 5 sentences about a trip to your favourite place using Adjectives

Maths:

*** Just for Reading

Measuring Weights

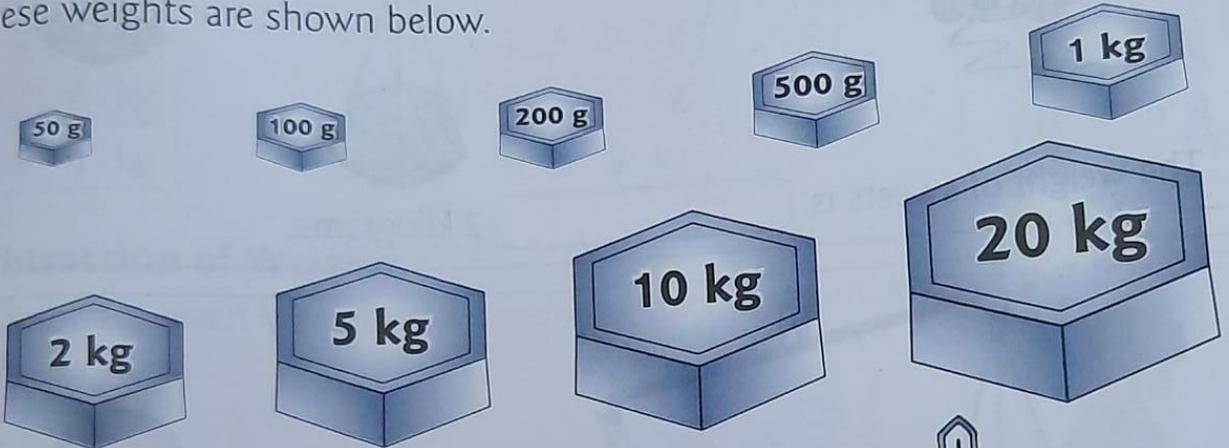
We purchase fruits, vegetables, sugar, rice etc. by weights.

We weigh them in kilograms and grams.

In short, we denote:

kilograms by kg and grams by g.

These weights are shown below.



Objects are weighed in a balance.

A balance has two pans.

In one pan, we put the object to be weighed.

In the other pan, we go on putting weights

till the two pans are in the same level.

These total weights, show the actual weight of the object.



$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

One weight
of 1 kg

=

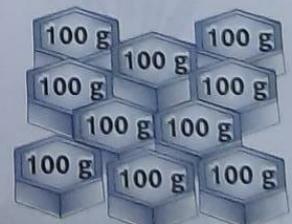
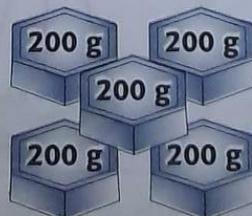
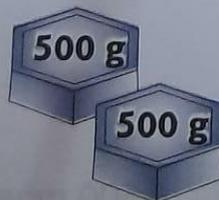
2 weights
of 500 g

=

5 weights
of 200 g

=

10 weights
of 100 g



Task :1

Add:

$\begin{array}{r} 65 \text{ kg} \\ + 28 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 136 \text{ kg} \\ + 79 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 548 \text{ kg} \\ + 274 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \end{array}$																														
$\begin{array}{r} 78 \text{ g} \\ + 95 \text{ g} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 745 \text{ g} \\ + 178 \text{ g} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 854 \text{ g} \\ + 96 \text{ g} \\ \hline \end{array}$																														
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Task :2

Arrange in columns and add the following:

- 136 kg** and **79 kg**
- 745 g** and **178 g**
- 179 g**, **45 g** and **8 g**
- 12 kg 803 g** and **14 kg 179 g**
- 65 kg 840 g**, **9 kg 96 g** and **21 kg 5 g**

Hindi:

क्रिया

अभ्यास-कार्य -२

(क). जो शब्द क्रिया नहीं है, उन पर गलत (×) का निशान लगाएँ :-

हँसना	गीत	खेलना	दौड़ना	पुस्तक	चलना
चोर	तोड़ना	फूल	चाय	तैरना	सुंदर
रोना	तोता	नाचना	आँगन	दिल्ली	उड़ना

(ख). चित्र देखकर क्रिया लिखें :-













Date: 2nd November 2020

UOI:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ownoP8e7Tl8&feature=youtu.be>

Visual Thinking Routine (VTR): I VIEW – I THINK – I WONDER

While you are watching the video you should complete the chart

- What do you see in the video?
- What do you think about what you see?
- What do you wonder about these images

I VIEW 	I THINK 	I WONDER 

Types of Soil



Watch the video on different types of soil

<https://youtu.be/7h6psLfYA7w>

Thinking Routine - Think, Puzzle, Explore

Soil differs greatly from place to place, but all soil is made up of different amounts of three types of particles : sand, silt and clay.

What are the types of soil particles?



Sand is the largest particle found in soil. When you rub it, it feels rough and gritty. Sand does not have many nutrients, but it dries quickly after rainfall, and it is good for drainage which means it lets water flow through it easily.

Silt is the medium-sized particles found in soil. Silt feels smooth and powdery when dry, and it feels slippery when wet. Silt can be packed down into a crust that makes it harder for water and air to pass through it.



Clay is the smallest particle found in soil. Clay feels smooth and hard as stone when dry, and it feels sticky when wet. While clay can hold many nutrients, it does not allow much air or water to pass through. Too much clay can make the soil heavy and not good for growing plants.

Loam is mix of **sand**, **silt** and **clay**. It is the best type of soil for growing plants. Loam breaks up easily and holds moisture and nutrients, while still allowing some water and air to pass through.



Response Questions

1. Which soil type can become hard as stone when dry? _____
2. Which soil type dries out quickly after a rainfall? _____
3. Which soil would a gardener need to grow plants? _____
4. Which soil type would a cactus do well in? _____
5. Which type of soil particles are the largest? _____
6. Which soil is ideal for growing plants? Why? _____

GK:

Festivals

Festivals are a great way to have a fantastic time with others while engaging with local customs in a right way. Each year there are different festivals around the world. People celebrate with joy, happiness and enthusiasm.

India is a country of dynamic culture and Indians celebrate a variety of festivals. Each festival is unique. We can segregate these festivals into

1. Religious Festivals
2. Harvest Festivals
3. National Festivals

This is festive season, that's why we are learning about some religious festivals.

Diwali- Deepawali or Diwali is celebrated by Hindus all over India with great gaiety and passion. The Festival's origin date back to celebration the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after an exile period of 14 long years. To show their happiness and devotion, the people of Ayodhya lit up the city with lamps on their windowsills and doorsteps. The light of lamps is said to represent the victory of good over evil. During Diwali, people celebrate by holding many cultural events and exchanging gifts and sweets. People burst crackers on this day. This festival is known as Festival of light.



Eid-ul-Fitar- This is the most treasured festival for Muslims all across the world. The festival celebrates the end of 30 days long fast of Ramadan. The festival lasts three days and it is marked by wearing new clothes, gift exchange and money handed out to children. Eating and offering sewai is hallmark of this festival. Eid greetings while visiting friends and relatives is also a unique feature of this festival.



Christmas- One of the most known festival around the world, Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus. Celebrated by both Christians and non-Christians on December 25th, big cities are decorated brightly for the festival. Gift exchanges, putting up Christmas trees and family reunions are common during Christmas. Palm-cake is a delicacy prepared specially during the festival week. Children and adults sing carols in the night and Santa Claus is believed to drop in at midnight with gifts for the children.



Guru Purab- An important festival for the Sikh community across the world. Guru Nanak jayanti marks the birth of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion. For two days and nights before the festival, the Granth Sahib or the Holy Book of the Sikhs is read. On the day of the festival, vibrant processions take place, most impressively in the city of Amritsar.



Q. What are the similarities in all the religious festivals?

Ans. _____

Music:



Ghatam

Ghatam is one of the oldest musical instruments in India. It is a clay pitcher with narrow mouth. Made mainly of clay with a small amount of iron or with brass or copper filings. Ghatam's tone varies according to its shape. The tone may be slightly altered by the application of additional soil or water.

Ghatam is similar to an ordinary Indian domestic earthen pot, played exclusively as an instrument. Ghatams are mostly manufactured at Manmadurai, a place near Madurai in Tamil Nadu. The device is also manufactured in other places like Chennai and Bangalore, yet, Manmadurai Ghatam has special tonal properties. It is played with the heel of the palms and the fingers, while held in the lap

VIDEO-

Making of ghatam

<https://youtu.be/gZyyokf9FGQ>

<https://youtu.be/4RufxN0uuCE>

<https://youtu.be/owirfUKg9eM>



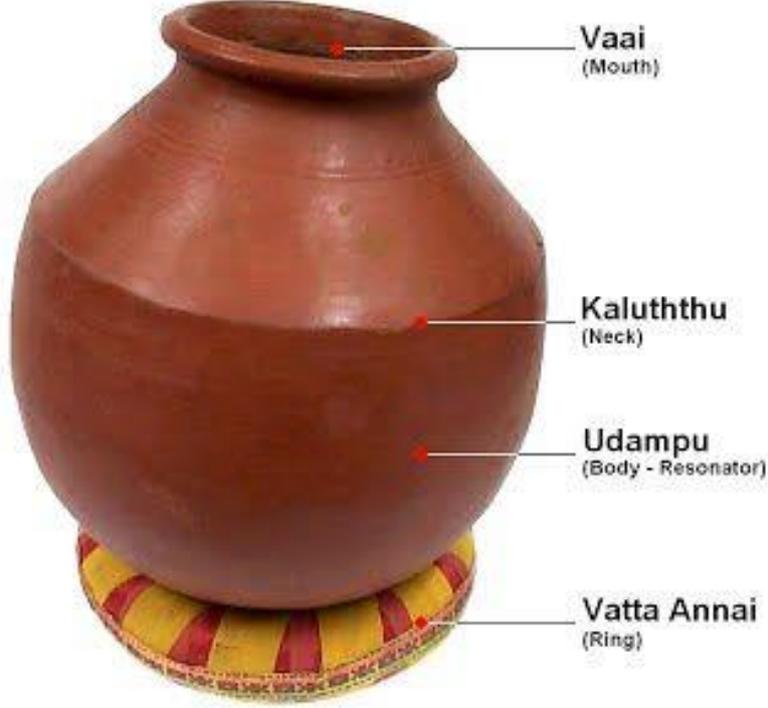
घटम

घटम भारत के सबसे प्राचीन वाद्ययंत्र में से एक है। यह संकरे मुंह वाला मिट्टी का घड़ा है। लोहे की थोड़ी मात्रा के साथ पीतल या तांबे के बुरादे के साथ मुख्य रूप से मिट्टी से बनता है | घटम का स्वर इसके आकार के अनुसार बदलता है। स्वर को अतिरिक्त मिट्टी या पानी के आवेदन से थोड़ा बदल दिया जा सकता है।

घटम एक साधारण भारतीय घरेलू मिट्टी के बर्तन के समान है, इसे विशेष रूप से एक वाद्य के रूप में बजाया जाता है। घटम ज्यादातर तमिलनाडु के मदुरै के पास एक स्थान मनमदुरै में निर्मित होते हैं। इस उपकरण का निर्माण चेन्नई और बेंगलोर जैसे अन्य स्थानों में भी किया जाता है, फिर भी, मनमदुरै घटम में विशेष तान वाला गुण है।

बजाते कैसे है

यह गोद में पकड़े हुए, हथेलियों और उंगलियों से बजाय जाता है ।



Writing Practice:

हिंदी सुलेख पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ: 9, 10 करो