

Date 30 04 2021

Day Friday

Class 7

Subject history

Chapter 2

New king and kingdoms

<https://youtu.be/J8y-N629K64>

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)

Date - 30/04/2021

*Day- Friday

*Class- 7th

*Sub- science

L-03

Dear students Please watch this video carefully.

*Class- 7th

*Sub- science

L- 03 do any 15 hard word in fair copy and read ch – 03

Pioneer Public School

Date - 30/04/021

Day- friday

Class- 7th sub- Sanskrit

Dear students do one word questions/Answers in copy

*Sub- English grammar

Lesson -01 The noun.

Class - VII

Date

30/04/21

Day

Friday

Sub. History

Ch = 2

Page No.

Date

Q:-

Who were the parties involved in the "tripartite struggle"?

Ans:- The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were Gujar-pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties.

Date
30/4/21

Class 3 VIIth

Sub 3 Sanskrit

Day 30 Friday

Page No.	
Date	

पाठ - 2

(दुष्टि विनश्यसि)

(एकपदन उत्तर)

(क) कूर्मस्य किं नाम आसीत् ?
30 कम्बुजीव

(ख) सरसीरे के आराधन ?
30 धीवरा

(ग) कूर्मः केन मार्गेण अन्यत्र गन्तुम्
इच्छसि ?
30 आकाशमार्गेण

(घ) लम्बमानं कूर्मं दृष्ट्वा के अध्यायन ?
30 गोपालकाः

30/04/2021

class - VII

Friday

1. Concrete Nouns,
2. Countable Nouns and
3. Uncountable Nouns.

Concrete Nouns

A noun referring to things that can be perceived or experienced through any of our five senses – which means that it can be seen, touched or felt, tasted, smelt or heard – is called a concrete noun.

Raman ate an apple.

The dog swam in the water.

Put some sugar in the tea.

In the sentences above, *Raman*, *apple*, *dog*, *water*, *sugar* and *tea* are all concrete nouns. Thus concrete nouns can be common, proper or collective nouns.



Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Nouns like *country*, *city*, *river*, *person*, *class*, *army* can be counted. So they are called **countable** or **count nouns**. Generally speaking, most of the common and collective nouns are countable.

Proper nouns like *India*, *Kapil*, *Kanpur*, name particular persons, places or things. There is only one of their kind. So they are called **uncountable** or **uncount nouns**.

Some common nouns that name materials like *wood*, *milk*, *tea*, *ink*, *glass*, *copper* are also uncountable.

Abstract nouns like *kindness*, *pride*, *beauty*, *pain* that name states, qualities, feelings or ideas are also uncountable.

Soap is uncountable, but we can have *cakes of soap*. Paper is uncountable, but we can have *sheets of paper*. *Wheat*, *rice* and *money* are uncountable, but *grain* and *rupee* are countable.

Some words can be used both as a countable and an uncountable.

Some houses are made of **stone**.

The child threw a **stone** at me.



(Stone is an uncountable.)

(Stone is a countable.)

A countable has a plural form; an uncountable does not have one.

For example, we can think of dogs, trees, mountains, classes, armies, but we cannot think of kindnesses, prides, etc.

30/04/2021

class - VII

Friday



This jug is made of **glass**.
(Glass is an uncountable.)



I have taken three **glasses** of milk.
(Glass is a countable.)

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are names of groups or sets of persons, animals or things forming a unit.

Examples :

1. The Indian Cricket **team** played well in the last World Cup.
2. An **army** safeguards the country.
3. A **herd** of elephants destroyed the crops.
4. A **swarm** of bees drove the travellers out of the forest.



Here are some more examples of collective nouns.

- an **album** of photographs
- a **battalion** of soldiers
- a **block** of flats
- a **bouquet** of roses
- a **bunch** of bananas/flowers
- a **chain** of events
- a **clutch** of eggs
- a **constellation** of stars
- a **drove** of cattle
- a **flight** of birds
- a **galaxy** of stars
- a **grove** of trees

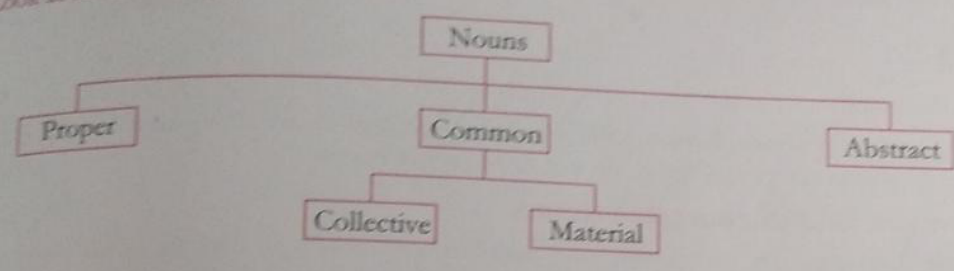


- an **assembly** of people
- a **bench** of judges
- a **board** of examiners/directors
- a **brood** of chickens
- a **bundle** of sticks
- a **chest** of drawers
- a **column** of ants
- a **crew** of sailors
- a **fleet** of ships/cars
- a **flock** of sheep
- a **gang** of dacoits/burglars
- a **herd** of goats

The Noun

A Noun is a part of speech that helps us to name anything that we see around us. It can be the name of a person, place, thing, animal, emotion or quality.

Look at the following types of nouns :



Now let us quickly recapitulate what each type of noun means :

- **Proper nouns** are names of particular persons, places or things. These nouns always begin with a capital letter.
Examples : Kolkata, Chennai, Raman, Armina
- **Common nouns** are the general names of similar groups of persons, animals or things.
Examples : city, man, woman, person, cat, mountain
- **Collective nouns** are names of groups of persons, animals or things forming a unit.
Examples : mob, nation, people
- **Material nouns** are names of materials or substances used for making things. Remember, that while most common nouns are countable, material nouns are uncountable.
Examples : water, iron, steel, sugar, wood
- **Abstract nouns** are the names of qualities, ideas, emotions, actions, feelings and conditions.
Examples : pride, love, ability, honesty, wisdom

MODERN CLASSIFICATION

Traditionally, nouns are classified only in three categories :

Date 30/04/2021

class - VII
sub English G.

Day
Friday

ants)	dom	free	freedom	wise	wisdom
	ence	absent	absence	excellent	excellence
		innocent	innocence	obedient	obedience
	ity	patient	patience	present	presence
		equal	equality	human	humanity
		moral	morality	popular	popularity
		real	reality	able	ability
		active	activity	curious	curiosity
		clear	clarity	necessary	necessity
		noble	nobility	stable	stability
an	ice	coward	cowardice	just	justice
en,	ment	agree	agreement	appoint	appointment
		pay	payment	move	movement
		treat	treatment	punish	punishment
	ness	blind	blindness	cheap	cheapness
		hard	hardness	large	largeness
	ship	friend	friendship	hard	hardship
	sion	decide	decision	invade	invasion
		omit	omission	provide	provision
	th	grow	growth	die	death
		long	length	heal	health
		true	truth	strong	strength
		young	youth	wide	width
	tion	act	action	attract	attraction
		invent	invention	perfect	perfection
		protect	protection	educate	education
		imagine	imagination	introduce	introduction
		invite	invitation	repeat	repetition
	ty	certain	certainty	cruel	cruelty
		loyal	loyalty	anxious	anxiety
	y	discover	discovery	modest	modesty
		honest	honesty	unite	unity

30/04/2021

class VII

Friday

- a horde of hooligans
- a litter of pigs/puppies
- an orchestra of musicians
- a queue of people
- a set of tools
- a shoal of fish
- a stack of books/hay
- a troop of monkeys/kangaroos



- a jury of judges
- a cherry orchard (garden of cherry plants)
- a pack of hounds/thieves
- a regiment of soldiers
- a sheaf of arrows
- a suite of rooms
- a tuft of grass
- a vineyard (garden of grape plants)

ABSTRACT NOUNS

An abstract noun is usually the name for a state of being, a concept, a quality or an action that has no physical existence. Things named by abstract nouns cannot be seen, touched, tasted or smelt.

Formation of Abstract Nouns

We can form abstract nouns

1. from adjectives :

brave – bravery; long – length; false – falsehood.

2. from verbs :

know – knowledge; choose – choice; judge – judgement.

3. from common nouns :

child – childhood; friend – friendship; slave – slavery.

Remember that the words from which abstract nouns are derived are called the *root words*. The new words made by adding suffixes are called the *derived words*.

Let us learn how abstract nouns are formed with the help of some common suffixes. Note that in certain cases, when a suffix is added to a word, we may have to alter its spellings slightly.

Suffix	Word	Abstract noun	Word	Abstract noun
age	break	breakage	pass	passage
	short	shortage	carry	carriage
al	marry	marriage	waste	wastage
	arrive	arrival	bury	burial
	dismiss	dismissal	try	trial