

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)

Date-03/05/2021

*Day- Monday

*Class- 8th

*Sub- Maths

Ch-2

Ex.-2.2 Q.no.12,13 do in your Copy.

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<https://youtu.be/-efdIEwJzK>

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)

Date-03/05/2021

*Day- Monday

*Class-8th

*Sub- hindi reader

L- 02 questions answer do in fair copy

*Class- 8th

*Sub- English grammer

Lesson- 1 read page no. 5,6.

*Class- 8th

*Sub- Science

L -03 Describe an activity do in far copy.

03/05/21

Class 3rd VIIIth

Day 3 Monday
Sub 3 Hindi Reader

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| Page No. | |
| Date | |

(पाठ - 2)

(लाख की चूड़ियाँ)

(कहानी से आगे)

प०। आपने मैनें बाजार आदि में हाथ से बनी चीजों को बिकते देखा होगा। आपके मन में किसी चीज को बनाने की कला सीखने की इच्छा हुई है और आपने कोई कारीगरी सीखने का प्रयास किया है तो उसके विषय में लिखिए।

उ०। मैनें मैनें - बाजार आदि में हाथ से बनी जिन चीजों को बिकते देखा है, उनमें मिट्टी के बने खिलौने, बरतन, हाथ के पंखे, टोकरियाँ, सूतिया मुख्य हैं। मुझे मिट्टी के बने बरतन खिलौने बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं। इन खिलौने को देखकर मेरे मन में उन्हें सीखने की प्रबल इच्छा हुई। गरीबों की मददों में मैनें सोचा कि मुझे खिलौना बनाना सीखना चाहिए। मैनें एक कलाकार के पास नियमित रूप से जाना शुरू कर दिया।

03/05/2021

class - VIII

Monday

We can use numbers for countable nouns. *For example*, we can say five fingers, two flowers, twenty desks, fourteen children, and so on.

Nouns that denote materials, substances, ideas or concepts, feelings and emotions cannot be counted. Such nouns are uncountable nouns.

For example, we cannot count

- sugar, bread, milk, cheese, water
- love, hatred, tolerance, sadness, knowledge, travel
- news, burden, load, responsibility, information
- furniture, luggage
- gas, fuel, electricity
- money, wealth

We use quantity for uncountable nouns. *For example*, we say, a little water, a lot of milk, too much sugar, very less rice. If we have to use numbers, we usually use some other countable nouns with these nouns. *For example*, we say one glass of water, ten kilogrammes of sugar, not one water and ten sugars.

NUMBER

In English, we say a noun may be either singular or plural in number.

1. The **singular** form of a noun denotes one person, place or thing.

For example, chair, torch, knife.

2. The **plural** form of a noun denotes more than one person, place or thing.

For example, chairs, torches, knives.

GENDER

There are four genders in the English language :

1. Nouns are said to be in the **masculine** gender if they refer to males.

For example, grandfather, uncle, tiger, peacock.

2. Nouns are said to be in the **feminine** gender if they refer to females.

For example, grandmother, aunt, tigress, peahen.

3. Nouns of the **common** gender may be of the masculine or feminine gender.

For example, parent, leader, cousin, child, doctor.

4. Nouns of the **neuter** gender are neither of the masculine gender nor the feminine gender. Nouns of the neuter gender are usually non-living things.

For example, table, book, torch, pen.



1 03/25/2021

GRAMMAR

class - VIII
Sub - Eng g

Monday
The Noun

Read page no. 5, 6

A Noun is the name of a person, a place, a thing, a feeling or an idea.

KINDS OF NOUN

Nouns can be classified into five kinds :

1. **Proper nouns** : Names of particular persons or places, such as, George, Meena, Delhi, Nepal, and so on are called proper nouns. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.
2. **Common nouns** : General names for people, animals, things or objects that belong to a common class, such as man, woman, goat, horse, house, school, sugar, iron, and so on are called common nouns.
3. **Collective nouns** : Names of things, objects and persons that are referred to as a group, such as people, team, nation, herd, swarm, and so on are called collective nouns.
4. **Material nouns** : Words that refer to substances or materials, such as sugar, water, salt, oil, copper, gold, silver, and so on are known as material nouns.
5. **Abstract nouns** : Words that refer to qualities, conditions, ideas, actions, feelings and emotions, such as beauty, poverty, knowledge, wisdom, work, anger, love, and so on are known as abstract nouns.

Abstract nouns can be of two types :

- * **Attributive nouns** : Names of qualities, characteristics or attributes are called attributive nouns. Such nouns can be formed from adjectives and nouns, for example, poverty (from the adjective *poor*), knighthood (from the common noun *knight*), scholarship (from the common noun *scholar*), and so on.
- * **Verbal nouns** : Nouns that are made from verbs are known as verbal nouns, such as examiner (from *examine*), designer (from *design*), walking (from *walk*), and so on.

Nouns : Countable and Uncountable

Nouns can also be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns are those that can be counted—nouns like fingers, flowers, desks, children, can be counted whereas nouns like water, milk, rice, sugar cannot be counted.

However, if the thermoplastic object is removed from the circuit, the bulb glows up. This shows that thermoplastic objects are bad conductor of electricity.

03-05-21

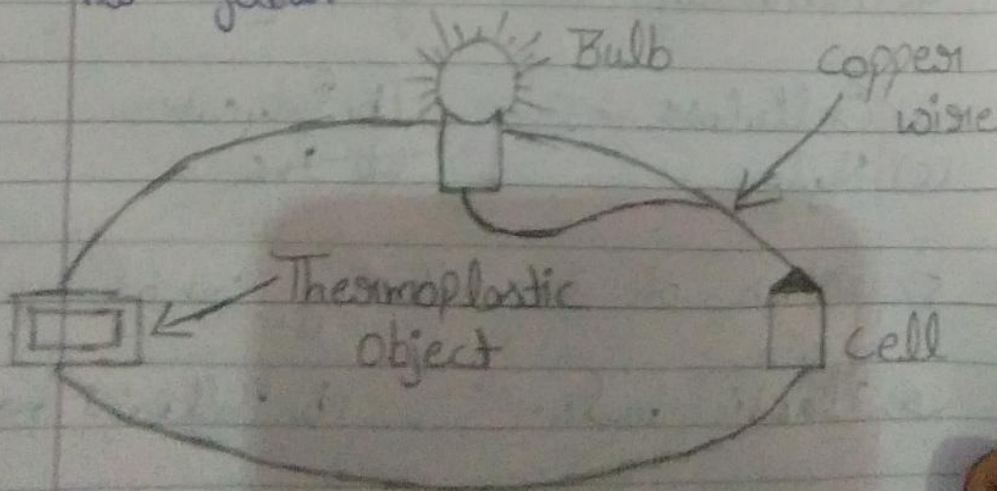
Class - VIIIth
Day - Monday
Subject - Science

Chapter - 03

Synthetic Fibres and
Plastics.

Describe an activity to show that thermoplastic is a poor conductor of electricity.

If we make an experimental set up using copper wire, a thermoplastic object, a bulb and a cell, as shown in the figure given below, the bulb does not glow.



प्रश्न. लाख की वस्तुओं का निर्माण भारत के किन-किन राज्यों में होता है ?
लाख से चुड़ियाँ के आकारकृत कया-कया चीजें बनती हैं। इस कीजिए।

उत्तर. लाख की वस्तुओं का निर्माण भारत के कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में होता है। लाख से बच्चों के खिलौने, मूर्तियाँ, चुड़ियाँ, डोकघर में मुहर लगाने के लिये सील तथा पैकिंग के लिये लगाई जाने वाली सील आदि बनाई जाती हैं।