

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)

Date-10/05/2021

\*Day- Monday

\*Class- 6th

\*Sub- Maths

Ch - 03

Ex- 3,1

Sums do in copy.

<https://youtu.be/XzAi2-azibM>

\*Sub- Hindi Reader

Watch the video carefully and read lesson -4

<https://youtu.be/tLXoAjdJ1lc>

Subject gk

Chapter 10 and 11

Famous scientist important geographical

Term

Do ch 12 in book some geographical facts

\*Sub- Science

Ch - 02 Learn word meaning

\*Sub- English grammer

Lesson- 2 read page no. 7,8.

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class VI

Monday

In the given sentences, the coloured words are the names given to one member of that particular group. **Girl** is the name given to any girl, **village** is the name given to any village, **umbrella** is the name given to any umbrella and **flower** is the name given to any flower.

## 2. Proper Noun

Proper Noun is the name of a particular person, place, thing or object. *For example :*

1. **Newton** was a great scientist.
2. My sister lives in **Mumbai**.
3. The **Ramayana** is a holy book.
4. Shahjahan built the **Taj Mahal**.

In the above sentences, the coloured words are the names of a particular person, place, thing and object.

A Proper Noun always begins with a capital letter.

## 3. Collective Noun

Collective Noun is the name given to a group or a class of persons or things considered as one whole. *For example :*

1. M. S. Dhoni is the captain of the **team**.
2. The **audience** enjoyed the concert.
3. Our **army** fought with great courage.
4. A fox saw a **bunch** of grapes.

In the above sentences, **team** is a name given to a collection of players, **audience** to a group of particular people, **army** to a group of soldiers and **bunch** to a collection of grapes.

Let us learn the use of the following **Collective Nouns**:

1. an army of soldiers
2. a bouquet or bunch of flowers
3. a bunch of keys, grapes, bananas
4. a team of players
5. a bundle of sticks
6. a crew of sailors
7. a crowd or mob of people
8. a fleet of ships, cars
9. a flock of sheep, birds
10. a herd of deer, cattle

## 4. Material Noun

Material Noun is the name of substances or materials. It is used for non-living things like material, substance or ingredient for making things, *For example :*

1. They wear clothes made of **silk**.
2. Books are made of **paper**.
3. **Wool** is used in making pullovers.
4. Our crockery is made of **china clay**.

## 5. Abstract Noun

Abstract Noun is the name of qualities, ideas, emotions, actions, feelings and conditions. Unlike other kinds of nouns, it cannot be seen or touched but only felt. *For example :*

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Class - VII  
Sub - Civ

Read - Ch = 10 and Ch = 11  
Famous Scientists  
Important Geographical terms

Do - Ch - 12 in book

Some Geographical  
facts.

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बिमाही

Disease

बिमार

Disorders

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Science

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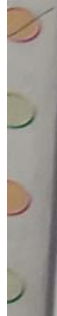
ch-02

World	Meaning
Component	अंश
Purpose	उद्देश्य
Contain	शामिल
Nutrients	पोषक तत्व
Solution	धोल
Present	मौजूद
Minerals	खनिज पदार्थ
Various	विविध
Growth	विकास
Dietary fibres	आहारिय रेशा
Balanced Diet	संतुलित आहार
Considerable	महत्वपूर्ण
Deficiency	कमी

day  
e shall  
d one  
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n one  
e work

(Noun)  
(Active)  
(Verb)  
(verb)

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# The Noun (Naming Words)

Read Page no. 7, 8

A **noun** is the name of a person, an animal, a place or a thing. It may also name a feeling or idea. The words *boy, girl, Neha, Kanpur, hospital, stone, army, anger, beauty* are all nouns. In short, we can say that a noun is a *naming word*, or a noun is the *name of anything*.

## COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be countable or uncountable:

⊕ **Countable nouns** are the nouns that can be counted. These nouns can be used to answer the question *how many?*

- A. How many *books* have you purchased? I have purchased six *books*.
- B. How many *players* are there? There are eleven *players*.

In the above examples, *books* and *players* are countable nouns.

⊕ **Uncountable nouns** are the nouns that cannot be counted. These nouns can be used to answer the question *how much?*

- A. How much *honey* do you want? I want a teaspoonful of *honey*.
- B. How much *cooking oil* is in the jar? There is about five litres of *cooking oil*.

In the above examples, *honey* and *cooking oil* are uncountable nouns.

Uncountable nouns use classifiers. Classifiers are measuring words.

*Example* : teaspoon, cup, packet, litre, bucket.

## KINDS OF NOUN

There are five kinds of Nouns:

1. Common Noun, 2. Proper Noun, 3. Collective Noun, 4. Material Noun, 5. Abstract Noun.

Now, let us learn what each type of noun means.

### 1. Common Noun

Common Noun is the general name of persons, animals, places, things or objects. It is used for all things or persons of 'one kind' or 'same class'. *For example* :

1. A *girl* is singing a song.
2. His father lives in a *village*.
3. Please give me your *umbrella*.
4. The lotus is our national *flower*.