

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)\*

Date-10/05/2021

\*Day- Monday

\*Class- 8th

\*Sub- Maths

Ch - 02

Ex- 2.4

Q.no.3 do in copy.

<https://youtu.be/RDm7FdIMjag>

\*Class- 8th

\*Sub- Hindi reader

watch the video carefully and read lesson 3

<https://youtu.be/Q2ySRf8Qxo8>

\*Sub- English grammer

Lesson- 2 read page no.11 12,13.

\*Sub- Science

Ch - 04 question no. 3 and 8 (Book work) Fill in the book.

Monday

EXERCISES

3. 10-05-21  
Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Phosphorus is a very reactive non-metal.
- (b) Metals are good conductors of heat and electrical.
- (c) Iron is more reactive than copper.
- (d) Metals react with acids to produce hydrogen gas.

4. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false.

- (a) Generally, non-metals react with acids. (F)
- (b) Sodium is a very reactive metal. (T)
- (c) Copper displaces zinc from zinc sulphate solution. (F)
- (d) Coal can be drawn into wires. (T)

5. Some properties are listed in the following Table. Distinguish between metals and non-metals on the basis of these properties.

Properties	Metals	Non-metals
1. Appearance		
2. Hardness		
3. Malleability		
4. Ductility		
5. Heat Conduction		
6. Conduction of Electricity		

6. Give reasons for the following.

- (a) Aluminium foils are used to wrap food items.
- (b) Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances.
- (c) Copper cannot displace zinc from its salt solution.
- (d) Sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene.

7. Can you store lemon pickle in an aluminium utensil? Explain.

8. 10-05-21  
Match the substances given in Column A with their uses given in Column B. Monday

A	B
(i) Gold	(a) Thermometers (6)
(ii) Iron	(b) Electric wire (5)
(iii) Aluminium	(c) Wrapping food (3)
(iv) Carbon	(d) Jewellery (1)
(v) Copper	(e) Machinery (2)
(vi) Mercury	(f) Fuel (4)

10/05/2021

class VIII

Monday  
20/1

- \* to refer to a person's profession. *For example,*
  - He is **an** engineer.
- \* in definitions. *For example,*
  - An **opossum** is a marsupial.

The definite article is used :

- \* to make a specific reference. *For example,*
  - There's **the** shop I was looking for.
- \* when we are talking to someone who knows which thing or person we are referring to. *For example,*
  1. There is water in **the** fridge.
  2. Turn **the** television on.
- \* to generalise a class
  - **The** tiger is an endangered specie.
- \* before an adjective, when it is used as a noun indicating nationality or a class. *For example,*
  1. **The** rich can be selfish.
  2. **The** Swiss are famous for their watches and chocolates.
- \* before the names of rivers, seas, oceans or mountains. *For example,*
  - **The** Alps, **the** Indian Ocean.
- \* before the names of parts of the body when these are referred to in an impersonal way. *For example,*
  - He was hit on **the** head.

### Articles with Proper Nouns

Generally we do not use any articles with proper nouns:

1. **Shakespeare** was a great dramatist.
2. **Mumbai** is the biggest city of India.

**the Mumbai**

However, sometimes we use a proper noun like a common noun. In that case, we can use *a, an* or *the* with it.

1. We need **a Gandhi** to solve our problems.
2. Every team cannot have **a Kapil Dev** in it.
3. Sachin Tendulkar is **the Bradman** of India.

**a Gandhi?**

In the first sentence, **a Gandhi** means *a man as wise or as great as Gandhi*. In the second sentence, **a Kapil Dev** means *a player of Kapil Dev's calibre*. In the last sentence, **the Bradman** means *the player of Bradman's ability*.

10/05/2021

Class - VII

Monday

### Where not to Use Any Article

It is important to remember that we do not use articles :

- ⊕ with uncountable nouns. *For example,*
  - I always welcome good news.
- ⊕ with plural nouns. *For example,*
  - Teachers enjoy long vacations.
- ⊕ with the names of holidays. *For example,*
  - I will meet my uncle during Easter.
- ⊕ with the names of months. *For example,*
  - Last September, he was in Kolkata.
- ⊕ with the names of the days of the week. *For example,*
  - We will go out on Sunday.
- ⊕ with the names of seasons. *For example,*
  - Siberian cranes visit our zoo in winter.
- ⊕ when we speak of the time of the day or with the names of meals. *For example,*
  1. I should finish by noon.
  2. What shall we have for dinner?
- ⊕ with words such as 'hospital', 'university' or 'school', when they are used for their intended purpose, that is, medical, educational, etc. *For example,*
  - He'll have to stay in hospital for a while.

### The Repetition of Articles

Look at these sentences :

I can see a white and a black cow grazing in the field.

(two cows—one white and the other black)

I can see a white and black cow grazing in the field.

(only one cow which is black and white)

The director and the producer of the movie were not present.

(two persons—one director and the other producer)

The director and producer of the movie was not present.

(only one person who is both the director and the producer of the movie)





Date 10/05/2024

Class VIII

Sub - Engg

P.No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Day

Monday

# Determiners

Determiners are used before nouns to indicate which particular person or thing we are referring to. They do not describe nouns, but point them out.

Look at these phrases :

the best boy

that tree

some mistake

my brother

every student

whose cleverness

The words printed in coloured letters are determiners.

## KINDS OF DETERMINERS

We have the following kinds of determiners :

1. Articles (a, an, the)
2. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)
3. Possessives (my, your, his, etc.)
4. Distributives (either, neither, each, every)
5. Quantifiers (some, any, much, many, several, etc.)
6. Interrogatives (what, which, whose, etc.)

### 1. Articles

You have learnt that there are three articles—**a**, **an** and **the**.

The words **a** and **an** are called **indefinite articles** because they do not point to any special person or thing.

The word **the** is known as the **definite article** because it points to a specific person or thing.

The indefinite articles are used with singular countable nouns. The article **a** is used before words starting with a consonant sound while **an** is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The indefinite articles are also used :

- ⊕ to refer to something mentioned for the first time. *For example,*
  1. I bought **a** newspaper at the station.
  2. It was **an** interesting idea.
- ⊕ to refer to something you do not want to be specific about. *For example,*
  - **A** girl came to see you.

