

Pioneer Public school (2021-2022)

Date-11/05/2021

*Day- Tuesday

*Class- 7th

*Sub- Maths

Ch - 02

Ex- 2.1

Q.no.6 do in copy.

<https://youtu.be/UrY5PdZaEck>

Subject gk

Read chapter 11

*Sub- English grammer

Lesson- 2 read page no. 14,15,16.

*Class- 7th

*Sub- Science

Ch - 04 watch this video carefully.

https://youtu.be/1_7NIGVUvAs

11/05/2021

class - 7

Tuesday

* Objects which are remarkable for beauty, gentleness and gracefulness are put in the category of Feminine Gender (e.g. the moon, the earth, spring, autumn, rain, justice, mercy, peace, etc.).

We can form the feminine of the nouns :

* By adding 'ee'
actor - actress author - authoress god - goddess lion - lioness
tiger - tigress host - hostess priest - priestess prince - princess

* By adding 'she / maid / woman'
salesman - saleswoman he-goat - she-goat
washerman - washerwoman man-servant - maid-servant

* By using a totally different word
boy - girl father - mother son - daughter uncle - aunt
nephew - niece husband - wife gentleman - lady hero - heroine
lord - lady king - queen bridegroom - bride fox - vixen
gander - goose bull/ox - cow cock - hen horse - mare

CASE

The relation in which a Noun or Pronoun stands to some other word is called its Case. There are three Cases :

1. **Nominative Case** : When a Noun or Pronoun is used as a Subject of a Verb, it is said to be in the Nominative Case. *For example :*
 1. Shekhar has written a book.
 2. We sang a song.
 3. The stone fell from above.

The Nominative Case in a sentence can be found by asking the question 'Who' or 'What' to the verb.

2. **Objective or Accusative Case** : When a Noun or Pronoun is used as the object of a Verb, it is said to be in the Objective Case. *For example :*
 1. He tore a book.
 2. Ramesh learnt his lesson.
 3. She beats the dog with a stick.

Objective Case can be found out by putting the question 'Whom' or 'What' after the verb.

3. **Possessive or Genitive Case** : A Noun is said to be in the Possessive Case when it shows the possession of anything. It is shown either by the use of an *apostrophe* and *of*. *For example :*

Date
11/ May/21

Class 3 VIIth
Sub 3 Hindi Reader
El Day 3 Tuesday

(पाठ - 3) (हिमालय की नदियाँ)

(लेख से)

पू०३. काका कार्लेल्फर ने नदियों को लोक-
भाषा क्यों कहा है ?

उ०३. काका कार्लेल्फर ने नदियों को लोकभाषा
इसलिए कहा है कि ये नदियाँ ही हमें
जीवन दान देती हैं। इन नदियों से ही
हमें जल प्राप्त होता है और इनका जल
शुद्ध और पवित्र होता है। ये नदियाँ जहाँ-
जहाँ से गुजरती हैं वहाँ पर जीवन प्रदान
करती जाती हैं। इन्हीं नदियों के पानी से
हम नए-नए उपकरण बनाने में सफल
हूँ हैं। इन्हीं नदियों के पानी से बिजली
बनती है और इन्हीं नदियों के पानी से
खेती होती है। नदी भी माँ की तरह
कार्याणकारी और पूजनीय है। नदी भी
माँ की तरह अनुभव का लालन-पालन
करती है। अगर ये नदियाँ नदियाँ
नहीं होती तो आज हमारा जीवन
आसान नहीं होता।

पू०५. हिमालय की यात्रा में लेखक ने
किन-किन की प्रशंसा की है ?

उ०५.

हिमालय की यात्रा में लेखक ने
बर्फ से ढकी पहाड़ियों की, घाटों -
घाटों, पर्वतों से गरी घाटियों की,
पहाड़ों के बीच की हरी - गरी
उन्नत भूमि की प्रशंसा की है।
इसके अलावा लेखन में चीड़ों के
देवदार, चिनार जैसे जंगलों के
बाड़े में भी बसाया है।

Date
11/05/2

Day
Tuesday

Page No.	
Date	

Class - VII
Sub - C.H.K

Read Ch = 11

The Revolt of 1857

Read Ch = 12

Social Activists

Read Ch = 13

Important wars
and Battles

Read Ch = 14

From first War of

Independence To Indian

Independence

Date 11/05/2021
Customs : Tradition

class-7

Day Tuesday
Customs : (i) Traditions
(ii) Taxes to be paid on imported goods.

* Some nouns have two plural forms and both have different meanings.

(a) Cloth : Fabric

Cloths : Pieces of cloth

Clothes : Garments

(b) Brother : One brother

Brothers : more than one brother

Brethren : members of a male religious group

GENDER

In English, the feature of gender in nouns tells us whether the person or thing named by the noun is male, female or a non-living entity. Thus, nouns may be in the masculine, feminine, neuter or common gender.

1. A noun is said to be in the *masculine gender* if it refers to a male. For example, *man, tiger, uncle*.
2. A noun is said to be in the *feminine gender* if it refers to a female. For example, *woman, tigress, aunt*.
3. A noun is said to be in the *neuter gender* if it refers to things that are neither male nor female. Nouns referring to non-living things are of the neuter gender. For example, *stone, grass, sand*.
4. A noun is said to be in the *common gender* if what it refers to can be a male or a female. For example, *student, orphan, baby*.

REGARDING GENDER OF NOUNS

- * Sometimes, a little baby or a small animal is placed under the category of Neuter Gender.
- * The lower animals which have no importance of sex for the speaker come under the category of Neuter Gender.
- * Collective Nouns (even when they denote living beings) are also put under the category of Neuter Gender, e.g. crowd, gentry, etc.
- * Birds and animals, the sex of which has some importance for the speaker are put under the category of Masculine Gender (horse, cock, peacock, etc.) or Feminine Gender (mare, hen, peahen, etc.)
- * Personified objects and other objects which are remarkable for strength are put under the category of Masculine Gender (e.g. the sun, summer, winter, time, death, etc.).

Date 14/05/2021 Red Pina 14/15 Class - 7
6 Sub - Eng

Day Tuesday

No change is made to the spelling of nouns which always exist in plural form. These nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| measles | mumps | alms | ashes |
| thanks | assets | savings | draughts |

* No change is made to the spelling of nouns which are formed by joining of two parts. Such nouns always have -s in its spelling itself even if it is meant to convey singular sense. List of such nouns are :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------|----------|
| scissors | pants | shorts | trousers |
| pyjamas | spectacles | tongs | socks |

* No change is made to the spelling of following nouns in whichever form (singular or plural) they are used. Such nouns have the same singular and plural form.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|--------|
| fish* | sheep | deer | poetry |
| furniture | information | score | dozen |
| advice | hundred/thousand | scenery | news |

Nouns like 'hundred' and 'thousand' do not take the plural form when preceded by any numeric digit. But in the absence of a numeric digit, they may take the plural form.

- Examples : 1. My father gave me *five hundred* rupees to pay my tuition fee.
 2. *Hundreds* of banners were hung across the city.

* Some nouns are never used in the plural. Their plural forms are separate :

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| poetry | poems | furniture | pieces of furniture |
| scenery | scenes | advice | pieces of advice |

* Some nouns have one meaning when used in the singular form but two meanings when used in plural.

In Singular

In Plural

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Colour : a particular type of colour red, blue, etc. | Colours : (i) a badge, an item of clothing
(ii) flag or flags of a ship or regiment. |
| (b) Pain : Physical suffering | Pains : (i) Physical-sufferings
(ii) efforts |

* fishes means different kinds of fish.