



CLASS : II
DATE : 6.10.21 to 31.10.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																		
MATHS	<p>CH- 7 DIVISION (continuation) Text book work- page no. 125 to 127, Test Zone (page no. 129), Mental Maths (page no.130) Notebook work – page no. 128</p> <p>CH- 9 MEASUREMENT Text book work- page no. 139 to 153, Test zone (pg no. 154) Notebook work – Mental maths (pg no. 155) Activity: Measure the length of your notebook and study table using ruler.</p> <p>Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:</p> <p>a. Divide using multiplication table-</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;">1. $16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td style="width: 50%;">6. $45 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr><tr><td>2. $40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td>7. $63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr><tr><td>3. $18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td>8. $48 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr><tr><td>4. $35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td>9. $27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr><tr><td>5. $30 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$</td><td>10. $54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$</td></tr></table> <p>b. Long division-</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;">1. $42 \div 2$</td><td style="width: 50%;">5. $24 \div 4$</td></tr><tr><td>2. $69 \div 3$</td><td>6. $54 \div 9$</td></tr><tr><td>3. $36 \div 6$</td><td>7. $35 \div 5$</td></tr><tr><td>4. $56 \div 7$</td><td>8. $64 \div 8$</td></tr></table> <p>c. Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 1 m = _____ cm2. 1000 m = _____ km3. 1 kg = _____ g4. 1 L = _____ mL <p>Project work to be done in Maths notebook</p> <p>Draw or paste the picture of instruments used for measuring the length and weight and name them.</p>	1. $16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$	6. $45 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$	2. $40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$	7. $63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$	3. $18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$	8. $48 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$	4. $35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$	9. $27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$	5. $30 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$	10. $54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$	1. $42 \div 2$	5. $24 \div 4$	2. $69 \div 3$	6. $54 \div 9$	3. $36 \div 6$	7. $35 \div 5$	4. $56 \div 7$	8. $64 \div 8$
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SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">REVISION</p> <p>CHAPTER-13 LIGHT AND SHADOW</p> <p>II. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A shadow is a _____ patch.2. Shadow is the shortest at _____.3. Things that give us light are called sources of _____.4. The sun is the most _____ source of light.5. We _____ see anything in a dark room. <p>II. Write T for True statement and F for false one.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shadow is the shortest in the morning. –2. Shadow is formed when light passes through an object.-3. A shadow can be formed on the wall. –4. A shadow is formed on the opposite side of the light source. –5. We need light to see objects. –																		

IV Give two examples of the following.

1. Natural sources of light – _____, _____
2. Artificial sources of light – _____, _____.

V. Answer the following.

1. How do we see objects?
2. What is a shadow?
3. How is a shadow formed?
4. Are shadows formed at different times of the day of same length? Explain.
5. During the day, we can see things because of the light of the sun. How can we see objects during the light?

REVISION

CH-7 HOUSE AND CLOTHING

A .Fill in the blanks with correct words.

1. Houses in the plains have _____ (flats/ sloping) roofs.
2. Houses on the mountains have _____ (flat /sloping) roofs.
3. People living in places where it _____ (snows/rains) a lot make houses on (slopes / stilts).
4. Houses made from blocks of ice are called _____ (houseboats /igloos).
5. Houses that can be moved from one place to another are called _____ (temporary/permanent) houses.

B. Choose the correct option.

1. What does a house protect us from?
a. heat and cold b. wind c. rain d. all of these
2. Which of these materials do we use to make a kutcha house?
a. cement and bricks b. mud and straw c. cloth and plastic sheet d. all of these
3. Which of these roofs will help to slide off snow easily?
a. flat roof b. high roof c. sloping roof d. none of these
4. Houses made of blocks of ice are called --.
a. igloo b. hut c. stilt houses d. tent
5. Which of these houses should we make in places where it rains a lot?
a. igloo b. hut c. stilt houses d. tent
6. A caravan is a
a. house on wheels b. temporary house c. both a and b d. none of these
7. Which of these is true about the clothes we wear?
a. They protect us from heat, cold, rain etc.
b. We need clothes to live
c. We wear different clothes in different seasons.
d. Both a and c.

D. Give two examples for the following.

1. Things used to make pucca houses _____, _____
2. Things used to make kutcha houses _____, _____
3. Temporary houses _____, _____
4. Permanent houses _____, _____
5. Types of clothes we wear _____, _____

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a house protect us from?
2. Why do people living on mountains make houses with sloping roofs?
3. What kind of houses do people make in places where it rains a lot?
4. How can pucca houses different from kutcha houses?
5. What is temporary house? Give one example.

Project: Make a wind vane

Let's Create (Pg.no.100)

पाठ : जादुई पेंसिल

निर्देश -

1. कहानी को दो बार पढ़ें।
2. पाठ के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिए गए चित्र को बनाये और रंग भरें।



3. नीचे दिए गए कठिन शब्दों को उत्तरपुस्तिका में तीन- तीन बार लिखें।
जादुई, पेंसिल, चमकीली, चित्र, आवाज़, असली, गरिमा

HINDI

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

- प्रश्न 1. गरिमा कहाँ खेल रही थी ?
उत्तर— गरिमा अपने घर के सामने की गली में खेल रही थी।
- प्रश्न 2. गरिमा को पेंसिल कहाँ मिली ?
उत्तर— गरिमा को पेंसिल गली की नाली में मिली।
- प्रश्न 3. गरिमा पेंसिल को कहाँ ले आई ?
उत्तर— वह पेंसिल को अपने घर ले आई।
- प्रश्न 4. गरिमा ने उस पेंसिल से किसका चित्र बनाया ?
उत्तर— गरिमा ने उस पेंसिल से छाते का चित्र बनाया।
- प्रश्न 5. छाता कहाँ से बाहर आ गया ?
उत्तर— छाता चित्र में से बाहर आ गया।

खाली जगह भरें

उत्तर— 1. जादुई 2. छाते 3. छाते 4. बाहर

भाषा की बात

देखो, समझो और लिखो

लिंग बदले

उत्तर— 1. लड़का लड़की 2. भाई बहन
3. पिता माता 4. शेर शेरनी

एक-अनेक

उत्तर— 1. पेंसिल - पेंसिलें 2. घर - घरों
3. चित्र - चित्रों 4. आवाज़ - आवाज

वाक्य बनाए

- चमकीली - _____
लड़की - _____
बाहर - _____
जादुई - _____

उदाहरण देख के वाक्य बदलो।

- गरिमा ने सोचा – गरिमा सोचने लगी।
1. रवि ने बोला – रवि बोलने लगा।
2. राधा नाची – राधा नाचने लगी।

आओ मिलकर रेल बनाए



आओ, मिलकर रेल बनाएँ

कवि

आओ बच्चो ! खेलें एक खेल,
आओ, मिलकर बनाएँ रेल।

सोहन तुम इंजन बन जाओ,
अपने मुँह से धुआँ उड़ाओ।
बाकी बच्चे डिब्बे बन जाएँ,
मेरे पीछे-पीछे चलते जाएँ।

करीम तुम टी०टी० बन जाओ,
भोलू गार्ड सीटी तेज बजाओ।
डिब्बे करते रेलमपेल,
छूटी जाती देखो रेल।

छुक-छुक करके चलती रेल,
धक-धक करके चलती रेल।
भीड़ बहुत है भर गई रेल,
हर डिब्बे में ठेलम-ठेल।



1. आओ मिलकर रेल बनाए कविता को उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे और उसका सस्वर वाचन करें।
2. कविता में दिए चित्र को बनाए।
3. कठिन शब्दों को उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखे।
इंजन, मुँह, धुआँ, डिब्बे, टी. टी, गार्ड, भीड़, ठेलम- ठेल, टिकेट, स्टेशन

नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखे।

प्रश्न 1. बच्चे कौन-सा खेल खेल रहे हैं ?
उत्तर - बच्चे रेलगाड़ी बनाने का खेल खेल रहे हैं।

प्रश्न 2. इंजन कौन बनेगा ?
उत्तर - सोहन इंजन बनेगा।

प्रश्न 3. रेल का गार्ड क्या करता है ?
उत्तर - रेल का गार्ड तेज़ सीटी बजाकर झंडी दिखाकर गाड़ी चलाने का संकेत देता है।

प्रश्न 4. गाड़ी कैसी आवाज़ करती हुई चलती है ?

उत्तर - गाड़ी छुक- छुक और धक- धक आवाज़ करती हुई चलती है।

प्रश्न 5. क्या बच्चों को रेलगाड़ी में टिकट लगता है ?

उत्तर - नहीं, बच्चों को रेलगाड़ी में टिकट नहीं लगता है।

कविता में कौन क्या बनाता है।

- क. सोहन – इंजन
- ख. भोलू – गार्ड
- ग. करीम – टी.टी.
- घ. सब बच्चे - डिब्बे

कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो

1. आओ बच्चो ! खेले एक खेल,
आओ, मिलकर बनाएँ रेल।
2. छुक – छुक करके चलती रेल,
धक – धक करके चलती रेल।
3. भीड़ बहुत है भर गई रेल,
हर डिब्बे में ठेलम – ठेल।

भाषा की बात

शब्द बताओ

1. रेल + गाड़ी = रेलगाड़ी
2. घोड़ा + गाड़ी = घोड़ागाड़ी
3. बैल + गाड़ी = बैलगाड़ी

उलटे अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखो

1. खत्म – शुरू
2. कम – अधिक
3. आगे – पीछे
4. चलना – रुकना

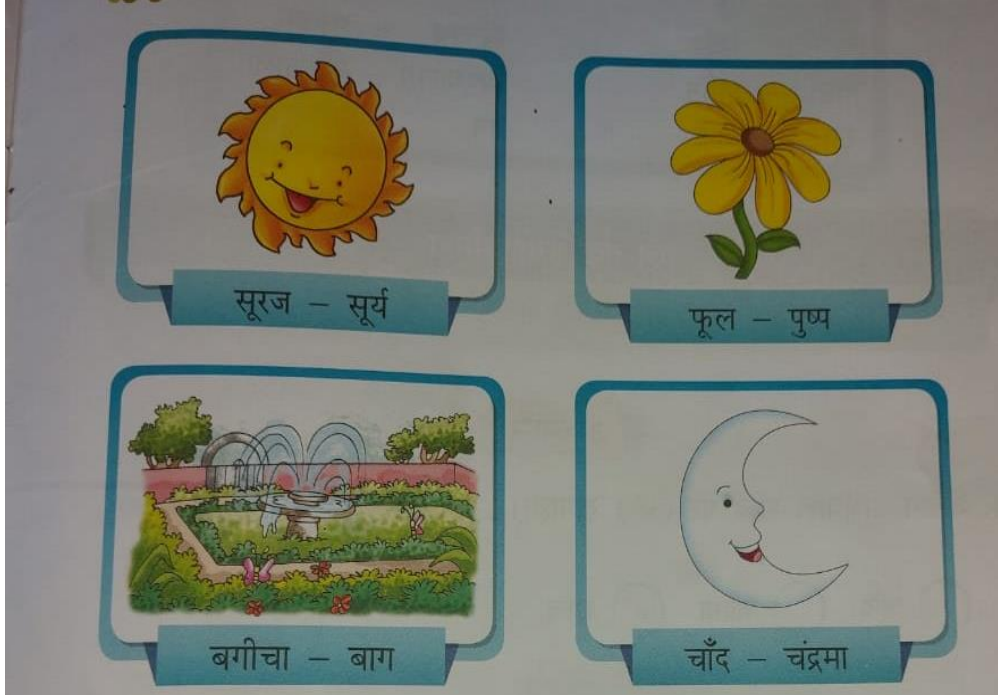
आवाज़ वाले शब्द लिखो

1. छुक – छुक
2. धक – धक
3. फक – फक

हिंदी भाषा

समान अर्थवाले शब्द

जो शब्द एक जैसा अर्थ बताते है, वे समान अर्थ वाले शब्द कहलाते हैं ।



वर्षा - बरसात
पक्षी - पंछी
जल - पानी
बादल - मेघ
घर - गृह
पर्वत - पहाड़
धरती - ज़मीन
रात - रजनी

बेटा - पुत्र
पेड़ - वृक्ष
पत्र - चिट्ठी
आकाश - आसमान
पथ - रास्ता
किताब - पुस्तक
विद्यालय - पाठशाला
वन - जंगल

अभ्यास कार्य

अलग अर्थवाले शब्द पर सही का निशान लगाए

सूरज
घर
किताब
बदल

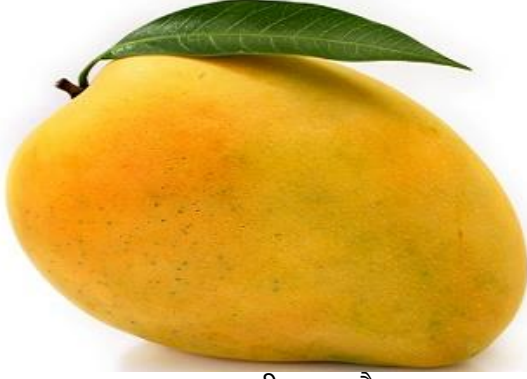
इनके एक एक नाम और लिखिए

पत्र - चिट्ठी
पेड़ - वृक्ष
बगीचा - बाग
पर्वत - पहाड़

समान अर्थवाले शब्दों को रेखा खींचकर मिलाइए

बादल - मेघ
रात - रजनी
बेटा - पुत्र
वन - जंगल
धरती - ज़मीन

वाक्य लेखन



1. आम भारत का राष्ट्रीय फल है।
2. आम फलो का राजा है।
3. आम गरमी के मौसम में मिलता है।
4. आम बहुत मीठा और स्वादिष्ट होता है।
5. मेरा प्रिय फल आम है।



1. गाय एक पालतू पशु है।
2. गाय दूध देती है।
3. गाय के दूध से घी, दही, मिठाईयां आदि बनाए जाते हैं।
4. यह भूरे, काले और सफ़ेद रंग की होती है।
5. गाय को गौ माता भी कहते हैं।

हिंदी गिनती

अंग्रेजी अंक	हिंदी अंक	हिंदी शब्द
76	७६	छिहत्तर
77	७७	सहत्तर
78	७८	अठहत्तर
79	७९	उनासी
80	८०	अस्सी
81	८१	इक्यासी
82	८२	बयासी
83	८३	तिरासी
84	८४	चौरासी
85	८५	पचासी
86	८६	छियासी
87	८७	सतासी

88	८८	अठासी
89	८९	नवासी
90	९०	नब्बे
91	९१	इक्यानबे
92	९२	बानवे
93	९३	तिरानवे
94	९४	चौरानवे
95	९५	पंचानवे
96	९६	छियानवे
97	९७	सत्तानवे
98	९८	अठ्ठानवे
99	९९	निन्यानवे
100	१००	सौ

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

TOPIC : PUNCTUATION

CH 1 - CAPITAL LETTERS, FULL STOPS AND QUESTION MARKS

I. Rewrite these sentences with capital letters , full stops and question marks:

1. i want to go for walk
2. where does ayush live
3. we do not have school on tuesday
4. what does rita like to do
5. rahul's birthday is in november
6. my cousins live in delhi
7. who goes to school by bus

II. Put the correct punctuation marks:

1. The cat climbs up the tree
2. The ball is red in colour
3. Where is my umbrella
4. Next December my family is travelling to France
5. Who took my pencil
6. What are you doing on Sunday
7. Sam went to fly his kite

ENGLISH

Note : All the above exercises to be done in the English notebook.

Grammarland- Pg no 101&102 Ex A(To be done in Grammarland bk)

Activity 1 : Using origami paper highlight the punctuation used in different sentences. (min 5 sentence)
(to be done in N.B)

Click on the link to watch the video- https://youtu.be/LkZ_Tc3l6Xk

Project- Make a model of a farm. Make a video to explain it.

ENGLISH LITERATURE :

TOPIC - PELLE'S NEW COAT (Page no-93)(English Access Book)

Activity 1: Story Table.Refer Pg- 97 (English Access)(To be done in notebook)

Click on the link to watch to the video- https://youtu.be/4_K339bxYCQ

Project- - Life Cycle of a Frog.

Refer pg no 135 (EA) To be done on a A4 size paper/ 1/4th chart paper.

• **Draw the picture of the chapter.**

I. Word bank : (To be written twice)

1. grandmother
2. cleaned
3. garden
4. gladly
5. tend
6. neighbour
7. painter
8. laughed
9. turpentine
10. weave
11. indeed
12. tailor
13. happily
14. grew
15. scissors

II. Synonyms/Word meanings:

1. card this wool- brush wool using a pair of cards so that it can be made into a cloth
2. tend to - take care of
3. turpentine - oil used to mix paint
4. spin - the act of rotating rapidly
5. gladly - happily

III. Antonyms/Opposites :

1. care x neglect
2. longer x shorter
3. some x many
4. laughed x cried
5. buy x sell
6. happily x miserably

IV. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pelle had a little lamb.
2. Pelle's coat only grew shorter !
3. Pelle took a pair of scissors and cut off the lamb's wool.
4. Pelle cleaned the garden and granny carded Pelle's wool.
5. Pelle went to the store and bought a bottle of turpentine for painter.
6. Mother weaved the wool into cloth.

V. True / False :

1. Pelle has a little horse. False
2. The lamb's wool grew longer but Pelle's coat grew shorter. True
3. Grandmother asked him to clean the garden. True
4. Pelle coloured his wool with paint. False
5. Pelle dyed his wool red. False
6. The lamb was happy. True

VI. One word answer:

1. What was the name of the little boy?

Ans - Pelle

2. Who cut off the lamb's wool?

Ans - Pelle

3. "I will my dear, if you will clean up my garden". Who said this?

Ans - Grandmother

4. What did Pelle buy for the painter?

Ans - Turpentine

5. Which colour did he use to dye his wool?

Ans - Blue

6. Who weaved the wool into cloth?

Ans - Mother

7. Who made the suit for Pelle?

Ans - Tailor

8. Who took care of the little sister, when mother was weaving the yarn?

Ans - Pelle

VII. Question / Answers :

1. Who was Pelle?

Ans - Pelle was a little boy. He had a little lamb. He took care of it all by himself.

2. What did Pelle ask his grandmother to do? What did his grandmother ask him to do in return?

Ans - Pelle asked his grandmother to card the wool for him. His grandmother asked him to clean the garden in return.

3. What did Pelle asked his other grandmother?

Ans - Pelle requested his other grandmother to spin the wool into yarn.

4. Why was the painter laughing?

Ans -The painter was laughing because Pelle asked him for some paint to colour his yarn.

5. What did Pelle buy from the store?

Ans - Pelle bought a bottle of turpentine for the painter and blue dye to colour his wool.

6. What did Pelle ask the tailor for? What did the tailor asked him to do in return?

Ans -Pelle requested the tailor to make a suit for him. The tailor asked Pelle to bring wood and feed his goats in return.

VIII. Make sentences :

1. scissors -

2. paint -

3.happily -

4. yarn -

5. suit -

IX. Jumbled words :

1. lowo -

2. omterharndg-

3. locrou -

4. ainptre -

5. ortial -

Note: All the above exercises to be done in the English notebook.

DRAWING

PORTRAIT

Work to be done : **Complete page 29**

as per instruction given pg 28 in your drawing book.



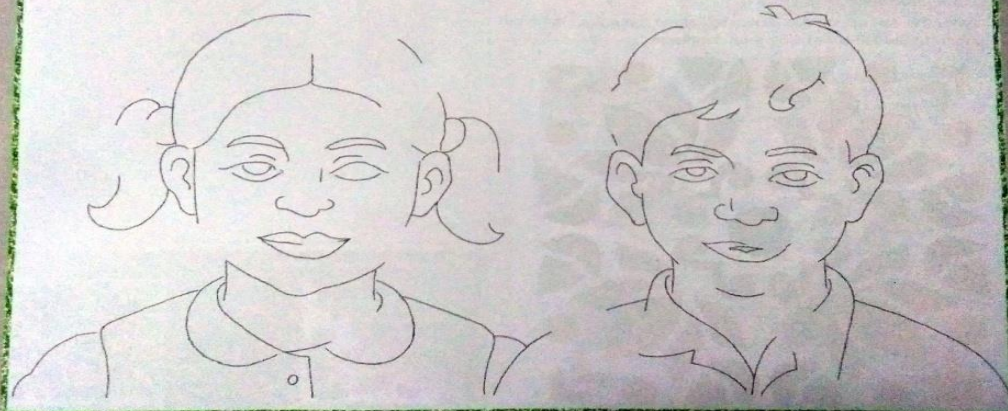
PORTRAIT

As a matter of fact making a portrait of a person is not an easy work. But if a simple template is prepared, drawing the portrait becomes easy. Study the line drawings of the boy and girl seriously.



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Trace the outline of the portraits and complete the missing parts with the help of a black pen. Now following the colour-scheme given on the opposite page, colour the portraits. Remember that the black line drawn by you should be thin. The colour should be filled along the black line leaving some white space in-between.



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Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics