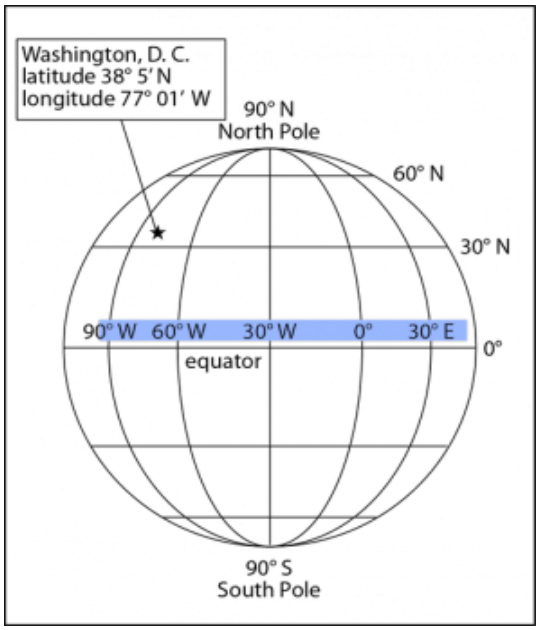
CLASS-V
SUBJECT-SOCIAL STUDIES
CHAPTER 7(LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH)
STUDY MATERIAL: 7.2

DATE: 29/04/2020

International Date Line: The longitude at 180 degrees from the Greenwich Time Line is known as International Date Line. It was designated in 1884. If you travel west from the International Date Line, you add a day, and if you travel east from the International Date Line, you subtract a day.



Location: Lines of latitude and longitude form an imaginary global grid system, shown. Any point on the globe can be located exactly by specifying its latitude and longitude. This system is essential for ships at sea that cannot locate their positions using landmarks or coastal navigational aids such as buoys or channel markers. This system is just as useful for people on land when hiking, driving, or surveying an environment.

To locate a point on a globe exactly, degrees of latitude and longitude are further subdivided into minutes and seconds. In latitude and longitude measurements, minutes and seconds do not refer to time. Instead, they refer to parts of an angle. But, like with time, there are 60 minutes in a degree (just as there are 60 minutes in an hour). Similarly, there are 60 seconds in a minute of time and 60 seconds in a minute of longitude or latitude.

1 **degree** (1°) = 60 minutes (60’)

1 **minute** (1’) = 60 seconds (60”)

1. Name five important parallels of latitude?
   Ans. Five important parallels of latitude are Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle.

2. Define prime meridian. Why is it important?
   Ans. The prime meridian is a line of geographical longitude that is defined at 0°. Prime meridian is important because it divides the Earth into East/West from the North Pole to the South Pole with an imaginary line along the longitude line of 0°.

3. Why do places on different meridians have a time difference?
   Ans. Places on the same meridian have the same time as they have sunrise and sunset at the same time. But places on different meridians have a time difference because they have sunrise and sunset at different times.

4. What is the difference between Latitude and Longitude?

Ans.

Latitude	**Longitude**
1. It divides the Earth horizontally into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. 2. The imaginary lines of latitude are usually known as parallels of latitude. 3. Latitudinal lines are parallel to each other; they reduce in size as they move towards the poles.	1. It divides the Earth vertically into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. 2. The imaginary lines of longitude are usually known as meridians of longitude. 3. Longitudinal lines are of the same length; they all cut the Earth into two equal halves.

5. What is the difference between IST and GMT?

Ans.

Indian Standard Time (IST)	**Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**
1. It is calculated at the Allahabad Observatory in Uttar Pradesh. 2. It is 05:30 hours ahead of GMT. 3. It passes through 82½° E longitude.	1. It is calculated at the British Royal Observatory in Greenwich near London. 2. It is 05:30 hours behind the IST. 3. It passes through 0° longitude.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ANSWERS:

1. On a map, the **parallels of latitude** run in the east-west direction.
2. Parallels are also called lines of **latitude**
3. The parallels and meridians form a **grid** that makes it easy to locate places.
4. The **equator** divides the earth into two equal halves.
5. The tropic of Cancer is in the **Northern hemisphere.**
6. To find a place on earth we must know its **latitude** and **longitude**.
7. The 90 degree N parallel is also known as the **North Pole**
8. The **equator** divides the earth into two equal halves.
9. The degree of equator is zero degree **latitude**.
10. There is time difference between places on different **meridians**.
11. **Parallels** are the boundary lines of imaginary circles drawn around the earth.
12. 23 1/2° N Latitude is the Tropic of **Cancer**.
13. **Prime meridian** is also known as the Greenwich Meridian.
14. The two parallels, the **tropic of Capricorn** and the **Antarctic Circle** lie between the equator and the South Pole.

28/4/20 → Home assignment No - 7 ⇒ Solution

Class V Sub: Mathematics

Chapter - 3 (Fractions)

Date: 29/4/2020

1) a) $4\frac{3}{7} = \frac{4 \times 7 + 3}{7}$ [Step 1 : $4 \times 7 = 28$
Step 2 : $28 + 3 = 31$

$= \frac{31}{7}$ (Ans)

2) a) $\frac{11}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$

$3)\,11\,(3\frac{2}{3}$
$\quad 9$
$\quad 2$

$= 3\frac{2}{3}$ (Ans)

3) a) Here, denominator are same in both the fraction and $\because 6 < 8$

So, $\frac{6}{11} \boxed{<} \frac{8}{11}$ (Ans)

4) a) $\frac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \frac{10}{12}$

Now, the given fractions $\left(\frac{10}{12} \text{ and } \frac{7}{12}\right)$ are like fractions

We know, $10 > 7$.

Therefore, $\frac{10}{12} > \frac{7}{12}$ or $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{7}{12}$

$\therefore \frac{5}{6} \boxed{>} \frac{7}{12}$ (Ans)

5) a) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{5}{6}$

↳ L.C.M of 9, 15, 6 is = 90

$3 \,|\, 9, 15, 6$
$\quad 3, 5, 2$

$\therefore$ L.C.M. $= 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 = 90$

$\therefore \frac{7 \times 10}{9 \times 10} = \frac{70}{90}$; $\frac{8 \times 6}{15 \times 6} = \frac{48}{90}$

$\frac{5 \times 15}{6 \times 15} = \frac{75}{90}$.

Therefore,

$\frac{75}{90} > \frac{70}{90} > \frac{48}{90}$

$\therefore$ The descending order is $= \frac{5}{6} > \frac{7}{9} > \frac{8}{15}$ (Ans)

HOME ASSIGNMENT No → 8

Class - V Sub: Maths

Ch - 3 (Fractions) Date: 29/4/2020

Addition and Substraction of Fractions :—

Addition of like Fractions

To add like fractions, add the numerators, and write the sum over the same denominator: The fraction obtained should be expressed in its lowest term.

Example 1: Add $\frac{5}{13}$ and $\frac{9}{13}$, and express the answer as a mixed number.

Solution: Here, $\frac{5}{13}$ and $\frac{9}{13}$ are like fractions. Hence, we will add the numerators and write the sum over the same denominator.

$$\frac{5}{13}+\frac{9}{13}=\frac{5+9}{13}=\frac{14}{13}$$

Changing improper fraction $\left(\frac{14}{13}\right)$ into a mixed number, we get $1\frac{1}{13}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 13\,\overline{)\,14} \\ -13 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Hence, $\frac{5}{13}+\frac{9}{13}=\frac{14}{13}$ or $1\frac{1}{13}$

Example 2: Add $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$, and express the answer as a mixed number.

Solution: $\frac{5}{7}+\frac{3}{7}=\frac{5+3}{7}=\frac{8}{7}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 7\,\overline{)\,8} \\ -7 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Changing $\frac{8}{7}$ to a mixed number, we get $1\frac{1}{7}$.

Hence, $\frac{5}{7}+\frac{3}{7}=\frac{8}{7}$ or $1\frac{1}{7}$.

Example 3: Rohan read $\frac{5}{8}$ pages of a book on Sunday and $\frac{1}{8}$ pages of the same book on Monday. How many pages of the book has Rohan read on both days?

Solution: On Sunday, Rohan read $\frac{5}{8}$ pages of the book.

On Monday, Rohan read $\frac{1}{8}$ pages of the book.

Total pages read $=\frac{5}{8}+\frac{1}{8}=\frac{5+1}{8}=\frac{6}{8}$ [Adding like fractions]

$\frac{6}{8}=\frac{6\div 2}{8\div 2}=\frac{3}{4}$ [Reducing $\frac{6}{8}$ to its lowest term]

Hence, Rohan read $\frac{3}{4}$ pages of the book on both the days.

Subtraction of Like Fractions

To subtract like fractions, the similar method is followed as of addition.

Subtract the numerators and write the difference over the same denominator.

Example 1: Subtract: $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$

Solution: $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4-2}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$ → Numerators are subtracted → Denominator is the same

Example 2: Anuj has $\frac{7}{8}$ of a cake. He gave away $\frac{3}{8}$ of the cake to his friend. How much cake is left with him?

Solution: Subtract $\frac{3}{8}$ from $\frac{7}{8}$.

$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{4 \div 4}{8 \div 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Thus, Anuj has $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cake now.

Example 3: Payal had a whole pizza. She gave away $\frac{3}{5}$ of it. How much is left with her?

Solution: Pizza left with Payal = $1 - \frac{3}{5}$

We can write 1 (complete whole) as $\frac{5}{5}$

Thus, $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$

Thus, Payal has $\frac{2}{5}$ of the pizza now.

Addition of unlike fractions

To add unlike fractions, first make the denominators of the fractions same, that is, converting them into like fractions and then add.

Example 1: Mehak ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of a chocolate and Aamna ate $\frac{5}{6}$ of another chocolate of same kind. How much cocolate did they eat altogether?

Solution: Total chocolate eaten by both of them is $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{5}{6}$

Converting the fractions into like fractions, we get

$$\frac{1\times 2}{3\times 2}=\frac{2}{6} \quad ; \quad \frac{5}{6}=\frac{5\times 1}{6\times 1}=\frac{5}{6}$$

Adding, $\frac{2}{6}+\frac{5}{6}$

$$=\frac{2+5}{6}$$

$$=\frac{7}{6}$$

$$6)\,7\,(1\tfrac{1}{6}$$
$$\quad\;\; 6$$
$$\quad\;\; 1$$

$$=1\tfrac{1}{6}$$

Note

Later When you learn to do L.C.M they you can directly add $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{5}{6}$ by doing L.C.M of the denominators, then you may not have to convert the unlike fraction into like fraction But, Now you have to follow this process

Ans: Mehak and Aamna together ate $1\frac{1}{6}$ of the chocolates.

Addition of Mixed Numbers

To add mixed numbers, first of all, convert the mixed numbers into improper fractions and then convert the improper fractions into like fractions.

The like fractions so obtained are then added as usual.

Example 1: Add $1\frac{1}{3}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Solution: $1\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

Here, $1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{(3 \times 1) + 1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ and $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{(2 \times 2) + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$ [Changing mixed numbers into improper fractions]

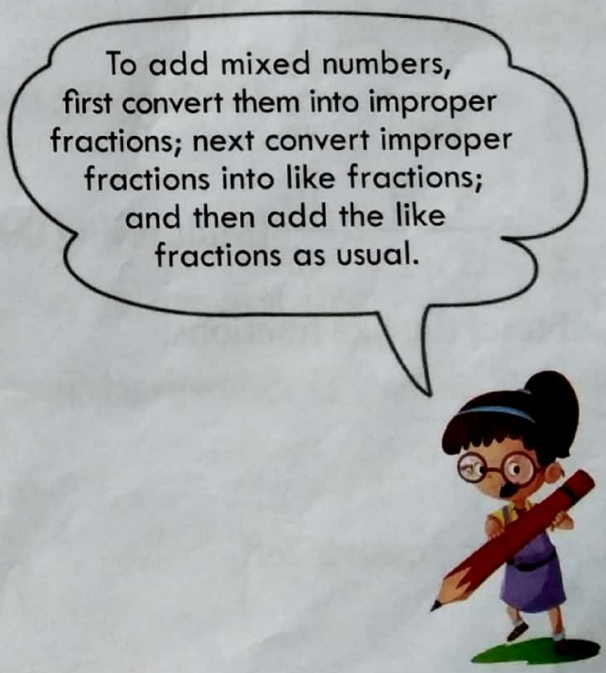
So, we have to find $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{2}$

Now, convert the improper fractions into like fractions.

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{8}{6}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{5 \times 3}{2 \times 3} = \frac{15}{6}$$

Now, add $\frac{8}{6}$ and $\frac{15}{6}$



$$\frac{8}{6} + \frac{15}{6} = \frac{8+15}{6} = \frac{23}{6}$$

Now, we have an improper fraction, that is, $\frac{23}{6}$.

Convert improper fraction into mixed number.

$$\frac{23}{6} = 3\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6\,\overline{)\,23} \\ -18 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

Hence, $1\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{5}{6}$

Subtraction of Unlike Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Subtraction of unlike fractions and mixed numbers is done in the similar way as addition of unlike fractions and mixed numbers.

Example: Rahul had $2\frac{1}{2}$ of a cake. His friends ate $1\frac{2}{3}$ of the cake. How much cake was left?

Solution: Quantity of cake left = $2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{2}{3}$

First convert the mixed numbers into improper fractions.

$$2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \times 2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \text{ and } 1\frac{2}{3} = \frac{3 \times 1 + 2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Change the improper fractions into like fractions.

$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{5 \times 3}{2 \times 3} = \frac{15}{6} \text{ [Multiplying the numerator and denominator by 3]}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{5 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{10}{6} \text{ [Multiplying the numerator and denominator by 2]}$$

Now subtract the like fractions.

So, $\frac{15}{6} - \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Hence, $\frac{5}{6}$ of the cake is left.

Home Work

Date: 29/4/2020

1. Add the following fractions and reduce to the lowest terms or a mixed number :—

a. $\frac{4}{12} + \frac{5}{12}$

b. $\frac{12}{16} + \frac{7}{8}$

2. Subtract the following fractions and express in the lowest term

a. $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{3}$

3. Evaluate each of the following :—

a. $1\frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{2}{3}$

b. $2\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{1}{6}$

Solve the following :—

4. Jenny ate $\frac{4}{7}$ of a cake and Aman ate $\frac{3}{7}$ of the same cake. Who eaten more and by how much?

5. Raghav had $1\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk to drink. He drank $\frac{3}{8}$ of it. How much milk did he not drink?

6. Kylie read $\frac{1}{5}$ of a storybook on one day and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same storybook on the next day. How much of the book was read?

CLASS- 5

HINDI HOME WORK 29/04/20

1- नीचे दिए गए शब्दो से भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द बनाइए –

क – मनुष्य

ख- ठंडा

ग- मरना

घ- शत्रु

ड़- बच्चा

च- मीठा

छ- वीर

ज- शिशु

झ- नारी

ञ- माता

2- कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्द से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए -

क- प्रथम पुरस्कार प्राप्त करके मुझे अत्यंत _____हुई। (प्रसन्न)

ख- _____के प्यारे दिन हमेशा याद आते हैं।
(बच्चा)

ग- इस कमरे की _____ बीस फुट तथा _____ दस फुट हैं।

घ- _____ में कूलर चलाने से _____ हो जाती है ।

ङ- लक्ष्मीबाई की _____ के गीत आज भी गाए जाते हैं। (वीर)

3- रिक्त स्थानों में संज्ञा शब्द लिखिए -

क- आगरे का _____ प्रसिद्ध है । (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)

ख- _____ नदी हिमालय से निकलती है । (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)

ग- आम की _____ अभी तक मुँह में है । (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

घ- वृक्षों पर _____ बैठे हैं। (जातिवाचक संज्ञा)

CLASS-V
SUBJECT- BENGALI
PREVIOUS STUDY MATERIAL SOLUTION 2020-21(DATE- 27.04.2020)
CHAPTER – 6 BOCHON (ANSWER SHEET)
অধ্যায় –৬ বচন (উত্তরপত্র)

DATE-29.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

HOMEWORK SOLUTION

১) নিচের শব্দগুলি একবচন থেকে বহুবচনে রূপান্তর করঃ-

ক) তোমার - তোমাদের

খ) তুই - তোরা

গ) তাঁর - তাঁদের

ঘ) ও - ওরা

ঙ) ইহা - ইহারা

চ) তোর - তোদের

ছ) আপনাকে - আপনাদেরকে

জ) এ - এরা

ঝ) উহা - উহারা

ঞ) কী - কোনগুলি

CLASS-V
SUBJECT- BENGALI
STUDY MATERIAL 2020-21
CHAPTER – 7 PURUSH
(অধ্যায় ৭ – পুরুষ)

DATE – 29.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

ক্রিয়ার আশ্রয়কে **পুরুষ** বলে। ‘পুরুষ’ কথাটি ব্যাকরণের একটি পারিভাষিক শব্দ। ব্যাকরণের সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী পৃথিবীর সব কিছুই কোনো না কোনো পুরুষ। এর সঙ্গে আমাদের স্ত্রী – পুরুষ ভাবনার কোনো সম্পর্ক নেই। আমরা নানা রকম ভাবে কথা বলে থাকি। নিচের বাক্যগুলি দেখঃ

আমি আজ বাইরে যাব।

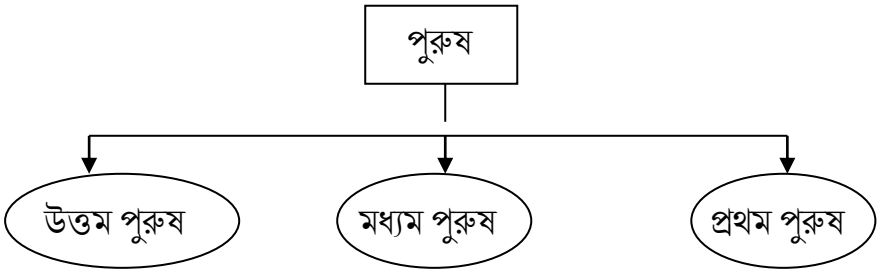
তুমি তাড়াতাড়ি ওখানে যাও।

সে একটু পরে বিদ্যালয়ে যাবে।

——— উপরের প্রথম বাক্যে বক্তা নিজের সম্পর্কে বলতে গিয়ে ‘আমি’ শব্দটি ব্যবহার করেছে এবং সেক্ষেত্রে ‘যাব’ ক্রিয়াপদটি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে বক্তার সঙ্গে যেন সামনে উপস্থিত কারুর সঙ্গে কথা হচ্ছে, বক্তা তাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে, ‘তুমি’ শব্দটি ব্যবহার করেছে এবং সেক্ষেত্রে ‘যাও’ ক্রিয়াপদটি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। তৃতীয় বাক্যে সামনে উপস্থিত নেই, এমন কারুর সম্বন্ধে বলতে গিয়ে বক্তা ‘সে’ শব্দটি ব্যবহার করেছে এবং সেক্ষেত্রে ‘যাবে’ ক্রিয়াপদটি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ ——

তিনটি বাক্যেই ‘যাওয়া’ ক্রিয়াপদটি ব্যবহৃত হলেও বাক্যে কর্তার পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ক্রিয়ার রূপও পালটে গেছে। তাহলে বলা যায়, কর্তা অনুসারে একই ক্রিয়ার রূপও পালটে যায়। কর্তা সব সময়েই বিশেষ্য বা সর্বনাম হয়। উপরের বাক্যগুলিতে ‘আমি’, ‘তুমি’ ও ‘সে’ —— তিনটি কর্তাই সর্বনাম শব্দ। এই শব্দগুলির দ্বারা বাক্যগুলির কিছু কিছু বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। বাংলা ব্যাকরণে এই তিন কর্তাই হল পুরুষ। বা অন্যভাবে বলা যায় ———

- **পুরুষ – শব্দের যে বৈশিষ্ট্যের দ্বারা বক্তাকে, শ্রোতাকে বা এই দুজন ছাড়া অন্য কাউকে নির্দেশ করা হয় তাকে পুরুষ বলে।**
- পুরুষ তিন প্রকার। যথা –



- **উত্তম পুরুষ – বক্তা যখন নিজের পক্ষ নিয়ে বলে তখন বাক্যের উদ্দেশ্যকে বলা হয় উত্তম পুরুষ।**

- **মধ্যম পুরুষ - বক্তা যখন শ্রোতাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে কিছু কথা বলে তখন বাক্যের উদ্দেশ্যকে বলা হয় মধ্যম পুরুষ।**

- **প্রথম পুরুষ – বক্তা যখন অনুপস্থিত কোন ব্যক্তিকে উদ্দেশ্য করে কিছু কথা বলে তখন বাক্যের উদ্দেশ্যকে বলা হয় প্রথম পুরুষ।**

- ‘আমি’ শব্দ ও তার বিভিন্ন রূপ হল উত্তম পুরুষ। এর কোন লিঙ্গভেদ নেই।
- মধ্যম পুরুষের তিনটি রূপ – ‘তুমি’ , ‘তুই’ , ‘আপনি’ ।
- যাবতীয় বিশেষ্য পদই প্রথম পুরুষ। ‘সে’ ও ‘তিনি’ শব্দের লিঙ্গ – ভেদ নেই।

CLASSWORK

১) পুরুষ কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- শব্দের যে বৈশিষ্ট্যের দ্বারা বক্তাকে , শ্রোতাকে বা এই দুজন ছাড়া অন্য কাউকে নির্দেশ করা হয় তাকে পুরুষ বলে।

২) পুরুষ কয় প্রকার ও কী কী ?

উঃ- পুরুষ তিন প্রকার। যথা – উত্তম পুরুষ , মধ্যম পুরুষ , প্রথম পুরুষ।

৩) মধ্যম পুরুষ কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণ দাও।

উঃ- বক্তা যখন শ্রোতাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে কিছু কথা বলে তখন বাক্যের উদ্দেশ্যকে বলা হয় মধ্যম পুরুষ। যেমন – **তুই** কেমন আছিস ?

HOMEWORK

ক) নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ-

১) উত্তম পুরুষ কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণ দাও ।

২) প্রথম পুরুষ কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণ দাও ।

খ) নিচের চিহ্নিত শব্দগুলি কোনটি কোন পুরুষ নির্ণয় করঃ-

১) **সে** কাল এসেছিল ।

২) **তিনি** সেখানে যাবেন ।

৩) **আমরা** কাল স্কুলে যাব ।

৪) **আপনি** কেমন আছেন ?

৫) **সুরেশ** চুরি করতে গিয়ে ধরা পড়েছে ।

৬) **আপনাকে** অসংখ্য ধন্যবাদ জানাই ।

৭) **মোদের** গরব মোদের আশা ।

৮) **সূর্য** পূর্বদিকে ওঠে ।

৯) **মম** চিত্তে নিতি নৃত্যে ।

১০) **রহিম** কাল বাড়ি এসেছিল ।

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 9

CHAPTER PRONOUNS

29/4/2020

Answer Key

1. Rani is a pretty girl. **She** is quite proud of **her** good lucks.
2. Manu is an engineer. **He** builds aeroplanes.
3. My grandfather is eighty years old. **He** can still read without glasses; however, **he** can't walk that much.
4. I have invited Mira and her brother to dinner. **They** have promised to come.
5. Rahul can't watch TV before **he** finishes **his** homework.
6. The teacher asked me if **I** knew the answer.
7. The players were upset when **they** lost the match. The coach consoled **them**.
8. I have a parrot. **It** can speak.
9. The dog wagged **its** tail to show **its** happiness.
10. The baby was hungry. **It** started crying.

1. John and Peter are brothers. I know **them** very well and my father likes **them** very much.

2. This book has many interesting pictures and stories. I like **it** very much.

3. The woman gave sweets to the children, but **they** did not thank **her**.

4. The teacher said, 'John, you're a naughty boy. **You** don't obey **me.**'

5. The boys were late so the teacher scolded **them**.

6. We have a good teacher. **He / she** advised **us** to work harder.

7. My father told my mother, 'I want **you** to take these jewels and put **them** in a box. When **you** have done that come and see **me** and **I** will tell **you** why **I** don't want **you** to keep **them** in that box.

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- PRONOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 10

29/4/2020

Demonstrative Pronoun

Definition of Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that points towards the noun it replaces, indicating it in time, space, and distance. It can be singular or a plural; it may be a near demonstrative, "this, that," or a far demonstrative, "that, those."

Demonstrative pronouns play the same role other pronouns do. They can work both as subjects as well as objects, usually describing places, things, animals, and people. There are four demonstrative pronouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*. For instance, "After surveying the ground, Snowball declared that this was just the place for a windmill …" (*Animal Farm*, by George Orwell).

Common Use of Demonstrative Pronoun

- These are obedient children.
- This is my father's suit.
- Felix selected that.
- That may take some time to finish.
- Tess, would you please send this?

Difference between Demonstrative Pronoun and Demonstrative Adjective

Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives are similar, as both of them use similar words for each other. The difference between them is that demonstrative pronouns replace nouns, for instance:

- This looks like a wonderful car that I would drive.
- These are comfortable shoes, however do not look so.

In these lines, "this" and "these" are demonstrative pronouns, replacing the nouns, "car," and "shoes."

However, demonstrative adjectives are also known as demonstrative determiners, which come before nouns, but do not replace them. For instance:

- This building is old.
- These sandwiches are delicious.

Here, "this" and "these" are demonstrative adjectives, coming before nouns.

Choose **this, that, these or those** from the drop down menu.

1. Look at _____ newspaper here.
2. _____ are my grandparents, and _____ people over there are my friend's grandparents.
3. _____ building over there is the Chrysler Building.
4. _____ is my mobile phone and _____ is your mobile phone on the shelf over there.
5. _____ photos here are much better than _____ photos on the book.
6. _____ was a great evening.
7. Are _____ your pencils here?
8. _____ bottle over there is empty.
9. _____ bricks over there are for your chimney.
10. John, take _____ folder and put it on the desk over there.

The English demonstrative pronouns are **this, that, these** and **those.** They are used to point out people and things. This and that are used with singular nouns. These and those are used with plural nouns. Test your knowledge of demonstrative pronouns with this exercise.

1. …… boys are in my class.

a) this

b) these

2. ……. apples are very sweet.

a) this

b) these

3. I like ……. color.

a) this

b) these

4. Where shall we hang ……. pictures?

a) that

b) those

5. Can you help me carry ……. boxes?

a) this

b) these

6. Are ……. mangoes ripe?

a) this

b) these

7. …….. birds sing beautifully.

a) these

b) this

8. …….. were the best days of my life.

a) that

b) those

9. …….. was an interesting story.

a) that

b) this

10. Can you help me tie ……. knot?

a) this

b) these