

Class - vi

Subject - Mathematics

Solution of EX-3.1 (24/4/20)

Date :- 27/4/20

1. i) Profit of ₹ 5000

iii) 200m below the sea level

2. i) + 3 kg weight

iii) -20°C

v) + ₹ 2500

3. i) 5 ii) 0

4. i) -3 ii) -5

7. The four consecutive integers just before -2 are:

First consecutive = $-2 - 1 = -3$

Second consecutive = $-3 - 1 = -4$

Third consecutive = $-4 - 1 = -5$

Fourth consecutive = $-5 - 1 = -6$

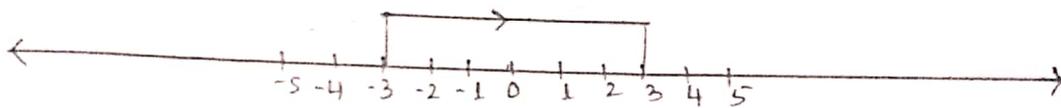
∴ These are = -6, -5, -4, -3

8. ii)



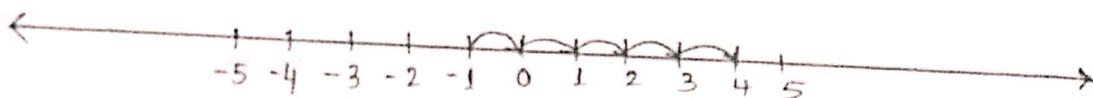
After moving 7 units to the left of 2, we reach at -5.

iii)



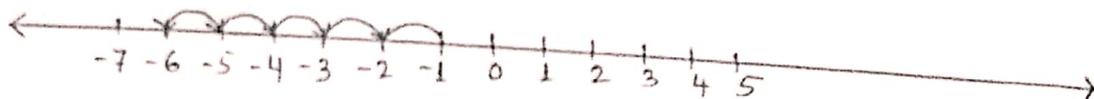
To reach 3 from -3, we have to move in right direction.

9. i) 5 more than -1



Integer 4 is 5 more than -1.

ii) 5 less than -1



Integer -6 is 5 less than -1

10. iii) $|-11| + |9|$

Since $|-11| = 11$ and $|9| = 9$

$$\therefore 11 + 9 = 20$$

v) $|7| - |-3|$

Since $|7| = 7$ and $|-3| = 3$

$$\therefore 7 - 3 = 4$$

11. i) $<$, ii) $>$, iii) $>$

12. i) $-9, -5, 0, 2, 3$

13. i) $43, 25, 0, -5, -31, -37$

14. i) False, ii) True, iii) False, iv) False

Addition of integers

Addition of two positive integers :-

The addition of two positive integers gives a positive integer whose absolute value is equal to the sum of their absolute values.

Examples

i) $(+12) + (+8) = (+20)$

Because $|+12| + |+8| = 12 + 8 = 20$
and the positive integer with the absolute value of 20 is $(+20)$.

ii) $(+8) + 0 = (+8)$

Addition of two negative integers :-

The addition of two negative integers gives a negative integer whose absolute value is equal to the sum of their absolute values.

Examples

i) $(-10) + (-7) = (-17)$

Because $|-10| + |-7| = 10 + 7 = 17$, and the negative integer with the absolute value of

17 is (-17).

$$\text{ii) } (-80) + (-20) = (-100)$$

Addition of a positive integer and a negative integer:-

To add a positive integer and negative integer, follow these steps:-

Steps:-

- 1) Find the absolute values of the two integers.
- 2) Subtract the smaller absolute value from the bigger absolute value. The result is the absolute value of the sum.
- 3) If the positive integer has the bigger absolute value then the sum will be a positive integer. If the negative integer has the bigger absolute value then the sum will be a negative integer. If the two integers are of equal absolute value then the sum will be 0.

Examples

$$\text{i) } (+13) + (-6) = (+7)$$

Because $|+13| - |-6| = 13 - 6 = 7$, and (+13) has the bigger absolute value.

$$\text{ii) } (+15) + (-24) = (-9)$$

Because $|-24| - |+15| = 24 - 15 = 9$, and (-24)

has the bigger absolute value.

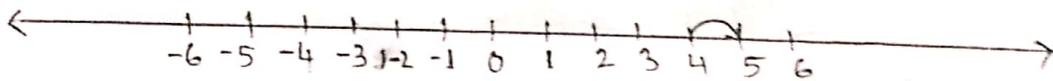
$$\text{iii) } (-14) + (+14) = 0$$

Addition of integers on the numberline:-

To add a positive integer to a given integer, move to the right of the given integer by as many unit distances as the absolute value of the positive integer to be added.

Examples

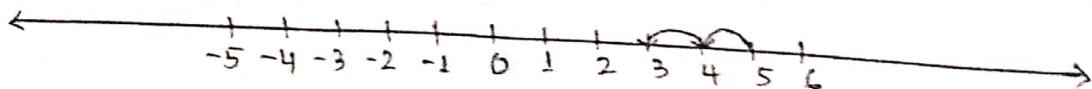
i) Add (+4) to (+1)



start from 4 on the numberline. Move 1 unit to the right, we reach at 5.

$$\therefore (+4) \text{ to } (+1) = 4 + 1 = 5$$

ii) Add 5 to (-2)



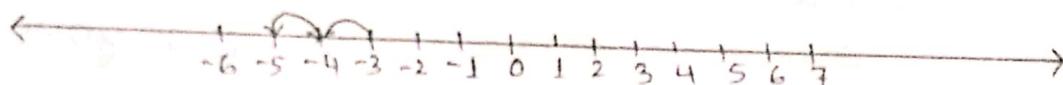
Start from 5 on the numberline. Move 2 units to the left, we reach at 3.

$$\therefore 5 \text{ to } (-2) = 5 + (-2) = 5 - 2 = 3$$

To Add a negative integer to a given integer, move to the left of the given integer by as many unit distances as the absolute value of the negative integer to be added.

Example

iii) Add (-3) to (-2)



Start from -3 on the numberline. Move 2 units to the left, we reach at -5 .

$$\therefore (-3) \text{ to } (-2) = -3 + (-2) = -3 - 2 = -5$$

Additive inverse

The additive inverse of a number, 'a' is the number that when added to 'a' yields zero. This number is also known as the opposite (number), sign change. For a real number, it reverses its sign: the opposite to a positive number is negative and the opposite to a negative number is positive.

$a + (-a) = 0$, Remember: opposites add to zero. opposite numbers are always the additive inverse of each other. So, 'a' is the additive inverse of '-a', and '-a' is the additive inverse of 'a'.

For example, the additive inverse of the positive number 5 is -5. That's because their sum, or $5 + (-5) = 0$ This means that the additive inverse of a negative number is positive.

CLASS-VI
SUBJECT-HISTORY
CHAPTER 1(PREHISTORY AND HISTORY)
STUDY MATERIAL NO: 1.2

DATE: 27/04/2020

1. How do you think Coins are useful?

Ans. Coins give us information about use of a metal during a particular period and the economic conditions of the people.

2. Why the study of coins is considered an important source of ancient history?

Ans. The coins are an important source of information about the reign of kings the extent of their empires, economic conditions, trade, art and religion of that era. So the coins are considered an important source of ancient history.

3. Distinguish between

- (1) Monuments and inscriptions.
- (2) Religious and secular literature.

Ans.

(1)

Monuments	Inscriptions.
I. Monuments are old buildings such as caves, stupas, temples, forts and palaces.	I. Inscriptions are writings engraved on rocks, pillars, buildings, metal plates, etc.
II. Monuments are ancient buildings such as temples, palaces and forts, which are valuable sources of information of the life and times of people in the distant past.	II. Inscriptions are the engraving on solid objects such as metal surfaces, stone tablets, rocks, pillars, cave walls, etc.

(2)

Religious literature	Secular literature
1) Religious literature refers to literacy writing dealing with religion	1) Secular literature is non-religious literature such as poems, plays, accounts of foreign travelers and other works on politics and science
2) Religious literature is related to a religion.	2) Secular literature is nothing to do with religion
3) Example: the Puranas (Hindus), the Jatakas (Buddhists), the Angas (Jains).	3) Example: the Arthashastra of Kautilya, the Indika of Megasthenes.

4. What information do we get from inscriptions?

Ans. The Inscriptions provide us the information about rulers, the extent of their empires, important events and also about the religious and cultural life of people in a particular period.

5. What is the difference between prehistory and history?

Ans. The main difference between prehistory and history is that we have written records in history and have no written records in prehistory.

6. What is archaeology? Why is it so important for the study of prehistory?

Ans. Archaeology is the study of material remains of distant past. Archaeology is so important for the study of prehistory because we have no written records, only the materials like stones, metal tools, pottery, images, coins, monuments, jewelry are very helpful in the study of past.

7. Why are inscriptions are reliable source of information?

Ans. Inscriptions are reliable source of information because they were written during the reign of great king and are still intact in their original form.

8. What do you understand by secular literature? Give two examples.

Ans. Non-religious literature is known as secular literature, it includes biographies of important historical characters. For example Harshacharita by Banabhatta, dramas and poems by famous writers Kalidasa, folk tales such as Panchatantra.

Keywords:

1. **History** is a record of people, places and events of the past arranged in chronological order.

2. **Prehistory** is the history of the period before writing was invented.

3. **Archaeology** is the study of material remains of the distant past.

4. **Monuments** are ancient buildings such as temples, palaces and forts, which are valuable sources of information of the life and times of people in the distant past.

5. **Inscriptions** are the engraving on solid objects such as metal surfaces, stone tablets, rocks, pillars, cave walls, etc.

6. **Epigraphy** is the study of old inscriptions. Edicts are royal commands issued by the rulers.

7. **Manuscripts** are the handwritten records of the past in the form of books.

27.04.2020

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-6.

SUB-PHYSICS

- **[Solution of second assignment Chapter-1(Matter) Date-22.04.2020]:-**

1) **General Properties of Solids:-**

- a) Solids are highly rigid.
- b) Solids cannot be compressed.
- c) Diffusion rate of solid is very low.

General Properties of liquids:-

- a) Liquids are less rigid compared to solids.
- b) Liquids can be compressed to some extent.
- c) Diffusion rate of liquid is moderate.

General Properties of Gases:-

- a) Gases are least rigid.
- b) Gases are highly and easily compressible.
- c) Gases have a very high rate of diffusion.

2) **PLASMA” in Physics :-**

It is the fourth state of matter, an electrically conducting medium in which there are roughly equal number of positive and negatively charged particles when atom in a gas become ionized.

- ### 3) **Intermolecular force of attraction:-** The force of attraction between the molecules(like molecules or unlike molecules) is called intermolecular force of attraction.

They are two kinds -----

- a) **Force of cohesion :-** It is the force of attraction between the molecules of similar kind.
- b) **Force of Adhesion :-** It is the force of attraction between different types of molecules.

4)**Characteristics of molecules:-**

- a) They are very small in size.
- b) They have shown space between them.
- c) They are in constant random motion.
- d) They always attract each other.

Name the following:-

- 1) Gas
- 2) Solid
- 3) Gas
- 4) Plasma
- 5) Liquid

*****END*****

27.04.2020

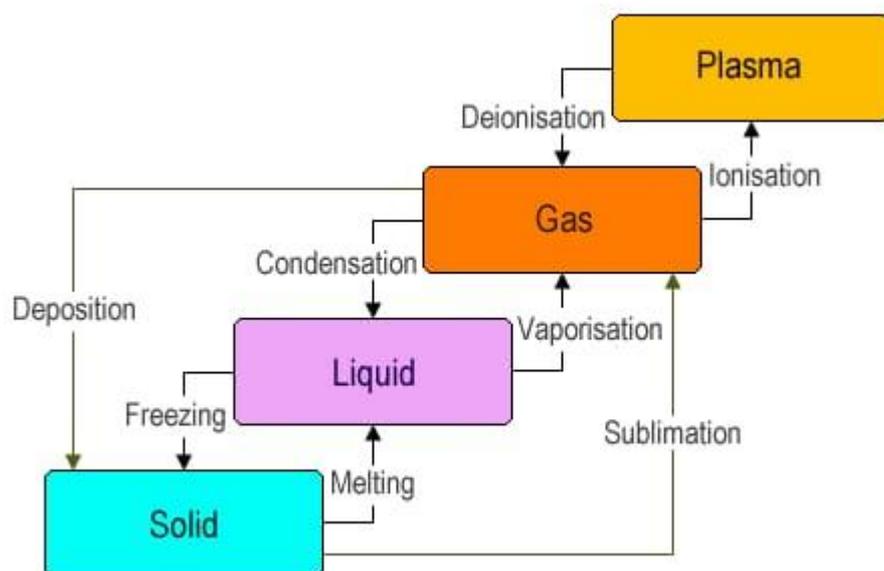
MONDAY

CLASS -6 SUB- PHYSICS

CHAPTER -1(MATTER)

• **Define:-**

- 1) **Freezing** :- Process of conversion of matter from its liquid state to solid state on cooling at a particular temperature is called Freezing.
- 2) **Condensation:-** Process of conversion of matter from its gaseous state to solid state on cooling at a particular temperature is called Condensation.
- 3) **Sublimation:-** Process of conversion of matter from its solid state to gaseous state directly on heating is called Sublimation.
- 4) **Deposition** :- Process of conversion of matter from its gaseous state to its solid state directly is called Deposition.
- 5) **Evaporation:-** Process of conversion of matter from its liquid state to gaseous state at all temperatures is called Evaporation.



Interconversion of matter

- **Differentiate between Evaporation & Boiling:-**

Evaporation	Boiling
1)Occurs at any temperature.	1)Occurs at fixed temperature
2)It is a slow process.	2) It is a quick process.
3) Takes place only at the surface of liquid	3) Take place throughout the liquid.
4)No bubbles are formed.	4) Bubbles are formed
5)Thermal energy is supplied by Sun and surroundings	5) Thermal energy is supplied by an Energy source.

- **Differentiate between Atoms and Molecules:-**

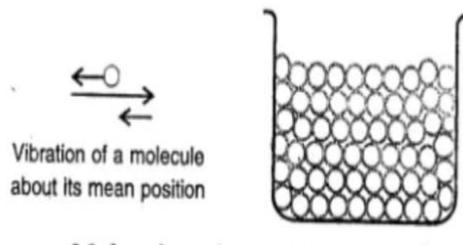
Atom	Molecule
1)It is the fundamental unit or smallest unit of matter.	1)It is made of two or more atoms.
2)It may or may not exist independently.	2)It always exist independently.
3)It may or may not possess properties of matter.	3)It always possess properties of matter.
4)It is smallest particle of an element.	4)It is smallest particle of a compound.
5)Atoms cannot make any kind of bonding.	5)Molecules have intermolecular and intramolecular forces and so capable of bonding.

- **Types of molecules:-**

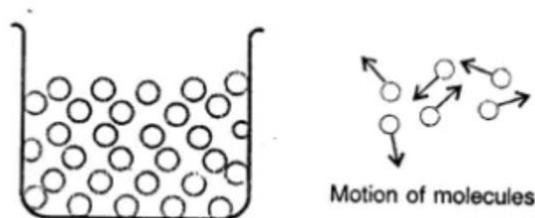
- 1) **Monoatomic Molecule**:- Molecule made up of only one atom is called monoatomic molecule . Example :- Helium (He), Carbon (C).
- 2) **Diatomic Molecule** :- Molecule made up of two atoms is diatomic molecule. Example:- Hydrogen(H₂), Oxygen (O₂).
- 3) **Polyatomic Molecule**:- Molecule made up of three or more atoms is Polyatomic molecule. Example:- Carbon dioxide (CO₂),Ammonia (NH₃).

- **Molecular Models :-**

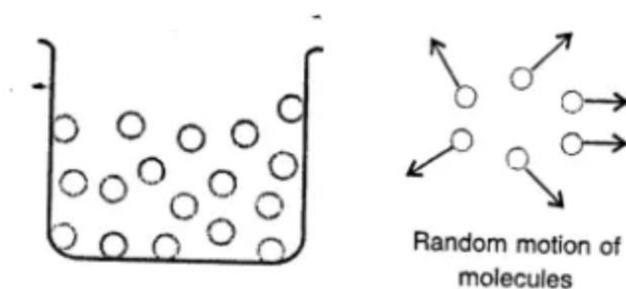
- 1) **Solids:-** Molecules are tightly packed .There is no or negligible intermolecular space and there is high intermolecular force of attraction. Molecules do not move about their mean position and vibrate in their own positions .So solids have definite shape and volume.



- 2) **Liquids:-** Molecules are less tightly packed compared to solids and also there exist lesser intermolecular force of attraction. Intermolecular space is greater than solids. So, they do not have definite shape but acquire a shape of vessel or container in which they are poured therefore, they have a fixed volume.



- 3) **Gases:-** Molecules are far apart from each other i.e. have the greatest intermolecular space which result into the weakest intermolecular force of attraction. Molecules move about freely in random motion .So gases neither have definite shape nor definite volume.



• **THIRD HOME ASSIGNMENT**

- 1) Differentiate between Atom and Molecule.
- 2) Fill in the blanks:-
 - a) _____ is a monoatomic molecule.
 - b) _____ is the smallest unit of compound.
 - c) _____ occurs at all temperatures.
 - d) Bubbles are formed in _____ process.
 - e) _____ cannot make bonding.
- 3) Describe molecular model of Solid with diagram.
- 4) Draw the schematic diagram of Interconversion of states of matter.
- 5) Define:- a) Sublimation b) Freezing.

27.04.2020

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI BIOLOGY

SOLUTION OF 2nd HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER 1

1. Name the following:

i. Wide flat portion of the leaf.

Ans. Lamina

ii. The central big vein of the leaf.

Ans. Midrib

iii. The point on the stem from where the leaf arises.

Ans. Node

iv. A space between two nodes.

Ans. Internode

v. A bud present in the axil of leaf.

Ans. Axillary bud

2. Differentiate between: a. Tap root and Fibrous root

Ans.

Tap root	Fibrous root
1. In tap root system, one single, primary root elongates and further branch out into fine branches.	1. In fibrous root system, a cluster of roots arises from the base of the stem.
2. Example -Roots of pea, balsam	2. Example - Roots of grass, wheat

3. Discuss the different parts of the leaf.

Ans. A typical leaf has the following main parts:

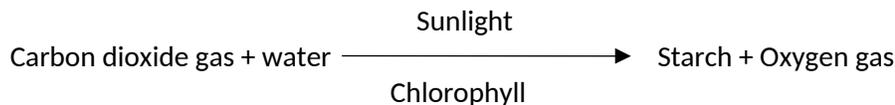
- **Leaf base-** The part joining the leaf to the stem at the end of petiole is called the **leaf base**. It is a small and slightly swollen part by which a leaf is attached to the stem.
- **Leaf stalk or petiole-** It is a short, narrow and basal part of a leaf which holds up the leaf blade and connects it to the stem. Most of the leaf connect with the stem like this and called as **petiolate leaf**. In some plants, petiole is absent and the leaf directly arises from the stem. Such type of leaf is called **sessile leaf**.
- **Axillary bud-** It is a type of bud develops at the axil of a leaf. It is capable of developing into a branch of the shoot or a cluster of flowers.
- **Leaf blade-** The flat, expanded and thin part of the leaf is called **leaf blade** or **lamina**. It is mostly green in colour. Its tip is called **leaf apex**.
- **Leaf margin-** The edge of the leaf blade is called **leaf margin**. Different leaves have different types of margins. For example, peepal leaf has complete margin, rose leaf has toothed margin and leaf of ashoka plant has wavy margin.
- **Midrib-** The leaf blade has a thick midrib along its centre. It extends from the petiole up to the leaf apex.
- **Veins-** Lateral branches of the midrib are called **veins**. They further branch out to form **veinlets**. Veins and veinlets conduct water and dissolved minerals absorbed by the roots into the leaf and transport prepared food from the leaves to the stem.

27.04.2020

3rd HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI BIOLOGY
CHAPTER -1 (PLANT LIFE- THE LEAF)

FUNCTIONS OF LEAVES (with further explanation)

- **Manufacture of food-** The main function of leaves is to prepare food for the plants. The green leaves prepare food for the plants in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll by a process called photosynthesis. In this process, the leaves use carbon dioxide and water to make food in the form of starch. Oxygen gas is released in this process. As the green leaves prepare food for the plants, they are called food factory of the plants.



- **Transpiration-** Excess water absorbed by the roots of plants is released into the air through tiny pores present on the lower surface of leaves. These tiny pores are called **stomata**. The process of releasing excess water by the plant is called **transpiration**. It keeps the plant cool.
 - **Gaseous exchange-** During the day, for performing photosynthesis, plants take carbon dioxide and release oxygen through the stomata. Plants, like other living organisms, respire continuously day and night. In the process of respiration, they take oxygen and release carbon dioxide through the stomata.
- ❖ During the day, as a result of photosynthesis the oxygen gas released by the plants is used by other living organisms for their respiration. As a result of respiration, the plants release carbon dioxide which is poisonous in nature. Therefore, it is advisable not to sleep under the tree at night.

Advantages of transpiration:

1. Ascent of sap and removal of excess water- Transpiration helps to maintain a proper concentration of sap inside the plant body: The roots continue to absorb water from the soil. If excess water does not evaporate through transpiration, the sap will become dilute, preventing further absorption of water and minerals from the soil.
2. Cooling effect- The water escapes from the surface of the leaves, the heat required for evaporation of water is obtained from the plant itself and thus the plant cools itself when it is hot outside.
3. Good quality fruits and increasing concentration of mineral salt- With transpiration, the sap solution inside the plant becomes concentrated. Thus it yield fruits with high sugar and other mineral content.

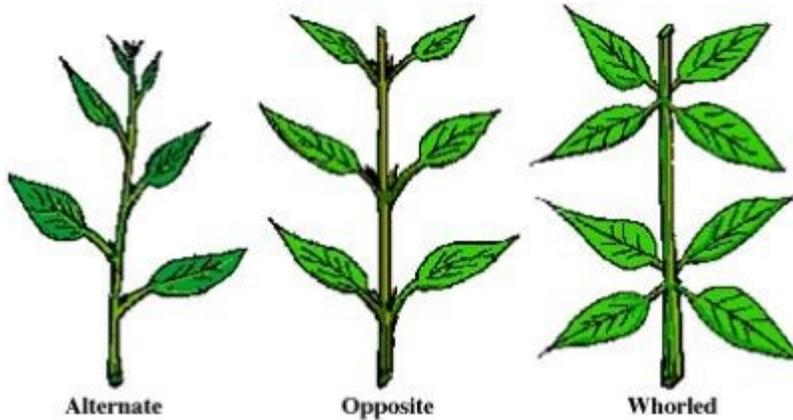
Disadvantages of transpiration:

1. Excess transpiration causes wilting in plants.
2. Reduced growth- Transpiration reduces availability of water inside the plant. Water deficit decreases growth and hence the plant appears stunted.

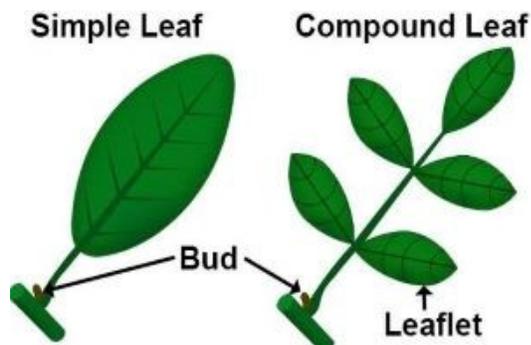
❖ The term used for the arrangement of leaves on the branches is **phyllotaxy**.

❖ **Arrangement of leaves**

Leaves arrange themselves on the branches in such a manner that they get maximum exposure to sunlight. They may be found arranged in the following three different ways:



TYPES OF LEAVES (explained in 1st assignment) diagram given below:



HOMEWORK QUESTIONS:

1. Name the following:

- Tiny pores present on the lower surface of the leaves.
- The gas released due to photosynthesis.
- The condition caused due to excess transpiration.
- The three different ways in which leaves are arranged.

2. State three advantages of transpiration and discuss.

3. What is meant by the term photosynthesis?

4. Mention the three functions of leaves.

5. Define phyllotaxy.

Date: 27.04.2020

**COMPUTER (HOME ASSIGNMENT – 3)
CLASS – 6**

SOLUTION OF HOME ASSIGNMENT – 2

1. What is Computer?

Ans: - A computer is an electronic device that accept data (input), process it, and then produce outputs. It performs processes, calculations and operations based on instructions provided by a software or hardware program.

2. Define hardware and software.

Ans: - **Computer hardware** includes the physical parts of a computer, such as the case or cabinet, central processing unit (CPU), monitor, keyboard, mouse, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, speakers and motherboard.

Software is collection of data or set of instructions that can be stored in computer memory and tell the computer how to work.

3. What are the basic input and output devices of a computer?

Ans: - The basic input devices are – Keyboard and Mouse.
The basic output device – Monitor.

4. Name the parts of CPU.

Ans: - There are three parts of a CPU – i) Control Unit, ii) Memory Unit and iii) Arithmetic and Logical Unit.

5. Write down the full form of – i) ALU ii) CPU.

Ans: - i) ALU - Arithmetic and Logical Unit.
ii) CPU - Central Processing Unit.

**CHAPTER: 1 (COMPUTERS' & ITS LANGUAGES' TYPES)
STUDY MATERIAL NO. – 1.3**

Types of Computer

We can classify Computer according to computing power (how fast it is), capacity (how many users it can support at the same time), size (data storage capacity) and other factors.

According to these factors, Computers can be of following types:

- Microcomputer
- Mini Computer
- Mainframe Computer
- Super Computer
- Game Consoles
- Embedded Computer

- **Microcomputer :-**

Microcomputers are the most commonly used category of computers, with a central processing unit (CPU) as a microprocessor. Designed for individual use, a microcomputer is smaller than a mainframe or a minicomputer. Any type of computer or device that has a microprocessor chip is a microcomputer.

We can use this type of computer for -

- ☞ For business purpose
- ☞ Learning and training purpose
- ☞ For creating media application and artistic drawing
- ☞ For playing games

Types of Microcomputer:-

- Desktop computer.
- Smartphone. (Limited capacity compared to bigger counterparts)
- Notebook or laptop computer.(Bigger than Smartphone/handheld computer)
- Tablet computer.(Smaller than laptops but bigger than Smartphone)
- In-car computer (Built into a car, for entertainment, navigation, also called **Carputers**)

- **Mini Computer :-**

A minicomputer is a class of small computers, come into view in the mid-1960s and were first developed by IBM Corporation, also called as a mid-range computer. It is a computer which has all the features of a large size computer, but its size is smaller than those. It is intermediate between a micro- computer and mainframe in size, speed and capacity.

Minicomputers are mainly multi-users systems where more than one user can work simultaneously. This computer is used in Departmental systems, Network servers, Work group systems etc. IBM's AS/400e, Honeywell200, TI-990 are some examples of minicomputer.

SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLASS - VI
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 6
EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER-7 [ADJECTIVES]
DATE : 27/04/2020

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER – 2 [NOUN- NUMBER]

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 5

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISE GIVEN BELOW :-

EX 1) Write the plural forms of these nouns. Some nouns may not have a plural form :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Dress – dresses | 9. Furniture – furnitures |
| 2. Match – matches | 10. Country – countries |
| 3. Shelf – shelves | 11. Medium – mediums |
| 4. Information – informations | 12. Fungus – funguses |
| 5. Woman – women | 13. Daisy – daisies |
| 6. Hobby – hobbies | 14. Knowledge – knowledges |
| 7. Rubbish – rubbish | 15. Dictionary – dictionaries |
| 8. Child – children | 16. Police – police |

EX 2) Fill in the blanks with IS or ARE :-

1. The first two sets of the match **is** over.
2. The media **is** making him look like he's guilty.
3. Brussels **is** the capital of Belgium.
4. **Are** those the new cards you bought?
5. There **are** two dozen cookies in the bag.
6. Aerobics **is** my favourite form of exercise.
7. Diabetes **is** a difficult disease to live with.
8. This species of birds **are** almost extinct.
9. Physics **is** the toughest subject I have studied.
10. Three spoons of sugar **is** too much for a cup of tea.

EX 3) Fill in the blanks with the correct noun forms :-

1. I am looking for our _____ at the airport.(baggage / **baggages**)
2. Please get me two big _____ (salmon / **salmons**)
3. The hotel _____ were waiting to welcome us. (staff / **staffs**)
4. I love the beautiful _____ (**scenery** / sceneries)
5. We need two _____ to play this game. (dice / **dices**)
6. I am preparing for three _____ (quiz / **quizzes**)
7. I think I left my _____ at home (glass / **glasses**)
8. I don't know where the _____ is! (**plier** / pliers)
9. I need a pair of _____ for tomorrow's play. (trouser / **trousers**)
10. Please bring me as many _____ as you can! (candys / **candies**)

EXPLANATION OF ADJECTIVES

1. Definition of adjective ?

Ans : The adjective is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to describe its type, place, number or amount. It is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. Or

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives are used to tell which one, what kind, how many or how much about nouns and pronouns.

- **Which One?** This bat, that market, these books, those mats etc.
- **What Kind?** Large box, sweet corn, dull event, beautiful looks etc.
- **How Many?** Some pens, all dogs, several choices, most faculties, four cars etc.
- **How Much?** Little motivation, much help, plentiful supply etc.

Example-

i) Tina bought a **new** car. (New describes what kind of car Tina bought.)

ii) Saradha baked **ten** large cake for the school bake sale. (Large tells how many cakes. She baked.)

iii) Binu climbed that tree in the **backyard**. (that specifies which tree Binu climbed.)

iv) There is a **large** park near my house. (What kind?)

v) A rose is a **beautiful** flower. (What Kind?)

-Raju is a weak student. Here, weak is an adjective used to describe the quality of the noun.

A weak boy failed in the exam. Here, weak is an adjective used to describe the quality of the noun

On the basis of the above examples, we can say that

- In a first example, weak is used as a part of the predicate, so it is said to be used “**predictively**”
- In a second example, weak is used to describe the attribute of a noun, so it is used “**attributively**”.

2. Name the KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

Ans:- KINDS OF ADJECTIVES are :-

A) Adjective of quantity

B) Adjective of number (Numeral Adjective)

C) Adjective of quality

3. Explanation of Kinds of adjectives in details

A) Adjective of quantity –

It shows how much of anything is described. It describes how much of the noun is meant

Example-

- Rave did two exercises of maths.
- Planet Mars has two moons.
- Our cat lacy do not have any sense of privacy.
- She likes little sugar in the tea.

Some example of the quantitative adjective are each, every, either, neither, some, no, enough, all, many, few, certain, several, one (any cardinal number or ordinal number)

Adjective of quantity is further divided into:-

Definitive ; Indefinite ; Distributive

---- **Definitive** - It shows an exact number like one, two, second and such

---- **Indefinite** - It shows the quantity which is not an exact count, like all, no few etc.

---- **Distributive** - it shows specific number out of the group. Like each, every, neither etc.

B) Adjective of number (Numeral Adjective) –

It shows how many persons or things are described. It also shows the order of a noun.

Example-

- There are three boys in a play.
- All boys will win the debate.

C) Adjective of quality –

It shows the kind of quality of a person or a thing. It describes the attribute of a noun or pronoun.

- Ravi is an honest boy.
- Paul is a foolish boy.

4) Name the more types of adjectives ?

- Descriptive Adjectives
- Quantitative Adjectives
- Proper Adjectives
- Demonstrative Adjectives
- Possessive Adjectives
- Interrogative Adjectives
- Indefinite Adjectives

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX- A) **Find the adjective or adjectives that fit in each of the blanks best.:-**

1. We visited the museum, where we saw _____ artifacts.

- a) A lot of
- b) Ancient

- c) John's
 d) A room filled with.
- 2. I received _____ awards at the ceremony today.**
- a) The manager's
 b) Two
 c) Information about
 d) Motivation at the
- 3. Please get me a bag of _____ apples.**
- a) Interesting
 b) Ripe red
 c) Oranges and
 d) Real
- 4. The president sat in a _____ chair**
- a) Important
 b) Barber's
 c) Funny
 d) Leather
- 5. _____ weather is the norm in San Francisco**
- a) Blue
 b) Big
 c) Foggy
 d) The best

EX-B) In the following sentences underline each adjective.:-

1. That programme is a good comedy.
2. Two people can set up camp in a short time.
3. James is popular with old and young people.
4. Those long questions were hard for me.
5. The melon was large and sweet.
6. The window of the store was full of new attractive clothes.
7. Little work can be done on the project now.
8. A thousand people turned up for the first conference.
9. Many students study foreign languages.
10. Much rain fell during the month of June.

EX-C) Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives from the brackets :-

1. I often get in new social situations. (nervous/shyly)
2. I am around new people. (confident/easily)
3. I often feel before a party. (excited/nervously)
4. I feel when I'm nervous. (uncomfortable/fast)
5. I try to be a person, (nicely/friendly)
6. I tell jokes (bad/well)
7. I give my opinion when I feel about something. (strong/strongly)
8. I hope other people think I look (attractive/confidently)
9. I like people who are than I. (taller/tall)

10. It's never a problem for me to remember people's names. I do that.....
(easily/automatic)

EX-D) Make negative adjectives from the given words by adding prefix to it :-

un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-

1. Sensitive
2. Polite
3. Responsible
4. Possible
5. Logical
6. Obedient
7. Pleasant
8. Legal
9. Honest
10. Fair

(*This chapter will be continued in the next class)