MOUNT CARMEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

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Number

When we make a choice between singular (one) and plural (more than one), we are applying the concept of number in grammar. Number matters in the use of nouns, pronouns, determiners (words like *this*, *that*, etc.), and verbs in the simple present tense.

	noun	pronoun	determiner	verb in the simple present
singular	kite	I	this	flies
plural	kites	we	these	fly

Grammar Point

In simple terms, the concept of number in English is choosing the right form of verb based or whether the subject is singular or plural.

Plurals

In English plurals are generally formed by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular forms of the nouns. Plurals formed by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular forms of nouns are called regular plurals. Plurals which are formed in any other way are called irregular plurals.

regular plurals	irregular plurals
bird ~ birds	man ~ men
umbrella ~ umbrellas	child ~ children
road ~ roads	mouse ~ mice
bus ~ buses	foot ~ feet
wish ~ wishes	deer ~ deer

Making Plurals

Rule 1

With most nouns we simply add -*s* to the singular to get the plural form.

road ~ roads	place ~ places	tip ~ tips
cloud ~ clouds	carpenter ~ carpenters	bag ~ bags

Rule 2

When a singular ends with the sounds made by the letters *s, z, sh, ge* or *ch*, add -*es* to form the plural. Add only -*s* if the singular ends in -*e*.

pass ~ passes	excuse ~ excuses	bridge ~ bridges
bus ~ buses	bush ~ bushes	garage ~ garages
palace ~ palaces	dish ~ dishes	match ~ matches
blouse ~ blouses	page ~ pages	pouch ~ pouches

Rule 3

When the singular ends with the sounds made by the letters *p, t, k* or *th*, add -*s* to make the plural.

cap ~ caps	jet ~ jets	path ~ paths
tulip ~ tulips	rock ~ rocks	birth ~ births
rat ~ rats	book ~ books	myth ~ myths

Rule 4

For a noun ending in -*y*, change the *y* to *i* and add -*es*.

baby ~ babies	lady ~ ladies	puppy ~ puppies

But this rule works only if there is a consonant before the -*y*. If the -*y* ending in the singular is preceded by a vowel, adding only -*s* makes the plural.

boy ~ boys	ray ~ rays	monkey ~ monkeys

Rule 5

Singulars ending in -*o* usually form plurals by adding -*s*. But some such words need -*es* to make plurals.

studio ~ studios	hero ~ heroes	potato ~ potatoes
piano ~ pianos	kangaroo ~ kangaroos	echo ~ echoes

Rule 6

In the plurals of nouns ending in -*f* or -*fe*, the -*f* or -*fe* is replaced by -*ves*.

half ~ halves	knife ~ knives	life ~ lives

Some nouns ending in -*f*, however, make their plurals by adding -*s*.

cliff ~ cliffs	belief ~ beliefs	handkerchief ~ handkerchiefs

Rule 7

The plurals of a small number of nouns are formed by a change in the vowel sound.

foot ~ feet   goose ~ geese   man ~ men

Rule 8

Some nouns do not change in the plural.

deer   sheep   fish

Rule 9

Some nouns are always used as singular though they sound like plurals.

news   politics   billiards

Rule 10

Some nouns are always plural.

scissors   binoculars   trousers

To make them singular we add *a pair of* before them.

a pair of { scissors
binoculars
trousers

EXERCISE

A   Choose the correct plurals of the following nouns.

1. scarf   (scarfs, scarves, scars)
2. river   (rivers, riveres, rivies)
3. woman   (womans, women, wemen)

4. mouse   (mouses, moses, mice)
5. block   (blockes, blockk, blocks)
6. ring   (ringes, ringz, rings)
7. mile   (mils, mills, miles)
8. hero   (heros, heroes, hers)
9. language   (languags, languagies, languages)
10. thief   (thiefs, theivs, thieves)

Fill in the blanks correctly using the singular or plural forms of the words given in brackets.

1. _____ trees are very old. (that)

2. The _____ was cancelled because of rain. (match)

3. _____ and _____ are pests. (mouse, louse)

4. Some kings had many _____. (wife)

5. There are two _____ in her bag. (jeans)

6. _____ are not afraid of ghosts. (I)

7. _____ had three little _____. (Himesh, puppy)

8. Salluram was caught by the police for killing _____ in the forest. (deer)

9. A few _____ were trying to dig a _____ on the _____. (man, well, mountain)

10. _____ music player needs three _____. (this, battery)

Complete the following table with correct words. Put a cross (×) in those boxes where no words are to be written.

singular	plural
	colleges
hotel	
sister	
proof	
	trousers
	pockets
doctor	
hoof	
	echoes
foot	
	hands
box	

singular	plural
child	
	salesmen
	prizes
candy	
	scissors
tomato	
	spies
	mouths
	loaves
tooth	
day	
lip	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_A91HaHXhA

Computer

Types of Software and Computer Languages

A computer works on a set of instructions. This set of instructions that enables us to perform a specific task is called software. Let's learn more about the types of software and computer languages.

Software and Its Types

Software is a set of programs which cannot be touched or felt. It provides better communication between a computer and a user. A computer cannot operate without a software.
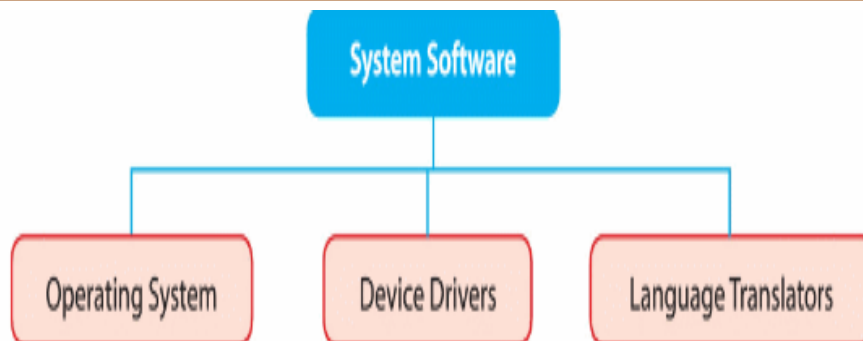
Software is classified into three categories—system software, application software and programming software.

```
                    Software
                        |
     ┌──────────────────┼──────────────────┐
System Software   Application Software   Programming Software
```

System Software

System Software refers to the programmes designed to control the operation of a computer system. It is a computer software which manages and controls the hardware so that the application software can perform required tasks.

System Software are further classified into Operating System, Device Drivers and Language Translators.

```
                System Software
                        |
     ┌──────────────────┼──────────────────┐
Operating System   Device Drivers   Language Translators
```

Operating System

The most important system software is the operating system. When a computer is switched on, the first program that is loaded in the memory is the operating system. It act as an interface between the user and the hardware. Windows, Linux and Mac OS are some popular operating systems.

Device Drivers

A driver is a program that enables a computer to interact with the hardware devices like printer and pen drive.

Language Translators

Language translator is a program that translates a set of instruction codes to machine level language. There are three types of translators: compiler, interpreter and assembler.

Compiler	Interpreter	Assembler
Computer understands machine language only. It consists of 0 and 1. The compiler translates a complete program at once before passing it on to the CPU.	Interpreter translates a program line by line, passing each line to the CPU for execution before the next line is interpreted.	An assembler is a program that produces machine code from assembly language program. An assembler is generally used for hardware programming.

Application Software

An application software allows the users to perform one or more specific tasks without having any knowledge of computer programming. Application software includes programs that do specific work for a user. Word Processor, Spreadsheet and PowerPoint are some application software.

Programming Software

A programming software allows the programmer to develop a program for computer application. Text editors and diagnostic tools are some programming software.

Think and Answer

1. The first program that is loaded in memory is _____.
2. Word processor is an example of _____ software.

Answer the following.

1. What is software?

2. What are the three categories of software?

3. How is system software further classified?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkQKTkw6-Rw

Civics
Topic: Understanding Diversity

If three children of the same age are asked to draw human figures, every drawing will be different from each other. This is because everyone has a unique drawing style. Children not only look different from each other but also differ in terms of the language they speak, their cultural backgrounds, the religious rituals they observe and, of course, the way they draw! In the same way, if they are asked to fill in details about themselves, the answers would vary for each child. This helps students to recognize what they have in common with their classmates or how different they are from each other.

❖ **Making friends**

How easy is it to make friends with someone who is very different? Given in the textbook is the example of two friends, who despite speaking different languages still communicated with each other, as it was important for them. They belonged to different religious and cultural backgrounds as well, emphasizing on the aspect of diversity. Apart from these differences, it can be seen that while one attended school, the other had to sell newspapers.

➢ It is seen that some people may not have enough to eat or wear and sometimes not even a place to live. This is not just about differences but can be called an inequality.

➢ Inequality arises when a person does not have the resources and opportunities that are otherwise available to other persons.

➢ The caste system is another main example of inequality. Society is divided into different groups based on the work that people do and they were supposed to remain in those groups. For example, children of potters had to continue as potters. This was considered to be irreversible and for this reason, it was not considered necessary for the

people to know anything more than was required for their profession. This encouraged inequality.

Exercise:

1. What do you mean by Inequality?

2. Give an example of Inequality with reasons.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3p1VjlJFoYo

2 वर्ण-विचार (Phonology)

बच्चो, किसी भी भाषा को सीखने के लिए सर्वप्रथम उसकी मूल ध्वनियों को सीखना आवश्यक है। जब हम बोलते हैं तो हमारे मुख से कुछ ध्वनियाँ निकलती हैं। जैसे–तुम झूला झूलो।

इस वाक्य के प्रत्येक शब्द के खंड करके देखिए।

तुम – त् + उ + म् + अ

झूला – झ् + ऊ + ल् + आ

झूलो – झ् + ऊ + ल् + ओ

उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक शब्द में कई ध्वनियाँ हैं। इनके और टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते। यही ध्वनियाँ वर्ण कहलाती हैं।

> भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई वर्ण कहलाती है।

वर्णमाला

> भाषा की ध्वनियों के व्यवस्थित वर्ण समूह को वर्णमाला कहते हैं।

हिंदी में वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं– 1. स्वर   2. व्यंजन

1. **स्वर :** स्वर वे वर्ण हैं जो बिना किसी अन्य ध्वनि की सहायता के बोले जाते हैं। इनका उच्चारण करते समय हवा बिना किसी रुकावट के मुख से बाहर निकलती है। हिंदी की वर्णमाला में कुल 11 स्वर हैं।

> अ   आ   इ   ई   उ   ऊ   ऋ   ए   ऐ   ओ   औ

स्वर तीन प्रकार के होते हैं– (क) ह्रस्व   (ख) दीर्घ   (ग) प्लुत स्वर

(**क**) **ह्रस्व स्वर :** जिन स्वरों को बोलने में कम समय लगता है, उन्हें ह्रस्व स्वर कहते हैं। ये संख्या में चार हैं–अ, इ, उ, ऋ।

(**ख**) **दीर्घ स्वर :** जिन स्वरों का उच्चारण करने में ह्रस्व स्वरों से दुगना समय लगता है, उन्हें दीर्घ स्वर कहते हैं। ये संख्या में सात हैं–आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ।

(**ग**) **प्लुत स्वर :** जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में ह्रस्व स्वर से तिगुना समय लगता है, उन्हें प्लुत स्वर कहते हैं। जैसे–ओ३म्।

स्वरों की मात्राएँ

जब पूर्ण व्यंजनों के साथ स्वरों के चिह्नों का प्रयोग करते हैं, उन्हें उनकी मात्रा कहा जाता है। अ को छोड़कर अन्य सभी स्वरों के लिए मात्रा चिह्न निश्चित हैं।

स्वरों की मात्राएँ निम्नलिखित हैं—

स्वर	मात्रा	मात्रा सहित व्यंजन	उदाहरण
अ	कोई मात्रा नहीं	प् + अ = प	पक = प् + अ + क् + अ
आ	ा	प् + आ = पा	पान = प् + आ + न् + अ
इ	ि	द् + इ = दि	दिन = द् + इ + न् + अ
ई	ी	क् + ई = की	कील = क् + ई + ल् + अ
उ	ु	प् + उ = पु	पुल = प् + उ + ल् + अ
ऊ	ू	द् + ऊ = दू	दूर = द् + ऊ + र् + अ
ऋ	ृ	क् + ऋ = कृ	कृपा = क् + ऋ + प् + आ
ए	े	क् + ए = के	केला = क् + ए + ल् + आ
ऐ	ै	प् + ऐ = पै	पैसा = प् + ऐ + स् + आ
ओ	ो	न् + ओ = नो	नोक = न् + ओ + क् + अ
औ	ौ	न् + औ = नौ	नौका = न् + औ + क् + आ

अयोगवाह

अं और अः ये दोनों ध्वनियाँ न तो स्वर हैं और न व्यंजन। इन्हें अयोगवाह कहते हैं।

अनुस्वार

अनुस्वार (ं) संयुक्त व्यंजन के रूप में अ रहित पंचमाक्षर (ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म्) जब अपने ही वर्ग के किसी व्यंजन से पहले जुड़ता है तो उसे अनुस्वार (ं) के रूप में लिखते हैं। उदाहरण–

य, र, ल, व, श, ष, स, ह से पूर्व सम् उपसर्ग लगने पर म् के स्थान पर अनुस्वार (ं) ही लगता है। उदाहरण–संलग्न, संहार, संसार, संशय, संयोग, संवाद, संरक्षक।

अनुनासिक (चंद्रबिंदु)

अनुनासिक (ँ) का उच्चारण नाक और मुँह की सहायता से किया जाता है। जैसे–चाँद, गाँव, दाँत, ऊँट आदि।

व्यंजन

स्पर्श व्यंजन	कवर्ग	–	क्	ख्	ग्	घ्	ङ्	
	चवर्ग	–	च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्	
	टवर्ग	–	ट्	ठ्	ड्	ढ्	ण्	(ड़् ढ़्)
	तवर्ग	–	त्	थ्	द्	ध्	न्	
	पवर्ग	–	प्	फ्	ब्	भ्	म्	
अंतस्थ व्यंजन		–	य्	र्	ल्	व्		
ऊष्म व्यंजन		–	श्	ष्	स्	ह्		
संयुक्त व्यंजन		–	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ	श्र		

अभ्यास

1. नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

    (क) स्वर किसे कहते हैं? स्वर के प्रकारों के नाम लिखिए।

    (ख) व्यंजन किसे कहते हैं?

Subject – Science
Matter

➢ **Matter –**

Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

Everything that we see around is matter example- trees, rock, table, pen etc.

- Matter is made up of various elements combine in different proportion.

➢ **Element –**

An element is a substance which cannot be sub divided into two or more simpler substances by any of physical and chemical means.

Example – carbon,hydrogen,oxygen etc.

➢ **Atom –**

An atom is the smallest unit of an element which take part in reactions.
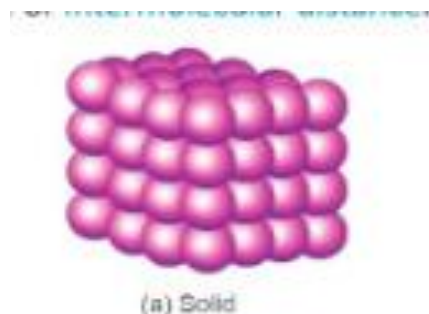
➢ **Molecule**

- It is the smallest unit of any matter.
- It can exist independently and retain all the properties of matter.
- It can be made up of same elements like

  O_2 molecule is made up of two atoms of oxygen element.

- It can be made up of two or more different atoms.

  Example – H_2O (Water molecule) it consist of 2 atom of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.

  ❖ **Characteristics of molecules**
    1. Molecules are very small in size.
    2. Molecules have spaces between them.

       The space between molecules is known as intermolecular space or intermolecular distance.(the level of water will be same even after adding some sugar in water this shows space between molecules.)

(a) Solid   (b) Liquid   (c) Gas

Exercise

1. Explain Matter.

2. What do you mean by element?

3. _____ is the smallest unit of an element.

4. Explain Molecules.

5. Make a list of all the matter present in your home as well as in your surrounding.

SOLID	LIQUID	GAS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GKI7CxE6-x8

➢ Operations on large numbers

In previous classes, we have solved many problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Let's solve some more problems based on these operations.

Example 11: Last month, Royal bookstore sold books worth ₹ 3,85,891 in the first week and worth ₹ 4,00,768 in the second week. How much was the sale for the two weeks together? In which week was the sale greater and by how much?

Solution: Sale during the first week = ₹ 3,85,891

Sale during the second week = ₹ 4,00,768

Total sale for the two weeks together = ₹ 3,85,891 + ₹ 4,00,768

= ₹ 7,86,659

```
  ₹ 3,85,891
+ ₹ 4,00,768
  ₹ 7,86,659
```

Therefore, the sale for two weeks together was ₹ **7,86,659**.

The extreme left digit of the number representing sale of the second week is greater than that of the first week. Therefore, the sale in the second week is greater.

In the second week, the sale is greater by = ₹ 4,00,768 – ₹ 3,85,891

= ₹ **14,877**

```
  ₹ 4,00,768
– ₹ 3,85,891
  ₹ 14,877
```

Example 12: On an average, a machine manufactures 3,215 screws in a day. How many screws will it produce in the month of January?

Solution: Average number of screws machine manufactures in a day = 3,215

Number of days in the month of January = 31

Number of screws machine will produce in the month of January

= 3,215 × 31 = 99,665

```
    3,215
  ×    31
    3,215
+ 9,645X
   99,665
```

Therefore, the number of screws machine will produce in the month of January is **99,665**.

Example 13: To stitch a shirt, 2 m 15 cm cloth is needed. Out of 40 m cloth, how many shirts can be stitched and how much cloth will remain?

Solution: Cloth required to stitch a shirt = 2 m 15 cm = 215 cm   (∵ 1 m = 100 cm)

Total cloth available for stitching shirts = 40 m

= 4,000 cm

Number of shirts that can be stitched

= 4,000 cm ÷ 215 cm

```
215) 4,000 (18
    – 215
     1,850
    – 1,720
       130
```

Since the quotient is 18 and the remainder is 130 therefore, **18 shirts** can be stitched and **130 cm** or **1 m 30 cm** cloth will remain.

Exercise

1. A businessman earned a profit of ₹ 2,34,561 in the month of January, ₹ 1,95,467 in the month of February and ₹ 3,44,560 in the month of March. How much profit did he earn in these months?
2. The population of a city is 30,54,678. If the number of males in the city is 17,11,987, find the number of females in the city.
3. There was a stock of 2,75,67,890 sacks of wheat in a godown of Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI sent 87,89,045 and 96,73,500 sacks of wheat to Odisha and Assam respectively. What is the remaining stock with FCI?

4. The difference between two numbers is 8,67,593. If the smaller number is 6,34,289, find the greater number.
5. A merchant had ₹ 88,592 with her. She purchased 40 video games at ₹ 1,200 each. How much money was left with her after the purchase?
6. A car showroom sold 456 cars of a given model at ₹ 3,13,495 each. What is the total sale of the showroom with respect to the cars of the given model?
7. A student multiplied 8,355 by 89 instead of 98. By how much was his answer less than the actual answer?
8. A 100 m long steel wire is divided into 8 equal pieces. What is the length of each piece?
9. To stitch a trouser, 1 m 30 cm cloth is needed. Out of 15 m cloth, how many trousers can be stitched and how much cloth will remain?
10. The distance between the school and the house of a student is 1 km 875 m. Everyday she walks both ways. Find the total distance covered by her in 6 days.
11. A large tanker of capacity 15 kL 500 L is full of petrol. How many petrol pumps each with a capacity of 720 L of petrol can be supplied with this tanker?
12. A man bought a piece of land for ₹ 5,65,49,210. He paid ₹ 13,45,670 for the construction materials and ₹ 2,25,500 to the labours who constructed the building. How much did he spend in all?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b_axR1fHeDM

Drawing

Draw and colour any _one_ of the following.