

To match your answers with the solved tenses exercises which I have done for you .

C. Change the tenses of the verbs in these sentences as directed in the table below. ✓

Sentences	Present perfect	Past perfect continuous	Future continuous	Use going to
1. I drive a car.	I have driven a car.	I had been driving a car.	I will be driving a car.	I am going to drive a car next day.
2. He eats a mango.	He has eaten a mango.	He had been eating a mango.	He will be eating a mango.	He is going to eat a mango.
3. It rains heavily.	It has rained heavily.	It had been raining heavily.	It will be raining.	It is going to rain.
4. We play soccer.	We have played soccer.	We had been playing soccer.	We shall be playing.	We are going to play.
5. They talk to each other.	They have talked to each other.	They had been talking to...	They will be talking.	They are going to talk to each other.
6. She reads a newspaper.	She has read a newspaper.	She had been reading.	She will be reading.	She is going to read a newspaper.

D. Write answers of your own to these questions in your notebook. ✓

1. What did you do last evening? I enjoyed movie with my sister last evening.
2. What are the people around you doing now? The people around me are doing different works.
3. At what time are you going home? I usually I am going to home around 5 PM.
4. What were you doing at 6 am this morning? I was doing my homework at 6 AM this morning.
5. What have you learnt today? I have learnt English tenses.
6. Are you finding the tenses easy to identify? Yes, I am finding the tenses easy to identify.

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Fill in the blanks with the correct words. ✓

1. Jana closed her eyes to make a wish.
2. He had a good shower before he left for his office.
3. I do not like junk food very much.
4. He burst into tears on hearing the news of his pet's death.
5. Child labour is a big burning issue of the day.

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7. Do you enjoy learning languages? Yes, I enjoy learning many languages.

8. What will you do tonight? I will read new book tonight.


9. Have you ever stood atop a mountain peak? No, I haven't stood atop a mountain peak.

10. How many new things would you have learnt by the time the day ends? I would have learnt the uses of tenses by the time the day ends.

11. If you were given a choice, what would you choose to do right now? I would draw a painting on nature if you gave me choice.

12. What were you doing when the clock struck eight last night? I was solving my English Grammar tenses exercise.

Comprehension in book when the clock struck 8 o'clock.



# Hindi H.W

## W & L

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प्रश्न 1. सुगंध कौन फैलाते हैं?

उत्तर - सुगंध फूल फैलाते हैं।

प्रश्न 2. धागे में पिरोने के बाद फूलों से क्या बनता है?

उत्तर - धागे में पिरोने के बाद फूलों से माला बनती है।

प्रश्न 3. मृतक को श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए क्या अर्पित करते हैं?

उत्तर - मृतक को श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए फूल अर्पित करते हैं।



# Maths H.W

## solve these Questions

### EXERCISE 10D

#### OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

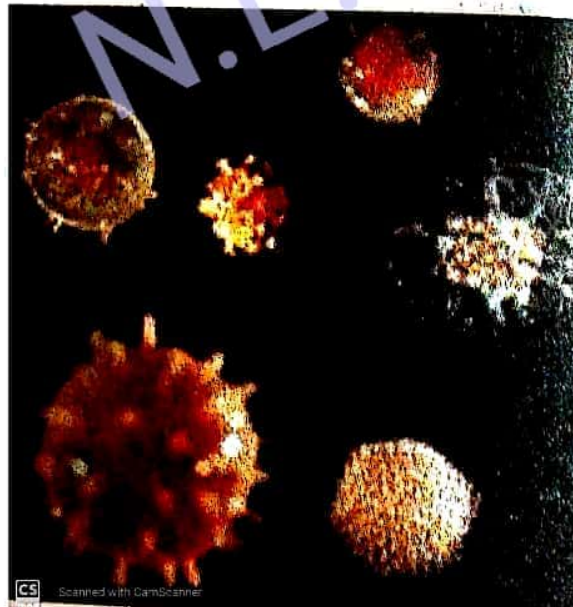
Tick (✓) the correct answer in each of the following:

- Rajan buys a toy for ₹ 75 and sells it for ₹ 100. His gain per cent is  
(a) 25% (b) 20% (c)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  (d)  $37\frac{1}{2}\%$
  - A bat is bought for ₹ 120 and sold for ₹ 105. The loss per cent is  
(a) 15% (b)  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  (c)  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  (d)  $14\frac{1}{5}\%$
  - A bookseller sells a book for ₹ 100, gaining ₹ 20. His gain per cent is  
(a) 20% (b) 25% (c) 22% (d) none of these
  - On selling an article for ₹ 48, a shopkeeper loses 20%. In order to gain 20%, what would be the selling price?  
(a) ₹ 52 (b) ₹ 56 (c) ₹ 68 (d) ₹ 72
  - On selling an article at a certain price a man gains 10%. On selling the same article at double the price, gain per cent is  
(a) 20% (b) 100% (c) 120% (d) 140%
  - Bananas are bought at 3 for ₹ 2 and sold at 2 for ₹ 3. The gain per cent is  
(a) 25% (b) 50% (c) 75% (d) 125%
- Hint. Suppose 6 bananas are bought. Then, CP = ₹ 4 and SP = ₹ 9.
- If the selling price of 10 pens is the same as the cost price of 12 pens then gain per cent is  
(a) 2% (b) 12% (c) 20% (d) 25%
  - On selling 100 pencils a man gains the selling price of 20 pencils. His gain per cent is  
(a) 20% (b) 25% (c)  $22\frac{1}{2}\%$  (d)  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
  - Ravi buys some toffees at 5 for a rupee and sells them at 2 for a rupee. His gain per cent is  
(a) 30% (b) 40% (c) 50% (d) 150%
  - Oranges are bought at 5 for ₹ 10 and sold at 6 for ₹ 15. His gain per cent is  
(a) 50% (b) 40% (c) 35% (d) 25%
  - By selling a radio for ₹ 950, a man gains 15%.

## CHAPTER-2

### Viruses

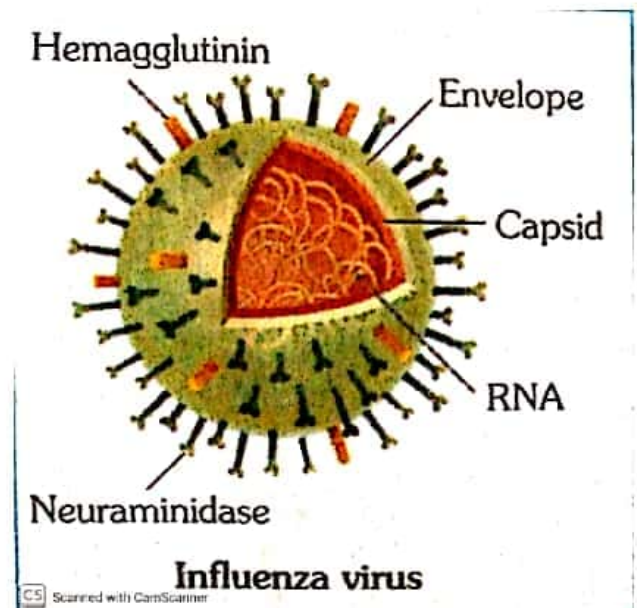
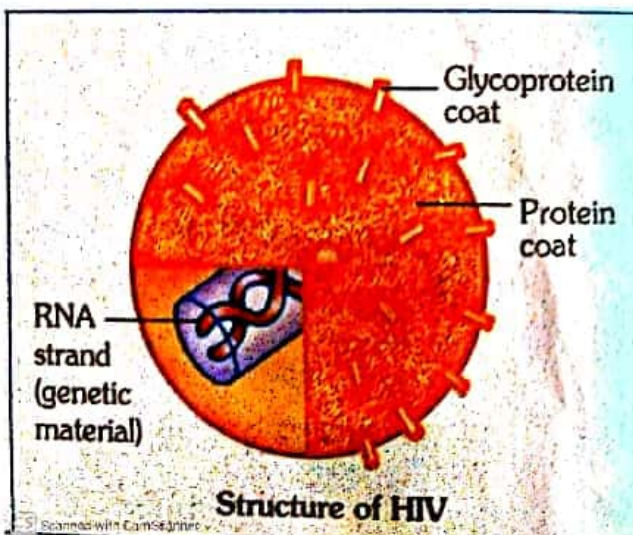
viruses are the sub microorganisms that have the characteristic of both the living and nonliving things.



The main features of viruses are described below:

- viruses are smaller than the smallest known cell.
- viruses cannot be seen by simple microscope. These can be seen under electron microscope.

- viruses inhabit and reproduce only inside the cells of living organisms such as plants, animals and human beings.
  - viruses obtain their food from host cell. hence they are parasitic.
  - viruses look like a non green tree.
  - viruses exhibit a variety of shapes such as rod like spherical, polygon etc.
- viruses cause many disease.
- example of viruses





Read these notes and write about

Tipu Sultan and Robert Clive.

## Company Officials become Naboos

- After the **Battle Of Plassey** the actual nawabs of Bengal were forced to give land and vast sums of money as personal gift to the company officials.
- **Robert Clive** himself amassed a Fortune in India .He came to Madras at the age of 18, when he left India his Indian fortune was worth £ 401,102.
- When he was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in 1764,he was asked to remove corruption in company administration but he was him self cross-examined in 1772 by the British parliament which was Suspicious of vast wealth .Although he was acquitted ,he committed suicide in1774.



## Tipu Sultan the Tiger of Mysore

- **Tipu Sultan** (20 November 1750 – 4 May 1799), also known as the Tiger of Mysore, was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore from 1782 to 1799, and a scholar, soldier and poet.
- Tipu was the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore and his wife Fatima Fakhr-un-Nisa, a daughter of Mir Muin-ud-Din, governor of Kadapa.
- Tipu promoted a more widespread use of Hindustani language in southern India.
- Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations, including the introduction of a new coinage, new Mauludi lunisolar calendar [and new land revenue system, and initiated the growth of Mysore silk industry .

