English 27/4/2020

CHAPTER 2

Read

My Mamma's Letters

(The Second World War started in 1939 and continued till 1945. The present incident is set during this period.)

I still remember to this day my Mamma's letter-writing. It began in the winter of 1941. Every night she would sit at the big kitchen table and compose a letter to my brother Johnny, who had been drafted the preceding summer and hadn't been heard from since Pearl Harbour.

I couldn't understand why Mamma kept writing when Johnny never answered.

"You'll see we'll get a letter from him," she insisted. Mamma said there was a direct line from the brain to the written word that was as powerful as any God-given light. She was counting on that light to find Johnny.

Whether she said this to reassure herself or Papa or all of us, I don't know. I do know it helped hold us together, and one day a letter did arrive. Johnny was alive in the South Pacific.

It always amused me that Mamma signed her letters "Cecilia Capuzzi," and I teased her about it. "Why not just write 'Mamma'?"

What I had not known was that she always thought of herself as Cecilia Capuzzi. Not Mamma. I began to see her in a new light, this **petite** woman who in heels scarcely measured 150 centimetres.

She wore no makeup, and no jewellery except for a yellow-gold wedding band. Her hair was fine, straight and black, tied in a bun that she refused to cut or **perm**. Her tiny spectacles with the silver frames pinched her nose.

After she finished a letter, Mamma gave it to Papa to mail. Then she would put on the coffee-pot, and we would sit around the table, talking about the good times when there were ten of us sitting there—Papa, Mamma and eight children (Five boys and three girls). It didn't seem possible that everyone had gone away to work or to war or to get married. Everyone except me.

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By springtime, Mamma had added two more sons to her letter-writing list. Every night she would compose three different letters, then pass them to Papa and me to add our greetings.

Bit by bit, news of Mamma's letters travelled. One morning a little woman with gun-metal-grey hair knocked on our door. Her voice trembled when she asked, "Is it true that you write letters ?"

"I write to my sons."

"And you read too ?" the woman whispered.

"Si, si. (Yes, yes.)"

The woman opened her shopping bag and pulled out a **stack** of airmail letters. "Read ... read to me, please."

The letters were from the woman's son fighting in Europe, a boy with red hair who, Mamma remembered, used to sit on our front steps with my brothers. One by one, Mamma read the letters, translating them from English to Italian. The woman's eyes misted and **sparkled**. "Now I must answer," she said. But what words to use ?

"Make some coffee, Tavi," Mamma called to me, as she led the woman to the kitchen and a chair and the table. She took out her pen and ink and airmail paper and began to write. When she had finished, she read the letter to the woman.

"How did you know I wanted to say that ?"

"I often stare at my boys' letters, the same as you, and I wonder what to write."

Soon the woman returned with a friend and another and another all with sons at war, all in need of letters. Mamma had become the neighbourhood letter-writer. Sometimes she would spend a whole day in writing.

Mamma placed great importance on people signing their names. The little woman with the grey hair asked Mamma to teach her, "I want to learn to write my name for my boy to see." So Mamma took the woman's hand in hers and led it up and down and around on paper, over and over, until she could do it without help. After that, whenever Mamma wrote a letter for her, the woman signed her name and smiled.

One day, she came to our house and with one look Mamma knew what had happened. All hope had gone from her eyes. They sat together for a long time, their

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hands touching and their hearts locked as one. Then Mamma said, "Let's go to church. There are some things too big for people to understand." When Mamma came home, she couldn't think of anything except the boy with the red hair.

After the war Mamma put away pen and paper. "Finito (Finished)," she said. But she was wrong. The women who had come to her with their sons' mail now returned with letters from their relatives in Italy. They also came to her for help in becoming American citizens.

Mamma once confessed that she had always dreamed of writing a novel. Why didn't she ? I asked.

"Everyone has a purpose in life," she said. "Mine seems to be letter-writing." She tried to explain her **zeal** for it.

"A letter pulls people together like nothing else. It can make you cry or shout with joy. There's no finer caress than a love letter, because it makes the world very small, and the writer and reader, the only rulers. Girl, a letter is life!"

Mamma's letters are all gone now. Yet the **recipients** still talk of her, carrying memories of her letters next to their hearts.

—Octavia Capuzzi Locke

Word-Meanings

petite : small and trim; perm : give a permanent wave to; stack : pile; sparkled : glittered; zeal : earnestness; recipient : receiver

Practice Time

fill exercise self.

Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Mamma's letter began in the winter of _____.

   a. 1931 ☐ b. 1951 ☐ c. 1941 ☐

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2. Johnny was alive in the _____ Pacific.

   a. North ☐ b. East ☐ c. South ☐

3. Mamma gave letter to Papa to _____.

   a. read ☐ b. write ☐ c. mail ☐

4. The letters were from the woman's son fighting in _____.

   a. Asia ☐ b. Europe ☐ c. Africa ☐

5. A _____ pulls people together like nothing else.

   a. letter ☐ b. book ☐ c. war ☐

B. Fill in the blanks using the suitable words.

1. I still remember to this day my Mamma's _____ -writing.
2. Mamma was counting on that _____ to find Johnny.
3. Bit by bit, news of Mamma's letters _____ .
4. The letters were from the woman's son fighting in _____ .
5. After the _____ Mamma put away pen and paper.

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V 27/April/2020

Copywork

Word	English meaning	Hindi meaning
petite	small and trim	छोटी और पतली
perm	give a permanent wave to	स्थायी
stack	pile	ढेर
sparkled	glittered	झिलमिलाना
zeal	earnestness	उत्साह
recipient	reciver	प्राप्त कर्ता

1 find out hard words spellings and write in copy.

2 2 Page writing.

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Subject :- Hindi-II

CLASS :- 5th

पाठ-2 [वर्ण-विचार]

प्रश्न:-1 वर्ण किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर:- भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई को वर्ण कहते हैं।

प्रश्न:-2 वर्णमाला किसे कहते हैं? हिन्दी भाषा में कितने वर्ण होते हैं?

उत्तर:- वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को 'वर्णमाला' कहते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा में 33 वर्ण होते हैं।

प्रश्न:-3 स्वर के कितने भेद हैं? प्रत्येक के दो-दो उदाहरण दीजिए।

उत्तर:- स्वर के तीन भेद होते हैं।

(i) ह्रस्व स्वर :- अ, इ

(ii) दीर्घ स्वर :- आ, ई

(iii) प्लुत स्वर :- ओ३म्

प्रश्न:-4 व्यंजन किसे कहते हैं? हिन्दी भाषा में कितने व्यंजन होते हैं?

उत्तर:- जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण करने के लिए स्वरों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, उन्हें व्यंजन कहते हैं। हिन्दी में 33 व्यंजन होते हैं।

प्रश्न:-5 संयुक्त व्यंजन किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर:- जब एक स्वररहित व्यंजन असमान स्वरयुक्त व्यंजन से मिलकर एक नये रूप में प्रयोग होता है तो उसे संयुक्त व्यंजन कहते हैं। जैसे:- क् + ष = क्ष

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पाठ-3 [सच्ची जीत]

शब्द	=	अर्थ
अनुरूप	=	समान रूप वाला
प्रकृति	=	स्वभाव
अहंकारी	=	घमण्डी
नम्रता	=	उदारता
यथासम्भव	=	जितना सम्भव हो
तत्पर	=	तैयार
झगड़ालू	=	लड़ाई में रुचि रखने वाला
दुर्भाग्य	=	बदकिस्मती
दलदल	=	कीचड़
संकट	=	खतरा

[प्रश्न / उत्तर]

प्रश्न:-1 गाँव के लोग शेरसिंह से क्यों नही बोलते थे?
उत्तर:- गाँव के लोग शेरसिंह से इसलिए नही बोलते थे क्योंकि वह अभिमानी और दुष्ट प्रकृति का था।

प्रश्न:-2 शेरसिंह ने दयाराम को किस प्रकार से हानि पहुँचायी?
उत्तर:- एक दिन मौका पाकर शेरसिंह ने दयाराम के खेत में बैल छोड़ दिये, बैल बहुत-सा खेत चर गये। इसके बाद शेरसिंह ने दयाराम के खेत में जाने वाली पानी की नाली तोड़ दी, पानी खेत में न जाकर बाहर बहने लगा।

प्रश्न:-3 किस घटना से शेरसिंह पूरा बदल गया?
उत्तर:- जब शेरसिंह की अनाज से भरी गाड़ी दलदल फस गई और कोई उसकी सहायता करने नही आया, तो दयाराम ने

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ने अपने बैल उसकी गाड़ी में जोड़कर शेरसिंह की गाड़ी बाहर निकाली। दयाराम की यह अच्छाई देखकर शेरसिंह शर्मिन्दा हुआ और दयाराम को गले लगाकर उससे माँफी माँगी।

प्रश्न:-4 इस कहानी से आपको क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? संक्षेप में लिखिए।

उत्तर:- इस कहानी से हमें यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि हमे सभी के साथ प्रेम व सहयोग की भावना रखनी चाहिए, तभी हमारी 'सच्ची जीत' होगी।

प्रश्न:-5 यदि आप दयाराम के स्थान पर होते तो क्या शेरसिंह की संकट के समय सहायता करते?

उत्तर:- हाँ। दयाराम के स्थान पर हम होते तो हम भी शेरसिंह की सहायता करते क्योंकि संकट में सभी का साथ देना चाहिए।

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Mathematics class = 5

Ch - Large Numbers.

Ex-3(A)

See and solve in your copy.

1 Write in the short form.

e.g.

50000 + 4000 + 300 + 20 + 1 = 50000

$$\begin{array}{r} 50000 \\ 4000 \\ 300 \\ 20 \\ +\ \ 1 \\ \hline 54,321 \end{array}$$ Ans

Practice work.

a. 900000 + 70000 + 5000 + 300 + 50 + 2

b. 3000000 + 0 + 70000 + 2000 + 800 + 50 + 6

c. 4000000 + 500000 + 30000 + 7000 + 500 + 10 + 9

d. 90000000 + 8000000 + 500000 + 0 + 6000 + 300 + 40 + 7

2. Write in the expanded form.

eg. 39,635 = 30000 + 9000 + 600 + 30 + 5

Practice work.

a. 2,72,098

b. 49,53,432

c. 7,27,09,613

d. 62,26,719

e. 87,09,09,356

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3. Write in figures.

a. Sixty thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

b. Five lakh forty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

c. Ninety-seven crore ninty-seven thousand four hundred

d. Three crore nine lakh twenty-three thousand four hundred.

4. Write in words.

e.g. 59843 : Fifty-nine thousand and eighty hundred and forty three.

Practice work.

a. 60060

b. 242516

c. 704314

d. 2943000

e. 437941

5. Write the successor of:

e.g. 49,000 = 49000 + 1 = 49001

Practice work.

a. 68,099

b. 8,39,999

c. 57,63,805

d. 6,09,99,999

e. 38,00,05,019

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पाठ - द्वितीयः

शब्द		अर्थ
एतत्	=	यह
अस्माकं	=	हमारा
स्थितम्	=	बना है
वसामः	=	रहते हैं
पार्श्वे	=	बगल में
अनुजः	=	छोटा भाई
कन्दुकेन	=	गेंद से
चत्वारः	=	चार
कक्षाः	=	कमरे
प्रक्षाल्य	=	धोकर
स्वल्पाहारम्	=	नाश्ता
कलेवा; पर्वावसरे	=	त्योहार के अवसर पर
आगच्छन्ति	=	आते हैं।

रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए -

1. मम पिता विद्यालये अध्यापकः अस्ति।
2. गृहस्य पार्श्वे एकम् उपवनम् अस्ति।
3. एतत् अस्माकं गृहम् अस्ति।
4. रामस्य अनुजः हरिशंकरः नित्यं क्रीडति।

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पाठ - द्वितीय

प्रश्न 1- मम गृहम् कुत्र अस्ति ?

उत्तर- मम गृहम् गंगीतीरे अस्ति ।

प्रश्न 2- अस्माकं गृहे कति कक्षाः सन्ति ?

उत्तर- अस्माकं गृहे चत्वारः कक्षाः सन्ति ।

प्रश्न 3- तव पिता कः अस्ति ?

उत्तर- मम पिता विद्यालये अध्यापकः अस्ति ।

प्रश्न 4- सः कुत्र भ्रमति ?

उत्तर- सः हस्तमुखं प्रक्षाल्य तत्पश्चात् उपवने भ्रमामि ।

सही मिलान कीजिए -

(अ)	(आ)
1- एतत् गंगीतीरे	(क) क्रीडावः
2- मम माता	(ख) वसामः
3- वयं कर्णपरीनगर्यां	(ग) भोजनं पचति ।
4- आवां कन्दुकेन	(घ) स्थितम् ।

निम्नलिखित शब्दों को संस्कृत में लिखिए -

हमारा - अस्माकं
घर - गृहम्
नाश्ता - स्वल्पाहारम्
चार - चत्वारः
कमरे - कक्षाः
बना है - स्थितम् ।

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Class – V Sub - EVS

Notebook Work : —

Ch-2 Everyone is Special

	Word	Meaning
①	Nerves	तंत्रिका
②	Stimuli	उत्तेजना
③	Occupation	व्यवसाय
④	Sensory	ग्रहणशील
⑤	Childhood	बचपन
⑥	Network	जाल-तंत्र
⑦	Represent	दर्शाना

D. Define the following terms :

① Braille :— Braille was invented by helen keller in 1902. Braille is a system of raised dots that can be read with the fingers by people who are blind.

② Sensory Nerves :— Nerves which carry messages from sensory organs to our brain are called sensory Nerves.

③ Motor Nerves :— Nerves which send commands from brain to the body parts are called motor Nerves.

④ Differently-abled people :— In differently abled people one or more body parts do not work properly. These people are also known as special people.

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3 Singular and Plural Nouns

- A Noun which stands for only one person or thing is said to be in the Singular Number such as man, class, horse, picture, etc.
- A Noun which stands for more than one person or thing is said to be in the Plural Number such as men, classes, horses, pictures, etc.

Thus, number is a distinction between Nouns to express one thing or more than one thing.

Forming Plural Nouns

1. Most of the Nouns form their Plurals by adding - *s* to the Singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
goat	goats	blade	blades	student	students
horse	horses	heap	heaps	rose	roses
bee	bees	student	students	camel	camels
street	streets	bangle	bangles	handle	handles

2. Nouns ending in a hissing sound (*-ch,-s, -ss,-sh or x*) form their Plurals by adding -*es* to the Singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
dress	dresses	box	boxes	church	churches
tax	taxes	class	classes	bush	bushes
glass	glasses	dish	dishes	watch	watches

3. If the Noun ends in -*y* and the *y* has a Consonant before it, its Plural is formed by changing -*y* into -*ies*.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
army	armies	berry	berries	fairy	fairies
baby	babies	cherry	cherries	fly	flies
body	bodies	city	cities	story	stories

4. If the Noun ends in *y* and the *y* has a vowel before it, then the Plural is formed in the normal way, by adding – *s* to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
bay	bays	donkey	donkeys	ray	rays
boy	boys	joy	joys	tray	trays
day	days	key	keys	way	ways

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5. If the Noun ends in -f or -fe, the Plural is formed by changing -f or -fe into -ves.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
calf	calves	shelf	shelves	knife	knives
leaf	leaves	thief	thieves	life	lives
loaf	loaves	wolf	wolves	wife	wives

But in some cases if the Noun ends in -f or -fe, we can form Plurals by adding -s.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
chief	chiefs	gulf	gulfs	proof	proofs
dwarf	dwarfs	hoof	hoofs	safe	safes
grief	griefs	belief	beliefs	surf	surfs

6. Most Nouns ending in -o form their Plurals by adding -es to the Singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
buffalo	buffaloes	mango	mangoes	potato	potatoes
echo	echoes	mosquito	mosquitoes	tomato	tomatoes
hero	heroes	torpedo	torpedoes	volcano	volcanoes

But some Nouns ending in -o or -oo form their Plurals by adding -s to the Singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
bamboo	bamboos	dynamo	dynamos	photo	photos
piano	pianos	stereo	stereos	zero	zeros

7. Some Nouns form their Plurals by changing the inside Vowel.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
foot	feet	man	men	tooth	teeth
goose	geese	mouse	mice	woman	women

8. Some Nouns form their Plurals by adding -en or -ren.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
child	children	ox	oxen

9. Some Nouns do not differ in their Singular and Plural forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
deer	deer	sheep	sheep	dozen	dozen
fish	fish	news	news	moose	moose

10. Compound Nouns form their Plurals in the following ways.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
son-in-law	sons-in-law	passer-by	passers-by
sister-in-law	sisters-in-law	father-in-law	fathers-in-law
mother-in-law	mothers-in-law	brother-in-law	brothers-in-law
daughter-in-law	daughters-in-law	commander-in-chief	commanders-in-chief
stepmother	stepmothers	stepson	stepsons

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Let's Revise

Do self

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer: (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Nouns ending in a hissing sound (i.e., ending in, s, ss, sh, ch, x or z) form their plural by adding :
   (a) 's' to the singular. (b) 'es' to the singular.
   (c) 'ies' to the singular. (d) 'ess' to the singular.
2. Which of the following Nouns is always used in the singular number?
   (a) child (b) ox
   (c) foot (d) information
3. The plural of mother-in-law is :
   (a) mothers-in-law. (b) mother's-in-law.
   (c) mothers-in-laws. (d) mother-in-laws.

II. Write the Plurals of the following :

1. animal animals
2. horse .....
3. goose .....
4. calf .....
5. man .....
6. photo .....
7. story .....
8. city .....
9. deer .....
10. ship .....
11. louse .....
12. fairy .....
13. fox .....
14. crow .....
15. tooth .....
16. family .....

III. Change these Plural Nouns into Singular :

1. watchmen watchman
2. shelves .....
3. mangoes .....
4. mosquitoes .....
5. girls .....
6. feet .....
7. roses .....
8. geese .....
9. flies .....
10. sheep .....
11. dozen .....
12. knives .....
13. beliefs .....
14. heroes .....
15. days .....
16. bamboos .....

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