

UNIT 5

GEOMETRY

CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW FOR VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVKgXEIQnNY>

➤ POINT

A point is an exact position on a plane surface. Points are usually named by using capital letter.

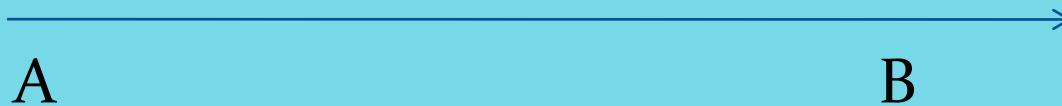
➤ LINE SEGMENT

A line segment has a definite length. It has two end points. We can draw a line segment on a paper. \overline{AB} represents line segment AB.



➤ RAY

A ray does not have a definite length. It has only one end-point. \overrightarrow{AB} represents a ray AB.



➤ LINE

A line does not have a definite length. It has no end point. \overleftrightarrow{AB} represents a line AB.

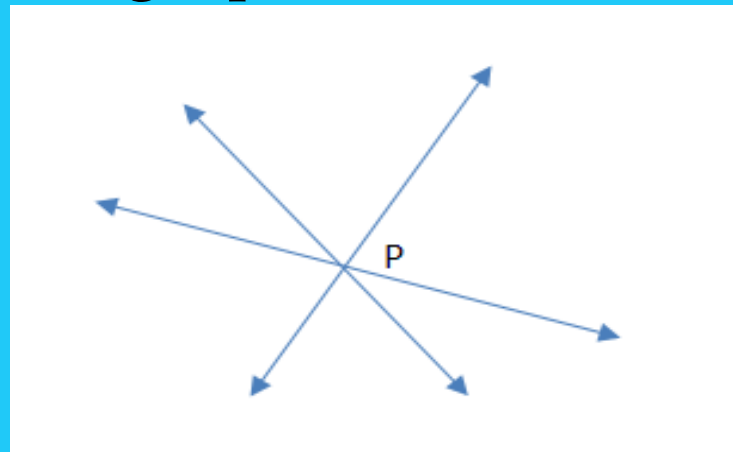


➤ PLANE

A plane is a flat surface.

➤ CONCURRENT LINES

Lines in a plane space are said to be concurrent if they intersect at a single point.



➤ PARALLEL AND INTERSECTING LINES

Parallel lines are two or more lines that are the same distance apart. The symbol for parallel lines is “||” .

Intersecting lines are lines that cross at some point.

➤ PERPENDICULAR LINES

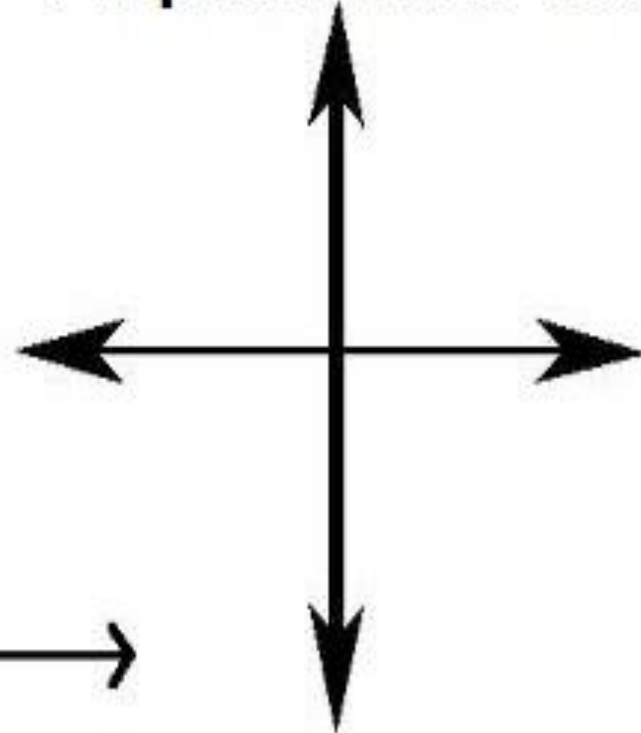
A line is considered perpendicular to another line if it meets or crosses the line at a right angle, or 90 degrees. The symbol for perpendicular lines is \perp .

One thing to remember is that lines can be both intersecting and perpendicular.

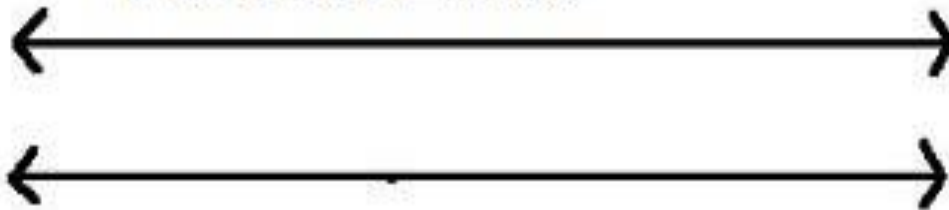
Intersecting Lines



Perpendicular Lines

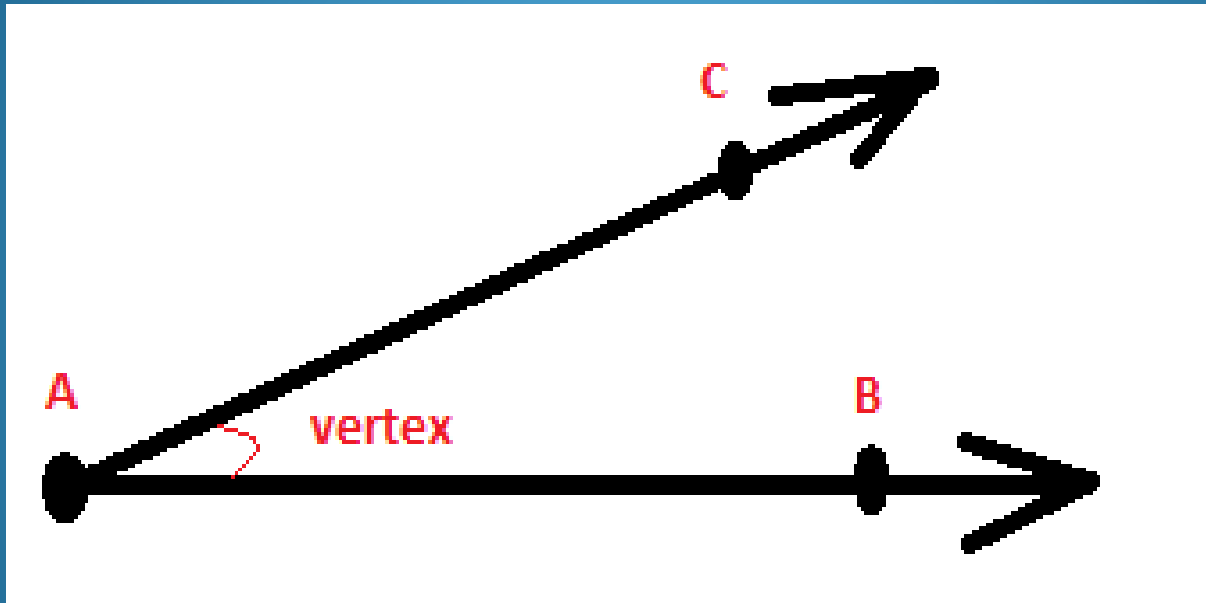


Parallel Lines



ANGLES

The angle that is formed between two rays with the same endpoint is measured in degrees. The point is called the vertex.



The angle is written as $\angle CAB$ or $\angle BAC$

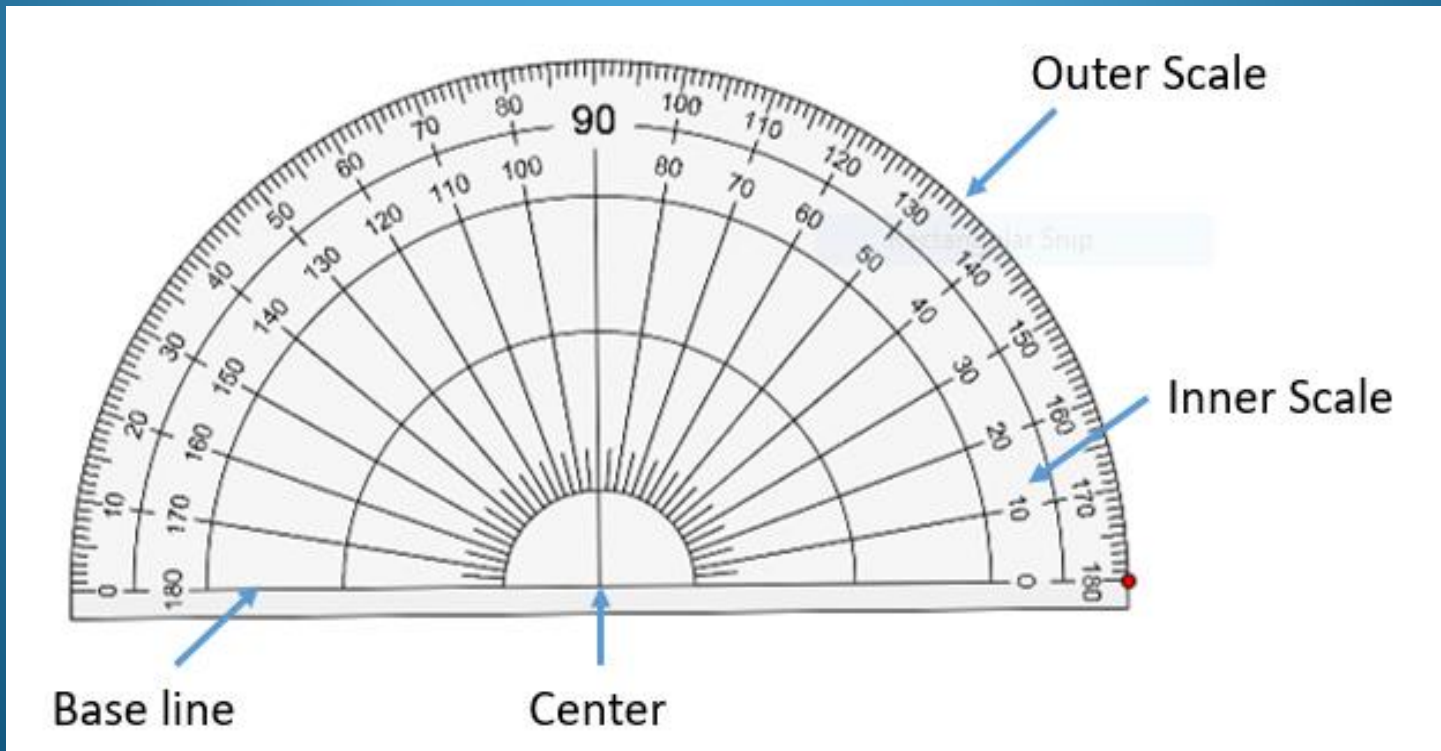
MEASURING AN ANGLE

A protractor is an instrument used to measure the size of angles.

The protractor shown below has two scales:

The outer scale starts from 0° to 180° going clockwise.

The inner scale starts from 0° to 180° going anti-clockwise.

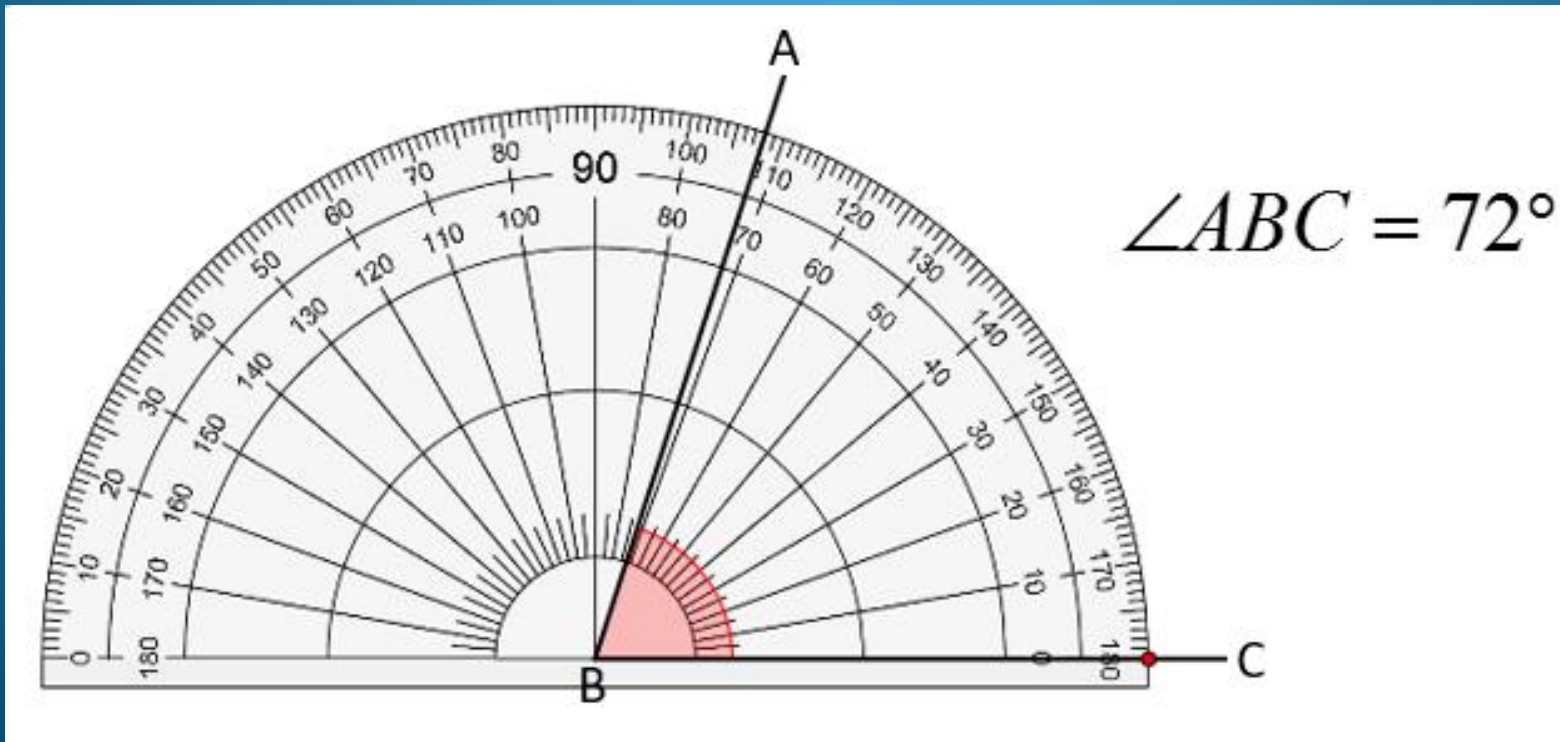


To measure angle ABC , we need to:

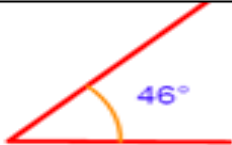
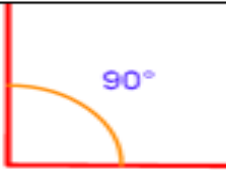
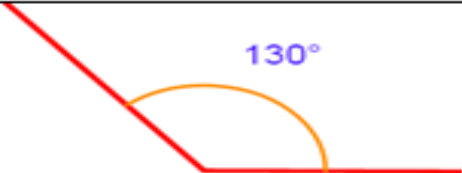


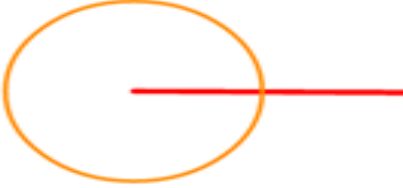
Step 1: Place the center point of the protractor on the vertex B .

Step 2: Adjust the base line of the protractor so that it is aligned with the line BC

Step 3: Read the value of angle ABC , from the inner scale.



TYPES OF ANGLES

Type of Angle	Description	Example
Acute Angle	An angle that is less than 90°	 A diagram showing an acute angle of 46° formed by two red rays meeting at a vertex. A yellow arc indicates the angle, and the value 46° is written in blue next to it.
Right Angle	An angle that is exactly 90°	 A diagram showing a right angle of 90° formed by two red rays meeting at a vertex. A yellow arc indicates the angle, and the value 90° is written in blue next to it.
Obtuse Angle	An angle that is greater than 90° and less than 180°	 A diagram showing an obtuse angle of 130° formed by two red rays meeting at a vertex. A yellow arc indicates the angle, and the value 130° is written in blue next to it.
Straight Angle	An angle that is exactly 180°	 A diagram showing a straight angle of 180° formed by a single red line. A yellow arc indicates the angle, and the value 180° is written in blue above it.
Reflex Angle	An angle that is greater than 180° and less than 360°	 A diagram showing a reflex angle of 308° formed by two red rays meeting at a vertex. A yellow arc indicates the angle, and the value 308° is written in blue to the left of the arc.
Full Angle	An angle that is exactly 360°	 A diagram showing a full angle of 360° formed by a red ray that has rotated a full circle around its vertex. A yellow circle indicates the angle, and the value 360° is written in blue to the left of the circle.

WORKSHEET

➤ Use protractor to measure the angles

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



➤ SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES

Two angles whose measures together are 180° are called supplementary e.g. two right angles are supplementary since $90^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$.

➤ COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

Two angles whose measures together are 90° are called complementary.

➤ ADJACENT ANGLES

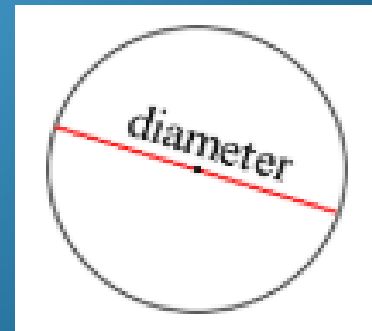
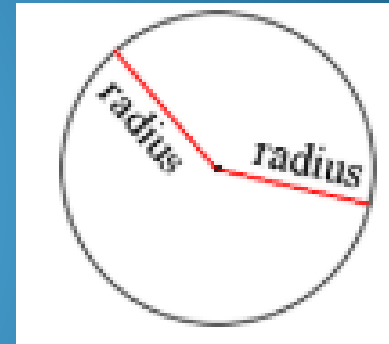
Two angles are adjacent when they have a common side and a common vertex (corner point) and don't overlap.

CIRCLE

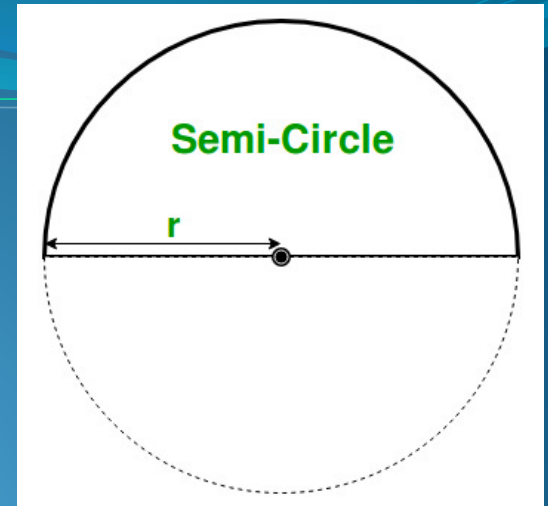
A circle is a closed two-dimensional figure in which the set of all the points in the plane is equidistant from a given point called “centre”.

➤ This distance from the center point to any point on the circumference is called the radius.

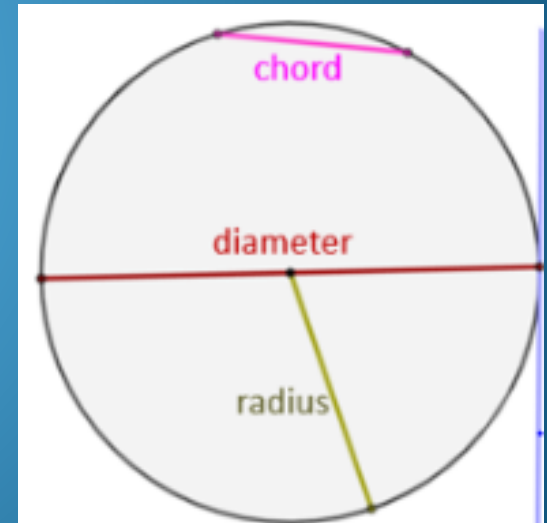
➤ A line through the center point is called a diameter. Diameter = $2 \times$ radius.



➤ Half of a circle is called semi-circle.



➤ A line segment whose end-points lie on the circumference of a circle is called a chord.
Diameter is the longest chord of a circle.



➤ The length of a circle is called its circumference.
Circumference = $2\pi \times \text{radius}$, where $\pi = 3.14$ or $22/7$.

worksheet

1. The following figure shows a circle with centre O and some line segments drawn in it. Classify the line segments as radius, chord, centre and diameter:

i) $OA = \dots\dots\dots$

(ii) $OB = \dots\dots\dots$

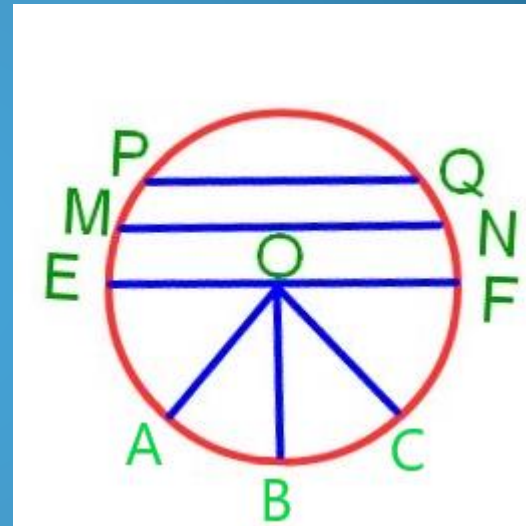
(iii) $OC = \dots\dots\dots$

(iv) $EF = \dots\dots\dots$

(v) $MN = \dots\dots\dots$

(vi) $PQ = \dots\dots\dots$

(vii) $O = \text{-----}$



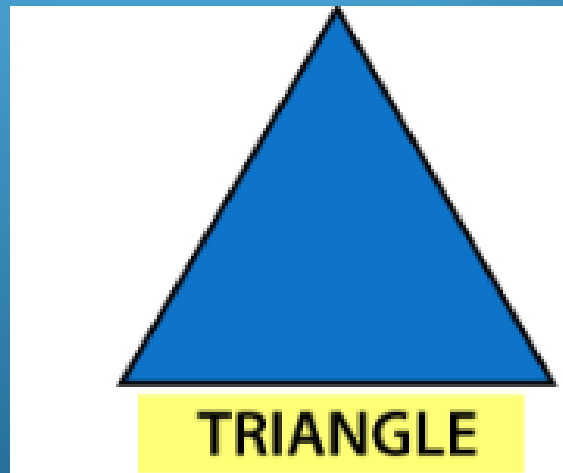
2. Draw a circle of radius 6 cm.

POLYGONS

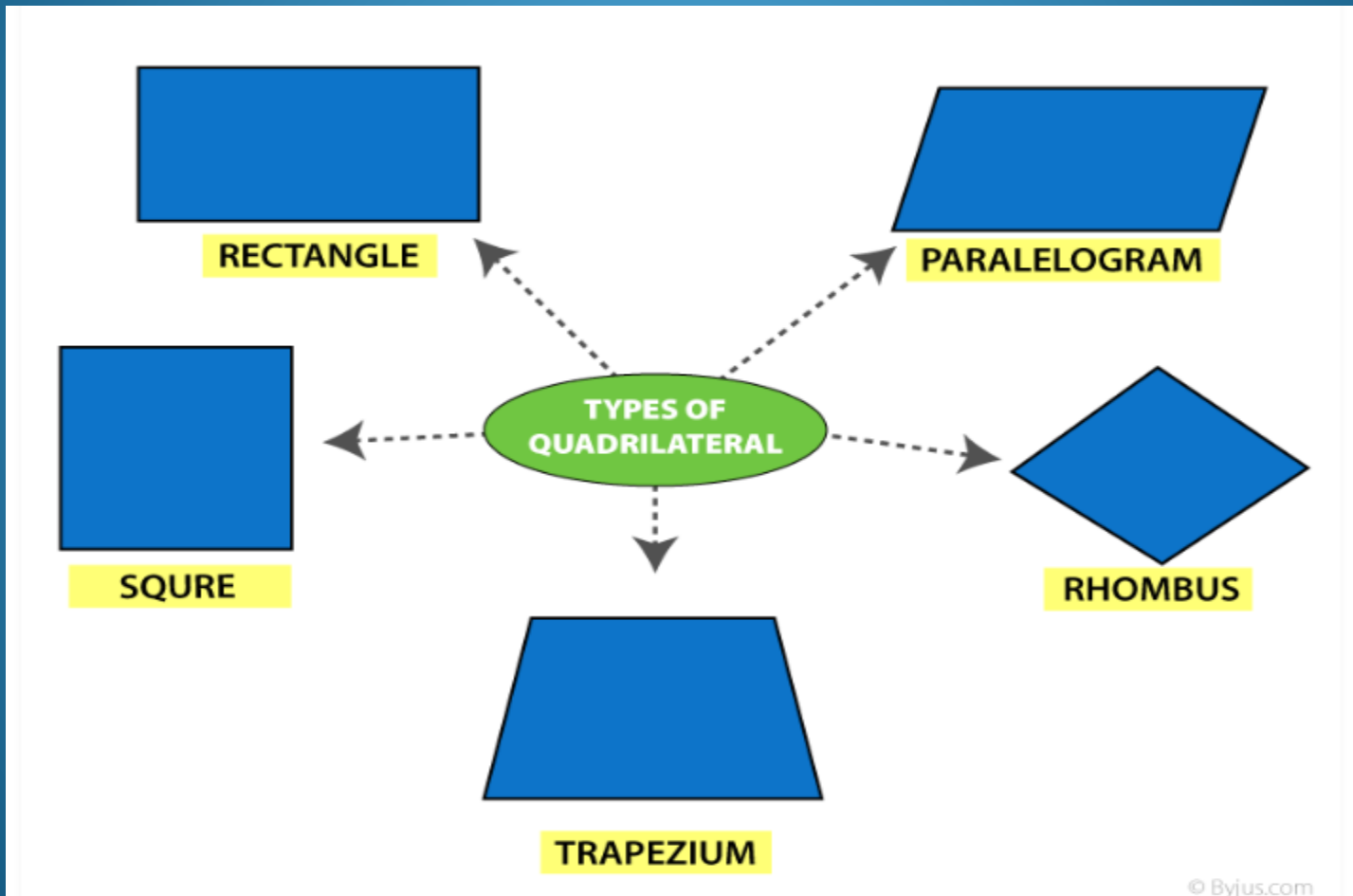
A Polygon is a closed figure made up of lines segments (not curves) in two-dimensions.

Types of polygon :

➤ A minimum of three line segments are required for making a closed figure, thus a polygon with a minimum of three sides is known as Triangle.



- A Quadrilateral is a polygon having the number of sides equal to four.

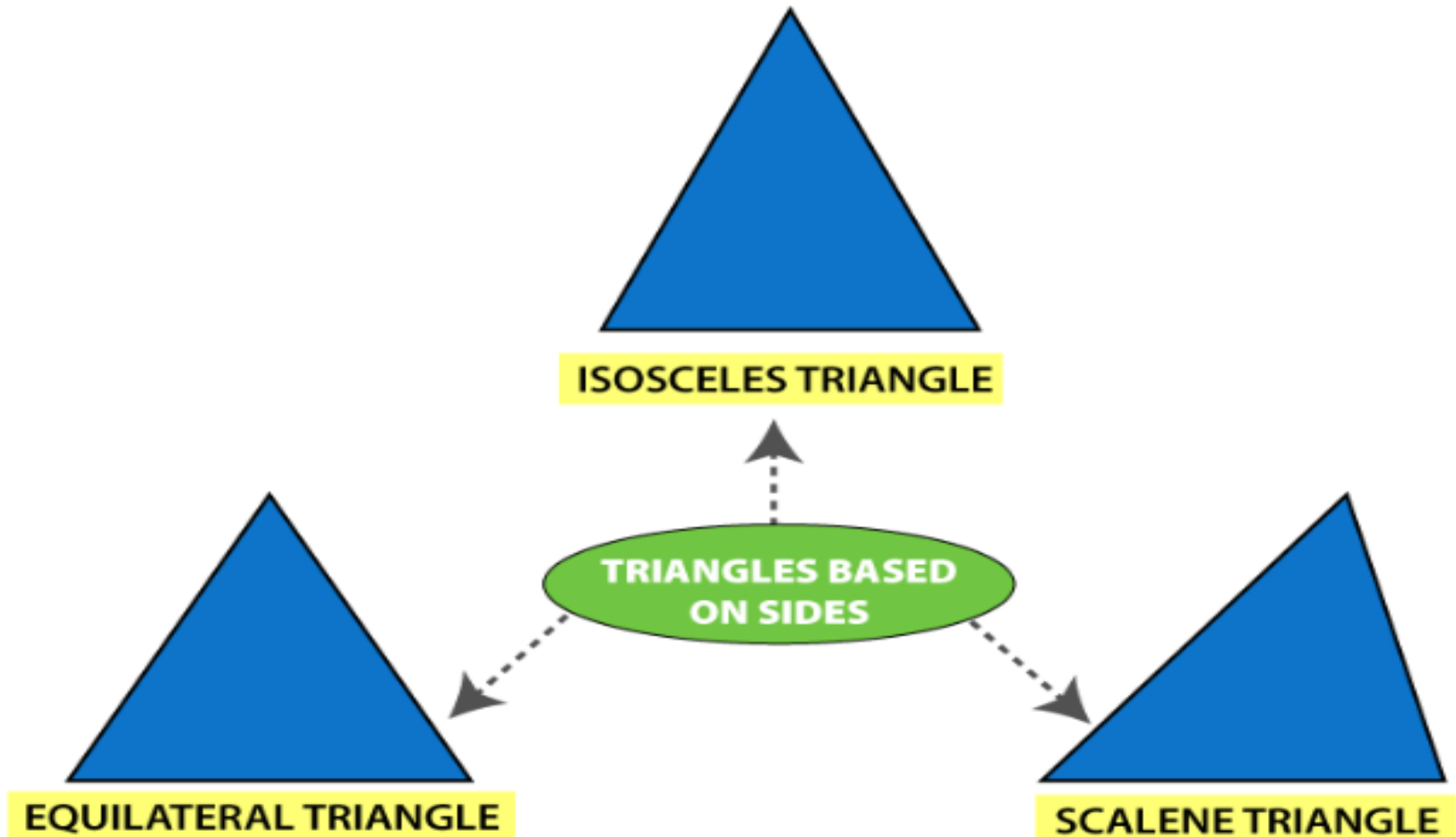


The table below gives the comparison of Opposite sides and angles

Quadrilateral	Opposite Sides	Sides	All sides Equal	Opposite angles equal
	Parallel	Equal		
Rectangle	✓	✓	✗	✓
Parallelogram	✓	✓	✗	✓
Rhombus	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trapezium	✗ (Only one side)	✗	✗	✗
Square	✓	✓	✓	✓

Polygon	No. of Sides	No. of Diagonal	No. of vertices
Triangle	3	0	3
Quadrilateral	4	2	4
Pentagon	5	5	5
Hexagon	6	9	6
Heptagon	7	14	7
Octagon	8	20	8
Nonagon	9	27	9
Decagon	10	35	10

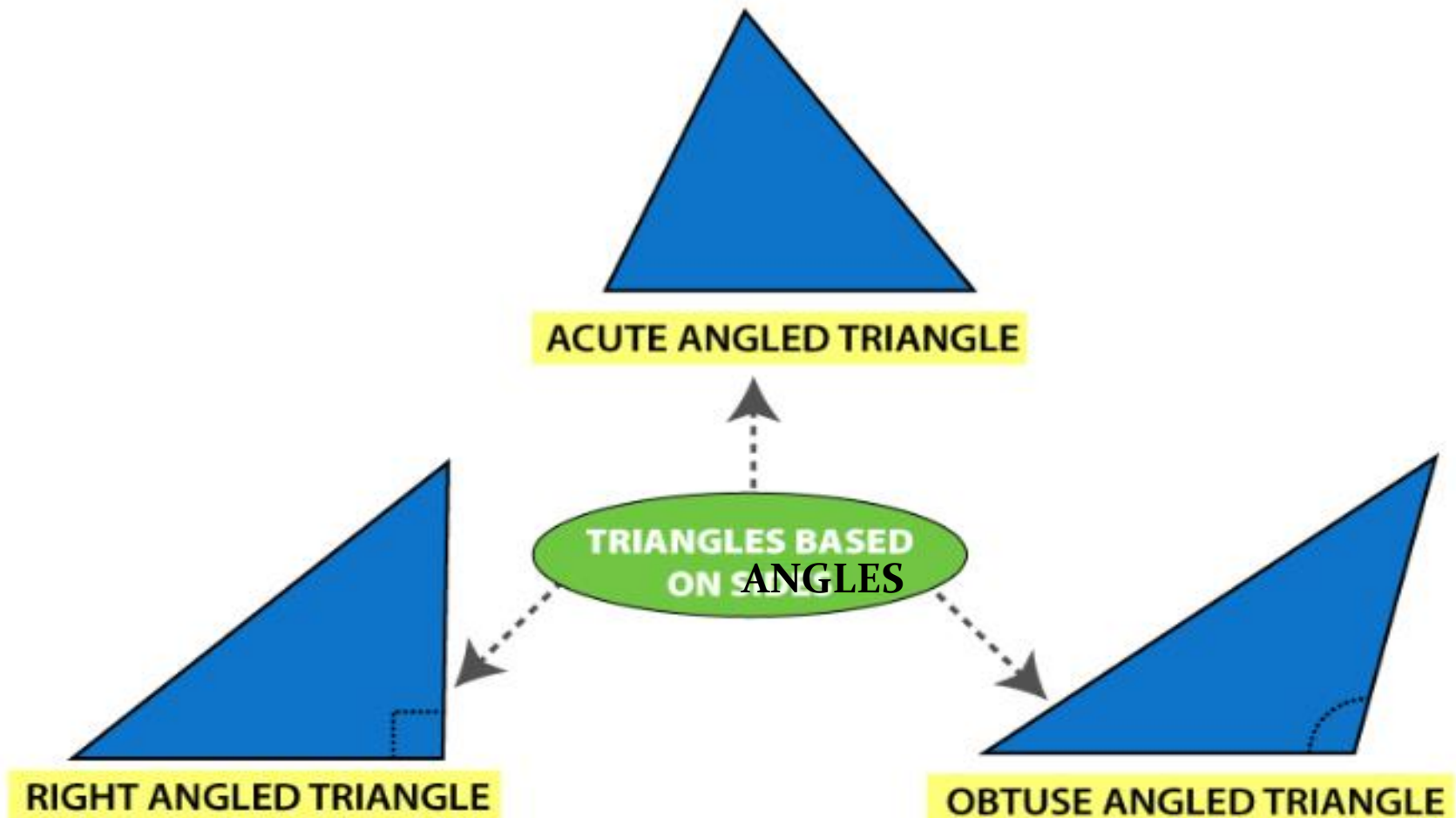
CLASSIFICATION OF TRIANGLES according to its sides



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- **Equilateral triangle** – Having all sides equal.
- **Isosceles triangle** – Having any 2 sides equal.
- **Scalene triangle** – All 3 unequal sides.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRIANGLES according to its angles.



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- **Acute angled Triangle**– Each angle is less than 90°
- **Right Angled Triangle**– Any one angle is 90°
- **Obtuse Angled Triangle**– Any one angle is greater than 90°

SYMMETRY

A shape is symmetrical when its two halves are mirror images along the line of symmetry.

Line of Symmetry

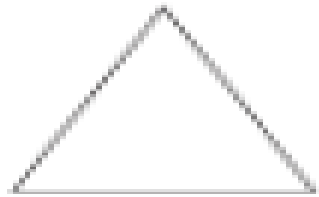
The imaginary line or axis along which you fold a figure to obtain the symmetrical halves is called the line of symmetry. It basically divides an object into two mirror-image halves. The line of symmetry can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal. There may be one or more lines of symmetry.



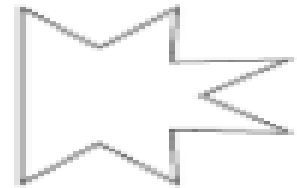
WORKSHEET

Draw a line of symmetry on each shape.

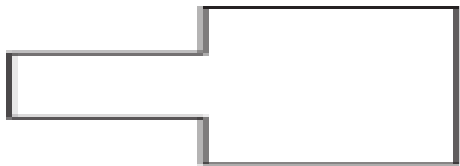
1)



2)



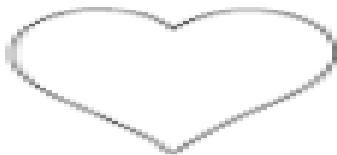
3)



4)



5)



6)



7)



8)



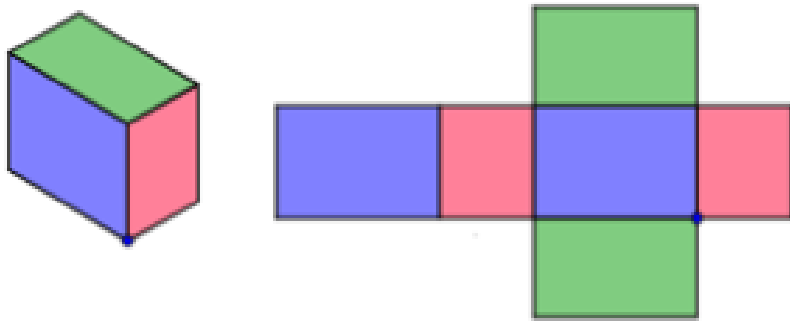
NETS OF SOLIDS

A geometry net is a 2-dimensional **shape** that can be folded to form a 3-dimensional **shape** or a **solid**. Or a net is a pattern made when the surface of a three-dimensional figure is laid out flat showing each face of the figure. A **solid** may have different **nets**.

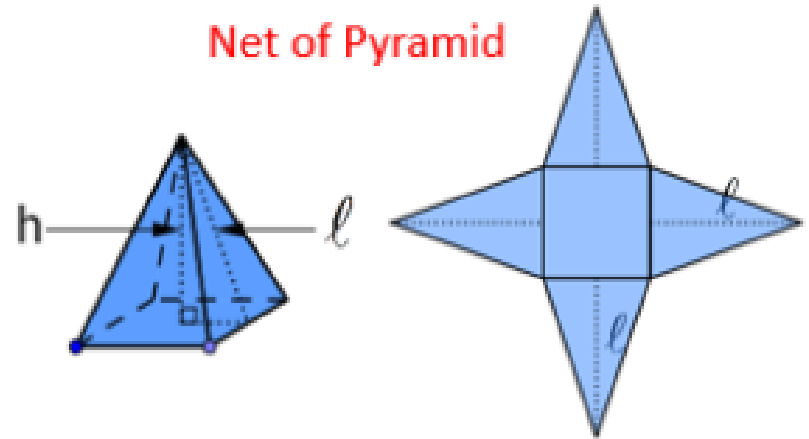
NET OF SOLID FIGURE

Nets of Solids

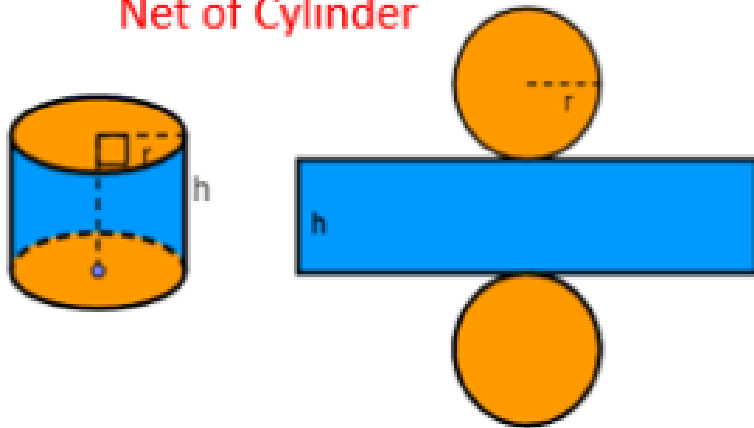
Net of Rectangular Prism



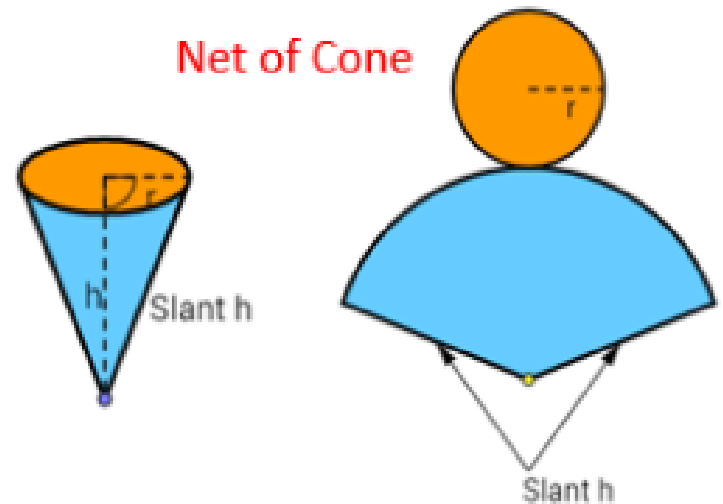
Net of Pyramid



Net of Cylinder




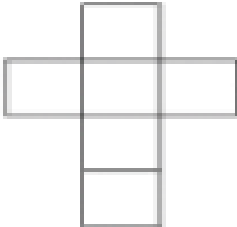
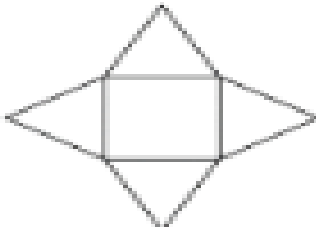
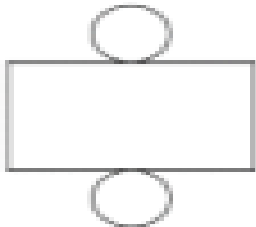

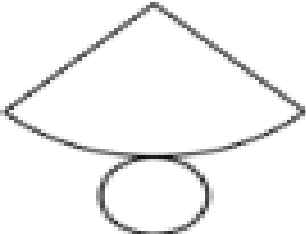
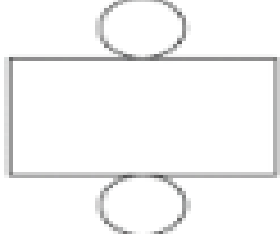
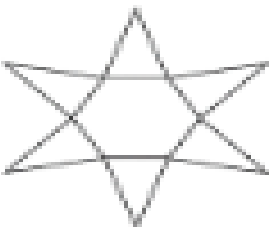
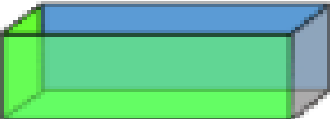
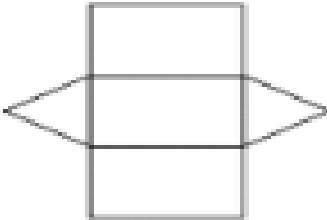
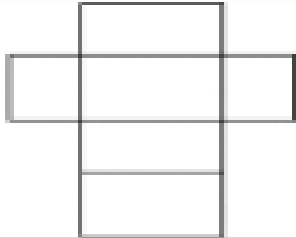
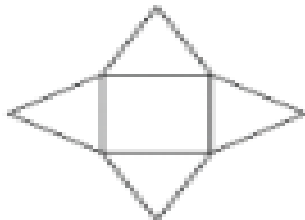
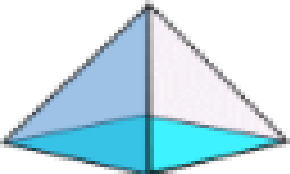
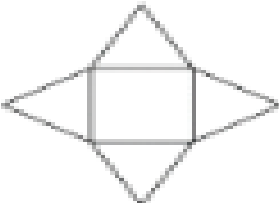
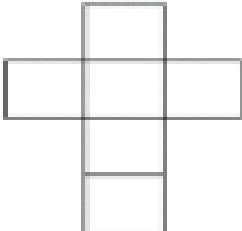
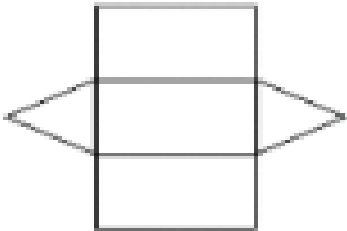
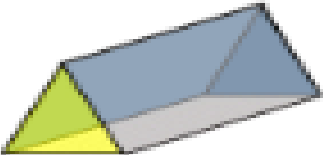
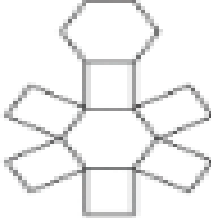
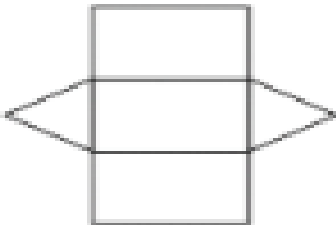
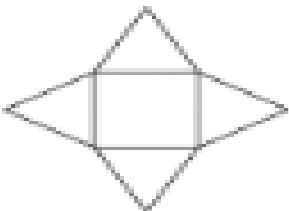
Net of Cone





FIND THE NETS SHEET 1

For each 3d shape, shade the correct net.

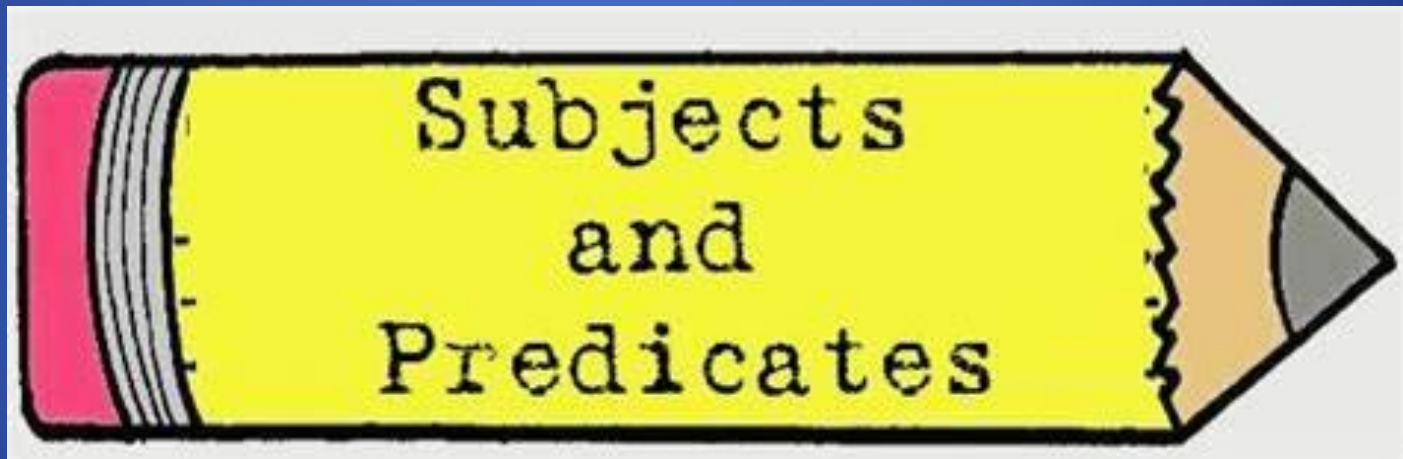
			
			
			
			
			

THANK YOU!

CLASS-5 ENGLISH

LESSON-2

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE



Recapitulation of sentences

- A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.
- There are four kinds of sentences:
- A sentence that states something is called an assertive or declarative sentence.

My painting was praised by everybody.

- A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence.

Who is knocking at the door?

- 
- A sentence that expresses a command, request, or advice is called an imperative sentence.

Give me some milk please.

Be quiet.

- A sentence that expresses a strong feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

How beautiful the rainbow is!

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

- ❑ A sentence is made up of two parts namely a subject and a predicate.
- ❑ **Subject:-** It is a part of sentence which tells us **who or what the sentence is about.**
- ❑ **Predicate:-** It is a part of sentence which tells us **something about the subject.**
- ❑ **Example:-** Our Indian team won the tournament.
- ❑ In the above example **our Indian team** is the subject while **won the tournament** is the predicate.

Read these sentences:-

Subject

- Babies
- The lights
- A big oak tree
- My father's best friend

Predicate

cry.

are on.

stood in the yard.

gave him a present.

subject predicate

Johnny opened the umbrella.

The umbrella was blue.

He looked up.

The star is yellow.

He is holding a star.



Rules

- ❑ Both subject and predicate can be of one word or more than one word in a sentence.
- ❑ A verb is an essential part of a sentence and is the part of the predicate.

Do the following in your class
work copy:-

- Define subject
- Define predicate
- Underline...below
- Supply... below
- Fill ... predicates

(from the following slides)

Underline the predicates in the following sentences given below.

- i. The little boy ran down the road.
- ii. All the apples fell from the tree.
- iii. A bunch of grapes was kept in a basket.
- iv. I am very happy.
- v. We will visit America soon.
- vi. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.
- vii. Harry Potter is an interesting book.
- viii. These sums are quite difficult.
- ix. The moon shines in the sky.

Supply a subject to each predicate given below:-

- a) Sachin Tendulkar is a great cricketer.
- b) _____ falls on 14th November.
- c) _____ love me very much.
- d) _____ is a faithful animal.
- e) _____ flies in the air.
- f) _____ is sleeping on the bed.
- g) _____ has seven colours.
- h) _____ sets in the west.

Fill in the blanks with suitable predicates:-

- a. Trees give us oxygen.
- b. A cuckoo _____.
- c. The Ramayana _____.
- d. Books _____.
- e. Grass _____.
- f. Milk _____.
- g. The little girl _____.
- h. The Ganga _____.

In order to access the
explanatory video of subject
and predicate please follow
the link below

<https://youtu.be/zb3Ic3K0kyU>

THANK YOU



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

CLASS 5



RECAPITULATION

In lesson -11 Plants

Let Us Recall

1. Plants vary in size, shape and are found at different places.
2. Trees (big huge plants with wide trunk) , herbs (short-sized plants) , shrubs (medium-sized plants), creepers (always crawl their growth in the ground) and climbers (grow upright using an external support).
3. Plants on the basis of their habitat are terrestrial plant and aquatic plant.
4. Flowering plants bear flowers whereas non-flowering plants do not bear flowers.

In lesson – 13 Animal Kingdom

Let Us Recall

1. Animals are classified on the basis of their food habits, habitat.
2. Carnivores eat animal flesh whereas herbivores primarily eat plants as food. Omnivores eat both plants as well as animals.
3. Scavengers feed on dead remains of animals and parasite live in or on other organisms.
4. Animals move from one place to another in search of food, shelter or to protect themselves from other animals.
5. Endangered species are on the verge of extinction.

Now we will see new lesson L-1 Know our planet from Sst

L-1 KNOW OUR PLANET



TOPICS.....

1. **THE EARTH**
2. **THE GLOBE**
3. **LATITUDES**
4. **LONGITUDES**
5. **THE GLOBAL GRID**





THE EARTH

In ancient times, scientists believed that the earth is flat. But, later it was proven that the earth is round and is slightly flattened at the poles.

The Earth is also known as the 'blue planet' as 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with water bodies and only 29% is land.

The large land masses on the Earth are called continents and the large water bodies are known as oceans. Smaller water bodies are called seas, rivers or lakes.

There are 7 continents in the world. In decreasing order of their size, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.



There are 5 oceans in the world. In decreasing order of their sizes these are the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean or the Southern Ocean.



THE GLOBE.....

The three Dimensional model of the earth is called a Globe . It shows the shape of the earth and the angle of the earth with respect to the sun. A globe shows us the shape and the location of the continents, seas and oceans on a smaller scale . The shape and location of the countries and the important cities can be seen using a globe.

A number of imaginary lines can be drawn on a globe. These, actually do not exist on the earth's surface. They are drawn on the globes and maps to make imaginary lines – the latitude and the longitudes.

Equator: It is an imaginary line that is drawn in midway between the poles. It divides the earth into two equal halves called the northern and the southern hemisphere, The equator lies on the 0 degree latitude.

Fact: North pole and South pole are the two end points of the Earth when the axis of rotation intersects its surface.

The Prime Meridian and the 180 degree meridian can be joined to form circle. This divides the earth into the Eastern and Western hemisphere. The eastern hemisphere is located between 0 degree and 180 degree E and the western hemisphere between 0 degree and 180 degree W .

Imaginary lines are measured taking the equator as the centre.



LATITUDES :

Imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator are called parallels or latitudes. These run from the east to west. These are measured from the equator. Latitudes are marked starting from 0 degree to 90 degree followed by the symbol N or S. The North Pole is marked at the 90 degree N and the South Pole is marked at the 90 degree S.

Equator is the longest latitude. A total of 180 latitudes can be drawn on the Earth. These are circular lines which run from the east to the west.

Important latitudes are:

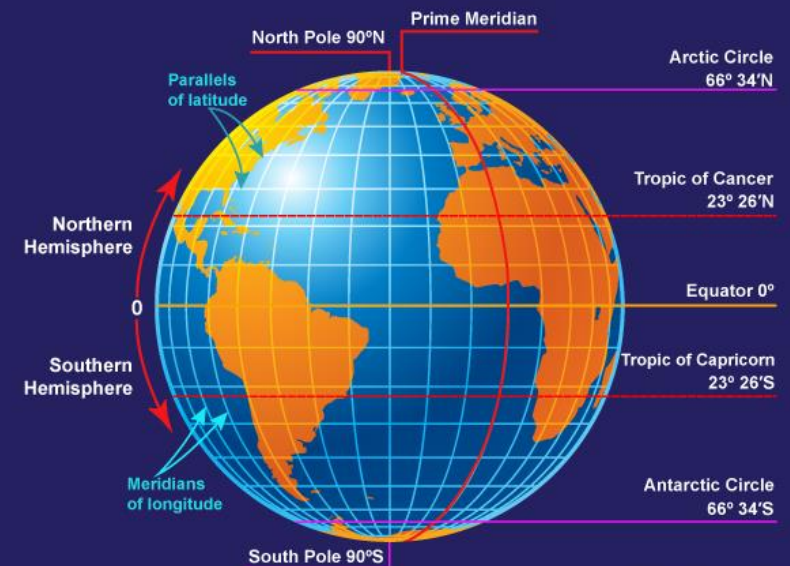
Tropic of Cancer 23.5 degree N

Tropic of Capricorn 23.5 degree S

Arctic Circle 66.5 degrees N

Antarctic Circle 66.5 degree S

Longitude and Latitude



Properties of latitudes:

They run parallel to each other from east to west.

The equator is the longest latitude. The latitudes decrease in length as we move from the centre towards the poles.

There are 90 latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere and 90 latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere

The latitudes of a place tell us the exact location of a place from the equator.



LONGITUDES

The longitudes are the meridians are imaginary lines which run from the North to South in the globe.

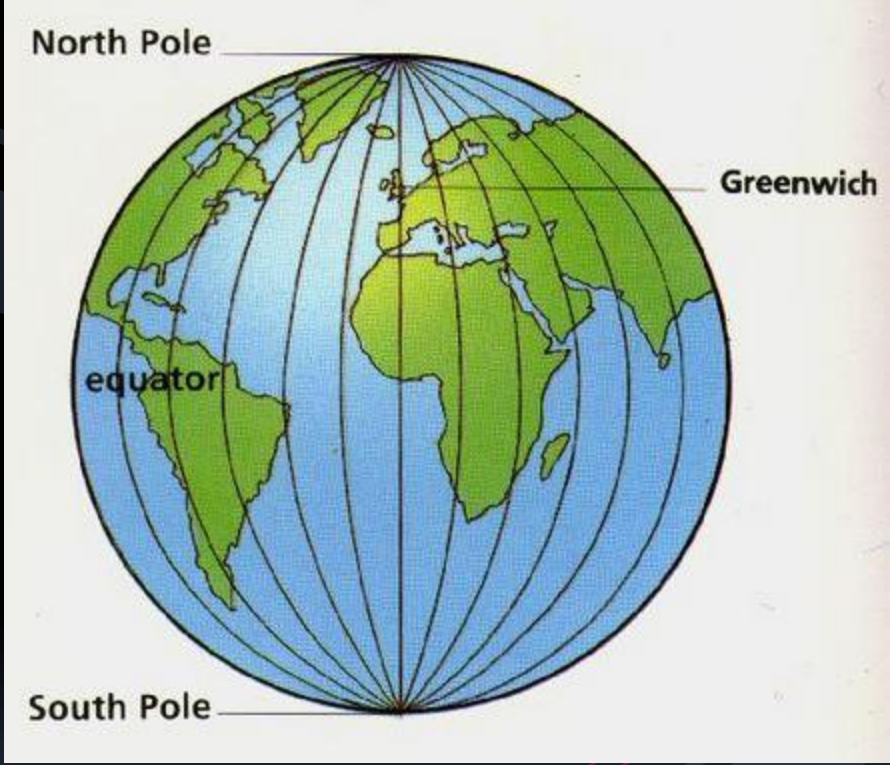
The longitude that passes from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London known as Prime Meridian 0 degrees. There are 180 longitudes to east and 180 to the west of the prime meridian. There are total 360 longitudes. 180 degree E and 180 degree W refer to the same meridian. Thus E or W is not written with the 180 degree meridian. The 180th meridian called the International Date line.

Properties of the Longitudes

These are the semicircular imaginary lines running from the north to the south. They meet at the two poles.

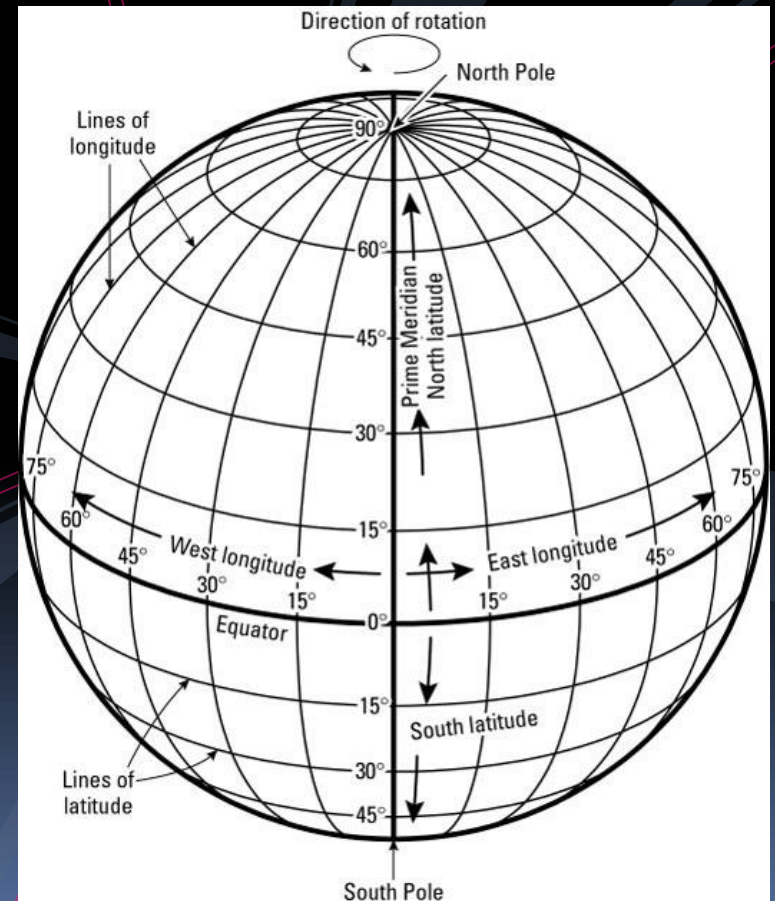
These are farthest from each other at the equator. The distance between the longitudes decreases, when we move away from the equator towards the poles. All the longitudes meet at the poles.

All the longitudes of the same length.



THE GLOBAL GRID.....

Latitudes and Longitudes intersect each other to form a grid, which is referred to as the Global Grid. These run from east to west and from north to the south on the globe. Longitudes and latitudes cut across each other at the right angles. At the intersection of latitudes and longitudes places are located.

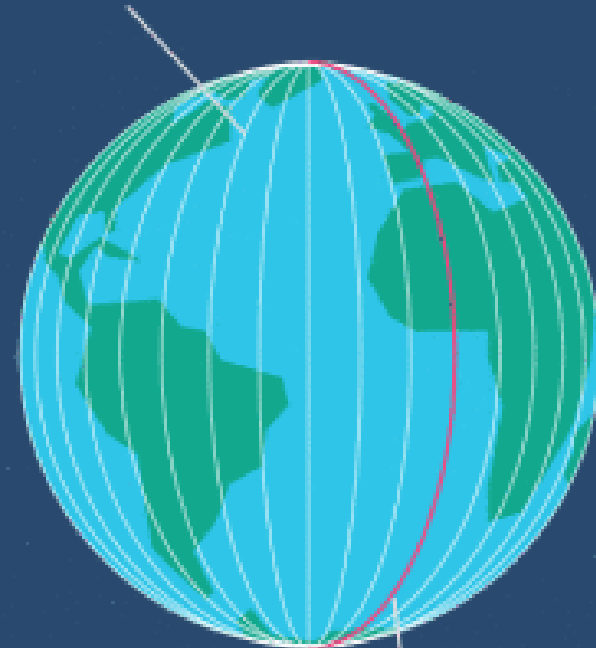


Line of latitude



Equator

Line of longitude



Prime meridian

SOLVED EXERCISES...TO BE DONE IN THE COPY.

Q.1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The prime meridian passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.
2. 180 are the total number of latitudes that can be drawn on the earth.
3. Longitudes run from the north to the south on the globe.
4. The earth is called a 'blue planet'.

Q.2. Write true or false:

1. The equator is the longest latitude. – True
2. Asia is the smallest continent . – False
3. The Axis is an imaginary line passing through two poles of the earth. – True
4. 300 longitudes can be drawn on the earth. – False

QUESTIONS... TO BE DONE IN THE COPY

Q₁. What are the important features of latitudes ?

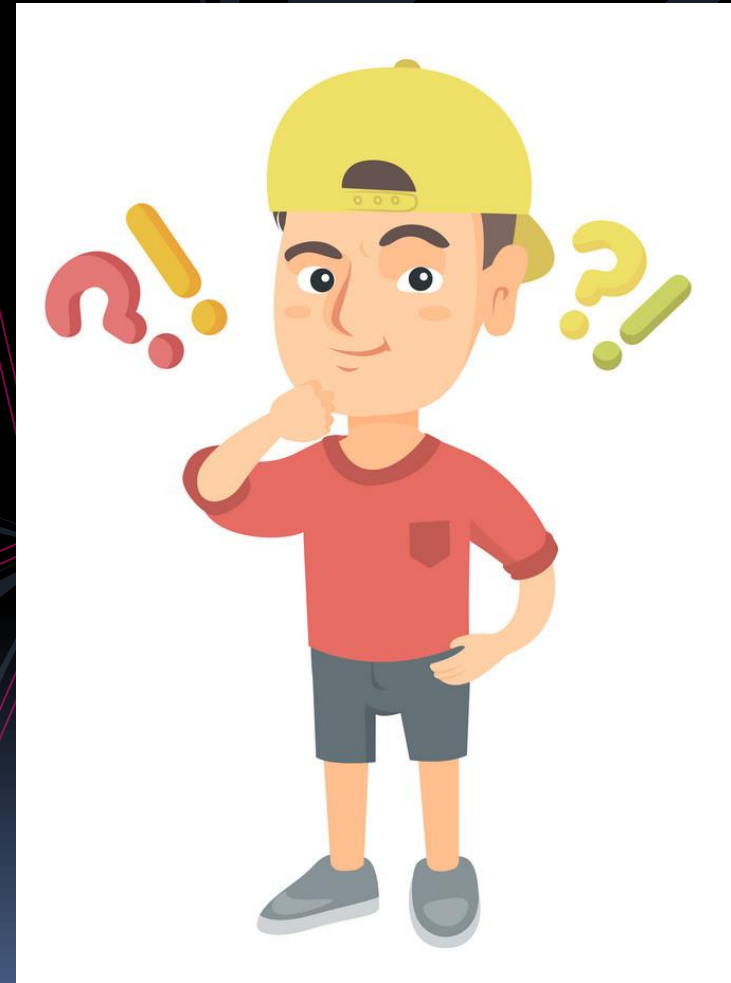
A₁. Latitudes run parallel to each other from east to west.

There are 90 latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere and 90 latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere

Q₂. What are the longitudes and how are they written ?

A₂. The longitudes are the meridians imaginary lines which run from the North to South in the globe.

180 degree E and 180 degree W refers to the same meridian. Thus E or W is not written with the 180 degree meridian.



Q3. Why do you think the globe is a good tool to study imaginary lines?

A3. A number of imaginary lines can be drawn on a globe. These, actually do not exist on the earth's surface. They are drawn on the globes and maps to make imaginary lines – the latitude and the longitudes. Also as it is 3 dimensional in structure as a miniature earth.

Q4. Which are the important latitudes of the earth ?

A4. Important latitudes are:

Tropic of Cancer– 23.5 degree N

Tropic of Capricorn– 23.5 degree S

Arctic Circle– 66.5 degrees N

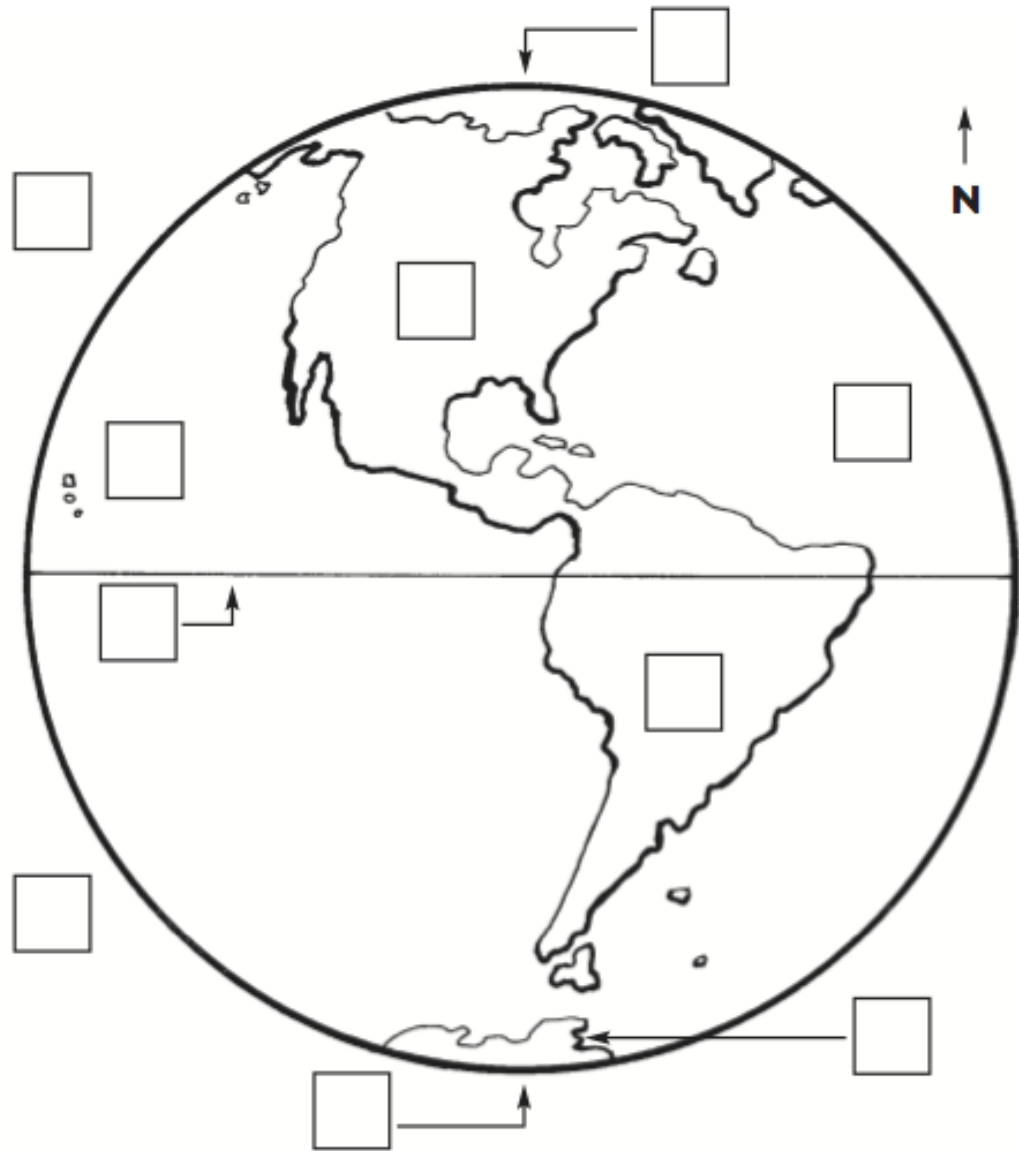
Antarctic Circle– 66.5 degree S

Q5. How can the grid be used to accurately locate a place?

A5. Latitudes and Longitudes intersect each other to form a grid, which is referred to as the Global Grid. These run from east to west and from north to the south on the globe. Longitudes and latitudes cut across each other at the right angles. At the intersection of latitudes and longitudes places are located.

Use the chart to label the diagram. Write the number of each location in the correct box.

1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Northern Hemisphere
3. North Pole
4. Equator
5. Southern Hemisphere
6. Pacific Ocean
7. South Pole
8. South America
9. Antarctica
10. North America



The word *hemisphere* is made up of two parts, *hemi-* and *sphere*. What do you think each part means? Use a dictionary to check.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the lesson thoroughly.
- For better understanding the lesson open the following link:

<https://youtu.be/2mK963GCQtE>

- Under your parent guidance.

COMPUTER

Class-5

Chapter-2

More On MS Windows 7

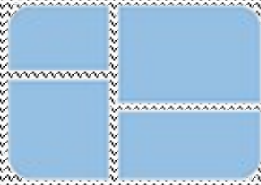
Click on the link to understand the chapter more -

<https://youtu.be/xkQssPxtdqU>

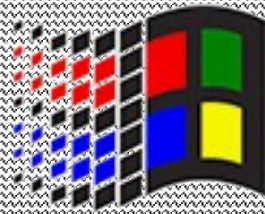
Dear Parents, If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device. Kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox....

INTRODUCTION

MS Windows is an operating system. An operating system is a software that acts as an interface between the computer hardware and the user. It also manages the resources of the computer system and does many other things.



Windows 95



Windows 98



Windows ME



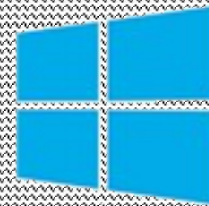
Windows XP



Windows Vista



Windows 7



Windows 8

Desktop Background

Windows Desktop is the screen that appears when you switch on the computer. It is also known as the operating screen of windows. The



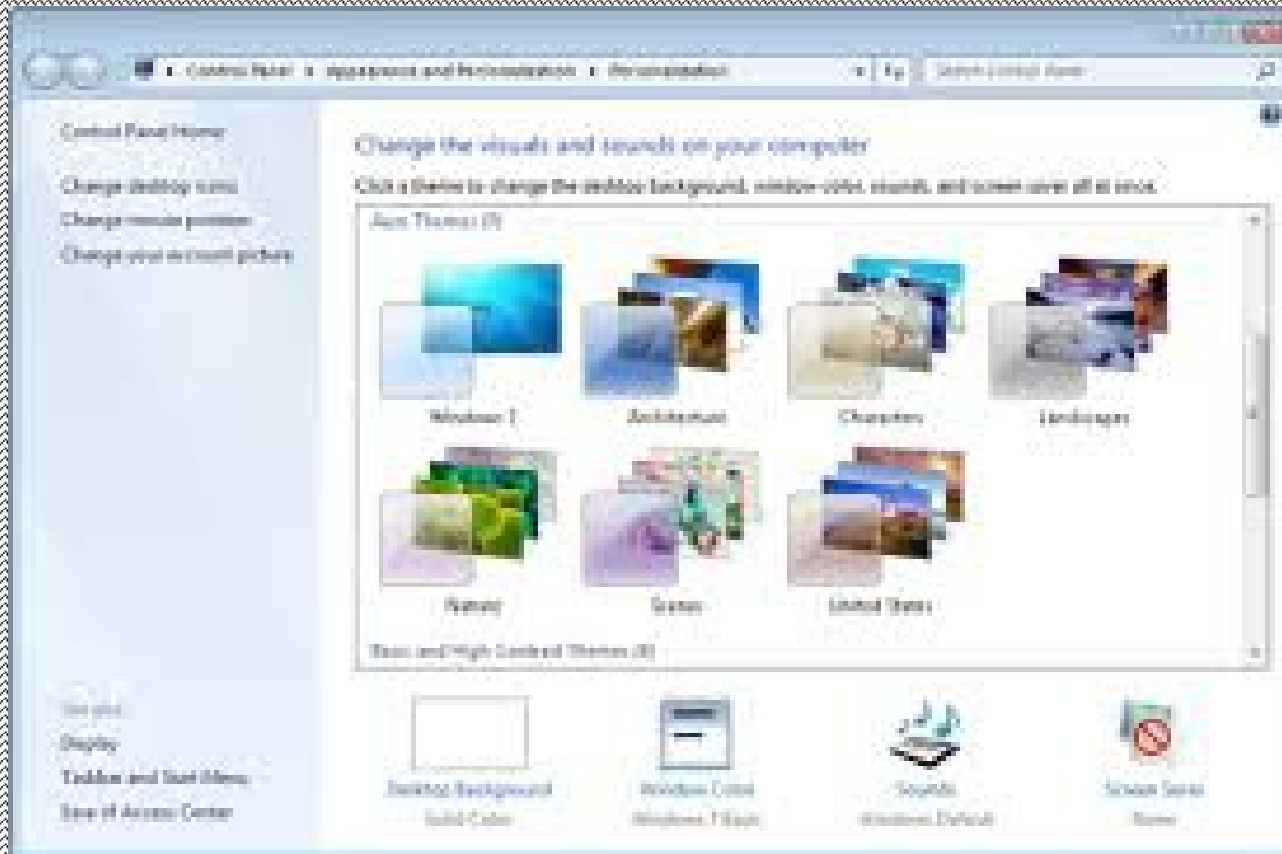
Changing The Desktop

Background

To change the desktop background

follow the given steps-



Step-1 Right-click at any empty area on the desktop and click the personalize option. A



Opening screen of a Tablet

The background picture of a tablet screen is also known as **wallpaper**.

To change the background picture of tablet follow the given steps:

- Step-1 Tap  icon from the horizontal bar at the bottom of the tablet screen. A list appears 
- Step-2 Tap Wallpaper option from the list.
- Step-3 Tap Wallpapers option.

Screen Saver

A Screen saver is a program that displays moving pictures or graphics on the computer system. It starts when the computer system is left idle for some time without performing any operation.

Changing The Screen Saver

To change the screen saver follow the given steps-

Step-1 Right-click at any empty area on the desktop and click the personalize option. A window appears.

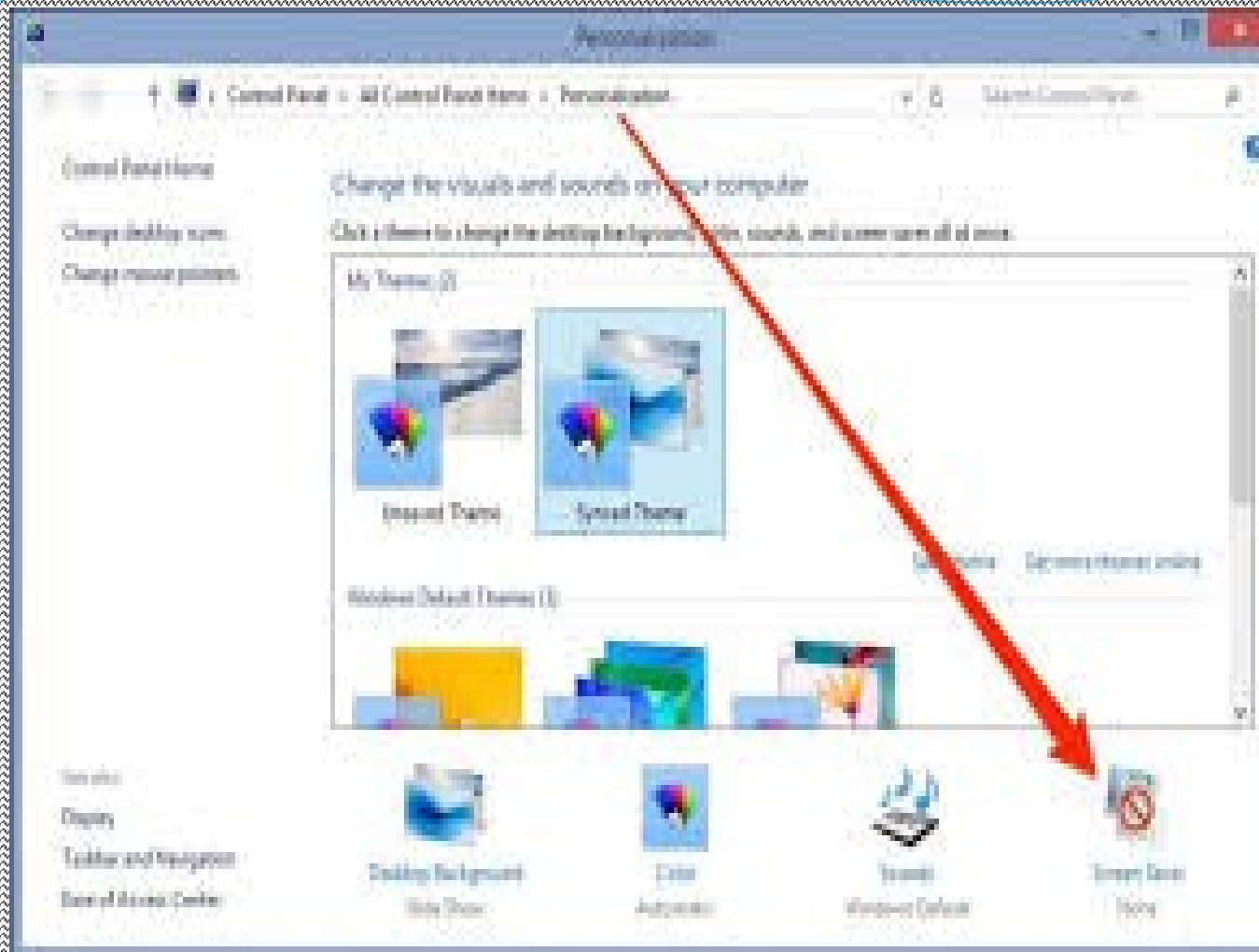
Step-2 Click the Screen saver option. A new window appears.

Step-3 select any screen saver from the Screen saver list box.

Step-4 Set the number of minutes in the wait box. This is the idle time of the computer after which the screen saver starts.

Step-5 Click the Apply button.

Step-6 Click the OK button.



Answer the following questions:

1. What is an operating system ?
2. What is a screen saver ?
3. Write down the steps to change the background picture of a tablet screen .

Fill in the blanks :

Wallpaper , Windows7 , Icons , Context

4. _____ is an operating system .
5. The shortcut menu that appears on right-clicking the mouse is called _____ menu.
6. The background picture of a tablet screen is known as _____.
7. _____ are the small pictures that represent a file, folder or a program.



General Knowledge

Class - V

Mysterious Space

Video Link - https://youtu.be/JF8_sxaAlxM



What is Space ?

- Space is a vacuum and it starts from 100 KM above the planet Earth. Where there is no life and air to breathe.
- In this area, blue sky gives way to black because there are no oxygen molecules to make it look blue.
- You know, the sound cannot travel in space!
- Lets understand this with the help of following video.



What is Space ?

- No one knows exactly, how big space is, we only know, what we can see in deep space.
- In Space, we measure long distance through light, the distance light takes to travel in a year is called light year.
- 1 light year = 9.4 trillion kilometres.



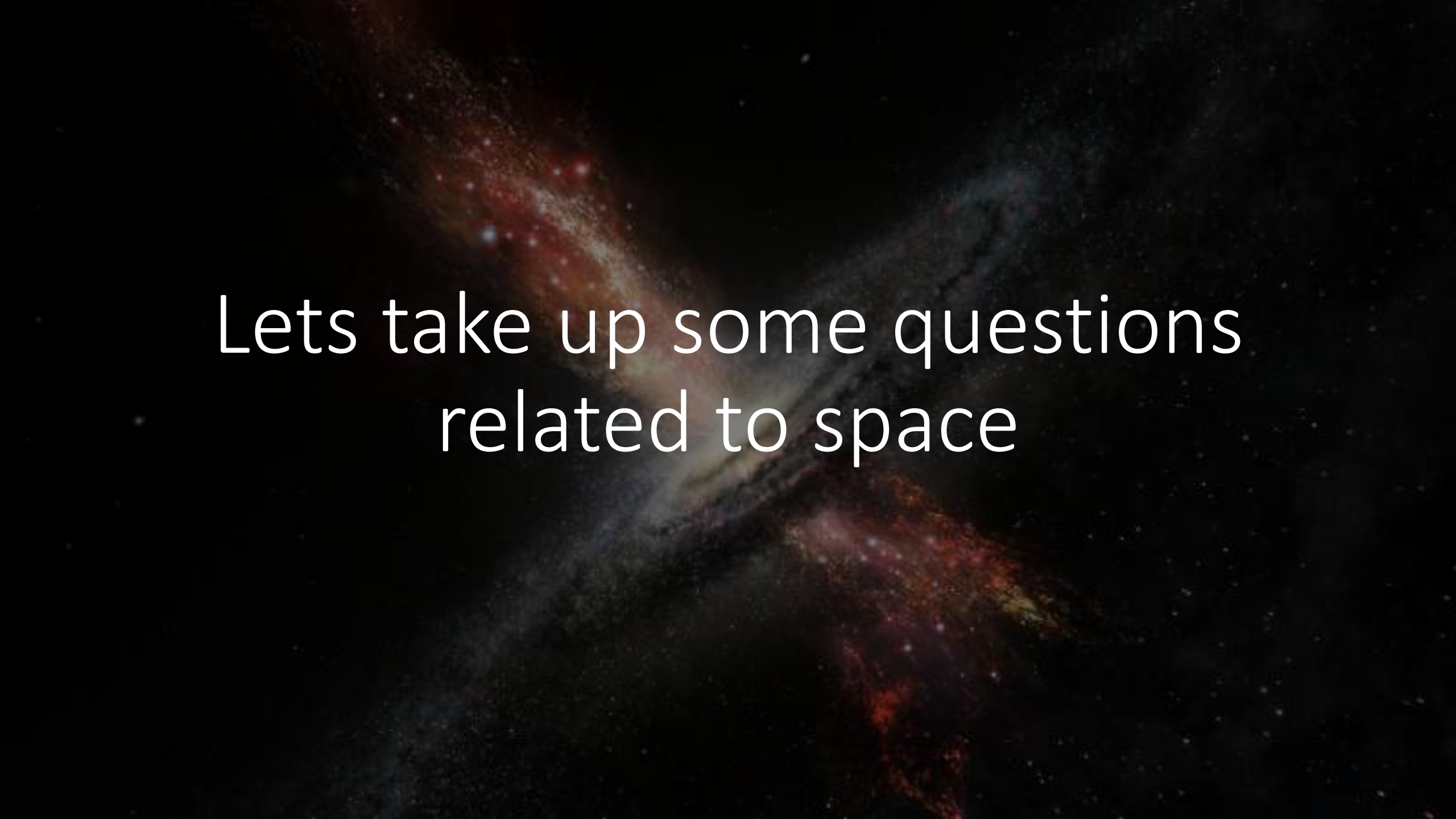
What is Space ?

- Does it mean space is empty?
- No, in the night when we do look up in the sky, we do see so many stars, like our very own Sun. These stars are an immense ball of gas that produces their own radiations.
- They can range from red super giant to cooling white dwarfs, which are the leftovers of Supernovas or star explosions, which occurs when a big star runs out of gas to burn.
- In the space there are so many galaxies and our own galaxy name is MILKYWAY, our solar system is part of it.
- Lets understand with the help of the next video.



What is Space ?

- Sun is in the centre of our solar system and 8 planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) are moving around it.
- Planets are the celestial bodies and are massive enough to have nearly round sphere and has cleared debris from its orbit.
- Pluto was so small in size, scientists no longer consider it as a planet and has been considered as a Dwarf Planet.



Lets take up some questions
related to space

Mysterious Space – Mark True or False



All gas planets do not have rings.



The first artificial satellite to be launched into the space was Sputnik 1.



The Earth orbit is circular in shape.



A lunar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between the sun and the earth and blocks the light of the sun from reaching the Earth.

Mysterious Space – Mark True or False



Mercury is the hottest planet in our solar system.



The scientific name for a shooting star is comet.



Pluto is no longer considered a planet.



The mass of the sun is 743 times the total mass of all the planets in the solar system.

Mysterious Space – Mark True or False



Craters are circular holes or depressions common on the moon and some planets, occurring due to meteorite impact or volcano explosions.



Andromeda is the star closest to our solar system.



Thank You

कक्षा - 5

हिन्दी

व्याकरण

वीडियो लिंक अवश्य देखें - <https://youtu.be/SdH1BKjwkqw>

पाठ-2 : वर्ण विचार

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

वर्णमाला - वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को वर्णमाला कहते हैं।

वर्णमाला के दो भेद होते हैं :

1) स्वर - जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जाता है उन्हें स्वर कहते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा में 11 स्वर हैं।

2) व्यंजन - व्यंजनों के उच्चारण में स्वरों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है। हिन्दी वर्णमाला में 33 व्यंजन हैं।

कुछ अन्य वर्ण इस प्रकार है :

- 1) अनुस्वार (ँ) - इस वर्ण का उच्चारण नाक से होता है। जैसे - रंग , भंडार , झंडा आदि।
- 2) अनुनासिक (ँ) - इस वर्ण का उच्चारण नाक तथा गले से होता है। जैसे - आँख , चाँद , साँप , आदि।
- 3) विसर्ग (ः) - इसका प्रयोग स्वरों के साथ होता है तथा इसका उच्चारण (ह्) की तरह होता है। जैसे - पुनः , प्रातः , अतः , आदि।
- 4) आगत ध्वनि (ँ) - ज् , फ् आगत ध्वनियाँ हैं जो दूसरी भाषाओं से हिन्दी भाषा में आई है।
- 5) हलन्त (ँ) - व्यंजनों के नीचे लगाई गई तिरछी रेखा को हलन्त कहते हैं।

संयुक्त व्यंजन - दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बने वाले व्यंजन संयुक्त व्यंजन कहलाते हैं। ये हिन्दी में चार हैं।

क + ष = क्ष - कक्षा

त् + र = त्र - पत्र

ज् + ज्ञ = ज्ञ - ज्ञानी

श् + र = श्र - श्रमिक

द्वित्व व्यंजन - जब पहला व्यंजन स्वर रहित हो तथा दूसरा व्यंजन स्वर सहित हो तो ऐसे व्यंजन द्वित्व व्यंजन कहलाते हैं। जैसे -

ल् + ल = ल्ल - बल्ला

न् + न = न्न - गन्ना

ट् + ट = ट्ट - खट्टा

क् + क = क्क - मक्का

संयुक्ताक्षर - दो विभिन्न व्यंजनों के मेल से बने अक्षर संयुक्ताक्षर कहलाते हैं। जैसे -

क् + ल = क्ल - क्लेश

त् + य = त्य - त्याग

ग् + न = ग्न - मग्न

स् + त = स्त - स्तर

मात्राएँ - स्वरों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए चिह्नों को मात्राएँ कहते हैं। जैसे -

आ (ा)

इ (ि)

ई (िी)

उ (उ)

ऊ (ू) आदि

' र ' वर्ण के विभिन्न प्रयोग

(ऀ) ' र ' के इस प्रयोग को रेफ की मात्रा कहते हैं।

(ँ) (ऎ) ' र ' के इस प्रयोग को पदेन की मात्रा कहते हैं।

वर्ण विच्छेद - जब शब्द के प्रत्येक वर्ण को अलग - अलग किया जाता है तो उसे वर्ण विच्छेद कहते हैं। जैसे -

पुस्तक = प् + उ + स् + त् + अ + क् + अ

क्षमा = क् + ष् + अ + म् + आ

अभ्यास कार्य

प्र०) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए।

क - श्याम - श् + य + आ + म् + अ

ख - दीवार - द् + ई + व् + आ + र + अ

ग - ट्रेन - ट् + र् + ए + न् + अ

घ - पर्वत - प् + अ + र् + व् + अ + त् + अ

प्र०) रेफ ($\overset{r}{-}$) तथा पदेन ($\overset{p}{-}$) ($\overset{a}{-}$) की मात्रा के दो-दो शब्द लिखो।

क - गर्व

ख - धर्म

ग - क्रम

घ - भ्रम

ङ - ट्रक

च - ड्रम

ध्यान दें - पाठ का अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में करें।

पाठ-3 : संज्ञा

किसी व्यक्ति , प्राणी , वस्तु , स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं ।

संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं :

- 1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
- 2) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
- 3) भाववाचक संज्ञा

संज्ञा के भेद

- 1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा - किसी विशेष व्यक्ति , प्राणी , वस्तु या स्थान के नाम का ज्ञान कराने वाले शब्दों को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं । जैसे - राम , दिल्ली , हिमालय , गंगा , आदि ।
- 2) जातिवाचक संज्ञा - किसी व्यक्ति , प्राणी , वस्तु या स्थान की पूरी जाति का ज्ञान कराने वाले शब्दों को जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं । जैसे - कक्षा , गाय , पुस्तक , हाथी , आदि ।
- 3) भाववाचक संज्ञा - किसी व्यक्ति , प्राणी , वस्तु या स्थान के गुण - दोष , अवस्था , दशा या भाव का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं । जैसे - बचपन , मोटापा , सुंदर , हरियाली , आदि ।

अभ्यास कार्य

प्र०) खाली स्थानों में संज्ञा शब्द भरिए।

क - मेरे देश का नाम भारत है।

ख - हमारा घर विद्यालय से दूर है।

ग - माँ अपने बच्चे से स्नेह करती है।

घ - मैं गाँव में रहता हूँ।

ङ - आम फलों का राजा है।

प्र०) संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित करिए।

क - यह मेरे बचपन का दोस्त है।

ख - मुझे खिलौने पसंद हैं।

ग - मेरे कपड़े साफ हैं।

घ - दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है।

ङ - यह चित्र बहुत सुंदर है।

ध्यान दें - पाठ का अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में करें।