

Dhaka Adventist Pre-Seminary and School
Class: Two (EV) Subject: Drawing and Coloring
Second Term Notes

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Bowl of Fruits | 2. Astronaut | 3. Rainy day | 4. Owl |
| 5. Tree | 6. Lion | 7. Lotus | 8. Scenery. |

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Dhaka Adventist Pre-Seminary & School
Sheets for 2nd Term - 2021
Class: Two (E.V) Subject: English II

Grammar: Chapter: 11 (Adverbs) (solve pg: no: 39)

1. **What is an Adverb?** **Ans:** An adverb is used to describe how, where, when, how often and why something happens. It describes verbs, other adverbs, adjectives, and phrases.
 a) How: He ran **quickly**. b) When: He ran **yesterday**. c) Where: He ran **here**. d) How often: He ran **daily**.
2. **Underline the adverb of the following sentences:**

Adverbs usually end with “ly.”	Some adverbs not ending with “ly.”
1. The girl spoke <u>sadly</u> to her friend.	1. He speaks <u>well</u> .
2. He smiled <u>happily</u> at his mother.	2. She speaks <u>better</u> .
3. Grandma patted her <u>kindly</u> on the cheek.	3. I speak <u>best</u> of all.
4. He walked <u>slowly</u> to the stage.	4. He runs <u>faster</u> than his sister.
5. He shouts <u>loudly</u> when the ball hit him.	5. His painting is <u>better</u> than me.
6. She gave a <u>friendly</u> smile to her new friend.	6. He often plays <u>alone</u> .
7. He was <u>badly</u> burned in the fire.	7. John <u>always</u> loves to eat.
8. He snores very <u>loudly</u> .	8. Susan <u>never</u> reads the newspaper.

Chapter: 12 Topic: Apostrophe (solve pg: no: 40)

The apostrophe (') is a special kind of punctuation mark. It is used to show that an object belongs to a person. For example: 1) Dipto's car – the car belongs to Dipto. 2) Prothoma's doll – the doll belongs to Prothoma.

A) Rewrite the phrases correctly using the apostrophe. B) Write the short form of given word.

- Shamins gun = Shamin's gun.
- Malihas hat = Maliha's hat
- Raeefs toy = Raeef's toy.
- Sajmins bag = Sajmin's bag.
- Rickysboot = Ricky's boot.
- Zaras dress = Zara's dress.

Can not - can't	Must not - mustn't
Could not - couldn't	She is - she's
Do not - don't	That is - that's
Have not - haven't	They are - they're
He is - he's	They have - they've
Here is - here's	We are - we're
I am - I'm	We have - we've
I have - I've	We will - we'll
I will - I'd	We would - we'd

Chapter: 13 Topic: Conjunctions (solve pg: no: 42 (1), 43(2))

The word 'and', 'but' and 'or' are called joining words. They help to join different words or parts of a sentence. Joining words are also called conjunction.

You can find 7 conjunctions if you remember the word "FANBOYS."

F = For A = And N = Nor B = But O = Or Y = Yet S = So

- ❖ "and" is used to add items to a list. E.g.: She bought apples and bananas.
- ❖ "or" is used to talk about options. E.g: You can have the blue pen or the red pen.
- ❖ "but" is used to show opposite/ contrast. E.g.: I speak French but I've never been to France.

1. Fill in the blanks using or/but/and.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You can take pen <u>or</u> pencil. | 6. He work hard <u>but</u> his brother is very lazy. |
| 2. She is clever <u>and</u> beautiful. | 7. I will go Japan <u>or</u> Korea after my final exam. |
| 3. He was poor <u>but</u> he was happy. | 8. I take milk <u>and</u> sugar in my tea. |
| 4. She bought some fruits <u>and</u> vegetables. | 9. Ana loves oranges, <u>but</u> she hates pears. |
| 5. My sister is tall <u>but</u> I am short. | 10. We can go by bus <u>or</u> by train. |

Chapter: 14 Topic: Prepositions (solve pg: no: 46)

A preposition is a word that shows the relation of a noun with other nouns in a sentence.

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. Choose the preposition from the box below.

On	with	behind	near	in
Under	After	near	in	on

1. The cat is..... the chair
 2. The dog is running the boy.
 3. The bananas are the basket.
 4. The mouse isthe ball.
 5. The boy is standingthe bench.
 6. Mother is the kitchen.
 7. Tina is doing her homework a pen.
 8. Raju and Mina are standing a building.
 9. The cap is The old man's head.
 10. The child is hiding The almirah

Ans: 1. Under 2. After 3. In 4. Near 5. On 6. In
 7. With 8. Near 9. On 10. Behind.

at	by	in	of	to
before	on	with	for	near

1. My pen is my pocket.
 2. The teacher writesthe blackboard.
 3. He is writing..... a pen.
 4. We are going..... Agra.
 5. My house is the post office.
 6. I shall come back dinner.
 7. The chair is made steel.
 8. Our school closes 2 o'clock.
 9. The book is you. Take it.
 10. I go to school bus.

Ans: 1. In 2. On 3. With 4. To 5. Near 6. Before 7. Of
 8. At 9. For 10. By

Chapter: 15 Topic: Statements and Questions(solve pg: no: 48 (1) 49(2))

Statements: A **statement** is a sentence that gives information. It is the most common type of sentence and can end with a **full stop** or an **exclamation mark**.

Questions: A **question** is a sentence that needs an answer. It ends with **question mark**.

State whether the sentences are statements or question.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. It is raining today. _____ | 6. Do you like German food? _____ |
| 2. How old are you? _____ | 7. This is my favorite movie. _____ |
| 3. That puppy is sweet! _____ | 8. Can you play football? _____ |
| 4. Dania like ice cream. _____ | 9. Jack works very hard. _____ |
| 5. Is she Bangladeshi? _____ | 10. Where does she live? _____ |

Ans: 1. S 2. Q 3. S 4.S 5.Q 6.Q 7.S 8.Q 9.S 10. Q

Chapter: 16 Topic: Punctuation (solve pg: no: 50 & 51)

"Punctuation is the name for marks used in writing. They are to help understanding and correct reading.

“Punctuation marks are the traffic signals of language: they tell us to slow down, notice this, take a detour, and stop.” ~Lynne Truss,

A. Put the symbols in the following punctuation.

Punctuation mark	Symbols	Punctuation mark	Symbols	Punctuation mark	Symbols
1. Comma	,	5. Semicolon	;	9. Apostrophe	'
2. Full stop	.	6. Hyphen	-	10. Quotes	‘ ’
3. Question mark	?	7. Dash	—	11. Bracket	()
4. Colon	:	8. Exclamation mark	!	12. Slash	/

B. Rearrange the words to make correct sentences. Put correct punctuation marks at the end of each sentence.

Questions:	Ans:
1. book /whose / is this	Whose book is this?
2. dress/ have a/ new/ I	I have a new dress.
3. very/ is/ hot/ it	Is it very hot?
4. favorite/ blue/ color/is my	Blue is my favorite color.
5. late/ why/ are you	Why are you late?
6. game/ i/ the/ won	I won the game.
7. beautiful/ parrot/ bird/ is a	Parrot is a beautiful bird.
8. Know/ do you/ the/ answer	Do you know the answer?
9. father/ my/ he is	He is my father.
10. help/ you/ i/ can	Can I help you?

Vocabulary: Chapter: 1 Topic: Animals – Their babies and home (solve pg: no: 53-56)

A. Write where these animals live and what their babies are called.

Sl.No	Animal	Young one	Home	Sl.No	Animal	Young one	Home
1.	Dog	PUPPY	Kennel	8.	Rabbit	Bunny	Burrow
2.	Cat	Kitten	Cage	9.	Cow	Calf	Cattle shed
3.	Lion	Cub	Den	10.	Horse	Foal	Stable
4.	Sheep	Lamb	Pen	11.	Owl	Owlet	Nest/Barn
5.	Bull	Calf	Cattle shed	12.	Frog	Tadpole	Ranariums
6.	Elephant	Baby elephant	Jungle	13.	Deer	Fawn	Grasslands
7.	Hen	Chick	Coop	14.	Duck	Duckling	Water

Chapter: 2 Topic: Words in Pairs (solve pg: no: 57)

A. Fill in the blanks with proper pairs words.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Adam and <u>Eve</u> | 7. Pen and <u>pencil</u> | 13. coat and <u>tie</u> |
| 2. Bread and <u>butter</u> | 8. Needle and <u>thread</u> | 14. first and <u>last</u> |
| 3. Hot and <u>cold</u> | 9. Cup and <u>saucer</u> | 15. lock and <u>key</u> |
| 4. Pots and <u>pans</u> | 10. Black and <u>white</u> | 16. read and <u>write</u> |
| 5. Day and <u>night</u> | 11. birds and <u>bees</u> | 17. high and <u>low</u> |
| 6. Rich and <u>poor</u> | 12. Body and <u>soul</u> | 18. war and <u>peace</u> |

Chapter: 3 Topic: Compound Words (solve pg: no: 58)

Compound words are formed when two or more **words** are joined together to create a new **word** that has an entirely new meaning. For example, “sun” and “flower” are two different **words**, but when we say together, they form another **word**, Sunflower.

A. Match the words to make compound words.

1. Foot		a. fish
2. news		b. flower
1. no		c. fly
3. rain		d. horse
4. Air		e. over
5. gold		f. ball
6. Sun		g. paper
7. butter		h. body
8. sea		i. bow
9. fly		j. port

B. Complete the compound word.

1. Cup _____	Ans: Cupcake
2. Home _____	Ans: Homework
3. Class _____	Ans: Classroom
4. Sun _____	Ans: Sunlight
5. Bed _____	Ans: Bedroom
6. Door _____	Ans: Doorbell
7. Book _____	Ans: Bookshelf
8. Pan _____	Ans: Pancake
9. Snow _____	Ans: Snowman
10. cow _____	Ans: Cowboy

Ans:
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Topic: Gender (solve pg: no: 61)

Gender is a category of noun. There are four types of Genders.

Masculine Gender: The names of all male persons or animals are called Masculine Gender.

Example: man, actor, uncle, hero, king, lion etc.

Feminine Gender: The names of all female persons or animals are called Feminine Gender.

Example: woman, aunt, daughter, actress, queen, lioness etc.

Neuter Gender: A noun that denotes a lifeless thing is called Neuter Gender. Neuter means neither male nor female. Example: house, knife, chair, table, book, ball etc.

Common Gender: Names that can be used for both males and females are called Common Gender.

Example: child, parent, student etc.

A. Memorize the genders name:

Masculine	Feminine
Brother	Sister
King	Queen
Uncle	Aunt
Bull	Cow
Lion	Lioness
Sir	Madam
Actor	Actress
Dog	Bitch
Husband	Wife
Lord	Lady

B. Fill up the table according to the heading:

Army	mother	book	father	cock
pen	hen	Baby	table	sir
tigress	doctor	car	hero	woman
teacher	Friend	mother	uncle	paper
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Common	
Father	Mother	Book	Army	
Cock	Hen	Pen	Baby	
Sir	Tigress	table	Doctor	
Hero	woman	car	Teacher	
Uncle	Mother	paper	Friend	

Dhaka Adventist Pre-Seminary & School

2nd Term Notes – 2021

Class: Two (EV)

Subject: English-I

A. Text Book: English For Today

We will be solving from (Unit 14 – Unit 25)

Practice at home:

- a. Learn the names of the colors. (Page: 33-37)
- b. Learn the shapes (Page: 38-43)
- c. Compare the sizes: Big- Small, Tall-short, fat – thin.
(Page: 44)
- d. Where is it? (in, on, under) (Page: 46-47)
- e. Animals and where they live: (Page: 48-49)
- f. Life every day. (Page: 50-51)

B. Text Book: Oxford Reading Circle

We will be solving below stories:

- a. The Cleaver Donkey (Page: 30)
 - b. The Elves and the Shoemaker (Page: 37)
 - c. The Pigeon and the Ant (Page: 65)
- Learn to read the stories fluently and understand.
 - Find minimum 10 new words from each stories and write the Bangla meaning on top of the words in your book.

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Dhaka Adventist Pre- Seminary & School

Class: Two (EV) Subject: Math

2nd Term Notes-2021

1. Solve the additions:

$54 + 25 = 79$	$26 + 32 = 58$	$70 + 20 = 90$	$35 + 33 = 68$	$63 + 21 = 84$
$72 + 15 = 87$	$44 + 44 = 88$	$57 + 40 = 97$	$20 + 36 = 56$	$14 + 51 = 65$
$28 + 37 = 65$	$49 + 23 = 72$	$55 + 16 = 71$	$64 + 27 = 91$	$47 + 45 = 92$
$46 + 36 = 82$	$35 + 29 = 64$	$13 + 78 = 91$	$57 + 13 = 70$	$38 + 22 = 60$

2. Solve the subtractions:

$45 - 23 = 22$	$32 - 11 = 21$	$68 - 12 = 56$	$79 - 54 = 25$	$98 - 67 = 31$
$49 - 10 = 39$	$66 - 40 = 26$	$58 - 18 = 40$	$70 - 30 = 40$	$38 - 34 = 4$
$46 - 18 = 28$	$32 - 15 = 17$	$61 - 32 = 29$	$74 - 49 = 25$	$95 - 67 = 28$
$50 - 16 = 34$	$60 - 27 = 33$	$80 - 18 = 62$	$43 - 34 = 9$	$75 - 68 = 7$

3. Solve the multiplications:

$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 216 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 385 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 174 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 552 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 204 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 245 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 406 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 272 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 174 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 352 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 134 \end{array}$

4. Solve the divisions:

$12 \div 2 = 6$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$45 \div 5 = 9$	$30 \div 6 = 5$	$64 \div 8 = 8$	$54 \div 9 = 6$	$42 \div 7 = 6$
$35 \div 5 = 7$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$63 \div 7 = 9$	$81 \div 9 = 9$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$72 \div 8 = 9$	$48 \div 6 = 8$
$54 \div 6 = 9$	$24 \div 8 = 3$	$36 \div 6 = 6$	$45 \div 5 = 9$	$16 \div 8 = 2$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$27 \div 3 = 9$

5. Fill in the blanks: (you can use times table to get the answer)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 100 Paisa equal to <u>1</u> Taka. | 11. 3 notes of 50 taka equal to <u>150</u> taka. |
| 2. 1 taka equal to <u>100</u> paisa. | 12. 5 notes of 50 taka equal to <u>250</u> taka. |
| 3. 5 notes of 2 taka equal to <u>10</u> taka. | 13. 7 notes of 100 taka equal to <u>700</u> taka. |
| 4. 10 notes of 2 taka equal to <u>20</u> taka. | 14. 9 notes of 100 taka equal to <u>900</u> taka. |
| 5. 4 notes of 5 taka equal to <u>20</u> taka. | 15. 2 notes of 500 taka equal to <u>1000</u> taka. |
| 6. 8 notes of 5 taka equal to <u>40</u> taka. | 16. 3 notes of 500 taka equal to <u>1500</u> taka. |
| 7. 6 notes of 10 taka equal to <u>60</u> taka. | 17. 5 notes of 500 taka equal to <u>2500</u> taka. |
| 8. 9 notes of 10 taka equal to <u>90</u> taka. | 18. 4 notes of 1000 taka equal to <u>4000</u> taka. |
| 9. 5 notes of 20 taka equal to <u>100</u> taka. | 19. 6 notes of 1000 taka equal to <u>6000</u> taka. |
| 10. 3 notes of 20 taka equal to <u>60</u> taka. | 20. 20 notes of 1 taka equal to <u>20</u> taka. |

6. Answer the following questions:

1. Write down all the Bangladeshi coins name:

Ans: There are 8 Bangladeshi coins such as: 1) 1 paisa coin 2) 5 paisa coin 3) 10 paisa coin
4) 25 paisa coin 5) 50 paisa coin 6) 1Tk. coin 7) 2 Tk. coin 8) 5 Tk. coin.

2. Write down all the Bangladeshi notes name:

Ans: There are 9 Bangladeshi notes such as: 1) 1 Tk. note 2) 2Tk. note 3) 5 Tk. note
4) 10 Tk. note 5) 20 Tk. note 6) 50 Tk. note 7) 100 Tk. note
8) 500 Tk. note 9) 1000 Tk. note.

7. Word Problems Multiplication: pages: 47- 1, 49- 1, 51- 2, 54-1, 55-2. (see the khata)

pg: 47(1)

In 1 rickshaw there are 3 wheels
∴ In 5 rickshaw there are = (3×5) wheels
= **15 wheels (Ans.)**

pg: 49 (1)

In 1 cow = 4 legs
∴ In 7 cows = (4×7) legs
= **28 legs (Ans.)**

Pg: 51 (2)

In 1 week Raju's father works 6 days
∴ In 7 weeks Raju's father works = (6×7) days
= **42 days (Ans.)**

Pg: 54 (1)

In 1 box there are 8 chocolates
∴ In 4 boxes there are = (8×4) chocolates
= **32 chocolates (Ans.)**

Pg: 55 (2)

In 1 day Rafiq reads 9 pages
∴ In 7 days Rafiq reads = (9×7) pages
= **63 pages (Ans.)**

8. Word Problems Division: page 72 – 3, 4, 5, 6 .(For any problems please contact to the subject teacher)

3. 2 person get = 8 mangoes
∴ 1 person get = $(8 \div 2)$ mangoes
= **4 mangoes (Ans.)**

4. 4 persons get = 24 lozenges
∴ 1 person get = $(24 \div 4)$ lozenges.
= **6 lozenges (Ans.)**

5. 3 persons get = 27 taka
∴ 1 person get = $(27 \div 3)$ taka
= **9 taka (Ans.)**

6. 5 persons sit in = 1 bench
∴ 45 person sit in = $(45 \div 5)$ benches.
= **9 benches (Ans.)**

9. Write Multiplication table / times table (1 – 10) and learn it very well.

Dhaka Adventist Pre-Seminary & School

2nd Term Notes-2021

Class: Two (EV) Subject: Science

Chapter-6 (Food for Health)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. We can divide the food we eat into _____ (six/ three) groups.
2. Fruits and vegetables are known as _____ (body- building/ protective) foods.
3. We must drink plenty of----- _____ (soft drinks/water) to remain healthy.
4. We should eat _____ (fresh/ stale) food.

B. Match the followings.

<u> d </u> 1. Rice and wheat	a. Body-building
<u> a </u> 2. Eggs	b. Morning
<u> e </u> 3. Fruits	c. Night
<u> b </u> 4. Breakfast	d. Energy-giving
<u> c </u> 5. Dinner	e. Protective

C. Write two words for the followings.

- Energy-giving foods ----- (Rice, Wheat)
- Body-building foods ----- (Milk, eggs)
- Protective foods ----- (fruits, vegetable)
- Types of meals ----- (breakfast, lunch)

D. Write one word for the followings.

- Food items such as rice and wheat give us this. (Energy)
- A particular kind of food that we eat at a particular time of day (meal)
- The meal that we have in the afternoon (lunch)
- The meal that we have at night (dinner)
- Uncovered food might have these (germs)

E. Short Answer the following questions:

- Why do we need food?

Ans: We need the right amount of food and different kinds of food to stay healthy.

- Why do we need protective food?

Ans: Protective food items that protect us from falling ill.

- Why do we need proper gaps between meals?

Ans: To avoid sickness we need proper gaps between meals.

F. Long answer questions

- Write two examples for each three food groups.

Ans: Energy giving food: rice and wheat.

Body building food: milk and eggs.

Protective foods: fruits and vegetables.

- What is a meal? Name the deferent meals we have during the day.

Ans: A particular type of food that we eat at a particular time of day is called a meal.

We should eat our breakfast lunch, and dinner at the right time.

- Write three rules we should follow for healthy eating.

Ans: Three rules are which we should follow for healthy eating.

- Eat different kinds of food in right quantities.

- Eat well cooked food.
- Eat slowly and chew your food well.

Chapter - 7 (Housing and Clothing)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- We need a _____ (house / garden) to live in.
- People living in the plains usually makes houses with _____ (flat/ sloping) roofs.
- Houses made from bricks and cement are called _____ (kutcha/ pucca) houses.
- Houses made of ice are called _____ (tents /igloos).
- A _____ (houseboat/caravan) is a house on wheels.

B. Match the followings.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------------|
| <u>a</u> | 1. Flat roofs | a. Plains |
| <u>c</u> | 2. Sloping roofs | b. Wheels |
| <u>d</u> | 3. Stilt homes | c. Mountains |
| <u>e</u> | 4. Tent | d. Rainy areas |
| <u>b</u> | 5. Caravan | e. Cloth |

C. Write two examples for each of the followings.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| • Types of roofs | (flat, sloping) |
| • Things used to make pucca houses | (bricks, cement) |
| • Things used to make kutcha houses | (mud, straw) |
| • Temporary houses | (tent, caravan) |

D. Write one word for the followings.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| • A place where we live | -----(house) |
| • Houses made of mud and straw | ----- (kutcha) |
| • Houses made of blocks of ice | ----- (igloos) |
| • Houses on wheels | ----- (caravan) |
| • Houses made of thick cloth | ----- (tent) |

E. Answer the following questions:

- What does a house protect us from?
Ans: A house protects us from heat, cold, wind and rain.
- Name any two kinds of roofs.
Ans: Two kinds of roofs are flat roof and sloping roof.
- What is a permanent house?
Ans: The house cannot be moved from one place to another are called permanent house.
- Write the different kinds of things used to make a house.
Ans: The different kinds of things used for making a house are cement, bricks, stones, wood, sticks, straw etc.
- What are temporary houses? Why do people make such houses?
Ans: The house can be moved from one place to another such type of houses are called temporary house. People make such houses for their betterment.

Chapter-8 (Things Around Us)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- There are _____ (same/ different) kinds of things around us.
- _____ (All/ Some) natural things are living.
- Plants and animals are _____ (living/non-living) things.
- All living things are _____ (natural /man-made).
- Things that do not have life in them are called _____ (living/ non-living) things.

B. Write T for the true statement and F for the false one.

- Living things do not have life in them. _____ F _____
- All living things are natural things. _____ T _____
- Man-made things are made by man. _____ T _____
- Rubber is used to make balloons. _____ T _____
- Metals are used to make erasers. _____ F _____

C. Write two examples for each of the following.

- Natural things ----- (water, air)
- Living things ----- (plants, animals)
- Man-made things ----- (toys, book)
- Things made of wood ----- (table, chair)

D. Write one word for the followings.

- The material used to make chairs (Wood)
- The material used to make balloons (Rubber)
- The material used to make ornaments (Metal)
- The material used to make bottles (Plastic)
- The material used to make ropes (Plastic)

E. Answer the following questions:

- Are all living things natural?
Ans: Yes, all living things are natural.
- Give two examples of natural non-living things.
Ans: Two examples of natural non-living things are air and water.
- What are man-made things?
Ans: Man-made things are chair, table, books, pencils, etc.
- What is called man-made things?
Ans: Things that are made by man and not found naturally are called man –made things.
- What is called living things?
Ans: Natural things that grow and multiply on their own are called living things.
- What is called non – living things?
Ans: Things that do not have life in them are called non –living things.

Chapter-9 (Rocks and Minerals)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- Is _____ (Granite / coal) is a very hard rock.
- Iron used to make _____ (nails/nail polish).
- _____ (Water/ China clay) is used to make flower vases.
- _____ (Quartz/ Gemstones) is used to make watches.
- _____ (Talc/ Graphite) is used as the lead in a pencil.

B. Match the followings.

- d 1. Marble.
- e 2 Sandstone
- a 3 Iron
- b 4 Silica sand
- c 5. Emerald

- a. Nails
- b. Mirror
- c. Gemstone
- d. Taj Mahal
- e. Red Fort

C. Write two examples for each of the followings.

- 1. Hard rocks ----- Granite, Marble
- 2. Soft rocks ----- slate, Chalk
- 3. Minerals ----- silica sand, china clay
- 4. Gestones ----- Ruby, emerald

D. Write one for the followings.

- 1. A hard rock used to make kitchen counters (Granite)
- 2. A hard rock used to make the Taj Mahal (Marble)
- 3. A soft rock whose name starts with S (Slate)
- 4. A mineral used in watches (Quartz)
- 5. A mineral used to make talcum powder (Talc)

E. Answer the following questions:

- What is the Earth mainly made up of?
Ans: The earth is mainly made up of rocks.
- What are rocks made up of?
Ans: Rocks are made up of minerals.
- Name any two hard rocks.
Ans: Two hard rocks are (1) Granite and (2) Marble.
- What are the minerals?
Ans: Materials that make up rocks are called mineral.
- Name any three minerals that are useful to us in our daily lives.
Ans: Three minerals that are useful to us in our daily lives are:
1. Silica sand 2. China clay 3.Talc

Let's Observe:

- Colour the picture of the house given below. Name any three things that could have been used to build this house. (page-65)
- Colour only the living things in the picture given below.(page-73)

Teacher: Ms Cecelia, Phone no.: 01873-929973

Dhaka Adventist Pre-Seminary & School (DAPS)

Class-II (EV) 2nd Term Notes -2021

Subject: Social Studies, General Knowledge, PT & Moral

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(Social Studies: Pages: 22-43)

Lesson- 6 (Weather and Season)

A. Match the season with the correct months.

a. Summer		1. August - September
b. Rainy Season		2. April - May
c. Autumn		3. June - July
d. Late Autumn		4. February - March
e. Winter		5. December - January
f. Spring		6. October - November

Ans. a+2, b+3, c+1, d+6, e+5, f+4

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. In sunny days, the sun shines very _____.
2. We can find _____ in our country.
3. The summer season in Bangladesh extends from the month of _____ to _____.
4. The rainy season extends from _____ to _____ in Bangladesh.
5. The winter season extends from _____ to _____ in Bangladesh.

Ans. 1. brightly, 2. six seasons, 3. March, June, 4. July, October, 5. November, February.

C. Question-Answer.

1. How many seasons are there in our country and what are they?

Ans. There are 6 seasons in our country. These are-

- 1) Summer
- 2) Rainy season
- 3) Autumn
- 4) Late Autumn
- 5) Winter and
- 6) Spring.

2. What is your favorite season and why?

Ans. (Write your own opinion)

Lesson-7 (Bangladesh: Divisions, Districts and Upazilas)

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. How many divisions are there in Bangladesh?

a. 6 divisions b. 7 divisions c. 8 divisions d. 9 divisions

2. How many districts are there in Bangladesh?

a. 54 districts b. 64 districts c. 74 districts d. 84 districts

3. How many upazilas are there in Bangladesh?

a. 480 b. 490 c. 493 d. 499

4. What is Barishal division famous for?

a. Corn b. Balam rice c. Papaya d. Potato

5. What is Rajshahi division famous for?

a. Coconut & beans b. Carrot & Corns
c. Mangoes & lichis d. Papaya & lemon

6. What is the name of the largest sea-port of Bangladesh?

a. Barishal b. Chittagong c. Khulna d. Rajshahi

7. What is the name of the second sea-port of Bangladesh?

a. Mongla b. Rangpur c. Feni d. Hatia

8. What is Sylhet Division renowned for?

- a. Flower garden b. Vegetables garden
c. Fruits garden d. Tea garden

9. From which forest we get wood, honey, wax and raw materials for paper and pencil?

- a. Sundorbon b. Bandarbon c. Modhubon d. Gozaribon

10. Where the biggest paper mill of Asia, Karnaphuli Paper mill is situated?

- a. At Dhaka b. At Rangpur c. At Chandraghona d. At Barishal

11. Each district is run by-

- a. Chairman b. Commissioner
c. Police officer d. Deputy Commissioner

12. Dhaka division is divided into –

- a. 11 districts b. 12 districts c. 13 districts d. 14 districts

13. Dhaka stands on the river-

- a. Padma b. Meghna c. Jomuna d. Buriganga

14. Chittagong division is divided into -

- a. 11 districts b. 12 districts c. 13 districts d. 14 districts

Lesson- 8 (Tribal Groups of Bangladesh)

A. True-False.

1. The Chakmas live in the plain land.
2. The Chakmas can get married within or outside their clan.
3. Monipuri people are divided into 9 groups.
4. Majority of the Monipuri people are the followers of 'Vaishnav' religion.
5. The Sawtals live in the southern part of Bangladesh.
6. The Sawtals worship their village god 'Marangmuri' or Mahanpahar.
7. The Marmas are very lazy in nature.
8. The Marma men can marry outside their groups.
9. The Chakma language has its own alphabet.
10. Monipuri dance is famous throughout the world.

Ans. 1+F, 2+T, 3+F, 4+T, 5+F, 6+T, 7+F, 8+F, 9+T, 10+T

B. Question-Answer.

1. What are the main tribal groups of our country?

Ans. The main tribal groups in our country are the Chakmas, the Monipuris, the Sawtals, The Marmas, the Garos, the Tripuras, The Khashias and the Rakhains.

2. In how many groups the Monipuri people divided?

Ans. Monipuri people are divided into 7 groups.

3. Who is the head person of the Chakma tribe?

Ans. The head person of the Chakma tribe is called the Chakma Raja.

Lesson- 9 (Environmental Pollution of Bangladesh)

A. Question-Answer.

1. What is the first enemy of mankind?

Ans. Pollution has become the first enemy of the mankind.

2. What are the ways of our environmental pollutions?

Ans. Mainly there are 3 kinds of environmental pollutions. These are- 1) Air pollution, 2) Waterpollution and 3) Sound pollution.

3. What effects to people by noise pollution?

Ans. Noise pollution causes mental and physical illness among the people.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ caused due to industrialization.
2. Environmental pollution is as old as the itself.
3. Water pollution creates serious _____ for Bangladesh.
4. Noise/Sound pollution causes deafness to _____.
5. Many people _____ every year in many diseases due to _____ pollutions.

Ans. 1. water pollution, 2. civilization, 3. hazard, 4. heart attack, 5. died, environmental.

Lesson- 10 (Different Types of Houses)

A. Question-Answer.

1. Why do we need house?

Ans. We need a house to live in.

2. What does the house protect us from?

Ans. Our house protect us from the sun, rain, heat, wind, cold and enemies.

3. What is called hut?

Ans. The houses which built with mud and straw is called hut.

4. What is an Igloo?

Ans. Igloo is a house which made of hard snow.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Due to climate conditions some houses have _____ and some have _____.
2. The houses which built with mud and straw is called _____.
3. Eskimos live in _____.
4. In hilly region people build their houses with or _____.
5. Sloping roofs are made of _____, _____ and _____.

Ans. 1. flat roofs, sloping roofs, 2. hut, 3. igloos, 4. bamboo, wood, 5. tin, tiles, straw.

(General Knowledge: Pages: 65 – 75)

Lesson- 10 (Plants and Flowers), Lesson- 11 (Fruits) &Lesson- 12 (Insects)

Choose the correct answer and underline. (Lesson-10-12)

1. Which plant is eaten as fruit? (Coconut/Sugarcane)
2. Which tree is the largest of all? (Banyan tree/Mango tree)
3. What is the world's largest leaves? (Papaya leaves/Palm tree leaves)
4. Which flower is considered as the symbol of death? (Rose/Poppy flower)

5. Which is the world's deadliest plant? (Castor-oil plant/Mastered-oil plant)
6. Which is the largest fruit in Bangladesh? (Watermelon/Jackfruit)
7. Which fruit is the most nutritious? (Sarifa/Mango)
8. Which fruit is called summer-apple? (Guava/Chulta)
9. Which is the only fruit that has its seeds on the outer skin? (Lichi/Strawberry)
10. Which fruit is most favorite to birds? (Kamranga/Banana)
11. Which insects has no lung? (Mosquito/Ant)
12. How many noses have an ant? (2 noses/5 noses)
13. Which insects can live a week without head? (Cockroach/Butterfly)
14. Which insect can detect sound with his antennae? (Fly/Mosquito)
15. Which insect can take test of food with their legs? (Ant/Butterfly)
16. Which insect has white blood? (Moth/Fairy fly)
17. Which insect can lift 50 times its own weight? (Ant/Ladybug)
18. Which insect can jump 50 times distance its own body length? (Moth/Grasshopper)

Lesson- 13 (Reptiles and Amphibians) & Lesson- 14 (Sports)

True- False (Lesson 13 -14)

1. Crocodile is the world's largest reptiles.
2. Frog always drink water.
3. Anaconda is world's heaviest snake.
4. Crocodile can stick its tongue out.
5. King Cobra is the world's longest Venomous snake.
6. Chameleon can change its skin colour.

7. Black mamba is the world's slow-moving snake.
8. The Olympic Games is the world's foremost sports competition.
9. Blue, Yellow, Green, Black and Red, are the color of Olympic rings.
10. Brazil was the champion of first World Cup Football.
11. Brazil is the most champion in World Cup Football who won 5 times.
12. In the 16th Century cricket was first played in England.
13. Australia team won the first Cricket World Cup.
14. Basketball and Volleyball originate in the USA
15. In 1997 Bangladesh become ICC champion.

Ans. 1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-F, 11-T, 12-T, 13-F, 14-T, 15-T

Lesson- 15 (Inventions and Inventors)

**Match the name of inventors with their inventions.
Put the correct number in the given boxes.**

1) Alexander Graham Bell		a. Digital Camera
2) Charles Babbage		b. Thermometer
3) Steven Sasson		c. Telephone
4) Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit		d. Computer
5) Galileo Galilei		e. Refrigerator
6) Blaise Pascal		f. Telescope
7) Jacob Perkins		g. Dynamite
8) Alfred Nobel		h. Calculator

Ans. 1+c, 2+d, 3+a, 4+b, 5+f, 6+ h, 7+e, 8+g

Lesson- 16 (Computer World)

Find out the correct name and write beside the picture.

a. 	Laptop ROM CD DVD RAM	e. 
b. 	USB flashDrive Scanner Laser printer	f. 
c. 		g. 
d. 		h. 

Ans. a. CD, b. ROM, c. Laptop, d. USB flash Drive, e. RAM, f. DVD, g. Laser printer, h. Scanner.

Lesson- 17 (The Universe)&Lesson- 18 (Solar System)

Question- Answer.

1. What is the fastest thing in the Universe?
Ans. Light is the fastest thing in the Universe.
2. What is the largest structure in the Universe?
Ans. The Great wall of galaxies.
3. What is the Sun?
Ans. The Sun is a Star.
4. What is the Earth?
Ans. The Earth is the only planet which has life on it.
5. What is the Moon?
Ans. The Moon is a ball of rock.
6. Which is the biggest planet?
Ans. Jupiter is the biggest planet.
7. Which is the smallest and closest planet to the Sun?
Ans. Mercury is the smallest and closest planet to the Sun.
8. Which is the farthest planet from the Sun?
Ans. Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun.

ঢাকা অ্যাডভেঞ্চারিস্ট প্রি-সেমিনারী এন্ড স্কুল

দ্বিতীয় সাময়িক নোট - ২০২১

শ্রেণি: দ্বিতীয় (EV) বিষয়: বাংলা

প্রশ্নোত্তর: *দাদির হাতের মজার পিঠা

ক) পিঠাপুলি খাওয়ার ধুম পড়ে কখন ?

উত্তর: শীতকালে পিঠাপুলি খাওয়ার ধুম পড়ে।

খ) ভাপে সিদ্ধ পিঠার বর্ণনা দাও ?

উত্তর : ভাপা পিঠা বানাতে চালের গুঁড়ো, গুড় ও কোড়া নারকেল লাগে এবং এটি ভাপে সিদ্ধকরা হয় তাই একে ভাপা পিঠা বলে।

*শব্দার্থ

১। অনুষ্ঠান - উৎসব।

২। সুন্দর - ভালো, উত্তম।

৩। উনুন - চুলা।

৪। ভাপ - গরম পানির ধোয়া।

৫। সিদ্ধ - আগুনের তাপে রান্না করা।

৬। মজাদার - সুস্বাদু।

৭। অঞ্চল - এলাকা।

৮। বিখ্যাত - নামকরা।

*শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

১। ভাপ দিয়ে তৈরি হয় ভাপা পিঠা।

২। গোলাপ দেখতে সুন্দর।

৩। অতিথির জন্য মজাদার খাবার রান্না হচ্ছে।

৪। আমরা গানের অনুষ্ঠানে যাই।

৫। আমরা সিদ্ধ ডিম খাই।

৬। উনুনে ভাত বসাও।

৭। টাঙ্গাইলের চমচম বিখ্যাত।

*দুখুর ছেলেবেলা

ক) দুখুর পরিচয় দেও?

উত্তর: দুখুর আসল নাম কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম।

দুখুর মাথায় ছিল ঝাঁকড়া চুল। চোখ ছিল বড়

বড়। তার স্বভাবে ছিল হৈ হৈ ভাব। সে

ছেলেদের নিয়ে পাড়া মাতিয়ে বেড়াত।

দলবল নিয়ে বনে বাদাড়ে ঘুরে বেড়াত।

খ) সকালে কিসের ডাকে দুখুর ঘুম ভাঙ্গে ?

উত্তর: সকালে পাখির ডাকে দুখুর ঘুম ভাঙ্গে।

গ) দুখু দলবল নিয়ে কী করে ?

উত্তর: ভর দুপুরে অনেক রোদ থাকে। ঘাম বাড়ে,

তখন দুখু দলবল নিয়ে ঝাপিয়ে পড়ে

তালপুকুরে। টলটলে পানিতে সাঁতার কাটে।

ঘ) কাঠবিড়ালিকে দেখে দুখুর কী ইচ্ছে হয়?

উত্তর: কাঠবিড়ালিকে দেখে দুখুর কাঠবিড়ালি হতে ইচ্ছে হয়।

*শব্দার্থ

১। ঝাঁকড়া - ঘন গোছা।

২। বাদাড় - জঙ্গল।

৩। টলটলে - পরিষ্কার।

৪। মকতব - ছোটদের জন্য আরবি শেখার বিদ্যালয়

৫। ডাঁশা - পাকা ও কাঁচার মাঝামাঝি।

৬। সুরেলা - খুব মধুর সুর।

৭। মুঞ্চ - বিভোর।

*শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

১। তাল পুকুরে পানি টলটলে।

২। বনে বাদাড়ে সাপ থাকে।

১। তাল পুকুরে পানি টলটলে।

৪। দুখুদের গ্রামে একটা মকতব ছিল।

৫। একটা সুরেলা আওয়াজ শুনলাম।

৬। দুখু মিয়ার গান শুনে সবাই মুঞ্চ হতো।

৭। শাপলা আমাদের জাতীয় ফুল

৮। ডাঁশা পেয়ারা খেতে খুব মজা।

*খামার বাড়ির পশু পাখি

ক) গ্রামের পাশের নদীটির নাম কী?

উত্তর: গ্রামের পাশের নদীটির নাম তিতাস।

খ) রিতা কবুতরকে কী খেতে দেয় ?

উত্তর: রিতা কবুতরকে গম ও মটর খেতে দেয়।

গ) ছাগলছানারা কী করে?

উত্তর: ছাগলছানারা লাফালাফি করে।

ঘ) লালঝুঁটি মোরগ দেখতে কেমন ?

উত্তর: লালঝুঁটি মোরগ দেখতে খুব সুন্দর।

ঙ) মতিবিবি কী বেঁচে টাকা পান ?

উত্তর: মতিবিবি মুরগির ডিম বেঁচে টাকা পান।

চ) খামারের মোরগ ও মুরগির পাহারাদার কে?

উত্তর: কুকুর খামারের মোরগ ও মুরগির পাহারাদার।

ছ) পুকুরের হাঁসগুলো কী কী করে ?

উত্তর: পুকুরের হাঁসগুলো দল বেঁধে সাঁতার কাটে ও শামুক খায় ।

*শব্দার্থ

- ১। খামার - পশুপালন বা ফসল ফলানোর জায়গা ।
- ২। খইল - পশুর খাবার ।
- ৩। ভুসি - গমের কুঁড়ো ।
- ৪। গোয়াল - গরু রাখার ঘর ।
- ৫। দানা - বিচি, বীজ

*শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

- ১। কবুতরের খাওয়ার জন্য দানা ছিটিয়ে দাও ।
- ২। গোয়ালে অনেক পশুপাখি আছে ।
- ৩। খইল আর ভুসি পশুপাখির জন্য ভালো খাবার ।
- ৪। রাতে গরুগুলো খামারে থাকে ।

*আমাদের ছোট নদী

ক) বাঁকে বাঁকে কী বয়ে চলে ?

উত্তর : আমাদের ছোট নদী বাঁকে বাঁকে বয়ে চলে ।

খ) বৈশাখ মাসে ছোট নদীর পানি কতটুকু থাকে ?

উত্তর : বৈশাখ মাসে ছোট নদীর পানি হাটুজল পর্যন্ত থাকে ।

গ) নদীর দুই ধার দেখতে কেমন ?

উত্তর: নদীর দুই ধার দেখতে উঁচু ।

ঘ) রাতে কী শোনা যায় ?

উত্তর: রাতে শেয়ালের হাক শোনা যায় ।

ঙ) নদীতে কীভাবে ছেলেমেয়েরা মাছ ধরে ?

উত্তর : নদীতে ছেলেমেয়েরা আঁচলে ছেকে ছোট মাছ ধরে ।

চ) কখন নদী পানিতে ভরে যায়?

উত্তর: আষাঢ় মাসে নদী পানিতে ভরে যায় ।

*শব্দার্থ

- ১। পাড়ি - পাড় ।
- ২। হাঁক - চিৎকার করে ডাকা ।
- ৩। বাদলধারা - বৃষ্টি ।
- ৪। খরতর - প্রবল ।
- ৫। সাড়া - আলোড়ন ।
- ৬। উৎসব - আনন্দের অনুষ্ঠান ।
- ৭। ঢালু - নিচু ।
- ৮। নাওয়া-গোসল করা ।
- ৯। বাঁকে বাঁকে- নদী বা রাস্তা যেখানে বেঁকে যায় ।

*শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

- ১। ছেলেমেয়েরা হাঁটুজলে মাছ ধরছে ।
- ২। নববর্ষে সারা দেশ উৎসবে মেতে ওঠে ।
- ৩। নদীর কূলে নৌকা বাঁধা রয়েছে ।

- ৪। এক বাঁক পাখি উড়ে গেল ।
- ৫। আমার এখনো নাওয়া হয়নি ।
- ৬। রোদে বালি চিকচিক করে ।
- ৭। নদীর ধারে সাদা কাশবন দেখা যায় ।

*ট্রেন

(ক) চলার সময় ট্রেন কেমন শব্দ করে?

উত্তর: চলার সময় ট্রেন ঝক ঝকঝক শব্দ করে ।

(খ) পুলের ওপর ট্রেন কেমন বাজনা বাজায়?

উত্তর: পুলের ওপর ট্রেন ঝনঝন ঝনঝন বাজনা বাজায় ।

(গ) ট্রেন কোথায় ঘুরে বেড়ায়?

উত্তর: ট্রেন দেশ বিদেশে ঘুরে বেড়ায় ।

(ঘ) ইচ্ছে হলে ট্রেন কী করে?

উত্তর: ইচ্ছে হলে ট্রেন বাঁশি বাজায় ।

(ঙ) ট্রেন কেমন শব্দ করে থামে?

উত্তর: ট্রেন একটু কেশে থক করে থামে ।

*শব্দার্থ

- ১। ঝক ঝকঝক - ঝকঝক শব্দ ।
- ২। রাত দুপুরে - মাঝ রাত্রে ।
- ৩। জিরোয় - বিশ্রাম নেয় ।
- ৪। ফের - আবার ।
- ৫। পেরুলেই - পার হলেই ।
- ৬। বাজনা - বাদ্য বাজানোর শব্দ ।
- ৭। বেশ - ভালো ।

*শূন্যস্থান পূরণ

- ১। এখানে আমি বেশ আছি ।
- ২। রাত দুপুরে শেয়াল ডাকে ।
- ৩। মাঠ পেরুলেই নদী দেখা যায় ।
- ৪। কাজ শেষে তারা জিরোয় ।
- ৫। এখানে আমি ফের আসব ।
- ৬। ঝক ঝকঝক শব্দ করে ট্রেন চলে ।
- ৭। বিয়ে বাড়িতে বাজনা বাজে ।

বিঃদ্র : মিলকরণ, যুক্তবর্ণ, বাক্য রচনা বই থেকে শিখবে ।

পদ্য/কবিতা: কবির নামসহ মুখস্থ কর:

*১। আমাদের ছোট নদী ১০ লাইন এবং

*২। ট্রেন ১০ লাইন ।

বাংলা ব্যাকরণ

সংজ্ঞা লিখ:

১। মাত্রা কাকে বলে?

উত্তর: বাংলা বর্ণমালায় বর্ণের উপরে সোজা যে দাগ (—), তাকে মাত্রা বলে। (এর ব্যবহার বই থেকে পড়বে-পৃ: ১০)

২। কার কাকে বলে?

উত্তর: স্বরবর্ণের সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপকে কার বলে। (এর ব্যবহার বই থেকে পড়বে-পৃ: ১১)

৩। ফলা কাকে বলে?

উত্তর: ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণের সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপকে ফলা বলে। (এর ব্যবহার বই থেকে পড়বে-পৃ: ১১)

৪। শব্দ কাকে বলে ?

উত্তর: এক বা এশাধিক বর্ণ মিলে এশাটি অর্থ প্রকাশ করলে, তাকে শব্দ বলে। যেমন- বক, বল, বই, কলম, ছাতা ইত্যাদি।

৫। বিরাম চিহ্ন কয়টি ও কী কী?

বিরাম চিহ্নের নাম	আকৃতি	বিরতি কালের পরিমাণ
১। কমা বা পাদচ্ছেদ	,	১ বলতে যত সময় প্রয়োজন।
২। সেমিকোলন বা অর্ধচ্ছেদ	;	১ দুবার বলতে যত সময় প্রয়োজন।
৩। দাঁড়ি বা পূর্ণচ্ছেদ	।	১ সেকেন্ড।
৪। জিজ্ঞাসা বা প্রশ্নবোধক	?	১ সেকেন্ড।
৫। বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন	!	১ সেকেন্ড।
৬। কোলন	:	১ সেকেন্ড।
৭। কোলন-ড্যাশ	:-	১ সেকেন্ড।
৮। ড্যাশ	-	১ সেকেন্ড।
৯। হাইফেন	-	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই।
১০। লোপ চিহ্ন	'	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই।
১১। উদ্ধরণ বা উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্ন	“ ”	'এক' উচ্চারণে যত সময় লাগে।
১২। ব্রাকেট (বন্ধনী-চিহ্ন)	() {} []	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই।

* বিপরীত শব্দ

১। অল্প - অধিক, অনেক।

২। দূর - নিকট।

৩। আপন - পর।

৪। ইচ্ছা - অনিচ্ছা।

৫। আলো - অন্ধকার।

৬। জয় - পরাজয়।

৭। আসল - নকল।

৮। কঠিন - সহজ।

৯। ঘরে - বাইরে।

১০। চেনা - অচেনা।

১১। ছেলে - মেয়ে

১২। লাভ - ক্ষতি

১৩। জীবন - মরণ

১৪। আয় - ব্যয়

১৫। আদান - প্রদান

১৬। সত্য - মিথ্যা

১৭। চোর - সাধু

১৮। গুণ - দোষ

১৯। ভুল - শুদ্ধ

২০। আলো - ছায়া

*বই: নিজে নিজে লেখা শেখো (পৃষ্ঠা: ২৬ - ৪৮)

* চিঠি/পত্র নং-৩)

তোমার জন্মদিনের আমন্ত্রণ জানিয়ে বন্ধুকে একটি পত্র লিখ। (পৃ: ৫৬)

*অনুচ্ছেদ:

১। আমাদের গ্রাম (পৃ: ৫২)

২। টেলিভিশন (পৃ: ৫২)

রচনা

১। কুকুর (পৃ: ৬০) ২। পাট (পৃ: ৬১)