

BRIDGE COURSE

ଶିକ୍ଷା ସେତୁ
ଗଣିତ

ଇଂରାଜୀ

ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ନବମ



ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର

ଶିକ୍ଷା ସେତୁ

ବିଷୟ -ଗଣିତ, ଇଂରାଜୀ

ଶ୍ରେଣୀ -ନବମ

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ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ, ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର

ମୁଖବନ୍ଧ(Preface)

ଗଣିତ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କର ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତ୍ତା, ତାର୍କିକ ଚିନ୍ତନ, ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କୌଶଳ, ସୃଜନଶୀଳତା ଓ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ କ୍ଷମତା ବିକାଶରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂମିକା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥାଏ। ଏହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣରୁ ନବମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପାଇଁ ଗଣିତ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବିଷୟର **Bridge Course** (ଶିକ୍ଷା ସେତୁ) ଏକ ମଜବୁତ ଆଧାର ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଭାବେ ନିଆଯାଇଛି। ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍କୁଲର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ, ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଭିନ୍ନ ପରିପେକ୍ଷରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ତାଙ୍କୁ ପୂର୍ବ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ମୂଳ ଧାରଣା ସହ ନବମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସହ ସଂଯୋଗ କରିବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି। ଏହା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ପାଠ, ଲେଖା, କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ଓ ଶ୍ରବଣ କୌଶଳ ବିକାଶ କରିପାରିବେ, ଯାହା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାତ୍ରାକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିବ।

ଏହି **Bridge Course** ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶକ ଭାବରେ କାମ କରିବ, ଯାହା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିକ ସଂଗଠିତ ଓ ମନୋନୟନ ଭାବରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କରିବାରେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିବ। ମୁଁ ଆଶା କରେ ଯେ ଏହି **Bridge Course** ଦ୍ୱାରା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ଗଣିତ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବିଷୟ ପ୍ରତି ଭଲ ହ୍ରାସ କରି, ଆଗ୍ରହ ବିକାଶ କରିପାରିବେ ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାତ୍ରାକୁ ଅଧିକ ଦୃଢ଼ ଓ ଉନ୍ନତ ମାନଦଣ୍ଡରେ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇଯିବେ।

ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା

ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ

ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର

BRIDGE COURSE

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ଗଣିତ

ନବମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ



ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର

ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର

ଦିନ	ପାଠ୍ୟକର୍ମ	ପୃଷ୍ଠା
Day-1	ମିଶାଣ,ଫେଡାଣ,ଗୁଣନ ଓ ଭାଗକ୍ରମା	04
Day-2	ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୂପ କୁ ସମାଧାନ କର	05
Day-3	ସେଟ୍	06
Day-4	ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର ପରିଚୟ	09
Day-5	ରେଖା ଓ କୋଣ	11
Day-6	ଦୁଇଟି କୋଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ :	12
Day-7	ବାଜଗାଣିତିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଓ ଅଭେଦ	14
Day-8	ଅଭେଦ (Identity):	15
Day-9	ସରଳ ସମୀକରଣ ଓ ସମାଧାନ	17
Day-10	ବର୍ଗ-ବର୍ଗମୂଳ ଏବଂ ଘନ-ଘନମୂଳ	18
Day-11	ପରିମିତି	19
Day-12	ଘନପଦାର୍ଥ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଆକୃତି	20
Day-13	ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ	23
Day-14	ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜ	24
Day-15	ଅଙ୍କନ	26

ମିଶାଣ ଏବଂ ଫେଡାଣ

$$\begin{array}{r} 501 \\ + 803 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ - 523 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 918 \\ - 871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ + 514 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 279 \\ + 839 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ + 951 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ + 271 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 691 \\ + 832 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ + 325 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 520 \\ - 355 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 539 \\ + 899 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 995 \\ - 446 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ + 178 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ - 520 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 804 \\ - 744 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 831 \\ - 445 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 929 \\ - 820 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 889 \\ - 124 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ + 847 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ - 899 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ଗୁଣନ

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad \quad 5 \ 9 \\ \quad \quad \times 4 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad \quad 7 \ 5 \\ \quad \quad \times 2 \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad \quad 4 \ 3 \\ \quad \quad \times 6 \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad \quad 7 \ 3 \\ \quad \quad \times 5 \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad \quad 9 \ 2 \\ \quad \quad \times 1 \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad \quad 6 \ 9 \\ \quad \quad \times 4 \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad \quad 5 \ 8 \ 6 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 4 \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad \quad 7 \ 3 \ 9 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 2 \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad \quad 6 \ 8 \ 8 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 5 \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad \quad 9 \ 6 \ 7 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 3 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11) \quad \quad 8 \ 2 \ 6 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 6 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) \quad \quad 2 \ 7 \ 8 \\ \quad \quad \times \quad 7 \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ଭାଗକ୍ରିୟା

- 1.) $35 \div 5 = ?$ 2) $212 \div 4 = ?$ 3) $378 \div 18 = ?$ 4) $935 \div 11 = ?$ 5) $4320 \div 16 = ?$ 6) $5040 \div 21 = ?$
- 7) $7348 \div 23 = ?$ 8) $8192 \div 16 = ?$ 10) $9021 \div 27 = ?$ 11) $945 \div 35 = ?$ 12) $798 \div 26 = ?$
- 13) $891 \div 33 = ?$ 14) $8649 \div 37 = ?$ 15) $9256 \div 52 = ?$ 16) $8196 \div 36 = ?$ 17) $6.3 \div 3 = ?$
- 18) $8.4 \div 2 = ?$ 19) $9.6 \div 4 = ?$ 20) $15.6 \div 3 = ?$ 21) $24.0 \div 8 = ?$ 22) $21.6 \div 4 = ?$
- 23) $17.4 \div 6 = ?$ 24) $35.25 \div 7 = ?$ 25) $36.72 \div 6 = ?$ 26) $48.96 \div 8 = ?$ 27) $45.75 \div 15 = ?$

ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୂପ କୁ ସମାଧାନ କର

1) $\frac{7}{3} + \frac{4}{3}$ 2) $\frac{6}{4} + \frac{3}{5}$ 3) $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{12}$ 4) $\frac{11}{1.5} + \frac{-4}{1.3}$

5) $\frac{7}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$ 5) $\frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{8}$ 6) $\frac{7}{14} - \frac{9}{7}$ 7) $\frac{11}{8} - \frac{5}{3}$

8) $\frac{9}{20} - \frac{4}{22}$ 9) $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{8}$ 10) $\frac{13}{11} \times \frac{4}{6}$ 11) $\frac{-9}{5} \times \frac{4}{3}$

12) $\frac{-12}{8} \times \frac{11}{10}$ 13) $\frac{12}{7} \div \frac{13}{0.9}$ 14) $\frac{-23}{7} \div \frac{-8}{12}$



ସେଟ୍



ସେଟ୍ ଏକ ସଂଜ୍ଞାବିହୀନ ପଦ । ସେଟ୍ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତକ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଜର୍ଜ କ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟର (1845-1918) । ସେଟ୍ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରେ, ସରଳ ଏବଂ ବୋଧଗମ୍ୟ କରାଯାଇପାରିଛି । ଯେଉଁ ବସ୍ତୁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ନେଇ ସେଟ୍ ଗଠିତ, ତାହାକୁ ଉପାଦାନ କୁହନ୍ତି ।

ସେଟ୍ ର ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କୁଟୀଳ ବନ୍ଧନୀ { } ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲେଖାଯାଏ, ପ୍ରତି ଉପାଦାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କମା (,) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ । ସେଟ୍ ର ନାମକରଣ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବଡ଼ ଅକ୍ଷର ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୁଚାଯାଇଥାଏ । ଯଥା $A = \{1,2,3 \dots\}$, $B = \{a,b,c \dots\}$

ଉଦାହରଣ :

- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସମୂହ
- ସମସ୍ତ ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା
- ରାଜା ଦଶରଥଙ୍କର ସମସ୍ତ ପୁତ୍ର
- ଇଂରାଜୀ ଭାଷାର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳା
- ସମସ୍ତ ମୌଳିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 ସମୂହ

ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ସେଟ୍

➤ ସସୀମ ସେଟ୍ -

ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସେଟ୍ ରେ ଉପାଦାନ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟି ଗୋଟି କରି ଗଣିଲେ, ଗଣନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାର ପରିସମାପ୍ତି ଘଟେ, ତେବେ ଉକ୍ତ ସେଟ୍ ଟି ଏକ ସସୀମ ସେଟ୍ ହେବ ।

- ଉ – (i) ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଜିଲ୍ଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ସେଟ୍ ।
(ii) ଏକ ଅକ୍ଷର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ମୌଳିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କ ସେଟ୍ ।

ଅସୀମ ସେଟ୍ -

ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସେଟ୍ ରେ ଉପାଦାନ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟି ଗୋଟି କରି ଗଣିଲେ, ଗଣନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାର ପରିସମାପ୍ତି ଘଟି ନ ଥାଏ, ତେବେ ଉକ୍ତ ସେଟ୍ ଟି ଏକ ଅସୀମ ସେଟ୍ ହେବ ।

- ଉ – (i) ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କର ସେଟ୍ ।
(ii) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କର ସେଟ୍ ।

ସେଟ୍ ର ଲିଖନ ପଦ୍ଧତି

➤ ତାଲିକା ପଦ୍ଧତି ବା ସାରଣୀ ପଦ୍ଧତି - ଏକ ଯୋଡା କୁଟୀଳ ବନ୍ଧନୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ, ଯେଉଁ ଉପାଦାନକୁ ନେଇ ସେଟ୍ ଟି ଗଠିତ, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ

ଗୋଟିକ ପରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ରଖାଯିବ, ପ୍ରତି ଉପାଦାନ ପରେ କମା ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଆଯିବ ।

ଉଦାହରଣ : $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

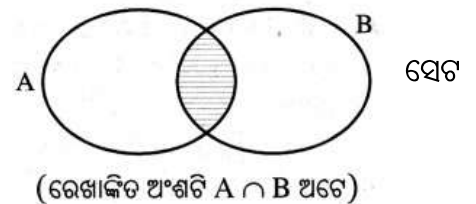
ସୂତ୍ର ପଦ୍ଧତି ବା ସେଟ୍ ଗଠନକାରୀ ପଦ୍ଧତି - ଯେଉଁ ପଦ୍ଧତି ରେ ସେଟ୍ ଟିକୁ ଉପାଦାନର ସାଧାରଣ ଧର୍ମକୁ ଭିତ୍ତିକରି ଲେଖାଯାଏ, ତାହାକୁ ସୂତ୍ର ପଦ୍ଧତି କୁହନ୍ତି ।

ଉଦାହରଣ $N = \{ 1,2,3, \dots \}$ ଏବଂ $N = \{x \mid x \text{ ଏକ ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସେଟ୍}\}$

ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ସେଟ୍

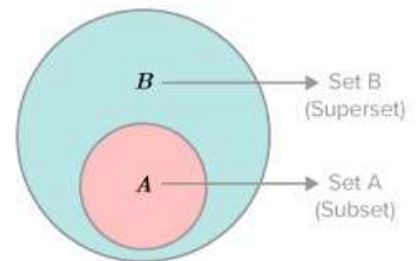
➤ **ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସେଟ୍** - ଯେଉଁ ସେଟ୍ରେ କୌଣସି ଉପାଦାନ ନ ଥାଏ, ସେହି ସେଟ୍କୁ ଶୂନ୍ୟ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- ଶୂନ୍ୟସେଟକୁ 'φ' ବା { } ସଂକେତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୂଚାଯାଇଥାଏ ।



➤ **ଉପସେଟ୍** - A ଓ B ସେଟ୍ ଦୁଇ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯଦି A ସେଟର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଉପାଦାନ B ସେଟ୍ ରେ ଥାଏ, ତେବେ ସେଟ୍ A କୁ B ର ଏକ ଉପସେଟ୍ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- ସେଟ୍ A କୁ ସେଟ୍ B ର ଏକ ଉପସେଟ୍ (A is a subset of B) କୁହାଯାଏ ଓ ସେଟ୍ B କୁ ସେଟ୍ A ର ଅଣ୍ଟେଟ୍ (Super set) କୁହାଯାଏ । ସଂକେତରେ $A \subset B$ ବା $B \supset A$ ହେବ ।
- A ସେଟ୍ B ସେଟ୍ ଏକ ଉପସେଟ୍ ନ ହେଲେ ଏହି ଉଭୟକୁ ସଂକେତରେ $A \not\subset B$ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଏ ।
- ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସେଟ୍ ନିଜର ଉପସେଟ୍ ଅଟେ; ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $A \subset A$ ।
- ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସେଟ୍ଟି ଯେ କୌଣସି ସେଟ୍ ର ଏକ ଉପସେଟ୍; ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\phi \subset A$ ଓ $\phi \subset \phi$ ।



➤ **ସମାନତା ସେଟ୍** - A ଓ B ଦୁଇର A ଉପସେଟ୍ B ଓ B ଉପସେଟ୍ A ହେଲେ, A ଓ B ସେଟ୍ ଦୁଇ ପରସ୍ପର ସମାନତା ସେଟ୍ ହେବେ ।

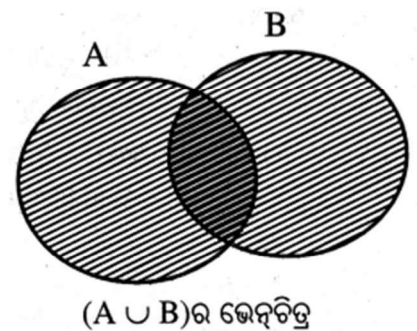
$A = \{a,b,c\}$ $B = \{b,c,a\}$ $A \text{ ସେଟ୍} = B \text{ ସେଟ୍}$

ସେଟ୍ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା

❖ **ସଂଯୋଗ** - A ଓ B ସେଟ୍ରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଉପାଦାନ କୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ସେଟ୍କୁ A ଓ B ର ସଂଯୋଗ ସେଟ୍ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- ସଂକେତରେ ଏହା $A \cup B$ ରୂପେ ଲେଖାଯାଏ । $A \cup B$ ସଂକେତଦ୍ୱାରା ସୂଚିତ ହୁଏ । [U – ସଂଯୋଗ ଚିହ୍ନ] ସୂତ୍ର ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ ବା } x \in B\}$ ରୂପେ ଲେଖାଯାଏ ।
- ଉଦାହରଣ :

$A = \{a, b, c\}$ ଏବଂ $B = \{a, e, i, o\}$ ହେଲେ, $A \cup B = \{a, b, c\} \cup \{a, e, i, o\} = \{a, b, c, e, i, o\}$



❖ **ଛେଦ** - A ଓ B ସେଟରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଉପାଦାନ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଭୟ A ଓ B ସେଟର ଉପାଦାନ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେହି ମାନକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ସେଟକୁ A ଓ B ର ଛେଦ କୁହାଯାଏ। $A \cap B$ ସଂକେତଦ୍ୱାରା ସୂଚିତ ହୁଏ । [n - ଛେଦ ଚିହ୍ନ]

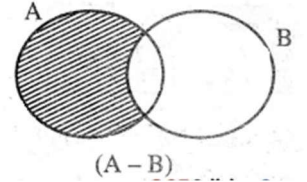
- ସୂତ୍ର ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ ଏବଂ } x \in B\}$ ଲେଖାଯାଏ ।
- ଯଦି ସେଟ୍ A ଓ ସେଟ୍ B ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ସାଧାରଣ ଉପାଦାନ ନଥାନ୍ତି; ତେବେ ସେସବୁକୁ ପରସ୍ପର ଅଣଛେଦୀ ସେଟ୍ (Disjoint sets ବା Non-intersecting sets) କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ଉଦାହରଣ :-

$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ ଏବଂ $B = \{0, 2, 4, 6\}$ ହେଲେ,

$A \cap B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \cap \{0, 2, 4, 6\} = \{0, 2\}$

❖ **ଅନ୍ତର** - ଯଦି A ଓ B ଦୁଇଟି ସେଟ, ତେବେ A ସେଟର ଯେଉଁ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ B ସେଟ ରେ ନାହାଁନ୍ତି, ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ସେଟ କୁ A ଅନ୍ତର B ସେଟ କୁହାଯାଏ ।



- ସୂତ୍ର ପ୍ରଣାଳୀରେ $A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ ଏବଂ } x \notin B\}$ । ସେହିପରି $B - A = \{x \in B \text{ ଏବଂ } x \notin A\}$ ।
- ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ, ମନେକର $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{3, 4\}$, ତେବେ $A - B = \{1, 2\}$ ଏବଂ $B - A = \phi$

Question -1

- ଦୁଇଟି ସମୀନ ସେଟ୍ ର ଉଦାହରଣ ଦିଅ ?
- ଦୁଇଟି ଅସମୀନ ସେଟ୍ ର ଉଦାହରଣ ଦିଅ ?

Question -2

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$; ତେବେ $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$, ଏବଂ $B - A$ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ?

Question - 3

$A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $B = \{c, d, e, f\}$

$A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $A - B$, ଏବଂ $B - A$ ର ଭେଦ ଚିତ୍ର ଅଙ୍କନ କର ?

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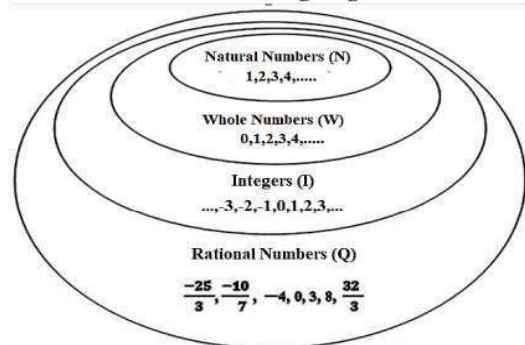
ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର ପରିଚୟ

ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଓ ଅଯୁଗ୍ମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Even and Odd Numbers) :

- ଯେଉଁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା 2 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ତାହାକୁ ଯୁଗ୍ମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Even numbers) କୁହାଯାଏ । Ex- 2,4,6,8....
- ଯେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ 2 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଯୁଗ୍ମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କୁହାଯାଏ । Ex- 1,3,5,7.....

1. ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Natural Number) : $N = \{1,2,3,\dots\}$ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଗଣନା ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅଟନ୍ତି । ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସମୂହ କୁ N ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୂଚିତ କରାଯାଏ ।

2. ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : $N^* = \{0,1,2,3,\dots\}$ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅଟନ୍ତି । ଏହି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସମୂହ କୁ N^* କିମ୍ବା W ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରାଯାଏ ।



3. ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Integer) ଧନାତ୍ମକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଓ ଋଣାତ୍ମକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା ସମୂହକୁ Z ସେଟ୍‌ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଏ ।

$$Z = \{\dots -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

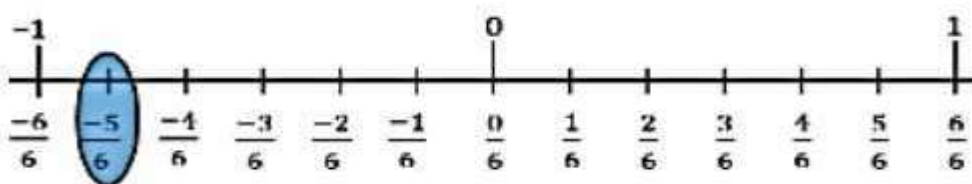
4. ଅଣ ଧନାତ୍ମକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା (Non-positive Integers) ସେଟ୍ = $\{\dots -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0\}$

ଏବଂ **ଅଣ ଋଣାତ୍ମକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା (Non-negative Integers)** ବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା $696 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା ସେଟ୍‌ର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉପସେଟ୍ । $N \subset N^* \subset Z$

4. ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Rational Number) - $\frac{p}{q}$ ର ରୂପରେ ଥିବା ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ଏଠାରେ, p ଏବଂ q ହେଉଛି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ q ଶୂନ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ । ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସମୂହ କୁ Q ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୂଚିତ କରାଯାଏ । ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ- $\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{2}{7}, 8$ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ହେଉଛି ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ।

ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ରେଖାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ



ଅଭ୍ୟାସ

1. ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେଖା ରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସୂଚିତ କର ।

$$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-7}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, -2, 3$$

2. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ର ଅନୁପାତ ନିରୂପଣ କର :

- (a) 81 ରୁ 108 (b) 98 ରୁ 63
(c) 33 km ରୁ 121 km (d) 30 ମିନିଟ୍ ରୁ 45 ମିନିଟ୍

3. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଦଶମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିମେୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ରୂପେ ଲେଖ ।

- (a) 0.6 (b) 20.5 (c) 1.0

4. ଦଶମିକର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୂପେରେ ଲେଖ ।

- (a) 15 ସେ.ମି. (ମିଟର ଭାବରେ) (d) 50 ରୁପିଆ 90 ପଇସା (ଟଙ୍କା ଭାବରେ)
(b) 2 ମି. 45 ସେ.ମି. (ମିଟର ଭାବରେ) (e) 68 ମି.ଲି. (ଲିଟରରେ)
(c) 5 ପଇସା (ଟଙ୍କା ଭାବରେ)

5. ଗ.ସା.ଗୁ 10, 20, 30 ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

6. 10, 20, 30 ର ଲ.ସା.ଗୁ ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

8. ସତ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ମିଥ୍ୟା କୁହ ।

- a. $(-7) + (-4) < (-7) - (-4)$
b. $(-3) + 17 - (19) < 15 - 8 + (-9)$
c. $23 - 41 + 11 > 23 - 41 - 11$
d. $39 + (-24) - (15) < 36 + (-52) - (-16)$

Dedicated by-

Jyotiranjana Nayak (Jr. SES) Math

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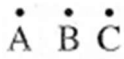
ରେଖା ଓ କୋଣ

ରେଖା ଓ କୋଣର ପ୍ରକାର (Types of Lines and Angles)

ଜ୍ୟାମିତିରେ ରେଖା ଓ କୋଣ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଥାଏ, ଯାହା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାପ ଓ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିଥାଏ। ଏହି ଅଂଶରେ ଆମେ ଏହାମାନଙ୍କୁ ତାଙ୍କର ପରିଭାଷା ସହିତ ଶିଖିବା।

ବିନ୍ଦୁ (Point) :

ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଜ୍ଞାବିହୀନ ପଦ । ଏହାକୁ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳା A, B, C... ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏଠାରେ A, B, ଓ C ତିନୋଟି ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।



Types of Lines – ରେଖାର ପ୍ରକାର:

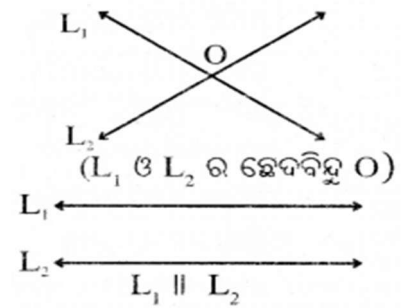
ରେଖାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ମୂଳତଃ ଦୁଇ ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଏ:

- **Line segment (ରେଖା ଖଣ୍ଡ)** ଏହା ଦୁଇଟି ସ୍ଥିର ବିନ୍ଦୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ସୀମିତ ରେଖା।
- **Ray (ରଶ୍ମି)** ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବିନ୍ଦୁରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇ ଅନନ୍ତ ଦିଗକୁ ଯାଏ।



ସମାନ୍ତର ସରଳରେଖା (Parallel Lines) :

- ଏକ ସମତଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଦୁଇଟି ସରଳରେଖାର ସାଧାରଣ ବିନ୍ଦୁକୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଛେଦବିନ୍ଦୁ (point of intersection) କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- ଏକ ସମତଳରେ ଦୁଇଟି ସରଳରେଖା ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ଛେଦ ନ କଲେ, ସେ ଦୁଇଟିକୁ ସମାନ୍ତର ସରଳ ରେଖା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

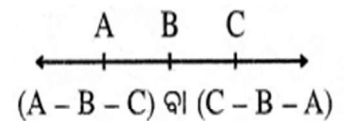


ତୁମେ କୁହ :

- (a) ଏକ ସମତଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଦୁଇଟି ସରଳରେଖାର ଅତିବେଶିରେ କେତୋଟି ଛେଦବିନ୍ଦୁ ରହିପାରିବ ?
- (b) ଏକ ସମତଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ତିନୋଟି ସରଳରେଖାର ଅତିବେଶିରେ କେତୋଟି ଛେଦବିନ୍ଦୁ ରହିପାରିବ ?

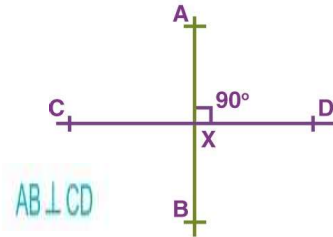
ମଧ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତିତା (Betweenness)

ଯଦି ତିନୋଟି ବିନ୍ଦୁ A, B ଓ C ପରସ୍ପରଠାରୁ ପୃଥକ୍ ଅଟନ୍ତି, ଏକ ସରଳରେଖାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ କରି ଥାଆନ୍ତି ଏବଂ $AB + BC = AC$ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ B କୁ A ଓ C ବିନ୍ଦୁଦ୍ୱୟର ମଧ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁ ।



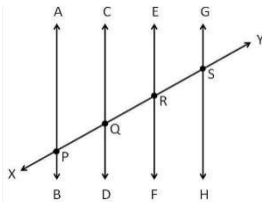
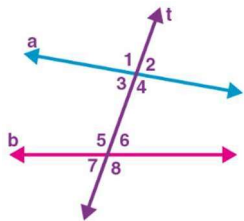
Perpendicular Lines – ଲମ୍ବ ରେଖା

ଯେତେବେଳେ ଦୁଇଟି ରେଖା ପରସ୍ପର ସହିତ ଏକ ସମକୋଣରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଛେଦ କରନ୍ତି, ତାହାକୁ ଲମ୍ବ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଚିତ୍ରରେ, AB ଏବଂ CD ରେଖାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରସ୍ପର ପ୍ରତି ଲମ୍ବ ।



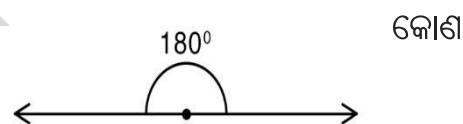
ଛେଦକ ରେଖା

ଯେଉଁ ସରଳ ରେଖା ଅନ୍ୟ ଦୁଇରୁ ଅଧିକ ସରଳ ରେଖାକୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଛେଦ କରେ ସେହି ଛେଦିତାଂଶକୁ ଛେଦକ ରେଖା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

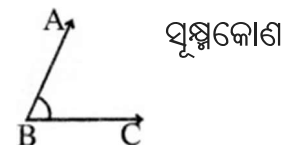


TYPES OF ANGLES (କୋଣର ପ୍ରକାର ଭେଦ)

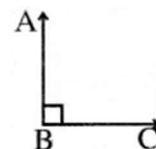
- **ସରଳ କୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 180° ତାହାକୁ ସରଳ (Straight angle) କୁହାଯାଏ ।



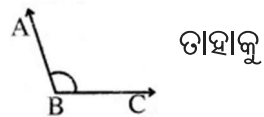
- **ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମକୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 0° ରୁ ବେଶି ଓ 90° ରୁ କମ୍ ହେଲେ, ତାହାକୁ (acute angle) କୁହାଯାଏ ।



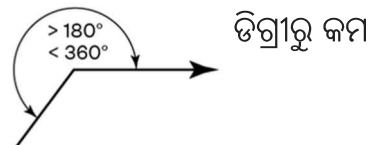
- **ସମକୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 90° ସହ ସମାନ ହେଲେ, ତାହାକୁ ସମକୋଣ (right angle) କୁହାଯାଏ ।



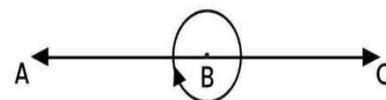
- **ସ୍ଥୂଳକୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 90° ରୁ ଅଧିକ, କିନ୍ତୁ 180° ରୁ କମ୍ ହେଲେ, ସ୍ଥୂଳକୋଣ (obtuse angle) କୁହାଯାଏ ।



- **ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ କୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 180° ଡିଗ୍ରୀରୁ ଅଧିକ କିନ୍ତୁ 360° ତାହାକୁ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ କୋଣ)Reflex angle(କୁହାଯାଏ ।



- **ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୋଣ** - ଯେଉଁ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ 360° ତାହାକୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୋଣ(Full rotation angle) କୁହାଯାଏ ।



ଦୁଇଟି କୋଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ :

- ଦୁଇଟି କୋଣର ପରିମାଣର ସମଷ୍ଟି 90° ହେଲେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ପରସ୍ପର ଅନୁପୂରକ (Complementary) କୋଣ କୁହାଯାଏ । x° ର ଅନୁପୂରକ କୋଣ = $(90^\circ - x^\circ)$ ଉଦାହରଣସ୍ୱରୂପ : $20^\circ, 30^\circ, 63^\circ$ ପରିମାଣ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ କୋଣମାନଙ୍କର ଅନୁପୂରକ କୋଣଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପରିମାଣ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ $70^\circ, 60^\circ$ ଓ 27° ହେବ ।

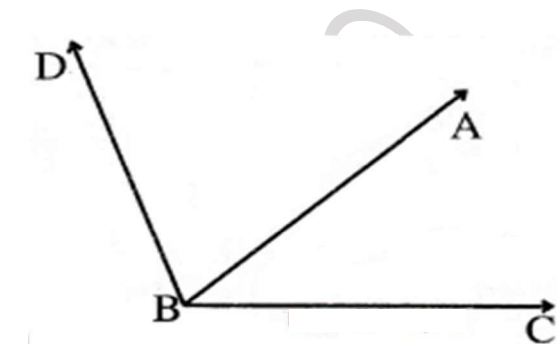
- ଦୁଇଟି କୋଣର ପରିମାଣର ସମଷ୍ଟି 180° ହେଲେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ପରସ୍ପର ପରିପୂରକ (Supplementary) କୋଣ କୁହାଯାଏ । x° ର ପରିପୂରକ କୋଣ $= (180^\circ - x^\circ)$
- ଉଦାହରଣସ୍ୱରୂପ : 27° , 60° , 135° ଓ x ପରିମାଣ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ କୋଣମାନଙ୍କର ପରିପୂରକ କୋଣଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପରିମାଣ 153° , 120° , 45° ଓ $(180 - x)$ ହେବ ।

➤ **ସନ୍ନିହିତ କୋଣ (Adjacent Angles)**

ମନେରଖ : ଦୁଇଟି କୋଣ ସନ୍ନିହିତ ହେଲେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କର

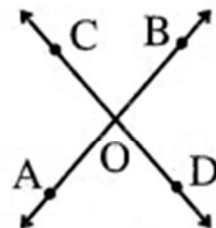
- (i) ଗୋଟିଏ ସାଧାରଣ ଶୀର୍ଷବିନ୍ଦୁ;
- (ii) ଗୋଟିଏ ସାଧାରଣ ବାହୁ ଏବଂ
- (iii) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦେଶଦ୍ୱୟ ଅଣଛେଦୀ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।

ଦୁଇଟି ସନ୍ନିହିତ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣର ସମଷ୍ଟି 180° ହେଲେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ **ସନ୍ନିହିତ ପରିପୂରକ କୋଣ** କୁହାଯାଏ ।



• **ପ୍ରତୀପ କୋଣ (Vertically Opposite Angles)**

ଦୁଇଟି ସରଳରେଖା AB ଓ CD ପରସ୍ପରକୁ O ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଛେଦକରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏଠାରେ $\angle AOC$ ଓ $\angle BOD$ କୁ ପ୍ରତୀପ କୋଣ କୁହାଯାଏ । ସେହିପରି $\angle BOC$ ଏବଂ $\angle DOA$ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରସ୍ପର ପ୍ରତୀପ କୋଣ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

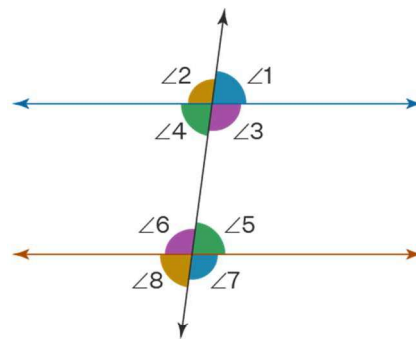


ଛେଦକ କୋଣ

ଦୁଇଟି ସମାନ୍ତର ରେଖାକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଛେଦକ ଛେଦକଲେ, ଯେଉଁ କୋଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୁଏ, ତାହାକୁ ଛେଦକ କୋଣ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଯଥା ଏକାନ୍ତର କୋଣ ଓ ଅନୁରୂପ କୋଣ ।

ଅନୁରୂପ କୋଣ (ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦେଶ)

- $\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$
- $\angle 2$ and $\angle 6$
- $\angle 3$ and $\angle 7$
- $\angle 4$ and $\angle 8$



ଏକାନ୍ତର କୋଣ(ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦେଶ)

- $\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$
- $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$

ବିହିଷ୍ଣ କୋଣ

- $\angle 1$ and $\angle 8$
- $\angle 2$ and $\angle 7$

ଅନ୍ତର କୋଣ

- $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$
- $\angle 4$ and $\angle 6$

Dedicated by-

Jyotiranjana Nayak (Jr. SES) Math
 Shibasankar Samal (Jr. SES) Math
 Balakrishna Dash (Jr. SES) Math

Lines and Angles

It will appear like: [Watch Video](#)

ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଓ ଅଭେଦ

ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ:-

- ଯେଉଁ ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ (Algebraic expression) ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଚଳରାଶିର ଘାତାଙ୍କ (Exponent) ଅଣରଣାମୂଳ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ (Polynomial) କୁହାଯାଏ ।
କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ପଦ ର ସଂଯୋଗ ରେ ଏକ ବିଜଗାଣିତିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇ ଥାଏ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଦରେ ଏକ ଚଳ ରାଶି ଥାଏ । ଚଳ ରାଶି ସହିତ ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଗୁଣନ ହୋଇକରି ଥାଏ ,ତାହାକୁ ସହଗ ରାଶି କୁହାଯାଏ । ପଦ ଅନୁସାରେ ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାର ନିମ୍ନ ରେ ଦିଆଗଲା ।
- ଏକ ମାତ୍ର ପଦ ଥିବା ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କୁ ମୋନୋମିଆଲ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଉଦାହରଣ: $4x, 3y, -7z, 10y, -9$
- ଦୁଇଟି ପଦ ଥିବା ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କୁ ବାଇନୋମିଆଲ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଉଦାହରଣ: $a + b, 4l + 5m$
- ତିନିଟି ପଦ ଥିବା ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କୁ ଟ୍ରାଇନୋମିଆଲ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଉଦାହରଣ: $a + b + c, 2x + 3y - 5$
- ପଲିନୋମିଆଲର ଉଦାହରଣ: $a + b + c + d, 3xy, 7xyz - 10, 2x + 3y + 7z$

Question:-1

1.

$3x - 5$ ଓ $3x^2 - 2x + 7$ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲରେ ଥିବା ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସହଗଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଛିର କର ।

ପଲିନୋମିଆଲର ଘାତ:-

ପଲିନୋମିଆଲରେ ଥିବା ଚଳରାଶି (x)ର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଘାତାଙ୍କକୁ ଦର୍ଶାଇ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲର ଘାତ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ଉଦାହରଣ :-

- $3, -5, \sqrt{3}, 12$ ଶୂନ୍ୟଘାତୀ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ ବା ଧ୍ରୁବ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ (Constant Polynomial)
 $3 = 3x^0, -5 = -5x^0$ '0'ଘାତ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ ।
- $2x + 3$ ଏକଘାତୀ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ (First degree or Linear Polynomial)
- $2x^2 - 3x - 6$ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ (Second degree or Quadratic Polynomial)
- $3x^3 - 2x + 7$ ତ୍ରିତୀୟ ପଲିନୋମିଆଲ୍ (Third degree or Cubic Polynomial)

ବହୁପଦୀର ପ୍ରକାର	ଘାତ	ବାଖ୍ୟା	ଉଦାହରଣ
ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ବହୁପଦୀ	0	କେବଳ ଏକ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ(ଚଳ ନାହିଁ)	$2, 5, -3, 2 = 2x^0$
ରେଖିକ ବହୁପଦୀ	1	ଏକ ଚଳ ଯାହାର ଘାତ 1 ଥାଏ	$x + 2, y + 5, 3u + 4$
ଦ୍ୱିଘାତ ବହୁପଦୀ	2	ଚଳର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଘାତ 2 ଥାଏ	$2x^2 + 5, x^2 + (2/7)x, 5x^2 + 2x + \pi$
ତ୍ରିଘାତ ବହୁପଦୀ	3	ଚଳର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଘାତ 3 ଥାଏ	$8x^3, 2x^3 + x^2 + 1, 6 - x^3$

ଅଭେଦ (Identity):

ଯେଉଁ ଉଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତି ଏଥିରେ ଥିବା ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ସଂକେତମାନଙ୍କର ଯେ କୌଣସି ମାନ ପାଇଁ ସତ୍ୟ ହୁଏ, ତାହାକୁ ଅଭେଦ କୁହାଯାଏ । $(a + 1)(a + 2) = a^2 + 3a + 2$ ଏକ ଅଭେଦ ଅଟେ ।

- ସମୀକରଣ (Equation) : ଯେଉଁ ଉଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତି ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ସଂକେତର କେବଳ କେତେକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ମାନ ପାଇଁ ସତ୍ୟ ହେଉଥାଏ ସେହି ଉଚ୍ଚିତ୍ତିକୁ ସମୀକରଣ (Equation) କୁହାଯାଏ ।

$a^2 + 3a + 2 = 132$ ଏହା ଏକ ସମୀକରଣ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ସୂତ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଭେଦ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

କେତେକ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଅଭେଦ :

(i) $(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$

(ii) $(x + a)(x - b) = x^2 + (a - b)x - ab$

It will look like: [Watch Video](#)

(iii) $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

(iv) $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

(vi) $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$

ଅଭ୍ୟାସ**Question 1**

ଦତ୍ତ ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ରାଶିର ଧ୍ରୁବକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଭିନ୍ନ ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଦର ସାଂଖ୍ୟକ ସହଗୁଣିତକୁ ଲେଖ ।

(କ) $4 - 3v^2$ (ଖ) $5xy - 5x^2 - 2$ (ଗ) $-p^2q^2 + 9pq$ (ଘ) $x + 3xy + 3y$ (ଙ) $p + 3q$

Question 2

ନିମ୍ନ ବୀଜଗାଣିତିକ ରାଶିଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପଦ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସ୍ଥିର କର ଏବଂ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଅଲଗା ଅଲଗା କରି ଲେଖ ।

(କ) $-3x + 5$ (ଖ) $-8x + 5y$ (ଗ) $3y + 4y^2$ (ଘ) $3 + x + x^2$ (ଙ) $7xy^2 + 6x^2y - 3xy$ (ଚ) $pq + 2q$

Question 3.

'x' ଚଳରାଶି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ଏବଂ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିରୁ 'x' ର ସହଗୁଣିତ ସ୍ଥିର କର ।

(କ) $xy^2 + x$ (ଖ) $14y^2 - 6xy$ (ଗ) $3 - x$ (ଘ) $x + y + 3$ (ଙ) $15xy^2 + 25$

Question 4.

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସଦୃଶ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଏକାଠି କରି ଲେଖ ।

$3 - xy^2, -5yx^2, 8x^2, 3xy^2, 8y, -13x^2, -100x, -15yz, 20x^2y, 5x, -7, 12q^2p^2, -3p, 7, 21q^2p^3, 78pq, 14p^2q, qp^2, 721p^2$

ଯୋଗଫଳ ସ୍ଥିର କର (କ) $x^2 - 3y + 3$, $3y^2 + 6y - 7$ (ଖ) $-8mn + 5$, $3mn + 3$ (ଗ) $x^2 - y^2 - 1$, $y^2 - 1 - x^2$, $1 - x^2y^2$ (ଘ) $x^2 - y^2 - 1$, $y^2 - 1 - x^2$, $1 - x^2y^2$

ବିୟୋଗ କର (କ) $5a + b$ ରୁ $2a - 2b$ (ଖ) $5xy - 4xyz - 3xy$ ରୁ $3xyz + 7xy - 2xy$ (ଗ) $8p - q - 2r$ ରୁ $6p - 4q + r$

Question 5. ଏକ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ରାଶି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ସରଳ ବା ଏକଘାତୀ ସମୀକରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

(କ) $2x + 3 = 7$ (ଖ) $y + 5 = x + 2$ (ଗ) $z + 2 = 7z - 4$ (ଘ) $2x + 7 = 5 + x$ (ଙ) $y - 7 = 5y - 8$
(ଚ) $xy - 5 = x + 3$ (ଛ) $x^2 - 3x = 2$ (ଜ) $2x - 7 = 8$

Question 6. ବିଜଗାଣିତୀକଅଭେଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସମାଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| I. $(2x + 3y)^2$ | IV. 297×303 |
| II. $(4p - 3q)^2$ | V. $(998)^2$ |
| III. $(6x - 7)(6x + 7)$ | |

Question 5. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଉତ୍ତରକରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ:

I. $4x^2 + 12x + 5$

I. $y^2 + 16y + 60$

II. $x^2 - 11x + 24$

Dedicated by-

Jyotiranjana Nayak (Jr. SES) Math

Shibasankar Samal (Jr. SES) Math

Balakrishna Dash (Jr. SES) Math

ବର୍ଗ-ବର୍ଗମୂଳ ଏବଂ ଘନ-ଘନମୂଳ

(i) ଯଦି ଆଧାର 'a' ଏବଂ ଘାତ 2 ହୁଏ; ତେବେ ଘାତରାଶିଟି ହେବ a^2 । ଦୁଇଟି aର ଗୁଣଫଳକୁ a^2 ଭାବେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଏ । a^2 କୁ ଥର ବର୍ଗ (square) ବା ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଘାତ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

$$a \times a = a^2 \quad 3 \times 3 = 9$$

(ii) ସେହିପରି $a \times a \times a = a^3$ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ତିନୋଟି 'a'ର ଗୁଣଫଳକୁ 'a'ର ଘନ ବା 'a'ର ତୃତୀୟ ଘାତ ଭାବେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଯାଏ ।

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

(iii) କୌଣସି ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁଣିଲେ ଗୁଣଫଳକୁ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବର୍ଗ କୁହାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ବର୍ଗସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବର୍ଗମୂଳ (Square root) କୁହାଯାଏ ।

→ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବର୍ଗ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବର୍ଗସଂଖ୍ୟା (Square of a Number and Perfect Square) :

ଯଦି m ଗୋଟିଏ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଓ n ଏକ ଗଣନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ $n = m^2$ ହୁଏ; ତେବେ n ଏକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବର୍ଗ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (Perfect Square Number) ରହିବ ।

ଯଥା – $3 \times 3 = 3^2$, $3^2 = 9$, ତେଣୁ 3ର ବର୍ଗ 9 ।

ସେହିପରି $(-3) \times (-3) = (-3)^2 = 9$, ତେଣୁ (-3)ର ବର୍ଗ 9 ।

9ର ବର୍ଗମୂଳକୁ ± 3 ରୂପେ ଲେଖାଯାଏ ।

Question 1. 0 ଓ + 1 ଠାରୁ ± 10 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବର୍ଗର ସାରଣୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କର ।

Question 2 .ପ୍ରଥମ ପନ୍ଦରଗୋଟି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣବର୍ଗ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବର୍ଗମୂଳ ସାରଣୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କର ।

1-1000 Square in 5 Seconds vedic math

It will look like: [Watch Video](#)

Dedicated by-

Jyotiranjana Nayak (Jr. SES) Math

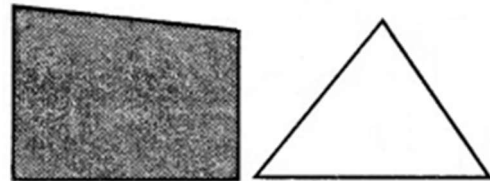
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ପରିମିତି (Mensuration)

ପରିମିତି ଜ୍ୟାମିତି ର ଏକ ଶାଖା ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜ୍ୟାମିତି ଆକୃତି ଚିତ୍ର ର ପରିମାଣ ଯଥା -କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ, ପରିସୀମା ଓ ଆୟତନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରାଯାଏ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଓ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ (Region and Area) :

- କୌଣସି ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଚିତ୍ର ଓ ଏହାର ଅନ୍ତରଦେଶର ସଂଯୋଗ ରେ ଏକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।



- ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଚିତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆବଦ୍ଧ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ମାପକୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଫଳ କୁହାଯାଏ । କିମ୍ବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ମାପକୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ (Area) କୁହାଯାଏ ।

→ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳର ମାପ :

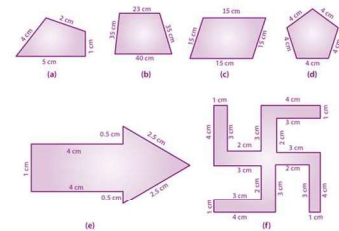
- ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ l ଏକକ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ b ଏକକ ହେଲେ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $(l \times b)$ ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ
- ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବାହୁ a ଏକକ ହେଲେ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = a^2 ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ

→ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ :

- ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $1/2 \times$ ଭୂମିର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ \times ଉଚ୍ଚତା
- ଭୂମିର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ = $2 \times$ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ \div ଉଚ୍ଚତା ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚତା = $2 \times$ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ \div ଭୂମିର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ
- ସମକୋଣୀ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $1/2 \times$ ସମକୋଣୀର ବାହୁଦ୍ୱୟର ଗୁଣ ଫଳ ।
- ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $3\sqrt{4} \times$ (ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ) ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ ।
- ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ a, b, c ଏକକ ହେଲେ, ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ ବର୍ଗ ଏକକ (ଯେଉଁଠି $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$) ଏହାକୁ Heronଙ୍କ ସୂତ୍ର କୁହାଯାଏ ।

→ 2.ପରିସୀମା /ପରିଧି (Perimeter)

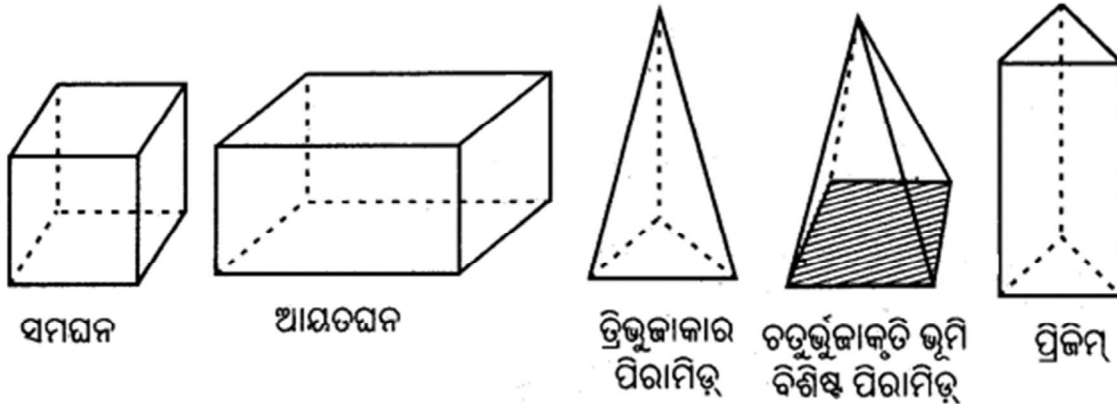
- ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଚିତ୍ର ର ଚାରିପାଖ କୁ ଘେରି ରହିଥିବା ସୀମା ର ପରିମାଣ କୁ ପରିସୀମା ବା ପରିଧି କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ପରିସୀମା = ତିନି ବାହୁ ର ସମଷ୍ଟି
- ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପରିସୀମା = $2 \times$ (ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ + ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ)
- ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବାହୁ a ଏକକ ହେଲେ ପରିସୀମା = $4 \times a$



→ ଘନପଦାର୍ଥ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଆକୃତି : ସମଘନ, ଆୟତଘନ, ପ୍ରିଜମ୍, ସିଲିଣ୍ଡର, କୋନ୍, ଗୋଲକ ଆଦି ବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଏକ ସମତଳରେ ରଖିଲେ ଏହାର ଗୋଟିଏ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ବା ଏହାର କିଛି ଅଂଶ ସମତଳରେ ରହି ଅନ୍ୟ ଅଂଶ ବା ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମତଳର ବାହାରେ ପଡ଼େ । ଏ ବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ

ତ୍ରି-ମାତ୍ରିକ (Three-Dimensional) ବା 3-D ଆକୃତିବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବସ୍ତୁ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଉକ୍ତ ବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ 'ଘନପଦାର୍ଥ' (Solid)ର ଆଖ୍ୟା ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ ।

→ ତ୍ରି-ମାତ୍ରିକ ଚିତ୍ର



- ଯେଉଁ ଘନବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ବହୁଭୁଜ, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବହୁଫଳକ କୁହାଯାଏ; କିନ୍ତୁ ଯେଉଁ ଘନବସ୍ତୁଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବହୁଭୁଜାକାର ନୁହଁନ୍ତି ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଅଣ-ବହୁଫଳକ ଘନବସ୍ତୁ କହନ୍ତି । ଉଦାହରଣ (1) କୋନ୍ (2) ସିଲିଣ୍ଡର (3) ଗୋଲକ ।



- ଯଦି ଏକ ବହୁଫଳକର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସୁସମ ବହୁଭୁଜଦ୍ଵାରା ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ସମାନସଂଖ୍ୟକ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ମିଳିତହୋଇ ଘନବସ୍ତୁଟିର ଶୀର୍ଷ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଥା'ନ୍ତ; ତେବେ ଉକ୍ତ ବହୁଫଳକକୁ ସୁସମ ବହୁଫଳକ କୁହାଯାଏ । (1) ସମଘନ, (2) ଟେଟ୍ରାହେଡ୍ରନ୍ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି; ଯଥା – (1) ପ୍ରିଜମ୍ (2) ପିରାମିଡ୍ ।
- ପ୍ରିଜମ୍ ଏକ ବହୁଫଳକ, ଯାହାର ଭୂମି ଓ ଉପର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵସ୍ତର ସର୍ବସମ (ସମକ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳବିଶିଷ୍ଟ) ବହୁଭୁଜ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାମାନ୍ତରିକକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ।
- ପିରାମିଡ୍ ଏକ ବହୁଫଳକ, ଯାହାର ଭୂମି ଏକ ବହୁଭୁଜ ଏବଂ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵପୃଷ୍ଠଗୁଡ଼ିକ (Lateral surfaces) ତ୍ରିଭୁଜାକାର ଓ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ଶୀର୍ଷ (Vertex) ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।
- ଏକ ପ୍ରିଜମ୍ କିମ୍ବା ଏକ ପିରାମିଡ୍‌ର ବିଶେଷ ନାମକରଣ ଏହାର ଭୂମିକୁ ଆଧାର କରି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।
- ବି.ଦ୍ର. : (1) ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜାକାର ପିରାମିଡ୍‌ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ, ତାହାକୁ ଟେଟ୍ରାହେଡ୍ରନ୍ (Tetrahedron) ହୋଇଥାଏ ।
(2) ଯେଉଁ ବର୍ଗାକୃତି ପ୍ରିଜମ୍‌ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗାକାରକ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ତାହାକୁ ସମଘନ (cube) ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

→ ବହୁଫଳକର ଶୀର୍ଷ, ଧାର ଏବଂ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ :

ସ୍ଵିସ୍ ଗଣିତଜ୍ଞ ଲିଓନାର୍ଡ୍ ଇଉଲର୍ (Leonard Euler, 1707-1783) ଗୋଟିଏ ବହୁଫଳକର ଶୀର୍ଷ (V), ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ (F), ଏବଂ ଧାର (E)

ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ପ୍ରଥମ କରି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଏକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧକୁ ସୂତ୍ର ଆକାରରେ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେ ସୂତ୍ରଟି ହେଲା $V + F - E = 2$ । ଏହାକୁ ଇଉଲରଙ୍କ ସୂତ୍ର କହନ୍ତି ।

ବହୁଫଳକ	ଶୀର୍ଷ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (V)	ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (F)	ଧାର ସଂଖ୍ୟା (E)	$V + F - E$
ଚେତ୍ରାହେତ୍ରନ୍	4	4	6	2
ଆୟତଘନ	8	6	12	2
ପଞ୍ଚଭୁଜାକୃତି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରିଜିମ୍	10	7	15	2
ତ୍ରିଭୁଜାକୃତି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରିଜିମ୍	6	5	9	2
ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜାକୃତି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପରାମିଡ୍	5	5	8	2

ମନେରଖ :

- ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରିଜିମ୍ ଶୀର୍ଷସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଏହାର ଭୂମିର ବାହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଦୁଇଗୁଣ ।
- ଗୋଟିଏ ପିରାମିଡର ଶୀର୍ଷସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଏହାର ଭୂମିର ବାହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରୁ 1 ଅଧିକ ।
- ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରିଜିମ୍ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଏହାର ଭୂମିର ବାହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ 2 ଅଧିକ ।
- ଗୋଟିଏ ପିରାମିଡର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵସଂଖ୍ୟା, ଏହାର ଭୂମିର ବାହୁସଂଖ୍ୟାରୁ 1 ଅଧିକ ।

→ **ଘନବସ୍ତୁ (ବହୁଫଳକ)ର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ (Surface Area of a Polyhedron) :**

- ଆୟତଘନର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $2(\text{ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ} \times \text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା} + \text{ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ} \times \text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା} + \text{ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ} \times \text{ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ})$
- ଆୟତଘନର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $2 \times \text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା} (\text{ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ} + \text{ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ})$
- ସମଘନର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $6(\text{ବାହୁ})^2$
- ସମଘନର ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $4(\text{ବାହୁ})^2$

→ **ଘନବସ୍ତୁ (ବହୁଫଳକ)ର ଘନଫଳ :**

- କୌଣସି ଘନବସ୍ତୁ ବାୟୁ, ଜଳ ଅଥବା ଶୂନ୍ୟରେ ଅଧିକାର କରିଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନର ପରିମାପକୁ ଉକ୍ତ ବସ୍ତୁର ଘନଫଳ ବା ଆୟତନ କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- ଆୟତଘନର ଘନଫଳ = $\text{ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ} \times \text{ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ} \times \text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା} = \text{ଭୂମିର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ} \times \text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା}$
- ସମଘନର ଘନଫଳ = $(\text{ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ})^3$ ଘନ ଏକକ ।

ଘନଫଳର ଏକକ :

1000 ଘନ ମିଲିମିଟିର = 1 ଘନ ସେ.ମି.

1000 ଘନ ସେ.ମି. = 1 ଘନ ସେ.ମି.

1000 ଘନ ସେ.ମି. = 1 ଘନ ମି.

1000 ଘନ ମି. = 1 ଶନ ବେଳା.ମି.

1000 ଶନ ବେଳା.ମି. = 1 ଘନ ହେକ୍ଟୋ.ମି.

1000 ଘନ ହେକ୍ଟୋ.ମି. = 1 ଘନ କି.ମି.

Question 1.

ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ 900 ବର୍ଗମିଟର ହେଲେ, ଏହାର ପରିସୀମା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Solution:

ମନେକର ବର୍ଗାକାରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ a ମିଟର ।

\therefore ବର୍ଗାକାରକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = a^2 ବର୍ଗମିଟର ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନୁସାରେ, $a^2 = 900 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{900} = 30$ ମି.

\therefore ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପରିସୀମା = $4 \times a = 4 \times 30 = 120$ ମିଟର ।

Question 2.

ଗୋଟିଏ ଆୟତାକାର ଘାସପଡ଼ିଆର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ, ଏହାର ପ୍ରସ୍ଥର ଦୁଇଗୁଣ । ଏହାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ 800 ବର୍ଗମିଟର ହେଲେ, ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

Solution:

ମନେକର ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ = x ମି.

\therefore ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ $2x$ ମି.

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନୁସାରେ, ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = 800 ବ.ମି.

\Rightarrow ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ \times ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ = 800 ବ.ମି. (\therefore ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ \times ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ)

$\Rightarrow 2x \times x = 800$

$\rightarrow x^2 = 400 = x = 20$ ମି.

ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ = $x = 20$ ଏବଂ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ = $2x = 2 \times 20 = 40$ ମିଟର ।

\therefore ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 40 ମିଟର ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ 20 ମିଟର ।

Question 3 ..ABC ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ $25\sqrt{3}$ ବର୍ଗ ସେ.ମି. ହେଲେ ଏହାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା କେତେ ?

ସମାଧାନ:

ମନେକର ABC ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ଉଚ୍ଚତା = h ଏକକ

[\therefore ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $13\sqrt{3} \times (\text{ଉଚ୍ଚତା})^2$]

ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ = $13\sqrt{3} \times h^2$ ବର୍ଗ ସେ.ମି. ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନୁସାରେ, $\Rightarrow h^2 = 25 \times 3$

$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{25 \times 3} = 5\sqrt{3}$ ସେ.ମି. ।


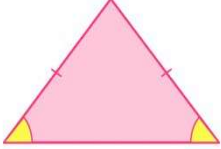
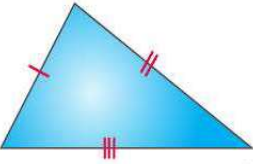
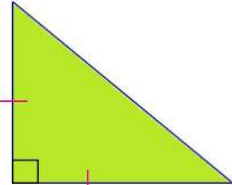
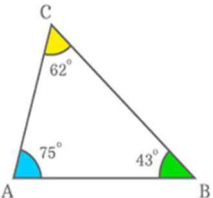
\therefore ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ଉଚ୍ଚତା $5\sqrt{3}$ ସେ.ମି. ।

ଅଭ୍ୟାସ

1. ଗୋଟିଏ ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 4 cm ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ 6 cm ହେଲେ ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳର କେତେ ହେବ ?
2. ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 6 cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଓ ପରିସୀମା ନିରୂପଣ କର ।
3. ଏକ ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ବାହୁର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 5 cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଓ ପରିସୀମା ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

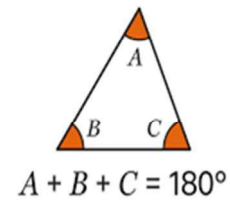
4. ଏକ ସମକୋଣୀ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ସମକୋଣ ସମସ୍ତ ବାହୁ ଦ୍ଵୟ ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 10 cm ଓ 7 cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ କେତେ ହେବ |
5. ଏକ ବିଷମ ବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ତିନି ବାହୁ ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ $a = 3$ cm $b = 5$ cm ଓ $c = 7$ cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର ପରିସୀମା ଓ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର |
6. ଏକ ସମଘନ ଆକୃତି ବାକ୍ସ ର ଧାର ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 6 cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠ ତଳ ,ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ପୃଷ୍ଠ ତଳ ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ନିରୂପଣ କର |
7. ଗୋଟିଏ ଆୟତଘନକାର କାଠ ବାକ୍ସ ର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ,ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚତା ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 4 cm ,2 cm ଓ 3 cm ହେଲେ ଏହାର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠ ତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ଓ ଆୟତନ ନିରୂପଣ କର |

ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ

ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ନାମ	ଚିତ୍ର	ସଂଜ୍ଞା
ସମବାହୁ		ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ତିନି ବାହୁ ର ପରିମାଣ ପରସ୍ପର ସମାନ ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ସମବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ
ସମଦ୍ଵିବାହୁ		ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ଯେ କୌଣସି ଦୁଇ ବାହୁ ର ପରିମାଣ ପରସ୍ପର ସମାନ ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ସମଦ୍ଵିବାହୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ
ବିଷମ ବାହୁ		ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ତିନି ବାହୁ ର ପରିମାଣ ପରସ୍ପର ଅସମାନ ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ବିଷମ ବାହୁ କୁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ
ସମକୋଣୀ		ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ଗୋଟିଏ କୋଣ ର ପରିମାଣ ସମ କୋଣ (90 degree) ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ସମକୋଣୀ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ
ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ କୋଣୀ		ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କୋଣ ର ପରିମାଣ 90 degree ରୁ କମ ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ କୋଣୀ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ

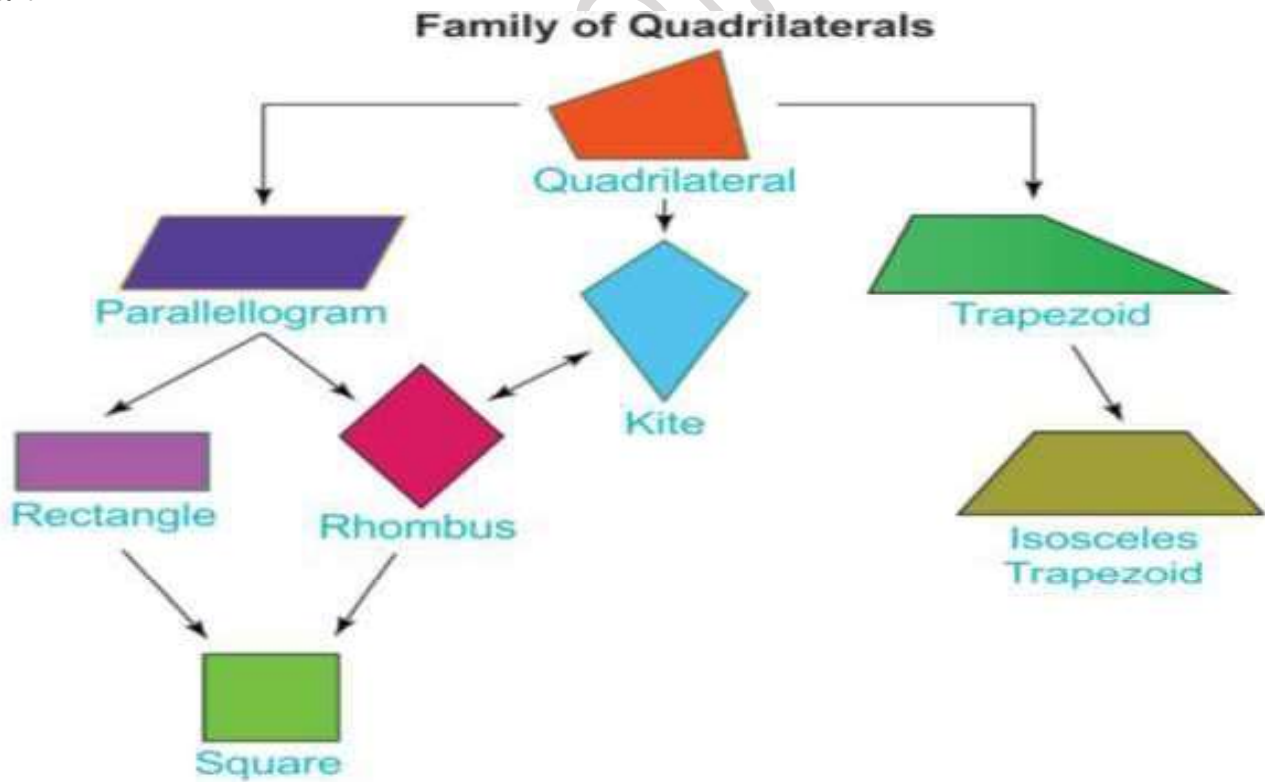
<p>ସ୍ଵଳ କୋଣୀ</p>		<p>ଯେଉଁ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ଗୋଟିଏ କୋଣ ର ପରିମାଣ 90 degree ରୁ ଅଧିକ ସେହି ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁ ସ୍ଵଳ କୋଣୀ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ କୁହାଯାଏ ।</p>
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ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ର ତିନି କୋଣ ର ପରିମାଣ ର ସମଷ୍ଟି 180 ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ,କାରଣ ବର୍ଣାଅ ।



ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜ

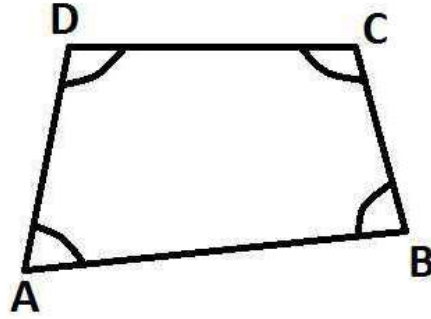
1. ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ପ୍ରକାର



2. ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର କୋଣର ସମଷ୍ଟି ଗୁଣ।

ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜ ର ଚାରି କୋଣର ସମଷ୍ଟି 360° ଅଟେ ।

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$



ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ନାମ ଓ ଗୁଣ

ବର୍ଗ ଚିତ୍ର (Square)- ସମସ୍ତ ବାହୁ ସମାନ ଓ ସମାନ୍ତର, ସମସ୍ତ କୋଣ 90° ଡିଗ୍ରୀ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ସମାନ ଓ ପରସ୍ପର କୁ ସମକୋଣ ରେ ଛେଦ କରନ୍ତି ।



ଆୟତ ଚିତ୍ର (Rectangle)- ଦୁଇ ବିପରୀତ ବାହୁ ସମାନ ଓ ସମାନ୍ତର, ସମସ୍ତ କୋଣ 90° ଡିଗ୍ରୀ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ସମାନ ଓ ପରସ୍ପର କୁ ସମକୋଣ ରେ ଛେଦ କରନ୍ତି ।



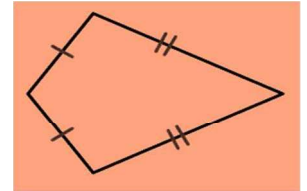
ସମାନ୍ତର ଚିତ୍ର (Parallelogram)- ଦୁଇ ବିପରୀତ ବାହୁ ସମାନ ଓ ସମାନ୍ତର, ବିପରୀତ କୋଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ପରସ୍ପର ସମାନ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡ କରନ୍ତି ।



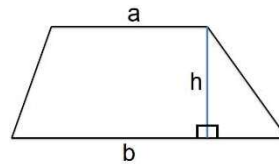
ରମ୍ଭସ (Rhombus)- ଚାରି ବାହୁ ସମାନ, ବିପରୀତ ବାହୁ ସମାନ୍ତର, ବିପରୀତ କୋଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ପରସ୍ପର ସମାନ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ ପରସ୍ପର କୁ ସମକୋଣ ରେ ଛେଦ କରନ୍ତି ।



କାଇଟି (kite)- ଦୁଇଟି ବାହୁ ସମାନ, ଗୋଟିଏ ଯୋଡ଼ା ବିପରୀତ କୋଣ ସମାନ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱୟ 90° ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ରେ ଛେଦ କରନ୍ତି ।

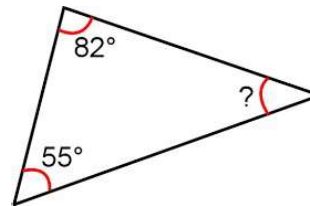


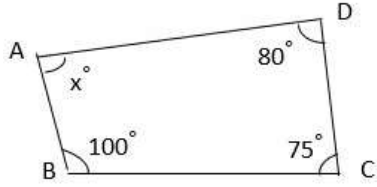
ତ୍ରାପିଜୀୟମ (Trapezium)- ଏକ ଯୋଡ଼ା ସମାନ୍ତର ବାହୁ ଥାଏ ।



Q 1. ABC ତ୍ରିଭୁଜ ରେ ? ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିରୂପଣ କର ?

Q 2. ABCD ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର x ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିରୂପଣ କର ।



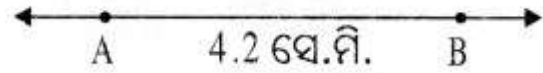


ଅଙ୍କନ

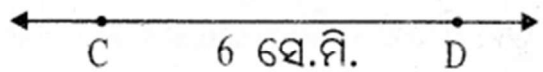
Q.1 କେବଳ ସ୍କେଲ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି 4.2 ସେ ଓ .ମି.6 ସେମି ମାପର ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡ ଅଙ୍କନ କର।

ସମାଧାନ:

(i) ସ୍କେଲ, ଖାତା ଉପରେ ପକାଇ ଆରମ୍ଭ ବିନ୍ଦୁ 'O' ପାଖରେ ବିନ୍ଦୁଟିଏ ଦିଅ । ବିନ୍ଦୁର ନାମ A ଦିଅ ତା ପରେ 4.2 ସେନେଇ ଆଉ ଗୋଟିଏ .ମି. ବିନ୍ଦୁ B ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଦିଅ ।



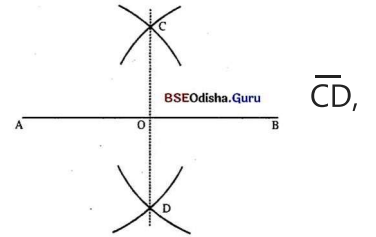
(ii) AB ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଦୁଇଟି ଯୋଗ କର । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ $\overline{AB} = 4.2$ ସେ.ମି. ହେବ । ସେହିପରି ତୁମେ 6 ସେମାପର ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡ ନିଜେ କର । .ମି.



Q.2 6.6 ସେମି ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଗୋଟିଏ ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡ ଅଙ୍କନ କରି ଏହାର ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ଲମ୍ବ ଅଙ୍କନ କର ।

ସମାଧାନ:

- AB କୁ O ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଛେଦ କରିବ । $\overline{AO} = \overline{OB}$ । \overline{AB} ର ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ଲମ୍ବ ।



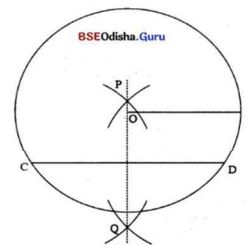
Q.3 6.2 ସେ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଏକ ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡ .ମି. \overline{AB} ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ଏହାକୁ ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ କରି ମଧ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁକୁ C ନାମ ଦିଅ। ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ \overline{AC} ଓ \overline{BC} ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକକୁ ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ କର । ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡଟି କେତୋଟି ସମାନ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଖଣ୍ଡରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲା । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଖଣ୍ଡର ମାପ କେତେ ହେଉଛି ମାପି ଦେଖ ।

Q.4 4 ସେମି ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତ ଅଙ୍କନ କର। ସେହି ବୃତ୍ତରେ ଏକ ଜ୍ୟା ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ଏହି ଜ୍ୟାର ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ଲମ୍ବ ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ଏହା ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଦେଇ ଯାଉଛି କି ?

ସମାଧାନ:

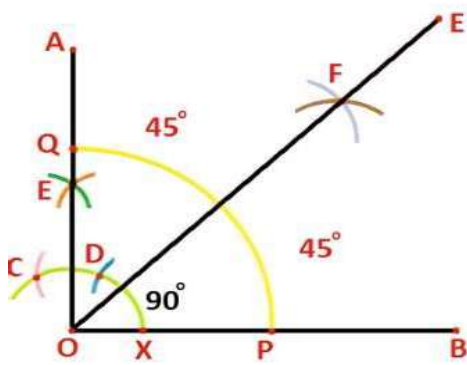
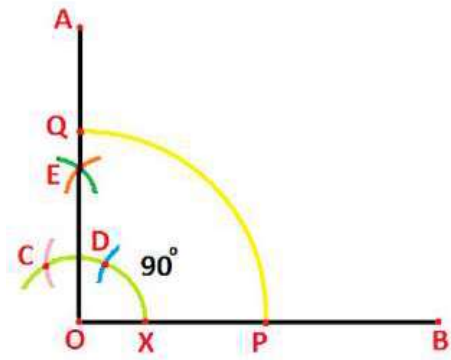
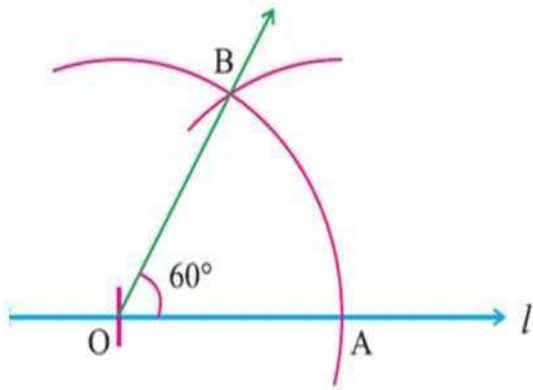
(i) ଯେ କୌଣସି ମାପ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧନେଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତ ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ବୃତ୍ତର ପରିଧି ଉପରେ ଦୁଇଟି ବିନ୍ଦୁ ନିଅ ଓ ତାକୁ ଯୋଗ କଲେ ଜ୍ୟା ମିଳିବ ।

(ii) ଜ୍ୟାକୁ ପୂର୍ବଭଳି ଅଧାରୁ ବେଶି ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ନେଇ ତାପ କାଟିଲେ ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ଛେଦ କରିବ । ଏହି ଛେଦ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଦୁଇଟିକୁ ଯୋଗକଲେ ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡ ମିଳିବ ଏବଂ ଲମ୍ବ ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେଇ ଯାଉଛି ।



Q.2 ଯେ କୌଣସି ମାପବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ନେଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ବୃତ୍ତ ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ଏହାର ଗୋଟିଏ ଜ୍ୟା ଅଙ୍କନ କରି ତାର ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ଲମ୍ବ ଅଙ୍କନ କର । ଏହି ସମଦ୍ୱିଖଣ୍ଡକ ଲମ୍ବ ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦେଇ ଯାଉଛି କି।

କମ୍ପାସ ଓ ପେନ୍ ସିଲ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ରେ 60,90,45 ଡିଗ୍ରୀ କୋଣ ଅଙ୍କନ



Q.1 କମ୍ପାସ ଓ ପେନ୍ ସିଲ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ରେ ରେ 30 ,75 ,120 ,150, ଡିଗ୍ରୀ କୋଣ ଅଙ୍କନ କର ।

Q.2 8 cm ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଏକ ରେଖା ଖଣ୍ଡ ଅଙ୍କନ କରି ଏହାକୁ ସମାନ ଦୁଇ ଭାଗ ରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କର ।

Dedicated by-

Jyotiranjana Nayak (Jr. SES) Math

Shibasankar Samal (Jr. SES) Math

Balakrishna Dash (Jr. SES) Math

-ସମାପ୍ତ-

BRIDGE COURSE

ଶିକ୍ଷା ସେତୁ

ENGLISH

ନବମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ

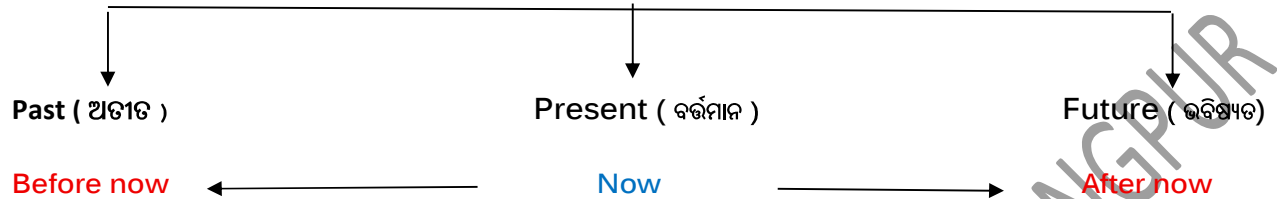


ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ନବରଙ୍ଗପୁର

DAY-1

[Tense]

(Phases of Time-3)



Tense

- It is **form of verbs used to express time of an action**
- It **indicates time and state of an action or event.**

TENSE → 2 TYPES



Past time of an action/event.

Present time of an action/event.

→ With the help of these two tenses (Present & Past) we express **3 phases of time.**
(Past, Present, and Future)

→ Tense forms of verbs or forms of tenses is the State of an action.

4 Forms:-

1. Simple/Indefinite
2. Progressive/ Continuous
3. Perfect
4. Perfect Progressive / Perfect Continuous

DAY-1**Present Simple**

	POSITIVE AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE
	S+V1/S+V1(S/ES)	S+DON'T/DOESN'T+V1	DO/DOES+S+V1?	DON'T/DOESN'T+S+V1?
I ମୁଁ	I go ମୁଁ ଯାଏ	I don't go ମୁଁ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ	Do I go? ମୁଁ ଯାଏ କି ?	Don't I go? ମୁଁ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ) ତୁମ୍ଭ	Ram goes ରାମ ଯାଏ	Ram doesn't go ରାମ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ	Does Ram go? ରାମ ଯାଏ କି ?	Doesn't Ram go? ରାମ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ) ତୁମ୍ଭ	Sita goes ସୀତା ଯାଏ	Sita doesn't go ସୀତା ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ	Does Sita go? ସୀତା ଯାଏ କି ?	Doesn't Sita go? ସୀତା ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ କି ?
You ତୁମ୍ଭେ	You go ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଯାଅ	You don't go ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଯାଅ ନାହିଁ	Do you go? ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଯାଅ କି ?	Don't you go? ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଯାଅ ନାହିଁ କି ?
We ଆମେ	We go ଆମେ ଯାଉ	We don't go ଆମେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ	Do we go? ଆମେ ଯାଉ କି ?	Don't we go? ଆମେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ କି ?
They ସେମାନେ	They go ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି	They don't go ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ	Do they go? ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି କି ?	Don't they go? ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ କି ?

DAY-1**Past Simple**

	POSITIVE AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE
	S+V2	S+DIN'T+V1	DID+S+V1?	DIDN'T+S+V1?
I ମୁଁ	I went ମୁଁ ଗଲି	I didn't go ମୁଁ ଗଲି ନାହିଁ	Did I go? ମୁଁ ଗଲି କି ?	Didn't I go? ମୁଁ ଗଲି ନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ) ତୁମ୍ଭ	Ram went ରାମ ଗଲା	Ram didn't go ରାମ ଗଲା ନାହିଁ	Did Ram go? ରାମ ଗଲା କି ?	Didn't Ram go? ରାମ ଗଲା ନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ) ଝିଅ	Sita went ସୀତା ଗଲା	Sita didn't go ସୀତା ଗଲା ନାହିଁ	Did Sita go? ସୀତା ଗଲା କି ?	Didn't Sita go? ସୀତା ଗଲା ନାହିଁ କି ?
You ତୁମେ	You went ତୁମେ ଗଲ	You didn't go ତୁମେ ଗଲ ନାହିଁ	Did you go? ତୁମେ ଗଲ କି ?	Didn't you go? ତୁମେ ଗଲ ନାହିଁ କି ?
We ଆମେ	We went ଆମେ ଗଲୁ	We didn't go ଆମେ ଗଲୁ ନାହିଁ	Did we go? ଆମେ ଗଲୁ କି ?	Didn't we go? ଆମେ ଗଲୁ ନାହିଁ କି ?
They ସେମାନେ	They went ସେମାନେ ଗଲେ	They didn't go ସେମାନେ ଗଲେ ନାହିଁ	Did they go? ସେମାନେ ଗଲେ କି ?	Didn't they go? ସେମାନେ ଗଲେ ନାହିଁ କି ?

DAY 1**FUTURE SIMPLE**

Subject	Positive (Affirmative)	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
	S+ shall/will+v1	S+ shall not(shan't) /will not(won't)+ v1	Shall/will+s+v1	Shall not/will not+s+v1
I (ମୁଁ)	I shall go. ମୁଁ ଯିବି	I shall not go. ମୁଁ ଯିବି ନାହିଁ	Shall I go? ମୁଁ ଯିବି କି ?	Shan't I go? ମୁଁ ଯିବି ନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ) ପୁଅ	Ram will go. ରାମ ଯିବ	Ram won't go. ରାମ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ	Will Ram go? ରାମ ଯିବ କି ?	Won't Ram go? ରାମ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ) ଝିଅ	Sita will go. ସୀତା ଯିବ	Sita won't go. ସୀତା ଯିବ ନାହିଁ	Will Sita go? ସୀତା ଯିବ କି ?	Won't Sita go? ସୀତା ଯିବ ନାହିଁ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You will go. ତୁମେ ଯିବ	You won't go. ତୁମେ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ	Will you go? ତୁମେ ଯିବ କି ?	Won't you go? ତୁମେ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ କି ?
W(ଆମେ)	We shall go. ଆମେ ଯିବୁ	We shan't go. ଆମେ ଯିବୁ ନାହିଁ	Shall we go? ଆମେ ଯିବୁ କି ?	Shan't we go? ଆମେ ଯିବୁ ନାହିଁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They will go. ସେମାନେ ଯିବେ	They won't go. ସେମାନେ ଯିବେ ନାହିଁ	Will they go? ସେମାନେ ଯିବେ କି ?	Won't they go? ସେମାନେ ଯିବେ ନାହିଁ କି ?

Worksheet -day-1

Present, Past and Future Simple

Questions for Discussion.

1. ମୋହନ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ ଯାଏ । ରାମ ମୋହନ ସହିତ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ ଗଲା । ରାମ ଓ ମୋହନ ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ ଯିବେ

2. ମୁଁ ବଜାର ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ ।

ମୋ ଭାଇ ବଜାର କୁ ଯାଏ

3. ରାମ :- ତୁମେ କ୍ରିକେଟ ଖେଳ କି ?

ହରି :-ହଁ , ମୁଁ କ୍ରିକେଟ ଖେଳେ ।

ରାମ :- ମୋତେ ପୁଟବଲ ଖେଳିବାକୁ ଭଲ ଲାଗେ ।

ହରି :- ମୁଁ ପୁଟବଲ ଖେଳେ ନାହିଁ ।

4. ମୋ ବାପା ଗାଁ କୁ ଗଲେ । ମୁଁ ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି ଗାଁ କୁ ଯିବି ।

ମୋ ଭାଇ ଗାଁ କୁ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ । ତୁମେ ଗାଁ କୁ ଯିବ ନାହିଁ କି ?

ଆମେ ଖରା ଛୁଟି ରେ ଗାଁ କୁ ଯାଉ ।

5. look at the following sentences.Mention in which tense form they are given.

1. I went to cinema lat night.

2. Earth moves around the sun.

3. Mohan sings beautifully .

4. He played cricket.

5. I will go to market tomorrow.

6. Homework:

Write positive, negative, interrogative, and negative interrogative forms of Present, Past and Future Simple using the following verbs:

(1). Eat

(2). Play

(3). Read

(4). Dance

(5). Write

_____ ● _____

DAY-2

Day-2

Present Progressive / Continuous

Subject	Positive (Affirmative)	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
	S+ is/am /are +v1ing	S+ is/am/are +not+ v1ing	Is/am/are +s+ v1ing?	As/am/are+ not+ S+ v1ing?
I (ମୁଁ)	I am going. ମୁଁ ଯାଉଅଛି	I am not going. ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ	Am I going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉଛି କି ?	Am I not going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ) ପୁଅ	Ram is going. ରାମ ଯାଉ ଅଛି	Ram isn't going. ରାମ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ	Is Ram going? ରାମ ଯାଉ ଅଛି କି ?	Isn't Ram going? ରାମ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ) ଝିଅ	Sita is going. ସୀତା ଯାଉ ଅଛି	Sita isn't going. ସୀତା ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ	Is Sita going? ସୀତା ଯାଉ ଅଛି କି ?	Isn't Sita going? ସୀତା ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You are going. ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ଅଛ	You aren't going. ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ନାହ	Are you going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ଅଛ କି ?	Aren't you going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ନାହ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We are going. ଆମେ ଯାଉ ଅଛୁ	We aren't going. ଆମେ ଯାଉ ନାହୁ	Are we going? ଆମେ ଯାଉ ଅଛୁ କି ?	Aren't we going? ଆମେ ଯାଉ ନାହୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They are going. ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି	They aren't going. ସେମାନେ ଯାଉ ନାହାନ୍ତି	Are they going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ?	Aren't they going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉ ନାହାନ୍ତି କି ?

DAY-2

PAST Progressive / Continuous

Subject	Positive (Affirmative)	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
	S+ Was/Were +V1Ing	Was/Were+Not+V+ing	Was/Were+ S+ V1Ing	Was/Were+ Not+S+V1Ing
I (ମୁଁ)	I was going ମୁଁ ଯାଉଥିଲି	I wasn't going ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନଥିଲି	Was I going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉଥିଲି କି ?	Wasn't I going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନଥିଲି କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram was going ରାମ ଯାଉଥିଲା	Ram wasn't going ରାମ ଯାଉନଥିଲା	Was Ram going? ରାମ ଯାଉଥିଲା କି ?	Wasn't Ram going? ରାମ ଯାଉନଥିଲା କି ?
She (ସେ) ଝିଅ	Sita was going ସୀତା ଯାଉଥିଲା	Sita wasn't going ସୀତା ଯାଉନଥିଲା	Was Sita going? ସୀତା ଯାଉଥିଲା କି ?	Wasn't Sita going? ସୀତା ଯାଉନଥିଲା କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You were going ତୁମେ ଯାଉଥିଲ	You weren't going ତୁମେ ଯାଉନଥିଲ	Were you going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉଥିଲ କି ?	Weren't you going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉନଥିଲ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We were going ଆମେ ଯାଉଥିଲୁ	We weren't going ଆମେ ଯାଉନଥିଲୁ	Were we going? ଆମେ ଯାଉଥିଲୁ କି ?	Weren't we going? ଆମେ ଯାଉନଥିଲୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They were going ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଥିଲେ	They weren't going ସେମାନେ ଯାଉନଥିଲେ	Were they going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଥିଲେ କି ?	Weren't they going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉନଥିଲେ କି ?

DAY-2**Future Progressive/continuous**

SUBJECT	Positive (Affirmative) S+ shall/will be + V1 + ing	Negative S+ shall/will not be + V1 + ing	Interrogative Shall/Will + S + be + V1 + ing?	Negative Interrogative Shall/Will + S + not + be + V1 + ing?
I (ମୁଁ)	I shall be going ମୁଁ ଯାଉଥିବି	I shan't be going ମୁଁ ଯାଉନଥିବି	Shall I be going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉଥିବି କି ?	Shan't I be going? ମୁଁ ଯାଉନଥିବି କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram will be going ରାମ ଯାଉଥିବ	Ram won't be going ରାମ ଯାଉନଥିବ	Will Ram be going? ରାମ ଯାଉଥିବ କି ?	Won't Ram be going? ରାମ ଯାଉନଥିବ କି ?
She (ସେ)ଝିଅ	Sita will be going ସୀତା ଯାଉଥିବ	Sita won't be going ସୀତା ଯାଉନଥିବ	Will Sita be going? ସୀତା ଯାଉଥିବ କି ?	Won't Sita be going? ସୀତା ଯାଉନଥିବ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You will be going ତୁମେ ଯାଉଥିବ	You won't be going ତୁମେ ଯାଉନଥିବ	Will you be going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉଥିବ କି ?	Won't you be going? ତୁମେ ଯାଉନଥିବ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We shall be going ଆମେ ଯାଉଥିବୁ	We shan't be going ଆମେ ଯାଉନଥିବୁ	Shall we be going? ଆମେ ଯାଉଥିବୁ କି ?	Shan't we be going? ଆମେ ଯାଉନଥିବୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They will be going ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଥିବେ	They won't be going ସେମାନେ ଯାଉନଥିବେ	Will they be going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଥିବେ କି ?	Won't they be going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଉନଥିବେ କି ?

Work sheet-DAY-2 (Present, Past , Future Progressive/Continuous)**1. Translate –**

ମୁଁ ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି ଗାଁ କୁ ଯାଉଛି ।
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବର୍ଷା ହେଉଅଛି ।

ସେମାନେ କାଲି ରାତିରେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଉଥିବେ ।
ଶ୍ୟାମ ନାଚ କରୁଥିଲା ।
ଶ୍ୟାମ ଓ ମୋହନ ମିଶ୍ରି ନାଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

2. Translate –

ଶ୍ୟାମ - ତୁମେ ଆଜି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ ଯାଉଛ କି?
ମୋହନ - ହଁ ମୁଁ ଯାଉଛି ।

ଶ୍ୟାମ - ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।
ମୋହନ - ତୁମ ଭାଇ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ କି?
ଶ୍ୟାମ - ନା ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ ।

Home Work**3. Write the present continuous of following sentences and make their interrogative forms.**

1. It rains.
2. Dog barks.
3. He was watching movie.

4. They will be going to village.
5. She was cooking.

4. Make positive, negative, interrogative, negative interrogative of present, past and future progressive using following verbs.

1. Eat
2. Play
3. Read

4. Write
5. Dance

DAY-3

PRESENT PERFECT

Subject	Positive (Affirmative)	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
	S+ has/have+v3	S+hasn't /haven't +v3	Has/Have+s+v3	Hasn't /haven't +s+v3
I (ମୁଁ)	I have gone ମୁଁ ଯାଇଛି	I haven't gone ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ	Have I gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇଛି କି ?	Haven't I gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram has gone ରାମ ଯାଇଛି	Ram hasn't gone ରାମ ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ	Has Ram gone? ରାମ ଯାଇଛି କି ?	Hasn't Ram gone? ରାମ ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ)ଝିଅ	Sita has gone ସୀତା ଯାଇଛି	Sita hasn't gone ସୀତା ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ	Has Sita gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଅଛି କି ?	Hasn't Sita gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You have gone ତୁମେ ଯାଇଛ	You haven't gone ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ନାହ	Have you gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇଛ କି ?	Haven't you gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We have gone ଆମେ ଯାଇଛୁ	We haven't gone ଆମେ ଯାଇ ନାହୁ	Have we gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇଛୁ କି ?	Haven't we gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ନାହୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They have gone ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି	They haven't gone ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ନାହାନ୍ତି	Have they gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି କି ?	Haven't they gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ନାହାନ୍ତି କି ?

DAY-3**PAST PERFECT**

SUBJECT	Positive (Affirmative) S + had + V ₃	Negative S + hadn't + V ₃	Interrogative Had + S + V ₃ ?	Negative Interrogative Hadn't + S + V ₃ ?
I (ମୁଁ)	I had gone. ମୁଁ ଯାଇଥିଲି	I hadn't gone. ମୁଁ ଯାଇନଥିଲି	Had I gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇଥିଲି କି ?	Hadn't I gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲି କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram had gone. ରାମ ଯାଇଥିଲା	Ram hadn't gone. ରାମ ଯାଇନଥିଲା	Had Ram gone? ରାମ ଯାଇଥିଲା କି ?	Hadn't Ram gone? ରାମ ଯାଇନଥିଲା କି ?
She (ସେ)ଝିଅ	Sita had gone. ସୀତା ଯାଇଥିଲା	Sita hadn't gone. ସୀତା ଯାଇ ନଥିଲା	Had Sita gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇଥିଲା କି ?	Hadn't Sita gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ନଥିଲା କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You had gone. ତୁମେ ଯାଇଥିଲ	You hadn't gone. ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲ	Had you gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇଥିଲ କି ?	Hadn't you gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We had gone. ଆମେ ଯାଇଥିଲୁ	We hadn't gone. ଆମେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲୁ	Had we gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇଥିଲୁ କି ?	Hadn't we gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They had gone. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଥିଲେ	They hadn't gone. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲେ	Had they gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଥିଲେ କି ?	Hadn't they gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ନଥିଲେ କି ?

FUTURE PERFECT

	Positive S + shall/will + have + V₃	Negative S + shall/will + not + have + V₃	Interrogative Shall/Will + S + have + V₃?	Negative Interrogative Shall/Will + S + not + have + V₃?
I (ମୁଁ)	I shall have gone. ମୁଁ ଯାଇଥିବି	I shall not have gone. ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ନଥିବି	Shall I have gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇଥିବି କି ?	Shall I not have gone? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ନଥିବି କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram will have gone. ରାମ ଯାଇଥିବ	Ram won't have gone. ରାମ ଯାଇନଥିବ	Will Ram have gone? ରାମ ଯାଇଥିବ କି ?	Won't Ram have gone? ରାମ ଯାଇ ନଥିବ କି ?
She (ସେ)ଝିଅ	Sita will have gone. ସୀତା ଯାଇଥିବ	Sita won't have gone. ସୀତା ଯାଇନଥିବ	Will Sita have gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇଥିବ କି ?	Won't Sita have gone? ସୀତା ଯାଇନଥିବ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You will have gone. ତୁମେ ଯାଇଥିବ	You won't have gone. ତୁମେ ଯାଇନଥିବ	Will you have gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇଥିବ କି ?	Won't you have gone? ତୁମେ ଯାଇନଥିବ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We shall have gone. ଆମେ ଯାଇଥିବୁ	We shall not have gone. ଆମେ ଯାଇନଥିବୁ	Shall we have gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇଥିବୁ କି ?	Shan't we have gone? ଆମେ ଯାଇନଥିବୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They will have gone. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଥିବେ	They won't have gone. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇନଥିବେ	Will they have gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇଥିବେ କି ?	Won't they have gone? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇନଥିବେ କି ?

WORKSHEET-DAY-3

Present, Past and Future Perfect

1. Translate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ତୁମେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଛ କି ? 2. ଆମେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିଲୁ । 3. ଆସନ୍ତା ମାସରେ ସେମାନେ ଗାଁ କୁ ଯାଇଥିବେ । | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ମୁଁ ଏହି ସିନେମା ଚି ଦେଖିଛି । 5. ରାମ ସିନେମା ଯାଇ ନଥିଲା କି |
|--|---|

2. Make negative of following sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rahul will have written his homework. 2. We had finished our homework. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Sita has finished her homework. |
|--|--|

3. Write the interrogative and negative interrogative of following sentences:

1. We have played football.

3. I shall have gone to market.

2. They had broken the glass.

Homework:

Write positive, negative, interrogative, negative interrogative of present perfect, past perfect and future perfect using following verbs:

1. Eat

2. Play

3. Read

4. Write

DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE, NABARANGPUR

DAY-4

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE/CONTINUOUS

SUBJECT	Positive (Affirmative) S + has/have been + V ₁ +ing	Negative S + has/have + not + been + V ₁ +ing	Interrogative Has/Have + S + been + V ₁ +ing?	Negative Interrogative Hasn't/Haven't + S + been + V ₁ +ing?
I (ମୁଁ)	I have been going. ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛି	I haven't been going. ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନାହିଁ	Have I been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ଅଛି କି ?	Haven't I been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନାହିଁ କି ?
He (ସେ)ପୁଅ	Ram has been going. ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛି	Ram hasn't been going. ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ	Has Ram been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛି କି ?	Hasn't Ram been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନାହିଁ କି ?
She (ସେ)ଝିଅ	Sita has been going. ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛି	Sita hasn't been going. ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ	Has Sita been going? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ଅଛି କି ?	Hasn't Sita been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You have been going. ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛ	You haven't been going. ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ	Have you been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ଅଛି କି ?	Haven't you been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We have been going. ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛୁ	We haven't been going. ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହିଁ	Have we been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଅଛୁ କି ?	Haven't we been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନାହିଁ କି ?
They(ସେମାନେ)	They have been going. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି	They haven't been going. ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନାହାନ୍ତି	Have they been going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ଅଛନ୍ତି କି ?	Haven't they been going?ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି କି?

DAY-4**Past Perfect Progressive / Continuous**

SUBJECT	POSITIVE (AFFIRMATIVE)	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE
----- -----	S+had+been+v1ing	S+ hadn't +been+v1ing	Had+s+been+v1ing	Hadn't +s+ been +v1ing
I (ମୁଁ)	I had been going ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲି	I hadn't been going ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲି	Had I been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲି କି ?	Hadn't I been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲି କି ?
He (ସେ)	Ram had been going ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା	Ram hadn't been going ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲା	Had Ram been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା କି ?	Hadn't Ram been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲା କି ?
She (ସେ)	Sita had been going ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା	Sita hadn't been going ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲା	Had Sita been going? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା କି ?	Hadn't Sita been going? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲା କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You had been going ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲ	You hadn't been going ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲ	Had you been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲ କି ?	Hadn't you been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁ ନଥିଲ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We had been going ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲୁ	We hadn't been going ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିଲୁ	Had we been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲୁ କି ?	Hadn't we been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିଲୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They had been going ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲେ	They hadn't been going ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିଲେ	Had they been going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିଲେ କି ?	Hadn't they been going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିଲେ କି ?

DAY-4**FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE / CONTINUOUS**

Subject	Positive (Affirmative)	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
	s+shall/will+have+been+v1ing	S+ shan't /won't +have+ been+ v1ing	Shall/will+ s+ have+ been+ v1ing	Shan't+ won't+ s+ have+ been+ v1ing
I (ମୁଁ)	I shall have been going ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବି	I shan't have been going ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବି	Shall I have been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବି କି ?	Shan't I have been going? ମୁଁ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବି କି ?
He (ସେ)	Ram will have been going ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ	Ram won't have been going ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ	Will Ram have been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ କି ?	Won't Ram have been going? ରାମ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ କି ?
She (ସେ)	Sita will have been going ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ	Sita won't have been going ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ	Will Sita have been going? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ କି ?	Won't Sita have been going? ସୀତା ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ କି ?
You (ତୁମେ)	You will have been going ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ	You won't have been going ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ	Will you have been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବ କି ?	Won't you have been going? ତୁମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବ କି ?
We (ଆମେ)	We shall have been going ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବୁ	We shan't have been going ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବୁ	Shall we have been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବୁ କି ?	Shan't we have been going? ଆମେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବୁ କି ?
They (ସେମାନେ)	They will have been going ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବେ	They won't have been going ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବେ	Will they have been going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁଥିବେ କି ?	Won't they have been going? ସେମାନେ ଯାଇ ଆସୁନଥିବେ କି ?

Worksheet - Day -4

Day 4: Present, Past, Future Perfect Progressive

Task	Content
Translate	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ବର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥାଏୁଅଛି ।2. କୃଷକଟି ବର୍ଷାରେ କାମକରି ଚାଲିଥିଲା ।3. ମୁଁ ବଜାରକୁ ଯାଇ ଥାଏୁଥିବି ।
Write	<p><u>Affirmative, Interrogative, and Negative Interrogative Sentences:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I had been working as a teacher.2. You will have been doing homework.3. They have been playing since morning.
Write	Positive, Negative Interrogative and Negative Perfect Progressive using the following verbs:
	<p>Verbs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eat2. Play3. Read4. Write5. Dance

Person, Subject (singular & plural), Be verb, Have verb

Person	Subject	BE VERB (A STATE OF BEING)		HAVE VERB (POSSESSION)	
		Present (ଅଟେ, ଅଟ,ଅଛୁ,ଅଛନ୍ତି)	Past (ଥିଲି, ଥିଲା, ଥିଲ, ଥିଲୁ, ଥିଲେ)	Present (ଅଛି)	Past (ଥିଲା)
First person	I (Singular) ମୁଁ	Am (ଅଟେ) ମୁଁ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ (ଅଟେ) I am a teacher	Was (ଥିଲି) ମୁଁ ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଥିଲି I was a student	Have (ଅଛି) ମୋର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର୍ ଅଛି। I have a car	Had (ଥିଲା) ମୋର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର୍ ଥିଲା I had a car
	We (Plural) ଆମେ ମାନେ	Are (ଅଟ) ଆମେ ମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଅଛୁ We are teacher	Were (ଥିଲେ / ଥିଲୁ) ଆମେ ମାନେ ଛାତ୍ର ଥିଲୁ We were student	Have ଆମ ମାନଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର୍ ଅଛି We have a car	Had ଆମ ମାନଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା we had a car
Second person	You (Singular) ତୁମେ	Are ତୁମେ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଅଟ। You are a teacher	were ତୁମେ ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଥିଲ। you were a student	Have ତୁମର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଅଛି। You have a car	Had ତୁମର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା। You had a car
	You (Plural) ତୁମେ ମାନେ	Are ତୁମେ ମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଅଟ। You all are teachers.	Were ତୁମେ ମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଥିଲ। You all were teachers	Have You all have a car ତୁମର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଅଛି।	Had ତୁମର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା। You all had a car
Third person	He/ She (Singular) ସେ (ପୁଅ/ ଝିଅ)	Is ସେ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଅଟେ। He/she is a teacher.	Was ସେ ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଥିଲେ। He/ She was a teacher	Has ତାର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଅଛି। He/ She has a car	Had ତାର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା। He/ She had a car.
	They (Plural) ସେମାନେ	Are ସେମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଅଟନ୍ତି। They are teachers.	Were ସେମାନେ ଛାତ୍ର ଥିଲେ। They were teachers.	Have ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଅଛି। They have a car.	Had ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା। They had a car.

Worksheet (Be verb, Have verb)

Do translation of the following sentences.

୧. ମୋହନ ର ଗୋଟିଏ ସାଲକେଲ ଅଛି ।

୨. ମୋର ଗୋଟିଏ କାର ଥିଲା ।

୩. ତୁମ ମାନଙ୍କର ଘର ଟିଏ ଅଛି ।

୪. ଆମର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗାଈ ଅଛି ।

୫. ତୁମେ ଜଣେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଛାତ୍ର ।

୬. ମୋ ଭାଇ ଜଣେ କୃଷକ ଥିଲେ ।

୭. ମୋ ଭାଇ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ।

୮. ସେମାନେ ଶ୍ରମିକ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

୯. ମୁଁ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ।

୧୦. ସୀତା ଜଣେ ଭଲ ଲେଖିକା ।

DISTRICT EDUCATION

Verb

Study the following

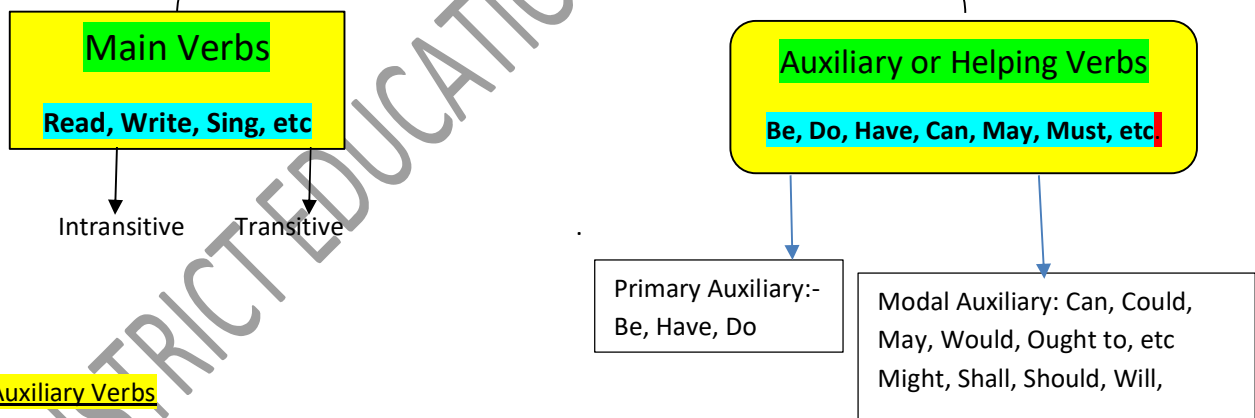
1. Close the door.
2. The deer runs fast.
3. Ram ate an apple.
4. Stand in a corner.

The underlined words in the above sentences 'close', 'runs', 'ate', and 'stand' show actions. They are called action words or verbs. These verbs are made of one word.

Verbs may also be made up of two or more words as in the following examples:

5. The bird is flying in the sky. (Verb - is flying [two words])
6. They will go to the park. (Verb - will go [two words])
7. The gardener has been watering the plants. (Verb - has been watering [three words])

Kinds of Verbs



Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary Verbs: Auxiliary verb is of two types: Primary & Modal.

Primary auxiliary verbs help in forming tense, questions, passive voice etc. **Modal auxiliary / Modal auxiliaries** are used with the main verbs to express ideas such as ability, possibility, order, permission, request etc.

Main Verbs carry the primary meaning of the sentence.

Change of Form

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am. / I was.	Am I? / Was I?	I am not. / I was not.
We are. / I were.	Are we? / Were we?	We are not. / We were not (weren't).
You are. / You were.	Are you? / Were you?	You aren't. / You weren't.
He/She/It is / was.	Is he/she/it? / Was he/she/it?	He/She/It isn't. / He/She/It wasn't.
They are. /They were.	Are they? / Were they?	They aren't. / They weren't.

Be

Do

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I do. /I did.	Do I? / Did I?	I don't. / I didn't.
We do. / I did.	Do we? / Did we?	We don't. / We didn't.
You do. /I did.	Do you? / Did you?	You don't. / You didn't.
He/She/It does / did.	Does he/she/it? / Did he/she/it?	He/She/It doesn't / He/She/It didn't.
They do. / They did.	Do they? / Did they?	They don't. / They didn't.

Have

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have. /I had.	Have I? / Had I?	I have not. / I had not.
We have. / had.	Have we? / Had we?	We have not. / We had not.
You have. / You had.	Have you? / Had you?	You have not. / You had not.
He/She/It has / had.	Has he/she/it? / Had he/she/it?	He/She/It has not. / He/She/It had not.
They have. / They had.	Have they? / Had they?	They have not. / They had not.

Verb Forms Table

Present (V1)	Past (V2)	Past Participle (V3)	Present Participle(V4)
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeping
Work	Worked	Worked	Working
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursting
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casting
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costing
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hitting

Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting
Knit	Knit	Knit	Knitting
Let	Let	Let	Letting
Put	Put	Put	Putting
Read	Read	Read	Reading
Set	Set	Set	Setting
Shed	Shed	Shed	Shedding
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shutting
Spit	Spit	Spit/Spat	Spitting

Activity 1

Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

- 1. Meena is a clever girl.
- 2. She runs very fast.
- 3. The gardener has been watering the plants.
- 4. I have a good dictionary.

Activity 2

Pick out the auxiliaries in the following sentences and write whether they are Primary Auxiliaries or Modals.

- 1. He must have posted the letter.
- 2. They are going home tomorrow.
- 3. I will phone back in an hour.
- 4. He must not miss the first bus.

Activity 3

Write the past form of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| • 1. Speak | • 4. Listen | • 7. Teach | • 10. Follow |
| • 2. Steal | • 5. Understand | • 8. Hear | |
| • 3. Take | • 6. Behave | • 9. Show | |

Alphabetical List of Contractions

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Aren't = Are not | 6. Doesn't = Does not | 11. He'd = He would / He had |
| 2. Can't = Can not | 7. Don't = Do not | 12. He'll = He will / He shall |
| 3. Could've = Could have | 8. Hadn't = Had not | 13. He's = He is / He has |
| 4. Couldn't = Could not | 9. Hasn't = Has not | 14. I'd = I would / I had |
| 5. Didn't = Did not | 10. Haven't = Have not | 15. I'll = I will / I shall |

16. I'm = I am
17. I've = I have
18. Isn't = Is not
19. Mightn't = Might not
20. Mustn't = Must not
21. Shan't = Shall not
22. She'd = She would / She had
23. She'll = She will / She shall
24. She's = She is / She has
25. Should've = Should have
26. Shouldn't = Should not
27. That's = That is
28. There's = There is / There has
29. They'd = They would / They had
30. They'll = They will / They shall
31. They're = They are
32. They've = They have
33. We'd = We would / We had
34. We're = We are
35. We've = We have
36. Weren't = Were not
37. What'll = What will / What shall
38. What's = What is / What has
39. What'd = What did / What would
40. What've = What have
41. Where's = Where is / Where has
42. Who'd = Who would / Who had
43. Who'll = Who will / Who shall
44. Who're = Who are
45. Who've = Who have
46. Won't = Will not
47. Would've = Would have
48. You'd = You would / You had
49. You'll = You will / You shall
50. You're = You are
51. You've = You have

NOUN

Look at the following sentences:

1. She is my mother.
2. He lives in Japan.
3. The Jury has selected its chairman.
4. Iron is a heavy metal.
5. sita is beautiful.
6. Honesty is the best policy.

Here the word mother is the name of a person.

Japan is the name of a country.

Iron is the name of a metal.

Sita is the name of a person.

Honesty is the name of a quality.

Jury is the name of a group of people.

These underlined words refer to the name of a thing, person, place or quality. They are called nouns. Noun is a naming word.

Nouns can be classified into five kinds:

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Material Noun
5. Abstract Noun

→**Proper Noun:**

A Proper Noun is the name of a particular person, thing or place.

Ex-

Mohan - Person's name.

Godavari- River's name.

India- Country's name.

→**Common Noun :**

A Common Noun refers to any and every person or thing of the same kind or class not a particular person or thing.

Ex- Cow, Dog, Girl, Boy, Man, Woman etc.

Difference between Common Noun and Proper Noun

Common Noun

Proper Noun

Girl

Sita

Dog

Rover

Man

Rakesh

→**Collective Noun:**

A collective Noun is the name of a collection, group of people or things of the same kind.

Ex- Class, Team, Government, Jury, Federation.

→**Material Noun:**

A Material Noun is the name of a material, substance or ingredients, things are made of. They can be articles of food or drink are as well.

Ex- Iron, Copper, Steel, Gold, Coal, Silver, Rice, Wheat, Milk, Water, Tea, Sugar etc.

A Material noun is a type of common noun but a distinction is made between the two. A common noun is usually a countable noun but a Material noun is an uncountable noun.

Ex-

The cow give us milk.

Cow is a common noun (countable) but milk is a material noun (uncountable).

→**Abstract Noun:**

An Abstract noun is the name of a quality, state ore concept.

Ex- Beauty, Sweetness, Childhood, Love

→ Nouns are of two kinds from the viewpoint of countability.

1. Countable Noun
2. Uncountable Noun

(A) Countable Noun –

Nouns that can be counted are called Countable Nouns.

Ex- Boy, Table, Book

(B) Uncountable Noun-

Nouns that can not be counted are called Uncountable Nouns.

Ex- Milk, Water, Sugar

→ From the viewpoint of Number nouns can be classified into two kinds.

- A. Singular Ex- A Child, An Aeroplane
- B. Plural Ex- Children, Aeroplanes

→ Countable Nouns have singular and plural forms. They go with singular and plural verbs.

Ex-

That boy is French.

Those boys are French.

→ Countable nouns have a/an and numbers in front of them.

Ex- an umbrella, five umbrellas etc.

→ we use 'a----- of-----' phrase to make Uncountable Nouns as countable.

Ex- He gave me a piece of information.

I want a loaf of bread.

→ Uncountable nouns have only singular form. They take singular verbs.

→ Uncountable nouns can be broadly divided into the following groups.

- **Mass or quantity nouns:** wheat, sugar, salt, sand.
- **Materials:** cloth, silver, gold, wood etc...
- **Liquids:** milk, water, ink etc.
- **Gases:** air, oxygen, smoke etc.
- **Natural phenomena:** rain, cold, heat, light etc.
- **Abstract Nouns:** happiness, sweetness, beauty etc.
- **Branches of knowledge:** mathematics, physics, Economics etc.

→ **Plural forms:**

- (i) Most nouns to the singular are made plural by adding 's' to the singular form.

Ex-

Cat-Cats

Book- Books

Cow- Cows

Pen-Pens

(II) The plural of nouns ending in **S, SS, CH, SH, X**, are made by adding 'ES' is to the singular form.

Ex-

Bench – Benches

Bush - Bushes

Church-churches

Bunch-Bunches

Bus – Buses

Pitch-Pitches

(III) Nouns ending in (consonant + **O**) usually form their plural by adding 'ES' to the singular form.

Ex-

Hero – Heroes

Domino - Dominoes

Tomato – Tomatoes

Potato - Potatoes

Buffalo – Buffaloes

Tornado - Tornadoes

Mosquito – Mosquitoes

Mango - Mangoes

Some Exception:

Solo- Solos

Tobacco - Tobaccos

Piano – Pianos

Auto - Autos

(IV) Nouns ending in (vowel + **O**) usually form their plural by adding 'S' to the singular form.

Ex –

Radio-Radios

kangaroo-kangaroos

Cuckoo- Cuckoos

Zoo - Zoos

Video- videos

(V) Nouns ending in (consonant + **Y**) usually form their plural by adding "IES" to the singular form.

Ex-

Baby-Babies

Lady-Ladies

Duty- Duties

(VI) Nouns ending in (vowel + y) usually form their plural forms by adding 'S' to the singular form.

Ex-

Boy – Boys

Monkey-monkeys

Day - Days

(VII) Other examples:

Calf-calves

Half- Halves

Wolf – Wolves

Some Exception:

Belief – Beliefs

Cliff-cliffs

(VIII) Nouns having two plural forms:

Aquarium - Aquaria, Aquariums

Curriculum- Curricula, Curriculums

(IX) Nouns ending in 'IS':

Analysis - Analyses

Hypothesis- Hypotheses

→ From the view point of gender Nouns are classified into four categories.

Ex-

Masculine

Feminine

Common

Neuter

Boy

Girl

Student

Gold

Man

Woman

Teacher

Rice

Masculine

Feminine

Masculine

Feminine

Actor

Actress

Lord

Lady

Boy

Girl

Master

Mistress

king

queen

Baron

Baroness

Prince

Princess

Patron

Patroness

Husband

Wife

Steward

Stewardess

Father	Mother	Brother	sister
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Waiter	Waitress
Son	Daughter	Gentleman	Lady
Poet	Poetess	Traitor	Traitress
Uncle	Aunt	Mayor	Mayoress
Monk	Nun	Sultan	Sultana
Sir	Madam	Bachelor	Maid
Nephew	Niece	Governor	Governess
Host	Hostess	Testator	Testatrix
Hero	Heroine		
Emperor	Empress		
Count	Countess	God	Goddess
Instructor	Instructress	Giant	Giantess
Godfather	Godmother	Landlord	Landlady
Manservant	Maidservant	Author	Authoress
Tiger	Tigress		

→A list of Collective Nouns:

A Herd of Cattle

A String of horses

A Book of notes

A Swarm of ants

A Line of kings

A Hedge of bushes

A Tribe of natives

A Herd of pigs

A Colony of badgens

A Swarm of bees

A Forest of trees

A Horde of Savages

A Bunch of keys

A Herd of whales

A Herd of buffaloes

A Quiver of arrows

A Herd of deer

A Flock of tourists

A Pack of dogs

A Herd of giraffes

A Set of utensils
A School of fish
A Gang of prisoners
A Gang of criminals
A Pack of wolves
A Mob of sheep
A Team of players
A Swarm of flies
A Staff of employees

A Flock of sheep
A Gang of robbers
A Bundle of sticks
A Pride of lions
A Galaxy of stars
A Choir of singers
A Library of books
A Herd of donkey

Activity-1

Pick out the nouns from the following sentences

1. The Sun was very hot.
2. Milk is good for health.
3. A mouse is coming out of the hole.
4. She is wearing a nice dress.

Activity-2

Pick out the countable and uncountable from the following Sentences.

1. Boys are playing football.
2. A chair is made of wood
3. Her hair is black
4. Bread is made from Hour.

Activity-3

1. His family _____ (is/are) former students of mine.
2. The Earth _____ (move/moves) round the sun.
3. The Sun _____ (rise/rises) in the east.

4. Where _____ (does/do) you live?

ADVERBS

Study the following sentences:-

1. Sheetal sang sweetly.
2. She speaks English Fluently.
3. College opens tomorrow.
4. All the buses stop here.

If the above sentences can be turned into **Interrogative Sentences** by using How, when, where.

1. How did Sheetal sing?
2. How does she speak?
3. When does college open?
4. Where do all the buses stop?

Here the above underlined words sweetly, fluently, tomorrow and here go with the verbs sang, Speaks, opens and stop. They are called adverb.

Definition:-

An adverb adds something more to the meaning of the verb. It can also modify an adjective and another adverb.

Adverbs are of six kinds:-

- (1) Adverb of Place
- (2) Adverb of Time
- (3) Adverb of Manner
- (4) Adverb of Frequency
- (5) Adverb of Degree
- (6) Interrogative Adverb

Degree of Comparison of Adverbs:-

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Fast	Faster	Fastest
Long	Longer	Longest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Beautifully	More beautifully	Most beautifully
Cleverly	More cleverly	Most cleverly
Wisely	More wisely	Most wisely
Happily	More happily	Most happily
Quickly	More quickly	Most quickly

Activity -1

Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs.

1. The leopard can run_____.
2. We get up_____.
3. He tried_____ but failed.
4. Listen to your teacher_____ carefully.
5. We have no hospital_____.

Activity -2

Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the Adverbs given in the brackets.

1. You must sit_____ to me than Ramesh. (close)
2. The bus does not come_____ than the train. (early)
3. My mother cooks_____ of all. (well)
4. Sheela sings_____ than the others. (nicely)
5. These dogs bark_____ of all. (loud)

Activity -3

Form adverbs by adding 'ly' to these words. Remember the 'y' changes to 'i'. The first one has been done for you.

1. Easy----- easily
2. Merry
3. Heavy
4. Lucky
5. Busy

ADJECTIVES

Crazy, lazy, intelligent, fun, beautiful! Dose it sound like someone You know? An adjective is a part of speech that can be used to describe or provide information about a noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in a sentence. Adjectives are found after the verb or before the noun it modifies or it describes.

The words that describe noun are called adjectives. They tell us what kind of, how many, how much, what color, what size etc. persons, animals, places and things are.

→Types of Adjectives:

- A. Adjectives of Quality.
- B. Adjectives of Quantity
- C. Adjectives of Number
- D. Demonstrative Adjectives
- E. Interrogative Adjectives.
- F. Possessive Adjectives
- G. Distributive Adjectives

→

Formation of Adjectives

From Nouns

Noun	Adjectives
Fool	Foolish
Gold	Golden
Dirt	Dirty
Storm	Stormy

From Verbs

Verb	Adjective
Love	Lovely
Talk	Talkative
Move	Movable
Tire	Tireless

Adjectives	From	Adjectives
Tragic		Tragical
Black		Blackish
Whole		Wholesome

Adjectives: Degrees of Comparison.

Adjectives can be used to compare similar qualities of different subjects that perform the same action. There are three degrees of comparison. They are:

- Positive or Absolute form
- Comparative form
- Superlative form

→**Positive Degree of Comparison:**

This is the form of the adjective used in the original form. For example- This book is interesting. This is used when there is no other subject to be compared.

→**Comparative Degree of Comparison:**

This is used when two subjects performing the same action or possessing the same quality are compared. For example:- The book I read yesterday was more interesting than the one I read today.

→**Superlative Degree of Comparison:**

This is used when comparing the same quality of two or more subjects and to represent that a subject is superior to two or more subjects performing an action. For Example:- This fantasy novel is the most interesting book that I have ever read.

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Small

Smaller

Smallest

Bad

Worse

Worst

Young

Younger

Youngest

Beautiful

More beautiful

Most beautiful

Heavy

Heavier

Heaviest

→**QUESTIONS:**

Identify the Adjectives.

1. I bought a red dress for the wedding.
2. I have eight apples.
3. The food is delicious.
4. My brother is naughty.
5. It was a fabulous drama.
6. The weather in Chennai is humid throughout the year.
7. The Marina beach is the longest beach in India.
8. Sandeep is the honest boy of my Class.

ARTICLES

Articles are of two kinds.

1. Definite Article
2. Indefinite Article

Definite Article-

It is a word used before a noun to indicate that the noun is specific or already known to the reader or listeners.

Ex - "the"

Indefinite Article:-

Indefinite articles are used to identify a general noun or a noun whose identity is unknown.

Ex:- a, an

Uses of Indefinite Article

A is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound.

Ex-

- A. My mother is a teacher.
- B. That is a pencil
- C. My father is working at a university.
- D. They have formed a union.
- E. I saw a tiger in the zoo.

An is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound

Ex-

- A. She is holding an umbrella.
- B. An elephant is an intelligent animal.
- C. An orange contains vitamin c.
- D. An apple is a fruit.

→ Before a word beginning with silent **H** as:

- A. She spent an hour in the park.
- B. She is an honest lady.
- C. They led an honorable life.

→ Before a word beginning with a vowel sound though it has a consonant letter.

- A. Mr. Majhi is an M.L.A.

B. I am teaching in an M.E. school.

Uses of Definite Articles

→ **The** is used before a noun when it is used for second time in the sentence.

Ex-

There is a house. The house is yellow in color.

→ When we refer to some particular persons or things.

Ex-

The man in blue shirt is my father.

→ When a singular noun is used to indicate a whole class.

Ex-

The cow is a useful animal.

→ Before the names of rivers, mountain ranges, ocean, seas, lakes, groups of islands etc.

Ex-

The Mahanadi

The Himalayas

The Pacific ocean

The Bay of Bengal

The Chilika

→ Before the names of newspapers and magazines.

Ex-

The Times of India

The Hindu

The kadambini

→ Before the names of holy epics

Ex- The Ramayan, The Bible

The Geeta, The Mahabharat

→ Before singular nouns (which are names of things unique of their kind)

Ex- The Earth

The Moon

The Sun

The Sky

→ Before the names of directions

Ex- The East

The west

The North

The South

→ Before the names of races

EX-

The Hindus

The Muslims

The Christians

→ Before the names of musical instruments

Ex-

The Piano

The flute

→ Before an adjective in the superlative degree.

Ex-

He is the tallest among the students..

Omission of The

The is not used before proper nouns such as:

- A. Towns: Delhi, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar etc.
- B. Countries: India, Pakistan
- C. Persons: Akbar, Ram
- D. Mountains/ peaks: Mount Everest, Himalaya
- E. Streets: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Grand Tank Road.
- F. Days of the week: Sunday, Monday.
- G. Months of the year: January, February etc.

Activity-1

Look at the following pairs of sentences. For such pair fill one blank with **a** or **an** and the other with **the**

1. I wrote _____ long letter to Biswakanta this morning.
Did I show you _____ letter I got from Janmejaya this morning?
2. He used to be _____ teacher in our school.
He was _____ teacher who taught us English
3. Last night I saw _____ interesting T.V. program.
I really enjoyed _____ program about healthcare.

Activity-2

Use **the** wherever necessary in the following sentences.

1. Armstrong was first man to land on moon.
2. Jews worship fire.
3. I never drink tea.
4. Weather is not good today.

Activity-3

1. Srilanka is _____ island.
2. Iron is _____ useful metal.
3. I saw _____ dead ox.
4. He lost _____ eye in the war.

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PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is a short word that is employed in a sentence to show the relationship nouns, pronouns or phrases with other parts within the respective sentence. Preposition are normally found positioned in the later part of the sentence but before a noun or pronoun.

It is defined as a word that connects a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun to another word, esp. to a verb, another noun or an adjective.

Uses:

- i. They are used to show the direction of something.
- ii. They can refer to the time of something happening.
- iii. They can be used to denote the position or location of an object in the sentence.
- iv. They are also used to represent spatial relationship.
- v. Prepositional phrases, in particular, can be used to do all of these when used in sentences.

→Types of Prepositions:

➤ Prepositions of time:

They are used to show when something is happening.

Ex:-

We will be meeting **on** Friday.

The plane will land **at** 5'0 Clock.

The supermarket will be closed **from** 1 pm **to** 9 am.

Can you come **after** some time?

They reached **before** everyone.

➤ Prepositions of Place:

Indicate the place or position of something.

Ex:-

The dog jumped **over** the fence.

The cup is **on** the table.

We swam **across** the river.

The car is **under** the bridge.

➤ Preposition of Direction:

They are used to denote the direction in which something travel or moves.

Ex:

The girl ran **toward** her father.

Bunty jumped **into** the river to rescue his pet.

He climbed **down** the rope.

They jumped **out** of the window.

Veena passes the book **to** Priya.

Keshav entered the hall **through** the main gate.

➤ **Prepositions of Location:**

They are used to denote the location of a particular object.

Ex:

Reena would be staying at his cousin's place.

Make sure you keep all the toys back in its place after you play.

I lay on the floor for a really long time.

➤ **Prepositions of Spatial Relationship:**

Ex:

The circus was stationed **opposite** to the children's park.

Laxmi sat **beneath** the trees.

We spent the evening walking **around** the lake.

➤ **Prepositional Phrase:**

A combination of a preposition and a noun, the object it is effecting

Ex.

See to it that you reach the venue **on time**.

The books you asked for are **out of stock**.

We must try different **for a change**.

Make sure you fill in all the forms **at once**.

Salmaan was able to finish it only **with the help of** her friends.

Commonly Confused Prepositions:

→**Prepositions of place:**

- **IN:** Used to show general locations like, neighborhood, cities, countries and places with a boundary.

Ex: We will be staying **in** a hotel tonight.

- **ON:** Used to refer more specific location like streets, a venues, islands, surfaces and large vehicles.

Ex- Reema stays **on** the fourth floor.

- **AT:** Used to refer very specific locations.

Ex- You can find us **at** the park.

She is **at** home now.

→**Preposition of time:**

- **IN:** Used for general timings like - centuries, years, months and parts of day.

Ex: Ridhi was born **in** 2009.

Technological advancement reached its zenith **in** 21st century.

- **ON:** Used for dates, days of the week, days of the month and holidays with 'day'

Ex: Republic Day:

Ex: We witnessed national parade **on** Republic Day.

All of us will be at home **on** Christmas day.

- **AT:** Used for very specific times, times of the day and holidays without day

Ex: We decided to meet **at** 4.00 pm.

I wished my mother **at** midnight.

→**QUESTIONS:**

Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. I get up early.
2. Rohan is standing between two trees.
3. Stand outside the class.
4. Ram came along with her friends.
5. The baby is hiding behind the door.
6. Nobody interrupted during this lecture.
7. Is he in the room?
8. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

9. The dog ran across the road.

10. Geeta has not slept since yesterday.

Fill in the blanks using appropriate prepositions.

1. I am fond _____ reading story books.

2. It has been raining _____ yesterday.

3. God is good _____ me.

4. Sameera is afraid _____ dogs.

5. He spoke me _____ Odia.

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PUNCTUATION

'Ilikeicecreame' - Do you understand what this is ? Is it a word, a sentence or a phrase? But consider this 'I like ice cream.' Writing nothing at all will be better then writing a sentence with no punctuation.

- How faulty punctuation can totally change the meaning of a sentence, here are some examples.

"Let's eat Grandma"

"Woman, without her, men is nothing."

"I Love cooking with my parents and my friends."

The term punctuation refers to the system that allows a writer to let the audience /readers know where the sentences end, where there is a short pause or a long pause, questioning, explaining etc. Punctuation is the only way to make the reader see it the way the author put it.

→Punctuation Marks:

A. Full stop (.):

Use :

At the end of a sentence.

With abbreviations like - Jan., a.m., p.m., M.A. etc.

B. Question Mark (?):

Use:

At the end of an interrogative sentence.

Ex-

What is your name?

Where do you go?

C. Exclamation Mark (!):

Use:

- **At the end of the sentence that express sudden feelings.**

Ex-

What a beautiful Dress!

- **After an interjection.**

Ex-

Hurrah ! We won the match.

D. Comma (,):

- **Used to indicate a pause between two parts of a sentence.**

Ex-

The dress was old, but it looked beautiful.

- **Used to indicate different items of a list.**

Ex-

I want a pen, paper, pencil and a book.

E. Colon (:):

It has two dots of equal size placed vertically in a sentence to introduce of example, a list, a quotation etc.

Ex-

- A sentence has two parts and they are:

Subject

Predicate

- Dialogue Writing- Teacher: Good morning children.
- Time - The train arrive at 6:45 pm.

F. Semicolon (;)::

This can be used to separate **Independent Clauses**, as in a compound sentence, separate different lists in a sentence and separate the parts of a complicated sentence or items in a detailed list, showing a pause that is longer than a comma but shorter than a full stop.

Ex-

We met Santosh, Rabi and Arab at the party; Tina, Sandy and Nitu in the lobby; Charles, Abdul and Sridevi on our way back.

G. Apostrophe (')::

- **Used to show possessions after noun.**

Ex- Ricky's Dog.

- Contractions - Don't, weren't, I'm etc.

H. Quotation Mark/Speech Mark:

Used to quote the exact words of the speaker and also indicates names & titles.

- Single (' '):- We finally found 'the coat'.
- Double (" "):- "I had a dream".

I. Hyphen (-)::

Used to link two words together to form compound words.

Ex-

Sixty-Pound bag

Five-Kilogram sack

Bright-eyed girl

J. Dash (_____):

Longer than a hyphen is used to separate parts of a sentence and indicate a break.

Ex.

My work timing is from 9_____5 .

The mathematician _____Philosopher won Nobel.

K. Parentheses/Brackets :

(), <>, { }, [], They deliver additional information about person, place or thing.

L. Slash (/):

A slanting line is used to show options, choices and used instead of the conjunction “or”.

→CAPITAL LETTER:

Use of capital letter is also a part of punctuation.

➤ **Used at the beginning of a sentence.**

Ex.

India is my country.

What is your name?

➤ **Used to begin proper nouns and adjectives formed from proper nouns.**

Ex.

I Love my country.

We are Indians.

➤ **Capitalizing proper nouns and names.**

Ex.

The Eiffel Tower is situated in Paris.

The Nile River is the longest river.

Newton's Third Law of Motion is highly relatable.

➤ **Capitalizing Days, Months, Holidays:**

Ex.

We will have a holiday for Christmas.

It is summer in London now.

➤ **Capitalizing Titles:**

Ex.

I wrote a paragraph on 'Time is Money'.

Have you read 'Panchatatna'?

→**QUESTIONS:**

Rewrite the following with appropriate punctuation.

- i. What do you like to have tee ore coffee
- ii. I live in delhi
- iii. Where do you live
- iv. reajesh and reomit are brothers
- v. i love reading bhagwat geeta
- vi. have you visited konark temple
- vii. we have a holiday on thursday
- vili. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first ever prime minister of india.
- ix. how awful
- x. i dont believe it