## NEW BLOWN

-An Int'l Standard School-

## $\underline{1^{\text {st }} \text { Term }}$

## $11^{\text {th }}$ Week Lesson Plan-2021

## Grade-II

| Subject | Lesson Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| English-I | G.M.: Unit-2, Short questions from sheet practice. |
| Math | E.M $: \operatorname{Pg}(35,36-$ W/P 3,4) |


| English-II | Informal letter: Write a letter to your friend to attend your <br> birthday ceremony (from sheet) full practice. |
| :---: | :--- |
| Math | Geometry |


| Science | Chapter-05: Nesting Habits of Birds: Book Ex: pg- 33\& Merit <br> Test sheet CW, Matching memo \& HW |
| :---: | :--- |
| Bangla-I | জनপরি ও काঠুরেঃ রিভিশन (বই ও সীট) |


| Science | Chapter-05: Nesting Habits of Birds: S/Q (a-c) memo, CW \& B/Q (a) memo \& HW |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bangla-I | শীতের সকালঃ রিভিশন (বই ও সীট) |


| Art \& Craft | Teacher's choice |
| :---: | :--- |
| S.S.T | Revision |


| Bangla-II | বাংলা ব্যাকরণ এর সংজ্ঞ ও চিঠি (রিভিশন) |
| :---: | :--- |
| Religion | Iman e Mufassal ( Oral ) |
| Hindu Religion | Lesson 3- S/Q a,b,c (c.w.) from sheet |

## NEW BLOWN

-An Int'l Standard School-

## $\underline{1^{\text {st }} \text { Term }}$

## $12^{\text {th }}$ Week Lesson Plan-2021

## Grade-II

| Subject | Lesson Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| English-I | G.M.: Unit-2, broad questions from sheet practice. |
| Math | M.A : pg (44-50) c.w \& H.W times table $-6,7 \& 8$ practice at <br> home |


| English-II | Revision |
| :---: | :--- |
| Math | M.A $: \operatorname{Pg}(51 \& 58)$ |


| Science |  <br> full sheet revise |
| :---: | :--- |
| Bangla-I | আমার দেশঃ রিভিশন (বই ও সীট) |


| Science | Revise Chapter-02: Parts of a plant \& CW |
| :---: | :--- |
| Bangla-I | বिরाম চিহ্ছ (রিভিশন) |


| Art \& Craft | Teacher's choice |
| :---: | :--- |
| S.S.T | Revision |


| Bangla-II | आব্বেদনপত্র ఆ অনুচ্ছেদ (রিভिশन) |
| :---: | :--- |
| Religion | Revision |
| Hindu Religion | Revision |

## Letter writing:

\# Write a letter to your friend to attend your Birthday Ceremony.
$24^{\text {th }}$ February, 2020
Tongi, Gazipur

Dear ' $\mathrm{X}^{\prime}$
Hope you're fine. I'm also fine by the grace of Allah. Now I'd like to give you a happy news. My next birthday ceremony will be held on the $15^{\text {th }}$ instant. I eagerly want your participation on that occasion. You must come!

More when we meet.
Yours ever
'Y'

|  |  | Stamp |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| From, | To, |  |
| 'Y' | 'X' |  |
| Tongi, Gazipur | Sylhet |  |

## Chapter-5: Nesting Habits of Birds

1. Choose the correct answer:

Ans: a) (i), b) (ii), c) (i), d) (iii), e) (ii), f) (ii), g) (ii), h) (ii), (i) (i).
2. Fill in the blanks:

Ans: a) reproduce b) male c) different d) pebbles, mud e) sun, stars
3. Match the columns:

| Column A | Column B |
| :--- | :--- |
| a) Birds build homes | i) India. |
| b) Baby birds come out from the eggs | ii) tree trunk. |
| c) Birds are great | iii) called nests. |
| d) The Siberian cranes come to | iv) migration |
| e) The long journey of birds | v) travellers. |
| f) A woodpecker makes a hole in | vi) hatching. |

Ans: (a+iii), (b+vi), (c+v), (d+i), (e+iv), (f+ii).
4. Brief questions:
a) How birds reproduce their babies?

Ans: Birds reproduce their babies by laying eggs.
b) Who usually sits on the eggs?

Ans: The female birds usually sits on the eggs.
c) Where does the Siberian cranes go in winter?

Ans: The Siberian cranes go to India in winter.
5. Answer the following questions:
a) How does the birds make their nest?

Ans: Different birds build different kinds of nest. They build a new nest every time they have to lay eggs. Maximum birds use twigs, leaves, thread or cotton. Some other birds use pebbles and mud.
b) What is migration?

Ans: Birds are great travellers. Many birds live in cold places such as Siberian cranes. They fly thousands of km. away to warmer places during winter. This long journey is called migration.

## Geometry

1. Point: A point is an exact location without length, breadth and height. We draw a dot to make a point.

| . A |
| :---: |

Figure: Here, A is a point.
2. Line: A line segment extending on both sides endlessly is called a line.


Figure: Here, AB is a line.
3. Square: A quadrilateral in which all sides are equal and all angles are right angle is called a square.


Figure: Here, ABCD is a square.
4. Angle: Whenever two rays meet at one point an angle is formed.


Figure: Here, $\angle \mathrm{AOC}$ is an angle.
5. Triangle: A triangle is a closed figure having three line segments, three vertices and three angles.


Figure: Here, $\Delta \mathrm{ABC}$ is a triangle.
6. Rectangle: A quadrilateral in which the opposite sides are equal and all angles are right angles is called a rectangle.


Figure: Here, ABCD is a rectangle.

