

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL KADMA**

**HOME ASSIGNMENT  
DATE : 2.11. 20 – 28.11.20**



<b>CLASS</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>TOPIC / CHAPTER</b>	<b>MODULE / ASSIGNMENT</b>	<b>REFERENCE LINKS</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Decimals</b>	Ex 8-a 1(a, b, c, d) 2 (a, b, c) 3(a, b, c) 4 (a, c )	<a href="https://youtu.be/fmKKd66Kd1w">https://youtu.be/fmKKd66Kd1w</a>
		2.11.2020	Ex 8-a 5 (b, c) 6 (a, b, c) 7 (a, b, c)	<a href="https://youtu.be/XjNaONqRAqo">https://youtu.be/XjNaONqRAqo</a>
		3.11.2020	Ex 8-b 1 (a, b) 2 (a, b, c)	<a href="https://youtu.be/N2v8KD3jDB8">https://youtu.be/N2v8KD3jDB8</a>
		4.11.2020	Ex 8-b 3 (a, c) 4 (a, b)	
		5.11.2020	Ex 8-c 1(a, b, c, d, e, h) 2 (a, b, f) 3 a	
		6.11.2020	Ex 8-c 4 (a, b, e, h) 5 (b, c, e)	
		7.11.2020	Ex 8-c 6 (c, e) 7 (c, d, f) 8 (b, c)	
		9.11.2020	Ex 8 -c 9 (b, f) 10 (a) 11 (a, b)	
		10.11.2020	Ex 8 – d 1 (b, c) 4, 6	
		11.11.2020	Ex 8-e 1 (a, b) 2 (a, c) 3 (a, c)	
		12.11.2020	Worksheet 1a, 2 (a, d) 6, 7	
13.11.2020				

## ANSWERS

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	Maths	Decimals 2.11.2020	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ex 8 – a</b></p> <p><b>1. Write in expanded form.</b></p> <p>(a) <math>3479.105 = 3 \text{ thousands} + 4 \text{ hundreds} + 7 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones} + 1 \text{ tenths} + 0 \text{ hundredths} + 5 \text{ thousandths}</math></p> <p>(b) <math>7833.45 = 7 \text{ thousands} + 8 \text{ hundreds} + 3 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} + 4 \text{ tenths} + 5 \text{ hundredths}</math></p> <p>(c) <math>21.1097 = 2 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ones} + 1 \text{ tenths} + 0 \text{ hundredths} + 9 \text{ thousandths} + 7 \text{ ten thousandths}</math></p> <p>(d) <math>524.1 = 5 \text{ hundreds} + 2 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones} + 1 \text{ tenths}</math></p> <p><b>2 Write as decimal fractions.</b></p> <p>(a) 8008.39</p> <p>(b) 4007.56</p>	

(c) 690.804

**3. Convert the following into like decimals.**

(a) 0.91 10.819 89.637 142.8

Ans 0.910 10.819 89.637 142.800

(b) 12. 01 180.3 1446.105 180.19

Ans 12.010 180.300 1446.105 180.190

(c) 15.13 2196.1 18.3 0.1

Ans 15.13 2196.10 18.30 0.10

**4. Find the greater fraction.**

(a) 162.19 126.91

Ans 162.19 > 126.91

(c) 1432.97 1432.99

Ans 1432.97 < 1432.99

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**5. Write in ascending order.**

(b) 72.09 72.19 72.91 72.17 72.81

Ans 72.09 < 72.17 < 72.19 < 72.81 < 72.91

(c) 301.13 301.03 301.31 301.30

Ans 301.03 < 301.13 < 301.30 < 301.31

**6. Convert into fractions**

(a)  $71.002 = \frac{71002}{1000}$  (b)  $811.56 = \frac{81156}{100}$

(c)  $754.001 = \frac{754001}{1000}$

**7. Convert into decimals.**

(a)  $\frac{192}{10} = 19.2$  (b)  $\frac{1543}{100} = 15.43$  (c)  $\frac{94}{1000} =$

0.094

**Ex 8- b**

**1.Add the following .**

4.11.20

(a) 143.21 89.025 1001.002 975.35

Ans 143. 210

89.025

+ 1001.002

975.350

2208. 587

(b) 7.035 8005. 007 91.71 15.9142

Ans 7. 0350

8005. 0070

+ 91. 7100

15. 9142

8119. 6662

**2 Find the sum .**

(a) ₹ 4.95 + ₹ 84.05 + ₹ 143.75 + ₹ 598.50 =

\_\_\_\_\_

Ans 4.95

84.05

+ 143.75

598.50

₹ 831.25

(b) 981.501 L + 1439.915 L + 6675.098 L =

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans } 981.501 \\
 1439.915 \\
 + \underline{6675.098} \\
 \underline{9096.514} \text{ L}
 \end{array}$$

(c)  $1000.01 \text{ km} + 20.501 \text{ km} + 783.455 \text{ km} + 10.780 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans } 1000.010 \\
 20.501 \\
 + 783.455 \\
 \underline{10.780} \\
 \underline{1814.746}
 \end{array}$$

5.11.20

**3. Subtract the following.**

(a) 17.053 from 81.519

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans } 81.519 \\
 - \underline{17.053} \\
 \underline{64.466} \quad \text{Ans} = 64.466
 \end{array}$$

(c) 81 kg 753 g from 189 kg 843 g

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ans kg } \quad \text{g} \\
 189 \quad 843 \\
 - \underline{81 \quad 753} \\
 \underline{108 \quad 090} \quad \text{Ans} = 108 \text{ kg } 90 \text{ g}
 \end{array}$$

**4. Find**

(a)  $198.52 \text{ m} - 13.01 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Ans } 198.52$$

$$- 13.01$$

$$\underline{185.51} \quad \text{Ans} = 185.51 \text{ m}$$

(b)  $573.5731 - 325.5231$

Ans  $573.5731$

$$- \underline{325.5231}$$

$$\underline{248.0500} \quad \text{Ans} = 248.05$$

**Ex 8 – c**

6.11.20

**1. Fill in the blanks.**

(a)  $14.2 \times 2 = \underline{28.4}$  (b)  $0.7 \times 7 = \underline{4.9}$  (c)  $0.9 \times 7 = \underline{6.3}$  (d)  $1.1 \times 10 = \underline{11}$

(e)  $149.24 \times 100 = 14924$  (h)  $1.1 \times 1.1 = \frac{11}{10} \times$

$$\frac{11}{10} = \frac{121}{100} = 1.21$$

**2. Find the product of the following decimals with whole numbers.**

(a)  $49.6 \times 14$

4 9 6 (removing decimals and multiplying )

$$\begin{array}{r} x \quad \underline{14} \\ 496 \end{array}$$

$$1984$$

$$\underline{496x}$$

**6944** (As the no of places after decimal is 1, put decimal after one place from ones place) Ans = 694.4

(b)  $875.32 \times 12$

$$87532$$

$$x \quad \underline{12}$$

$$175064$$

$$\underline{87532x}$$

$$\underline{1050384} \quad \text{Ans} = 10503.84$$

(f)  $1792.204 \times 100$

Ans 179220.4 (As there are 2 zeros in the multiplier, shift decimal 2 places to the right)

**3. Find the product of decimal with decimal**

(a)  $193.45 \times 2.5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19345 \\ \times \quad 25 \\ \hline 96725 \\ 38690x \\ \hline 483625 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans} = 483.625$$

**4. Using the properties of multiplication, fill in the blanks.**

7.11.20

(a)  $21 \times 0.1 = \underline{0.1} \times \underline{21}$

(b)  $4.64 \times 7.3 \times 5.2 = 7.3 \times \underline{4.64} \times \underline{5.2}$

(e)  $3.675 \times 1.3 = 1.3 \times \underline{3.675}$

(h)  $63 \times 45.02 \times 98.193 \times 0 = \underline{63} \times 98.193 \times \underline{45.02} \times \underline{0}$

**5. Find the quotient.**

(b)  $6.3 \div 7$

7) 6.3 ( 0.9

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{- 0} \\ 63 \\ \underline{- 63} \\ \underline{0} \end{array} \quad \text{Q} = 0.9$$

(c)  $1.21 \div 11$

11) 1.21 ( 0.11

$$\underline{- 0}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 - \underline{11} \\
 11 \\
 - \underline{11} \\
 \underline{0} \quad Q = 0.11
 \end{array}$$

(e)  $14.4 \div 12$

12 ) 14.4 ( 1.2

$$\begin{array}{r}
 - \underline{12} \\
 24 \\
 - \underline{24} \quad Q = 1.2 \\
 \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

**6. Find the answer of the following.**

(c)  $798.3 \div 36$

36 ) 798.3 ( 22.175

$$\begin{array}{r}
 - \underline{72} \\
 78 \\
 - \underline{72} \\
 63 \\
 - \underline{36} \\
 270 \\
 - \underline{252} \\
 180 \\
 - \underline{180} \quad Q = 22.175 \\
 \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

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(e)  $316.84 \div 8$

8) 316.84 ( 39.605

$$\begin{array}{r}
 - \underline{24}
 \end{array}$$



76

-72

48

-48

040

- 040

0

Q = 39.605

**7. Divide the following.**

(c)  $2.1 \div 100 = \frac{21}{10} \div 100 = \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{21}{1000} = 0.021$

(d)  $73.3 \div 100 = \frac{733}{10} \div 100 = \frac{733}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{733}{1000} = 0.733$

(f)  $984.72 \div 10000 = 0.098472$  ( as there 4 zeros in the divisor , shift decimal 4 places to the left.)

**8. Divide.**

(b)  $8136.9 \div 900$

900 ) 8136.9 ( 9.041

-8100

369

-0

3690

-3600

900

-900

0

Q = 9.041

$$(c) 1563.300 \div 3000$$

$$3000 \overline{) 1563.300} \quad (0.5211)$$

$$\underline{- 0}$$

$$15633$$

$$\underline{-15000}$$

$$6330$$

$$\underline{-6000}$$

$$3300$$

$$\underline{-3000}$$

$$3000 \quad Q = 0.5211$$

$$\underline{-3000}$$

$$\underline{\quad 0}$$

**9. Divide the following decimals with decimals.**

$$(b) 0.28294 \div 0.602$$

$$= 282.94 \div 602$$

$$602 \overline{) 282.94} \quad (0.47)$$

$$\underline{- 0}$$

$$2829$$

$$\underline{- 2408}$$

$$4214$$

$$\underline{- 4214}$$

$$\underline{\quad 0} \quad Q = 0.47$$

$$(f) 533.75 \div 152.5$$

$$= 5337.5 \div 1525$$

$$1525 \overline{) 5337.5} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\underline{- 4575}$$

10.11.20

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7625 \\
 - \underline{7625} \\
 \hline
 0 \quad Q = 3.5
 \end{array}$$

**10. Divide the following whole number with the decimals.**

a.  $2814 \div 351.75$   
 $= 281400 \div 35175$   
 $35175 \overline{) 281400} \quad ( 8$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{- 281400} \\
 \hline
 0 \quad Q = 8
 \end{array}$$

**11. Find the value.**

(a)  $\frac{6}{8} = 6.00 \div 8$

8) 6.00 ( 0.75

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{- 0} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{- 56} \\
 40 \\
 \underline{- 40} \\
 \hline
 0 \quad Q = 0.75
 \end{array}$$

(b)  $4 \frac{9}{50} = \frac{209}{50}$

50) 209 ( 4.18

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{- 200} \\
 90 \\
 \underline{- 50}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ - 400 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 4.18$$

**Ex – 8 d**

**1. Simplify.**

(b)  $2.8 \times 15.6$  of  $0.4 \div 4$

$$= 2.8 \times 6.24 \div 4$$

$$= 2.8 \times 1.56$$

$$156$$

$$\underline{\times 28}$$

$$1248$$

$$\underline{312x}$$

$$\underline{4.368}$$

Ans = 4. 368

c)  $17.2 + 13.4 - (21.2 \times 2.2) + 1.2 \div 0.06$

$$= 17.2 + 13.4 - 46.64 + 1.2 \div 0.06$$

$$= 17.2 + 13.4 - 46.64 + 20$$

$$= 17.2 + 13.4 + 20 - 46.64$$

$$= 50.60 - 46.64$$

$$= 3.96 \text{ Ans}$$

4. The consumption of a car is 184.15 litres of petrol in a month. How many litres of petrol is consumed per day ? (if it's a 30 day month)

Ans) Consumption of petrol in a month = 184.15

11.11.20

L

No of days in a month = 30

∴ Petrol consumed in a day =  $184.15 \div 30$

30 ) 184.15 ( 6.138

- 180

41

- 30

115

- 90

250

- 240

10

Answer = 6.138 litres of petrol is consumed in a day.

6. Tom travelled 2.07 km by foot, 12.1 km by bus and the rest by scooter. If he travelled a distance of 29.05 km. Find the distance he covered by scooter.

Ans) Total distance = 29.05 km.

Distance covered by bus = 12.1 km

Distance covered by foot = 2.07 km

Distance covered by foot and bus = 2.07 km +  
12.10 km

2.07

+ 12.10

$$\underline{14.17} \text{ km}$$

Distance travelled by scooter =

Total distance – distance covered by foot and bus

$$= 29.05$$

$$\underline{- 14.17}$$

$$\underline{14.88} \text{ km}$$

Ans = 14.88 km is the distance covered by scooter.

### Ex 8 -e

#### 1. Round off to nearest ones place

(a)  $67.437 = 67$  (as first digit after decimal is 4, the number would be 67)

(b)  $9.909 = 10$  ( As first digit after decimal is 9 which is greater than 5, add 1 to digit in ones place)

#### 2. Round off to correct one place of decimal.

(a)  $79.49 = 79.5$  ( As the digit in second place after decimal is 9, that is greater than 5

add 1 to first place after decimal.

(c)  $185.04 = 185$

#### 3. Round off to the correct two places of decimal.

(a)  $5.413 = 5.41$  (Ans )

(c)  $79.836 = 79.84$  (Ans )

12.11.20

**Worksheet**

**1. Add**

(a) 13.279 , 3.00046 , 742.00372

$$\begin{array}{r} 13.27900 \\ + 3.00046 \\ \hline 742.00372 \\ \hline 758.28318 \end{array}$$

Ans = 758.28318

**2. Divide**

(a)  $234.65 \div 2.5$

25 ) 234.65 ( 9.386

$$\begin{array}{r} - \underline{225} \\ 96 \\ - \underline{75} \\ 215 \\ - \underline{200} \\ 150 \quad Q = 9.386 \\ - \underline{150} \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(d)  $44 \div 176$

$44.00 \div 176$

176 ) 44.00 ( 0.25

$$\begin{array}{r} - \underline{0} \\ 440 \end{array}$$

13.11.20

$$\underline{\quad - 352}$$

880

$$\underline{\quad - 880}$$

$$\underline{\quad \quad 0}$$

$$Q = 0.25$$

**6.** A tank has 908.64 litres of water. This has to be poured into buckets of capacity 50.48 litres . Find the number of buckets required.

Ans ) Capacity of tank = 908.64 litres

Capacity of each bucket = 50.48 litres

$$\therefore \text{No of buckets required} = 908.64 \div 50.48$$

$$= 90864 \div 5048$$

$$5048 \ ) \ 90864 \ (18$$

$$\underline{\quad - 5048}$$

40384

$$\underline{\quad - 40384}$$

$$\underline{\quad \quad \quad 0}$$

Ans = 18 buckets

**7.** The weight of a suitcase is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the weight of a trunk and the weight of a bag is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the total weight of suitcase. If the weight of the trunk is 21.60 kg , what is the total weight of the suitcase and the bag ?

Weight of the trunk = 21.60 kg

Weight of the suitcase =  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 21.60



			$= \frac{2}{3} \times 21.60 = 14.40 \text{ kg}$ <p>Weight of bag = 1/10 of weight of suitcase</p> $= 1/10 \text{ of } 14.40$ $= \frac{1}{10} \times 14.40 = 1.440 \text{ kg}$ <p>Total weight of suitcase and bag = 14.40 kg + 1.440 kg = 15.84 kg</p> <p>Ans = The weight of the suitcase and bag is 15.84 kg.</p>	
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<b>V</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Money</b>		<a href="https://youtu.be/ckfkl9PGpGU">https://youtu.be/ckfkl9PGpGU</a>
		<b>16/11/20</b>	Exercise 9-a : 1, 3, 5, 7, 9	
		<b>17/11/20</b>	Activity ( Pg. No. 136,137 )	
		<b>18/11/20</b>	Exercise 9-b	
		<b>19/11/20</b>	Worksheet	

**Answer key:**

16/11/20

## Exercise 9-a

1) Total amount = ₹320

Number of T-shirts = 5

Amount paid for each T-shirt = ₹320 ÷ 5

$$= ₹64$$

Ans. - ₹64

3) Cost of 1½ kg of sugar = ₹25

Cost of 1 kg of sugar = ₹25 ÷ 1½ = ₹25 ÷ 3/2

$$= ₹ (25 \times 2/3) = ₹ 50/3$$

Cost of 500g ( or ½ kg) of sugar = ₹ 50/3 X ½

$$= ₹ 50/6 = ₹$$

8.33 (approx.)

Ans. - ₹ 8.33

5) Cost of 3 l milk = ₹ 75

Cost of 1 l milk = ₹ 75 ÷ 3 = ₹ 25

Cost of 5½ l milk = ₹ 25 X 5½ = ₹ 25 X 11/2

$$= ₹ 137.50$$

Ans. - ₹ 137.50

7) Cost of 20 packets = ₹ 240

Cost of 1 packet = ₹ 240 ÷ 20 = ₹ 12

Cost of 52 packets = 52 X ₹ 12 = ₹ 624

Ans. - ₹ 624

9) Cost of 8 pieces = ₹ 12

		<p>Cost of 1 piece = ₹ <math>12 \div 8 = ₹ 3/2</math></p> <p>Cost of 20 pieces = <math>20 \times ₹ 3/2 = ₹ 30</math></p> <p>Ans. - <u>₹ 30</u></p>	
	<b>17/11/20</b>	<p><b>Activity ( Pg. No. 136,137 )</b></p> <p>1)</p> <p>1. Dollar      6. Yen      11. Franc</p> <p>2. Krone      7. Ringgit      12. Lira</p> <p>3. Euro      8. Naira      13. Pound</p> <p>4. Rupee      9. Peso      14. Rouble</p> <p>5. Rupiah      10. Riyal</p> <p>2)</p> <p>a) ₹ <math>19.50 \times 2 = ₹ 39</math></p> <p>b) ₹ <math>15.50 \times 3 = ₹ 46.50</math></p> <p>c) ₹ <math>19.50 + ₹ 16 \times 2 = ₹ 51.50</math></p> <p>d) ₹ <math>18 + ₹ 14.50 \times 2 = ₹ 47</math></p>	
	<b>18/11/20</b>	<p><b>Exercise 9-b</b> – Answers are given on Pg. No. 235, 236</p>	
	<b>19/11/20</b>	<p><b>Worksheet</b></p> <p>1) For Pankaj, cost price of 1 table fan = ₹ <math>3200 \div 3 = ₹ 1066.66</math></p> <p>For John, cost price of 1 table fan = ₹ <math>7200 \div 5 = ₹ 1440</math></p> <p>Difference = ₹ <math>1440 - ₹ 1066.66</math></p> <p>= ₹ 373.34</p>	

The cost price of one table fan is lesser for Pankaj.

Therefore, Pankaj got a better deal by ₹ 373.34 per table fan.

2) Cost of 24 refills = ₹ 150

Cost of one refill = ₹ 150 ÷ 24 = ₹ 6.25

Cost of one new refill = ₹ 6.25 + ₹ 0.50 = ₹ 6.75

3) Cost of 125g of butter = ₹ 15

Cost of 1g of butter = ₹ 15 ÷ 125 = ₹ 0.12

Cost of 55g of butter = ₹ 0.12 X 55 = ₹ 6.60

Therefore, Benny has to pay ₹ 6.60 more.

4) Number of toys produced per week = 50 X 6 = 300

Number of toys to be produced per year = 300 X 52 = 15600

Number of toys not produced on 8 holidays = 50 X 8 = 400

Total number of toys produced during the year = 15600 – 400 = 15200

Ans. – 15200 toys

5) Answer is given on Pg. No. 236

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	Maths	Revision	<p><b>Revision:</b></p> <p><b>23.11.20</b> <b>1. Write in expanded form.</b>            (a) 5279.105            (b) 8723.25</p> <p><b>24.11.20</b> <b>2. Add the following .</b>            (a) 153.21 , 29.025 , 1001.002 and 675.35            (b) ₹ 94.95 and ₹ 64.50</p> <p><b>25.11.20</b> <b>3. Find the answer of the following.</b>            (a) <math>798.3 \div 36</math>            (b) <math>\text{₹}535 \div 25</math></p> <p><b>26.11.20</b> <b>4. Convert into fractions:</b>            a) 81.02            b) 754.001</p> <p><b>5. Convert into decimals:</b>            a) <math>\frac{292}{10}</math>            b) <math>\frac{84}{1000}</math></p>	

		<b>27.11.20</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>28.11.20</b>	<b>6. Write in ascending order.</b>  (a) 72.09 72.19 72.91 72.17 72.81  (b) 301.13 301.03 301.31 301.30  <b>7. Word Problems:</b>  a) A tank has 908.64 litres of water. This has to be poured into buckets of capacity 50.48 litres . Find the number of buckets required.  b) A box of 25 pencils were sold fo ₹ 160. Find the cost of 64 such pencils.	
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**Answer key:**

V	Maths	Revision	Revision:	
		23.11.20	<p><b>1. Write in expanded form.</b></p> <p>(a) <math>5279.105 = 5 \text{ thousands} + 2 \text{ hundreds} + 7 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones} + 1 \text{ tenths} + 0 \text{ hundredths} + 5 \text{ thousandths}</math></p> <p>(b) <math>8723.25 = 8 \text{ thousands} + 7 \text{ hundreds} + 2 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} + 2 \text{ tenths} + 5 \text{ hundredths}</math></p> <p><b>2. Add the following .</b></p> <p>(a) 153.21    29.025    1001.002    675.35</p>	
		24.11.20	<p>Ans    153. 210</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">29.025</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">+ 1001.002</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>675.350</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>1858. 587</u></p> <p>(b) ₹ 94.95 and ₹ 64.50</p> <p>Ans    94.95</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>+64.50</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>159 .45</u></p> <p><b>3. Find the answer of the following.</b></p> <p>(a) <math>798.3 \div 36</math></p>	
		25.11.20	<p>36 ) 798.3 ( 22.175</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>-72</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">78</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>-72</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">63</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>-36</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">270</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>-252</u></p>	

180

-180      Q = 22.175

    0

(b) ₹535 ÷ 25

25) 535 (21.4

-50

35

-25

100

-100

0

**4. Convert into fractions:**

a)  $81.02 = \frac{8102}{100}$

**26.11.20**

b)  $754.001 = \frac{754001}{1000}$

**5. Convert into decimals:**

a)  $\frac{292}{10} = 29.2$

b)  $\frac{84}{1000} = 0.084$

**6. Write in ascending order.**

(a) 72.09   72.19   72.91   72.17   72.81

Ans  $72.09 < 72.17 < 72.19 < 72.81 < 72.91$

(b) 301.13   301.03   301.31   301.30



Ans  $301.03 < 301.13 < 301.30 < 301.31$

**7.Word Problems:**

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**&**

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a) A tank has 908.64 litres of water. This has to be poured into buckets of capacity 50.48 litres . Find the number of buckets required.

Ans ) Capacity of tank = 908.64 litres

Capacity of each bucket = 50.48 litres

$\therefore$  No of buckets required =  $908.64 \div 50.48$

=  $90864 \div 5048$

5048 ) 90864 (18

- 5048

40384

- 40384

0

Ans = 18 buckets

b) A box of 25 pencils were sold fo ₹ 160. Find the cost of 64 such pencils.

Ans) Cost of 25 pencils = ₹ 160

Cost of one pencil = ₹  $160 \div 25 = ₹ 6.4$

$\therefore$  Cost of 64 pencils =  $64 \times ₹ 6.4 = ₹ 409.6$

Ans= ₹ 409.6

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
हिन्दी साहित्य  03.11.202 0	मैं मच्छर हूँ	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>मैं मच्छर हूँ</u></b></p> <p>1. पाठ पठन एवं कठिन शब्द -</p> <p>मच्छर, परिंदा, भुनगे, इल्जाम, नस्ल, कूड़े-कर्कट, बुज़दिली,</p> <p>मैल-कुचैल, मर्दानगी, बेडौल, बदरौनक, बेसुध, विरुद्ध, बेफिक्र</p> <p>2° शब्दार्थ लिखें -</p> <p>परिंदा - परों वाला पक्षी</p> <p>नींद हराम करना - बहुत परेशान करना</p> <p>भुनगा - उड़ने वाला छोटा कीड़ा</p> <p>इल्जाम - आरोप</p> <p>नस्ल - वंश</p> <p>बुज़दिली - कायरता</p> <p>कमीनगी - नीचता</p> <p>बदरौनक - कुरूप</p> <p>अल्टीमेटम - चेतावनी</p> <p>खातमा - समाप्ति</p> <p>3° लघु प्रश्न - उत्तर -</p> <p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें -</p>	

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क) मच्छर कैसा परिदा है ?

उ) मच्छर नन्हा – सा परिदा है ।

ख) मनुष्य मच्छरों के खिलाफ क्या करता है ?

उ) मनुष्य मच्छरों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाता है ।

ग) 'इल्जाम' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?

उ) 'इल्जाम' शब्द का अर्थ है – आरोप ।

घ) डेंगू फैलाने का दोष किस पर लग रहा है ?

उ) डेंगू फैलाने का दोष मच्छरों पर लग रहा है

ङ) क्या मच्छर हमें चैन से जीने नहीं देता ?

उ) हाँ, मच्छर हमें चैन से जीने नहीं देता ।

च) मच्छर दिन भर कहाँ रहता है ?

उ) मच्छर दिन भर पूजा घरों में रहता है ।

छ) रात के समय मच्छर क्या गाता रहता है ?

उ) रात के समय मच्छर खुदा का पवित्र गाना गाता रहता है ।

### दीर्घ प्रश्न – उत्तर

क) मच्छर से कौन – कौन नाराज रहते हैं ?

उ) मच्छर से हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख, ईसाई, यहूदी सभी नाराज रहते हैं ।

ख) लोग मच्छरों के लिए क्या – क्या कहते हैं ?

उ) लोग मच्छरों को तहस – नहस करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय करते हैं ।

ग) इंसान मच्छरों पर क्या व्यंग्य करता है ?

उ) इंसान मच्छरों पर व्यंग्य करता है – यह कूड़े – कचरे में पैदा होता है, यह गंदी नलियों में रहता है। यह बुजदिल है और सोए हुए लोगों पर हमला करता है ।

घ) मच्छर अपनी सफाई में क्या कहता है ?

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उ) मच्छर अपनी सफाई में कहता है – मैं दिलेरी से आपका मुक़ाबला करता हूँ, मैं तो आल्टीमेटम देकर आता हूँ कि होशियार हो जाओ।

ड़) नमरूद का किस्सा क्या है ?

उ) नमरूद खुदाई का दावा करता था। अपने सामने किसी को कुछ न समझता था, उसका घमंड एक मच्छर ने ही तोड़ा। एक मच्छर उसके नाक में घुस गया जिससे उसकी मृत्यु हो गई।

च) शाह साहब अपने शिष्य से मच्छर के बारे में क्या कह रहे थे ?

उ) शाह साहब अपने शिष्य से मच्छर के बारे में कह रहे थे कि मैं मच्छर की जिंदगी को दिल से पसंद करता हूँ। वह तो दिन भर पूजा घर में रहता है और रात में खुदा का पवित्र गान गाता रहता है।

छ) इंसान किस प्रकार नींद में पड़ा रहता है ?

उ) इंसान लापरवाही में पड़ा सोता रहता है। वाल बेहोशी में हाथ – पाँव मारता रहता, बदन को खुजाकर फिर सो जाता है।

ज) मच्छर लोगों को क्या चेतावनी देता है ?

उ) मच्छर लोगों को चेतावनी देता है कि वे उस पर आरोप लगाना बंद करें वरना याद रहे मेरा नाम मच्छर है, चैन से जीने नहीं दूंगा।

### वाक्य बनाएँ –

नींद हराम करना– लाउडस्पीकर के शोर ने सबकी नींद हराम कर दी।

नाक में दम करना– चीन की हरकतों ने कई देशों की नाक में दम कर रखा है।

चैन से जीने न देना– कोरोना का भय लोगों को चैन से जीने भी नहीं देता।

नसीहत देना–कुछ लोग अपनी बात पर तो अमल नहीं करते पर दूसरों को नसीहत देते रहते हैं।

डंक मारना- मधुमक्खियां अपने बचाव के लिए डंक मारती हैं  
।

### विक्रम -बेताल

#### 1. पुस्तक वाचन एवं कठिन शब्द -

विक्रम, चित्रसेन, चतुरसेन, मित्रसेन, वीरसेन, बिलख, दुर्लभ,  
क्रमशः, अमुक, वजह, सुपुर्द, संतुष्ट, भ्रमण

#### 2° शब्दार्थ लिखें -

शव - लाश

विश्वास - भरोसा

दुर्लभ - कठिनाई से मिलने वाली

विक्रम -बेताल

मूल्यवान - कीमती

अत्यंत - बहुत अधिक

क्रमशः - बारी - बारी से

उपरांत - बाद में, पश्चात

गर्व - अभिमान

भ्रमण - घूमना

कृतज्ञता - एहसान मानना

शयन-कक्ष - सोने का कमरा

उचित - ठीक

#### 3° लघु प्रश्न - उत्तर

प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें -

क ) राजा विक्रम कहाँ गया ?

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उ) राजा विक्रम बरगद के पेड़ के पास गया ।

ख) पेड़ पर चढ़कर राजा विक्रम ने क्या किया ?

उ) पेड़ पर चढ़कर राजा विक्रम ने बेताल के शव को उतारा और कंधे पर डालकर साधु के पास चल दिया ।

ग) बेताल ने राजा विक्रम को कैसा बताया ?

उ) बेताल ने राजा विक्रम को साहसी और वचन का पक्का बताया ।

घ) वीरपुरी पर किसका राज था ?

उ) वीरपुरी पर राजा चित्रसेन का राज था ।

ड़) राजा चित्रसेन के पास क्या मूल्यवान वस्तु थी ?

उ) राजा चित्रसेन के पास एक गुलाबी मोती थी जो बहुत मूल्यवान वस्तु थी ।

### दीर्घ प्रश्न - उत्तर

क) बुढ़ापे में राजा चित्रसेन ने क्या सोचा ?

उ) बुढ़ापे में राजा चित्रसेन ने सोचा कि अपनी संपत्ति और दुर्लभ वस्तुओं को अपने तीनों पुत्रों में बराबर - बराबर बाँट देना चाहिए ।

ख) एक दिन राजा चित्रसेन ने अपने तीनों पुत्रों को बुलाकर क्या कहा ?

उ) एक दिन राजा चित्रसेन ने अपने तीनों पुत्रों को बुलाकर कहा कि " मेरे पास एक मूल्यवान मोती है । यह दुर्लभ वस्तु है और मुझे बहुत प्रिये है । तुममें जो सबसे अधिक बुद्धिमान, दयालु व श्रेष्ठ होगा, मैं यह मोती उसे ही दूँगा । इसके लिए मैंने तुम्हारी परीक्षा लेने का निर्णय लिया है ।

ग) चतुरसेन ने एक वर्ष के दौरान क्या कार्य किया ?

उ) चतुरसेन ने एक वर्ष के दौरान एक धनी सुनार के यहाँ बही -खाते का हिसाब - किताब रखने का काम किया ।

घ) मित्रसेन ने किसके प्राणों की रक्षा की ?

उ) मित्रसेन ने नदी में बहते एक बच्चे को नदी में कूदकर

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बचाया और उसे खींचकर किनारे पर के आया ।

ड़ ) वीरसेन ने क्या अनोखा काम किया था ?

उ ) वीरसेन ने अपने शत्रु को चट्टान पर चढ़कर खाई में गिरने से बचाकर उसके प्राणों की रक्षा की । वे दोनों एक – दूसरे से

नफरत करते थे । उसे इस बात का संतोष हुआ कि उसने किसी के प्राण बचाए, भले ही वह शत्रु हो ।

च ) राजा चित्रसेन ने गुलाबी मोती किसको दिया और क्यों ?

उ ) राजा चित्रसेन ने गुलाबी मोती वीरसेन को दिया क्योंकि शत्रु के प्राण बचाना श्रेष्ठ कार्य था । इसमें उसे कोई लाभ नहीं होना था ।

**किसने, किससे कहा ?**

क ) तुम साहसी और वचन के पक्के हो ।

उ ) बेताल ने राजा चित्रसेन से कहा ।

ख ) मेरे पास एक मूल्यवान मोती है ।

उ ) राजा चित्रसेन ने तीनों पुत्रों से कहा ।

ग ) मैंने ईमानदारी का साथ नहीं छोड़ा ।

उ ) चतुरसेन ने राजा चित्रसेन से कहा ।

घ ) मैंने देखा कि मेरा घोड़ा भी थककर चूर हो चुका है ।

उ ) मित्रसेन ने राजा चित्रसेन से कहा ।

ड़ ) वह मेरा शत्रु था ।

उ ) वीरसेन ने राजा चित्रसेन से कहा ।

**वाक्य बनाएँ –**

निर्णय, श्रेष्ठ, पुत्र, समझदार, गर्व

( वाक्य बच्चे स्वयं बनाएँगे )

## पुनरावृत्ति

### 1) लघु प्रश्न – उत्तर

#### प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें-

- क) मलेरिया फैलाने का दोष किस पर लग रहा है ?  
ख) " मैं मच्छर हूँ " किस शैली पर आधारित है ?  
ग) राजा चित्रसेन कैसे राजा थे ?  
घ) राजा चित्रसेन के कितने पुत्र थे ?  
ङ) चतुरसेन किसके पास बही – खाते का हिसाब - किताब रखने का काम किया ?  
च) राजा विक्रम के बोलने पर बेताल वापस किस पेड़ पर जा बैठा?

### 2) खाली स्थानों को भरें-

- क) मैं भुनभुनाता हुआ नन्हा – सा ----- आपको बहुत सताता हूँ।  
ख) मलेरिया फैला तो इसका ----- मुझ पर लगा।  
ग) मैं तो आकार पहले तुम्हारे कण में भुनभुनाकर ----- देता हूँ।  
घ) राजा विक्रम बरगद के पेड़ के ----- गया।  
ङ) समस्त ----- और दुर्लभ वस्तुओं को अपने ----- पुत्रों में बराबर – बराबर बाँट देना चाहिए।  
च) राजा चित्रसेन को ----- मोती अत्यंत प्रिय था।  
छ) रात्रि में विश्राम के लिए ----- ने एक पेड़ के नीचे शरण ली।

### किसने, किससे कहा ?

- क) तुम सचमुच समझदार हो।  
ख) " पुत्र, पिछले एक वर्ष में तुमने कौन – सा श्रेष्ठ कार्य किया है ? बताओ।"  
ग) " मैं मच्छर की जिंदगी को दिल से पसंद करता हूँ।"

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उत्तर - कुंजी

1) लघु प्रश्न - उत्तर

**प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें-**

क) मलेरिया फैलाने का दोष किस पर लग रहा है ?

उ) मलेरिया फैलाने का दोष मच्छरों पर लग रहा है।

ख) " मैं मच्छर हूँ " किस शैली पर आधारित है ?

उ) " मैं मच्छर हूँ " आत्मकथात्मक शैली पर आधारित है।

ग) राजा चित्रसेन कैसे राजा थे ?

उ) राजा चित्रसेन एक बुद्धिमान राजा थे।

घ) राजा चित्रसेन के कितने पुत्र थे ?

उ) राजा चित्रसेन के तीन पुत्र थे।

ङ) चतुरसेन किसके पास बही - खाते का हिसाब - किताब रखने का काम किया ?

उ) चतुरसेन पड़ोसी राज्य के धनी सुनार के पास बही - खाते का हिसाब - किताब रखने का काम किया।

च) राजा विक्रम के बोलने पर बेताल वापस किस पेड़ पर जा बैठा?

उ) राजा विक्रम के बोलने पर बेताल वापस बरगद के पेड़ पर जा बैठा।

2) खाली स्थानों को भरें -

क) मैं भुनभुनाता हुआ नन्हा - सा परिदा आपको बहुत सताता हूँ।

	<p>ख ) मलेरिया फैला तो इसका <u>इल्जाम</u> मुझ पर लगा ।</p> <p>ग ) मैं तो आकार पहले तुम्हारे कण में भुनभुनाकर <u>अल्टीमेटम</u></p> <p>देता हूँ ।</p> <p>घ ) राजा विक्रम बरगद के पेड़ के <u>निकट</u> गया ।</p> <p>ङ ) समस्त <u>संपत्ति</u> और दुर्लभ वस्तुओं को अपने <u>तीनों</u> पुत्रों में बराबर – बराबर बाँट देना चाहिए ।</p> <p>च ) राजा चित्रसेन को <u>गुलाबी</u> मोती अत्यंत प्रिय था ।</p> <p>छ ) रात्रि में विश्राम के लिए <u>वीरसेन</u> ने एक पेड़ के नीचे शरण ली ।</p> <p><b>किसने, किससे कहा ?</b></p> <p>क ) तुम सचमुच समझदार हो ।</p> <p>उ ) बेताल ने राजा विक्रम से कहा ।</p> <p>ख ) “ पुत्र, पिछले एक वर्ष में तुमने कौन – सा श्रेष्ठ कार्य किया है ? बताओ ।”</p> <p>उ ) चित्रसेन ने चतुरसेन से कहा ।</p> <p>ग ) “ मैं मच्छर की जिंदगी को दिल से पसंद करता हूँ ।”</p> <p>उ ) राजा शाह साहब ने अपने शिष्य से ।</p>	
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SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
हिन्दी भाषा	विलोम शब्द	विलोम शब्द अंदर × बाहर ऊपर × नीचे आगे × पीछे आज × कल दाएँ × बाएँ प्रातः × सांय उदय × अस्त मौखिक × लिखित लाभ × हानि इच्छा × अनिच्छा पूर्व × पश्चिम प्रेम × घृणा मिठास × खटास संयोग × वियोग गुण × दोष उन्नति × अवनति धर्म × अधर्म एकता × अनेकता स्वदेश × विदेश स्तुति/प्रशंसा × निंदा पुरस्कार × दंड उत्तीर्ण × अनुत्तीर्ण	

	<p><b>पर्यायवाची शब्द</b> <b>(6/11/20 एवं</b> <b>9/11/20)</b></p>	<p>पाप × पुण्य पसंद × नापसंद (2/11/20 एवं 4/11/20)</p> <p>बंदर - वानर, कपि,मर्कट साँप - सर्प, नाग, भुजंग भौरा - भँवरा,भ्रमर, मधुप मछली-मीन, जलचरी, मत्स्य कोयल-पिक, कोकिल, श्यामा शरीर- देह, काया, तन आँख-नेत्र, नयन, चक्षु हाथ-कर, पाणि, हस्त पैर-पाँव, पद, चरण कान-श्रोत, श्रवण, बाल-केश, कच,अलक घर-सदन, भवन, गृह विद्यालय-पाठशाला,शिक्षालय, स्कूल झंडा- ध्वज, ध्वजा, पताका कपड़ा- वस्त्र, चीर, वसन बाण-तीर, शर,इषु नाव-नौका, तरी, तेरणी तलवार-खडग, असि, कृपाण दीपक-दीप, दीया, दीवा पत्र-खत, पाती, चिट्ठी इच्छा-चाह, कामना, अभिलाषा</p>	
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	<p><b>विशेषण</b> <b>(11/11/20 एवं</b> <b>13/11/20)</b></p>	<p>आदर-मान, इज्जत, सम्मान खुशी-हर्ष, आनंद, प्रसन्नता दुख-शोक कष्ट, पीड़ा दया-कृपा, अनुकंपा, तरस अहंकार-घमंड, गुरूर, अभिमान त्योहार- पर्व, उत्सव तिलक- टीका, अभिषेक झुंड-टोली, दल, मंडली ईश्वर-प्रभु, भगवान, परमात्मा दूध-पय, क्षीर, दुग्ध निर्मल- शुद्ध, साफ, पवित्र सरस्वती- शारदा, हंसवाहिनी, वाणी</p> <p style="text-align: center;">विशेषण -----</p> <p>संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे--काला घोड़ा, सुंदर महिला, पीला फूल आदि।</p> <p>विशेषण के चार भेद है-----</p> <p>गुणवाचक विशेषण संख्यावाचक विशेषण परिमाणवाचक विशेषण सार्वनामिक विशेषण</p> <p>गुणवाचक विशेषण---रूप-रंग आकार, अवस्था, स्पर्श, गुण- दोष बताना। जैसे-गोरी लड़की, लंबा कमरा,</p>	
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गरीब आदमी, गरम चाय, मेहनती आदमी आदि ।  
संख्यावाचक विशेषण---संख्या का बोध कराना ।  
जैसे--चारसेब, पाँचवीं कक्षा, सौ रुपये आदि ।  
परिमाणवाचक विशेषण ---माप-तौल का बोध कराना ।  
जैसे--एक लीटर, चार मीटर, एक किलो, थोड़ा, बहुत आदि ।  
सार्वनामिक विशेषण---जो सर्वनाम संज्ञा के पहले आकर उसकी विशेषता बताये । जैसे-यह कार, मेरी घड़ी, इसकी कलम उनका घर आदि ।

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NOTE-- उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी note book(उत्तर पुस्तिका) में करें । अपनी पुस्तक का अभ्यास कार्य भी करें ।

#### अभ्यास कार्य

- 1 उचित विशेषण भरे । √
  - 1 नीला \_\_\_\_\_ कक्षा मे पढ़ती है ।(पहली, पहला)
  2. रमन \_\_\_\_\_ केले लाया है ।(दो दर्जन√, दो किलो)
  - 3 रोमा \_\_\_\_\_ मिठाई लाई है ।(एक किलो√, एक लीटर)
  4. गाय \_\_\_\_\_ है ।(काली√, काला)
- 2 विशेषण के भेद लिखें
- 1 मेरा चेहरा गोल है ।
  2. कक्षा मे थोड़े छात्र हैं ।

3. बच्चे को एक सेब दो ।
4. सीमा ने दो मीटर कपड़ा खरीदा ।
5. ये बालक पढ़ते हैं ।

उत्तर 1. गुणवाचक विशेषण

2. अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
3. निश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
4. परिमाण वाचक विशेषण
5. सार्वनामिक विशेषण

\_अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका मे लिखें ।

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वाक्य (Revision)

(18/11/20)

उद्देश्य और विधेय अलग करें ।

1 संजय ने चित्र बनाया ।

2. हिना सो रही है ।

3. बच्चों ने गीता पाठ किया ।

4. नौकर कपड़े धो रहा है ।

उद्देश्य                      विधेय

1. संजय ने                      चित्र बनाया ।

2 हिना                      सो रही है ।

3. बच्चों ने                      गीता पाठ किया ।

4. नौकर                      कपड़े धो रहा है ।

वाक्य के भेद लिखें ।

1 मोहन फिल्म देख रहा है ।

2. झूठ मत बोलो ।

3. वह क्या कर रहा है?

4. गुरु का आश्रम साफ कर दो ।
5. चलो, आज मेला घूमने चले ।
6. शायद कल मेरा भाई आये ।
7. यदि लकड़ी होगी, तो चूल्हा जलेगा ।
8. वाह! कितना सुंदर पक्षी है ।

उत्तर 1. विधान वाचक वाक्य

2. निषेध वाचक वाक्य
3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य
4. आज्ञावाचक वाक्य
5. इच्छा वाचक वाक्य
6. संदेह वाचक वाक्य
7. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
8. विस्मायादिवाचक वाक्य

उत्तर लिखें ।

1 अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के कितने भेद होते हैं?  
लिखें ।

2. रचना के आधार पर वाक्य के कितने भेद होते हैं?  
लिखें ।

पुस्तक में पृष्ठ संख्या 29,30 से देखकर उत्तर लिखें ।

(हिंदी भाषा की पुस्तक)

**1. दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखे-**

अन्दर, प्रातः, दाँ, उदय, पूर्व, स्वदेश, उन्नति, धर्म, मौखिक,  
मिठास



**2. दिए गए शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें-**

बन्दर, साँप, कान, बाल, झंडा, तलवार, पत्र, बाण, इच्छा, खुशी, दुःख, त्यौहार, तिलक, दूध, सरस्वती,

**3. विशेषण शब्द को रेखांकित कर भेद लिखे-**

क. मीरा पहली कक्षा में पढ़ती है।

ख. वह आदमी रो रहा है।

ग. दो लीटर दूध लाओ।

घ. रोमा बहुत पानी पीती है।

ड. बाहर कुछ लोग आए हैं।

च. मेरा बिस्तर नरम है।

छ. दो दर्जन केले लाओ।

**4. मिलान करें -**

विशेषण	विशेष्य
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पचास	लोग
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वीर	लकडहारा
-----	---------

थोड़ा	वर्ष
-------	------

आलसी	सैनिक
------	-------

सब	घी
----	----

**5. खाली जगह में विशेषण शब्द भरें-**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ राम का घर है।

2. रामू \_\_\_\_\_ आलू लाया।

3. \_\_\_ छात्र शोर मचा रहे हैं।

4. शहद \_\_\_\_\_ मीठा है।

5. भीम \_\_\_\_\_ भोजन खाता है।

**उत्तर कुंजिका -**

**विलोम**

1. बाहर, सांय, बाएँ, अस्त, पश्चिम, विदेश, अवनति, अधर्म, लिखित, खट्टा

**2. पर्यायवाची**

वानर, कापि

सर्प, नाग

कर्ण, श्रोत

केश, कच

ध्वज, ध्वजा

खड्ग, असि

खत, पाती

चाह, कामना

हर्ष, आनन्द

शोक, पीड़ा

पर्व, उत्सव

टीका, अभिषेक

पय, क्षीर

वाणी, शारदा

### 3. विशेषण

- क. पहली-संख्यावाचक विशेषण
- ख. वह- सार्वनामिक विशेषण
- ग. दो लीटर-परिमाण वाचक विशेषण
- घ. बहुत-अनिश्चित परिमाण वाच विशेषण
- ड. कुछ-अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
- च. नरम-गुणवाचक विशेषण
- छ. दो दर्जन-संख्यावाचक विशेषण

### 4. मिलान-

- 1. वर्ष
- 2. सैनिक
- 3. घी
- 4. लकड़हारा
- 5. लोग

### 5. खाली जगह-

- 1. यह, वह
- 2. एक किलो, कोई भी
- 3. कुछ, सब
- 4. मीठा
- 5. बहुत, थोड़ा

**नोट:- उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (नोट बुक)**

**में लिखें।**

**इस पाठ से सम्बंधित पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही करें।**

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std 5)	03-11-2020 Ch –15 Agriculture in India  05-11-2020	<p><b>Read the chapter thoroughly.</b></p> <p>Do all the exercises in the book Ch15- Pg 139 (A, B , C )</p> <p><b>A. Put a tick on the correct option.</b></p> <p>1.Cotton and jute are <b>Ans. (b) cash crops</b></p> <p>2.Wheat and pulses are <b>Ans.(b) food crops</b></p> <p>3.Elephants carry load in <b>Ans.(c) forests</b></p> <p>4.India is the largest producer of <b>Ans.(b) pulses</b></p> <p>5. Staple food of North India is <b>Ans. (a) wheat</b></p> <p><b>B. Fill in the blanks</b></p> <p>1. <u>Rabi</u> crops are also called winter crops.</p> <p>2. Jowar needs <u>black</u> and <u>sandy</u> soil to grow.</p> <p>3.Cotton requires <u>warm and equable</u> climate.</p> <p>4.India is the <u>second</u> largest producer of tea in the world.</p> <p>5.<u>Hens</u> and <u>Ducks</u> provide us eggs.</p> <p><b>C. Match the following</b></p> <p>1. Linseed                      a.Alluvial soil</p> <p>2.Sugarcane                    b.Legumes</p> <p>3.Paddy                         c.Food crops</p> <p>4. Rice, Wheat                d. Oilseed</p> <p>5. Pulses                         e.Kharif crop</p>	<p><b>Go through the links given:</b></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/fRgfmaQ06ZE">https://youtu.be/fRgfmaQ06ZE</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/xM4QZg4EO6A">https://youtu.be/xM4QZg4EO6A</a></p>

	<p>07-11-2020</p>	<p><b>Answer</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. d</li><li>2. a</li><li>3. e</li><li>4. c</li><li>5. b</li></ol> <p><b>*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.</b></p> <p><b>Word Bank(write in your notebook )</b>– favourable , cereals, Rabi crops , mustard , Kharif crops ,harvested , consumption , alluvial ,nutritional, Maharashtra , equable climate, Deccan Plateau , Darjeeling , livestock , fertilisers, pesticides, conservation, Green Revolution</p> <p><b>Let’s Recap (write in your notebook)</b></p> <p><b>Answer in one word: let’s Know</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.growing of plants and crops- <b>Agriculture</b></li><li>2. crops grown in winter season-<b>Rabi crop</b></li><li>3.crops grown in rainy season-<b>Kharif crop</b></li><li>4. crops grown for human consumption- <b>Food Crops</b></li><li>5. crops grown to earn money- <b>Cash Crops</b></li><li>6. neither too hot nor too cold- <b>Equable climate</b></li><li>7.animals reared for food, labour and fibre- <b>Livestock</b></li><li>8. scientific methods used to increase agriculture- <b>Green revolution</b></li></ol> <p><b><u>Answer the following:</u></b></p> <p>Q1.Why is India called an agricultural country ?</p> <p><b>Ans) India is called an agricultural country because varied soil , warm climate and good rainfall make up the favourable conditions for agriculture . 70% of Indian population is engaged in farming.</b></p>	
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10-11-2020

Q2. What are the differences between

a. Cash crop -1. A cash crop is an agricultural crop that is grown to earn profit by selling crops.

2. It has a good demand for sale.

3. eg cotton , jute etc

Food crop- A food crop is an agricultural crop that is grown for human consumption

2. It fulfills the basic requirement of the people

3. eg rice, wheat etc

b. Rabi crop-1. Rabi crops are also called winter crops

2. They are grown in winter season

from October to March

3. eg Wheat, gram etc

Kharif crop- Kharif crops are also called monsoon crops

2. They are grown in monsoon season and harvested from October to November

3. eg maize, cotton etc

Q3) Give some uses of jute. Where does jute grow in India ?

Ans) Jute is used for making gunny bags and ropes. It is widely grown in Ganges- Brahmaputra delta in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya.

Q4) What do you understand by livestock ?

Ans) Animals raised and domesticated in an agricultural setting to produce and provide food , labour and fibre are called livestock.

Q5) List some uses of animals.

Ans) Some uses of animals are as follows

1. Animals like cows , goats , pigs and sheep provide us milk and meat.

2. Hens and ducks provide us eggs and meat.

3. Oxen , horses, camels, mules and yaks are sources of labour. They plough the fields and carry loads.

4. Leather is made from skin of animals like crocodile, snakes

5. Elephants carry logs in forests.

Q6) Write a short note on Green Revolution.

Ans) A large increase in crop production in India achieved by the use of improved methods of cultivation , chemical fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seeds.This is called Green Revolution.

### Ch –11 Our Forest Wealth

Read the chapter thoroughly.

Activity- Name some things that we get from trees as raw materials

Exercises to be done in the book.

QA. Put a tick on the correct option:-

1.It is a living thing.

Ans **Plants**

2. A minimum of\_\_\_\_\_ percent of land must be under forests.

Ans **33**

3. Trees help in bringing

Ans **rain**

4. Pine trees are found in\_\_\_\_\_ forest.

Ans **coniferous**

5. We must put a stop on

Ans **deforestation**

QB. Match the following:-

1.Evergreen forests	a. Himalayan region <b>4</b>
2. Deciduous forests	b. Ferns and palms <b>5</b>
3. Desert forests	c. Monsoon forest <b>2</b>
4. Coniferous	d. Thorny trees

Ch –11 Our Forest Wealth

12.11.20

<https://youtu.be/3jdLeyPH3fQ>

<https://youtu.be/SyP7Amv>

17.11.20

forests	and bushes 3
5. Mangrove forests	e. Annual rainfall more than 200cm 1

**\*The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.**

**Write the following in the notebook :-**

**I. Word Bank:-**

Vegetation, organisms, Evergreen forests, Deciduous Forests, Desert Forests, Alpine Meadows, Chhota Nagpur, Mahanadi, euphorbia, reforestation, sandalwood, chikaras, mahua, Bhabar tarai, Sundarbans, Chipko Movement, Vanmahotsav

**II. Answer in one word ( Let's know):-**

1. Area covered with forests without human interference **Natural Vegetation**
2. Roots that come out of the soil to take oxygen. **Breathing roots**
3. Cutting of trees on a large scale **Deforestation**
4. Growing trees on a new piece of land **Afforestation**
5. Replanting trees on an area. **Reforestation**

**III. Let's Recap and Let's know more**

**IV. Give reasons.**

1. Plants in deserts have spines and deep roots.

Ans **Plants in desert have spines and deep roots because to avoid loss of water.**

2. Trees in mangroves have breathing roots.

Ans **The trees in mangroves have breathing roots as to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere.**

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24.11.20

3. We should plants more trees.

Ans We should plants more trees because trees improve air quality by producing oxygen. They also provide shelter and food for wildlife and humans also.

**V. Answer the following:-**

Q1. What do you understand by the term 'natural vegetation'?

Ans Natural vegetation is the area covered with different types of plants and forests without any interference of the humans. Grasses, trees and some shrubs are examples of natural vegetation.

Q2. Name the different types of vegetation found in India?

Ans- The different types of vegetation found in India are:-

\*Evergreen forests

\*Deciduous forests

\* Desert forests

\* Coniferous forests

\* Mangrove forests

Q3. Why do we have a variety of vegetation in India?

Ans- India has varied natural vegetation due to the variation in soil, climate and the physical features of the region.

Q4. Difference between-

a.Coniferous forests and evergreen forests

Coniferous forests	Evergreen forests
1.Coniferous trees have needles or scales that do not fall off.	1. Evergreen forests are very dense and remain green throughout the year.

2. Example of coniferous forests are :- Pine, fir, oak etc.	2. Example of evergreen forests are:- rosewood, mahogany, sal and bamboo

b. Mangrove forests and desert forests

Mangrove forests	Desert forests
1. Mangroves are a group of trees and shrubs that live in the coastal inter-tidal zone	1. A desert is a barren area of land where little rain occurs and living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.
2. Shrubs, trees, ferns and palms are examples of Mangrove forests.	2. Acacia, cacti, palm and babul are examples of desert forests.

Q5. Give the features of mountain vegetation?

Ans The features of mountain vegetation are as follows:-

1. Mountain vegetation is found on the mountains at higher altitude.
2. This kind of vegetation differs according to variation and increase in altitude.
3. As the height increases, the temperature decreases.
4. Trees at a higher altitude are conical and form the coniferous forests.

		<p>Q6. State some uses of the forests?</p> <p>Ans Some of the things provided by the forests are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*We get wood from trees that is used to make paper, lumber, plywood.</li> <li>*We get fruits, nuts, mushrooms and latex for making rubber.</li> <li>*Forests provide home and shelter to wild animals.</li> <li>* Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.</li> </ul> <p>Q7.List some ways to conserve the forests?</p> <p>Ans The ways to conserve forests are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Forests are renewable natural resources, hence they must be used judiciously.</li> <li>* Government has made laws to protect the forests.</li> <li>*The act of cutting forests on a large scale is called deforestation.</li> <li>*Afforestation must be practised as trees are a valuable part of the ecosystem.</li> </ul> <p><b>Revision worksheet</b></p>	
	<p><b>Ch 11. Our Forest Wealth</b></p> <p><b>Ch 15 Agriculture In India</b></p> <p><b>Revision</b> <b>26/11/20</b></p>	<p><b>I. Give one word answer</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Roots that come out of the soil to take oxygen-</li> <li>b. Replanting trees on an area-</li> <li>c. Neither too hot nor too cold climate –</li> <li>d. Animals reared for food, labour and fibre –</li> <li>e. Crops grown in rainy season –</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Fill in the blanks:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Jowar needs _____ and _____ soil to grow.</li> <li>b. India is the _____ largest producer of tea in the world.</li> <li>c. Staple food of North India is _____.</li> <li>d. Trees help in bringing _____.</li> <li>e. A minimum of _____ percent of land must be under forests.</li> </ol> <p><b>III. State true or false</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rosewood, mahagony are some trees found in desert forest. _____</li> <li>b. Alpine Meadows consists of only</li> </ol>	

	28/11/20	<p>shrubs and grasses. _____</p> <p>c. Elephants carry logs in forests. _____</p> <p>d. India is the third largest producer of sugarcane in the world. _____</p> <p>e. Coffee grows in well drained and fertile soil. _____.</p> <p><b>IV. Answer the following:</b></p> <p>Q1. What is a difference between cash crop and food crop?</p> <p>Q2. What do you understand by Livestock.?</p> <p>Q3. List some ways to conserve forest?</p> <p>Q4. State 5 uses of forest?</p>	
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**Answer Key-**

	26/11/20	<p><b>I. Give one word answer</b></p> <p>a. Roots that come out of the soil to take oxygen-breathing roots</p> <p>b. Replanting trees on an area- reforestation</p> <p>c. Neither too hot nor too cold climate – equable climate</p> <p>d. Animals reared for food, labour and fibre – livestock</p> <p>e. Crops grown in rainy season – Kharif crops</p> <p><b>II. Fill in the blanks:</b></p> <p>a. Jowar needs <u>black</u> and <u>sandy</u> soil to grow.</p> <p>b. India is the <u>second</u> largest producer of tea in the world.</p> <p>c. Staple food of North India is <u>Wheat</u></p> <p>d. Trees help in bringing <u>rain</u>.</p> <p>e. A minimum of <u>33</u> percent of land must be under forests.</p> <p><b>III. State true or false</b></p> <p>a. Rosewood, mahogany are some trees found in desert forest. <b>False</b></p> <p>b. Alpine Meadows consists of only shrubs and grasses. <b>True</b></p> <p>c. Elephants carry logs in forests. <b>True</b></p> <p>d. India is the third largest producer of sugarcane in the world. <b>False</b></p> <p>e. Coffee grows in well drained and fertile soil. <b>True</b></p>	
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	28/11/20	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IV. Answer the following:</b></p> <p>Q1. What is a difference between cash crop and food crop?</p> <p>Ans. Cash crop :- Cash crop is an agricultural crop that is grown to earn profit, by selling and not by consuming personally.</p> <p>For eg: cotton, jute etc.</p> <p>Food crop :- A food crop is an agricultural crop that is grown for human consumption.</p> <p>For eg: rice, wheat etc.</p> <p>Q2. What do you understand by Livestock.?</p> <p>Ans. Animals raised and domesticated in an agricultural setting to produce and provide food, labour and fibre are called livestock.</p> <p>Q3. List some ways to conserve forest?</p> <p>Ans. Some ways to conserve forest are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Forests are renewable natural resources. They must be used judiciously so that they can be conserved.</li><li>b. Government has made laws to protect forests.</li><li>c. Afforestation must be practised as trees are a valuable part of the ecosystem.</li></ul> <p>Q4. State 5 uses of forest?</p> <p>Ans. 5 uses of forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Trees bring rain and generate tourism.</li><li>b. Forests provide home and shelter to wild animals.</li><li>c. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.</li><li>d. We get wood from trees that is used to make paper, lumber and firewood.</li><li>e. We get fruits, nuts, mushrooms and latex for making rubber.</li></ul>	
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SUBJECT	CHAPTER	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
<p data-bbox="49 197 236 271"><b>English Lang</b></p>	<p data-bbox="240 165 438 383"><b>14</b> <b>Simple Tenses</b> <b>02.11.20</b></p>	<p data-bbox="443 259 1029 409"><b>Read these sentences. Underline the verbs and identify the tenses. Write Pr for Simple present, P for Simple Past and F for Simple Future. (Pg 94)</b></p> <ol data-bbox="443 506 1029 1167" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Smita <u>sings</u> like a nightingale. (Pr)</li> <li>2.The buffalo <u>chased</u> the rooster away. (P)</li> <li>3.I <u>will run</u> in the marathon next January. (F)</li> <li>4.They don't <u>sell</u> toys in that mall. (Pr)</li> <li>5.The baby <u>cried</u> in pain. (P)</li> <li>6.This game <u>will not continue</u> tomorrow. (F)</li> <li>7.I <u>take</u> a cold shower every morning. (Pr)</li> <li>8.I <u>learnt</u> French in school. (P)</li> <li>9.<u>Will</u> he <u>win</u> again? (F)</li> <li>10.Renu <u>baked</u> a vanilla cake for the guests. (P)</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="443 1263 520 1294"><b>Ex A</b></p> <p data-bbox="443 1330 1029 1404"><b>Use the verbs in the brackets in the present simple to complete this paragraph. ( Pg 95)</b></p> <p data-bbox="443 1435 544 1467">(is)-are</p> <p data-bbox="443 1498 577 1529">(run)-runs</p> <p data-bbox="443 1561 630 1592">(cover)-covers</p> <p data-bbox="443 1624 707 1655">(influence)-influence</p> <p data-bbox="443 1686 577 1718">(fall)-falls</p> <p data-bbox="443 1749 557 1780">(act)-act</p> <p data-bbox="443 1812 695 1843">(intercept)-intercept</p> <p data-bbox="443 1874 754 1906">(experience)-experiences</p> <p data-bbox="443 1937 528 1968">(is)-is</p>	<p data-bbox="1034 259 1289 333">Go through the links given:</p> <p data-bbox="1034 430 1289 504"><a href="https://youtu.be/69lzkfvFUqQ">https://youtu.be/69lzkfvFUqQ</a></p>

(live)-live  
(feature)-features  
(is)-are

**Ex B**

**Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. ( Pg 95)**

1.She dashed (dash) across the field to reach the lake.

2.The coach lost (lose) his temper after the team performed poorly.

3.Don't you think Hema sang (sing) that song better than anyone else?

4.The Pigeon flew (fly) right into the glass window!

5.You are late. They have already cut (cut) the cake.

6.The ambulance drove (drive) right up to their door despite the cluttered rain.

7. The climbers nearly froze (freeze) to death on the mountain.

8.She knew (know) we were coming for dinner.

9.The baby elephant shook (shake) the tree so hard that the tree trunk snapped (snap).

**04.11.20**

10. Darlene spoke (speak) to the manager about shifting her desk.

**Ex C**

**Complete the sentences using the simple future tense. (Pg 96)**

1. We have practised a lot, we will surely win the game.

2. When I grow up, I will become a doctor.

3. When my mother returns from office, I will make her a cup of tea.

4. Calm down! Your parcel will be here soon.

5. If you reach the school late, you will be punished by the class teacher.

6. Don't stand too close to the fire, you will hurt yourself.

7. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

8. No, she hasn't finished the project. She says she will do it tomorrow.

9. If you walk in the rain, you will catch cold.

10. Don't worry about the messy room, I will clean it today.



**06.11.20**

**Ex D**

**Using the verbs from the box, fill in the blanks with the correct tenses. (Pg 96 )**

1.Hema exercises at six o'clock every morning.  
(simple present)

2.Sango and I will visit the museum on  
Saturday evening. (simple future)

3.Mohak stood on the desk yesterday, so the  
teacher him. (simple past )

4.His elder brother will attend the parent-  
teacher meeting this month. (simple future)

5.The tortoise moves very slowly. (simple  
present)

6.Our grandfather built this house 20 years ago.  
(simple past)

7.The horse jumped over the hurdle bar.  
(simple past)

8.The cricket match will start at 6 pm. (simple  
future)

9.Rishi went to the mall yesterday. (simple  
past)

10.Geetika brushes her teeth twice every day.  
(simple present)

**09.11.20**

**Ex E**

**Change the tenses of the verb in each of these sentences according to the instructions in the brackets. Make other necessary changes.**

1.I finish the entire bowl of rice in two minutes.

Ans:- I finished the entire bowl of rice in two minutes.

2.My aunt arrived from Lucknow on Saturday.

Ans:- My aunt arrives from Lucknow on Saturday.

3.Tanmay's behaviour is not appreciated.

Ans:- Tanmay's behaviour will not be appreciated.

4.I am so excited about the match!

Ans:- I was so excited about the match !

5.The angry aliens destroyed the planet.

Ans:- The angry aliens will destroy the planet.

6.The raven flies to the north when winter approaches.

Ans:- The raven flew to the north when winter approached.

7.Everyone appreciated my sister's magic tricks.

Ans:- Everyone will appreciate my sister's magic tricks.

8. Who cleaned this cupboard?

Ans:- Who cleans this cupboard?

9. The mechanic will repair the car.

Ans:- The mechanic repairs the car.

10. The plumber is fixing the leaking pipes.

Ans:- The plumber will fix the leaking pipes.

**Ex F**

**Using the verbs in the brackets, complete the paragraphs with the correct tenses.**

1. find- found

2. state- stated

3. be- was

4. wonder- wonder

5. live- lived

6. keep- keep

7. do- did

8. get- got

9. plan- planned

10. be- is

11. ask- asked

12. agree- agreed

13. prepare- will prepare

14. help- will help

**CHAPTER  
15**

**Present and  
Past  
Participles**

**11.11.20**

**Underline the participles in these sentences.  
State whether they are present participles  
(Pr) or past participles (Pa). (Pg 101)**

1.parked- Pa

2.sleeping- Pr

3.burst-Pa

4.planning- Pr

5.spent- Pa

6.interesting- Pr

7.agreed- Pa

8.cooked- Pa

9.looking- Pr

10.broken- Pa

**Ex A**

**Fill in the blanks with is/am/are/was/were  
and the present participle of the verbs in the  
brackets. ( Pg 101 )**

1.She was planting flowers in the garden when  
the storm came.

2.Simi is picking fresh apples from the orchard.

3.The goat and the cat were glaring at each  
other when I took this photograph.

4.I am following all the rules, so that I don't  
make any mistakes.

13.11.20

5. How are you travelling to Surat?

6. They are camping by the river.

7. The climate is changing so fast that we are struggling to adapt.

8. We were considering shifting to Bengaluru, but then chose to move to Chennai.

9. I am planning a party for my mother's birthday next month.

10. The gorilla was trying to protect the child when the zoo officials tranquilised him.

**Ex B**

**Fill in the blanks with has/have and the past participle of the verbs in the brackets. (Pg 102)**

1. My father has saved a lot of money to buy a new house.

2. The monkeys have destroyed the cherry orchard.

3. She has told no one what she is planning to do.

4. The car has cost him a fortune and now he is broke.

5. What have you done to the cookie? It's flat and chewy!

16.11.20

6. Have they forgotten how difficult it is to climb that wall.

7. I think we have met before.

8. The municipal corporation has brought down the old structure.

9. Who has stolen my geometry box?

10. We have boiled the potatoes. What's next?

**Ex C**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct participle forms of the verbs in the box.**

1. The rumour is spreading like wildfire.

2. The backbenchers are not paying attention to what the teacher is saying.

3. Riya has spoken to me about the project, but she is yet to give me complete details.

4. The saplings have been kept in the shade for a few days till we plant them.

5. Has Fatima forgiven her sister for breaking the toy car?

6. The flower in the vase is wilting; please replace it.

18.11.20

7.I am learning to play the guitar.

8.The cat has climbed up the wall.

9.Sheena has known me for fifteen years.

10.The ice cream has set; take it out from the refrigerator.

**Ex D**

**Complete the crossword with the past participles. (Pg 103)**

Across

1.chosen

5.wept

6.dreamt

8.forgotten

10.fought

12.knelt

Down

2.heard

3.shaken

4.withdrawn

5.written

7.thought

9.thrown

11.hit





**23.11.20**

2) How tall are the smallest dogs?

- A. 3 inches      B. 5 inches      C. 6 inches  
D. 13 inches.

3) How tall are the biggest dogs?

- A. 1 foot      B. 10 feet      C. 3 feet  
D. 5 feet

4) What can all dogs do well?

- A. see      B. hear      C. smell  
D. Both B and C are correct

5) How old was the oldest dog?

- A. 5 years old  
B. 10 years old  
C. 24 years old  
D. 12 years old

**Answer the following questions:-**

1. Why people say dogs are man's best friend?

2. What are the different colours of a dog?

3. What is the size of the tallest and the smallest dog?

**25.11.20**

**Find words from the passage which has the same meaning.**

1.cultivation-

2.snowflakes-

3.tour-

**27.11.20**

**Write the opposites of:**

1.straight-

2.well-

3.long-

4.better-

<p>English Literature</p>	<p>Ch – 6: The Imprisoned Princess</p> <p>3.11.20</p> <p>5.11.20</p>	<p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the English literature notebook.</p> <p><b>I .Word Bank :</b></p> <p>imprisoned, rusty, armour, hilarious, quest, delusions, lance, duelling, desperately, friars, rescue, misled, hesitation, conquered, pillage, captors, unworthy, trembled, suspense</p> <p><b>II. Learn and write the meanings given in pg- 71,72</b></p> <p><b>III. Antonyms:</b></p> <p>1.accompany x abandon</p> <p>2.hilarious x humourless</p> <p>3.delusion x reality</p> <p>4.evil x good</p> <p>5.rescue x harm</p> <p>6.conquered x undefeated</p> <p>7.unworthy x worthy</p> <p>8.trembled x calmed</p> <p><b>IV. Answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>Q1.Make a character sketch of Don Quixote.</p> <p>Ans- Alonso Quixano was a wealthy man living in the Spanish region of La Mancha. He was an old man and he had no work to do. Having nothing to occupy him, he read stories about knights all day. His mind was filled up with strange thoughts of adventure. Therefore, he fancied himself as a knight; he put on the old suit of armour of his great-grandfather and named himself Don Quixote de La Mancha. He wasn't a malicious man. But he was a bit foolish and he had no idea about worldly ways. He sought adventure in the most trivial and normal situations. This often led him into trouble.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/996">http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/996</a></p>
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**10.11.20**

Q2. Whom did Don Quixote and Sancho meet on the way?

Ans- Don Quixote and Sancho saw two friars, who were accompanied by two other men, on their way. Behind them there was a carriage attended by coachmen and servants. There was a fine lady inside the carriage. She was travelling to Seville.

Q3. Why did Don Quixote attack the friars?

Ans- Don Quixote attacked the two friars because he thought that the lady in the carriage, whom he thought to be a princess, was being carried away by the friars, who were evil magicians. As a knight it was his duty to save the lady.

Q4. Why was Sancho beaten up?

Ans- Sancho was beaten up because he was trying to loot the first friar who was lying on the ground. According to Sancho, the first friar had been defeated by Don Quixote and was a war-prisoner. Therefore Sancho, as his assistant, had the right to rob him of all his valuables.

Q5. Describe the fight between Don Quixote and the fierce fighter?

Ans- The fierce fighter was quite angry when Don Quixote told him that he wasn't a knight. The fighter called him to war. Don Quixote drew out his sword, attached his shield to his arm and charged the other man. The other man was taken aback because he hadn't got off his mule, and he also didn't have a shield. He had no choice but to fight, and he held a cushion in front of him as his shield. The man swung his sword at Don Quixote, and if he hadn't been wearing an armour, he would have been sliced into two. After this Quixote was determined to end the fight with one blow and he charged at his enemy again. The other man was terribly

afraid, and he sat behind the cushion to receive whatever blow was dealt to him. But Quixote's horse Rocinante was so tired that he galloped away with Quixote while his enemy looked on. The fight ended on an abrupt and humorous note.

**V. Answer the following questions with reference to context.**

1. Sancho Panza knew full well that Don Quixote was quite mad! The old bag of bones, in his rusty suit of armour, was a hilarious sight to see.

a). What position did Sancho hold under Don Quixote's employment?

Ans- Sancho was Don Quixote's make-belief squire.

b). Why did Sancho decide to accompany the old man?

Ans- Sancho decided to accompany the old man because he thought that he might be rewarded for his services to him, as the old man was also rich.

c). Was Don Quixote a real knight?

Ans- Don Quixote wasn't a real knight. He had read stories about brave knights and their thrilling adventures. Therefore, he decided to dress himself up as a knight and act accordingly.

2 . Don Quixote decided that they would travel towards Puerto Lapice.

a). Who is they referred to in the text?

Ans- Here they refer to Don Quixote and his squire Sancho.

12.11.20

b). Why were they travelling to Puerto Lapice?

Ans- They were travelling to Puerto Lapice because Quixote was sure that they would find adventure there.

c). What did Don Quixote use to make a lance?

Ans- Don Quixote used a thick branch to make a lance.

3. The other man couldn't help, but he was impressed by the old knight's courage.

a). Who is the old knight?

Ans- The old knight is Don Quixote.

b). Who was he trying to protect? Why?

Ans- He was trying to protect the lady who was travelling to Seville in her carriage. Quixote thought that she was a princess who was being kidnapped by the friars.

c). Why was the other man impressed?

Ans- The other man was impressed because Don Quixote charged at him even after receiving a deadly blow.

**VI. Make sentences with:**

1. imprisoned- Rapunzel was imprisoned by an evil witch in a tower.

2. quest- He travelled across the country in his quest for adventure.

3. rescue- A lifeboat came to rescue the people on the sinking ship.

4. conquer- Shalini was determined to conquer her fear of public speaking.

5. misled- The guide misled the tourists in the forest

**Stopping by  
the Woods on  
a Snowy  
Evening(Poe  
m)**

**17.11.20**

**I.** Learn and write the first eight lines of the poem.

**II.** Learn and write the meanings given in pg-78

**III.** Antonyms:

1.little x large

2.queer x usual

3.stop x start

4.dark x light

5.downy x rough

**IV. Answer the following questions:**

Q1.What does the horse find queer?

Ans- The poet has stopped to admire the woods. However, his horse thinks that this action is a bit strange. The horse as the poet's companion is only used to stopping at places where the poet finds a place to rest. The poet imagines that his horse might be thinking about the reason for their stopping at a point where there is no farmhouse to be seen.

Q2. What lines in the poem suggest that it is winter?

Ans- In the fourth line of the first stanza, the poet says that the woods are slowly filling up with snow and the lake is also frozen. He writes, 'To watch his woods fill up with snow.../ Between the woods and the frozen lake...' In the second stanza he says that the only sound that can be heard in the woods is that of the falling of the light snowflakes. The lines that show this are 'Of easy wind and downy flake...' This suggests that it is winter.

Q3. Describe the woods the poet is passing through.

Ans- The woods that the poet is passing through are mysterious and dark. They are lovely and deep. The atmosphere of the woods is a source of pleasure for the poet - a pleasure which he cannot stop to cherish. The woods represent the ultimate beauty of nature.

<https://www.INTERNET.ORG/ROBERT>

19.11.20

Q4. Why does the poet not say to explore the woods even though he is tempted to?

Ans- The poet is a social being. He is not an outcaste. Like every human being, he has been burdened with worldly responsibilities since his birth. The poet snatches a few moments of unearthly pleasure while stopping by the woods. He admires the aesthetic beauty of nature. But he cannot afford to stop there forever; he has to continue his journey to fulfill all promises and perform all duties.

Q5. What does the words downy flake refer to? What picture comes to your mind with these words?

Ans- The word 'downy' may refer to downs or the first plumage of a young bird. The first feathers of a bird are airy, soft and light. It seems that the poet wants to refer to the lightness of the snowflakes that fall almost silently in the woods, by using the words 'downy flakes'

**V. Answer the following questions with reference to context.**

1. "He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with  
snow"

a). Who is he and where is he?

Ans- Here 'he' refers to the owner of the dark woods. 'He' lives in the nearby village.

b). Why has the poet stopped?

Ans- The poet has stopped to absorb the natural beauty of the woods. He is on a journey, but he cannot resist the ethereal beauty of that dark evening and the lovely woods.



24.11.20

c). What does the poet feel about the owner of the woods?

Ans- The poet feels that the owner, or God, will not mind his trespassing in the woods. He is watching the poet's actions. But he will not find the poet stopping to see the woods fill up with snow. The poet will inevitably carry on.

2. "He gives his harness bells a

Shake

To ask if there is some mistake."

a). Who is he in this stanza?

Ans- Here 'he' refers to the horse that the poet is riding.

b). Why does he feel the poet is making some mistake?

Ans- The horse is used to stopping at busy places. It stops at the sign of farmhouses and civilized settlements. The horse might feel that the poet is making some mistake because the poet has stopped in the middle of nowhere.

c). How does one know that the woods are silent?

Ans- The woods are silent because the poet says that only the sounds of the blowing of 'easy wind' and the falling of 'downy flakes' can be heard.

3. "And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep."

26.11.20

a). When the poet says the above lines, what is the foremost emotion he is feeling?

Ans- The poet realises that he has his share of duties and responsibilities to fulfill before he goes to sleep or dies. The poet cannot 'rest' as he has miles to go. Therefore, he makes up his mind to carry on.

b). What can he not do because he has miles to go?

Ans- The poet cannot 'rest' as he has miles to go. He cannot shed his duties and indulge in pleasure.

c). What is he implying with these words?

Ans- The poet implies that it will be a very long time before he takes rest or faces death. Here 'sleep' symbolizes death or rest. Therefore, his future days will be filled with hard work, labour and duties.

#### **VI. Make sentences with:**

1. village- He grew up in a little village.
2. queer- Mary had a queer expression on his face.
3. mistake- Tom did not find a single mistake in Jia's essay.
4. promise- We should try to keep our promise.
5. dark- The man walked into the house in the dark.

SUBJECT English Lang	CHAPTER 14 Simple Tenses 02.11.20	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
		<p><b>Read these sentences. Underline the verbs and identify the tenses. Write Pr for Simple present, P for Simple Past and F for Simple Future. (Pg 94)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Smita <u>sings</u> like a nightingale. (Pr)</li> <li>2.The buffalo <u>chased</u> the rooster away. (P)</li> <li>3.I <u>will run</u> in the marathon next January. (F)</li> <li>4.They don't <u>sell</u> toys in that mall. (Pr)</li> <li>5.The baby <u>cried</u> in pain. (P)</li> <li>6.This game <u>will not continue</u> tomorrow. (F)</li> <li>7.I <u>take</u> a cold shower every morning. (Pr)</li> <li>8.I <u>learnt</u> French in school. (P)</li> <li>9.<u>Will</u> he <u>win</u> again? (F)</li> <li>10.Renu <u>baked</u> a vanilla cake for the guests. (P)</li> </ol> <p><b>Ex A</b></p> <p><b>Use the verbs in the brackets in the present simple to complete this paragraph. ( Pg 95)</b></p> <p>(is)-are</p> <p>(run)-runs</p> <p>(cover)-covers</p> <p>(influence)-influence</p> <p>(fall)-falls</p> <p>(act)-act</p> <p>(intercept)-intercept</p> <p>(experience)-experiences</p> <p>(is)-is</p>	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/69lzkfvFUqQ">https://youtu.be/69lzkfvFUqQ</a></p>

(live)-live

(feature)-features

(is)-are

**Ex B**

**Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense forms of the verbs in the brackets. ( Pg 95)**

1. She dashed (dash) across the field to reach the lake.

2. The coach lost (lose) his temper after the team performed poorly.

3. Don't you think Hema sang (sing) that song better than anyone else?

4. The Pigeon flew (fly) right into the glass window!

5. You are late. They have already cut (cut) the cake.

6. The ambulance drove (drive) right up to their door despite the cluttered rain.

7. The climbers nearly froze (freeze) to death on the mountain.

8. She knew (know) we were coming for dinner.

9. The baby elephant shook (shake) the tree so hard that the tree trunk snapped (snap).

**04.11.20**

10. Darlene spoke (speak) to the manager about shifting her desk.

**Ex C**

**Complete the sentences using the simple future tense. (Pg 96)**

1. We have practised a lot, we will surely win the game.

2. When I grow up, I will become a doctor.

3. When my mother returns from office, I will make her a cup of tea.

4. Calm down! Your parcel will be here soon.

5. If you reach the school late, you will be punished by the class teacher.

6. Don't stand too close to the fire, you will hurt yourself.

7. If you do not work hard, you will not succeed.

8. No, she hasn't finished the project. She says she will do it tomorrow.

9. If you walk in the rain, you will catch cold.

10. Don't worry about the messy room, I will clean it today.

06.11.20

Ex D

**Using the verbs from the box, fill in the blanks with the correct tenses. (Pg 96 )**

1.Hema exercises at six o'clock every morning.  
(simple present)

2.Sango and I will visit the museum on  
Saturday evening. (simple future)

3.Mohak stood on the desk yesterday, so the  
teacher -him. (simple past )

4.His elder brother will attend the parent-  
teacher meeting this month. (simple future)

5.The tortoise moves very slowly. (simple  
present)

6.Our grandfather built this house 20 years  
ago. (simple past)

7.The horse jumped over the hurdle bar.  
(simple past)

8.The cricket match will start at 6 pm. (simple  
future)

9.Rishi went to the mall yesterday. (simple  
past)

10.Geetika brushes her teeth twice every day.

(simple present)

09.11.20

**Ex E**

**Change the tenses of the verb in each of these sentences according to the instructions in the brackets. Make other necessary changes.**

1.I finish the entire bowl of rice in two minutes.

Ans:- I finished the entire bowl of rice in two minutes.

2.My aunt arrived from Lucknow on Saturday.

Ans:- My aunt arrives from Lucknow on Saturday.

3.Tanmay's behaviour is not appreciated.

Ans:- Tanmay's behaviour will not be appreciated.

4.I am so excited about the match!

Ans:- I was so excited about the match !

5.The angry aliens destroyed the planet.

Ans:- The angry aliens will destroy the planet.

6.The raven flies to the north when winter approaches.

Ans:- The raven flew to the north when winter approached.

7.Everyone appreciated my sister's magic tricks.

Ans:- Everyone will appreciate my sister's magic tricks.

8. Who cleaned this cupboard?

Ans:- Who cleans this cupboard?

9. The mechanic will repair the car.

Ans:- The mechanic repairs the car.

10. The plumber is fixing the leaking pipes.

Ans:- The plumber will fix the leaking pipes.

**Ex F**

**Using the verbs in the brackets, complete the paragraphs with the correct tenses.**

1. find- found

2. state- stated

3. be- was

4. wonder- wonder

5. live- lived

6. keep- keep

7. do- did

8. get- got

9. plan- planned

10. be- is

11. ask- asked

12. agree- agreed

13. prepare- will prepare

14. help- will help



**CHAPTER 15**

**Present and  
Past  
Participles**

**11.11.20**

**Underline the participles in these sentences.  
State whether they are present participles  
(Pr) or past participles (Pa). (Pg 101)**

- 1.parked- Pa
- 2.sleeping- Pr
- 3.burst-Pa
- 4.planning- Pr
- 5.spent- Pa
- 6.interesting- Pr
- 7.agreed- Pa
- 8.cooked- Pa
- 9.looking- Pr
- 10.broken- Pa

**Ex A**

**Fill in the blanks with is/am/are/was/were  
and the present participle of the verbs in the  
brackets. ( Pg 101 )**

1.She was planting flowers in the garden when  
the storm came.

2.Simi is picking fresh apples from the  
orchard.

3.The goat and the cat were glaring at each  
other when I took this photograph.

**13.11.20**

4.I am following all the rules, so that I don't make any mistakes.

5.How are you travelling to Surat?

6.They are camping by the river.

7.The climate is changing so fast that we are struggling to adapt.

8.We were considering shifting to Bengaluru, but then chose to move to Chennai.

9.I am planning a party for my mother's birthday next month.

10.The gorilla was trying to protect the child when the zoo officials tranquilised him.

#### **Ex B**

**Fill in the blanks with has/have and the past participle of the verbs in the brackets. (Pg 102)**

1.My father has saved a lot of money to buy a new house.

2.The monkeys have destroyed the cherry orchard.

3.She has told no one what she is planning to do.

4.The car has cost him a fortune and now he is broke.

<https://youtu.be/mv2PcZcjAsY>

**16.11.20**

5. What have you done to the cookie? It's flat and chewy!

6. Have they forgotten how difficult it is to climb that wall.

7. I think we have met before.

8. The municipal corporation has brought down the old structure.

9. Who has stolen my geometry box?

10. We have boiled the potatoes. What's next?

**Ex C**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct participle forms of the verbs in the box.**

1. The rumour is spreading like wildfire.

2. The backbenchers are not paying attention to what the teacher is saying.

3. Riya has spoken to me about the project, but she is yet to give me complete details.

4. The saplings have been kept in the shade for a few days till we plant them.

**18.11.20**

5. Has Fatima forgiven her sister for breaking the toy car?

6.The flower in the vase is wilting; please replace it.

7.I am learning to play the guitar.

8.The cat has climbed up the wall.

9.Sheena has known me for fifteen years.

10.The ice cream has set; take it out from the refrigerator.

#### **Ex D**

**Complete the crossword with the past participles. (Pg 103)**

Across

1.chosen

5.wept

6.dreamt

8.forgotten

10.fought

12.knelt

Down

2.heard

3.shaken

4.withdrawn

	<p><b>Comprehension</b></p> <p><b>20.11.20</b></p>	<p>5.written</p> <p>7.thought</p> <p>9.thrown</p> <p>11.hit</p> <p><b>Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions given below.</b></p> <p>There are wild dogs and pet dogs. Pet dogs are helpers and friends to people. There were no pet dogs 15,000 years ago. Men and women learned how to work with dogs. Dogs helped humans travel from Asia to North America 10,000 years ago by pulling sleds in the snow. People say dogs are “man’s best friend.” They help with farming. They help with hunting. They help with fishing. They can pull things for people. They can help find things. There are many colours of dogs. There are white dogs, grey dogs, black dogs, and brown dogs. A dog’s fur can be short or long. Dogs have curly hair or straight fur. There are small dogs . They are only 6-8 inches tall. There are big dogs too. They are about 3 feet tall. Some dogs can see well. Some dogs do not see very well. All dogs can hear well. They can hear sounds that people cannot hear. They can hear high sounds and low sounds. They can hear sound very far away. All dogs can smell very well. They can smell 40 times better than humans. Dogs live 5 to 13 years, but some dogs live much longer. One dog lived to be 24 years.</p> <p><b>Answer the following</b></p> <p>1) Dogs helped humans travel from Asia to North America...</p> <p>A. by pulling sleds in the snow.                      B. helping with farming.</p>	
	<p><b>23.11.20</b></p>		

C. helping find things. D. None  
of the above

2) How tall are the smallest dogs?

A.3 inches B. 5 inches C. 6  
inches D.13 inches.

3) How tall are the biggest dogs?

A.1 foot B.10 feet C. 3 feet  
D. 5 feet

4) What can all dogs do well?

A. see B. hear C. smell  
D. Both B and C are correct

5) How old was the oldest dog?

A. 5 years old B. 10 years  
old

C. 24 years old

D. 12 years old

**Answer the following questions:-**

1. Why people say dogs are man's best friend?

2. What are the different colours of a dog?

3. What is the size of the tallest and the smallest  
dog?

**25.11.20**

	<p><b>27.11.20</b></p>	<p><b>Find words from the passage which has the same meaning.</b></p> <p>1.cultivation-</p> <p>2.snowflakes-</p> <p>3.tour-</p> <p><b>Write the opposites of:</b></p> <p>1.straight-</p> <p>2.well-</p> <p>3.long-</p> <p>4.better-</p>	
<p><b>English Literature</b></p>	<p><b>Ch – 6: The Imprisoned Princess</b></p> <p><b>3.11.20</b></p>	<p><b>*The assignments given below have to be done in the English literature notebook.</b></p> <p><b>I .Word Bank :</b></p> <p>imprisoned, rusty, armour, hilarious, quest, delusions, lance, duelling, desperately, friars, rescue, misled, hesitation, conquered, pillage,</p>	<p><a href="http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/996">http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/996</a></p>

captors, unworthy, trembled, suspense

**II.** Learn and write the meanings given in pg-71,72

**III. Antonyms:**

1. accompany x abandon

2. hilarious x humourless

3. delusion x reality

4. evil x good

5. rescue x harm

6. conquered x undefeated

7. unworthy x worthy

8. trembled x calmed

**5.11.20**

**IV. Answer the following questions:**

Q1. Make a character sketch of Don Quixote.

Ans- Alonso Quixano was a wealthy man living in the Spanish region of La Mancha. He was an old man and he had no work to do. Having nothing to occupy him, he read stories about knights all day. His mind was filled up with strange thoughts of adventure. Therefore, he fancied himself as a knight; he put on the old suit of armour of his great-grandfather and named himself Don Quixote de La Mancha. He wasn't a malicious man. But he was a bit foolish and he had no idea about worldly ways. He sought adventure in the most trivial and normal situations. This often led him into trouble.

Q2. Whom did Don Quixote and Sancho meet on the way?

Ans- Don Quixote and Sancho saw two friars, who were accompanied by two other men, on



10.11.20

their way. Behind them there was a carriage attended by coachmen and servants. There was a fine lady inside the carriage. She was travelling to Seville.

Q3. Why did Don Quixote attack the friars?

Ans- Don Quixote attacked the two friars because he thought that the lady in the carriage, whom he thought to be a princess, was being carried away by the friars, who were evil magicians. As a knight it was his duty to save the lady.

Q4. Why was Sancho beaten up?

Ans- Sancho was beaten up because he was trying to loot the first friar who was lying on the ground. According to Sancho, the first friar had been defeated by Don Quixote and was a war-prisoner. Therefore Sancho, as his assistant, had the right to rob him of all his valuables.

Q5. Describe the fight between Don Quixote and the fierce fighter?

Ans- The fierce fighter was quite angry when Don Quixote told him that he wasn't a knight. The fighter called him to war. Don Quixote drew out his sword, attached his shield to his arm and charged the other man. The other man was taken aback because he hadn't got off his mule, and he also didn't have a shield. He had no choice but to fight, and he held a cushion in front of him as his shield. The man swung his sword at Don Quixote, and if he hadn't been wearing an armour, he would have been sliced into two. After this Quixote was determined to end the fight with one blow and he charged at his enemy again. The other man was terribly afraid, and he sat behind the cushion to receive whatever blow was dealt to him. But Quixote's horse Rocinante was so tired that he galloped away with Quixote while his enemy looked on. The fight ended on an abrupt and humorous note.

**V. Answer the following questions with reference to context.**

1. Sancho Panza knew full well that Don Quixote was quite mad! The old bag of bones, in his rusty suit of armour, was a hilarious sight to see.

a). What position did Sancho hold under Don Quixote's employment?

Ans- Sancho was Don Quixote's make-belief squire.

b). Why did Sancho decide to accompany the old man?

Ans- Sancho decided to accompany the old man because he thought that he might be rewarded for his services to him, as the old man was also rich.

c). Was Don Quixote a real knight?

Ans- Don Quixote wasn't a real knight. He had read stories about brave knights and their thrilling adventures. Therefore, he decided to dress himself up as a knight and act accordingly.

2. Don Quixote decided that they would travel towards Puerto Lapice.

a). Who is they referred to in the text?

Ans- Here they refer to Don Quixote and his squire Sancho.

b). Why were they travelling to Puerto Lapice?

Ans- They were travelling to Puerto Lapice

**12.11.20**

because Quixote was sure that they would find adventure there.

c). What did Don Quixote use to make a lance?

Ans- Don Quixote used a thick branch to make a lance.

3. The other man couldn't help, but he was impressed by the old knight's courage.

a). Who is the old knight?

Ans- The old knight is Don Quixote.

b). Who was he trying to protect? Why?

Ans- He was trying to protect the lady who was travelling to Seville in her carriage. Quixote thought that she was a princess who was being kidnapped by the friars.

c). Why was the other man impressed?

Ans- The other man was impressed because Don Quixote charged at him even after receiving a deadly blow.

#### **VI. Make sentences with:**

1. imprisoned- Rapunzel was imprisoned by an evil witch in a tower.

2. quest- He travelled across the country in his quest for adventure.

3. rescue- A lifeboat came to rescue the people on the sinking ship.

4. conquer- Shalini was determined to conquer her fear of public speaking.

5. misled- The guide misled the tourists in the forest.



that of the falling of the light snowflakes. The lines that show this are 'Of easy wind and downy flake...' This suggests that it is winter.

Q3. Describe the woods the poet is passing through.

Ans- The woods that the poet is passing through are mysterious and dark. They are lovely and deep. The atmosphere of the woods is a source of pleasure for the poet - a pleasure which he cannot stop to cherish. The woods represent the ultimate beauty of nature.

Q4. Why does the poet not say to explore the woods even though he is tempted to?

Ans- The poet is a social being. He is not an outcaste. Like every human being, he has been burdened with worldly responsibilities since his birth. The poet snatches a few moments of unearthly pleasure while stopping by the woods. He admires the aesthetic beauty of nature. But he cannot afford to stop there forever; he has to continue his journey to fulfill all promises and perform all duties.

Q5. What does the words downy flake refer to? What picture comes to your mind with these words?

Ans- The word 'downy' may refer to downs or the first plumage of a young bird. The first feathers of a bird are airy, soft and light. It seems that the poet wants to refer to the lightness of the snowflakes that fall almost silently in the woods, by using the words 'downy flakes'

**V. Answer the following questions with reference to context.**

1. "He will not see me stopping here  
To watch his woods fill up with  
snow"

24.11.20

	<p><b>26.11.20</b></p>	<p>a). Who is he and where is he?</p> <p>Ans- Here 'he' refers to the owner of the dark woods. 'He' lives in the nearby village.</p> <p>b). Why has the poet stopped?</p> <p>Ans- The poet has stopped to absorb the natural beauty of the woods. He is on a journey, but he cannot resist the ethereal beauty of that dark evening and the lovely woods.</p> <p>c). What does the poet feel about the owner of the woods?</p> <p>Ans- The poet feels that the owner, or God, will not mind his trespassing in the woods. He is watching the poet's actions. But he will not find the poet stopping to see the woods fill up with snow. The poet will inevitably carry on.</p> <p>2. "He gives his harness bells a Shake To ask if there is some mistake."</p> <p>a). Who is he in this stanza?</p> <p>Ans- Here 'he' refers to the horse that the poet is riding.</p> <p>b). Why does he feel the poet is making some mistake?</p> <p>Ans- The horse is used to stopping at busy places. It stops at the sign of farmhouses and civilized settlements. The horse might feel that the poet is making some mistake because the poet has stopped in the middle of nowhere.</p> <p>c). How does one know that the woods are silent?</p> <p>Ans- The woods are silent because the poet says that only the sounds of the blowing of 'easy wind' and the falling of 'downy flakes' can be heard.</p>	
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3. “And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.”

a). When the poet says the above lines, what is the foremost emotion he is feeling?

Ans- The poet realises that he has his share of duties and responsibilities to fulfill before he goes to sleep or dies. The poet cannot ‘rest’ as he has miles to go. Therefore, he makes up his mind to carry on.

b). What can he not do because he has miles to go?

Ans- The poet cannot ‘rest’ as he has miles to go. He cannot shed his duties and indulge in pleasure.

c). What is he implying with these words?

Ans- The poet implies that it will be a very long time before he takes rest or faces death. Here ‘sleep’ symbolizes death or rest. Therefore, his future days will be filled with hard work, labour and duties.

**VI. Make sentences with:**

1. village- He grew up in a little village.

2. queer- Mary had a queer expression on his face.

3. mistake- Tom did not find a single mistake in Jia’s essay.

4. promise- We should try to keep our promise.

5. dark- The man walked into the house in the dark.

V

## SCIENCE

**I. Word bank:**

Reproduction, sepals, petals, stamen, carpel, pistil, stigma, style, ovary, ovules, pollination, fertilization, seed coat, cotyledons, embryo, warmth, pod, dispersal, vegetative reproduction

**I. Word bank:**

Reproduction, sepals, petals, stamen, carpel, pistil, stigma, style, ovary, ovules, pollination, fertilization, seed coat, cotyledons, embryo, warmth, pod, dispersal, vegetative reproduction

**II.****Tick the correct answer.**

- a. A plant that reproduces from its stem is
  - i. Carrot
  - ii. turnip
  - iii. radish
  - iv. **Potato**
- b. A plant that reproduces from spores is
  - i. Rose
  - ii. Onion
  - iii. **fern**
  - iv. Pea
- c. The male part of a flower is the
  - i. Stigma
  - ii. **anther**
  - iii. style
  - iv. Ovary
- d. The part of the seed that provides food to the baby plant is the
  - i. Seed coat
  - ii. embryo
  - iii. **cotyledons**
  - iv. none of these
- e. A complete flower has
  - One whorl
  - ii. Two whorl
  - iii. three whorls
  - iv. **four whorls**

**II. Understand and fill in the blanks.**

- a. Wind : **cotton** : water : coconut
- b. Stem : rose : **leaves** : Begonia
- c. Radicle : **Root** : Plumule : Shoot
- d. Monocotyledonous : rice : **Dicotyledonous** : Bean
- e. Rose : **stem** : Mushroom : spores

**III. Write True or False.**

- a. Flowers produce seeds. **True**
- b. The top sticky part of a carpel is called style. **False**
- c. Cocklebur are dispersed by wind. **False**
- d. The ovary forms the seed. **False**
- e. Pollen grains are present in the anther. **True**
- f. To germinate, a seed only requires air. **False**

**IV. Answer the following questions briefly.**

- a. What are the three ways by which plants reproduce?

Ans. **The three ways by which plants reproduce are:-**

- i. **by seeds**
- ii. **by spores**
- iii. **by body parts.**

- b. Explain the four whorls of the flower.

Ans. The four whorls are:-

- i. **Sepals**- They are green leaf-like structures found

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HP21hIVJhWI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heU7J2580ug>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TE6xptjgNR0>



in which the pollen grains get transferred from the anther to the stigma at the base of the flower. They protect the flower at the bud stage.

ii. **Petals**- Petals are the brightly coloured part of the flower and are sometimes sweet smelling. Their main function is to attract insects.

iii. **Stamen** – Stamen is the male part of a flower. It consist of a filament and a bilobed anther containing pollen grains.

iv. **Pistil or Carpel** – It is the female part of the flower. It lies in the center of the flower. It has the stigma, a tubular style and a swollen basal part called ovary that has ovules.

c. Define germination, name the three conditions essential for germination.  
 Ans. **Germination is the process by which a seed grows into a seedling. The three conditions essential for germination are-**

i. **Air** ii. **moisture** and iii. **warmth**

d. What is vegetative reproduction? List the agents of vegetative reproduction, giving one example of each.  
 Ans. **The reproduction of new plants from body parts and not seeds is called vegetative reproduction.**  
**The agents of vegetative reproduction with example are-**

i. **By roots- carrot**  
 ii. **By stems- rose**  
 iii. **By leaves- Bryophyllum**

e. Explain the process of germination.  
 Ans. **During the process of germination, the seed absorbs water from the soil. This softens the seed coat. A small root or radicle emerges from the seed and grows downwards. Next a small shoot or plumule emerges from the seed and grows upwards. A seedling uses the food stored in the cotyledon for its growth until green leaves appear on the shoot.**  
**Once the green leaves begin to prepare food by the process of photosynthesis, the cotyledon dry and fall off.**

f. Explain the parts of a seed.  
 Ans. **A seed has the following parts-**

i. **Seed coat- It is the outer covering of the seed that protects the baby plant inside the seed. The seed coat has a tiny hole through which a seed gets air and water.**

ii. **Cotyledons (seed leaves) – They store food for the baby plant, they can be two or one in number.**

iii. **Embryo – It is the tiny baby plant found in the cotyledons. It develops into a tiny plant or a seedling.**

g. Define the terms (i) Embryo (ii) Pollination (iii) Fertilization.  
 Ans. (i) **Embryo** – It is the tiny baby plant found between the cotyledons  
 (ii) **Pollination** – It is the process of a flower.  
 (iii) **Fertilization** – The process of the pollen grains fusing with the ovules is called fertilization.

## **VI. HOTS**

- a. Seed kept in an air tight container do not germinate. Why?

Ans. Air tight containers do not allow the entry of air and moisture into the container which are the two out of three essential conditions for germination. So, seeds kept in an air tight container do not germinate.

- b. Seeds kept in the refrigerator do not germinate. Why?

Ans. Refrigerators do not provide the warmth required by the seed to germinate. So, seeds kept in the refrigerator do not germinate.

## **Extra questions.**

- a. What is tissue culture?

Ans. Tissue culture is a technique through which a complete plant can be grown from a single cell.

- b. Name the different agents of dispersal.

Ans. The different agents of dispersal are- Wind, water, explosion, and animals.

- c. Why do seeds need to be dispersed?

Ans. To prevent overcrowding, so that seeds get the essential conditions to germinate, they need to be dispersed.

- d. What is an incomplete flower? Give examples.

Ans. A flower in which any of the four whorls are missing is called an incomplete flower. Eg.- cucumber and date plum.

## **VIII. Give two examples of seed dispersal by:**

- Wind cotton , dandelion
- Water lotus , coconut
- Explosion peas , beans
- Animals cocklebur , berry

## **IX. Give two examples of vegetative reproduction by:**

- Roots carrot, radish
- Stems rose , potato
- Leaves bryophyllum , begonia

## **X. Diagrams.**

- a. Draw and label the structure of a flower.

Ans. Please refer to the diagram of 'Structure of a flower' given in pg. no. 37

- b. Draw and label the structure of a seed.

Ans. . Please refer to the diagram of 'Structure of a seed' given in pg. no. 38.

- c. Draw a diagram showing the process of germination.

Ans. Please refer to the diagram of 'Germination process' given in pg. no. 38.

<p>V</p>	<p><b>Cleanliness and Hygiene</b></p> <p>18/11/20</p>	<p><b><u>Activity</u></b></p> <p><i>List any 5 ways to keep your house clean and hygienic.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The floor of the house should be mopped daily using a disinfectant cleaner.</li> <li>2) The household garbage should be collected in a covered dustbin.</li> <li>3) The bathrooms of the house should be regularly washed with phenyl.</li> <li>4) The drains outside the house should be covered so that flies and mosquitoes do not breed in them.</li> <li>5) The windows of the house should be fitted with wire mesh to prevent mosquitoes and houseflies from entering the house.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Exercises</u></b></p> <p>1) Tick the correct answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. i. typhoid</li> <li>b. iv. both i and ii</li> <li>c. i. fungi</li> <li>d. iii. in the outskirts of city</li> <li>e. ii. twice daily</li> </ol> <p>2) <b><u>Give two examples of each:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <u>vegetable peel</u>, <u>paper</u></li> <li>b. <u>plastic</u> , <u>glass metal</u></li> <li>c. <u>measles</u>, <u>chicken pox</u></li> <li>d. <u>cholera</u> , <u>typhoid</u></li> <li>e. <u>ringworm</u> , <u>food poisoning</u></li> </ol> <p>3) <b>Write True or False:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. True</li> <li>b. True</li> <li>c. False</li> <li>d. True</li> <li>e. False</li> </ol>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/rBZrHqY48fQ">https://youtu.be/rBZrHqY48fQ</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/cl9raSt5EwI">https://youtu.be/cl9raSt5EwI</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/JjcnITPdae0">https://youtu.be/JjcnITPdae0</a></p>
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4) **Answer the following questions:**

Ans. a) Communicable diseases are those diseases that can spread from a sick person to a healthy person.

Ans. b) The spread of communicable diseases can be prevented in the following ways-

- i) Keeping the surroundings clean.
- ii) Maintaining personal cleanliness.
- iii) Keeping the sick person in isolation.
- iv) Eating clean food and drinking clean water.
- v) Vaccinating yourself against a disease.

**23.11.20**

Ans. c) Three ways to maintain community hygiene are –

- i) Maintenance of cleanliness at all places like public conveniences, markets, schools, cinema halls etc.
- ii) Proper disposal of waste and excreta.
- iii) Periodic cleaning and disinfection of water reservoirs, pools, tanks etc.

Ans. d) Four ways to maintain personal hygiene –

- i) Take a bath daily.
- ii) Wash hands after visiting the washroom.
- iii) Brush teeth properly twice a day to prevent tooth decay.
- iv) Wash your hair at least twice a week.
- v) Nails should be trimmed at least once a week.

Ans. e)

<b>Biodegradable waste</b>	<b>Non-biodegradable waste</b>
i) These are wastes that decompose easily.	i) Wastes that do not decompose easily.
ii) They mix with the soil.	ii) They stay in the soil long time.
iii) Example – vegetable peels, paper and excreta	iii) Example – plastic and glass metals

Ans. f) Landfill is a carefully designed structure built into or on top of a ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment. It provides long term storage for non-biodegradable waste.

Ans. g) An incinerator is a furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.

### **HOTS**

Ans. 1) Garbage or waste should not be dumped in our surroundings because it makes the surroundings very unhygienic and causes bad odours. It might also encourage the infestation of cockroaches, flies and other insects which would lead to various diseases.

Ans. 2) Student suffering from viral fever or chicken pox is asked to stay at home till he/she recovers because the viral diseases get transferred by direct contact with sick person and using the articles of the sick person.

### **Match the following:**

Column I	Column II
1) Virus	i) Malaria, Dengue
2) Bacteria	ii) Ringworm, Food poisoning
3) Protozoa	iii) Typhoid, Diarrhoea
4) Fungi	iv) Chicken pox, Conjunctivitis

Link

<https://images.app.goo.gl/rTzge3a5CkKYuTom6>

Answers –

1)	2)	3)	4)
iv	iii	i	ii

**REVISION**

**I. Name the following-**

1. The male part of the flower is – \_\_\_\_\_
2. The fusion of the pollen grains with the ovules is- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Seed leaves that store food for the baby plant- \_\_\_\_\_
4. The change of a seed to seedling- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Diseases that spread from a sick to healthy person- \_\_\_\_\_
6. Waste that mixes the soil easily- \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Give 2 examples**

1. Non –biodegradable waste- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Diseases caused by virus- \_\_\_\_\_
3. Seeds dispersed by wind- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Seeds dispersed by water- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Seeds dispersed by explosion- \_\_\_\_\_

**III. DRAW**

Q. Draw diagrams to show vegetative reproduction through

- a) By roots
- b) By stem

	<p><b>REVISION</b></p> <p>(Ch5-Plant Reproductio n,Ch12- Cleanliness n Hygiene)</p> <p>25.11.20</p> <p>28.11.20</p>	<p><b><u>ANSWER KEY</u></b></p> <p>I.1Stamen</p> <p>2.Fertilization</p> <p>3.Cotyledons</p> <p>4.Germination</p> <p>5.Communicable diseases</p> <p>6.Biodegradable waste</p> <p>II.1.Plastic, glass metal</p> <p>2.measles, chicken pox</p> <p>3.ringworm, food poisoning</p> <p>4.cotton,dandelion</p> <p>5.lotus, coconut</p> <p>6.peas,beans</p>	
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CLASS	SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
पाँचवीं SANSKRIT	संस्कृत पाठ-९ अकारान्त पुलिंग बहुवचन शब्द	<p>अभ्यास कार्य-</p> <p>1. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें- सैनिकाः, अश्वौ, वृक्षौ, बालकाः, मयूरः, कृषकः</p> <p>2. चित्र के अनुसार दिए गए शब्दों के उपयुक्त रूप लिखें- क. सिंहः ख. मृगौ ग. वृक्षाः घ. वानरः ङ. खगाः च. मयूरः</p> <p>3. अर्थ लिखें- क. वानराः अनेक वंदर घ. अध्यापकः एक शिक्षक ख. सैनिकाः अनेक सैनिक ङ. सिंहः एक शेर ग. मृगौ दो हिरन च. पर्वतौ दो पहाड़</p> <p>4. उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थान को भरें- एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन क. पर्वतः पर्वतौ पर्वताः ख. नरः नरौ नराः ग. शिक्षकः शिक्षकौ शिक्षकाः घ. खगः खगौ खगाः ङ वृक्षः वृक्षौ वृक्षाः</p> <p>5. संस्कृत में लिखें- क. अनेक लोग -नराः घ. दो मेढक मंडूकौ ख. अनेक पर्वत पर्वताः ङ. एक देव देवः ग. एक पेड़ वृक्षः च. अनेक मोर -मयूराः</p> <p>6. शुद्ध रूप लिखें- प्रवताः - पर्वताः शिक्षकौ - शिक्षकौ मयूरा - मयूराः कृषकाः - कृषकाः सिंहः - सिंहः हसा - हंसाः</p> <p>-----</p>	

*Rakshmi*

ACADEMIC DIRECTOR