

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT(30.1 to15. 2)**

Subject	Class	Chapter	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT
Sanskrit	5	Chapter -13. अकारान्त नपुंसकलिंग बहुवचन शब्द	<p>EX- 1. अर्थ लिखें ।</p> <p>(क) पत्राणि -अनेक पत्रे (ख) द्वाराणि-अनेक द्वारे (ग) मोदकानि-अनेक मोदके (घ) छात्रे- दो छात्राँ (ङ) छात्राणि- अनेक छात्रे (च) छात्राः अनेक छात्राँ</p> <p>2. उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।</p> <p>एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन</p> <p>(क) पात्रम् पात्रे पात्राणि (ख) द्वारम् द्वारे द्वाराणि (ग) मोदकम् मोदके मोदकानि (घ) आम्रम् आम्रे आम्राणि (ङ) तुला तुले तुलाः (च) रुप्यकम् रुप्यके रुप्यकाणि (छ) शिक्षकः शिक्षकौ शिक्षकाः</p> <p>3. संस्कृत में लिखें।</p> <p>(क) अनेक भवन - भवनानि (ख) अनेक रुपए - रुप्यकाणि (ग) एक चित्र -चित्रम् (घ) दो गेंद -कंदुके (ङ) दो मालाएँ -माले (च) अनेक दरवाजे -द्वाराणि</p> <p>4. शुद्ध रूप लिखें ।</p> <p>उत्तर - रुप्यकाणि, मुखानि, पुस्तकानि पात्राणि, पुष्पाणि, वृक्षाः</p>

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KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOMEASSIGNMENT(30.1 to 15.2)

Subject	Class	Chapter	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT																		
Sanskrit	5	Ch-15. सर्वनाम पुँलिंग	<p>१. पुलिंग सर्वनामों के उचित रूप से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">एकवचन</td> <td style="width: 33%;">द्विवचन</td> <td style="width: 33%;">बहुवचन</td> </tr> <tr> <td>एषः</td> <td>एतौ</td> <td>एते</td> </tr> <tr> <td>अयम्</td> <td>इमौ</td> <td>इमे</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कः</td> <td>कौ</td> <td>के</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सः</td> <td>तौ</td> <td>ते</td> </tr> <tr> <td>अयम्</td> <td>इमौ</td> <td>इमे</td> </tr> </table> <p>२. वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें।</p> <p>(क) सः गायकः अस्ति - वह गायक है ।</p> <p>(ख) एषः मयूरः अस्ति - यह मोर है ।</p> <p>(ग) ते बालकः सन्ति - वे सब बालक है।</p> <p>(घ) इमौ खगौ स्तः - ये दोनों पक्षी है ।</p> <p>(ङ) अयम् हंसः अस्ति - यह हंस है ।</p> <p>(च) सः कः? - वह कौन है ?</p> <p>(छ) ते नराः - वे नर हैं ।</p> <p>३. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।</p> <p>(क) यह कौन है ? -अयम् कः?</p> <p>(ख) वह छात्र है। -सः छात्रः अस्ति।</p> <p>(ग) वे दोनों कौन हैं?- तौ कौ स्तः?</p> <p>(घ) यह बाघ है। -एषः व्याघ्रः अस्ति।</p> <p>(ङ) ये सब घोड़े हैं।- एते अश्वाः सन्ति।</p> <p>(च) यह (अधिक निकट में) तोता है।- एषः शुकः अस्ति।</p>	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन	एषः	एतौ	एते	अयम्	इमौ	इमे	कः	कौ	के	सः	तौ	ते	अयम्	इमौ	इमे
एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन																			
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४. दिए गए सर्वनामों के उचित रूप से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।

(क) अयम् श्वानः अस्ति। (इदम्)

(ख) एतौ वानरः। (एतत्)

(ग) सः कः अस्ति? (किम्)

(घ) ते धावकाः सन्ति। (तत्)

(ङ) इमे के? (इदम्)

(च) तौ कौ स्तः ? (तत्)

(छ) एषः कः ? (किम्)

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL

SUBJECT: EVS

HOME ASSIGNMENT & REVISION ASSIGNMENT

[30th JANUARY, 2021 TO 21st FEBRUARY, 2021]

STD	SUBJECT	TOPIC/CHAPTER	MODULES/ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS																												
5	EVS	Ch.2 The skeletal system 1.02.21- 5.02.21	<p>Assignments to be done in the rule side of the notebook.</p> <p>I. WORD BANK</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Organ</td> <td>Digestive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tissue</td> <td>Kidney</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nerves</td> <td>stomach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spinal cord</td> <td>phosphorus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muscles</td> <td>calcium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cartilage</td> <td>ligament</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood vessels</td> <td>tendons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Humerus</td> <td>invertebrates</td> </tr> </table> <p>II. Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a. <u>Femur</u> is the longest and strongest bone in the body. b. The <u>last</u> pairs of ribs are called floating ribs. c. The <u>hinge</u> joint is found in the elbow and knee. d. The skull protects the <u>brain</u>. e. The <u>lower jaw</u> is the only movable parts of the Skull. f. <u>12</u> pairs of ribs form the rib cage. g. The bone of the upper arm is called <u>humerus</u>. h. The backbone is made up of <u>33</u> small bones called vertebrae.</p> <p>III. Write "True" or "False" :</p> <p>a. Nervous system controls all the functions of the body. <u>True</u> b. Cartilage helps the spinal cord to bear body weight. <u>True</u> c. The bones of the arms are called hindlimbs. <u>False</u> d. There are 17 small bones in the wrist and hands. <u>False</u> e. Our hips and shoulders have gliding joints. <u>False</u></p> <p>IV. Match the following :</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Ball and socket joint</td> <td>i. heart</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Gliding joint</td> <td>ii. spinal cord</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Rib cage</td> <td>iii. blood vessels</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Backbone</td> <td>iv. wrist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Circulatory system</td> <td>v. shoulder</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Nervous system</td> <td>vi. brain</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Answer</u> a. v, b. iv, c. i, d. ii, e. iii, f. vi</p>	Organ	Digestive	Tissue	Kidney	Nerves	stomach	Spinal cord	phosphorus	Muscles	calcium	Cartilage	ligament	Blood vessels	tendons	Humerus	invertebrates	a. Ball and socket joint	i. heart	b. Gliding joint	ii. spinal cord	c. Rib cage	iii. blood vessels	d. Backbone	iv. wrist	e. Circulatory system	v. shoulder	f. Nervous system	vi. brain	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24jgE9rKE8o
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V. Answer the following questions:-

1. Distinguish between movable and immovable joints?

Ans.

Movable joints	Immovable joints
Joints that allow movement of bones are called movable joints.	Joints that do not allow the movement of bones are called immovable joints.
For eg . Joints of the skull	For eg. Joints of wrist, elbows, fingers, etc.

2. List the functions of the skeleton?

Ans: The functions of the skeleton are as follows:-

- a. It gives shape and support to the body.
- b. It protects delicate internal organs.
- c. It helps in movement of the muscles attached to the bones.

3. Distinguish between tendons and ligaments.

Ans :

Tendons	Ligaments
Tendons are strong fibre that joins bones to muscles.	Ligaments are strong tissues that hold bones together at joints.

4. Define the terms :

- i. Joint
- ii. Cartilage

Ans.

- i. Joint- A place where two bones meet is called joint.
- ii. Cartilage- A Strong , elastic, flexible tissue in the body is called cartilage.

5. How can we keep our bones healthy and Strong?

Ans. We keep our bones healthy and strong by regular exercise, by maintaining good posture while sitting and walking and by eating calcium rich food like milk, dairy products, etc.

6. Name the four kinds of movable joints? Write one line about each?

Ans : The four kinds of movable joints are as follows:-

- a. Hinge joints- It allows movement of bones only in one direction.
- b. ball and socket joint- It allows movement of bones in all direction.
- c. Pivot joint-This joint allows movement sideways and up and down.
- d. Gliding joint- In this joint, the bones can slide over each other.

7 . What is a bone ?

Ans: The bones are living and have a rich supply of blood vessels and nerves. It is made up of calcium and phosphorus and are filled with bone marrow.

HOTS

1.What would happen if your backbone was made of one long bone only?

Ans : If our backbone had only one single bone then we would not be able to bend and we would be as stiff as a scarecrow. We are able to bend because of the small bones vertebrae.

Ch. 11 Simple Machines

8.2.21-12.2.21

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. What is sternum?

Ans: Sternum is a bone that is located in the middle of our chest. It protects our organs from injury and also serves as a connection point for other bones and muscles.

2. Why does a doctor take an X-ray of a bone ?

Ans: Bone x-ray uses a very small dose of ionizing radiation to produce picture of any bone in the body. It is used to diagnose fractured bones or joint dislocation.

Activity :

Paste or draw a diagram of skeletal system.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Y4qqu5dlu8>

I. **WORD BANK**

Simple machines	pulley
Complex machines	inclined plane
Lever	wedge
Fulcrum	screw
Scissors	tweezer
Load arm	effort arm

II. **Fill in the blanks:**

1. An inclined plane is a sloping surface.
2. In class three lever ,the effort is between the load and fulcrum.
3. In a lever, the effort is the part of the lever where force is applied.
4. In a pulley, the effort is applied in one direction and the load moves in another direction.
5. A screw is an inclined plane wrapped around a spiral.
6. A wedge is a simple machine used to split or cut things.
7. A wheel and axle is a simple machine in which a wheel moves around a rod called axle.
8. A pulley consists of a wheel with a groove and rope.

III. **Write" True" or "False:**

1. A bottle opener is class 1 lever. False
2. Simple machines use a single force. True
3. In a gradual inclined plane, the distance to be covered by an object is greater. True
4. A blade is an example of a wedge. True
5. A screw is used on top of a flag pole to raise the flag. False

IV. **Unscramble the jumbled words:**

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1.GIERFRAERTOR | REFRIGERTOR |
| 2.OIMCRAWEV | MICROWAVE |
| 3.INAWSHG AMCIHEN | WASHING MACHINE |
| 4.NVOE | OVEN |
| 5.EYGSRE | GYESER |

V. **Answer the following questions :-**

1. What is a lever? Explain its parts .

Ans: Lever is a rigid rod that can move freely around a fixed point .

- a. Fulcrum- It is the fixed point around which the lever moves.
- b. Load – It is the object on which work is to be performed.
- c. Effort – It is the force that has to be applied on the rod in order to perform a task.

2. Name the six types of simple machines. Give examples of each.

Ans: The six types of simple machines are :

- a. Lever (eg. Scissors)
- b. Inclined plane (eg: ramp)
- c. Screw (eg. lids of bottle)
- d. pulley (eg. used in wells to draw water)
- e. wedge (eg: blade)
- f. Wheel and axle (eg: Steering wheel of the car)

3. How is a fixed pulley different from a movable pulley?

Ans: Fixed pulley is fixed on a support with a rope passing over it. Movable pulley has weight supported by more than one pulley.

4. What is a wedge?

Ans: Wedge has two inclined plane that meet at a sharp edge. Eg: Blade

5. What kind of simple machine is screw driver? Explain.

Ans: Screw driver is an example of wheel and axle. Screw driver is a simple machine consisting of a wheel rigidly attached to a rod called axle. When the wheel is rotated the axle also rotate.

6. How are simple machine different from complex machines?

Ans: Simple machine use a single force to overcome a single load. Complex machine consists of two or more simple machines working together.

7. In what ways do simple machines make our work easier?

Ans: Simple machines increase the amount of force applied, change the direction of force applied, increase the speed of doing work.

VI. Define them:-

Machine-A tool that makes our work easier by helping us to overcome a large force by applying less effort. .

Pulley- A wheel with a groove and a rope going around it called pulley.

Screw- An inclined plane wrapped into a spiral called screw.

Activity :

Draw three types of lever and show the position of fulcrum, effort and load.

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The skull protects the _____.
2. The _____ is the only movable parts of the Skull.
3. _____ pairs of ribs form the rib cage.
4. The bone of the upper arm is called _____.
5. The backbone is made up of ___ small bones called vertebrae.

II. Answer the following questions :-

1. List the functions of the skeleton?
2. How can we keep our bones healthy and

15.2.21-
20.2.21

Ch.2 The
skeletal
system

23.02.21

Strong?

3 . What is a bone ?

Answer Key :

1. brain
2. lower jaw
3. 12
4. humerus
5. 33

Ans.1: The functions of the skeleton are as follows:-

- a. It gives shape and support to the body.
- b. It protects delicate internal organs.
- c. It helps in movement of the muscles attached to the bones.

Ans.2 : We keep our bones healthy and strong by regular exercise, by maintaining good posture while sitting and walking and by eating calcium rich food like milk, dairy products, etc.

Ans.3: The bones are living and have a rich supply of blood vessels and nerves. It is made up of calcium and phosphorus and are filled with bone marrow.

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. An inclined plane is a sloping surface.
2. A screw is an inclined plane wrapped around a spiral.
3. A wedge is a simple machine used to split or cut things.
4. A wheel and axle is a simple machine in which a wheel moves around a rod called axle.
5. A pulley consists of a wheel with a groove and rope.

II. Answer the following questions :-

1. What is a lever? Explain its parts .
 2. What is a wedge?
 3. How are simple machine different from complex machines?

Answer Key :

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. inclined plane
2. screw
3. wedge
4. axle
5. pulley

II. Answer the following questions :-

Ans.1: Lever is a rigid rod that can move freely around a fixed point .

- a. Fulcrum- It is the fixed point around which the lever moves.
- b. Load – It is the object on which work is to be performed.
- c. Effort – It is the force that has to be applied on the rod in order to perform a task.

**Ans.2: Wedge has two inclined plane that meet at a sharp edge.
Eg: Blade**

Ans.3: Simple machine use a single force to overcome a single load.

Complex machine consists of two or more simple machines working together.

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Home Assignment

STD V

DATE-1/2/2021-6/2/21

Subject	DATE/Topic	Assignment	Link
Hindi language	१/२/२१	<p>अपठित गद्यांश</p> <p>त्रांदाइम नार्वे का एक सुंदर शहर है। यहां घरों- बगीचों में रंग -बिरंगे फूल खिले होते हैं। यहां वैसे ही घर हैं जैसे हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में होते हैं-शिमला, सोलन आदि में। त्रांदाइम के घरों में लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल बहुतायत में होता है और वैसे ह 'खपरैली' -सी छतें हैं, जैसी पहाड़ी घरों में होती है। वैसे नार्वे है भी पहाड़ियों ,समुद्री पानी, झीलों, नदियों तथा वन- उपवनों का देश ! समुद्र की मुख्यधारा से अलग होकर जो पानी कहीं और फैल जाता है, उसे यहां 'फ्योर्ड' कहते हैं उस पर जहाज और स्टीमर भी चलते हैं। यह शहरों से बिल्कुल लगे हुए हैं। किसी घर की ऊंचाई या खिड़की से ,जब वह पानी हम देखते हैं, साफ आकाश के नीचे तो मन खुश हो जाता है।</p> <p>(क) नार्वे का सबसे सुंदर शहर कौनसा है?</p> <p>उत्तर -त्रांदाइम नार्वे का सबसे सुंदर शहर है।</p> <p>(ख) त्रांदाइम के घरों की छतें कैसी है?</p> <p>उत्तर -त्रांदाइम के घरों की छतें खपरैली -सी है।</p> <p>(ग) नार्वे को किसका देश मानते हैं?</p> <p>उत्तर- नार्वे को पहाड़ियों ,समुद्री पानी ,झीलों, नदियों तथा वन उप वनों का देश मानते हैं।</p> <p>(घ) 'जहाज 'और 'स्ट्रीमर' किस पर चलते हैं?</p> <p>उत्तर -'जहाज 'और 'स्ट्रीमर 'फ्योर्ड पर चलते हैं।</p> <p>(ङ) गद्यांश में प्रमुख एक भाववाचक संज्ञा कौन सा है?</p> <p>उत्तर-ऊंचाई</p> <p>अनेकार्थी शब्द लिखें-</p> <p>१. अर्थ- मतलब, कारण ,धन</p>	

	३/२/२१	<p>२. वर्ण- अक्षर ,रंग ,जाति</p> <p>३. अंक -संख्या के अंक, गोद, नाटक के अंक(भाग)</p> <p>४. भाग -हिस्सा ,भाग्य, भागना (क्रिया)</p> <p>५. गुरु -शिक्षक, भारी ,बड़ा</p> <p>६. घट- घड़ा ,कम, हृदय</p> <p>७. कर- हाथ ,टैक्स, करना(क्रिया)</p> <p>८. पत्र- पत्ता, चिट्ठी</p> <p>९. कुल -जोड़ ,वंश</p> <p>१०. मगर -मगरमच्छ ,परंतु</p> <p>११. नाग -सांप, हाथी, सूर्य</p> <p>१२. रस -फलों का रस, आनंद</p> <p>१३. हार- माला ,पराजय</p> <p>१४ सोना -एक धातु, नींद की क्रिया</p> <p>विराम चिन्ह-</p> <p>विराम का अर्थ है- रुकना या ठहरना।वाक्य पढ़ते समय कहां,कितना रुकना है, यह सूचित करने और वाक्य के भाव को स्पष्ट करने के लिए विराम चिन्हों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।</p> <p>विराम- चिन्ह का प्रयोग-</p> <p>१. पूर्णविराम (।) -वाक्य के समाप्त होने पर इस चिन्ह को लगाया जाता है; जैसे -तारे टिमटिमाते हैं।</p> <p>(२) अर्धविराम (;)--पूर्णविराम की तुलना में कम समय के लिए रुक कर वाक्य को पूरा करने से पहले रुकने के लिए इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे -दूध से दही बनता है ,दही से मक्खन बनता है ;मक्खन से घी बनता है।</p> <p>३. अल्पविराम (,)-अर्ध विराम की अपेक्षा और कम समय के लिए वाक्य में रुकने के लिए इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।थोड़ा सा अलगाव दिखाने के लिए भी इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है ;जैसे-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • नहीं ,मैं इस प्रतियोगिता में भाग नहीं लूंगी। ° मौसी दुबई से गहने ,कपड़े ,चॉकलेट और महंगे इत्र लाई । <p>४. प्रश्नवाचक (?) प्रश्न पूछे जाने वाले वाक्य के अंत में</p>	
	५/२/२१		

		<p>इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है? जैसे-क्या आप यूरोप की सैर करेंगे?</p> <p>५. इकहरा उद्धरण चिन्ह (' ') -किसी विशेष अक्षर ,शब्द, व्यक्ति या वस्तु का नाम लिखने के लिए किस चिन्ह का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-'म'की आवाज वाले वर्ण लिखो।</p> <p>६. दोहरे उद्धरण चिन्ह (" ")-जब किसी के द्वारा कही गई बात को ज्यों का त्यों लिखा जाए ,तो इन चिन्हों का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे -श्री कृष्ण ने उत्तर दिया, "पितामह जल से पतला ज्ञान है, भूमि से भारी पाप है ,क्रोध अग्नि से तेज है और कलंक काजल से काला।"</p> <p>७. विस्मयादिबोधक (!) -हर्ष, आश्चर्य, शोक, घृणा ,भय आदि भावों को दिखाने के लिए इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-शाबाश! तुम जीत गए।</p> <p>८. योजक (--) -किसी से तुलना करते समय ,युग्म शब्दों के बीच का सामासिक पदों में इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे--सुख--दुख सिक्के के दो पहलू है।</p> <p>उसका स्वभाव पर्वत- सा कठोर है।</p> <p>९. निर्देशक (-) कोई बात कहने वाले के नाम के बाद उदाहरण देते समय या व्याख्या देने से पहले इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है;</p> <p>जैसे--वचन दो प्रकार के हैं- एकवचन और बहुवचन।</p> <p>महिला - कई बार चुप रहने में ही भलाई है।</p> <p>१०. कोष्ठक () { } [] -किसी विशेष को चिन्हित करने हेतु गणित के कथन में या किसी शब्द या पद के लिए इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है ;जैसे-</p> <p>•भाषा के चार कौशल (सुनना बोलना पढ़ना तथा लिखना)होते हैं।</p> <p>११. हंसपद (^) वाक्य लिखते समय अगर कुछ अंश या शब्द छूट जाए तो इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है;</p> <p>जैसे-वक्त आपका है चाहो तो ^ सोना बना लो या फिर सोने में गुजार दो।</p> <p>१२. लाघव (•) -शब्द के संक्षिप्त रूप को लिखने के लिए इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-</p> <p>डॉ•,प्रो•,प्र•, आदि।</p> <p>१. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में उचित स्थानों पर विराम चिन्ह लगाएं-</p>	
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	६/२/२१	<p>क. बाप रे पिताजी आ गए</p> <p>ख. मेरे नाना नानी आए हैं</p> <p>ग. नव्या सेफाली तथा रचिता ने कार्यशाला में भाग लिया</p> <p>घ. क्या आज हम खेलने नहीं जाएंगे</p> <p>क. उत्तर-बाप रे! पिताजी आ गए।</p> <p>ख. मेरे नाना नानी आए हैं।</p> <p>ग. नव्या ,सेफाली ,तथा रचिता ने कार्यशाला में भाग लिया।</p> <p>घ. क्या आज हम खेलने नहीं जाएंगे?</p>	
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**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**

CLASS: V

HOME ASSIGNMENT (30.1.2021 – 15..2.2021)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	Ch 21 – Prepositions	<p>Note: The assignment given below has to be done in your English Language notebook.</p> <p>Underline the correct option.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The army moved (beneath) the snow-covered plain. 2. The alarm goes off (at) sharp 5 a.m. every morning. 3. They rushed (down) the path on spotting the mudslide. 4. Mehul is standing (beside) his father. 5. The satellite should reach Mars (by) 2020. 6. He rushed (off) the stage in embarrassment. 7. The notice was pinned (in) the bulletin board. 8. A deer was spotted (near) the well. 9. Rubaani doesn't go to bed (until) midnight. 10. The helicopter hovered (over) our school building. <p>A. Fill in the blanks with prepositions as indicated in the brackets. The clues in the box will help you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We went <u>around</u> the park feeding the ducks.(movement) 2. The library is <u>beside</u> the chemistry laboratory.(place) 3. I haven't eaten anything <u>since</u> morning.(time) 4. Migratory birds travel <u>along</u> the same route every year.(movement) 5. The school will remain closed <u>until</u> Monday.(time) 6. Hang the cloth <u>on</u> the hook.(place) 7. We will complete our homework <u>by</u> evening.(time) 8. I was in New York <u>during</u> Christmas.(time) 9. The children threw stones <u>into</u> the pond.(movement) 10. Neeti's seat is <u>near</u> the window.(place) <p>B. Underline the prepositions in the sentences :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We left <u>after</u> midnight. 2. The students ran <u>around</u> the track. 3. Place the biscuits <u>between</u> the tea and the coffee mugs. 4. He walked <u>through</u> the forest alone. 5. The Monsoon will arrive <u>in</u> July. 6. Our plane flew <u>above</u> the clouds. 7. The cow slept <u>under</u> the tree. 8. The sheep jumped <u>over</u> the fence. 9. The submarine went deep <u>into</u> the ocean. 10. The workshop will last <u>for</u> four days. 	<p>http://youtu.be/qVo6N4vMPf</p> <p>http://youtu.be/yFPS8yTS_Gw</p> <p>http://youtu.be/gvFTbru2Zvg</p>

Ch 20 –
Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in these sentences.

1. The biscuits mysteriously disappeared from the jar.
2. I will have dessert later.
3. We should always wash our hands before taking meals.
4. Your clothes are strewn everywhere.
5. The bull pulled against its tether strongly.
6. The sparrows nest in our balcony occasionally.
7. The walk downhill was comparatively easier.
8. The waiter politely ushered us to our table.
9. The stars were greatly visible in the clear night sky.
10. There was a dance party at my neighbour's house yesterday.

A. Underline the adverbs in each sentence and state their kind.

1. Our school magazine is issued fortnightly. Adv of frequency
2. We are returning home tomorrow. Adv of time
3. The sun shone magnificently over the city of Milan.
Adv. of manner
4. The wind blew westwards all afternoon. Adv of time
5. I absolutely loved reading this book. Adv of degree
6. I shall meet you afterwards. Adv of time
7. The peacock displayed an extremely beautiful plumage. Adv of degree
8. Simi hurriedly drank milk so that she could go out and play. Adv of manner
9. Riyaz feeds the neighbourhood cat sometimes. Adv of frequency
10. The truck was moving backwards when it hit the lamp post. Adv of place

B. Fill in the blanks with the –ly forms of the adjectives in the box.

1. Raina and Rajat had a fight, but they quickly forgave each other and became friends again.
2. The valiant prince nobly defended the kingdom from the fire-breathing dragon.
3. The sorcerer magically pulled a rabbit out of his turban.
4. Ranjan's dog, Julius, greedily gulped the crumbs thrown to him.
5. Did you fully understand the instructions for the game?
6. We are probably planning a vacation to Kerala.
7. Nitin crossed the road carefully.
8. The sound of the siren was terribly annoying.
9. Smita is definitely going to visit us this Friday.

10. Varun held the kitten gently.

C. Fill in the blanks with adverbs as indicated in the brackets.

1. We must not treat animals cruelly.(adverb of manner)
2. Ankita writes quite well.(adverb of degree)
3. The taxi arrived an hour late.(adverb of time)
4. They are always on time.(adverb of frequency)
5. The birds flew away.(adverb of place)
6. Malti can never stay quiet.(adverb of frequency)
7. The rumour is absolutely false.(adverb of degree)
8. The soldiers fought bravely till the very end.(adverb of manner)
9. I have seen their performance earlier .(adverb of time)
10. Please take off your shoes there.(adverb of place)

Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative degrees of the adverbs in the brackets.

1. You should have spoken more gently with the old lady.(gently – comparative)
2. The Christmas tree was decorated more beautifully than anyone could imagine.(beautifully – comparative)
3. I would help you most gladly.(gladly – superlative)
4. The air hostess spoke most politely to Ruchika.(politely – superlative)
5. I ran faster than I ever have.(fast – comparative)
6. The African troupe danced most gracefully.(gracefully – superlative)
7. He who exercises the most will prove to be the fittest.(much – superlative)
8. Naina is able to work more comfortably at home than in the office.(comfortably – comparative)
9. The pressure of deadlines fell on us more heavily than the last time.(heavily – comparative)
10. I could see most clearly with those glasses.(clearly – superlative)
11. Naina saved less money than her sister.(little – comparative)
12. The newcomer behaved most awkwardly the other day.(awkwardly – superlative)
13. Among all the family members, my aunt lives nearest to my house.(near – superlative)
14. The boy found himself performing more efficiently than his own expectations.(efficiently – comparative)
15. You have to decide what you can do best.(well – superlative)

Ch 24 –
Direct and
Indirect
Speech

Rewrite these sentences inserting commas, quotation and capital letters where necessary. Also state whether the sentence is in direct speech(D) or indirect speech(I).

1. The Newscaster announced Diwali is being celebrated all across the nation. (I)
2. The man at the counter said, 'you did not pay for the

- groceries you bought yesterday.' (D)
3. Grandpa told Grandma that he had received letters from Lucknow. (I)
 4. Nikita said, 'I want to buy this Collector's set.' (D)
 5. Rati said that she was having a stomach ache. (I)
 6. Father said that he was going to Chandigarh the next day. (I)
 7. Mrs Gupta asked her daughter when she would come home. (I)
 8. Alka said, 'I will not be coming for the table tennis practice today.' (D)
 9. Ravi said that his sister had cooked the lunch. (I)
 10. The doctor said, 'your test results will come by evening.' (D)

A. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

1. The doctor asked the patient not to forget to eat light.
2. The traveller said that he was going to sit there and take some rest.
3. Father told Kirat that they would go to the science museum the next day.
4. Seema said that she admires her father for all that he has achieved.
5. Aslam said that he went to the market yesterday.
6. The teacher said that Manya is an intelligent girl.
7. 'He was repairing the utensil the previous night' said Grandma.
8. The warden said that I would be punished if I am late.
9. Bandana said that she can bake pineapple cake.
10. Mr Mehta said that he had bought a new car.

B. Change these sentences into direct speech.

1. Vani said, 'The roof has been leaking for the last two nights.'
2. Ginny said, 'Minny, will you help me with the homework.'
3. The teacher told the students, 'The sun rises in the east.'
4. They said, 'We will come and help you in the afternoon.'
5. He said, 'Our flat is been renovated now.'
6. He tells us, 'I have won the singing competition.'
7. 'I have lost my red stockings,' said Mini.
8. The boy tells his mother, 'I know to chop vegetables.'
9. I told her, 'I cannot meet you now.'
10. Pulkit said, 'He like this television show.'

Invitation to spend summer vacation.

Letter
Writing
(Informal)

Sender's address :

		<p style="text-align: center;">Composition</p>	<p>Date - _____</p> <p>Dear Tom,</p> <p>I hope this letter finds you in best of your health and spirits. As the summer vacation is going to start soon, I wish that you could spend the vacation with us in Jamshedpur.</p> <p>It will be a great pleasure for me, we shall be visiting different places here, which includes Zoological park, Dimna lake, Jubilee Park, Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary etc. I am sure that it will be an enjoyable experience for you.</p> <p>I hope you will surely spend your summer vacation with us. Convey my regards to uncle and aunt.</p> <p>Yours Lovingly, John</p> <p>1. Republic Day celebration in our school Every year my school celebrates Republic Day with great pride to spread the feelings of love, unity, brotherhood, affection and goodwill among all of us. The Principal, Co-coordinators, teachers and the students didn't want to leave any stone unturned in making this monumental day a memorable one. The chief guest was warmly welcomed by the whole staff led by our Principal. Then all went to the function venue. There our hon'ble guest unfurled the National Flag and everybody stood straight for the National Anthem. After that, students presented cultural items these included patriotic songs, folk dances and speeches. The function ended with National Anthem. We enjoyed Republic Day with great enthusiasm. Along with other students, I will never forget this wonderful day.</p> <p>2. My online learning experience Today, to prevent the spread of Corona virus, many schools are conducting online classes. Every day we are having two classes; the teacher schedules the class and sends the link to us one day before in our class Whatsapp group. I had some teething problems to begin with: I encountered some difficulty in joining the "class", or when classmates forgot to switch off their microphones during the session, we'd hear all manner of background sounds . But over time, as I got used to online classes, things started working beautifully. Teachers teach us the lessons through PowerPoint presentations and videos through Screen Sharing. I feel happy to study online, but sometimes I miss my teachers and classmates as well.</p>	
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KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21

HOME ASSIGNMENT (30.1.2021 –21 .2.2021)



CLASS: V

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	ENGLISH LITERATURE	MY CHILDHOOD	<p>Note: The assignment given below has to be done in your English Literature notebook.</p> <p>30.1.21</p> <p>Word bank – austere , predominantly , conviction , amicably , erstwhile , intolerance , conservative , orthodox , self- discipline , segregation , erupted , innate</p> <p>I. Give one word:</p> <p>a. a strong opinion or belief - conviction b. in a manner that is pleasant and friendly – amicably c. an old Indian coin , worth about six paise – anna d. simple ,strict and severe – austere e. a quality or feeling in one’s nature – innate</p> <p>II. Antonyms :</p> <p>a. inequality x equality b. wisdom x stupidity c. austere x flexible , gentle d. pride x shame e. mingle x separate f. amicably x unfriendly g. honesty x dishonesty h. kindness x unkindness</p> <p>2.2.21</p> <p>III. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>a. How did Kalam earn money during the World War II? What are Kalam’s views about his first job? Ans. During the World War II , Kalam earned money by collecting and selling tamarind seeds to a provision shop on Mosque Street and also by catching newspaper bundles thrown from trains on Rameswaram road between Rameswaram and Dhanuskodi. Kalam is grateful to his cousin Samsuddin who helped him earn his first wages and he also feels a sense of pride about his first job.</p> <p>b. What qualities did Kalam inherit from his parents? Ans. Kalam inherited honesty and self-discipline from his father and he inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness from his mother.</p> <p>c. Who were Kalam’s close friends in school and what profession did they opt for later on? Ans. Kalam’s close friends in school were Ramanadha Sastry , Aravindan and Sivaprakasan.</p>	<p>http://nvseng9.weebly.com/childhood.html</p> <p>https://www.learninsta.com/childhood-summary/</p>

		5.2.21	<p>Ramanadha Sastry took over the priesthood of Rameswaram temple from his father , Aravindan went into the business of arranging transport for visiting pilgrims and Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways.</p> <p>d. Why did Lakshmana Sastry refer to the teacher’s behaviour as ‘spreading poison’? What kind of poison was the young teacher spreading? Ans. Lakshmana Sastry referred the teacher’s behaviour as spreading poison because he was discriminating young children on the basis of their religion. The teacher was spreading the poison of social inequality and communal intolerance in the minds of innocent children.</p> <p>e. How did Sivasubramania Iyer influence the young Kalam? Ans. Sivasubramania Iyer had a huge influence on young Kalam . His efforts to break the social the social barriers and confront the problems in the process had great impact on young Kalam.</p> <p>IV. Answer the following questions with reference to context.</p> <p>1. <i>I was one of many children ---both materially and emotionally.</i></p> <p>a. Why does Kalam say he has ‘undistinguished’ looks? How was he different from his parents in looks? Ans. Kalam says that he has ‘undistinguished’ looks because his looks were ordinary. His parents were tall and handsome , whereas Kalam was a short boy.</p> <p>b. What does Kalam tell us about his home? Ans. Kalam says that he with his family lived in their ancestral house , which was built in the middle of the nineteenth century. It was made of limestone and bricks, on the Mosque Street in Rameswaram.</p> <p>c. How do we know that Kalam’s father was austere? Ans. We know that Kalam’s father was austere because he avoided all inessential comforts and luxuries but he provided for all the necessities like of food, medicine and clothes.</p> <p>2. <i>Sivasubramania Iyer invited me to join him for dinner again the next weekend.....served me food with her own hands.</i></p> <p>a. Who was Sivasubramania Iyer? Ans. Sivasubramania Iyer was Kalam’s Science teacher.</p>	
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		6.2.21	<p>b. Why was the writer reluctant to join him for dinner? Ans. The writer was reluctant to join him for dinner because his wife was very conservative and treated Kalam differently because of his religion.</p> <p>c. How did Sivasubramania's wife change her attitude towards Abdul Kalam this time? Ans. Sivasubramania's wife observed that there was no difference in the way Kalam ate and drank, though being from another religion. She also noticed her husband treating Kalam with no difference. This changed her mind.</p> <p>V. Make sentences:</p> <p>a. conservative – Ronit's father is a very conservative and old-fashioned man.</p> <p>b. inequality – Inequality is a poison for our society and we should stop spreading it.</p> <p>c. summoned – The nurse quickly summoned the doctor to the patient's room.</p> <p>d. austere- My teacher appears austere but she is a very kind woman.</p> <p>e. pride – Rachael loved her work and took pride in it.</p>	
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CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC/ CHAPTER	ASSIGNMENT/WORKSHEET	LINK						
V	SST	<p><u>CHAPTER- 8 LATITUDES & LONGITUDES</u></p> <p>□</p>	<p>▪ Write in your notebook</p> <p>▪ Answer the following questions.</p> <p>Q1. What does the globe represent?</p> <p>Ans. The globe represents the geographical features of the earth like oceans, continents and countries.</p> <p>▪ Q2. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="634 1335 1544 1738"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="634 1335 1070 1423">Latitude</th> <th data-bbox="1070 1335 1544 1423">Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="634 1423 1070 1587">a) Latitudes or parallels are the imaginary lines on the globe running from east to west</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1423 1544 1587">a) Longitudes or meridians are the imaginary lines that run from north pole to south pole.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="634 1587 1070 1738">b) Equator is the longest latitude marked as zero degree.</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1587 1544 1738">b) Prime meridian is the longest longitude marked as Zero degree.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Q3. What is a grid ?</p> <p>▪ Ans. A grid is a network of intersecting latitudes and longitudes.</p>	Latitude	Longitude	a) Latitudes or parallels are the imaginary lines on the globe running from east to west	a) Longitudes or meridians are the imaginary lines that run from north pole to south pole.	b) Equator is the longest latitude marked as zero degree.	b) Prime meridian is the longest longitude marked as Zero degree.	<p>https://youtu.be/OS2987eHHjY</p>
Latitude	Longitude									
a) Latitudes or parallels are the imaginary lines on the globe running from east to west	a) Longitudes or meridians are the imaginary lines that run from north pole to south pole.									
b) Equator is the longest latitude marked as zero degree.	b) Prime meridian is the longest longitude marked as Zero degree.									

Q4. Define the term equator.

▪ Ans. Equator is the longest parallel that divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Q5. How does a grid help in locating places?

▪ Ans. A grid helps in locating a place on the globe if we know its position in terms of latitude and longitude. For example, Delhi lies in 28.30° North latitude and 77.12° East longitude. The point where these latitude and longitude intersect is, Delhi is located there only.

▪ Do all the exercises in the book only.

Page no. 74 and 75.

Ex. A. Put a tick on the correct option.

1) It is the model of the Earth.

Ans. b. Globe

2. Tropic of Cancer lies

at

Ans. a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. ■

3. Longest latitude is

Ans. c. Equator

4. How many

meridians are there in

all?

Ans. 360 degree

Ex. B. Match the following.

- 1. Tropic of Cancer
- 2. Tropic of Capricorn
- 3. Arctic Circle
- 4. Antarctic Circle

Ans. 1—c, 2—a, 3—d, 4—b

C. Write True or False.

1. Latitudes are also called parallels.

True.

2. Equator runs through the centre of the Earth.

True.

3. There are 181 latitudes in all.

True.

4. No latitude crosses the other latitude.

True.

5. Equator is the longest longitude.

False.

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.

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a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

b. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

c. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N

d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N

KERELA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE - 08-2-21 TO 15-2-2021

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC/ CHAPTER	ASSIGNMENT/WORKSHEET	LINK
V	SST	CHAPTER -9 OUR MOTHERLAND —INDIA □	Answer the following questions. Q1.Where is India located? Ans. India is located between 8*4 to 37*6 North latitude and 68*7 to 97*25East longitude. Q2.What are the North-South and East-West extent of India? Ans. Indian mainland extends from Kashmir in the North to Kanyakumari in the South and from Gujarat in the West to Arunachal Pradesh in the East. Q3. Name the neighbouring countries of India. Ans.China, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Q4.Write down few special things about these seasons. a.Monsoon—Rainy season is also known as monsoon in our country. It begins from June and continues till September. Our country is very much dependent on monsoon for our agriculture. It also gives relief from hot summer season. b) Spring—Spring season begins from February and continues till April. The climate in this season is neither too hot nor	https://youtu.be/w1BkbHGkNI4

cold. It is the time for picnics and outings.

5. Differentiate between western disturbances and pre- monsoon showers.

Ans: **Pre-monsoon showers** starts at the end of the summer season. They are called Kal baishakhi in the West Bengal and Mango Showers in Kerala and Karnataka. Mangoes ripen in this season.

Western disturbances are light rain fall which we experience in North India during winter season. They are caused by cyclonic storms that originate in the Mediterranean sea and move towards Indian main land.

6. What is the effect of reversal of winds in the Autumn season ?

Ans: Due to the reversal of winds , the Southern parts of India like Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana receive rain fall in the Autumn season. Weather is cool, dry and pleasant with clear sky.

7. Describe the summer season briefly.

Ans: Summer season lasts from April to July. It is also called pre-monsoon season. Hot, dry wind called Loo blow in the Northern parts of our country .Days are longer than nights in this season. Temperature ranges from 32 to 45 degree C.

Do all the exercises in the book only.

Ex-A.Put a tick on the correct option.

1.India lies in

Ans .b.Asia.

2.The most populous country in the world is

Ans. a.China

3.India lies in the _____ hemisphere.

Ans.a.Northern hemisphere.

4.Mangoes ripen in _____ season.

Ans. c. Summer

5. Hot, dry winds blowing in summer season are called _____.

Ans. b. Loo

QB. Fill in the blanks.

1. India lies in the _____ and _____ hemisphere.

Ans. Northern and Eastern

2. The _____ extent of India is about 2900 km.

Ans. East-West

3. _____ is the Southernmost tip of the Indian mainland.

Ans. Kanyakumari

4. _____ and _____ lie to the North-west of India.

Ans. Pakistan, Afghanistan

5. Winds blow from _____ to _____ during monsoon season.

Ans. Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal

C. Write true or false.

1. Kanyakumari is the southernmost tip of India.

Ans. true.

2. Lower/Southern part of India is triangular in shape.

Ans. true

3. India is the second largest country in the world.

Ans. false.

4. Cyclonic storms originate in the Mediterranean region.

Ans. true

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL

HOME ASSIGNMENT (30.01.2021 - 21.02.2021)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	MATHS	Chapter: Area and Volume	<p>Assignments to be done in the notebook.</p> <p>30.01.21 Unit 13– Get Set Go (Q1 – Q5)</p> <p>01.02.21 Unit 13 - Get Set Go (Q6- Q10)</p> <p>02.02.21 Write formulas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perimeter of a Rectangle= 2. Perimeter of a Square= 3. Perimeter of a Triangle= 4. Area of a Rectangle= 5. Area of a Square= <p>03.02.21</p> <p>Pg. 188,189 (Example 1 & 2)</p> <p>Pg. 189, 190 (Example 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>04.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q1, 2 & 3</p> <p>05.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q4, 5 & 6</p> <p>06.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q7 & 8</p> <p>08.02.21 Pg.196 Example 1 - 5</p> <p>09.02.21 Ex. 13b Q1 & 2</p> <p>10.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q3, 4 & 5</p> <p>11.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q6 & 7</p> <p>12.02.21 Worksheet: Q1, 2 & 3</p> <p>13.02.21 Worksheet: Q4, 5 & 6</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/v7mu5I2olHk</p> <p>https://youtu.be/JxkWSDpfoFY</p>

15.02.21 Worksheet: Q7, 8, 9 and 10

16.02.21 Practice Paper 1

CH:

MEASUREMENT

1. Convert 1249 m to hm, dam and dm
2. Express 17.5 m in dm, cm, mm, dam, hm, km.
3. A box of chocolates weighs 343 g l. Find the weight of half a dozen such boxes in kg.
4. Subtract 8100 kl from 21007 kl.
5.
 - a) Convert 95 months into year and months.
 - b) Convert 781 seconds into minutes and seconds.
 - c) Convert 215 minutes into hours and minutes.
6. Calculate the total time:
 - a) 3 hours 28 minutes and 4 hours 15 minutes.
 - b) 17 minutes 45 seconds and 18 minutes 23 seconds.
7. Find the difference between:
 - a) 8 hours 50 minutes and 3 hours 45 minutes
 - b) 7 years 11 months and 3 years 8 months
8. Find the interval between:
 - a) 7.40 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
 - b) 11.30 a.m. and 11.05 p.m.
 - c) 5.25 a.m. and 12.05 p.m.
 - d) 9.25 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.
9. The weight of 1 can of pepsi is 53 g. Find the weight of 19 such cans.
10. A tank contains 49000 cubic centimetres of water. The family used up 1100 cubic centimetre of water in the morning. Calculate the remaining water and express it in ml.

17.02.21 Practice Paper 2

CH.- AREA AND

VOLUME

1. Find the perimeter of the following:
 - a) side =5 cm
 - b) l= 10 cm, b = 4cm

2. Find the area of a rectangle of length 6.5 cm and breadth 4.5 cm.

3. Find the area of a square if its each side is 5.2 cm long.

4. Find the volume of a cube of side 7 cm.

5. Find the cost of flooring a square room of side 10m with marble tiles 25 cm x 20cm at the rate of ₹7.50 per tile.

6. Fill in the blanks:

a) A square has all _____ sides _____.

b) The length of a rectangle is always _____ than the _____.

c) Area of rectangle = length × _____

d) Volume of cuboid = length × _____ × _____

7. A cuboid measures 18 cm × 10 cm × 3 cm. How many cuboids 3cm × 2cm × 3 cm can be cut from it?

18.02.21 Practice paper 3

CH:

MEASUREMENT

1. Shanu jogged 3 km in the morning and 3400 m in the evening. What is the distance covered by Shanu in km?

2. Convert 10 kilometer to hectometer

3. Fill in the blanks: 19.8 Km = ___ m

4. Fill in the blanks: 7000 g = ___ Kg

5. Fill in the blanks: 63.7 Kg = ___ kg ___ g

6. Which unit would you use to measure the length of an eraser?

7. Subtract: 351 267 ml from 50 l

8. Convert into milliliter: 1.2 l = ___ ml

9. A tub can hold 19 l of water. How many ml is that?

10. Heena weighs 46 kg 450 g while her sister weighs 40 kg 225 g. Who weighs more and by how much?

19.02.21 Practice Paper 4

CH.- AREA AND

VOLUME

1. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides are:

a) 17 cm , 8 cm , 12 cm

b) 22cm , 9 cm , 15 cm

2. Which is more costlier?

a) Painting a wall of side 15 m , at the rate of ₹5 per sq.cm.

or

b) Painting a wall $3\text{m} \times 5\text{m}$, at the rate of ₹5 per sq cm.

3. Find the volume of a cube of side 9 cm in cubic metres.

4. An cuboidal iron piece $12\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 40\text{cm}$ was melted into square pieces of side 4 cm each. How many pieces were made?

5. Find the volume of a cuboid of dimensions $17\text{mm} \times 0.2\text{cm} \times 12\text{mm}$ in cu. cm.

6. Fill in the blanks:

a) A rectangle has a _____ and a _____.

b) length = area \div _____

c) Area of square = side \times _____

d) Volume of cube = side \times _____ \times side

7. Each side of a square garden is 22m. Find the area of the garden .Express the area in sq cm also.

8. Find the cost of painting a square board of side 44cm at the rate of ₹7 per sq cm.

ANSWERS

30.01.21 Unit 13– Get Set Go (Q1 – Q5)

1. 4, equal
2. length, breadth
3. greater, breadth
4. $\square^2 \square \square^2$
5. $(\square \square \square) \square \square^2$

01.02.21 Unit 13 - Get Set Go (Q6- Q10)

6. $196 \square \square^2$
7. Both are same
8. no
9. $136 \square \square^2$
10. $74 \square \square^2$

02.02.21 Write formulas:

1. Perimeter of a Rectangle=2 (l x b)
2. Perimeter of a Square= 4 x side
3. Perimeter of a Triangle= sum of the length of three sides
4. Area of a Rectangle= length x breadth
5. Area of a Square= side x side

03.02.21

Example 1: 16cm

Example 2: 60cm

Example 1: $29.25 \square \square^2$

Example 2: $27.04 \square \square^2$

Example 3: $0.001924 \square \square^2$

04.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q1, 2 & 3

Q1- $484 \square^2$, 48,40,000

Q2- $2542 \square^2$, $0.002542 \square \square^2$

Q3- a. $7 \square \square^2$, b. $15 \square \square^2$, $8 \square \square^2$

05.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q4, 5 & 6

Q4. 2992, Q5. 40000slabs, Q6. 13552.00

06.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q7 & 8

Q7. 64 squares, Q8. 120 bricks

08.02.21 Pg.196 Example 1 - 5

Example1= 343cu cm.

Example2= 1344 cu cm.

Example3= 700 cu cm.

Example4= 0.408 cu cm

Example5= 60

09.02.21 Ex. 13b Q1 & 2

Q1.

a. 2744 cu. cm

b. 4913 cu. mm

- c. 3375 cu. m
- d. 9261 cu. cm
- e. 6859 cu. cm
- f. 19683 cu. m

Q2.

- a. 540 cu. cm
- b. 588 cu. m
- c. 616.64 cu. cm
- d. 382299.5 cu. mm
- e. 16m
- f. 75924 cu. cm
- g. 736155 cu m
- h. 1211.25 cu m

10.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q3, 4 & 5

Q3. 3240 cu.cm

Q4. 25000 bricks

Q5. 1144cu. cm

11.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q6 & 7

Q6. 3,00,000

Q7. 0.000729 cu. cm

12.02.21 Worksheet: Q1, 2 & 3

1. 15000

2. a. 20cm, b. 40cm, c. 56cm

3. a. 24cm, b. 28cm

13.02.21 Worksheet: Q4, 5 & 6

Q4. a. 37cm, b. 46cm

Q5. 64units square

Q6. (a) is more costly

15.02.21 Worksheet: Q7, 8, 9 and 10

Q7. 12180 cu. cm

Q8. 512 cu. cm

Q9. 30

Q10. 0.4mm

16.02.21 Answer key

1. 12.49 hm, 124.9 dam, 12490 dm

2. 175 dm, 1750 cm, 17500 mm, 1.75 dam , 0.175 hm,
0.0175 km

3. 2.058 kg

4. 12907 kl

5. a) 7 years 11 months
 b) 13 minutes 1 second
 c) 3 hours 35 minutes

6. a) 7 hours 43 minutes
 b) 36 minutes 8 seconds

7. a) 5 hours 5 minutes
 b) 4 years 3 months

8. a) 11 hours 50 minutes
 b) 11 hours 35 minutes
 c) 6 hours 40 minutes
 d) 5 hours 55 minutes

9. 1007 g
10. 47900 ml

17.02.21 Answer key

1. a) 20 cm
b) 28 cm
2. 29.25 sq cm
3. 27.04 sq cm
4. 343 cu cm.
5 ₹15000
6. a) four, equal
b) greater, breadth
c) breadth
d) breadth, height
7) 30

18.02.21 Answers Key

1. 6.4 km
2. 100 hm
3. 1908 m
4. 7 kg
5. 63 kg 700 g
6. Centimeter
7. 241 733 ml
8. 1200 ml
9. 19000 ml
10. 6 kg 225 g

19.02.21 Answers Key

- 1a) 37 cm**
b) 46 cm
2. a) is more costly.
3. 0.000729 cu.m

		<p>4.3,00,000</p> <p>5 .0.408 cu.cm.</p> <p>6.a) length, breadth</p> <p>b) breadth</p> <p>c)side</p> <p>d)side</p> <p>7) 484 sq m, 48,40,000</p> <p>8) ₹ 13552.00</p>	
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KERALA PUBLIC
SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (_____)

CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFEREN CE LINKS
5	MATHS	Chapter: Area and Volume	<p>Assignments to be done in the notebook.</p> <p>30.01.21 Unit 13– Get Set Go (Q1 – Q5)</p> <p>01.02.21 Unit 13 - Get Set Go (Q6- Q10)</p> <p>02.02.21 Write formulas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perimeter of a Rectangle= 2. Perimeter of a Square= 3. Perimeter of a Triangle= 4. Area of a Rectangle= 5. Area of a <p>Square= 03.02.21</p> <p>Pg. 188,189 (Example 1 & 2)</p> <p>Pg. 189, 190 (Example 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>04.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q1, 2 & 3</p> <p>05.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q4, 5 & 6</p> <p>06.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q7 & 8</p> <p>08.02.21 Pg.196 Example 1 - 5</p> <p>09.02.21 Ex. 13b Q1 & 2</p> <p>10.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q3, 4 & 5</p> <p>11.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q6 & 7</p> <p>Measurement</p> <p>12.02.21 Ex. 11a- Q7, 8, 9 and 10</p> <p>13.02.21 Ex. 11b- Q7, 8, 9 and 10</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/v7mu5I2oIHk</p> <p>https://youtu.be/JxkWSDpfOFY</p>

15.02.21 Ex. 11c- Q7, 8, 9 and 10

16.02.21 Practice Paper 1

CH:

MEASUREMENT

1. Convert 1249 m to hm, dam and dm
2. Express 17.5 m in dm, cm, mm, dam, hm, km.
3. A box of chocolates weighs 343 g l. Find the weight of half a dozen such boxes in kg.
4. Subtract 8100 kl from 21007 kl.
5.
 - a) Convert 95 months into year and months.
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 - c) Convert 215 minutes into hours and minutes.
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7. Find the difference between:
 - a) 8 hours 50 minutes and 3 hours 45 minutes
 - b) 7 years 11 months and 3 years 8 months
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 - a) 7.40 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
 - b) 11.30 a.m. and 11.05 p.m.
 - c) 5.25 a.m. and 12.05 p.m.
 - d) 9.25 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.
9. The weight of 1 can of pepsi is 53 g. Find the weight of 19 such cans.
10. A tank contains 49000 cubic centimetres of water. The family used up 1100 cubic centimetre of water in the morning. Calculate the remaining water and express it in ml.

17.02.21 Practice Paper 2

CH.- AREA AND
VOLUME

1. Find the perimeter of the following:
 - a) side =5 cm

b) $l = 10$ cm, $b = 4$ cm

2. Find the area of a rectangle of length 6.5 cm and breadth 4.5 cm.

3. Find the area of a square if its each side is 5.2 cm. long.

4. Find the volume of a cube of side 7 cm.

5. Find the cost of flooring a square room of side 10 m with marble tiles 25 cm \times 20 cm at the rate of ₹7.50 per tile.

6. Fill in the blanks:

a) A square has all _____ sides
_____.

b) The length of a rectangle is always
_____ than the _____.

c) Area of rectangle = length \times _____

d) Volume of cuboid = length \times _____ \times

7. A cuboid measures 18 cm \times 10 cm \times 3 cm. How many cuboids 3 cm \times 2 cm \times 3 cm can be cut from it?

18.02.21 Practice paper 3

CH:

MEASUREMENT

1. Shanu jogged 3 km in the morning and 3400 m in the evening. What is the distance covered by Shanu in km?

2. Convert 10 kilometer to hectometer

3. Fill in the blanks: 19.8 Km = ___ m

4. Fill in the blanks: 7000 g = ___ Kg

5. Fill in the blanks: 63.7 Kg = ___ kg ___ g

6. Which unit would you use to measure the length of an eraser?

7. Subtract: 35 l 267 ml from 50 l

8. Convert into milliliter: 1.2 l = ___ ml

9. A tub can hold 19 l of water. How many ml is that?

10. Heena weighs 46 kg 450 g while her sister weighs 40 kg 225 g. Who weighs more and by how much?

19.02.21 Practice Paper 4

CH.- AREA AND

VOLUME

1. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides are:

a) 17 cm , 8 cm , 12 cm

b) 22cm , 9 cm , 15 cm

2. Which is more costlier?

a) Painting a wall of side 15 m , at the rate of ₹5 per sq.cm.

or

b) Painting a wall $3\text{m} \times 5\text{m}$, at the rate of ₹5 per sq cm.

3. Find the volume of a cube of side 9 cm in cubic metres.

4. An cuboidal iron piece $12\text{m} \times 4\text{m} \times 40\text{cm}$ was melted into square pieces of side 4 cm each. How many pieces were made?

5. Find the volume of a cuboid of dimensions $17\text{mm} \times 0.2\text{cm} \times 12\text{mm}$ in cu. cm.

6. Fill in the blanks:

a) A rectangle has a _____ and a _____.

b) length = area \div _____

c) Area of square = side \times _____

d) Volume of cube = side \times _____ \times side

7. Each side of a square garden is 22m. Find the area of the garden .Express the area in sq cm also.

8. Find the cost of painting a square board of side 44cm at the rate of ₹7 per sq cm.

ANSWERS

30.01.21 Unit 13– Get Set Go (Q1 – Q5)

1. 4, equal
2. length, breadth
3. greater, breadth
4. S^2cm^2
5. $(l \times b)cm^2$

01.02.21 Unit 13 - Get Set Go (Q6- Q10)

6. $196cm^2$
7. Both are same
8. no
9. $136 cm^2$
10. $74cm^2$

02.02.21 Write formulas:

1. Perimeter of a Rectangle= $2(l \times b)$
2. Perimeter of a Square= $4 \times \text{side}$
3. Perimeter of a Triangle= sum of the length of three sides
4. Area of a Rectangle= length x breadth
5. Area of a Square= side x side

03.02.21

Example 1: 16cm

Example 2: 60cm

Example 1: $29.25 cm^2$

Example 2: $27.04 cm^2$

Example 3: $0.001924 km^2$

04.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q1, 2 & 3

Q1- $484m^2$, 48,40,000

Q2- $2542m^2$, $0.002542km^2$

Q3- a. $7cm^2$, b. $15cm^2$, $8cm^2$

05.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q4, 5 & 6

Q4. 2992, Q5. 40000slabs, Q6. 13552.00

06.02.21 Ex. 13a- Q7 & 8

Q7. 64 squares, Q8. 120 bricks

08.02.21 Pg.196 Example 1 - 5

Example1= 343cu cm.

Example2= 1344 cu cm.

Example3= 700 cu cm.

Example4= 0.408 cu cm

Example5= 60

09.02.21 Ex. 13b Q1 & 2

Q1.

a. 2744 cu. cm

b. 4913 cu. mm

c. 3375 cu. m

d. 9261 cu. cm

e. 6859 cu. cm

f. 19683 cu. m

Q2.

- a. 540 cu. cm
- b. 588 cu. m
- c. 616.64 cu. cm
- d. 382299.5 cu. mm
- e. 16m
- f. 75924 cu. cm
- g. 736155 cu m
- h. 1211.25 cu m

10.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q3, 4 & 5

Q3. 3240 cu.cm

Q4. 25000 bricks

Q5. 1144cu. cm

11.02.21 Ex. 13b- Q6 & 7

Q6. 3,00,000

Q7. 0.000729 cu. cm

12.02.21

Ex. 11a- Q7, 8, 9 and 10

7. 1.62m

8. 980hm, 9800dam

9. 12.49hm, 124.9dam, 12490 dm

10. 6761cm or 67.61m

13.02.21

Ex. 11b- Q7, 8, 9 and 10

7. 17.178kg

8. 3.1962

9. 80146g

10. (a) 80429.1dag (b) 3004.1dag

15.02.21

Ex. 11c- Q7, 8, 9 and 10

7. 12 l

8. 46 l

9. 7147.14 hl, 71471.4 dal, 714714 l

10. 8490.1 cl, 849.01 dl, 84.901 l, 8.4901 dal, 0.84901 hl, 0.08901 kl

16.02.21

Answer key

1. 12.49 hm, 124.9 dam, 12490 dm

2. 175 dm, 1750 cm, 17500 mm, 1.75 dam, 0.175 hm, 0.0175 km

3. 2.058 kg

4. 12907 kl

5. a) 7 years 11 months
b) 13 minutes 1 second
c) 3 hours 35 minutes

6. a) 7 hours 43 minutes
b) 36 minutes 8 seconds

7. a) 5 hours 5 minutes
b) 4 years 3 months

8. a) 11 hours 50 minutes
b) 11 hours 35 minutes
c) 6 hours 40 minutes
d) 5 hours 55 minutes

9. 1007 g

10. 47900 ml

17.02.21 Answer key

1. a) 20 cm
b) 28 cm

2. 29.25 sq cm

3. 27.04 sq cm

4. 343 cu cm.

5 ₹15000

6. a) four, equal
 b) greater, breadth
 c) breadth
 d) breadth, height

7) 30

18.02.21 Answers Key

1. 6.4 km

2. 100 hm

3. 1908 m

4. 7 kg

5. 63 kg 700 g

6. Centimeter

7. 24 l 733 ml

8. 1200 ml

9. 19000 ml

10. 6 kg 225 g

19.02.21 Answers Key

1a) 37 cm

b) 46 cm

2. a) is more costly.

3. 0.000729 cu.m

4. 3,00,000

5 .0.408 cu.cm.

6.a) length, breadth

b) breadth

c) side

d) side

7) 484 sq m, 48,40,000

8) ₹ 13552.00

