

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINKS**

( DATE: 14/06/21-14/07/21)

Class-V



SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
ENG LANG	Ch -4 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE 14/06/21-19/06/21)	<p><u>Learn-Pg - 24</u></p> <p><u>State whether these sentences are assertive (A), interrogative (In), imperative (Im) or exclamatory (E).</u></p> <p>1. In; 2. Im; 3. Im; 4. A; 5. Im; 6. E; 7. A; 8. In; 9. In; 10. A; 11. E; 12. Im</p> <p><u>EX.A .Pg. No.-25</u></p> <p>I. Underline the subjects in these Assertive Sentences.</p> <p>1. <u>We</u> cannot live without water.</p> <p>2. <u>My brother</u> won a trophy.</p> <p>3.<u>She</u> was proud of her achievements.</p> <p>4.<u>The poor woman</u> lives in an old hut.</p> <p>5.<u>The milk</u> was too hot to drink.</p> <p>6. <u>Shaurya</u> had a terrible stomach ache.</p> <p>7. <u>Sidharth</u> tried to solve the riddle.</p> <p>8. <u>I</u> always speak the truth.</p> <p>9. <u>Mother</u> wanted to attend the exhibition.</p> <p>10.<u>Bird watching</u> is my favourite hobby.</p> <p><u>EX.B. Pg. No.-25,26</u></p> <p>II. Underline the subjects in these Interrogative Sentences.</p>	<p><a href="https://youtu.be/u7GRLEfb-sI4">https://youtu.be/u7GRLEfb-sI4</a></p>

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Does <u>the child</u> love to play?</li><li>2. Where do <u>the rabbits</u> live in winter?</li><li>3. How can <u>they</u> drink dirty water?</li></ol> |  |
|--|--|---|--|

4. Where did you find the lost bag?
5. Can we cross the bridge?
6. Are you staying here?
7. Did this engineer build the bridge?
8. Have you brushed your teeth?
9. When did the fire begin?
10. Has James left for London?

**EX C-Pg .No.-26**

**III. Underline the subjects in these Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences.**

1. (You) Help me please.
2. How swiftly the eagle flies!
3. (You) Be quiet.
4. What lovely flowers!
5. What a dark night!
6. (You) Lock the door of the car.
7. Hurray, I just won the lottery!
8. How large this house is!
9. (You) Buy me a pen drive.
10. (You) Take out the bags.

**EX.D Pg. No.26**

**IV. Separate the subject from the predicate in each sentence .Write the verb in each sentence.**

1. Katy/ was a very naughty girl. Verb-was
2. Heidi / is the story of a young orphan girl. Verb-is
3. Little Red Riding Hood/ was not afraid of the big bad wolf. Verb-was not afraid
4. Alice/ got lost in the forest. Verb- got lost
5. Goldilocks/ ate the porridge on the table. Verb-ate
6. The hen/ was frightened of the wicked fox. Verb –was frightened
7. Aunt Jenifer’s fingers / fluttered through the wool.

Verb – fluttered

8. Tom / painted the fence with the help of his friends. Verb-painted

9. Aunt Polly / knew the truth. Verb-knew

10. The brook/ joined the brimming river. Verb-joined

**EX-E.Pg.No.-27**

V. Provide meaningful subjects for these predicates.

1. The hunter hunted the wild birds.

2. The President lives in the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

3. Mahatma Gandhi is called the Father of the Nation.

4. Heidi is my favourite story.

5. My mother visits the temple every day.

6. October is the tenth month of the year.

7. Diwali is a festival of India.

8. My brother writes poems.

9. These apples are rotten.

10. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

11. The milkman is knocking on the door.

12. Bees make honey.

**EX.-F, Pg. No.-27**

VI. Provide meaningful predicates for these subjects.

1. The earth revolves around the sun.

2. Breakfast is very important to stay healthy.

3. December is the last month of the year.

4. The soldiers fought bravely.

5. India Gate is located in New Delhi.

6. The garden is very beautiful.

7. My notebook is beautifully maintained.

8. Holi is the festival of colours.

9. The bookstall will open at nine a.m.

10. The baby is sleeping.

11. The Guptas are our relatives.

12. The peacock dances in the rainy season.

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	<b>Ch-5 Prefixes and Suffixes</b> ( 22/06/21-26/06/21)	<p><b>*The exercises given below have to be done in the text book.</b></p> <p><b>Learn</b>  <b>Pg 31 Complete this table by making three new words with the given prefixes and suffixes.</b></p>	<a href="https://youtu.be/l-UttUp6wCc">https://youtu.be/l-UttUp6wCc</a>
		<p><b>Prefix/Suffix New words :</b></p> <p><b>1.en-            ensure,enlist,encircle</b>  <b>2.in-            insecure, inside,indoor</b></p>	
		<p><b>3.-dom          wisdom, kingdom,freedom</b>  <b>4.ir-            irresponsible, irrelevant,irregular</b>  <b>5.-hood        neighbourhood,brotherhood,childhood</b>  <b>6.mis-         mistake, misfortune,misunderstand</b>  <b>7.-ment        development,agreement,fulfilment</b>  <b>8.-tion         rotation, promotion,vacation</b>  <b>9.over-        overload, overburden,overlap</b></p>	
		<p><b>10.-ness       kindness, darkness,helpfulness</b></p>	
		<p><b>11.-able        bearable, laughable,likeable</b>  <b>12.-less        useless,hopeless,meaningless</b></p>	
		<p><b>Ex A. Add the suffixes -er, -r, -or and -ier to change these verbs into nouns.Make the necessary changes when adding the suffixes.</b></p>	
		<p><b>1.doer            2. actor</b>  <b>3.carrier         4.wanderer</b>  <b>5.operator        6.inventor.</b>  <b>7. purifier       8.distributor.</b>  <b>9. writer         10. creator</b></p>	

**Ex B. Fill in the blanks by adding a prefix or a suffix to the words given in the brackets.**

- 1.childish 2.unhappy 3.successful 4.championship  
 5. weakness 6.handful. 7. widen 8.reconsider  
 9.combination 10. overslept 11.unhappy  
 12. loyalty, faithfulness, commendable

**Pg 32 Ex C. Match the words/phrases in Column A to their opposites in Column B. Then, add prefix un- to the words in Column B to make synonyms of the words/phrases in column A.**

Column A	Column B	Prefix un-
1.sad	a.kind 8	un+happy=unhappy
2.false	b.pack 10	un+true=untrue
3.not sure	c.like 7	un+certain=uncertain
4.messy	d.finished 6	un+tidy=untidy
5.ill	e.well 5	un+well=unwell
6.not complete	f.tie 9	un+finished=unfinishe d
7.different	g.tidy 4	un+like=unlike
8.cruel	h.certain 3	un+kind=unkind
9.done to shoelaces	i.happy 1	un+tie=untie
10.take things out of a box	j.true 2	un+pack=unpack

**Pg 33 Ex D. Fill in the blanks by adding suitable prefixes or suffixes to the words given in the box.**

**1. impolite    2. dishonest    3. unsociable    4. impatient  
5. irresponsible    6. illegal    7. impossible    8. unpleasant  
9. illegible    10. unlocked**

**Ex E. Complete this passage by adding suitable prefixes to the words given in the brackets.**

**misunderstood    dislike    replace    mistook    overcooked  
misread    overcharging    inconvenient    relearn    unhappy  
uncomfortable**

**\*The exercise given below has to be done in the notebook. Copy the questions.**

**Ex 1. Fill in the blanks by adding a prefix or a suffix to the words given in the brackets.**

**treat    heat    young    isolate    water    behave    able  
turn    honest    wrap    tied    rich    fear**



		<p>1.Mom and I had to wait until my birthday to _____ my presents.</p> <p>2.We had to _____ the oven before we could bake the cake.</p> <p>3.Aryan forgot his backpack and had to _____ home to get it.</p> <p>4.Shreya was sad because she was _____ to get tickets for the concert.</p> <p>5.My friend almost fell down because his shoelaces were _____ .</p> <p>6.Vivaan can swim _____ for over 1 minute.</p> <p>7.Riya was being _____ when she did not tell the truth.</p> <p>8.Our teacher told us not to _____ on the field trip.</p> <p>9.When we read books, we _____ our knowledge.</p> <p>10. The firefighter was _____ as he ran into the burning house to save the family.</p> <p>11.The hospitals have created separate wards for the _____ of COVID-19 patients.</p> <p>12.She was the _____ girl in the whole class.</p> <p>13.Most corona virus patients are kept in an _____ ward.</p>	
		<p><b>Answers:</b>1.unwrap 2. preheat 3. return 4. unable 5. untied 6. underwater 7. dishonest 8.misbehave 9. enrich 10.fearless 11.treatment 12.youngest 13.isolation</p>	
	<p><b>Ch-8 Kinds of Adjectives</b> (28/06/21-3/07/21)</p>	<p>*The exercises given below have to be done in the text book. <b>Learn</b> Pg 50 Underline the adjectives in these sentences. State whether they are adjectives of quality(QI), adjectives of quantity(Qn), adjectives of Number(N) or demonstrative adjectives(D).</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_Ko5gm0zbM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_Ko5gm0zbM</a></p>
		<p>1. <u>first</u> N 2. <u>old</u> QI 3. <u>big</u>. QI 4. <u>notorious</u> QI 5. <u>some</u> Qn 6. <u>two</u> N 7. <u>That</u> D 7. <u>oldest</u> QI 8. <u>enough</u> N 9. <u>well-dressed</u> QI 10. <u>little</u> Qn</p>	

		<b>Ex A. Fill in the blanks with adjectives of quality given in the box.</b>	
		<b>1.boring    2.scenic    3.delicious    4.sincere</b> <b>5.large    6.noisy</b> <b>7.old    8.violent    9.careless    10.inferior</b>	
		<b>Pg 51 Ex B. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives of quantity or number.</b>	
		<b>1.great    2.some    3.any    4.first    5.all    6.much</b> <b>7.sufficient    8.all    9.five    10.little</b>	
		<b>Ex C. Match these sentences with the correct demonstrative adjectives. There can be more than one correct answer.</b>	
		<b>1.This/That    2.These/Those    3.This/That</b> <b>4.This/That    5.These/Those</b>	

6.these      7.These/Those      8.This/That      9.These/Those  
10.this/that

Learn

Pg 52 Fill in the blanks with adjectives as indicated in the brackets.

1.five      2.some      3.All, four      4.her      5.soft

6.many

7.first,medicated      8.Those,that      9.Which      10.our

11.little 12.seven      13.This/That      14.His/My/Her

15.Whose

Pg 53 Ex A. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adjectives.

1.What    2.which    3.Which    4.What    5.What

6.What    7.Whose    8.Which    9.What    10.Whose

\*The exercise given below has to be done in the notebook. Copy the questions.

Ex A. Fill in the blanks with adjectives as indicated in the brackets.

1.The \_\_\_\_\_ prize went to Simi. (adjective of number)

2.The tiger is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal.(adjective of quality)

3.She has \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence. (adjective of quantity)

4.We did not receive \_\_\_\_\_ rain this year.(adjective of quantity)

5.There are \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in this book.(adjective of number)

6.He showed \_\_\_\_\_ patience.(adjective of quantity)

7.The students thanked \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.(possessive adjective)

8.\_\_\_\_\_ kite do you want to buy? (interrogative adjective)

		<p>9. _____ oranges are sweet.(demonstrative adjective)  10.Is there _____ water in the jug?(adjective of quantity)  11.Take _____ care of your health.(adjective of quality)  12. _____ colour is your T-shirt?(demonstrative adjective)  13.We love _____ school.(possessive adjective)  14.The cat ate _____ food quickly.(possessive adjective)  15.The pandemic has taken _____ lives.(adjective of number)  16.We should maintain a _____ distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing.(adjective of quality)</p>																									
		<p><u>Answers:</u>1.first 2.ferocious 3.little 4.sufficient  5.several 6.much 7.their 8.Which 9.These/Those  10.any 11.good 12.What13.our 14.its  15.many 16.safe</p>																									
<p><b>Ch-9 Comparison of Adjectives</b> ( 28/06/21-03/07/21)</p>		<p>*The exercises given below have to be done in the text book.  Learn  Pg 59 Read these sentences. Underline the modifier and state whether it is positive(P), comparative(C) or superlative(S)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8ap0KON4tU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8ap0KON4tU</a></p>																								
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>easier</u></td> <td>C</td> <td>7.<u>most honest</u></td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>better</u></td> <td>C</td> <td>8.<u>interesting</u></td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>lazier</u></td> <td>C</td> <td>9.<u>funny</u></td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>oldest</u></td> <td>S</td> <td>10.<u>deepest</u></td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>thinner</u></td> <td>C</td> <td>11.<u>cheaper</u></td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>tall</u></td> <td>P</td> <td>12.<u>driest</u></td> <td>S</td> </tr> </table>	<u>easier</u>	C	7. <u>most honest</u>	S	<u>better</u>	C	8. <u>interesting</u>	P	<u>lazier</u>	C	9. <u>funny</u>	P	<u>oldest</u>	S	10. <u>deepest</u>	S	<u>thinner</u>	C	11. <u>cheaper</u>	C	<u>tall</u>	P	12. <u>driest</u>	S	
<u>easier</u>	C	7. <u>most honest</u>	S																								
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<u>tall</u>	P	12. <u>driest</u>	S																								
		<p>Pg 60 Ex A. Complete these sentences using suitable degrees of the adjectives given in the brackets.1.more important 2.tidy  3.most interesting 4.shortest 5.small 6.more skilled  7.hot 8.more alert 9.highest 10.mightier  11.lovelier 12.heavier</p>																									

**Pg 63 Ex A. Fill in the blanks with more....than or less....than.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. <u>more</u> grain <u>than</u></b>    | <b>6. <u>less</u> spicy <u>than</u></b>      |
| <b>2. <u>more</u> peaceful <u>than</u></b> | <b>7. <u>less</u> blurry <u>than</u></b>     |
| <b>3. <u>less</u> money <u>than</u></b>    | <b>8. <u>more</u> costly <u>than</u></b>     |
| <b>4. <u>more</u> sensible <u>than</u></b> | <b>9. <u>more</u> important <u>than</u></b>  |
| <b>5. <u>more</u> money <u>than</u></b>    | <b>10. <u>less</u> difficult <u>than</u></b> |

**\*The exercise given below has to be done in the notebook. Copy the questions.**

**Learn**

**Pg 62 Rewrite these sentences using as...as or not as...as.**

1. These days guavas are not as expensive as strawberries.
2. These days guavas are not as expensive as strawberries.
3. A flight to London is not as expensive as a flight to the United States.
4. My hands became as cold as ice when I saw a tiger in front of me.
5. The cricket ground in Delhi is not as big as the one in Mumbai.
6. Rana Pratap was as brave as a lion.
7. My sister is as old as I am.
8. Neeti's younger brother is as naughty as a monkey.
9. Villages are not as polluted as the cities.
10. My grandma's hair is as white as milk.

**Pg. -63**

**Answers may vary. Accept all logical responses:**

**B. Fill in the blanks with as many ...as, as few ...as, as much..  
.as or as little...as.**

1. This monkey has as much fur on its body as that one.
2. In Tim's school, class II has as many students as class III has.

3. The birds are making as much noise as a group of chattering schoolgirls.
4. The girls team had to gather as many flowers as the boys team.
5. John has visited the Taj Mahal as many times as Jill has.
6. There is as much milk in this white jug as there is in the red one.
7. The dress costs as much money as an entire meal for four people in a good restaurant.
8. Rajneesh has opened as many shops as his brother.
9. This Banyan tree has as many leaves as the neem tree.
10. The vendor has as many vegetables in his stall as the vendor on the opposite side of the road.

**Comprehension &  
Letter writing  
(5/07/21-14/07/21)**

Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions given below.

**Passage -1**

**We must do all we can to stop conflicts and civil war. Most conflicts happen in poor countries, especially which are badly governed or where power and wealth are not distributed fairly between different tribal or religious groups. So the best way to check fighting is to make a political arrangement in which all groups have their representatives. The need is to ensure human rights and economic development of all.**

**The next fundamental freedom is one that is not mentioned in the UN charter. In 1945, the leaders could not imagine that such a situation would arise. That is the freedom of future generations to live on this planet.**

**Even now many of us have not understood its importance. We are using up the limited resources for our present use. We are over using and even wasting them. We are, in fact, robbing our children of their right to live.**

**We must preserve our forests, fisheries and wildlife. All of these are collapsing because of our own habit of consuming or destroying them.**

**Questions:**

**Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (a) Why do most conflicts happen in poor countries?**
- (b) What is the best way to check conflicts?**
- (c) What is meant by ‘the freedom of future generations to live’?**
- (d) How are we robbing our children of their basic right?**
- (e) What must we preserve for our children?**

**Find words from the passage that mean the same as**

- (a) fighting**
- (b) keep safely**
- (c) coming to end**

**Answers:**

**1.**

- (a) Most conflicts happen in poor countries because they are generally badly governed.**
- (b) The best way to check conflicts is to make a political**

arrangement in which all groups have their representatives.

(c) It means- the right of the coming generation to live.

(d) We are using up the limited resources for our present use. Thus, we are doing injustice to the future generations.

(e) We must preserve our forests,, fisheries and wildlife for our children.

2.

(a) conflict

(b) preserve

(c) collapsing

**Passage 2:**

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick.

We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body.

We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep fried



**snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes.**

**We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.**

**Questions:**

**Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (a) What are the functions of food?**
- (b) What is meant by ‘improper food’?**
- (c) What does ‘civilised life’ imply?**
- (d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.**
- (e) How does modern life style and food habits affect us?**

**Find words from the passage that mean the same as:**

- (a) being fat**
- (b) cleanliness**

**Answers:**

- (a) Food maintains and saves life.**
- (b) Food which is of poor quality and has harmful effect on the body.**
- (c) Being civilised means – to know what is right and what**

is wrong.

**(d) Our lifestyle has pushed us away from nature.**

**(e) We don't follow the rules of hygiene and healthy diet.**

**We eat processed, fried or junk food.**

**(a) obesity**

**(b) hygiene**

### **Composition**

#### **Summer Season**

Summer is one of the four seasons of the year. Despite being the hottest season of the year, children love it the most, because during this time they get a lot of fun time and an opportunity to enjoy the summer holidays. Summer is due to the Earth's rotation axis being towards the Sun. This season is very dry and hot. Many people living in urban areas are not able to tolerate too much heat, due to which they go with their children for summer holidays to seaside places, mountainous areas, cold places to camp or picnic. During this time they enjoy swimming, eating seasonal summer fruits and cold beverages.

For some, summer is good, as they entertain and have fun in cold places on those days, although this weather would be unbearable for people living in rural areas, due to lack of resources to relieve the heat. In some places, people suffer from acute shortage or scarcity of water in their areas and have to carry water to great distances.

#### **My favourite indoor game**

My favourite indoor game is Ludo. I play this game with my entire family. Everyone loves this game in my house. Mostly I play this game with my brothers and sisters. Sometimes my parents, grandparents also play this game with us. We all family members enjoy playing this game.

Ludo is my favourite indoor game because this is not a risky game like the other outdoor games. This game develops our brain. We can play this game anywhere. This game can be easily played at home. People of every class like to play this game like – Mother – father, children, elder, grandparents

etc.

Ludo can be played by 2 or 4 people together. A cardboard or plastic Ludo board and 4 Ludo pieces are required to play the Ludo game. Each person has his own 4 Ludo pieces. Boxes are made on the Ludo board, on which Ludo pieces are carried forward. There are four houses in blue, yellow, green and red colours on the Ludo board and the Ludo pieces are also of these four colours. In these four houses, Ludo pieces are kept. Ludo dice consists of 1 to 6 digits. The number that comes after throwing the dice, the player moves the Ludo pieces according to that number. The person who first arrives at the winning house is the winner. It is truly a fun home game, so I like this game the most.

### **How I spent my summer vacation**

Summer vacations are the best time in a year for every student. It offers every student an opportunity to explore new stuff. It also offers a chance of taking a break from the daily routine and shift to new hobbies such as gardening, painting, singing, and dancing while having fun with friends. All of us spend summer vacation doing what we love the most. Some people like to play at home simple, while others prefer stepping out to explore new things.

This summer, I visited my grandparents' home, which is not so far from my house. My cousins visited our grandparents, too, during their summer vacation. My grandmother prepared a lot of dishes, and we relished every bite of the food. My grandfather loves gardening, and we helped him planting new saplings and water the plants in the garden. We all used to sit together in the evenings and listen to my grandparents' stories. Thereafter, we all used to go to the terrace and play some games. At night, we gazed at the stars and moon and listened to some mesmerizing stories about the stars and moon narrated by my grandmother. I had a wonderful time spending some memorable moments with my grandparents.

### **Van Mahotsav**

Van Mahotsav or the festival of trees is a festival celebrated in India in the first week of July. This celebration was started in 1950 by Dr. K.M. Munshi the Agriculture minister for India during the same year. As part of the celebrations, millions of saplings are planted by people of all age groups from all over the country in the Van Mahotsav week.

Awareness campaigns are held all over the country and various drives by NGO's are organized to help people participate in the process of planting trees. This practice takes place every year and helps conserve the greenery of our country. The preservation of nature has become a very important part of our life due to increase in industrialization and the construction of so many factories, conservation of forests has become a point of major concern.

Due to the celebration of this festival in the month of July which is also the onset of the monsoon season, planting trees proves to be beneficial. Planting of trees also serves other purposes like providing alternative fuel options, food for cattle, helps in soil conservation and more than anything offers a natural aesthetic beauty. Planting of trees also helps to avoid soil erosion which may cause floods. Also, planting trees can be extremely effective in slowing down global warming and trees also help in reducing pollution as they make the air cleaner. Van Mahotsav is thus a widely celebrated festival and should be celebrated as more than a day of planting trees and celebrated as any other festival.

### **Rainy Season**

The Rainy Season, also known as the monsoon season begins in the middle of June and continues up till early September. It comes after the end of the scorching summer season. It's the time when most of the rainfall occurs; the sky is generally cloudy throughout the season. The rivers and ponds that have lost water through evaporation due to the heat are now replenished.

The rain showers bring much relief to men and animals. The rain

cools the air and the temperature drops making the weather extremely pleasant. There is more greenery around us during this season as flora and fauna thrive. This weather is great for agriculture as it augments the traditional and conventional irrigation techniques. Optimal rainfall is crucial for crop cultivation.

However, excess rainfall, characterized by heavy showers damages crops and sometimes leads to loss of lives. Uncontrollable rainfall can cause floods and river water levels to surge dramatically. During this season, we get the chance to relinquish many delectable fruits like litchi, peaches, and Pomegranates. These fruits are known to boost immunity and taste heavenly. Diseases and infections are commonly associated with this season as stagnant rainwater provides a breeding ground for various diseases like dengue and malaria.

**Write a letter to your friend thanking him for the birthday gift**

33, Fifth Avenue,  
4<sup>th</sup> Cross Road,  
Maharashtra.

5<sup>th</sup> July 2021

My dear Harish,

I hope you are well by the grace of God. I am very much pleased to receive the gift sent by you on my birthday. It would have been better to receive the gift from your hand. I missed you a lot. I expected your presence in the function but you have written that you would fail to attend the function because of an urgent piece of business . However, you have remembered my birthday and proved it by sending a nice birthday gift to me. I think that your gift is not just a gift, rather it is a symbol of your love for me. You deserve my thanks. I believe only giving thanks to you will not do. I offer my heartiest love to you.

Convey my regards to your parents and love to the younger ones.

Yours truly.  
Sanjit.

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22  
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINK**

**CLASS : V  
DATE : 14.06.21-14.07.21**



SUBJECT	CHAPTER	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
Eng. Lit.	Ch-2 Oliver Twist (14.06.21-30.06.21)	<p>Read the chapter thoroughly and write the following in your notebook:-</p> <p><b><u>Word Bank:</u></b></p> <p>workhouse , breathe,survive, orphan, transferred asylum , cellar,.cunning, sturdier, official</p> <p><b><u>Learn and write the meanings given in pg.24.</u></b></p> <p>workhouse:-a building in which poor people used to work in the past</p> <p>orphan = a child whose parents are dead</p> <p>parish = a church in the area</p> <p>asylum = a place where homeless people stay</p> <p>cunning = able to get what you want in a clever way</p> <p>sturdier = stronger</p> <p>cellar = a room at the ground level which is used for storing a wide range of items</p> <p>oakum = a loose fibre which is acquired by untwisting old ropes</p> <p>toiled = worked very hard for a long time</p> <p>apprentice = a person who learns a trade from a skilled employer, having agreed to work for a fixed period at low stages.</p> <p><b><u>Antonyms:-</u></b></p> <p>sure x unsure</p> <p>covered x uncovered</p> <p>proper x improper</p> <p>cunning x innocent</p> <p>enough x scarce</p> <p>official x unofficial</p> <p>failed x succeeded</p> <p>child x adult</p> <p><b><u>Answer the following questions.</u></b></p> <p>1. How was Oliver Twist saved at birth?</p>	<a href="https://youtu.be/o909brBJvCo">https://youtu.be/o909brBJvCo</a>

Ans: When Oliver Twist was born he could barely Breathe .Even the doctor was not sure of his survival. The nanny gave something to Oliver which helped him to revive and the doctor placed him in the dying mother's arm who kissed his forehead.

2.What did the doctor and old woman do when Oliver's mother died?

Ans: When Oliver's mother died, the doctor and the old woman wrapped up Oliver in a parish robe and sent him to a parish.

3.Why was baby Oliver transferred to a private asylum by parish authorities?

Ans: Baby Oliver was transferred to a private asylum by parish authorities because there he was not fed or taken proper care of as there was no female to nurse young children.

4. What was decided in the board meeting held by Dr.Bramble?

Ans: It was decided that Oliver should be grateful for all the blessing he received so far and now he needed to start earning and was asked to pick oakum from tomorrow.

5. What kind of woman was Mrs. Mann?

Ans: Mrs. Mann was the caretaker of the asylum. She was a cunning lady who fed the children very little food to make them sturdier. Instead of giving them food, she beat them up and locked them in a coal cellar.

6. What decision did the board officers take finally to get rid of Oliver?

Ans: The board officers put out a poster offering five pounds to anyone who would accept Oliver as an apprentice.

**Answer the following questions with reference to context:-**

1. "How dare you ask for more food?"
  - a. Who said to whom?

**If I were Lord of Tartary (Poem)**

**(1.07.21-14.07.21)**

Ans: The work master said these words to Oliver Twist.

b. Who sent the reference to Mrs. Mann?

Ans: The parish authorities sent the reference to Mrs. Mann.

c. Why was the place horrifying for Oliver?

Ans: The place was horrifying for Oliver because Mrs. Mann fed the children with very little food and instead of giving them more food, she used to beat them up and locked them in a coal cellar.

2. "I have come to take back Oliver where he was born. We have failed to identify any member of his family so far."

a. Who said this, and to whom?

Ans: Dr. Bramble said this to Mrs. Mann.

a. What answer did the person get?

Ans: Mrs. Mann said that she would send Oliver in a minute.

c. What followed next?

Ans: He was taken to the workhouse where the board members held a meeting and it was decided that Oliver needed to start earning.

3. "Oliver, you should be grateful for all blessings and favours you have received in your life so far. Now you need to start earning. You will be picking Oakum from tomorrow."

a. Who said this to Oliver?

Ans: One of the board members said this to Oliver.

b. Why did they say so?

Ans: They said this because they wanted Oliver to be grateful for all the blessings and favours he had received so far and now they wanted him to start earning.

c. What did Oliver think when he was asked to be grateful?

Ans: When he was asked to be grateful, he wondered what he should be grateful for.

**Make sentences :-**

cunning -

<https://youtu.be/-1FKVVRWG-o6jehxD8MZO>



earn =  
grateful =  
nurse =  
complain=

**The assignments given below have to be done in the English literature notebook.**

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

**Word Bank:**

Tartary, flaunt, athwart, trumpeters, summon, mandolin ,  
scimitar, gleades, thicket, trembling , ivory , delighting ,  
courtyards , scented , beaten

**Word Meanings:**

Page 32

**Antonyms:**

- a. alone x accompanied
- b. flaunt x hide
- c. haunt x abandon
- d. slant x straight
- e. shine x dull
- f. sweet x sour

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the poet imagining in this poem?

Ans- The poet is imagining himself to be the Lord of Tartary.

2. If the poet were to become the Lord of Tartary, what would his evening be like?

Ans- If the poet were to become the Lord of Tartary his evening would be lit with colourful lamps of yellow and red glow, there would be exotic musical instruments like the harp, flute and mandolin playing sweet happy tunes.

3. Describe the robe of the Lord of Tartary.

Ans- The robe of the Lord of Tartary would be made of colourful beads of white, gold and green, they would be small and thick as seeds.

4. What would the Lord of Tartary do early in the morning?

Ans- The Lord of Tartary would wear his robe of beads, carry his scimitar and travel through Tartary's dark valleys on a

carriage that would be drawn by seven zebras.

5. What does the poet say about the Hills of Tartary?

Ans- The poet says that he wants to be the owner of the Hills of Tartary. The rivers, tall trees and the valley would be under his control.

6. Find words from the poem that mean:

- a) to visit a place quite often - haunt
- b) gentle wind - breeze
- c) happy - gay
- d) without froth or lather - foamless

**B. Answer the following questions with reference to context:**

1. And in the evening lamps food shine,  
Yellow as honey, red as wine,  
While harp, and flute, and mandolin  
Made music sweet and gay.

a. What figures of speech is used in the second line of the extract?

Ans- The figure of speech used in the second line of the extract is simile.

b. What time of the day is referred to here?

Ans- Evening time is referred here.

c. What will create soothing music?

Ans- The music of harp, flute and mandolin will create soothing music.

2. Her rivers silver pale!  
Lord of the hills of Tartary.  
Glen, ticket, wood, and dale!  
Her flashing stars, her scented breeze,

a. Who is her here?

Ans- 'Her' refers to the Land of Tartary.

b. What is the figure of speech used in the last line of the extract?

Ans- The figure of speech used in the last line of the extract is personification.

c. How does the poet describe the rivers?

		<p>Ans- The poet describes the river as clean and clear that shines like silver.</p> <p>3. If I were Lord of Tartary, Trumpeters every day To all my meals should someone me, And in my courtyards bray;</p> <p>a. How would the poet be called for his meals every day?</p> <p>Ans- There would be trumpeters in the courtyard who would play the trumpets to summon poet for his meals every day.</p> <p>b. What kind of meal can you imagine the poet would get?</p> <p>Ans- Poet would get lavish and delicious meal.</p> <p>c. Do you think all kings and queens are summoned like this?</p> <p>Ans- Yes, all the kings and queens are summoned like this.</p> <p><b>Make Sentences:</b></p> <p>a. throne b. summon c. scimitar d. trembling e. scented</p>	
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**ACADEMIC DIRECTOR**

## KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22हेलो

STD V

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE : 14.06.21-14 .07.21

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	Reference
HINDI LANG	पाठ ३ शब्द पाठ ४ वाक्य पाठ ६ लिंग पाठ ११ शब्द -पिटारा विलोम शब्द लायक से स्वतंत्र तक पर्यायवाची शब्द आग से राजा तक अनेकार्थी शब्द- जल से काल तक श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द ६-१० तक पाठ -१३ मुहावरे १से ९ तक	<p>शब्द (14.06.21 -16.06.21 ) वर्णों का वह समूह जिसका कोई अर्थ हो ,शब्द कहलाता है । शब्द दो तरह के होते हैं - 1. सार्थक 2. निरर्थक</p> <p>1. स्रोत या उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द प्रकार के होते हैं - तत्सम , तद्भव ,देशज, विदेशी । (क) तत्सम शब्द - ये संस्कृत के वे शब्द हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी भाषा में ज्यों के त्यों प्रयोग किया जाता है । जैसे - ग्राम ,सूर्य ,दधि आदि । ( ख ) तद्भव - संस्कृत के वे शब्द , जो कुछ परिवर्तन के साथ हिन्दी भाषा में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, वे तद्भव शब्द कहलाते हैं ;जैसे - ग्राम से गाँव ,सूर्य से सूरज ,दधि से दही आदि । (ग) देशज शब्द - ये आम बोलचाल की भाषा से लिए गए हैं; जैसे - गिलासी ,पगड़ी ,गाड़ी आदि । ( घ ) विदेशी शब्द- ए दूसरे देश की भाषाओं के वे शब्द हैं ,जैसे स्कूल , जमीन ,तौलिया , डॉक्टर आदि ।</p> <p>2. रचना या बनावट के आधार पर शब्द तीन प्रकार के होते हैं - रूढ शब्द, यौगिक शब्द, तथा योगरूढ शब्द । रूढ शब्द - इन शब्दों के टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते जैसे- हाथ ,राजा, आदि । यौगिक - ये शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं ; जैसे रसोईघर = रसोई +घर , सेनापति = सेना+पति ।</p>	

		<p>योगरूढ शब्द - ये वे शब्द हैं ,जिनके टुकड़े तो हो सकते हैं ,किन्तु इनका एक विशेष अर्थ होता है, जैसे- पंकज =पंक+ज - पंक का अर्थ कीचड़ ज का अर्थ जन्मा</p> <p>3. प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द दो प्रकार के होते है -विकारीऔर अविकारी</p> <p>विकारी शब्द -जिन शब्दों के रूप मे परिवर्तन होता है ,उन्हें विकारी शब्द कहते है जैसे -संज्ञा, सर्वनाम ,विशेषण, तथा क्रिया ,लिंग,वचन ,काल आदि  </p> <p>अविकारी शब्द - जिन शब्दों के रूप में कभी भी परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, वे अविकारी शब्द है; योजक ,क्रियाविशेषण ,समुच्चयबोधक तथा विस्मयादिबोधक  </p> <p>अभ्यास कार्य</p> <p>1. वाक्य पूरे करें-</p> <p>क. विदेशी शब्दों को आगत शब्द भी कहते है   -----</p> <p>ख. तत्सम शब्द मूल रूप से संस्कृत में आए हैं   -----</p> <p>ग. जो दो शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं , उन्हें यौगिक शब्द कहते हैं   -----</p> <p>घ. वर्णों के मेल से शब्द बनते हैं   -----</p> <p>2. तत्सम शब्दों के तद्भव रूप लिखें -</p> <table data-bbox="581 1184 954 1428"> <thead> <tr> <th>तत्सम शब्द</th> <th>तद्भव</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>अर्ध</td> <td>आधा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>चंद्र</td> <td>चाँद</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पक्षी</td> <td>पंछी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>दंत</td> <td>दाँत</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कर्म</td> <td>काम</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ग्राम</td> <td>गाँव</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव	अर्ध	आधा	चंद्र	चाँद	पक्षी	पंछी	दंत	दाँत	कर्म	काम	ग्राम	गाँव	
तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव																
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ग्राम	गाँव																

<p>वाक्य 17.06.21- 20.06.21</p> <p>26.06.21- 30.06.21 लिंग</p>	<p>वाक्य - पूर्ण और निश्चित अर्थ प्रकट करने वाले शब्द -समूह को ही वाक्य कहा जा सकता है । वाक्यों को दो भागों में बाटा गया है -</p> <p>1. उद्देश्य 2. विधेय</p> <p>1. उद्देश्य - वाक्य में जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है 2. विधेय - वाक्य में उद्देश्य के बारे में जो कहा जाता है।</p> <p>अभ्यास -कार्य</p> <p>1. वाक्य उद्देश्य विधेय</p> <p>क. सोहन दीप ने फल खाए । सोहनदीप ने फल खाए ख. हमने घर सजाया । हमने घर सजाया । ग. बिल्ली सारा दूध चट कर गई । बिल्ली सारा दूध चट कर गई घ. चूहे ने कागज कुतर दिए । चूहे ने कागज कुतर दिए । ङ. पावनी ने खिड़की खोली । पावनी ने खिड़की खोली । च. नानी जी ने रामायण पढ़ी । नानी ने रामायण पढ़ी ।</p> <p>लिंग- शब्द का जो रूप संज्ञा के स्त्रीयापुरुष जाति केहोने का बोध कराता है,उसे लिंग कहते हैं। लिंग केदो भेद होते हैं-1. स्त्रीलिंग 2. पुलिंग</p> <p>1. स्त्रीलिंग- शब्द केजिस रूप सेउसके स्त्रीजातिकेहोने कापता चले, उसे स्त्रीलिंगकहते हैं, जैसे -चाची, मामी, घोड़ी, चुहिया, शेरनी, मोरनी आदि ।</p> <p>2. पुल्लिंग - शब्द के जि स रूप से उसके पुरुष जाति केपुरुष जाति केहोने कापता चले, उसेपुल्लिंग कहते हैं; जैसे - चाचा, मामा, घोड़ा, चूहा, शेर, मोर, आदि ।</p> <p>अभ्यास कार्य</p> <p>1. दिए गए शब्दों के उचित स्त्रीलिंग शब्द लिखें । नौकर- नौकरानी धोबी-धोबिन माली- मालिन वर-वधू ठाकुर-ठकुराइन जेठ -जेठानी</p> <p>2. शब्दों के लिंग पहचाने- बारिश- स्त्रीलिंग दवाई- स्त्रीलिंग डॉक्टर-पुल्लिंग अक्षर-पुल्लिंग गुस्सा-पुल्लिंग मित्रता-स्त्रीलिंग पानी-पुल्लिंग सुख-पुल्लिंग</p>	
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	<p>06.07.21- 10.07.21 पाठ 11 शब्द -पिटारा</p> <p>11.07.21- 14.07.21 मुहावरे</p>	<p>3. रेखांकित शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर वाक्य पुनः लिखें । क. कवि ने अनेक कविताएं सुनाई। ----- कवयित्री ने अनेक कविताएं सुनाई । ख. बबुआ इन ने गरीबों को लड्डू बाटे । ----- बाबू ने गरीबों को लड्डू बाटे । ग. क्या मैं यहां बैठ सकता हूं । ----- क्या मैं यहां बैठ सकती हूं । घ. सास ने बेटी का स्वागत किया । ----- ससुर ने बेटा का स्वागत किया।</p> <p>4. विलोम शब्द- लायक से स्वतंत्र तक पर्यायवाची शब्द- आग से राजा तक अनेकार्थी शब्द- जल से काल तक श्रुति सम भिन्नार्थक शब्द ( -6- 10 तक ) पुस्तक से देखकर लिखें और याद करें ।</p> <p>मुहावरे- मुहावरे ऐसे वाक्यांश हैं, जो सामान्य अर्थ को छोड़कर विशेष अर्थ देते हैं।</p> <p>मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग करें -</p> <p>1. अक्ल पर पत्थर पड़ना= बुद्धि से काम न लेना वाक्य - उसकी अक्ल पर पत्थर पड़ गए, जो उसने अपने से ताकतवर व्यक्ति को छोड़ दिया ।</p> <p>2. आंखे दिखाना=क्रोध करना वाक्य - एक तो मेरा नुकसान कर दिया और अब मुझे ही आंखें दिखा रहे हो।</p> <p>3. इधर उधर की हाँकना = व्यर्थ की गप्पे हाँकना वाक्य - अध्यापक ने छात्रों से कहा कि आप सबको अब गंभीरता से पढ़ाई में लग जाना चाहिए , अब इधर-उधर की हाँकने का समय नहीं है।</p>	
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		<p>4. ईद का चाँद होना= बहुत दिन बाददिखाई देना वाक्य - मिर्जा साहब! मुद्दत के बाद आपको देखा है आप तो बिल्कुल ईद का चाँद हो गए हैं ।</p> <p>5. उल्टी गंगा बहाना= विपरीत काम करना वाक्य - मैं आपसे बहुत छोटी हूँ, इसलिए मुझसे क्षमा माँग कर उल्टी गंगा मत बहाइए ।</p> <p>6. ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा= अधिक खाने वाले को कम देना वाक्य - मंगु राम जैसे पहलवान को नाश्ते में जो पराठे देना ऊँट के मुँह में जीरे के समान है ।</p> <p>7. एक आँख से देखना= समान दृष्टि से देखना वाक्य - माँ अपने सभी बच्चों को एक आँख से देखती हैं ।</p> <p>8. ओखली में सिर देना= जान बूझकर मुसीबत में पड़ना वाक्य - पुलिस वालों से झगड़ा करके वर्मा जी ने ओखली में सिर दे दिया।</p> <p>9. कठपुतली बनना = दूसरों के इशारे पर चलना वाक्य - आज के नवयुवक फिल्मी- फैशन के हाथ कठपुतली बने हुए हैं ।</p>	
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## KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

STD V

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE : 14.06,21 - 14.07.21

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	Reference
HINDI LIT	हामिद खाँ  उपवन से बातचीत	(14.06.21 -16.06.21 )  हामिद खाँ (21.06.21 -25.06.21 )  उपवन से बातचीत (01.07.21- 05.07.21 ) अभ्यास -कार्य (11;07.21 - 14.07.21 ) अभ्यास -पुस्तिका के सभी कार्य कॉपी में करें।  1. कविता का शीर्षक और कवि का नाम लिखकर पंक्तियाँ पूरी करें। शीर्षक ----- कवि ----- आज सवेरे जब वसंत आया ----- ----- ----- -----	

" मित्र ! -----

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गमक उठे -----

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पर साथी

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-----मिल न सकेगा ?

2. शब्दार्थ लिखें -

आगजनी= नियति=

मुल्क = यौवन =

अलमस्त = प्रकृति =

3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें।

क) हामिद खाँ कहानी के लेखक का नाम क्या है ?

उत्तर – हामिद खाँ कहानी के लेखक का नाम एस०  
के० पोटटे काट है।

ख) हामिद खाँ कहानी में क्या संदेश दिया गया है ?

उत्तर – हामिद खाँ कहानी में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता का  
संदेश दिया गया है।

ग) भारत में मुसलमानों ने पहली मस्जिद कहां बनाई ?

उत्तर – भारत में मुसलमानों ने पहली मस्जिद कोडुगल्लुर में बनाई ।

घ) उपवन में चुपके चुपके कौन आया ?

उत्तर – उपवन में चुपके- चुपके वसंत आया ।

ड.) उपवन ने वसंत से क्या पूछा ?

उत्तर – उपवन ने वसंत से पूछा “क्या मेरे जीवन में भी पुनः यौवन का उल्लास आ सकेगा ?”

		<p>हामिद खाँ  बड़े प्रश्न के उत्तर लिखें  </p> <p>1. लेखक समाचार पत्र में किस घटना को पढ़कर विचलित हो गया ?</p> <p>उत्तर - लेखक समाचार पत्र में तक्षशिला में हुई आगजनी की घटना को पढ़कर विचलित हो उठा था , क्योंकि वहाँ उसका मित्र हामिद रहता था   वह उसकी सुरक्षा के प्रति चिंतित हो गया था  </p> <p>2. लेखक दो साल पहले कहां और क्यों गया था ?</p> <p>उत्तर -लेखक के दो साल पहले तक्षशिला( पाकिस्तान ) के पौराणिक खंडहर देखने गया था</p> <p>3. वहां स्टेशन से उतर कर लेखकजिस गांव की ओर गया वहां के दृश्य का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में करें  </p> <p>उत्तर - तक्षशिला की गलियां हस्त रेखाओं के समान फैली हुई थी  बाजार तंग था  चारों ओर नक्शा एवं गंदगी दिखाई देती थी  </p> <p>4. लेखक एक दुकान मेंक्यों गया ? वहां उसने क्या देखा?</p> <p>उत्तर - लेखक को भूख लगी थी वह होटल की तलाश में एक दुकान में गया वहां चपातियाँ से की जा रही थी एक अधेड़ उम्र का पठान अंगीठी के पास सिर झुकाए चपातियाँ बना रहा था एक कोने में बड़ी खाट पर एक दढ़ियल बुड्ढा गंदे तकिए के सहारे बैठा हुक्का पी रहा था  </p> <p>5. हामिद खाँ के पूछने पर लेखक ने अपना परिचय इस प्रकार दिया?</p> <p>उत्तर - हामिद खाँ के पूछने पर लेखक ने स्वयं को मालाबार का रहने वाला हिंदू जाति का बताया </p> <p>6. हमीद खाँ लेखक किस बात पर विश्वास नहीं कर पा</p>	
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		<p>रहा था? अविश्वास का कारण क्या था?</p> <p>उत्तर - हामिद खाँ लेखक की इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं कर पा रहा था हिंदू मुसलमान मिलजुल कर रहते हैं। उनके मध्य दंगे नहीं होते। विश्वास का कारण यह था हामिद खाँ के यहां का वातावरण के सर्वथा विपरीत था।</p> <p>7. लेखक ने हामिद को अपने यहां की वह कौन-कौन सी बातें बताईं, जिनसे यहां के हिंदू मुसलमानों के भाईचारे को स्पष्ट कर सका ?</p> <p>उत्तर - क) उसके यहां लोग बढ़िया चाय अथवा बढ़िया पुलाव खाने के लिए मुसलमानी होटल में जाया करते हैं।</p> <p>ख) उसी के राज्य के एक स्थान कोडुंगललुर में मुसलमानों ने पहली मस्जिद का निर्माण किया था।</p> <p>ग) उसके यहां हिंदू मुसलमानों के बीच दंगे नहीं के बराबर होते हैं।</p> <p>8. तक्षशिला में हिंदू मुसलमानों की दशा का वर्णन हामिद खाँ ने किन शब्दों में किया ?</p> <p>उत्तर - हामिद खाँ ने बताया कि तक्षशिला में हिंदू मुसलमान एक दूसरे को शक की नजरों से देखते हैं। हिंदुओं की नजरों में मुसलमान आत तायियों की औलाद है। यहां दंगे होते रहते हैं।</p> <p>9. हामिद खाँ ने लेखक से खाने के पैसे न लेकर अपनी किस भावना का परिचय दिया ?</p> <p>उत्तर - हामिद खाँ ने लेखक से खाने के पैसे नहीं लिए। इस प्रकार उसने हिंदुओं के प्रति अपनी उदार भावना का परिचय दिया।</p> <p>10. यह कहानी क्या संदेश देती है ? इस संदेश को किस रूप में अपनाना चाहिए ?</p> <p>उत्तर - यह कहानी हिन्दू - मुस्लिम एकता का संदेश देती</p>	
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		<p>है   इस संदेश को सकारात्मक रूप में अपनाना चाहिए  </p> <p>कि सने किससे कहा?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. खाने को कुछ मिलेगा ? लेखक ने हामिद खां से कहा</li> <li>2. आप मुसलमानी होटल में खाना खाएंगे ? हामिद खाँ ने लेखक से कहा  </li> <li>3. हमारे यहां हिंदू- मुसलमानों के बीच दंगे न के बराबर होते है   लेखक ने हमीद से कहा  </li> <li>4. काश !में आपके मुल्क में आकर यह सब अपनी आँखों से देख सकता   हामिद खाँ ने लेखक से कहा </li> <li>5. भाई जान , माफ कीजियगा   पैसा नहीं लूँगा   हामिद खाँ ने लेखक से कहा  </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">वाक्य बनाएँ - गर्व , विश्वास , प्रेम ,मुल्क , फर्क</p> <p style="text-align: center;">उपवन से बातचीत</p> <p>प्रश्न 1. कौन यौवन का उल्लास दुबारा पा गया ? कैसे ?</p> <p>उत्तर - बसंत यौवन का उल्लास दुबारा पा गया  उसमें प्राणों का संचार हो रहा है मन मुस्कुरा रहा है </p> <p>प्रश्न 2. वसंत ने यौवन को पाने से पहले क्या क्या कष्ट सहे हैं ?</p> <p>उत्तर - वसंत ने गर्मी की मार झेली है, बाढ़ में डूबा उत्तरा है, शीत के पाले में शरीर को गलाया जमाया है  </p>	
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		<p>प्रश्न 3. आनंद का तिलक किस पर चढ़ता है ?  उत्तर - पीड़ा झेलने वाले के माथे पर आनंद का तिलक चढ़ता है।</p> <p>प्रश्न 4. जिंदगी का आनंद कौन भोगता है ?  उत्तर - जो व्यक्ति सभी प्रकार के कष्टों को झेलता है , बनावटी जीवन से बाहर निकलता है वही जीवन का आनंद भोगता है ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 5. वसंत कवि को कौन सी दीवारें तोड़ने को कहता है ?  उत्तर - वसंत कवि को कृत्रिम दीवारें तोड़कर बाहर आने को कहता है ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 6. हमें धरती का आशीष कब मिलेगा ?  उत्तर - जब हम विष और अमृत दोनों पीकर पचाने की क्षमता अपने अंदर उत्पन्न कर लेंगे ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 7. प्राणों में पलाश का फूल खिलने का क्या अर्थ है ?  उत्तर - हृदय में प्रसन्नता छा जाएगी ।</p> <p>प्रश्न 8 - किन संकेतों में वसंत बोला ?  उत्तर - वसंत ने संकेतों में कहा कि प्रकृति के नियमों कि दुहाई मत दो, मैंने बहुत कष्ट झेले है तभी मैं यह सुख भोग पा रहा हूँ।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">वाक्य बनाओ</p> <p>प्रकृति , उपवन, कृत्रिम , आशीष</p>	
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		<p><b>18.6.21</b></p> <p><b>21.6.21</b></p> <p><b>22.6.21</b></p> <p><b>Ch -9 WORK AND ENERGY 23.6.21</b></p>	<p><b>in the daily diet?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Roughage is the fibre present in food. It has no nutritive value.  It should be included in our diet because it adds bulk to the food and helps it to move through the digestive system. It also helps in retaining water and get rid of undigested food from the body.</p> <p><b>c. What is malnutrition? List the symptoms a child suffering from malnutrition shows?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> It happens due to insufficient amount of proteins and carbohydrates.  A child suffering from malnutrition has very thin arms and legs a swollen belly, patchy skin, and weakness.</p> <p><b>d. Why is it important to drink 6-8 glasses of water daily?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> It is important to drink 6-8 glasses of water daily because :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It helps to maintain body temperature.</li> <li>ii. It helps to remove wastes from the body in the form of urine and sweat.</li> <li>iii. It also helps in digestion of food.</li> </ol> <p><b>e. What are lifestyle diseases?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Lifestyle diseases are defined as diseases linked to the way people live their life. E.g., obesity, high blood pressure, stress and anxiety etc.</p> <p><b><u>FILL IN THE BLANKS :-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b><u>Obesity</u></b> is caused due to unhealthy eating habits.</li> <li>2. <b><u>Fermentation</u></b> is a healthy way of cooking.</li> <li>3. <b><u>Water</u></b> helps our body to maintain body temperature.</li> <li>4. <b><u>Protein</u></b> is required in large quantity for growing children.</li> <li>5. <b><u>Fats</u></b> keep our body warm.</li> <li>6. <b><u>Obesity</u></b> is an example of lifestyle disease.</li> <li>7. Our muscles become strong by <b><u>exercising</u></b>.</li> <li>8. The nutrient that is protective food is <b><u>vitamins</u></b>.</li> <li>9. A child suffering from <b><u>malnutrition</u></b> has very thin arms and legs, a swollen belly, patchy skin, reddish hair and general weakness.</li> <li>10. <b><u>Goitre</u></b> can be prevented by eating iodised salt.</li> </ol> <p><b>VI. Draw and name any two sources of</b>  <b>a. proteins, b. carbohydrates, c. vitamins,</b>  <b>d. Minerals, e. fats and g. roughage</b>  <b>(Refer to pg. no. 22,23,24, )</b></p> <hr/> <p><b><u>EXERCISES</u></b></p> <p><b>1. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSY4HzWZllo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSY4HzWZllo</a></p>
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- a. The energy of the sun is called  
i. wind energy ii. Hydro energy iii. geothermal energy **iv. solar energy**
- b. An example of renewable source of energy is  
i. coal ii. petroleum iii. **blowing wind**  
iv. all of them
- c. Energy used by plants to prepare food is called  
**i. solar energy** ii. wind energy iii. hydro energy  
iv. all of them
- d. The energy present in the interior of the earth is called  
i. solar energy ii. hydro energy iii. **geothermal energy**  
iv. wind energy
- e. An example of a fossil fuel  
i. wind ii. water **iii. coal** iv. all of them

**2. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:**

- a. Fossils fuels take millions of years to be formed. **True**
- b. Hydro energy is used to move wind mills **.False**
- c. Chemical energy is present in food. **True**
- d. Electrical energy is used to run fans and lights. **True**
- e. A dry cell has chemical energy stored in it. **True**

**3. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-**

- a. To do work, we require **energy**.
- b. Plants use **solar** energy to prepare their own food.
- c. **Wind** energy is used to move wind mills.
- d. **Coal** and **Petroleum** are examples of fossils fuels.
- e. **Hydro** energy is used to produce electricity in hydro power station.

24.6.21

**NOTEBOOK WORK**

**WORD BANK**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. energy      | 6 .petroleum    |
| 2. electrical  | 7. hydro energy |
| 3. solar panel | 8. chemical     |
| 4 .solar cell  | 9. solar lights |
| 5. windmills   | 10. geothermal  |

25.6.21

**4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :-**

- a. **What are renewable sources of energy?**  
**Ans.** Energy given by nature that are present in

			<p>unlimited amount are called renewable sources of energy. Example - sun, wind.</p> <p><b>b. Why should we use fossil fuels judiciously?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> We should use fossil fuels judiciously because they take millions of years to form. They are very difficult to replenish.</p> <p><b>c. Why are coals and petroleum said to be non – renewable sources of energy?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Coal and petroleum are very difficult to replenish as they take millions of years to formed. Thus, they are said to be non-renewable sources of energy</p> <p><b>d. Give three examples of conversion of energy.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> <u>Electric Bulb</u>–Electrical energy → Light energy.  <u>Door Bell</u> -Electrical energy → Sound energy.  <u>Dry Cell</u>- Chemical energy → Electrical energy</p> <p><b>e. Define (i) energy (ii) fossil fuels.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> (i) Energy – Energy is the ability to do work.  (ii) Fossils fuels - Fossils fuels are fuels that are obtained from the dead remains of plants and animals that got buried millions of years ago under the earth.</p> <p><b>f. When is work said to be done according to science?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> In science, work is said to be done only if the object changes its position due to the force used on it.</p>	
	28.6.21			
	29.6.21		<p><b><u>DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Energy</b> – Energy is the capacity to do work</p> <p><b>2.Solar energy</b>–The energy obtained from the sun is called solar energy.</p> <p><b>3. Hydro energy</b> – The energy obtained from falling water is called hydro energy.</p> <p><b>4. Chemical energy</b> – Energy present in food materials in the form of chemical energy.</p> <p><b>5. Geothermal energy</b> – The energy obtained from the interior of the earth is called geothermal energy.</p>	
	30.6.21		<p><b><u>G.Extra Question:</u></b></p> <p><b>Q1. Name the different types of energy.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> The different types of energy are : electrical energy, heat energy, chemical energy, wind energy, hydro energy, geothermal energy.</p> <p><b>Q2.How can we conserve fossils fuels?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> We can conserve fossils fuels by using renewable sources of energy like wind, water and solar energy.</p> <p><b>Q3.Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.</b>  <b>Ans. Renewable sources:-</b>  Energy given by nature that are present in unlimited amount.</p>	

Example - sun, wind and water.

**Non-renewable sources:-**

Energy obtained from fossil fuels that take millions of years to be formed.

Example - coal and petroleum.

1.7.21

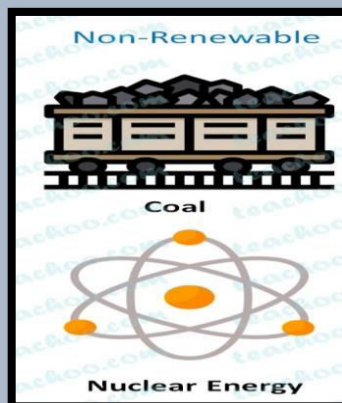
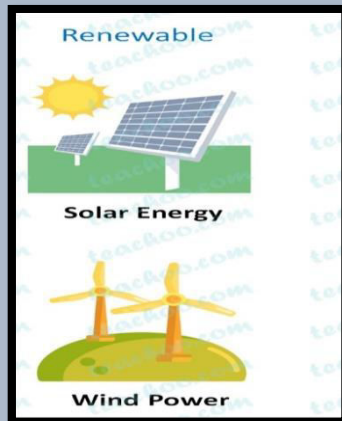
**Q4. Why is government encouraging the use of solar panels for heating and lighting in houses and offices?**

**Ans.** Solar panels use sunlight as a source of energy to generate direct current electricity. Solar energy is a renewable source of energy therefore using this will allow us to conserve fossil fuels. That is why government is encouraging the use of solar panels for heating and lighting in houses and offices.

2.7.21

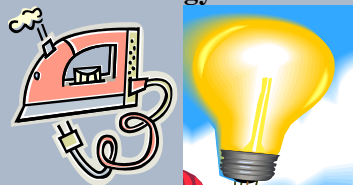
Diagrams

1. Draw and name any two examples of renewable sources of energy and non renewable sources of energy.



5.7.21

2. Draw and name any two devices that use electrical energy.



**Iron**

**Bulb**

6.7.21

3. Draw and name any two things that use solar energy.



**Plant**



**Solar lamp**

7.7.21-15.7.21

**Revision Assignment**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ helps our body to maintain body temperature.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ is required in large quantity for growing children.
- c. To do work, we require \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Plants use \_\_\_\_\_ energy to prepare their own food.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ energy is used to move wind mills.

**II. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES OF EACH :-**

- a. Communicable diseases -
- b. Deficiency diseases -
- c. Food rich in fats -
- d. Food rich in carbohydrates-
- e. Food rich in proteins-

**III. Answer these questions:**

- a. What is roughage? Why should it be included in the daily diet?
- b. What is malnutrition? List the symptoms a child suffering from malnutrition shows?
- c. What are lifestyle diseases?
- d. How can we conserve fossils fuels?
- e. Why is government encouraging the use of solar panels for heating and lighting in houses and offices?

**Answers :**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- a. Water

- b. Protein
- c. energy
- d. solar
- e. Wind

**II. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES OF EACH :-**

- a. Chicken pox, malaria
- b. Goitre, scurvy
- c. Ghee, butter
- d. Rice, wheat
- e. Fish, egg

**III . Answer these questions:**

Ans. a) Roughage is the fibre present in food. We should include roughage in the daily diet as it helps to get rid of undigested food from the body.

Ans. b) It happens due to insufficient amount of proteins and carbohydrates.

A child suffering from malnutrition has very thin arms and legs a swollen belly, patchy skin, and weakness.

**Ans. c)** Lifestyle diseases are defined as diseases linked to the way people live their life. For eg. Obesity, High blood pressure etc.

Ans. d) We can conserve fossil fuels by using renewable sources of energy like wind, water and solar energy.

Ans. e) Solar panels use sunlight as a source of energy to generate direct current electricity. Solar energy is a renewable source of energy therefore using this will allow us to conserve fossil fuels. That is why government is encouraging the use of solar panels for heating and lighting in houses and offices.



CLASS:V

SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
MATHS	<b>Ch-2</b> <u>Number and Numeration</u> 14/06/21	<b>Assignments to be done in the notebook.</b>  Ex-2a pg 21,22 Q1 b,c  Q2 c,d	<a href="https://youtu.be/3i2i9nmkG24">https://youtu.be/3i2i9nmkG24</a>
	15/06/21	Q3 b,d  Q4 a,d	
	16/06/21	Q5 a,b  Q6 a	
	17/06/21	Q7- a, b  Q8- a , c ,e	
	18/06/21	Q9 – a , d  Q10 – b, c	
	19/06/21	Q11 – c ,d  Q12 – a , b	
	22/06/21	Ex 2 – b; pg. no 24  Q1- a, d, e,f	

23/06/21

Q2- e, f, g,h

Q3- a, b, c,d

24/06/21

Worksheet pg. 26

Q no. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7

25/06/21

continue with the worksheet

Q no. 8,9,10

26/06/21

Write tables 11 to 20

Answer key:

2-a

1.b) Fifty crore seventeen thousand  
nine

c) Six crore ten

2 .c) 75,43,65,409

d) 6,06,06,006

3.b)Ten crore

d)Nine crore ninety nine lakh ninety-  
nine thousand nine hundred ninety  
nine

4.a)1,03,45,687

d)1,64,250

5.a) 5,00,00,000;7,000; face value: 5,7



**b) 5,00,00,000; 70,00,000, face value :**

**5,7**

**6.a)**

**50,00,00,000+4,00,00,000+20,00,000+**

**7,00,000+30,000+500+60**

**7.a) 36,51,42,659**

**b) 76,83,57,653**

**8. a) Nine million six hundred eighty**

**two thousand three hundred forty**

**c) Twenty seven million five hundred**

**thousand two hundred thirty one**

**e) Three million four thousand six**

**hundred five**

**9a) 99,000,000**

**d) 400,400,400**

**10.b)**

**1,55,58,237 < 1,55,58,732 < 1,55,85,732 <**

**1,58,55,732**

**c)**

**5,00,00,000 < 5,05,00,500 < 5,05,55,555 <**

**5,50,00,000**

**11.c)**

**62,22,76,345 > 62,12,97,350 > 62,12,77,9**

**43 > 62,12,76,167 > 62,02,87,453**

**d)**

14,36,73,840 > 14,36,37,840 > 14,33,76,8

40 > 14,33,76,480 > 13,44,80,645

12.a) 50 lakh, 4 thousand

b) 2 crore, 9 thousand

2-b

1.a) 0

d) 200

e) 9,820

f) 28,14,010

2,e) 49,100. ; 49,000 ; 50,000

f) 3,85,800; 3,86,000 ; 3,90,000

g) 41,200; 41,000 ; 40,000

h) 85,000; 85,000 ; 80,000

3.a) 54,00,000; 50,00,000

b) 86,00,000 ; 90,00,000

c) 1,53,00,000 ; 1,50,00,000

d) 7,00,000 ; 10,00,000

**Ch-5**  
**ROMAN**  
**NUMERALS**  
**28/06/21**

**Fill in the blanks:**

**Numerals used by Romans are called \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**There are only \_\_\_\_\_ symbols in Roman Numerals.**

The symbol 'I' can be subtracted from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ only once.

The symbol \_\_\_\_\_ can be subtracted from D and M only once.

LXVII stands for

\_\_\_\_\_

CCC = 3 x \_\_\_\_\_ .

Symbol I, X, C and M are repeated whereas

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ never repeats.

*Answer:*

**Roman Numerals**

**Seven**

**V and**

**X C**

**67**

**100**

**V, L and D**

28/06/21

Match the following Roman Numerals with the correct Hindu-Arabic Numerals.

XXIX                      1. 1348

CMLXXVII                2. 860

DCCCLX                    3. 2322

MMCCCXXII              4. 978

XII                         5. 34

XXXIV                     6. 12

MCCCXLVIII             7. 29

**Answer Key**

**29**

**978**

**860**

**2322**

**12**

**34**

**1348**

**29/06/21**

**Write the following numbers in Roman**

**Numerals**

**9**

**66**

**75**

**59**

**89**

**84**

**IX**

**LXVI**

**LXXV**

**LIX**

**LXXXIX**

**LXXXIV**

**29/06/21**

**Put >, < or =**

CM M

XIX XIV

C D

CDI DVII

Answer Key

<

>

<

30/06/21

<

Write Roman Numerals for each of the following

296

521

726

360

119

401

1008

1010

**Answer**

**CCXCVI**

**DXXI**

**DCCXXVI**

**CCCLX**

**CXIX**

**CDI**

**MVII**

**IMX**

Write each of the following numbers in Hindu-Arabic number system.

**30/06/21**

**XXXVII**

**DCC**

**CCCXVI**

**IXIV**

**XLIX**

**Answer Key**

**37**

**700**

**317**

**14**

**49**

**Tick the correct answer**

**49 = XLIX XXXIX  
          XLVIII**

**900 = DCCCC           CM  
          IXC**

**1/07/21**

<https://youtu.be/mINHlzV4x8Y>

2125 = IICXXIVI  
 MMLLXXV MMCXXV

403 = CCCCHH  
 CDIII LLLCCHH

14 = XIV IXV VIXX

Answer Key

XLIX

CM

MMCXX

V CDIII

XIV

Multiply and write the answers as Roman Numerals:

XXV x XL=\_\_\_\_\_

XIII x VIII=\_\_\_\_\_

2/07/21

VI x

XII=\_\_\_\_\_

V x V=\_\_\_\_\_

III x

II=\_\_\_\_\_

C x X=\_\_\_\_\_

Answer Key

25 x 40 =1000=M

13x8 =. 104 = CIV

6x12 = 72=LXXII

5x5 = 25=XXV

3x2 = 6=VI

100x10 = 1000=M

Ch- 9  
Money  
 3/07/21

Exercise - 9- a  
 Q.no.1,3,5,

<https://youtu.be/cfk19PGpGU>

4/07/21

Ex-9-a Q.no.  
 7,9

5/07/21

Activity  
Pg 135,136

7/07/21

Exercise-9-b  
Q.no.1,2

8/07/21

9/07/21

Exercise-9-b  
Q.no.-3

10/07/21

Worksheet  
Q.no.1,2,3

Worksheet  
Q.no.4,5

Answer key

**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 X 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**

**₹624**

**9) Cost of 8 pieces = ₹ 12**

**Cost of 1 piece = ₹ 12 ÷ 8 = ₹ 3/2**

**Cost of 20 pieces = 20 X ₹ 3/2 = ₹ 30**

**₹30**

**Activity ( Pg. No. 136,137 )**

**1)**

**1. Dollar**

**6. Yen**

**11. Franc**

**2. Krone**

**7. Ringgit**

**12. Lira**

**3. Euro**

**8. Naira**

**13. Pound**

**4. Rupee**

**9. Peso**

**14. Rouble**

**5. Rupiah**

**10. Riyal**

**2.a) ₹ 19.50 X 2 = ₹ 39**

**b) ₹ 15.50 X 3 = ₹ 46.50**

**c) ₹ 19.50 + ₹ 16 X 2 = ₹ 51.50**

$$d) ₹ 18 + ₹ 14.50 \times 2 = ₹ 47$$

**Ex-9b**

Answers are given on Pg 235,236

**Worksheet**

$$1) \text{ For Pankaj, cost price of 1 table fan} = ₹ 3200 \div 3 \\ = ₹ 1066.67$$

$$\text{ For John, cost price of 1 table fan} = ₹ 7200 \div 5 \\ = ₹ 1440$$

$$\text{Difference} = ₹ 1440 - ₹ 1066.66$$

$$₹ 373.33$$

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

Therefore, Pankaj got a better deal by ₹ 373.33 per table fan.

$$2) \text{ Cost of 24 refills} = ₹ 150$$

$$\text{Cost of one refill} = ₹ 150 \div 24 = ₹ 6.25$$

$$\text{Cost of one new refill} = ₹ 6.25 + ₹ 0.50 = ₹ 6.75$$

$$3. \text{ Cost of 125g of butter} = ₹ 15$$

$$\text{Cost of 1 g of butter} = ₹ 15 \div 125 = ₹ 0.12$$

$$\text{Cost of 55 g of butter} = ₹ 0.12 \times 55 = ₹ 6.60$$

Therefore, Benny has to pay ₹ 6.60 more.

$$4. \text{ Number of toys produced per week} = 50 \times 6 = 300$$

$$\text{Number of toys to be produced per year} = 300 \times 52 = 15600$$

**Number of toys not produced on 8 holidays =  
 $50 \times 8 = 400$**

**Total number of toys produced during the year  
 $= 15600 - 400 = 15200$**

**Ans. – 15200 toys  
5. Answer is given on Pg 236**

**Revision round test -2**

**Do all the sums in your notebook**

**I. Fill in the blanks :**

i) The predecessor of the smallest 8 digit number is \_\_\_\_.

ii) The successor of 1,000,000 is \_\_\_\_.

iii) 2 Crore more than 2, 65,123 is \_\_\_\_.

iv)  $IV \times V = \_$

v) ₹ 1 =  $\_ p$

**II. Write the number names according to the international system of numeration:**

64500543

987654321

**III) Write the following numbers in Roman numerals:**

69

607

1005

**IV) Solve:**

i) Pankaj bought 3 table fans for Rs 3200 and John bought 5 for Rs 7200. Who got a better deal and by how much?

ii) A monthly bus ticket cost Rs 99.90. What is the bus fare for a day?

**Answer Key**

i.i) 99,99,999

ii) 1,000,001

iii) 2,02,65,123

iv) XX

v) 100

II.

a) Sixty four million five hundred thousand five hundred forty three.

b) Nine hundred eighty seven million six hundred fifty four thousand three hundred twenty one III.

a) LXIX

b) DCVII

c) MV

IV.

a) Pankaj, ₹.373.33

b) ₹ 3.30 (approx)



KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 2022



CLASS : STD- V HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINK

DATE : 14.06.2021 to 27.06.2021

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	WEB LINKS
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std5)	Ch 3 - India's struggle for freedom.	<p>The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.</p> <p>Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book pg no:- 34, 35 and word builder from pg no - 33 to be done in the notebook.</p> <p>QI. Choose the right option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Exploiting</li><li>2. Lord Curzon</li> <li>3. Satyagraha</li><li>4. Rowlatt Act</li><li>5. Poorna Swaraj</li></ol> <p>QII Fill the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Indian National Congress</li><li>2. Satyagraha</li><li>3. Chauri Chaura</li><li>4. Bhagat Singh</li><li>5. Subhash Chandra Bose</li></ol> <p>Q III. Write whether the following statements are True or False</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.False</li><li>2. True</li><li>3. True</li><li>4. False</li><li>5. False</li></ol>	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/3Ekkj43rj-o">https://youtu.be/3Ekkj43rj-o</a></p>

		<p>IV) Answer the following questions</p> <p>1.Name some important leaders of the Indian National Congress Ans – Some leaders of the Indian National Congress are : Dada bhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and Surendranath Banerjea.</p> <p>2.Why did the British divide Bengal? Ans – The real cause of the division of Bengal by British was they were trying to destroy the unity of the people of Bengal.</p> <p>3.How did people protest against the Rowlatt Satyagraha? Ans- People organised hartals and processions against the act.They also gathered peacefully at Jallianwala Bagh to protest against this act.</p> <p>4.Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Ans – In order to protest against Rowlatt Satyagraha, thousands of people had peacefully gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. ReginaldDyer the military commander of Amritsar, opened fire on the unarmed demonstrators without giving any prior warning, killing hundreds of men, women and children.</p> <p>5.What you know about the Quit India Movement? Ans – The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhiji in the middle of Second World War, in August 1942, asking the British Government to 'quit India'. The</p>	
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		<p>Congress leaders would only support British if they completely free the Indians. The British could not accept their proposal. Gandhiji chose the path of non violence to protest and many people across the country participated in the movement, and were arrested and imprisoned by the British. However, they soon realised that they were losing control over India.</p> <p>V) Based on your reading of the chapter, write the cause or reasons behind the following events</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.The rise of radical nationalism – The cause was a) The exploitation of Indian resources by the British, keeping the country poor and backward, made this category of people choose the stronger method of protest.</li><li>2.The partition of Bengal – The British were trying to destroy the unity of the people of Bengal, but gave an excuse that it was too large to be effectively ruled as one unit.</li><li>3.Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – The reason behind the tragic inhuman incident was the opposition of Rowlatt Act in a non violent way, that was passed in 1919.</li><li>4.End of the Non-Cooperation Movement – Some people set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh. Mahatma Gandhi took responsibility for this violent act and called off the movement.</li></ol>	
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	<p><b>Chapter 4 – Fundamental Rights and Duties</b></p>	<p>5.The execution of Bhagat Singh – He was a revolutionary. He was executed for throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in order to ‘make the deaf hear’.</p> <p>Chronological Skills – Ans -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Formation of the Indian National Congress</li> <li>. The Partition of Bengal.</li> <li>. Gandhi arrives in India.</li> <li>. The Rowlatt Satyagraha</li> <li>. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</li> <li>. The Non-Cooperation Movement</li> <li>.The Civil Disobedience Movement</li> <li>. The Quit India Movement</li> </ul> <p><b>The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook. Read the chapter thoroughly. Do all the exercises in the book pg no:- 42, 43 and word builder from pg no - 42 to be done in the notebook.</b></p> <p><b>Let’s do it</b></p> <p>I.Unscramble the letters to form words you have just studied.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.CONSTITUTION</li> <li>2.FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</li> <li>3.FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES</li> <li>4.RIGHT TO EDUCATION.</li> </ol> <p>II.Choose the correct answer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.a) Fundamental Right</li> <li>2.a) Fundamental Right</li> <li>3.c) Directive Principle of State Policy</li> </ol>	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/AGJfOF4">https://youtu.be/AGJfOF4</a></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/t8g9LbGHIRo">https://youtu.be/t8g9LbGHIRo</a></p>
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		<p>4.b) Fundamental Duty 5.c) 6 to 14 years of age.</p> <p>III Fill in the blanks with six Fundamental Rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Right to Equality.</li> <li>2.Right to Freedom.</li> <li>3.Right against exploitation.</li> <li>4.Right to Freedom of Religion.</li> <li>5.Cultural and Educational Rights.</li> <li>6.Right to Constitutional Remedies</li> </ol> <p>iv. Answer the following questions.</p> <p>Q1. Under whose chairmanship was the Constitution drafted? Ans - The Constitution was drafted under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.</p> <p>Q2 What is Right to Equality? Ans – i) Equality means that every citizen is equal in the eyes of law. All citizens of India get equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.</p> <p>ii) The state does not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.</p> <p>Q3 What is Right to Education? Ans – Children from the age of 6 to 14 years have the right to free and compulsory education which must be provided by the state. This constitutes the Right to Education.</p> <p>Q4 Name any three Fundamental Duties. Ans – I) To honour the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem. ii) To value and preserve our</p>	
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		<p>rich heritage. iii) to protect and improve our natural environment.</p> <p>Q5What are Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>Ans – Directive Principles of State Policy are those guidelines laid by the Constitution of India that help the Government govern the country in a better way. These guidelines are kept in mind by the state while making laws and policies. Some of the guidelines are like :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>. All citizens should have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.</li><li>. The state should promote international peace and security.</li><li>. All monuments that are of national importance should be protected.</li></ul>	
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## KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL

## Home Assignment (Session-2021-2022)

Class -5

Subject-Sanskrit

Subject	Date	Topic	Assignment
संस्कृत	१४/६/२१	लिंग एवं वचन	पाठ का सस्वर वाचन एवं अर्थ समझाना ।
	१९/६/२१		शब्द संग्रह- पुलिंग सूर्य:- सूर्य, शिक्षक :- शिक्षक हंस :- हंस सिंह:- सिंह गज:- हाथी वृक्ष:- पेड़ पर्वत:- पर्वत स्त्रीलिंग छात्रा- छात्रा ग्रीवा - गर्दन अजा - बकरी महिला- स्त्री पाचिका- खाना बनाने वाली नपुंसक लिंग -

			<p>नेत्रम्- आंख  जलम् - पानी  मोदकम् - लड्डू  मुखम्- मुख  पुष्पम् - फूल  अभ्यास कार्य-</p> <p>2. शब्दों को छांट कर लिखें -</p> <p>हंसः, आम्रम्, पत्रम्, शिक्षकः, शाखा, तुला, नरः,  जलम्, बालिका</p> <p>अकारांत पुलिंग-</p> <p>हंसः, शिक्षकः, नरः</p> <p>आकारांत स्त्रीलिंग शब्द-</p> <p>शाखा, बालिका ,तुला</p> <p>अकारांत नपुंसकलिंग-</p> <p>आम्रम्,पत्रम्,जलम्</p> <p>3. सही शब्द को पहचाने-</p> <p>क. अकारांत पुलिंग (सिंहः,पत्रम्, आम्रम्)  उत्तर- सिंहः</p> <p>ख. आकारांत स्त्रीलिंग (वीणा, ज्ञानम्, वृक्षः)  उत्तर -वीणा</p> <p>ग. अकारांत नपुंसकलिंग (सूर्यः,नगरम्, अश्वः)  उत्तर-नगरम्</p> <p>4.असंबंध शब्द को पहचाने-</p> <p>क, चित्रम्, फलम्, वृक्षः --वृक्षः  ख. सभा ,शिक्षकः ,गंगा---शिक्षकः</p>
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			<p>ग. पर्वतः, नरः ज्ञानम्--पर्वतः</p> <p>5. दिए गए शब्दों में कोई न कोई मात्रा छुटी हुई है। उपयुक्त मात्रा लगाकर उन्हें सही करें-</p> <p>सूर्यः---सूर्यः। आकशः--आकाशः</p> <p>गंगा---गंगा। नत्रम्--नेत्रम्</p> <p>ककः--काकः। मदकम्--मोदकम्</p> <p>ग्रवा-- ग्रीवा। पष्पम्---पुष्पम्</p> <p>मषिका- मूषिका। महला---महिला</p>
	२३/६/२१	यह कौन है	<p>पाठ का सस्वर वाचन एवं अर्थ समझाना।</p> <p>शब्द संग्रह-</p> <p>अकारांत पुल्लिंग शब्द रूप एकवचन-</p> <p>विद्यालयः- विद्यालय</p> <p>केशः-बाल</p> <p>खगः-चिडिया</p> <p>छात्रः- छात्र</p> <p>नरः- आदमी</p> <p>पुत्रः/सुतः--पुत्र</p>
	३०/६/२१		<p>अभ्यास कार्य--</p> <p>3. संस्कृत नाम लिखें-</p> <p>क. रथ- रथः</p> <p>ख. मेंढक-मण्डूकः</p> <p>ग. हवा- पवनः</p> <p>घ. किसान- कृषकः</p>

			<p>ड. कुआं--कूपः</p> <p>4. असंबंध शब्द को पहचाने-</p> <p>क. अध्यापकः, छात्रः, मेघः, विद्यालयः --मेघः</p> <p>ख. सूर्यः, मीनः, चंद्रः, आकाशः---मीनः</p> <p>ग. पर्वतः, पादः, नखः, कर्णः--पर्वतः</p> <p>घ. धावकः, पाचकः, मूषकः, शिक्षकः--मूषकः</p> <p>5. शुद्ध रूप लिखें--</p> <p>कपः--कूपः</p> <p>हस्थः--हस्तः</p> <p>मिघः--मेघः</p> <p>मण्डकः--मण्डूकः</p> <p>पूत्रः--पुत्रः</p> <p>वानदरः--वानरः</p> <p>वीधालयः---विद्यालयः</p> <p>तारः--तारकः</p>
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