

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V
DATE: 3.07.2020 to 17.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																				
MATHS	<p><u>Work to be done in Maths note book</u></p> <p>Chapter 4 – Factors and Multiples</p> <p>Exercise 4.2 Q. 1 to Q. 4 Page no- 71</p> <p>Exercise 4.3 Q.1 to Q.3 Page no-75</p> <p>Exercise 4.4 Q.1 and Q.2 Page no-77</p> <p>Exercise 4.5 Q.1 to Q.7 Page no-78</p> <p>Exercise 4.6 Q.1 to Q.10 Page no-79</p> <p>Mental Maths page no- 81</p> <p>Test Zone (to be done in the book)</p> <p><u>Few more questions to be done in Maths note book</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is 13,959 divisible by 11? 2. Is 26,440 divisible by 15? 3. Find the HCF of 50 and 54 by short division method. 4. Find the LCM of 28 and 84 by long division method. 5. Find HCF if the product of two number = 640 and LCM= 80 6. The product of HCF and LCM of two numbers is 5120. One of the numbers is 32. Find the other number. 7. Find the LCM of 18 and 30 by prime factorization method. 8. Find the HCF of 45 and 36 by long division method. 9. Is 1,908 divisible by 7? 10. Is 19,272 divisible by 12? <p>Project: make patterns using thread in the scrap book.</p>																				
SCIENCE	<p><u>CH-9 Force and Energy</u></p> <p><u>Read the chapter thoroughly</u></p> <p><u>Underline the following words in the textbook and learn them.</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">force</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">mechanical</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Inclined plane</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">screwdriver</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">energy</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">buoyant</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">wedge</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">movable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">gravity</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">electrostatic</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">screw</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">fulcrum</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">magnetism</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">gravitational</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">grooved</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">effort</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">friction</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">pulley</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">wheel and axle</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">load</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	force	mechanical	Inclined plane	screwdriver	energy	buoyant	wedge	movable	gravity	electrostatic	screw	fulcrum	magnetism	gravitational	grooved	effort	friction	pulley	wheel and axle	load
force	mechanical	Inclined plane	screwdriver																		
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friction	pulley	wheel and axle	load																		

LET'S UNDERSTAND

A. Objective type questions

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

1. A force that occurs between two surfaces is called **friction**.
2. **Gravity** makes movement of heavy objects difficult.
3. The fulcrum is in the middle in class **one** levers.
4. **Fulcrum** is the fixed point around which a lever rotates.
5. A ramp is a common example of **an inclined plane**.

II. Write T for True and F for False statements:

1. A force applied on an object always causes it to move. **F**
2. Friction is always produces heat. **T**
3. Energy from fossil fuels is a renewable form of energy. **F**
4. Fulcrum is the fixed point around which rod moves. **T**
5. The effort is located between the fulcrum and the load in second –class levers. **F**

III. Choose the correct option:

1. Which of these forces makes an object come down on the surface of the Earth?
(a) Gravity
2. Which of these is NOT always a disadvantage of friction?
(c) It makes it hard to slide heavy objects
3. Which of these refers to energy due to the position of an object?
(a) Potential energy
4. What is the energy generated at power stations and supplied to our homes called?
(d) Electrical energy
5. Which of these is NOT an example of renewable source of energy?
(d) Energy of fossil fuels
6. In which of these simple machines is the load in the middle?
(b) Nutcracker
7. A screwdriver is an example of which of the following?
(a) Wheel and axle
8. Which of these is an inclined plane wrapped around a nail?
(b) Screw

IV. Match the columns:

Column A

1. Scissors
2. Wheelbarrow
3. Fishing rod
4. Knife
5. Ramp

Column B

- a. Second class lever
- b. Third class lever
- c. Wedge
- d. Inclined plane
- e. First class lever

1	2	3	4	5
e	a	b	c	d

B. Very short answer questions

I. Give two examples of the following:

1. Types of forces **electrostatic force, mechanical force**
2. Sources of sound energy **radio, television**
3. Renewable sources of energy **solar energy, wind energy**
4. First class lever **scissors, see-saw**
5. Wheel and axle **screwdriver, door knob**

II. Give one word for the following:

1. A push or a pull acting on an object **Force**
2. Force that tries to stop the movement of objects across a surface **Friction**
3. Upward force acting on an object immersed in water **Buoyancy**
4. The ability to do work **Energy**
5. The energy that we get from the heat of the Earth **Geothermal**

All the above exercises to be done in the Science textbook.

C. Answer the following

1. What is friction? Give two advantages and two disadvantages of friction?

Ans. The force that tries to stop the sliding movement of objects across a surface is called friction.
Advantage: Friction between our feet and the ground makes it possible for us to walk. The friction between the tyres of vehicles and the road makes them roll forward.

Disadvantage: Friction generates heat. Friction causes wear and tear of machine parts.

2. What is energy? Name any five forms of energy.

Ans: The ability to do work is called energy. Heat energy, Light energy, Mechanical energy, Electrical energy and Sound energy.

3. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable energy.

Renewable energy	Non-renewable energy
This energy can be renewed or replenished Example: solar energy	This energy cannot be renewed or replenished Example: fossil fuel

4. Define a simple machine. Name any two types of simple machines.

Ans.: A simple machine can be defined as a tool that makes our work easier by helping us overcome a larger force (called load) by applying lesser force (called effort). Example: lever, wheel and axle, etc.

5. What is a lever? Draw diagrams of the three types of levers.

Ans.: A lever is a rigid rod arranged in such a manner that it can move freely around a fixed point. Refer to Figs. on pages 115 and 116 in the textbook.

6. With the help of an example describe a wheel and axle.

Ans.: A wheel and axle consist of a wheel rigidly attached to a rod (called axle). When the wheel is rotated, the axle also rotates. Examples of a wheel and axle are a screwdriver, a doorknob, and the steering wheel of a car.

Note: Answer the following questions to be done in the Science notebook.

PROJECT WORK

Ch-13 [Pg-167 Lets create 1]

Make a volcano.

Things needed: A thick chart paper, scissors, paper strips, a glass of water, orange water colour, baking soda, vinegar.

Method:

- Make a cone with thick chart paper.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a hole on the top of the cone and glue some strips around it so they appear to be falling. • Now in the glass of water ,add a few drops of orange water colour .Keep the glass on a table or any hard surface. • Add baking soda to the water glass. Cover it with the cone. • Drop some vinegar into the glass through the hole and step aside. • Note how the material comes out of the cone.
HINDI	<p>पाठ(ज्ञा १ गुणवंती)</p> <p>ज्ञ। पाठ को शुद्ध(शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ दो बार पढ़ें</p> <p>द्व। पाठ में कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित करें</p> <p>ध। पाठ से संबन्धित चित्र बनाएँ</p> <p>द्व। पृष्ठ संख्या ज्ञा ७६ शब्द भंडार १ शब्दार्थ ,सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें०</p> <p>छ। बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों को पुस्तक में ही करें</p> <p>ट। दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ १३(ज्ञा ७ शब्दों में० (पुरूस्कार,परिश्रम,कठिनाई ,दस्तकारी)</p> <p>ठ। निम्नलिखित प्रश्न(उत्तर को उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें।</p> <p>प्रश्न(मोहन कौन था ॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(मोहन गाँव का एक गरीब और अनपढ़ आदमी था।</p> <p>प्रश्न(मोहन क्या करना चाहता था?</p> <p>उत्तर(मोहन शादी करके अपना घर बसाना चाहता था ।</p> <p>प्रश्न(मोहन शादी करवाने के लिए किसके पास गया ॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(मोहन शादी करवाने के लिए गाँव के ही नाई के पास गया।</p> <p>प्रश्न(मोहन की शादी किसके साथ हुई ॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(मोहन की शादी राजकुमारी के साथ हुई</p> <p>प्रश्न(प्रदर्शनी में प्रथम पुरस्कार किसे मिला ॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(प्रदर्शनी में प्रथम पुरस्कार राजकुमारी गुणवंती को मिला।</p> <p>प्रश्न(मोहन का बचपन कैसा बीताॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(मोहन का बचपन बहुत कठिनाइयों में बीता।उसके माता(पिता की मृत्यु हो गई अतः उसका पालन(पोषण सौतेली बहन ने किया ।</p> <p>प्रश्न(नाई ने मोहन को किस(किस चीज का इंतजाम करने को कहा ॐ</p> <p>उत्तर(नाई ने मोहन से धोबी के यहाँ से अच्छी(सी पोशाक,सफ़ेद अरबी घोड़ा तथा पंद्रह -बीस गीदड़ों का इंतजाम करने को कहा।</p> <p>प्रश्न (नाई ने राजा से क्या कहा?</p> <p>उत्तर(नाई ने राजा के पास जाकर कहा -आपको जैसे वर की तलाश थी वैसा वर मिल गया है</p>

उसके पास धन(दौलत सबकुछ है |बस अँधेरा होने पर लड़की को डोली में बिठाकर शहर के बाहर बरगद के पेड़ के पास पहुँचा दीजिए |

प्रश्न(राजा ने नाई का प्रस्ताव क्यों मान लिया ?

उत्तर -राजा ने नाई का प्रस्ताव इसलिए मान लिया क्योंकि राजा अपनी बेटी की शादी न हो पाने के कारण बहुत परेशान था | उसकी बेटी को कोई भी लड़का पसंद नहीं आ रहा था |

प्रश्न(राजा की बेटी ने ससुराल में पहुँचकर क्या देखा ॐ

उत्तर(राजा की बेटी ने ससुराल में पहुँचकर एक टूटी हुई झोपड़ी और झोपड़ी के अंदर एक मिट्टी का घड़ा तथा कुछ टूटे हुए बर्तन देखा|

प्रश्न(राजकुमारी ने क्या निश्चय किया ॐ

उत्तर(राजकुमारी ने निश्चय किया की वह अपनी मेहनत ,लगन ,साहस तथा धैर्य के सहारे इन परिस्थितियों का सामना करेगी|

प्रश्न ६। विलोम शब्द लिखें

गाँव	ह	शहर
गरीब	ह	अमीर
वर	ह	वधू
राजकुमारी	ह	राजकुमार
राजा	ह	रानी

हिन्दी भाषा

***सामान्य निर्देश:(**

१.विशेषण की परिभाषा,उदाहरण के साथ लिखें

2.विशेषण के भेदों की परिभाषा उदाहरण के साथ लिखें

3.गुणवाचक विशेषण ,संख्यावाचक विशेषण ,परिमाणवाचक विशेषण एवं सार्वनामिक विशेषण से संबन्धित चित्र बनाएँ /चिपकाएं

4.विशेषण की परिभाषा भेद सहित याद करें

5.अभ्यास संख्या 3 एवं 4 (उत्तर-पुस्तिका) में सुंदर एवं साफ अक्षरों में लिखें

6.अभ्यास संख्या 5पाठ्य -पुस्तक में करें

उचित विशेषण छांटकर वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए(उत्तर-पुस्तिका में करें |)

क.करेला बहुत कड़वा होता है

ख.बच्चे बहुत नटखट होते हैं

ग.सदा सत्य बोलना चाहिए

घ.नदी के तट पर प्राचीन मंदिर हैं

ङ.उसने अपना पुराना रेडियो बेच दिया

च.देशभक्त लोग देश के हित में कार्य करते हैं

छ.वीर अभिमन्यु वीरतापूर्वक लड़ते-लड़ते मारा गया

अभ्यास-4 नीचे दिए वाक्यों में विशेषण शब्द रेखांकित कर उनका भेद लिखिए (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में करें।)

वाक्य	भेद
क.सप्ताह में सात दिन होते हैं	संख्यावाचक विशेषण
ख.तुम्हारा भाई तुम्हें बुला रहा है	सर्वनामिक विशेषण
ग.तालाब में गुलाबी कमल खिले हैं	गुणवाचक विशेषण
घ.कुछ लोग बाग में सैर कर रहे हैं	संख्यावाचक विशेषण
ङ.माँ ने बाजार से दो किलो आम खरीदे	संख्यावाचक विशेषण
च.आकाश में काले काले बादल घिर आए हैं	गुणवाचक विशेषण

अभ्यास -5. नीचे दिए संज्ञा शब्दों से विशेषण बनाइए

संज्ञा	विशेषण
1.सुख	सुखी
2.बल	बलवान
3.डर	डरपोक
4.सुर	सुरीला
5.धर्म	धार्मिक
6.चमक	चमकीला
7.मास	मासिक
8.चाँद	चाँदनी
9.दया	दयालु
10.घर	घरेलू
11.राष्ट्र	राष्ट्रीय
12.भारत	भारतीय

STD-V हिंदी भाषा (वचन) (PROJECT)

1. परिभाषा,भेद एवं उदाहरण
2. चार एकवचन सचित्र शब्द
3. चार बहुवचन सचित्र शब्द

4. क्रियात्मकता
5. स्वच्छता
6. विषय से संबंध
7. खोज १विषयवस्तु से संबंधित चित्रों के प्रकार०

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic – Ch 8 – Simple Present & Present Continuous Tense.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the Simple Present tense.

- i. I always _____ my friend.(help)
- ii. She _____ tea but not coffee.(like)
- iii. We _____ near the railway station.(live)
- iv. The panda _____ green leaves.(eat)
- v. That big house _____ to the Principal of your school.(belong)
- vi. He _____ the office at 5 p.m.(leave)
- vii. The boys _____ cricket on Sundays.(play)
- viii. They _____ the teacher's help.(need)
- ix. Shikhar _____ the ball very hard.(hit)
- x. Pandas _____ green leaves.(eat)

II. Complete the passage given below using present continuous tense of the verbs given in brackets.

My hotel is _____ on the beach itself. I _____ (stand) in the balcony and looking out. Some men and women _____ (swim) in the sea. Two tourists _____ (bask) in the sun. A few seagulls _____ (fly) overhead. Mrs and Mr Shivalkar _____ (walk) on the beach. Manan _____ (build) a sandcastle and Ria _____ (help) him. An old man _____ (sell) peanuts but there are hardly any customers. Two young boys _____ (sell) coconut water. A group of children _____ (play) with a ball on the beach. The view from my balcony is beautiful.

III. Use the words given and make sentences using the present continuous tense.

- i. The students/ study in the class.
- ii. The cows/graze/ in the meadow.
- iii. The lion/ sit/ in the cave.
- iv. The children/play in the field.
- v. The population of India / increase / each year.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Once upon a time there lived an old man. He had seven sons. They always quarreled with one another. The old man advised them to live together lovingly, but they did not listen to him. One day when the old man was about to die, he made a plan to teach them a lesson. He called all his sons. He asked them to bring a bundle of sticks. When they brought the bundle of sticks, he asked them to break it, but they all failed to do so. Then the old man gave a stick to each of them and asked them to break it. All of them broke the sticks very easily. Then the old man said, 'My sons, did you see, that when the sticks were tied in a bundle they were so strong that you could not break them. Similarly when you will be together nobody will be able to harm you. Remember:

United we stand, divided we fall. Saying this the old man died.

A. Answer the following questions.

- i. How many sons did the old man have?
- ii. What did the old man advise his sons to do? Did they follow his advice?
- iii. Could the sons break the bundle of sticks?
- iv. What do we learn from this story?

B. Write the antonyms of the following from the given passage.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| i. new | iii. everybody |
| ii. separate | iv. weak |

C. Write the synonyms of the following from the given passage.

- i. have a heated argument or disagreement
- ii. an intention or decision about what one is going to do
- iii. to learn or understand something by example or experience.
- iv. fastened or attached with string

D. Make sentences.

- i. strong
- ii. together

Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.

LITERATURE

- **Learn the poem The Marrog (English Access)**
- **Draw the picture (The Marrog)**
- **Write the Word meanings.**
- **Antonyms**
back × front
nobody × everybody
bright × dull
deep × shallow
liked × disliked
tall × short
scream × whisper
- **Question/Answer**

Q1. Who is the speaker of the poem? Where is he seated? Where is he from?

Ans- The speaker of the poem is the Marrog. He is seated at the very back of the class. He is from Mars.

Q2. Do the students know about the alien? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- The students in the class do not know about the alien sitting behind them. If the students knew, they would tremble in fear and scream. The blackboard would fall down, the ceiling would crack and the teacher would faint. The word 'would' shows that it has not happened yet.

Q3. Describe the alien?

	<p>Ans – The alien’s body was made of brass ,he had seventeen fingers and toes.He had three eyes at the back of his head.His hairs were bright purple and his nose was deep blue . He had half yellow and half red teeth.He had five arms that were silver and spiked with knives.He was seven feet tall and green flames were coming out of his ears.</p> <p>Q4.Do you think that this alien is dangerous?Why do you think so? Ans- No,I don’t think that this alien is very dangerous. Even though it very huge and breathes flame through his ears.The alien evn says that it could gobble up all the children in the class,but it does not actually do anything.I think the alien is funny.</p> <p>Q5.Do you think this is a true poem and there is Marrog sitting in the class?Why or why not? Ans-I don’t think this is a true poem. I think that the person sitting at the back of the class is the poet ,imaging himself to be the Marrog from Mars, because there is no such thing as Marrog and there is no life on Mars.</p> <p>Q6.Reference to Context. 1. My five arms..... light years. i.Whose arms are spiked and silver? Ans – The Marrog.</p> <p>ii.Where could he go back? Ans- Mars his home.</p> <p>iii.Who has written this poem? Ans- Ronald Charles Scriven.</p> <p>Project – Create an alien with the things that are available (scary, friendly). Give it a name and mention which planet it belongs to..</p> <p>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CHAPTER- LETS COMMUNICATE</p> <p>I. Read the chapter carefully and mark the hard words. II. Learn and write the words and key words in the notebook. III. Exercises : A . Tick the correct answer. B. Fill in the blanks. C. write true or false All these do in book itself. IV. Section D ,Answer the following questions : Q1. How did people communicate when they did not know any language? Ans. In earlier times when people did not know any languages , they use sign and symbols to communicate among them selves. Then they started drawing sign and symbols to communicate. Q2. How did invention of television revolutionise the world of communication? Ans. Television was invented by John Baird in 1926.The invention of television revolutionise the world of communication as we can hear as well as see news and various entertainment</p>

	<p>programmes on a television. We can also watch important event and matches live on television.</p> <p>Q3. What is an E- mail? What facilities does it provide? Ans. E-mail or electronic mail is a method in which we type a message on the computer and send it to any part of the world with the help of internet connection. We can get other facilities on e-mail like to send any documents containing any pictures , music , videos etc .we have to create an e-mail account on website like G-mail or Hotmail.</p> <p>EXTRA QUESTIONS</p> <p>Q1. What do mean by communication? Ans. Sending and receiving messages with each other is called communication.</p> <p>Q2. How people learn the art of writing? Ans. People learn the art of learning by using alphabets and symbols .</p> <p>Q3. What are the earlier means of communication? Ans. Earlier messages were sent through trained pigeon or special messengers.</p> <p>Q4. How many types of communications are their ? Name them. Ans. There are two types of communication , they are i) Personal communication ii)Mass communication</p> <p>Q5. What do mean by personal communication? Give example. Ans. Personal communication means communication between two individuals. For eg. Letters, telephones and fax.</p> <p>Q6. What do mean by mass communication? Give example. Ans. Mass communications means communication to the number of people at an time . For eg . newspapers, television, cinema , magazines, internet etc.</p> <p>Q7. Who invented television and when? Ans. John Baird invented television in the year 1926.</p> <p>Q8. Who invented radio? Ans. Radio was invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1921.</p> <p>Q9 . Who invented E-mail and what is the minimum age of creating an e-mail account? Ans. Ray Tomlinson invented E-mail. The minimum age for creating an email account is 13 years.</p> <p>Q10. Who invented telephone? Ans. Alexander Graham bell invented telephone in 1876.</p> <p>Q11. What is smartphone? Ans. Actually smartphones are mobile phones with advanced features</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p><u>CHAPTER 3 : Creating tables in WORD 2013</u></p> <p>Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 45 in your notebook.</p> <p>Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 38, in your notebook.</p> <p><u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :</u></p> <p>1. What do you mean by a cell in a Word 2013 table?</p> <p>Ans. In WORD 2013, a Table refers to a set of data arranged in rows and columns. The intersection of rows and columns form rectangular boxes called cells. (Draw and label fig 3.1 in pg no. 32)</p> <p>2. Mention any three ways in which you can insert a table in a document.</p>

	<p>Ans. We can insert a table in Word 2013 by different ways :</p> <p>i. Using Insert Table option - Click at the position where you want to insert a table. Click the INSERT tab. In the Tables group, click the Table option and then click Insert Table. The Insert Table dialog box appears. Specify the number of rows and columns and then click Ok.</p> <p>ii. Using Quick Tables - Click at the position where you want to insert a table. Click the INSERT tab. In the Tables group, click the Table option. Select Quick Tables and click the template you want.</p> <p>iii. Drawing a Custom Table - Click the INSERT tab. In the Tables group, click the Table option and then click Draw Table. Click and drag to draw a rectangle in the document. Draw horizontal lines to create rows and vertical lines to create columns, inside the rectangle.</p> <p>3. Can you convert existing text into a table ? If yes, how?</p> <p>Ans. Yes, we can convert an existing text into a table by following steps: Select the entire text. Click the INSERT tab. Click the Table option and select Convert Text to Table... in the drop-down menu. The Convert Text to Table dialog box will appear. Click OK. The selected text will appear in table form.</p> <p>4. How can you select a column in a table ?</p> <p>Ans. To select a column in a table, move the mouse pointer to the area at the top of a column which is called the <i>column selection bar</i>. The mouse pointer changes to an arrow pointing downwards. Click to select the column.</p> <p>5. Write steps to merge cells of a table row.</p> <p>Ans. To merge cells, select the cells to be merged. Click the LAYOUT tab. In the Merge group, click the Merge Cells option. The cells will be merged.</p> <p>6. Name the tab and the group that has the options to change the row height.</p> <p>Ans. We can change the row height from the LAYOUT tab and select the Cell size group.</p> <p>7. Write steps to change the column width.</p> <p>Ans. To change the column width, select the column, click the LAYOUT tab. In the Cell Size group, click the Table Column Width scroll box to change the column width.</p> <p>8. How can you change the alignment of text in a table cell?</p> <p>Ans. To change the alignment of text in a table cell, click the cell that contains the text. Click the LAYOUT tab. In the Alignment group, choose the text alignment you want.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ (३७)। अकारांत स्त्रीलिंग द्विवचन शब्द सामान्य निर्देश - ३। पाठ को शुद्ध (शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ दो बार पढ़ें)</p>

द्व। पाठ से अकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग द्विवचन संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ।

घ। शब्द(संग्रह को सुन्दर अक्षरों में साफ(साफ लिखें।

च। शब्द(संग्रह को तीन बार अंतर समझते हुए पढ़ें।

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न। चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।



वृक्षौ



मुद्रिके



शिक्षिके

गायिका



मयूरः



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प्रश्न। अर्थ लिखें।

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गरे शाखा - एक डाली

घरे तुले - दो तराजू

ङरे शिक्षिका - एक शिक्षिका

चरे वानरौ - दो बंदर

	<p>प्र 18। उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>एकवचन</td> <td>द्विवचन</td> <td>एकवचन</td> <td>द्विवचन</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कर धाविका</td> <td>धाविके</td> <td>घर मृग</td> <td>मृगौ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>खर लेखिका</td> <td>लेखिके</td> <td>डर कथा</td> <td>कथे</td> </tr> <tr> <td>गर सभा</td> <td>सभे</td> <td>चर कोकिला</td> <td>कोकिले</td> </tr> </table> <p>प्र 19। संस्कृत में लिखें।</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>कर दो मादा कोयल</td> <td>कोकिले</td> </tr> <tr> <td>खर आँख</td> <td>नेत्रम्</td> </tr> <tr> <td>गर दो छात्राएँ</td> <td>छात्रे</td> </tr> <tr> <td>घर दो मोर</td> <td>मयूरौ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>डर एक सभा</td> <td>सभा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>चर दो गायिकाएँ</td> <td>गायिके</td> </tr> </table> <p>प्र 20। शुद्ध रूप लिखें।</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>शीक्षिके</td> <td>शिक्षिका।</td> <td>साखा</td> <td>शाखा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मूद्रिका</td> <td>मुद्रिका</td> <td>म्रिगौ</td> <td>मृगौ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>शभे</td> <td>सभे।</td> <td>गायीके</td> <td>गायिके</td> </tr> </table>	एकवचन	द्विवचन	एकवचन	द्विवचन	कर धाविका	धाविके	घर मृग	मृगौ	खर लेखिका	लेखिके	डर कथा	कथे	गर सभा	सभे	चर कोकिला	कोकिले	कर दो मादा कोयल	कोकिले	खर आँख	नेत्रम्	गर दो छात्राएँ	छात्रे	घर दो मोर	मयूरौ	डर एक सभा	सभा	चर दो गायिकाएँ	गायिके	शीक्षिके	शिक्षिका।	साखा	शाखा	मूद्रिका	मुद्रिका	म्रिगौ	मृगौ	शभे	सभे।	गायीके	गायिके
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DRAWING	<p>Topic - EVERY OBJECTS</p> <p>Work to be done : Complete page 6 - draw any two objects from the adjoining page by following the steps.</p>																																								

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Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics