

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : V**

**DATE:05.12.2020 to 20.12.2020**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b><u>CHAPTER 12- GEOMETRY</u></b></p> <p><b>Work to be done in Maths note book</b> Page no. 181 concept map Exercise: 12.3 (Q- 5, 6, 7, 8) Exercise: 12.4 (Q 1, 3, 4) Exercise: 12.5 (Q 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) Page no. 181 and 182: Test zone and Mental Maths</p> <p><b>Work to be done in the text book</b> Exercise: 12.3 (Q 1, 2, 3, 4) Exercise: 12.4 (Q 2) Exercise: 12.5 (Q 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b><u>CHAPTER 13- SYMMETRY, PATTERNS AND SOLIDS</u></b></p> <p><b>Work to be done in Maths note book</b> Page no. 196 concept map Exercise: 13.1 (Q 4) Page no. 197 and 198: Test zone and Mental Maths</p> <p><b>Work to be done in the text book</b> Page no. 184 Let's Recall (Q 1, 2, 3) Exercise: 13.1 (Q 1, 2, 3) Exercise: 13.2 (Q 1, 2) Exercise: 13.3 (Q 1, 2, 3)</p> <p><b><u>Few more questions to be done in Maths note book</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Construct a rectangle with sides 6.8cm and 4.6cm.</li><li>2. Construct a square with sides 7cm.</li><li>3. Draw a circle with a radius of 4cm.</li><li>4. If the radius of a circle is 5cm, find the diameter of the circle.</li><li>5. Find the radius of a circle having diameter 12cm.</li><li>6. Draw a scalene triangle whose sides are 5cm, 4cm and 7cm.</li><li>7. Draw an isosceles triangle whose base measure 4cm and the equal sides measure 3cm each.</li></ol> <p><b><u>PROJECT:</u></b> page no. 198 (In the Lab Activity) to be done in scrapbook.</p>

**SCIENCE**

**SUBJECT: SCIENCE**

**Ch-12 Light and Shadow**

**Read the chapter thoroughly**

**Learn the words as mentioned below and write down in the Science Notebook**

luminous	non-luminous	transparent	materials
translucent	opaque	shadow	formation

**Let's Remember**

**Read the clues and unscramble the letters to find the correct answer :**

- Shadow is shortest at this time of the day (ONON) NOON
- A clear glass is this kind of material (RRANEPANTTS) TRANSPARENT
- This is a natural source of light (USN) SUN
- A shadow is formed in this colour (LAKBC) BLACK
- A shadow is formed in this direction of the light source (EPSTOOI) OPOSITES
- A cardboard doesn't let light to pass through because it is (AUQOPE) OPAQUE
- Butter paper allows some amount of light to pass through it, thus it is (LARNSUCTNET) TRANSLUCENT

A. Objective type questions

**I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.**

- We **cannot** see objects in the absence of light.
- Opaque** objects form shadows
- The colour of the shadow of an object is **black**.
- A shadow is formed on the **opposite** side of the source of light.
- The length of the shadow **changes** during the day.

**II. Write T for the true and F for the false statement.**

- Moon is an example of a luminous object. **F**
- All objects are transparent in nature **F**
- We cannot see through a translucent. **F**
- A shadow is formed when an object blocks the path of the light. **T**
- All objects cast shadow on the ground. **F**

**III. Choose the correct option.**

- Which of these will help you see things?  
a. Tube light                      b. Candle light                      c. Sunlight                      **d. All of these**
- Which of these is transparent?  
a. Wooden door                      **b. Glass window**                      c. Brick wall                      d. Cemented roof
- Which of these is translucent?  
a. Clear plastic                      b. Clear glass bottle                      **c. Frosted glass**                      d. Air
- Which of these is NOT opaque ?  
a. Metal box                      b. Blackboard                      c. Notebook                      **d. None of these**
- Which of these will NOT form a shadow?

- a. **Transparent object**    b. Translucent object    c. Opaque object    d. Both a and b
6. Which of these will allow you to see objects partially through them?  
 a. An electric pole    b. A clear glass door    c. A wooden door    **d. A coloured glass door**
7. When will the shadow be the shortest?  
 a. Morning    **b. Noon**    c. Evening    d. Night
8. When will the shadow be the longest ?  
 a. Morning    b. Noon    c. Evening    **d. Both a and c**

IV. Match the columns.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Column A            | Column B         |
| 1. Cellophane sheet | a. Translucent   |
| 2. Cricket ball     | b. Luminous      |
| 3. Frosted glass    | c. Transparent   |
| 4. Soil             | d. Non- luminous |
| 5. Glow worm        | e. Opaque        |

1	2	3	4	5
c	d	a	e	b

**B. Very short answer questions**

I. Give two examples of the following.

- |                          |                       |                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Luminous objects      | <u>Sun</u>            | <u>Tubelight</u>   |
| 2. Non- luminous objects | <u>Soil</u>           | <u>Metal box</u>   |
| 3. Transparent objects   | <u>Clear glass</u>    | <u>Clean water</u> |
| 4. Translucent objects   | <u>Coloured glass</u> | <u>Dirty water</u> |
| 5. Opaque objects        | <u>Mud</u>            | <u>Wood</u>        |

II. Give one word for the following

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Objects that give off light                              | <u>Luminous objects</u>    |
| 2. Objects that do not allow any light to pass through them | <u>Opaque objects</u>      |
| 3. Objects that let you see through them partially          | <u>Translucent objects</u> |
| 4. Objects that allow light to pass through them completely | <u>Transparent objects</u> |
| 5. A dark spot formed when an object blocks light           | <u>Shadow</u>              |

**C. Answer the following**

1. Differentiate between luminous and non-luminous objects.

Ans: The differentiate between luminous and non-luminous objects are :

Luminous objects	Non-luminous objects
Luminous objects are objects that generate their own light. For example Sun, Star and firefly etc.	Objects that cannot emit light energy by themselves are known as non-luminous objects. For example pencil, box and book etc.

2. What are transparent objects? How are they different from translucent objects?

Ans: Materials that allow all the light to pass through them are called transparent materials. Translucent objects are different from transparent objects because transparent objects do not form shadows as they do not block the light but translucent objects block some light and form shadow.

3. Why do transparent objects not cast a shadow?

Ans: Transparent objects do not form shadows because they do not block light.

4. What are the three things needed for a shadow to form?

Ans: There are three things needed for a shadow to form

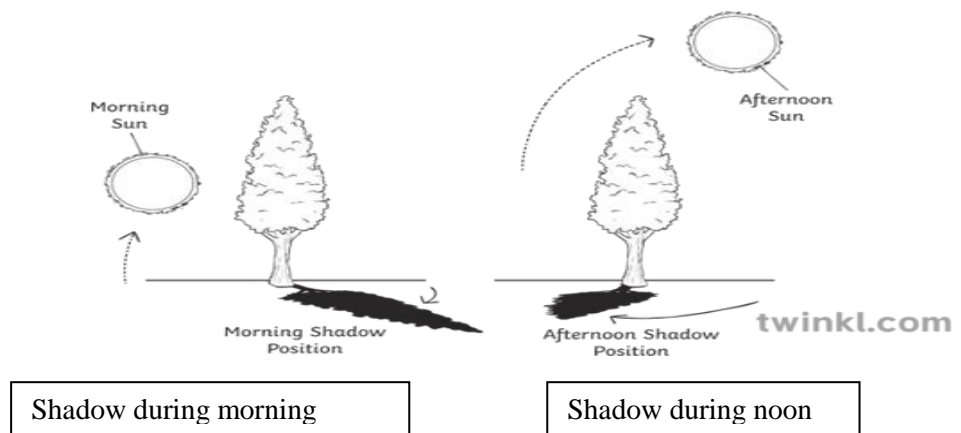
- A source of light
- A translucent or an opaque object
- A surface on which the shadow can be formed

5.. Write any two features of a shadow?

Ans: The two features of a shadow are :

- A shadow is formed on the opposite side of the light source.
  - A shadow is black even when the object is of any colour.
5. With the help of a diagram show how shadows are formed during noon and the morning.

Ans: Shadows formed by the sun are long during early mornings and evenings and shortest at noon.



**HINDI**

**हिन्दी भाषा**

**अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द**

किसी बात को अनेक शब्दों में कहने के स्थान पर एक शब्द में कहना एक कला है । इससे भाषा में सरलता आती है ।

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द दिये गए हैं । इन्हें ध्यान से पढ़े और लिखें ।

1. बोलने वाला - वक्ता

14. सुननेवाला - श्रोता

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2. देखनेवाला - दर्शक                   | 15. देनेवाला - दाता                      |
| 3. देखने योग्य - दर्शनीय               | 16. माँगनेवाला - याचक                    |
| 4. जिसमे दया न हो - निर्दय             | 17. भीख माँगनेवाला - भिखारी              |
| 5. साथ पढ़नेवाला - सहपाठी              | 18. प्रशंसा के योग्य - प्रशंसनीय         |
| 6. जो कठिनाई से मिले - दुर्लभ          | 19. जो सरलता से मिले - सुलभ              |
| 7. जहाँ जाना कठिन हो - दुर्गम          | 20. जहाँ जाना आसान हो - सुगम             |
| 8. जिसके हृदय में दया हो - दयालु       | 21. जानने की इच्छा रखनेवाला - जिज्ञासु   |
| 9. साथ काम करने वाला - सहकर्मी         | 22. अपने देश का रहनेवाला - स्वदेशी       |
| 10. दूसरे देश का रहनेवाला - विदेशी     | 23. जो दूसरे देश में बस गया हो - प्रवासी |
| 11. जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करे - आस्तिक  | 24. जो ईश्वर में विश्वास न करे - नास्तिक |
| 12. दूसरों का भला करने वाला - परोपकारी | 25. जिसका अंत न हो - अनंत                |
| 13. जो कभी न मारे - अमर                | 26. जो पहले न हुआ हो - अपूर्व            |

### समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक शब्द

जो शब्द सुनने में एक समान लगते हैं पर अर्थ की दृष्टि से भिन्न होते हैं, उन्हें समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक कहते हैं।

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1* दिन - दिवस<br>दीन - गरीब                   | 11* अचार - खाने वाला अचार<br>आचार - चाल- चलन |
| 2* आसमान - आकाश<br>असमान - जो एक जैसा न हो    | 12 * गृह - घर<br>ग्रह - नक्षत्र              |
| 3 * नीर - पानी<br>नीड - घोंसला                | 13 * बुरा - खराब<br>बूरा - पिसी हुई चीनी     |
| 4 * अंतर - भेद<br>अंदर - भीतर                 | 14 * सामान - वस्तु<br>समान - बराबर           |
| 5 * कर्म - काम                                | 15 * बाहर - भीतर का विलोम                    |
| शब्द<br>क्रम - सिलसिला                        | बहार - रौनक                                  |
| 6 * सुत - बेटा<br>वाला कल, मशीन<br>सूत - धागा | 16*कल - बीता हुआ \ आने<br>काल - समय, मृत्यु  |
| 7 * बाग - उपवन<br>बाघ - एक जानवर              | 17 * अंक - गोद, संख्या<br>अंग - शरीर का भाग  |
| 8 * और - तथा<br>ओर - तरफ़                     | 18 * चालक - वाहन चलाने वाला<br>चालाक - चतुर  |
| 9 * कुल - वंश<br>कूल - किनारा                 | 19 * नियत - निश्चित<br>नीयत - इरादा          |
| 10* अन्न - अनाज<br>अन्य - दूसरा               | 20 * अनल - अग्नि<br>अनिल - हवा               |

### हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ - नाक की महिमा

- 1 \* पाठ का वाचन सस्वर वाचन करे च ( दो बार )

	<p>2 * पाठ के कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित कर उन्हें तीन बार उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें छ</p> <p>3 * शब्द भंडार से ( चह दव दृ 30 द्द उत्तर पुस्तिका में शब्दार्थ लिखें छ</p> <p>4 * बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न पाठ पुस्तक में करें छ ( चह दव दृ 31 द्द</p> <p>5 * रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें छ</p> <p>क * नाक के कारण आदमी को नाकों <b>चने</b> चबाने पड़ते हैं छ</p> <p>ख * वास्तव में नाक और छीक दोनों <b>सहेली</b> हैं छ</p> <p>ग * जिसकी नाक नहीं होती ए कोई उसकी <b>सूरत</b> देखना भी पसंद नहीं करता छ</p> <p>घ * <b>कवियों</b> ने नाक की सुंदरता का बहुत तरह से वर्णन किया है छ</p> <p>ङ * नाक की गड़बड़ी से आदमी <b>नकियाने</b> लगता है छ</p> <p>6 * प्रश्न - उत्तर लिखें छ</p> <p>क* प्रश्न - नाक की चिंता में आदमी का जीना कैसा हो गया है छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - नाक की चिंता में आदमी का जीना मुश्किल हो गया है छ</p> <p>ख* प्रश्न - नाक का संबंध किससे जुड़ा होता है छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - नाक का संबंध व्यक्ति की शान से जुड़ा होता है ।</p> <p>ग* प्रश्न - जुकाम का असर किस पर अधिक होता है छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - जुकाम का असर नाक पर अधिक होता है ।</p> <p>घ* प्रश्न - समाज में अपनी नाक रखने के लिए लोग क्या-क्या करते हैं छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - समाज में अपनी नाक रखने के लिए लोग महँगी किशतें चुकाकर टी.वीय फ्रिज और ए.सी. खरीदते हैं ए और शादी व्याह पर खूब खर्च करते हैं।</p> <p>च* प्रश्न - नाक को शरीर का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग क्यों माना जाता है छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - नाक शरीर का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है क्योंकि यदि नाक न होती तो खुशबू और बदबू में अंतर पता नहीं चलता ।</p> <p>छ* प्रश्न - लोग दूसरों के सामने कब नाक रगड़ते हैं छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - जब किसी से कोई बड़ी भूल हो जाती है तब लोग दूसरों के सामने नाक रगड़ते हैं ।</p> <p>ज* प्रश्न - नाक पर क्या-क्या आभूषण पहने जाते हैं छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - नाक पर सोने की हीरे- मोती जड़ी नथर नथुनीर लौंगर बुलाक आदि आभूषण पहने जाते हैं।</p> <p>झ* प्रश्न- नाक के क्या-क्या फायदे हैं छ  <b>उत्तर</b> - नाक का प्रयोग साँस लेने और छोड़ने में किया जाता है तथा नाक से खुशबू और बदबू में अंतर पता चलता है ।</p>
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<b>ENGLISH</b>	<p><b><u>LANGUAGE</u></b></p> <p><b>Topic –Punctuation –Ch 1 Comma and Apostrophe.</b></p> <p><b>I.Place commas where needed in these sentences.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. My mom made me clean my room do the dishes and walk the dog.</li> <li>2. Yes I love to go to the beach with my family.</li> <li>3. Do you want to eat a salad a hamburger and some fries?</li> <li>4. We have to return to the library drive to the store and stop at the post office.</li> <li>5. John you should visit your grandmother this weekend.</li> <li>6. The new club will meet on Tuesdays Wednesdays Thursdays and Sundays</li> <li>7. Sophie are you going to take ballet again next year?</li> </ol>
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8. My favorite animals are bears tigers and dogs.

**II. Write the contraction for each pair of words. Example: would not – wouldn't**

1. has not \_\_\_\_\_
2. are not \_\_\_\_\_
3. we are \_\_\_\_\_
4. he is \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am \_\_\_\_\_
6. they would \_\_\_\_\_
7. she will \_\_\_\_\_
8. we have \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Rewrite the following in the possessive form.**

Example:

the lunch that belongs to Joey – Joey's lunch

1. the phone that belongs to Anita – \_\_\_\_\_
2. the tools that belong to my dad – \_\_\_\_\_
3. the tail on the cat – \_\_\_\_\_
4. the book belongs to the boy - \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Fill in the blanks using words with an apostrophe.**

Example: The leaves belong to the tree. The tree's leaves were falling off.

1. The ball belonged to the children. The \_\_\_\_\_ ball was lost in the garden.
2. The pen belongs to the teacher. The \_\_\_\_\_ pen is lying on the floor.
3. Tim had a house. \_\_\_\_\_ house was spacious.
4. The flower belonged to Emily. \_\_\_\_\_ flower was beautiful.
5. Father had a hobby. \_\_\_\_\_ hobby was painting.

**Composition-** Advantages and Disadvantages of mobile phone. (150 words)

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

**Comprehension-** Refer Pg 148,149 &150 Grammar land book Comprehension 2 (To be done in Grammar land book)

**Punctuation:Ch 1 Comma and Apostrophe** - Pg 129&130 Ex- A&B. (To be done in the Grammarland Book)

**LITERATURE**

**Ch 8. Why I Don't Wear Earrings.  
Read the chapter (English Access)**

**Activity -**

Paste a picture of Malala and find out the following things about her.  
Full name , Parents' name, Birth date and Place of birth, Educational qualification, Achievements. (To be done in Scrap book)

- **Synonyms**

- 1.content :subject; matter.
- 2.pretend : not real; toy.
- 3.pocket her things: take things without permission.
- 4.Bhabi:(here)a term Malala uses to address her mother.
- 5.aroma: a pleasant,noticeable smell.
6. Aba: father
- 7.placated: made to feel less angry.
- 8.baubles:pieces of jewellery that are cheap and have little value.
- 9.trinkets:baubles.

- **Antonyms**

- 1.genius ×idiot
- 2.unusual×usual
- 3.begin×end
- 4.beautiful×ugly
- 5.pampered×neglected
- 6.shocked×indifferent
- 7.disappeared×appeared
- 8.thrill×bore
- 9.shame×pride
- 10.costly×cheap
- 11.furious×calm
- 12.guilty×innocent

- **Fill in the blanks.**

1. 'Malala is a genius girl,'my class fellows would say.
- 2.The competition was always between me and my best friend Moniba.
3. She was a pampered girl who had lots of dolls and a shoebox full of jewellery.
- 4.It's horrible to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents.
- 5.When I was little I went to the bazaar with my mother.

- **Write whether True or False.**

- 1.Malka -e- Noor wanted to become Pakistan's first female Prime Minister.  
False
- 2.Moniba was Malala's best friend. True
- 3.Safina was younger than Malala. True
- 4.I felt a terrible sinking feeling in my head. False
- 5.'Can you sell them to me for fifteen rupees?' she asked.  
False

- **Reference to context**

1. **At first stealing gave me a thrill, but that did not last long. Soon it**



**became a compulsion.I did not know how to stop.**

**i. Who is the 'I' referred to here?**

Ans- The 'I' referred to here is Malala.

**ii. What was the narrator stealing?**

Ans- The narrator, Malala, was stealing her neighbour Safina's toys.

**iii. Did the stealing stop? How?**

Ans- The stealing stopped, but only after Malala was caught by her mother and made to apologize to her neighbours.

**2. 'Almonds are good,' he said. 'If you eat them with milk just before bed it makes you brainy.'**

**i. Who says this to whom?**

Ans- Malala's father says this to Malala.

**ii. Why does the speaker buy the almonds?**

Ans- The speaker buys almonds because Malala had stolen a handful of almonds from a street vendor and he wanted her to learn a lesson from her mistake.

**iii. What is the narrator's reaction to the almonds?**

Ans- The narrator here is Malala. Malala knew her father had bought the almonds as a reminder of her guilt and she felt bad for having stolen.

• **One Word Answer**

**Q1. Who was Malala's best friend?**

Ans- Moniba.

**Q2. Who wanted to be Pakistan's first female army chief?**

Ans- Malka-e-Noor.

**Q3. What was the colour of Malala's plastic mobile phone?**

Ans- Pink.

**Q4. What was the name of Malala's cousin?**

Ans- Reena.

**Q5. What does Malka-e-Noor mean?**

Ans- 'Queen of light'.

**Q6. Who bought almonds for Malala?**

Ans- Aba.

- **Question/Answer**

**Q1. Who was Safina? Where did Malala meet her?**

Ans- Safina was Malala's new neighbor after her parents shifted to a new house. Malala met her in her new neighbourhood.

**Q2. How did Malala justify stealing from Safina to herself?**

Ans- Malala justified stealing from Safina by making herself believe it was all right because Safina stole her toy mobile from her first .

**Q3. How did Malala's father help Malala realize her mistake when she was young?**

Ans- When Malala's father learnt that his daughter had stolen some almonds, he didn't lose his temper. Instead he went to the vendor and bought the whole lot so that Malala could have as much as she wanted. This was not his way of pampering his daughter. He knew the almonds would constantly remind Malala of her wrong doing and instil a sense of responsibility in her .

**Q4. Give reasons to justify the following statements.**

**i. Malala came from an honest, middle class family.**

Ans- There are several instances in the story that show Malala came from an honest, middle class family. While Safina was a pampered child and had a lot of toys . Malala only had one toy, which was a pink , plastic phone.

**ii. Malala had loving parents.**

Ans- When Malala lost her top rank in the class, she was very disappointed but her mother did not scold her , she only comforted her. When her father learnt that she had stolen almonds he didn't lose temper. Instead he bought the whole lot of almonds from the vendor, so Malala could have as much of it as she wanted.

- **Make sentences**

1. genius
2. competition
3. truth
4. cousin
5. bazaar

- **Jumbled Words**

1. spliup
2. ymra
3. raazab

	<p>4.rnigrae 5.sdonalm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Identify the errors in the following sentences and rewrite correctly.</u></b></li> </ul> <p>1.By the age of ten I was used to being top of my class. <b>Ans-</b> By the age of seven I was used to being top of my class.</p> <p>2.So when we did the end of year exams and Moniba came first,I was shocked. <b>Ans-</b> So when we did the end of year exams and Malka-e-Noor came first,I was shocked .</p> <p>3.One afternoon I came home from school and rushed into my bedroom. <b>Ans-</b> One afternoon I came home from school and rushed into the kitchen. .</p> <p>4.Its nice to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents. <b>Ans-</b> Its horrible to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents .</p> <p>5. ‘Can you sell them for twenty rupees?’ <b>Ans-</b> ‘Can you sell them for ten rupees?’</p> <p>6.My father was very upset and told my mother. <b>Ans-</b> My mother was very upset and told my father .</p> <p><b>Note:</b> All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p><b><u>CHAPTER - BRITISH RULE AND STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM</u></b></p> <p>1.Read the chapter carefully and thoroughly. 2. Write the difficult words in the notebook. 3.Write down the key words in the notebook after writing difficult words. 4.Do the objective type of your textbook in the textbook itself. <b>A.</b> Tick the correct answer <b>B.</b> Fill in the blanks</p> <p><b>5. <u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:</u></b></p> <p>1.People of which European countries came to India as traders? <b>Ans.</b> European countries like Portuguese, Dutch, Britain, France came to India for trade. 2. Write the outcome of the revolt of 1857. <b>Ans.</b> The outcome of the revolt of 1857---- . The rule of East India company came to an end. . Indian was no longer ruled by governor general but by viceroys. India was now directly under the rule of the British Crown. 3.How did the Rowlatt Act affect the Indians? <b>Ans.</b> Under Rowlatt Act any Indians could be imprisoned without trial. Indians</p>

strongly protested against it and they decided to get freedom from the British rule at any cost.

**EXTRA QUESTIONS:**

1.Name the trading centres of East India Company in India?

**Ans.** Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata were the three main trading centres of East India Company.

2.Name the first British governor general of Bengal?

**Ans.** Robert Clive.

3.Who introduces the policy of Doctrine Of Lapse?

**Ans.** Lord Dalhousie.

4.Name the last Mughal Empire.?

**Ans.** Bahadur Shah Zafar.

5.Who was the first sepoy to openly refuse to use the cartridges ?

**Ans.** Mangal Pandey.

6. When and where did the Indian National Congress?

**Ans.** Indian National Congress was formed in Mumbai in 1885.

7.When did Partition of Bengal took place ?

**Ans.** In the year 1905 partition of Bengal took place.

8.When was the first world war broke out ?

**Ans.** First World war broke out in the year 1914.

9.Name some important leaders of the revolt of 1857.

**Ans.** Important leaders of the revolt of 1857 were Nana Shaheb , Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh , Rani laxmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal.

**SANSKRIT**

**कक्षा-5 संस्कृत**

**पाठ- 15 सर्वनाम - पुलिंग**

- पाठ का दो बार सस्वर वाचन करें।
- सभी कार्यो को अपने उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

**शब्दार्थ-**

इदम् = यह

एतत् = यह

किम् = वह

तत् = क्या, कौन

**शब्द-संग्रह (सर्वनाम-पुलिंग)**

मूल सर्वनाम	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
इदम्	अयम्	इमौ	इमे
एतत्	एषः	एतौ	एते
किम्	कः	कौ	के
तत्	सः	तौ	ते

	<p><b>अभ्यास कार्य</b></p> <p><b>3. वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें।</b></p> <p>(क) सः गायकः अस्ति। → वह गायक है।  (ख) एषः मयूरः अस्ति। → यह मोर है।  (ग) ते बालकाः सन्ति। → वे सब लड़के हैं।  (घ) इमौ खगौ स्तः। → ये दोनों चिड़िया हैं।  (ङ) अयम् हंसः अस्ति। → यह हंस है।  (च) सः कः ? → वह कौन है?  (छ) ते नराः । → वे सब आदमी हैं।</p> <p><b>4. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें।</b></p> <p>(क) यह (पु०) कौन है? → अयम् कः ?  (ख) वह छात्र है। → सः छात्रः अस्ति ।  (ग) वे दोनों कौन हैं? → तौ कौ स्तः ?  (घ) यह बाघ है। → अयम् व्याघ्रः अस्ति।  (ङ) ये सब घोड़े हैं। → इमे अश्वौ सन्ति।  (च) यह तोता है। → एतत् शुकः अस्ति।</p> <p><b>5. दिए गए सर्वनाम के उचित रूप से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।</b></p> <p>(क) <u>अयम्</u> श्वानः अस्ति। (इदम्)  (ख) <u>इमौ</u> वानरौ। (एतत्)  (ग) सः <u>कः</u> अस्ति? (किम्)  (घ) <u>ते</u> धावकाः सन्ति। (तत्)  (ङ) <u>इमे</u> के ? (इदम्)  (च) <u>इमौ</u> कौ स्तः ? (तत्)  (छ) एषः <u>कः</u> ? (किम्)</p>
<p><b>GK</b></p>	<p>Chapters-</p> <p>1) Famous Quotes (page no. 79)  2) When the plot gets thicker (page no. 22 and 23)  3) Classic character (page no. 60, 61)  4) Talent showcase (page no. 14, 15)</p> <p>Famous Quotes</p> <p>Choose the correct option to name who said these famous quotes.</p> <p>1. There is only one way to avoid criticism: do nothing, say nothing, and be nothing.  A. Aristotle ✓                      B. Thelma and Louis                      C. Tony Robbins</p> <p>2. I am thankful for all of those who said NO to me. It's because of them I'm doing it myself.</p>

- A. Dhirubhai Ambani      B. Anais Nin      C. Albert Einstein ✓
3. It is never too late to be what you might have been.  
A. Karl Wallenda      B. George Eliot ✓      C. Donald Trump
4. Failure comes only when we forget our ideas, objectives and principles.  
A. Jawaharlal Nehru ✓      B. Sardar Patel      C. B R Ambedkar
5. You must learn to be still in the midst of activity and to be vibrantly alive in repose.  
A. Rabindranath Tagore      B. Sonia Gandhi      C. Indira Gandhi ✓
6. The biggest problem in the world today is not poverty or disease but the lack of love and charity and the feeling of being unwanted.  
A. Mother Teresa ✓      B. Arundhati Roy      C. Amrita Pritam
7. No real change in history has ever been achieved by discussions.  
A. V. P. Singh      B. Sunil Gavaskar      C. Subhash Chandra Bose ✓
8. No religion has mandated killing others as a requirement for its sustenance or promotion.  
A. Dhyan Chand      B. Dr A.P.J Abdul Kalam ✓      C. George Fernandes
9. I want to put a ding in the universe.  
A. Steve Jobs ✓      B. Mark Zuckerberg      C. Ratan Tata
10. Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; small minds discuss people.  
A. Charles Darwin      B. Eleanor Roosevelt ✓      C. Nelson Mandela

When the plot gets thicker

A good story usually has a main character and an antagonist against one engages in a battle of brains and quite often brawn. The antagonist may be a baddie who is in opposition to the protagonist. Here's a quiz featuring some well-known antagonists. Identify their images and recall the stories they were integral to.

1. She is a bad-tempered monarch whose most famous line is "off with their heads"  
Alice in Wonderland .

2. One of the nastiest characters in this classic, he kidnaps the orphan, the central character of the story.  
Oliver Twist .

3. Who is the creature who wants to eat up the girl in the red cape in the fairytale?  
Little Red Riding Hood .

4. He regards himself as the king of the jungle and resents the fact that Mowgli has been accepted by Akela's wolf pack and protected by Babloo and Bagheera.

The Jungle Book .

5. He is a crafty user of magic who is usually accompanied by sidekicks Vincent Crabbe and Gregory Goyle.

Harry Potter Series .

6. He is the villainous captain of the galleon Jolly Roger, where he commands a crew of pirates and wears a big iron hook in place of one hand.

Peter Pan .

7. She always wants to be "the fairest in the land" and she is angry when the magic mirror tells her that someone else is fairer than her.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs .

Classic Character

**A.** Match The famous characters who are well known with the role played in the movies

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
g	d	h	e	a	c	b	f

**B.** Identify the movie based on the main characters in it.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
c	e	a	d	b

Talent Showcase

*Art is a way of writing or displaying your thoughts in a different way. Given below are some famous artists excelling in different fields. Identify them.*

1. He is the famous cartoonist of India.

R. K Laxman .

2. He was a famous Indian author.

Rabindranath Tagore .

3. She was an eminent Hungarian Indian Painter. She has been called a "pioneer" in modern Indian art,

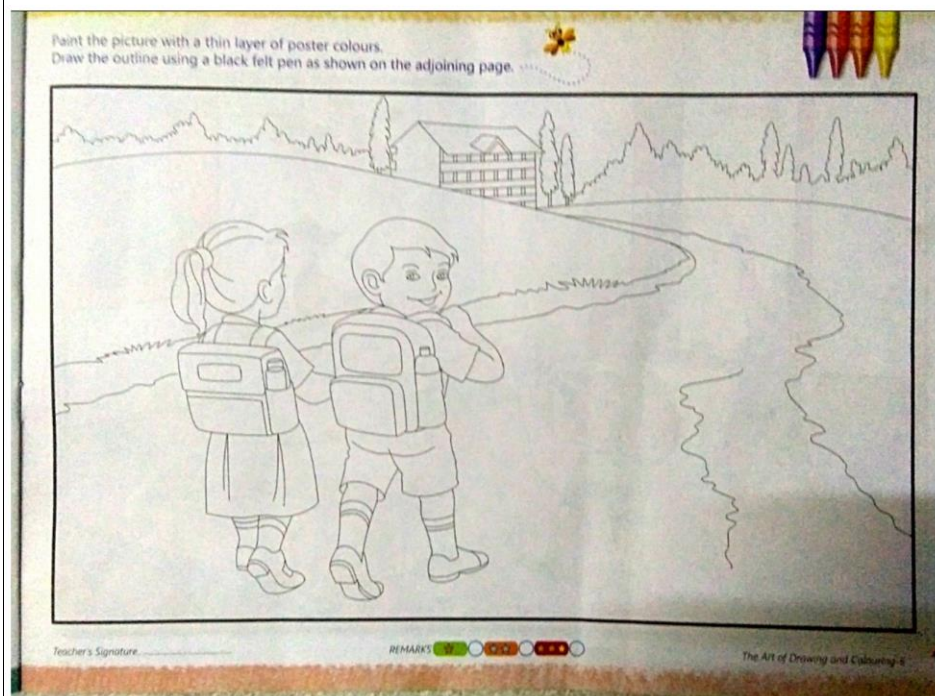
Amrita Sher- Gill .

4. He was a modern Indian painter.

M.F.Husain .

	<p>5. He is a famous dancer and the leading exponent of Kathak dance in India. <u>Birju Maharaj</u>_____.</p> <p>6. He was an Indian musician and composer. He was preceded by the title Pandit. <u>Ravi Shankar</u>_____.</p> <p>7. She is one of the best-known and respected playback singers in India. <u>Lata Mangeshkar</u>_____.</p> <p>8. He was an Indian filmmaker.He has won an Oscar Award for his film direction. <u>Satyajit Ray</u>_____.</p> <p>9. He was known as”The greatest showman of Hindi Cinema”. He was a famous film actor, director and producer. <u>Raj Kapoor</u>_____.</p> <p>10. He is an Indian Tabla player in Hindustani classical music. He has been awarded a Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan. <u>Zakir Hussain</u>_____.</p> <p>11. She is an eminent Indian dancer of Bharatnatyam and Kuchipudi styles of dancing. <u>Yamini Krishnamurthy</u>_____.</p> <p>12. He was an Indian classical dancer. He was the first person to get Padma Vibhushan from Odisha. <u>Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra</u>_____.</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p>Topic - Going to School Work to be done : <b>Complete page 24</b> as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>





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