

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V
DATE:22.03.2021 to 06.04.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT								
MATHS	<p style="text-align: center;">MATHEMATICS</p> <p>Ch- 1 Large numbers Textbook work- Page no. 7, Test Zone page no. 25 and Mental Maths page no. 26 Notebook work - Concept map, Exercise 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 Activity- Draw the Indian & International place value chart up to 9 digits.</p> <p>Ch- 2 Operation on Large numbers Textbook work- Page no. 27 Notebook work- Concept map, Exercise 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5</p> <p><u>Work to be done in Maths note book</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write the expanded form of 21,30,405 2. Mark the periods and write the number name of 4450456 using Indian system of numeration. 3. Mark the periods and write the number name of 1020456 using International system of numeration. 4. Arrange the given number in ascending order: 34,45,567; 43,45,890; 26,67,823; 16,76,745; 38,42,864 5. Arrange the given number in descending order: 76,45,345; 67,48,567; 87,90,412; 7,56,253; 15,40,607 6. Arrange and add the following: 2,30,57,065; 13,68,550; and 24,35,285 7. The sum of the largest 8-digit number and 1,000 is _____. 8. Arrange and Subtract: 12,34,596 from 63,77,709 9. Simplify: 48,41,341 + 7,00,550 – 3,66,842 10. Find the difference between greatest 7-digit number and the smallest 5-digit number. 								
SCIENCE	<p><u>Ch-Measurement</u> <u>Read the chapter thoroughly</u> <u>Write the following words in the notebook as mentioned below:</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">measurement</td> <td style="width: 25%;">weight</td> <td style="width: 25%;">instrument</td> <td style="width: 25%;">capacity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>metre</td> <td>temperature</td> <td>patient</td> <td>weighing balance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	measurement	weight	instrument	capacity	metre	temperature	patient	weighing balance
measurement	weight	instrument	capacity						
metre	temperature	patient	weighing balance						

kilometre	thermometer	degree	standard
centimetre	seconds	celsius	ancient
mass	hour	fahrenheit	span
litre	minutes	objects	cubit
fathom	quantity	length	palm

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- Cubit is a non-standard unit of length.
- The distance of an object from one end to the other is called length.
- The length of the outstretched arms is called fathom.
- Gram is used to measure the mass of an object.
- Kilolitre is used to measure larger capacities like that of a big tank of water.

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

- Kilogram is used to measure the quantity of a liquid. (f)
- A fathom is the length of outstretched arms. (t)
- Metre rule is used to measure length. (t)
- A thermometer is used to measure capacity. (f)
- The units of time cannot be changed from one to another. (f)

III. Choose the correct option.

- Which of these would you use to measure short lengths?
Ans:- centimeter
- Which of these weights shows the heaviest object?
Ans:- 1kg
- Which of these would you use to measure the amount of juice a glass contains?
Ans:- measuring cylinder
- How many seconds are there in an hour?
Ans:- 3600 seconds
- Which of these will help you measure how hot or cold an object is?
Ans:- thermometer
- Which of these is the unit of temperature?
Ans:- °F
- Which of these units of conversion is correct?
Ans:- 100cm = 1000mm
- Which of these units of conversion is correct?
Ans:- 1000g = 1kg

IV. Match the columns.

Ans:

1	2	3	4	5
d	c	A	b	e

B. Very short answer questions.

I. Give two examples of the following .

1. Units used to measure the length of a book . centimetre, millimetre
2. Units used to measure the weight of potatoes . kilogram, gram
3. Units used to measure the amount of water in a bottle. milliliters, litres
4. Units used to measure the time of reaching school. minute, hour
5. Units used to measure the temperature of water. °C °F

II. Give one word for the following.

1. A fixed quantity that is used as a standard of measurement.
unit
2. The length between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully opened palm.
handspan
3. The length between the tip of the middle finger and the elbow .
cubit
4. The length of outstretched arms.
Fathom

C. Answer the following :-

1. What is measurement? Name any three things we measure in our everyday life.
Ans:- Measurement is the process of finding the size or quantity of something We measure time ,amount of sugar that we add to our beverage and the number of steps we take to reach another room.
2. Discuss with examples how people measured length in ancient times?
Ans:- In ancient times , people used different body parts such as the hand and the palm to measure length. They used fathom which is the length of outstretched arms. They used cubit which is the length between the tip of the middle finger and the elbow. They used .handspan which is the length between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully opened palm.
3. What is a unit? Name any two units for measuring temperature.
Ans:- A fixed quantity that is used as a standard of measurement is called a unit. Temperature is measured in degree Celsius (°C) and degree Fahrenheit (°F).
4. What is length ? Name four units of measuring length and their conversions.
Ans:- The size or the measurement of something from one end to the other is called length. Length is measured in millimeter(mm),centimeter(cm),metre(m) and kilometre(km).
5. Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude.
Ans:- 1 millimetre < 1 centimetre < 1 metre < 1 kilometre
6. What is mass? Name three units of measurement for mass.
Ans:- Mass tells us how heavy or light an object is. Mass is measured in milligram(mg), gram(g),and kilogram(kg).

	<p>7. What do we use to measure time? Write three units of time and their conversions. Ans:- A clock or a watch is an instrument used to measure time . Time is measured in seconds, minutes and hour.</p> <p>Activity:- Name the instruments used to measure the things given in the textbook. (Pg . 101).</p>																		
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>कक्षा - ५ विषय - हिन्दी साहित्य पाठ - हम</p> <p>Hindi Activities</p> <p>1. बगीचे का चित्र बनाकर कविता सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।</p>  <p>हिन्दी असाईमेंट - 1</p> <p>१. कविता का सस्वर वाचन करेंगे एवं कविता को याद करें । २. कठिन शब्दों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें (तीन बार) ।</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>प्रभात</td> <td>ध्रमर</td> <td>ज्योति</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सुरभि</td> <td>तृण</td> <td>मकरंद</td> </tr> </table> <p>३. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के सही अर्थ को देखकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>माणिक - बहुमूल्य पदार्थ</td> <td>सुमन -- फूल</td> </tr> <tr> <td>नूतन -- नया</td> <td>सरिता - नदी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मधु - शहद</td> <td>सर्वत्र - सब जगह</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सुरभि - सुगंध</td> <td>तरु - पेड़</td> </tr> </table> <p>४. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।</p> <p>प्रश्न - भौरों के गुँजने में कैसे स्वर गूँजेंगे ? उत्तर - भौरों के गुँजने में नूतन स्वर गूँजेंगे । प्रश्न - बालक प्रभात की नई किरण बन कर क्या करना चाहते हैं ? उत्तर - बालक प्रभात की नई किरण बन कर नई ज्योति बिखराना चाहते हैं । प्रश्न - लहरों की उमंग बन कर बालक क्या करेंगे ? उत्तर - लहरों की उमंग बन कर बालक नई सरिता बहाएंगे । प्रश्न - भारत भूमि की मिट्टी को सींचकर क्या उगाया जा सकता है ? उत्तर - भारत भूमि की मिट्टी के कण कण को सींचकर सोना उपजाया जा सकता है ।</p> <p>५. निम्नलिखित बिलोम शब्दों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें ।</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>धरती - आसमान</td> <td>गर्मी - सर्दी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मानव - दानव</td> <td>सरल - कठिन</td> </tr> </table>	प्रभात	ध्रमर	ज्योति	सुरभि	तृण	मकरंद	माणिक - बहुमूल्य पदार्थ	सुमन -- फूल	नूतन -- नया	सरिता - नदी	मधु - शहद	सर्वत्र - सब जगह	सुरभि - सुगंध	तरु - पेड़	धरती - आसमान	गर्मी - सर्दी	मानव - दानव	सरल - कठिन
प्रभात	ध्रमर	ज्योति																	
सुरभि	तृण	मकरंद																	
माणिक - बहुमूल्य पदार्थ	सुमन -- फूल																		
नूतन -- नया	सरिता - नदी																		
मधु - शहद	सर्वत्र - सब जगह																		
सुरभि - सुगंध	तरु - पेड़																		
धरती - आसमान	गर्मी - सर्दी																		
मानव - दानव	सरल - कठिन																		

गरम - ठंडा

धूप - छाया

विषय - हिन्दी भाषा

पाठ - संज्ञा

Hindi Activities

1. व्यक्ति, भाव, समूह एवं द्रव्य से संबंधित चित्र बनाकर या चिपकाकर संज्ञा के भेद एवं उदाहरण सहित लिखें ।



हिन्दी असाइमेंट

१. निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।

प्रश्न- संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित लिखिए ।

उत्तर - किसी भी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, स्थान या भाव आदि का बोध कराने वाले शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं।

जैसे - राम, किताब, पटना, मिठाईयाँ, सुंदरता आदि।

प्रश्न - संज्ञा के कितने भेद होते हैं ? उनके नाम उदाहरण सहित लिखें ?

उत्तर - संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं।

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा - शाहजहाँ, चार मीनार, जनवरी।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा - पेड़, नदी, सोना ।

भाववाचक संज्ञा - सुंदरता, मोटापा, बुढ़ापा ।

	<p>२. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित शब्दों द्वारा करें । क) क्रिसमस से पूर्व बाजारों में <u>सजावट</u> देखने योग्य होती है। (सजाना, सजावट) ख) समुद्र की <u>गहराई</u> नापना बहुत कठिन है । (गहरा, गहराई) ग) उसकी बातों में <u>सच्चाई</u> झलकती है । (सच्चाई, सच) घ) गांधीजी कहते थे कि कभी दूसरों की <u>बुराई</u> मत देखो । (बुरा, बुराई) च) धूप में लगातार चलने के कारण आज मुझे बहुत <u>थकावट</u> हो रही है । (थकावट, थकान)</p> <p>३. दस संज्ञा शब्दों के नाम अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p><u>STD 5</u> <u>English Language</u> <u>TOPIC-Ch- 1: Nouns</u> <u>Ch-2: Abstract and Collective Nouns.</u></p> <p><u>I. Rewrite each sentence with the plural noun of the underlined nouns.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I saw a cat walking on the sidewalk. My mom read a book before bedtime. The wolf chased the sheep. Tom played with his friend at recess. I had one pancake for breakfast. The doctor pulled out the aching tooth. The policeman ran after the thief. <p><u>II. Fill in the blanks using the Abstract Noun form of the words given in brackets.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The _____ (appear) of the clown at the circus made us laugh. _____ (kind) is a good virtue. The immense _____ (strong) of the fighter makes him the winner. The prefects in our school have _____ (leader) qualities. _____ (cruel) to animals makes us all sad. It is my _____ (please) to be in the event. We must try to work for _____ (peaceful) in the world. Their _____ (friend) will last for long. The judge made a fair _____ (judge) over the dispute. My parents were surprised at my _____ (behave). <p><u>III. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns from the list.</u> <u>(choir, pride, flock, bunch, troop, flight, band, swarm, litter, jury)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The cat has a _____ of five kittens. The _____ of singers sang melodiously. The jungle safari gave us an opportunity to spot a _____ of lions. The poachers were attacked by a _____ of wild elephants. A _____ of bees forced us to take shelter in the cave. A _____ of stairs leads to the terrace. The _____ of musicians delivered a magical performance. The children were amused by the _____ of monkeys in the park. A _____ of grapes was hanging from the vine. The _____ declared Rahul innocent. <p><u>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</u> Grammar Land, Chapter 1: Exercises A-G to be done in the textbook with pencil.</p>

Grammar Land, Chapter 2: Exercises A-G to be done in the textbook with pencil.
Grammar Land, Comprehension 1(pg-145) to be done in the textbook with pencil.

□ **Activity- Make a PPT on Abstract and Collective nouns (min.-8 slides)**

English Literature:Poem: Written in March- William Wordsworth

- Learn the poem Written in March (English Access)
- Draw the picture (Written in March)
- Activity- Draw a picture showing the beauty of nature during Spring season.

N.B work.

I. Word bank

1. crowing
2. stream
3. twitter
4. glitter
5. grazing
6. retreated
7. ploughboy
8. whooping
9. prevailing

II. Synonyms:

1. doth- does
2. retreated- gone back
3. ploughboy- a boy who is leading the animals in plowing.
4. anon- soon, here it shows excitement
5. prevailing- continuing to be

III. Antonyms:

1. raise x fall
2. defeat x victory
3. prevail x give up
4. sail x stay
5. young x old
6. flow x stop
7. strong x weak
8. joy x sorrow

IV. Answer the following questions: -

Q1. The poem is about joys of spring. How does the poet bring out this happiness in people and in animals?

Ans- The poet in this poem describes the beauty of nature during spring time and the happiness that every animal and person feels carrying out their spring time activities. As the snow of winter fades away, nature is abundant in colour and all the living beings are coming out of their hibernation.

Q2. Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

a. Whose heads are being referred here?
 Ans. Cattle.

b. Why do they not raise their heads?
 Ans. The cattle do not raise their heads while they are grazing because with the coming of spring the meadows were full of fresh new shoots of grass, which is something they haven't been able to eat during the winter months.

c. Why do you think the poet says they are feeding like one?
 Ans. The poet says they are feeding like one because all their actions seem synchronized.

Q3. Notice the words used to describe spring. There is movement everywhere: crowing cocks, flowing streams, twittering birds, sparkling lanes, green fields, bright sun, hardworking farmers, grazing cattle, sailing clouds in the blue sky, lively fountains and defeated snow describe the season.
 Describe monsoon (rainy season) in five similar expressions.
 Ans. Waxing clouds, swaying trees, happy sprouts, dimming sun, gurgling water and washing roads.

Q4. In one line of the poem a simile is used. Can you find it? (A simile is a group of words that compares something to something else using the words like or as) What are the things that are being compared? What is the similarity?
 Ans. 'Like an army retreated,
 The snow hath retreated.'
 Here, the snow is being compared to a retreating army. An army pulling away from battle moves further and further backwards until they leave the battle field. Here the snow which was once all over the land has faded away from all places except for a large patch on the top of a bare hill. Slowly, that too is retreating like an army.

Q5. Which season is described by the poet?
 Ans. Spring season.

Q6. How does the lake glitter?
 Ans. The lake glitter by the reflection of the sun light.

Q7. Who are at work?
 Ans. The oldest and the youngest are at work with the strongest.
 Note: All the above work to be done in English notebook.

SST

SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER- GLOBE AND MAPS

1. Read the chapter thoroughly.
 2. Write the difficult words in the notebook.
 3. Write the keywords along with the meanings in the notebook.
 4. Learn and write the names of the oceans and continents in the notebook.
 5. Do exercise A, B, C in the book itself, answers are given below:
 A. 1. Asia 2. 5, 3. Cartography 4. Brown
 B. 1. Australia 2. Globe 3. mappa. 4. Cartography 5. Title
 C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True. 5. True 6. True
 6. Name the following :

	<p>1. These are large landmasses of the Earth . Ans. Continent</p> <p>2. His voyage proved that the Earth is round. Ans. Magellan</p> <p>3. This is a book of maps. Ans. Atlas</p> <p>4. The bottom of the map shows this direction. Ans. South</p> <p>7. Answer the following questions: Q1.Name all the oceans of the earth. Ans. The oceans of the Earth are Pacific,Atlantic Indian Arctic and Southern oceans.</p> <p>Q2.What is a map? Ans A map is a representation of the whole surface of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface.</p> <p>Q3.Who was the first to publish a collection of map? Ans. Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator was the first to publish a collection of map.</p> <p>Q4.What are the different types of maps? Ans. Different types of maps are: i) Political maps ii) Physical</p>
--	--

<p>GK</p>	<p><u>General Knowledge Assignment</u> <u>Class 5</u> <u>Flight Crew (pg no. 6 and 7)</u></p> <p>Different types of birds have different needs. Their wings are adapted to suit the way they fly. Write down your answers in the space provided. Take help from the Clue Box.</p> <p>1. The bird has short legs, rounded wings. It is rufous orange in colour. It was chosen as the national bird of Israel in May 2008. <u>Common Hoopoe</u></p> <p>2. It is a large water bird with a long neck. It is known as the snake bird. <u>Darter</u></p> <p>3. It is a strongly built medium sized bird with a large head and a short neck. It is also known as Blue Jay. <u>Indian Roller</u></p> <p>4. It is a black and white bird with a black head and neck, and white eyebrows. The species name is derived from the Indian city of Madras now known as Chennai. <u>White - Browed Wagtail</u></p> <p>5. Also known as the "lesser golden-black wood pecker", this is a common medium-sized bird with golden yellow upper part. <u>Black- Rumped Flameback</u></p> <p>6. A bright cream coloured bird smaller than the Myna with elongated central tail</p>
------------------	--

feathers.

Green Bee Eater

7. A huge bird with a greyish white body and a large bill with a big pinkish pouch.

Spot- Billed Pelican

8. It is a small yellowish green warbler with whitish under parts and a rust- coloured crown. It is an active bird.

Common Tailorbird

Environmental Activists (pg no. 10 and 11)

1. A Kenyan feminist and an environmentalist started the Green Belt Movement. She was honoured with the Nobel Prize in 2004.

Wangari Maathai

2. This American conservationist wrote the book "silent springs" which described the devastating effects of pesticides.

Rachel Carson

3. He was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Non-violence. He has been fighting for the conservation of the Himalayas. He is the leader of the Chipko Movement.

Sunderlal Bahuguna

4. He is known as "John of the Mountains ". This Scottish-American, naturalist, author has helped for the preservation of wilderness in United States.

John Muir

5. He is a well-known water conservationist from Rajasthan. He is known as the "Water man of India". He won the Ramon Magsaysay Award.

Rajendra Singh

She is an Indian social activist and social reformer. She is the founder member of "Narmada Bachao Andolan" and "Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan".**Medha Patkar**

Wild World (pg no. 12-13)

The members of the animal kingdom are introducing themselves in the form of clues. Can you guess them?

	<p>Answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Rhinoceros</u> 2. <u>Donkey</u> 3. <u>Hippopotamus</u> 4. <u>King Cobra</u> 5. <u>Elephant</u> 6. <u>Dolphin</u> 7. <u>Zebra</u> 8. <u>Octopus</u> 9. <u>Kangaroo</u> 10. <u>Camel</u>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>STD 5 : CH- 1 : History of Computers</p> <p>A. Fill in the blanks:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <u>Abacus</u> was probably the first calculating device. 2. The first generation computers used <u>Vacuum tubes</u> as their main component. 3. In the second generation computers, the <u>Transistors</u> were used for the first time. 4. The COBOL language came into use in the <u>second</u> generation computers. 5. <u>Fifth</u> generation computing also involves artificial intelligence. <p>B. Write T for True and F for False:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learning calculations using an abacus is believed to improve concentration and memory skills. <u>True</u> 2. The second generation computers were bigger in size than the first generation computers. <u>False</u> 3. The IBM 360 series is an example of the third generation computers. <u>True</u> 4. The keyboard and the monitor were first used in the second generation computers. <u>False</u> 5. Computers lack the ability to make decisions. <u>False</u> <p>C. Choose the correct option:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which of these is an example of supercomputer? <u>CRAY CS 300</u> 2. Mark 1 was designed by <u>Howard H. Aiken</u> 3. The first electronic computer that used stored programs <u>EDSAC</u> 4. The UNIVAC I was developed in the year <u>1951</u> 5. The third generation computers used <u>Integrated Circuits</u> <p>D. Answer the following:</p> <p>1. What are microprocessors? How have they benefited modern computers? Ans.: Microprocessors are a type of very large scale integrated circuits (VLSIC) which contain all the components of the CPU on a single chip. It performs all the bulk processing and control all parts of the system. The use of microprocessors</p>

	<p>resulted in decreased size and increased efficiency.</p> <p>2. Write any two limitations of the first generation computers. Ans.: i. The first generation computers were very large in size and had small internal storage with very slow speed. ii. It consumed high electricity.</p> <p>3. Give full forms of ENIAC and UNIVAC. Ans.: ENIAC : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer UNIVAC : Universal Automatic Computer</p> <p>4. Mention any two features of the second generation computers. Ans.: i. They were faster and smaller in size than the first generation computers. ii. They used Transistors instead of vacuum tubes.</p> <p>5. Give two examples of the fourth generation computers. Ans.: The fourth generation computers used micro processors , were smaller in size and had large storage capacity than the earlier generations. They were also cheaper and could be linked together in a network. IBM PC and Apple Macintosh are examples of fourth generation computers.</p> <p><u>APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS:</u></p> <p>a.Tina has read that the earliest computers were very large in size, often occupying large rooms and weighing in tones. Can you explain what has helped modern computers reduce their size? Ans.: The earlier generation of computers used vacuum tubes which were huge in size and occupied a large space. But the use of Transistors, Integrated circuits and Microprocessor chips helped in reducing the size of the modern computers.</p> <p>i. Surya’s father told him that computers have some limitations. But Surya doesn’t agree with him. Can you list out the limitations of computers? Ans.: Computers do not have decision making abilities and need instructions to to perform each task. Also , they lack emotions.</p> <p>ii .Gita’s teacher has discussed microprocessors in the class. ii .Which generation of computers must have she referred to? Ans.: Fourth generation computers</p> <p>iii .What are the main features of this generation of computers? Ans.: Greater computing power. Greater storage capacity. Less expensive storage devices. Cane be linked together in a network.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>STD 5</p> <p>संस्कृत वर्णमाला एवं शब्द दोनो पाठों को पढ़ें ।</p> <p>(२) पाठ ३ —</p> <p>१-अंतिम स्वर के अनुसार शब्द को छांटें । (Page no - 8)</p> <p>उत्तर</p> <p>(क) अकारान्त - नर (ख) आकारान्त - प्रभा (ग) इकारान्त _ मति</p>

(घ) उकारान्त - रेणु

(च) ऋकारान्त - पितृ

(२) सही शब्द को पहचानें । (Page no - 8)

उत्तर

(क) अकारान्त - ज्ञान

(ख) आकारान्त - लता

(ग) ईकारान्त - मति

(घ) ऋकारान्त - यही

(३) असम्बन्ध शब्द को पहचानें । (Page no -8)

उत्तर :-

(क) पितृ

(ख) मनस्

(ग) गए

(घ) तनु

(ङ) वधू

(च) गिरी

पाठ ४ अभ्यास १ को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में (Page no - 11) लिखें ।
शब्दार्थ को उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें एवं याद करे ।

(२) शब्दों को छांटकर लिखें । (Page no - 11)

उत्तर :-

अकारान्त पुलिंग आकारान्त पुलिंग

हंस

शाखा

नरः

तुला

शिक्षकः

बालिका

अकारान्त नपुंसक लिंग

जलम्

आम्रम्

पत्रम्

(3) सही शब्द को पहचानें । (Page no 11)

उत्तर :_

- (क) अकारान्त पुलिंग - सिंह:
(ख) आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग - वीणा
(ग) अकारान्त नपुंसक लिंग - नगरम_
- (४) असम्बन्ध शब्द को पहचानें ।
उत्तर
(क) चित्रम_
(ख) गंगा
(ग) पर्वत:

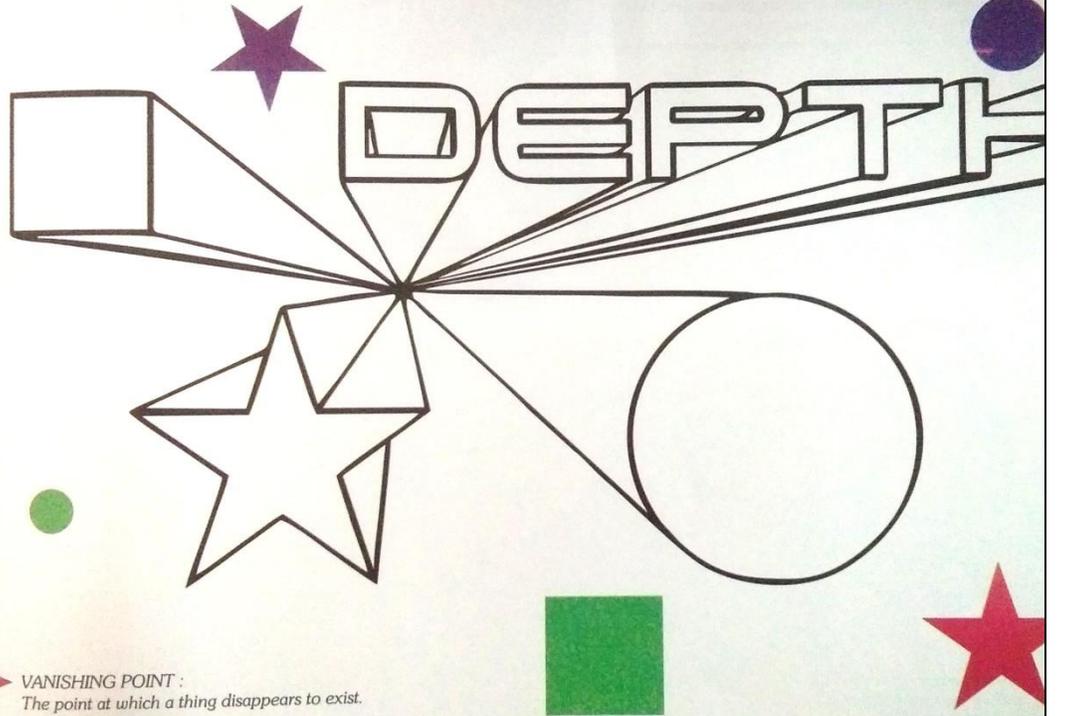
पाठ_ लिंग एवं वचन_१ (अभ्यासिनी pg no - 12)

No- 2 एवं(Page no -13) 6,7 का अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करें ।

DRAWING

FUN WITH SHAPES

Let us learn to create depth by using one point perspective. A drawing has one-point perspective when it contains only one vanishing point on the horizon line. Colour the image using sketch pens, colour pencils or poster colours.



➤ VANISHING POINT :
The point at which a thing disappears to exist.