

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V
DATE : 30.06.2021 to 15.07.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																				
MATHS	<p>Chapter – 5 FRACTIONS Textbook work: Exercise 5.2 and 5.4 (Q 1)</p> <p>Notebook work: Concept map, let's recall pg no. 83, Exercise 5.1, 5.3, 5.4 (Q 2 to 7), 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, Test Zone and Mental maths (Pg No 96 and 97)</p> <p><u>ACTIVITY:</u> Paste and draw the concept of different fractions using origami sheets.</p> <p><u>Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find the product of $\frac{24}{16}$ of $\frac{8}{12}$ 2. Find the simplest form of $\frac{46}{20}$ 3. Divide: $5\frac{2}{9} \div 2\frac{1}{3}$ 4. Simplify: $\left\{ \frac{14}{9} + 4\left(\frac{3}{7} - \frac{4}{6}\right) \right\}$ 5. Find the reciprocal of 452. 6. Weight of 7 wooden cartons is $5\frac{3}{7}$ kg. What will be the weight of 1 wooden carton? 																				
SCIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the chapter thoroughly. • Learn the words as mentioned below and write it down in the science note book <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">dispersal</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">cocklebur</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">scarecrow</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">germination</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Hibiscus</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Kharif</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">nutrients</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">undigested</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">rabi</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">cotyledons</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Bryophyllum</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">legumes</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">seedling</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">agriculture</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">terrace</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">farming</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">absorb</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">fertilizers</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">mountainside</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">explosion</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Page no.14:Let's Remember (A&B) Page no.17:Let's Understand <u>Work to be done in science notebook</u> <u>OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS</u></p> <p>I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The seed coat has a tiny hole (seed leaves//a tiny hole) for water to enter and help the seed germinate. 2. To ensure that plants do not grow too close to one another, some plants scatter their seeds far away. (multiply using roots and stem / scatter their seeds far away) 3. Roots of dahlia (dahlia /potato) can grow into new plants. 4. Manure and fertilizers add nutrients (water/nutrients) to the soil. 5. Crops grown from June to October are known as kharif (kharif/rabi)_crops. <p>II. Write T for true and F for the false statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A young seedling gets its food from the cotyledons. T 	dispersal	cocklebur	scarecrow	germination	Hibiscus	Kharif	nutrients	undigested	rabi	cotyledons	Bryophyllum	legumes	seedling	agriculture	terrace	farming	absorb	fertilizers	mountainside	explosion
dispersal	cocklebur	scarecrow	germination	Hibiscus																	
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Bryophyllum	legumes	seedling	agriculture	terrace																	
farming	absorb	fertilizers	mountainside	explosion																	

2. All seeds need air, water and warmth to germinate into seedlings. **T**
3. A maple seed is dispersed by explosion. **F**
4. Carrots store extra food in their stems. **F**
5. Farmers use scarecrows to keep birds away from the fields. **T**

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these can help us to grow new plants?
 a. seed b. stem cuttings c. roots and leaves d. all of these

Ans: d. all of these

2. What do seeds need to germinate?
 a. air b. water c. warmth d. all of these

Ans: d. all of these

3. Which of these parts of a seed store food for the baby plant?
 a. root b. seed leaves c. stems d. seed hole

Ans: b. seed leaves

4. Which of these can be grown from roots?
 a. turnip b. beetroot c. radish d. all of these

Ans: d. all of these

5. Which of these can be grown from stem cutting?
 a. potato b. rose c. dahlia d. ginger

Ans: b. rose

6. Which of these is not a stage of agriculture?
 a. The field is ploughed. b. Seeds are sown
 c. Stems of crops are cut d. The fields are irrigated

Ans: c. Stems of crops are cut.

7. Which of these protects crop from pests?
 a. pesticides b. manure c. fertilizers d. irrigation

Ans: a. Pesticides

8. Which of these crops do not depend on the monsoon rains?
 a. crops grown on terrace farms b. kharif crops
 c. rabi crops d. all of these

Ans: c. rabi crops

IV. Match the columns.

Column A

Column B

1. Radish

a. Spines

2. Bryophyllum

b. Stem

3. Potato

c. Root

4. Cocklebur

d. Explosion

5. Bean seeds

e. Leaves

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5
c	e	b	a	d

Page no.20

A. Very short answers questions.

I. Give two examples of the following.

1. Seeds dispersed by wind
2. Seeds dispersed by explosion
3. Features of seed dispersed by animals
4. Plants that store food in their roots
5. Plants that multiply through stem cuttings

maple dandelion
peas beans
spines hooks
carrot radish
rose money plant

II. Give one word for the following.

1. The outer covering of the seed that protect the baby plant inside
2. The process by which a seed produces a new plant
3. The process by which seeds are scattered away from the parent plant
4. Buds of a potato that can grow into a new plant
5. The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food or other purposes

seed coat
germination
dispersal
eyes
agriculture

Page no.21:Let's Observe 1& 2

C. Answer the following

1. What is a seed coat? What is its function?

Ans: The outer covering of seed is called seed coat. The function of seed coat is protecting the baby plant inside.

2. What is germination? List the conditions necessary for germination to take place.

Ans: The process by which a seed produces a new plant is called germination. Seeds need air, water and warmth to germinate into seedlings.

3. Mention the different ways in which seeds get dispersed.

Ans: The different ways of dispersal are wind, water, animals and explosion.

4. How can we grow new plants from stem cuttings?

Ans: We can grow new plants from stem cuttings:

- a. The stem is cut at an appropriate place.
- b. The cut portion of the stem is planted in soil.
- c. The stem cutting grows into a new plant if watered regularly.

5. Explain the different stages of agriculture.

Ans: The different stages of agriculture are:

- a. The field is ploughed.
- b. Manure or fertilizers are added to the soil.
- c. Seeds are sown.
- d. The crops are sprayed with chemicals called pesticides to protect them from pests.
- e. The crops are irrigated.
- f. The crops are harvested.

6. Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi crops. Give examples of each.

KHARIF CROPS	RABI CROPS
Crops grown from June to October are	Crops grown from November to April are

known as Kharif crops.	called Rabi crops.
Crops largely depend on monsoon rains.	Crops do not depend on monsoon rains.
Example: Rice and Maize	Example: Wheat and Legumes

Activity:- Sort the vegetables into the right bags. (Pg. 11)

	विषय – हिन्दी साहित्य
	उपविषय - गुणवंती
	१. निम्न कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें । (दो बार)
	किंतु धंधा पंडित पंद्रह इकट्ठे अंधेरा व्यक्ति पसंद मिट्टी सिद्ध
	२. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के सही अर्थ को देखकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।
	प्रशंसा – तारीफ, संकल्प – पक्का इरादा पेशगी – अग्रिम, व्यवस्था – इंतजाम वर - दुल्हा, सराहना – प्रशंसा सहमत – राजी, पुरस्कार – इनाम प्रवेश – दाखिल, एहसास – अनुभव
	३. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।
	(क) मोहन का पालन-पोषण उसकी सौतेली बहन ने किया था । (ख) मोहन अनपढ़ था तथा कोई काम – धंधा नहीं करता था । (ग) किसी साधारण लड़की से मेरा विवाह करवा दो । (घ) राजा अपनी बेटी की शादी के लिए बहुत परेशान था ।
	४. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।
HINDI	प्रश्न - मोहन का बचपन कैसा बीता ? उत्तर – बचपन में ही मोहन के माता – पिता की मृत्यु हो गयी थी । मोहन का पालन – पोषण उसकी सौतेली बहन ने किया किंतु उसके प्रति उसकी बहन का व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं था, इस कारण मोहन का बचपन बहुत कठिनाईयों में बीता । प्रश्न – नाई ने मोहन से किस – किस चीज का इंतजाम करने को कहा ? उत्तर – नाई ने मोहन से कहा तुम धोबी के पास से अच्छे पोशाक तथा कहीं से सफेद अरबी घोड़ा और पंद्रह – बीस गीदड़ इकट्ठे करने को कहा । प्रश्न – नाई ने राजा के पास जाकर क्या कहा ? उत्तर – नाई ने राजा के पास जाकर कहा कि आपको जैसे वर की तलाश थी, वैसा मिल गया है। वह किसी देश का राजा है। उसके पास धन – दौलत सब कुछ है। उसकी एक शर्त है कि अंधेरा होने पर लड़की को डोली में बिठाकर शहर के बाहर बरगद पेड़ के पास पहुँचा दिया जाए । प्रश्न – राजा ने नाई का प्रस्ताव क्यों मान लिया ? उत्तर – राजा की बेटी गुणवंती बहुत ही सुंदर थी और उसकी बेटी को कोई लड़का पसंद ही नहीं आता था। वह अपने से अधिक सुंदर और गुणवान व्यक्ति से शादी करना चाहती थी, जिस कारण राजा बहुत परेशान रहता था । इसलिए राजा ने नाई का प्रस्ताव मान लिया । प्रश्न – राजा की बेटी ने ससुराल पहुँच कर क्या देखा ? उत्तर – राजा की बेटी ससुराल पहुँच कर झोपड़ी, एक मिट्टी का घड़ा तथा कुछ टुटे हुए बरतन को देखा ।

प्रश्न – राजकुमारी ने क्या निश्चय किया ?

उत्तर - राजकुमारी ने निश्चय किया कि वह अपने मेहनत, लगन, साहस तथा धैर्य के सहारे इन परिस्थितियों का सामना करेगी ।

प्रश्न – अपनी गरीबी मिटाने का राजकुमारी ने क्या उपाय किया ?

उत्तर – राजकुमारी ने अपनी सुंदर रेशमी साड़ी फाड़कर सुंदर – सुंदर गुड़िया बनाई तथा और भी रंग – बिरंगे लकड़ी के खिलौने बनाये तथा उन खिलौने को बेचकर गुणवंती ने बहुत पैसे कमाए । इस तरह राजकुमारी ने अपनी गरीबी मिटाई ।

प्रश्न – क्या राजकुमारी अपने उद्देश्य में सफल रही ?

उत्तर - हाँ, राजकुमारी अपनी उद्देश्य में सफल रही ।

५. लिंग बदल कर लिखें

(क) राजा – रानी ,

(ख) राजकुमारी – राजकुमार ,

(ग) नाई – नाऊन

(क) बेटी – बेटा ,

(च) धोबी - धोबिन ,

(छ) गुड़िया – गुड्डा

६. वाक्य बनाओ

(क) परिश्रम – परिश्रम करने से सफलता प्राप्त होती है ।

(ख) प्रदर्शनी – प्रदर्शनी में बहुत तरह के कलाओं का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

(ग) पुरस्कार – राम को प्रथम पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ ।

(घ) कठिनाई – विजय हासिल करने के लिए कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

(च) दस्तकारी – दस्तकारी बहुत अच्छी कला है ।

विषय – हिन्दी भाषा

उपविषय – लिंग

१. नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर देखकर लिखें

प्रश्न - लिंग किसे कहते हैं ? ये कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ?

उत्तर – शब्द के जिस रूप से पुरुष जाति या स्त्री जाति होने का बोध हो, उस लिंग कहते हैं ।

लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं ।

प्रश्न – स्त्रीलिंग और पुलिंग में क्या अंतर है ?

उत्तर – स्त्रीलिंग में स्त्री जाति का बोध होता है, और पुलिंग में पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है ।

२. नीचे दिए गए चित्रों के लिंग बताइए । (२ – ४ तक के कार्य को अपनी पुस्तिका में करें)



३. रंगीन शब्दों का लिंग बदलकर वाक्यों को पुनः लिखिये ।

- क. लड़का मैदान में खेल रहा है ।
लड़की मैदान में खेल रही है ।
ख. कवि को उसकी कविता के लिए पुरस्कार मिली ।
_____ ।
ग. मेरी माँ विदुषी हैं ।
_____ ।
घ. मोर नाच रहा है ।
_____ ।
च. फिल्म में अभिनेता ने अच्छा काम किया ।
_____ ।

४. नीचे दिये गए शब्दों में पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग शब्दों को अलग अलग लिखिये ।

आम, बटन, गाजर, लोहा, नदी
नौकरानी, बेल, विश्व, भाग्य, बुद्धि

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ch-7 Degrees of Comparison

Ch- 13 Conjunction

I. Complete this table with the correct forms of the adjectives:

<u>Positive degree</u>	<u>Comparative degree</u>	<u>Superlative degree</u>
1. good	_____	_____
2. _____	bigger	_____
3. interesting	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	happiest
5. little	_____	_____

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate comparative or superlative form:

1. Chennai is _____ than Bangalore. (hot)
2. This is _____ than that. (good)
3. Rani is _____ than her sister. (tall)
4. Avani is the _____ girl in the class. (smart)
5. Mount Everest is the _____ peak in the world. (high)

ENGLISH

III. Write sentences using the given adjectives and as..as :

1. (intelligent)- _____
2. (healthy)- _____
3. (cold)- _____
4. (fast)- _____
5. (comfortable)- _____

IV. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct conjunction from the bracket:

1. The days are warm in summer, _____ the nights are cold. (if/but)
2. We shall not go to the beach _____ it rains. (if/so)
3. Wait here _____ I return. (until/since)
4. She has plenty of money, _____ she is a miser. (and/but)
5. I missed the train _____ I walked fast. (because/although)

V. Combine these sentences with the conjunctions and, but, or, because or so:

1. He is a poor man. He is honest.
2. You can travel by land. You can travel by air.
3. She looked out of the window. She waved to her friend standing outside.
4. I am happy to help you. You are my best friend.
5. I stayed up late. I couldn't get up on time in the morning.

CREATIVE WRITING: Write a composition on Earth Day.(180 words)

NOTE: All work to be done in English notebook

Ch-7 Degrees of Comparison- Pg 44-47, Ex A-G to be done in Grammarland with a pencil.

Ch- 13 Conjunction- Pg 86-90, Ex A-G to be done in Grammarland with a pencil

Activity- Ex B,Pg 135 (English Access) to be done in the text book. (**Tic -Tac -Toe**)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Ch-2 Cats, Rats and Bugs in Borneo

Read the Chapter (English Access Reader)

Activity-Poster making: Make a poster on the topic "Save the Earth". Refer pg no 31.from the EA book.

I. WORD BANK

1. mosquitoes
2. malaria
3. disease
4. caterpillars
5. devouring
6. geckos
7. suction
8. organization
9. ceiling
10. houseflies

Synonyms

- 1.swamps - lands that are very wet or covered with water and in which plants, trees etc grow.
- 2.World Health Organizational-an international organization that aims to fight and control diseases.
- 3.thatched roofs - roofs made of dried straw, leaves and other parts of plants.
- 4.devouring - eating all of something quickly.
- 5.suction -to remove air from a space so that two surfaces can stick together.
- 6.gobbling up -eating something very quickly.

Antonyms

1. sooner x later
2. kind x cruel
3. stop x begin/start
4. tiny x huge
5. top x bottom
6. inside x outside
7. died x lived
8. always x never, seldom
9. beginning x end
- 10.planned x unplanned

Fill in the blanks

1. The mosquitoes breed in Borneo's swamps and rainforests.
2. Hundreds of caterpillars were devouring the roofs.
3. The caterpillars were not affected much by the DDT.
4. Geckos can scoot up and down walls and cling to ceilings when they hunt for flies.
5. All living things are connected like the strands in a web.
6. People in Borneo liked having geckos running around inside their houses. .

Write whether true or false

1. Borneo was infected with wasps. False
2. The Geckos devoured the roofs of the houses. False
3. DDT was sprayed inside the houses to kill houseflies. True
4. Borneo is the largest island in Asia. True
5. Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei have territories on Borneo island. True

Give One word answers

1. What are roofs made of dried straw and leaves called?
Ans. Thatched roofs.
2. Name the international organization that aims to fight and control diseases.
Ans. World Health Organization.
3. What is land that is wet and covered with water and in which plants grow called?
Ans. Swamps
4. Name a chemical used to kill houseflies.
Ans. DDT
5. Give another word for little lizards.
Ans. Geckos

Reference to context :

1. "By the end of this true tale, people discovered this_ Each thing that happened made something else happen.... because all living things are connected like the strands in a web".

- a) Who were the people?
Ans. The inhabitants of Borneo island.
- b) Name the people affected by the incident.
Ans. Lizards, houseflies, cats and wasps.
- c) How was the problem solved?
Ans. Cats were parachuted on to the island.
- d) Who did the problem start with?
Ans. It started with the mosquitoes and the houseflies.

Answer the following questions :

- Q1. What was the problem in Borneo island?
Ans. Mosquitoes were breeding in the swamps and rainforests which could cause malaria.
- Q2. What measures did WHO take to get rid of the mosquitoes?
Ans. WHO decided to get rid of the mosquitoes by spraying the island with great quantities of an insect poison called DDT.
- Q3. How did the caterpillars increase in number?
Ans. As the wasps died due to the DDT along with the mosquitoes and there were no wasps to eat the caterpillars. Hence they increased in number.
- Q4. Who ate the houseflies? What did they have on their feet?
Ans. Little lizards called geckos ate the houseflies. They had tiny suction pads on the bottom of their feet.
- Q5. What did WHO finally do to solve the problem?

Ans. The WHO finally parachuted new cats into Borneo to catch the rats.

Make sentences:

1. chewed-
2. rainforests-
3. island-
4. discovered-
5. connected-

Jumbled words:

1. outsomq- mosquito
2. riamala- malaria
3. sarpillretca- caterpillars
4. skogce- geckos

NOTE: All work to be done in English notebook

CHAPTER- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO : The Land Of Dense Forest

1. Read the chapter carefully .
2. Learn the exercises of the book : .
A. Tick the correct answers. B. Fill in the blanks.
3. Learn Sec . C (Answer the following questions)
4. Children don't forget to go through the **Quick Revision** and **Do You Know** ,given in the middle of the chapter.

5. EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the full form of DRC?

Ans. DRC- Democratic Republic of Congo.

Q2. What do you mean by equatorial region?

Ans. The region located along the equator in both the northern and southern hemisphere are called equatorial region.

Q3. Name the largest river of Africa.

Ans. Rive Nile.

Q4. Which river is called the Highway of Central Africa?

Ans. River Congo.

Q5. What is the earlier name of DRC ?

Ans. Zaire

Q6. Name the largest tribe of DRC?

Ans. Bantu

Q7. What is the occupation of the people of DRC?

Ans. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of DRC.

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Q8. Name the religion follows by the people of DRC?

Ans. About 90% of the population follows Christianity and the rest Islam.

Q9. What is the capital of DRC?

Ans. Kinshasa is the capital of DRC.

Q10. Name the important means of transport of the people of DRC?

Ans. Water Transport

Q11. What do u mean by Staple food ? Name the staple food of DRC?

Ans. The food that people commonly eat in a region is called staple food.

The staple food of DRC is Cassava.

Chapter 5 – PowerPoint 2013

➤ Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 75 in your notebook.

➤ OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

ANS. 1. HOME

2. DESIGN

3. F5

4. Placeholder

5. Slidesorter

B. True and False

Ans. 1. False

2. False

3. True

4. False

5. False

C. Choose the correct option.

Ans. 1. d) print

2. a) F5

3. d) Both a and b

4. d) All of these

5. b) Start typing inside the dotted rectangular box called placeholder.

➤ DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. What is the difference between a theme and a template?

Ans. A theme is a unique set of colors, fonts and effects used to quickly change the look of an entire presentation. A template is a pre-designed presentation that includes custom formatting and designs.

2. What are the different View buttons in PowerPoint 2013?

Ans. Normal : It is the default view and shows the **Slide Navigation** pane and the selected

COMPUTER

slide in the Slide pane.

Slide Sorter : It displays miniature form of all the slides in the presentation.

Reading view : It hides all the editing tools to make your slides easier to review.

Slide Show : It displays the slides in full screen view one by one on the screen.

3. How will you apply a theme to a blank presentation?

Ans. Click the **DESIGN** tab. In the **Themes** group, click the **More** button to open the Themes gallery. Select the required theme. The theme will be applied to the entire presentation.

4. How will you insert a picture from a folder on your computer to a slide?

Ans. Select the **INSERT** tab. Click the **Pictures** button in the **Images** group. The **Insert Picture** dialog box appears. Select the desired picture and click **Insert**. The picture will appear in the selected slide.

5. What are the different ways to run a slideshow?

Ans.

- Click the Start from beginning button on the Quick Access Toolbar.
- Press F5 key.
- Click the Slide Show button on the Statue bar to begin a presentation from the current slide.
- Click the SLIDE SHOW tab. Click the From Beginning button in the Start Slide Show group.

❖ **Invention by Chance (pg.- 40,41)**

Quick warm-up

1. Who accidentally invented artificial sweeteners? **Constantin Fahlberg**
2. The Swiss engineer George de Mestral, accidentally discovered a fastener for clothes, **Velcro**
3. Name the inventors of the following:
 - a. **John Pemberton**
 - b. **Arthur Fry**

❖ **Mechanism of Body (Pg.- 76,77)**

Fill in the missing letters to answer these questions.

G.K

1. The smallest bone in the body is **Stirrup**.
2. The bones in your spine are called **Vertebrae**.
3. The nervous system is made up of these three parts: **brain, spinal cord, nervous**.
4. Which part of the brain keeps you breathing? **Brain stem**.
5. Which is the biggest part of the eye that gives the eye its shape? **Vitreous body**
6. What part is the great messenger at the back of your eye? **Optive Nerve**
7. The respiratory system is made up of the trachea, the lungs, and the: **Diaphragm**
8. The voice box is also known as the: **Larynx**.
9. What is the hard, tough, and shiny substance that covers the crown? **Enamel**
10. What makes up the roots of your teeth and attaches to your jawbone? **Cementum**
11. Which are the last four teeth a person will get? **Wisdom teeth**
12. This gland is sometimes called the master gland, though it is only about the size of a pea: **Pituitary**.
13. Which is your largest endocrine gland? **Pancreas**
14. Which hormone does the pancreas make? **Insulin**

15. Bile is made in the: **Liver.**
16. Which tube moves food from the back of your throat to the stomach? **Esophagus**
17. What connects bones and muscles together? **Tendons**
18. Which muscles are found on the front of your thighs? **Quadriceps**
19. Which muscles are found in your belly and are sometimes called "abs"? **Rectus abdominus**
20. When you make a muscle in your arm, you are flexing your: **Biceps**
21. Which tiny bone is attached to the eardrum? **Malleus**

❖ **The Life Beyond Earth (pg.- 82,83)**

A. Read the clues and identify the space bodies using the Clue Box.

1. The star nearest to the sun. Discovered by Scottish Astronomer, Robert Innes in 1915. Distance to Earth is 4.243 light years. **Black Hole**
2. According to this theory, the Solar System was formed from a cloud of space dust and gas that was 'squeezed' by a supernova explosion and led to the origin of the universe. **Big Bang Theory**
3. It is gravitationally bound system to stars, stellar remnants, interstellar gas, dust and dark matter. **Galaxy**
4. A dead star that does not let light escape from it due to gravitational effects. **Proxima Centauri or Alpha Centauri**
5. An icy small solar system that, when passing close to the sun, warms and begins to release gases, a process called outgassing. **Comet**
6. A group of stars that are considered to form imaginary outlines or meaningful patterns on the celestial sphere, typically representing animals, mythological people or god, mythological creatures, or manufactured devices. **Constellation**

B. Race to First

1. First artificial satellite to go around the Earth. **Sputnik-1**
2. First animal to be launched in space. **Laika (Dog)**
3. First human being to go into space. **Yuri Gagarin**
4. India's first mission to Mars. **Mangalyaan**
5. First country to send a man to the moon. **USA**

SANSKRIT

अर्थ लिखें:-

- क) गायिके - दो गायिकाएं
- ख) तुले - दो तराजू
- ग) लते - दो लता
- ङ) शिक्षिका - एक अध्यापिका
- ग) शाखा - डाली
- च) वानरौ - दो बंदर

संस्कृत में लिखें :-

- क) दो मादा कोयल - कोकिले
- ख) आंख - नेत्रम
- ग) दो छात्राएं - छात्रे
- घ) दो मोर - मयूरौ

ड) एक सभा - सभा
च) दो गायिकाएं - गायिके

शुद्ध रूप :-

क) शीक्षिके - शिक्षिका

ख) साखा - शाखा

ग) मूद्रिका - मुद्रिका

घ) म्रिगो - मृगौ

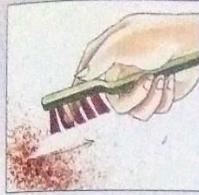
ड) शभे - सभे

च) गायीके - गायिके

TOOTH BRUSH SPRAY

Work to be done : **Complete page 17**

as per instruction given in your drawing book.



TOOTH BRUSH SPRAY

Look at the colourful picture of the flower-vase created by tooth brush spray technique.

What you have to do now is to recreate the same in the given outline. Follow the guidelines given here :

- Prepare a cut out of the finished picture and place it on the outline given on the right side.
 - Now take a colour palette, fill it with different water colours and dip the tooth brush in it.
 - Spray the colours on the stencil following the colour scheme given on the left-side.
- Complete the rest of the picture with sketch pens.



[V / 17]

DRAWING

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