



**CLASS : V**  
**DATE : 16.08.2021 to 30.08.2021**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b>Chapter – 7 PERCENTAGE</b></p> <p><b>Textbook work:</b> Exercise 7.1, pg no. 121 (test zone)</p> <p><b>Notebook work:</b> Concept map (pg no. 120), exercise 7.2, 7.3, pg no. 122( mental maths)</p> <p><b>Activity-</b> page no 114 to be done in Maths notebook.</p> <p><b><u>Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convert 0.45 into decimals</li> <li>2. Express <math>\frac{40}{50}</math> as percentage</li> <li>3. Solve 20% of 25</li> <li>4. Find 40% of 60</li> <li>5. Indian hockey team won 75% of the total 80 matches played in one year. How many matches did they win this year?</li> </ol>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>(REVISION WORK)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>CHAPTER-1:- Growing Plants</u></b></p> <p><b><u>The following exercises to be done in the science notebook.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>I. Fill in the blanks:-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roots of _____ can grow into new plants.</li> <li>2. The process by which a seed produces a new plant is called _____.</li> <li>3. An outer covering of seed is called the _____.</li> <li>4. Seeds of cocklebur are dispersed by _____.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>II. Write T for the true and F for the false statement:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carrots store extra food in their stems.</li> <li>2. A maple seed is dispersed by explosion.</li> <li>3. Farmers use scarecrows to scare away birds from fields where crops are grown.</li> <li>4. A small swelling from which a new shoot, flower or a new plant grow is called stem.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>III. Choose the correct option:</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Which of these can help us to grow new plants?</b></p> <p>a. seeds    b. stem cuttings    c. roots and leaves    d. all of these</p> <p><b>2. What do seeds need to germinate?</b></p> <p>a. air    b. water    c. warmth    d. all of these</p> <p><b>3. Which of these can grow from stem cuttings?</b></p> <p>a. potato    b. rose    c. dahlia    d. ginger.</p> <p><b>4. Which of these protects crops from pests?</b></p> <p>a. pesticides    b. manure    c. fertilizers    d. irrigation</p> <p><b><u>IV. Give one word for the following:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The process by which a seed produces a new plant. _____.</li> <li>2. The process by which seeds are scattered away from the parent plant _____.</li> <li>3. Plants that are grown in large quantities in a particular area or region during a particular season are called _____.</li> <li>4. Buds of potato that can grow into a new plant _____.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>V. Give two examples of the following:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seeds dispersed by wind                      _____</li> <li>2. Seeds dispersed by water                      _____</li> <li>3. Seeds dispersed by animal                      _____</li> <li>4. Crops    _____</li> </ol>

**VI. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What is a seed coat?
2. What is germination?
3. How can we grow new plants from stem cuttings?
4. Explain the different stages of agriculture.
5. What are Kharif crops?
6. What are Rabi crops?

**Chapter-4:-SOLIDS,LIQUIDS AND GASES( REVISION)**

**The following exercises to be done in the science notebook.**

**I.Fill in the blanks:**

1. The steam is a \_\_\_\_\_ form of water.
2. Any substances that has mass and occupies space is called\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Changing of a liquid into its gaseous form is called\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Changing of a gas into a liquid is called\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Choose the correct option:**

1. Heating substances causes it to  
a. expand    b. contract    c. become smaller    d. stay the same
2. Which of these would change water to vapour?  
a. evaporation    b. condensation    c. melting    d. freezing
3. Which of these is an example of a chemical change?  
a. ripening of fruits    b. melting of glaciers    c. tearing of paper    d. breaking of glass
4. In a solution of sugar and water, which one is the solute?  
a. sugar    b. water    c. salt    d. none of these

**III. Give one word for the following:**

1. The increase in the size of matter on heating is called. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A type of change in which the chemical composition of a substance changes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A type of change in which only the physical state of the substance changes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When two liquids do not dissolve completely in each other, are called\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Changing of a liquid into its solid form is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Write two examples for each of the following:**

1. Miscible liquids \_\_\_\_\_
2. Solids dissolve in liquid. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gases dissolve in liquid \_\_\_\_\_
4. State of matter \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Write T for the true and F for the false statement:**

1. Matter can not change its form from one state to another.
2. When two substances mix together such that they are evenly distributed, a solute is formed.
3. Water vapour condenses to form water.
4. Melting is a type of solidification.

**VI. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What is matter?
2. What are miscible liquids?
3. What are immiscible liquids?
4. What are chemical changes?
5. What are physical changes?
6. What is a solution?

विषय – हिन्दी साहित्य  
उपविषय – पुनरावृत्ति

**१. कठिन शब्दों को देखकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।**

पंद्रह, अंधेरा, गुणवंती, व्यक्ति, सिद्ध  
रक्त, द्वारा, हड्डियां, खाद्य, भंडार  
चंद्रशेखर, वित्त, विश्वविद्यालय, भ्रांति

**२. निम्नलिखित शब्दार्थों को देखकर उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।**

प्रशंसा – तारीफ, सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र – माइक्रोस्कोप  
पेशगी – अग्रिम, प्लेटलैट्स – रक्त-कण  
प्रवेश – दाखिल, अनीमिया – खून की कमी की बीमारी  
सहमत – राजी, पौष्टिक – ताकतवर  
एहसास – अनुभव, स्लाइड – काँच की पट्टी  
मस्तक – माथा, मदिरा – शराब  
ख्याति – प्रसिद्धि, विश्व – संसार, शोध – खोज

**३. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।**

प्रश्न – मोहन की शादी किसके साथ हुई ?  
उत्तर – मोहन की शादी राजकुमारी गुणवंती से हुई ।  
प्रश्न – नाई ने मोहन से कैसा घोड़ा लाने को कहा ?  
उत्तर – नाई ने मोहन से सफेद अरबी घोड़ा लाने को कहा ।  
प्रश्न – प्रदर्शनी में प्रथम पुरस्कार किसे मिला ?  
उत्तर – प्रदर्शनी में प्रथम पुरस्कार गुणवंती को मिला ।  
प्रश्न – रक्त की जाँच किस यंत्र से की जाती है ?  
उत्तर – रक्त की जाँच सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र से की जाती है ।  
प्रश्न – एक मि०मी० रक्त में कितने कण होते हैं ?  
उत्तर – एक मि०मी० रक्त में 40 से 55 लाख कण होते हैं ।  
प्रश्न – प्लेटलैट्स का रंग कैसा होता है ?  
उत्तर – प्लेटलैट्स का कोई रंग नहीं होता है ।  
प्रश्न – सफेद कण शरीर के क्या हैं ?  
उत्तर – सफेद कण शरीर के वीर सिपाही हैं ?  
प्रश्न – चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन को 'नोबल पुरस्कार' कब मिला ?  
उत्तर – 1930 में ।  
प्रश्न – वेंकट रामन की मृत्यु किस सन् में हुई ?  
उत्तर – 11 नवम्बर 1970 में ।

HINDI

प्रश्न - भारत का सर्वोच्च सम्मान कौन सा है ?

उत्तर - भारत रत्न ।

#### ४. विलोम शब्दों को लिखें ।

साधारण	X	असाधारण	शहर	X	गाँव
सफलता	X	असफलता	देश	X	विदेश
सम्मान	X	अपमान	प्रारंभ	X	अंत
सामान्य	X	असामान्य	सुंदर	X	कुरूप
अंधेरा	X	उजाला	ऊँचा	X	नीचा
सवाल	X	जवाब	प्रवेश	X	प्रस्थान
पसंद	X	नापसंद	तरल	X	ठोस
बचपन	X	बुढ़ापा	निकट	X	दूर

#### हिन्दी भाषा

#### कारक

१. **कारक की परिभाषा** - जो शब्द वाक्य में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम शब्दों का संबंध आपस में जोड़ते हैं, उन्हें कारक कहते हैं ।  
ये कारण चिन्ह परसर्ग या विभक्ति कहलाते हैं ।

#### २. कारक के आठ भेद होते हैं, इनके नाम और चिह्न इस प्रकार हैं ।

कारक	विभक्ति/परसर्ग	उदाहरण
1. कर्ता	ने	अक्षिता ने गाना गाया ।
2. कर्म	को/शून्य	अंकित ने चोर को पकड़ा ।
3. करण	से/के द्वारा	विभा कार से स्कूल जाती है ।
4. संप्रदान	को, के लिए	माँ पूजा के लिए गुड़िया लाई ।
5. अपादान	से ( अलग होना)	पेड़ से पत्ता गिरा ।
6. संबंध	का, के, की, रा, रे, री	यह राहुल का घर है ।
7. अधिकरण	में, पर	मेज पर पुस्तक है ।
8. संबोधन	हे, अरे	हे भगवान! रक्षा करो ।

### 3. नीचे दिए गए विलोम शब्दों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

आदि	×	अंत	अंधेरा	×	उजाला
असली	×	नकली	अपना	×	पराया
आशा	×	निराशा	आलस्य	×	परिश्रम
अनिवार्य	×	ऐच्छिक	इच्छा	×	अनिच्छा
उचित	×	अनुचित	उत्तर	×	प्रश्न
उन्नति	×	अवनति	उत्तीर्ण	×	अनुत्तीर्ण
उपस्थित	×	अनुपस्थित	ऊँचा	×	नीचा
एक	×	अनेक	काला	×	गोरा
गुण	×	अवगुण	ताजा	×	बासी
तीव्र	×	मंद	देशी	×	विदेशी
स्वदेशी	×	परदेशी	धर्म	×	अधर्म
कृतज्ञ	×	कृतघ्न	निश्चित	×	अनिश्चित
निश्चित	×	चिंतित	कच्चा	×	पक्का
पक्ष	×	विपक्ष	प्रशंसा	×	निंदा
प्राचीन	×	नवीन	प्रातः	×	सायं
भारी	×	हल्का	महंगा	×	सस्ता
नकद	×	उधार	क्रय	×	विक्रय
मौखिक	×	लिखित	युद्ध	×	शांति

### 4. 'संज्ञा' शब्द से वाक्य बनाइये ।

- . राम - राम किताब पढ़ता है ।
- . नदी - नदी बहती है ।
- . ताजमहल - ताजमहल आगरा में है ।
- . किताब - यह किताब हिन्दी की है।

### 5. 'सर्वनाम' शब्दों से खाली जगहों को भरें

- . \_\_\_\_\_ यही रंग पसंद है ।
- . \_\_\_\_\_ पुस्तक मेरी है ।
- . खिड़की का काँच \_\_\_\_\_ तोड़ा ?
- . \_\_\_\_\_ बड़ों की बात माननी चाहिए ।

**६. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलें ।**

- . लड़का - लड़की, गायक - गायिका  
. बकरा - बकरी, धोबी - धोबिन

**७. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के वचन बदलें ।**

- . छात्र - छात्रगण, रोटी - रोटियाँ  
. चश्मा - चश्मे, पंखा - पंखे

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Topic-Ch-9 The Simple Past and the Past Continuous Tenses**

**Activity- Make a PPT on Tenses (min. 12 slides)**

**I. Complete the following sentences with appropriate simple past tense forms.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him yesterday.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) two eggs in the morning.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be an air hostess.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Julie yesterday.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me something.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in the morning.
7. Gargi \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the first prize in the singing competition.
8. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) the spider.
9. The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) to board the train.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ a loud sound. (hear)

**II. Change the verbs to the past continuous tense.**

1. The dogs (lay) \_\_\_\_\_ under the couch.
2. Mary (worked) \_\_\_\_\_ hard in the study.
3. The parents (discussed) \_\_\_\_\_ the sports day.
4. I (drove) \_\_\_\_\_ to the mall with my friend's car.
5. We (fixed) \_\_\_\_\_ the tiles on the roof.

**III. Rewrite the sentences in the past continuous tense.**

1. Mom and the children cleaned the house yesterday.
2. Our cat caught a bird on the lawn.
3. I drew a picture for our art lesson.
4. They fed the chickens early.
5. Peter forgot to do his homework.

**LETTER WRITING**

**Write a letter to your friend sharing your experience about online classes.**

**NOTE- All work to be done in English notebook**

**Ch-9 The Simple Past and the Past Continuous Tenses- pg. 54-59, Ex A-F to be done in Grammar Land book with a pencil.**

**REVISION(Mid Term)**

**I. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.**

1. Is Tom studying \_\_\_\_\_ playing?
2. Nalini went to school \_\_\_\_\_ Manav stayed at home.
3. He must be tired \_\_\_\_\_ he has been working the whole day.
4. You will not go to play \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your homework.
5. I like Tina \_\_\_\_\_ she is very sweet girl.
6. Stone is hard \_\_\_\_\_ cotton is soft.

**ENGLISH**

**II. Complete the following sentences using the correct form (simple present or present continuous) of the verbs provided.**

1. Anu \_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor. (is wanting/wants)
2. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the Sun. (is moving/moves)
3. Can I have some milk before I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed? (am going/go)
4. He has \_\_\_\_\_ a mill in the town. (is having/has)
5. Don't disturb me. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (am doing/do)
6. Trained dogs \_\_\_\_\_ the ball as soon as it is thrown. (are fetching/fetch)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ a rich crop this year. (are expecting/expect)

**III. Complete these sentences with the correct reflexive or emphasizing pronouns.**

1. The school encourages children to do their work \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I am trying to teach \_\_\_\_\_ to play the guitar using a book.
3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ apologised for the mix-up.
4. They cleaned their classrooms \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He has convinced \_\_\_\_\_ to participate in the show.
6. We took care of everything \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Complete the following sentences using the correct form (past continuous or simple past) of the verbs provided.**

1. Chris \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the ladder while he \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the ceiling.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (study) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you last night?
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) very fast when the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) them.
4. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an accident.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a great book last week.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**Ch- Swami and the Sum**

**Read the chapter (English Access Reader)**

**Activity- Using Origami paper show what fraction of total number of periods is allotted for each subject- English, Hindi, Mathematics & Science. Refer to pg-93**

**Word bank**

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. annas         | 6. avarice |
| 2. Swaminathan   | 7. obscure |
| 3. smothering    | 8. realm   |
| 4. maze          | 9. hideous |
| 5. determination | 10. agony  |

**Synonyms**

1. annas- old Indian currency; 16 annas were equal to one rupee
2. gazed- stared
3. maze- a complicated system of paths through which people have to find their way
4. determination- being certain you want to do something
5. unaccountable- strange
6. regarded- looked at
7. smothering- (here) suppressing
8. avarice- greed
9. obscure- unclear, difficult to understand
10. improbable - not likely
11. conviction- a strong belief
12. realm- (here) an area of knowledge
13. hideous- very unpleasant
14. agony - extreme pain

- Antonyms**
1. like x unlike
  2. defeat x success
  3. odd x even
  4. later x sooner
  5. good x bad
  6. solution x problem
  7. smile x frown
  8. torturing x comforting
  9. gently x harshly
  10. open x close
  11. admit x deny
  12. ripe x unripe

- Fill in the blanks-**
1. Father held the arithmetic book open and dictated.
  2. Swaminathan thought that Rama was probably like Sankar.
  3. Swaminathan felt an accountable sympathy for Krishna.
  4. Father seemed to delight in torturing him.
  5. Swaminathan wanted to know whether the mangoes were ripe or not.
  6. Swaminathan had the feeling of having stepped into a fearful maze.

- Give One-word answers-**
1. How many mangoes did Krishna wanted?

Ans. Four

2. How much did Rama wanted to earn from 10 mangoes?

Ans. Fifteen annas.

3. Who gave the sum to Swaminathan?

Ans. Father

4. The sum was based on which chapter?

Ans. Fraction

5. How much did Krishna pay for four mangoes?

Ans. Six annas

- Reference to context-**

"In the end when Father was waiting with a scowl for an answer, he received only a squeal from his son".

- a. What comes to an end?

Ans. The patience of father comes to an end.

- b. What do you think the words scowl and squeal means?

Ans Scowl means anger and squeal means a long, high pitched cry or noise.

- c. Why is the father scowling and the son squealing?

Ans. The father is scowling because Swaminathan is unable to find out the answer and the son is squealing because his father has twisted his ear.

- Make sentences-**

1. mangoes-
2. gaze-
3. agony-
4. blinking-
5. scowl-

- Answer the following questions-**

1. Why did Swaminathan wanted to know if mangoes were ripe or not?

Ans. Swaminathan felt that knowing whether the mangoes were ripe or unripe contained the key to the problem. He felt that asking 15 annas for ten unripe mangoes would be wrong. So he wanted to know if mangoes were ripe or not.



2. How did father make Swami give the answer?  
Ans. Father ultimately had to tell Swaminathan the cost of a single mango. He then told Swaminathan to simplify the expression.
3. 'It was plain sailing after that'. What was 'plain sailing'?  
Ans. Swami was able to find out the correct price of one mango and then finding out the price of four mangoes was plain sailing .
4. Why do you think Swami burst into tears?  
Ans. Swami burst into tears because he had found the answer and that too Krishna had paid much- six annas- for four mangoes.
5. Why could Swaminathan not open his mouth?  
Ans. Swaminathan could not open his mouth because he could not decide whether he should do addition, subtraction, multiplication or division to get the answer.

**Jumbled words-**

1. citmeairth- arithmetic
2. lesim- smile
3. luosonit- solution
4. atedef- defeat
5. actrfnois- fractions

**Identify the errors in the following and rewrite correctly-**

1. Father held the science book open and dictated.  
Ans. Father held the arithmetic book open and dictated.
2. Father was waiting for the answer with a smile on his face.  
Ans. Father was waiting for the answer with a scowl on his face.
3. Krishna wanted ten mangoes.  
Ans. Krishna wanted four mangoes.
4. Rama wanted twenty annas for his mangoes.  
Ans. Rama wanted fifteen annas for his mangoes.
5. Swaminathan started laughing on finding the answer.  
Ans. Swaminathan burst into tears on finding the answer.

**NOTE- All work to be done in English notebook.**

**REVISION (Mid Term)**

**I. Synonyms-**

1. Marrog-
2. avarice-
3. ceiling-
4. hideous-
5. shriek-
6. agony-
7. spiked-
8. conviction-

**II. Antonyms-**

1. deep x
2. admit x

3. tall x
4. later x
5. scream x
6. smile x
7. nobody x
8. defeat x
9. bright x
10. ripe x

**III. Make sentences-**

1. gaze-
2. flexible-
3. agony-
4. convenient-
5. annas-

**IV. Fill in the blanks-**

1. Swaminathan felt an accountable \_\_\_\_\_ for Krishna.
2. My five arms are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Father seemed to delight in \_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. I'm a Marrog from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Father held the \_\_\_\_\_ book open and dictated.

**V. True or false-**

1. Krishna wanted four mangoes. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Marrog is a funny alien from Mars. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Father held the arithmetic book open and dictated. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marrog's teeth are half yellow and half red. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Swaminathan started laughing on finding the answer. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Jumbled words-**

1. paythym –
2. afrufel-
3. citmeairth
4. lesim
5. vitoncionc

**VII. Give one word answer-**

1. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Marrog'?
2. Who gave the sum to Swaminathan?
3. Name the alien.
4. How much did Krishna pay for four mangoes?
5. Where was the alien sitting?
6. How much did Rama wanted to earn from 10 mangoes?
7. Do you feel the alien was dangerous?
8. How many mangoes did Krishna wanted?

**VIII. Reference to context**

1. "In the end when Father was waiting with a scowl for an answer, he received only a squeal from his son".
  - i. What come to an end?
  - ii. What do you think the words scowl and squeal means?
  - iii. Why is the father scowling and the son squealing?
2. My five arms.....light years.
  - i. Whose arms are spiked and silver?
  - ii. Where could he go back?
  - iii. Who has written this poem?

	<p><b>IX. Answer the following questions-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who is the speaker of the poem 'The Marrog'? Where is he seated? Where is he from?</li> <li>2. Why could Swaminathan not open his mouth?</li> <li>3. Do you think the alien is dangerous? Why do you think so?</li> <li>4. How did father make Swami give the answer?</li> <li>5. Do you think 'The Marrog' is a true poem and there is a Marrog sitting in the class? Why or why not?</li> <li>6. Why did Swaminathan wanted to know if mangoes were ripe or not?</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTE- All work to be done in English notebook.</b></p>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH-8 PRARIES THE GRASSY PLAINS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter carefully.</li> <li>2. Learn and revise the KEYWORDS.</li> <li>3. Revise DO YOU KNOW? Given in the chapter.</li> <li>4. Revise the Exercises of the chapter i.e.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Choose the correct options.</li> <li>B. Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>C. True and False.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Answer the following questions:       <p>Q1. Write the location and extent of the prairies.          Ans: The Prairies grasslands are located in the interior of the North America from Canada in the north upto Mexico in the south.</p> <p>Q2. Why is the prairies called the "Wheat Basket of the world"?          Ans. Crops like wheat and maize are grown in plenty here, hence this region is called the Wheat Basket of the world.</p> </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH-5 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO : THE LAND OF DENSE FOREST</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter carefully.</li> <li>2. Learn and revise the KEYWORDS.</li> <li>3. Revise DO YOU KNOW? Given in the chapter.</li> <li>4. Revise the Exercises of the chapter i.e.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Choose the correct options.</li> <li>B. Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>C. True and False.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Answer the following questions:       <p>Q1. Why is the climate of DRC hot and humid?          Ans. Climate of DRC is hot and humid because mornings are hot and humid and as the day progresses the temperature keeps on rising and in the afternoon the sky is full of dark clouds which causes heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Q2. What is the capital of DRC?          Ans. Kinshasa is the capital of DRC.</p> <p>Q3. What is the staple food of DRC?          Ans. Cassava is the staple food of DRC.</p> </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CH-2 LATITUDES AND LIONGITUDES</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter carefully.</li> <li>2. Learn and revise the KEYWORDS.</li> <li>3. Revise DO YOU KNOW? Given in the chapter.</li> <li>4. Revise the Exercises of the chapter i.e.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Choose the correct options.</li> <li>B. Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>C. True and False.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>5. Answer the following questions:  <b>Q1.</b> What are latitudes?  <b>Ans.</b> Latitudes are circles drawn horizontally between the North Pole and South Pole.  <b>Q2.</b> What are longitudes?  <b>Ans.</b> Longitudes are vertically drawn semicircles joining North Pole and the South Pole.  <b>Q3.</b> Name four important latitudes.  <b>Ans.</b> The four important latitudes are Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic circle.</p>
<p><b>COMPUTER</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ch 5 PowerPoint 2013</b></p> <p><b>APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS:</b></p> <p>Ans. a) i. They can insert pictures in the PowerPoint Presentation to make it more interesting. The steps are – Select the INSERT tab.  Click the Pictures button in the Images group.  Select the desired picture from the Insert Picture dialog box.</p> <p>ii. They can use the Previous Slide and Next Slide buttons on the vertical Scroll Bar. They can also use left and right arrow keys to move through the slides.</p> <p>b) i. Slide show view.  ii. The students can view the comments given by their teacher by clicking on the Comments button on the Status bar.</p> <p><b>Draw and label fig. 5.3 on page no. 63</b></p>
<p><b>G.K</b></p>	<p><b><u>Ch-Fun with Logics</u></b></p> <p><b>A. <u>Answer the following and test how well are you in your logics.</u></b></p> <p>1. Look at this series: 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ... What number should come next?  Ans. 10</p> <p>2. Fill the blank in the given series SCD, TEF, UGH, VIJ, WKL  Ans. VIJ</p> <p>3. Which is word that does NOT belong to the others?  Ans. Car</p> <p>4. Which is word that does NOT belong to the others?  Ans. Cello</p> <p>5. Choose the word that is a necessary part of the underlined word.  <u>Desert</u>  Ans. Arid</p> <p>6. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.  Presentation 2. Recommendation 3. Arrival 4. Discussion 5. Introduction  Ans. 3,5,1,4,2</p> <p>7. Find out which of the answer choices completes the same relationship with the third word.  i) Odometer is to mileage as compass is to-  Ans. Direction  ii) Cup is to coffee as bowl is to-  Ans. Soup</p> <p>8. Today is Monday. After 61 days, it will be:  Ans. Saturday</p> <p>9. If green means red, red means yellow, yellow means blue, blue means orange and orange means green, what is the colour of clean sky? A. Blue  Ans. Yellow</p>

10. One morning after sunrise, Suresh was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right. Which direction was he facing?

Ans. South

11. Rasik walked 20 m towards north. Then he turned right and walks 30 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 15 m. Finally, he turns left and walks 15 m. In which direction and how many metres is he from the starting position?

Ans. 45 m East

### **Ch-Glimpses About Currency**

#### **Quick warm-up**

Q1. How many languages do the currency notes have its denominations written in?

Ans. 17

Q2. The base colour of new ₹500 note is stone-grey.

Q3. When did our Prime Minister announce the ban of 500 and 1000 notes?

Ans. 8 November 2016

### **Ch-Homophones**

Homophones are two words having the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings. Select the right word from the brackets to complete the sentence.

1. Street signs are written capital letters.
2. The healthiest drink is plain water.
3. Both countries signed the peace treaty.
4. Maria has just completed her fourth semester of college.
5. Thank you for the birthday presents!
6. Aspirin can lessen some types of pain.
7. Wine and cheese complement each other.
8. The park ranger led the lost bikers to safety.
9. Where did you put my car keys?
10. Telling my grandmother that she is a good cook is the compliment she loves best.
11. The public water supply is tested to be sure it contains no lead.
12. We felt honoured by the governor's presence at our graduation ceremony.
13. During our tour of the Capitol, we saw the chamber in which the legislature meets.
14. Would you like a piece of cake?
15. The mountain search and rescue team led the lost hikers to safety.

SANSKRIT

**आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग बहुवचन शब्द (भारती ०० 32)**



छात्राः



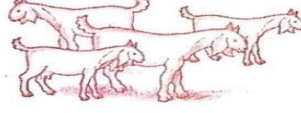
तुलाः



कलिकाः



मुद्रिकाः



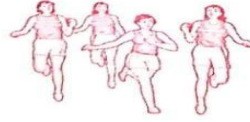
अजाः



मालाः



नौकाः



धाविकाः



वीणाः

## शब्द संग्रह

### आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग शब्दरूप—एकवचन, द्विवचन एवं बहुवचन

मूलशब्द	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
महिला	महिला	महिले	महिलाः
छात्रा	छात्रा	छात्रे	छात्राः
शिक्षिका	शिक्षिका	शिक्षिके	शिक्षिकाः
पाचिका	पाचिका	पाचिके	पाचिकाः
गायिका	गायिका	गायिके	गायिकाः
शाखा	शाखा	शाखे	शाखाः
तुला	तुला	तुले	तुलाः
अजा	अजा	अजे	अजाः
कलिका	कलिका	कलिके	कलिकाः
मूषिका	मूषिका	मूषिके	मूषिकाः
वाटिका	वाटिका	वाटिके	वाटिकाः
नौका	नौका	नौके	नौकाः
वीणा	वीणा	वीणे	वीणाः
दूर्वा	दूर्वा	दूर्वे	दूर्वाः
परीक्षा	परीक्षा	परीक्षे	परीक्षाः

## अभ्यास

### 1. अर्थ लिखें ।

- क. वीणाः - अनेक वीणा  
 ख. शिक्षिकाः - अनेक शिक्षिकाएँ  
 ग. पाचिके - दो खाना बनाने वाली

- घ. तुला: - अनेक तराजू  
ङ. नौका - अनेक नाव  
च. बालका: - अनेक लडके

3. उचित शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरे ।

<u>एकवचन</u>	<u>द्विवचन</u>	<u>बहुवचन</u>
क. छात्रा	छात्रे	छात्राः
ख. शाखा	शाखे	शाखाः
ग. गायिका	गायिका	गायिकाः
घ. नरः	नरौ	नराः
ङ. वाटिका	वाटिका	वाटिकाः

4. संस्कृत में लिखें

- क. अनेक महिलाएँ - महिलाः  
ख. अनेक मालाएँ - मालाः  
ग. एक नाव - नौका  
घ. अनेक बंदर - वानराः  
ङ. दो बकरियाँ - अजे  
च. अनेक परीक्षाएँ - परीक्षाः

5. शुद्ध रूप लिखें ।

नौका: - नौकाः

महीले - महिले

लाता - लता

विणे - वीणे

आजा: - अजाः

गाइका: - गायिकाः

कौकिला: - कोलिकाः

अभ्यासिनी (00 34)

2. रिक्त स्थानों को भरें

मूल शब्द	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
क शिक्षिका	शिक्षिका	शिक्षिके	शिक्षिकाः
ख वाटिका	वाटिका	वाटिके	वाटिकाः
ग मूषिका	मूषिका	मूषिके	मूषिकाः
घ लता	लता	लते	लताः
ङ कथा	कथा	कथे	कथाः
च कृषक	कृषकः	कृषकौ	कृषकाः
छ तुला	तुला	तुले	तुलाः

अर्थ लिखें

- क. परीक्षा: - अनेक परीक्षाएँ  
ख. पाचिका - खाना बनाने वाली  
ग. नौका: - अनेक नौकाएँ  
घ. मुद्रिके - दो अँगूठी  
ङ. वाटिका - बगीचा  
च. वीणा - एक वीणा

पशुओं के नाम

अश्वः	श्वानः
गजः	शशकः
सिंहः	उष्ट्रः
वानरः	विडालः
अजा	धेनुः

**DRAWING**

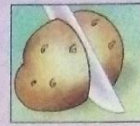
**GREETING CARD**

Work to be done : **Complete page 22**  
as per instruction given in your drawing book.



### GREETING CARD

Be it Diwali, Christmas, New Year, Birthday or Marriage Anniversary, people send their greetings through cards. Though the cards are available in plenty for each occasion, yet a self made greeting card has its own significance. You can also make greeting card of your own in the blank space below. It is very simple. Take a potato, cut it in two pieces and carve a design on its surface with the help of a cutter or a blade. Dip it in colour and stamp it on paper following the design. Complete the rest of the design with sketch pens. Well your beautiful greeting card is ready for its mission.



[ V / 22 ]

**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**