



**CLASS : V**  
**DATE : 21.09.2021 to 5.10.2021**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ <b>CHAPTER 8- MEASUREMENTS</b></p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in the text book</u></b>                      Page number 123                      Test zone and mental maths</p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in the notebook.</u></b>                      Exercise 8.1 Question Numbers from 1 to 15                      Exercise 8.2 Question Numbers. From 1 to 4                      Exercise 8.3 Question Numbers from 1 to 9</p> <p><b><u>Extra questions to be done in the notebook</u></b>                      Fill in the blanks.                      7.21g = _____ mg                      241mL = _____ L                      Express the following in decimal notation and then divide.                      6 g 9 dg 7 cg 5 mg by 3                      9 m 3 dm 2 cm 8 mm by 8                      Express the following in decimal notation and then multiply.                      12 km 56 m by 7                      Add: 5 L 6 dL 2 cL 9 mL, 3L 9 dL 4 cL 3 mL and 4 L 6 cL 4 mL                      Jane has 63 m of ribbon. If she cuts 56 m 21 cm ribbon from it, what length of ribbon will be left?                      A truck was loaded with 352 kg 100 g of pumpkins and 207 kg 432 g of watermelons. Find the total weight carried by the truck.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">➤ <b>Activities to be done in the notebook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw the Concept Map in the notebook</li> <li>• Paste or draw different equipments used in measuring length, weight and capacity.</li> </ul>

<b>SCIENCE</b>	<b><u>TOPIC: ROCKS AND MINERAL</u></b>		
	<b><u>WORD BANK</u></b>		
	1.molten	6.talc	11.gneiss
	2.frothy	7.slate	12.obsidian
	3.quartzite	8.metamorphic	13.jewellery
	4.fossil	9.bauxite	14.gasoline
	5.conglomerate	10.sedimentary	15.statues
<b><u>A.OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS</u></b>			
<b><u>I.FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH CORRECT WORD</u></b>			
1.All rocks are made up <u>minerals</u> .			

- 2.The surface of the earth is called **crust**
- 3.**Granite** is very hard and is formed by the slow cooling of lava.
- 4.**Sedimentary** rocks are always formed in layers.
- 5.**Metamorphic** rocks are formed due to physical and chemical changes in existing rocks.

**II.WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE STATEMENT:**

- 1.Pumice is the only rock that can float-**T**
- 2.Shale is often used to make kitchen counters and bathroom tiles-**F**
- 3.Gypsum and mica are metallic minerals-**F**
- 4.Bauxite is an ore that is rich in aluminium-**T**
- 5.Coal and petroleum are forms of sedimentary rocks-**F**

**III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION**

- 1.Which of these is not a layer of the earth?  
 a.Core                      b.Gneiss                      c.Crust                      d.Mantle

Ans-**Gneiss**

- 2.Which of these is an igneous rock that is smooth and glassy?  
 a.Pumice                      b.Obsidian                      c.Granite                      d.Shale

Ans-**Obsidian**

- 3.Which of these leads to formation of metamorphic rocks?  
 a.Physical changes                      b.Chemical changes  
 c.Effects of heat and pressure on rocks                      d.All of these

Ans- **All of these**

- 4.Which of these minerals are used to make building materials?  
 a.Magnetite and bauxite                      b.Limestone and quartzite  
 c.Gypsum and calcite                      d.Marble and shale

Ans-**Marble and Shale**

- 5.Which of these materials can be used to make a magnet?  
 a.Nickel                      b.Gypsum                      c.Calcite                      d.Mica

Ans-**Nickel**

- 6.Which of these is commonly used for flooring?  
 a.Shale                      b.Marble                      c.Conglomerate                      d.Gneiss

Ans**Marble**

- 7.Which of these can be used to make a magnet?  
 a.Iron and Coal                      b.Iron and Nickel                      c.Cobalt and Gold                      d.All gemstone

Ans-**Iron and Nickel**

- 8.Which of these is not a gemstone?  
 a.Ruby                      b.Emrald                      c.Topaz                      d.Gold

Ans**GOLD**

**IV.MATCH THE COLOUMNS.**

**COLUMN A**

- 1.Gneiss
- 2.Mica
- 3.Magnetite
- 4.Conglomerate
- 5.Obsidian

**COLUMN B**

- a. Igneous rock
- b.Sedimentary rock
- c.Metamorphic rock
- d.Metallic mineral
- e.Non- metallic minerals

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

**I. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES OF THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Minerals used for building materials- **GYPSUM , CALCITE**
2. Ores- **MAGNETITE , BAUXITE**
3. Precious metals- **GOLD , SILVER**
4. Gemstone - **DIAMOND , RUBY**
5. Fossil fuel- **COAL , PETROLEUM**

**II. GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Molten rock found inside the earth- **MAGMA**
2. Molten magma that flows out onto the surface of the earth- **LAVA**
3. Rocks that are formed due to the physical and chemical changes in older rocks-  
**METAMORPHIC ROCKS**
4. Substance that make up rocks- **MINERALS**
5. A substance that can attract iron-**MAGNET**

**C. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

**1. What are rocks made of? Name three types of rocks.**

Ans-Rocks are made up of different minerals.

Three types of rocks are:-

- a) Igneous rock
- b) Sedimentary rock
- c) Metamorphic rock

**2. How are igneous rock formed? Give two examples of igneous rock and its uses.**

Ans-Igneous rocks are formed when molten rock cools down and solidifies.

Examples of igneous rocks are-

- a) Granite- It is used extensively as building materials
- b) Obsidian- It is used in making jewellery and ornaments.

**3. Why are sedimentary rocks formed in layers?**

Ans-Sedimentary rocks are formed by the repeated deposition of rock particles that are worn away from mountains by wind and water. They are formed in layers.

**4. What are minerals? List any three uses of minerals.**

Ans-Minerals are chemical substances with a fixed chemical composition that occur in nature.

Uses of minerals are-

- a) Minerals are used as building materials.
- b) Minerals give us useful metals.
- c) Minerals serve as fertilizers.

**5. What are fossil fuels?**

Ans- Dead plant and animal matter buried under great pressure over millions of years are known as fossil fuels.

**6. What are magnets? Differentiate between natural and man-made magnets.**

Ans-Substance that can attract iron are called Magnets

Natural magnets

Man- Made magnets

- a) Natural magnets are formed in nature.
- a) Man-Made magnets are made by man.

**GIVE REASON:**

1. Minerals serve as a part of our diet. Why?

**ACTIVITY :**

Complete the concept map given on Page no. 67.

## विषय - हिंदी साहित्य

### पाठ - 6 दोहा- पंचक

#### सामान्य निर्देश -

1. सभी दोहों का शुद्ध - शुद्ध वाचन करें तथा अर्थ भी बोलें ।
2. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न पुस्तक में ही करें ।
3. क्रियाकलाप (Activity) कबीरदास जी का चित्र बनाकर उसमें रंग भरें ।

#### क/ शब्दार्थ -

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. जड़मति - मूर्ख         | 9. बड़न - बड़े लोग      |
| 2. सुजान - चतुर           | 10. लघु - छोटी चीज़     |
| 3. रसरी - रस्सी           | 11. काल्ह - कल          |
| 4. सिल - पत्थर            | 12. पाछे - पीछे         |
| 5. करनी - काम             | 13. बिगारै - बिगड़ता है |
| 6. सुबरन - स्वर्ण, सोना   | 14. जग - संसार          |
| 7. सुरा - शराब            | 15. हँसाय - हँसी        |
| 8. निंदै - बुराई करते हैं |                         |

#### ख/ प्रश्न - उत्तर

- प्र. 1 अभ्यास करने क क्या महत्व है ?  
उ. अभ्यास करने से मूर्ख व्यक्ति भी बुद्धिमान बन जाता है ।
- प्र. 2 सभी चीज़ों का अपना-अपना महत्व होता है चाहे वह चीज़ छोटी हो या बड़ी । यह बात किस दोहे में कही गई है ?  
उ. सभी चीज़ों का अपना-अपना महत्व होता है चाहे वह चीज़ बड़ी हो या छोटी यह बात दोहा संख्या तीन में कही गई है ।
- प्र. 3 हमारे अच्छे काम ही हमें ऊँचा बनाते हैं । इस बात को किसके उदाहरण से समझाया गया है ?  
उ. हमारे अच्छे काम ही हमें ऊँचा बनाते हैं, इस बात को सोने के कलश में मदिरा भरने के माध्यम से समझाया गया है ।
- प्र. 4 क्या हमें आज का काम कल पर छोड़ना चाहिए ? ऐसा करने से क्या हानि होती है ?  
उ. नहीं, हमें आज का काम कल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए । ऐसा करने से कभी भी प्रलय आ सकती है और काम अधूरा ही रह जाएगा ।
- प्र. 5 बिना सोच-विचार के किए गए काम से हमारी स्थिति कैसी हो जाती है ?  
उ. परिणाम के बारे में सोचे बिना काम करने से हमारा काम बिगड़ सकता है, जिससे जग में हमारा मज़ाक तो बनता ही है साथ ही हमें पछतावा भी होता है ।

#### ग/ विलोम शब्द -

- ऊँचा - नीचा  
निंदा - स्तुति  
कल - आज  
पीछे - आगे

घ/ नीचे लिखे शब्दों के सामान्य हिंदी रूप लिखिए ।

- |                 |                   |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. काल्ह - कल   | 2. सुबरन - स्वर्ण | 3. रसरी - रस्सी     |
| 4. परलै - प्रलय | 5. पाछे - पीछे    | 6. बिगारै - बिगड़ना |

HINDI

सामान्य निर्देश -

1. पाठ को ध्यान से दो बार बोलकर पढ़ें ।
2. कठिन शब्दों को तीन बार बोलकर पढ़ें ।
3. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ ।
4. सभी लिखित कार्य सुंदर एवं साफ़ अक्षरों में लिखें ।
5. बहुविकल्पी मौखिक प्रश्न एवं किसने किससे कहा कक्षा में कराएँ ।

क/ कठिन शब्द

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. आकर्षित   | 7. सुस्वादु |
| 2. अर्जित    | 8. विवशता   |
| 3. संपत्ति   | 9. व्यापार  |
| 4. संयम      | 10. किफ़ायत |
| 5. स्वादिष्ट | 11. अरुचि   |
| 6. सुचारु    | 12. व्यंजन  |

ख/ शब्दार्थ

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. अर्जित - कमाया हुआ    | 7. सुचारु - ठीक ढंग से    |
| 2. संयम - सब्र, नियंत्रण | 8. सुस्वादु - स्वाद वाला  |
| 3. निश्चय - इरादा        | 9. असंभव - जो संभव न हो   |
| 4. कामना - इच्छा         | 10. विवशता - मजबूरी       |
| 5. राह - रास्ता          | 11. प्रारंभ - शुरु        |
| 6. स्वादिष्ट - स्वाद भरा | 12. आँखें खुलना - होश आना |

ग/ प्रश्न - उत्तर

प्र. 1 बड़े भाई एवं छोटे भाई की आदतों में क्या अंतर था ?

उ. बड़े भाई सादगी पसंद एवं किफ़ायती था जबकि छोटा भाई चटोरा था ।

प्र. 2 दोनों भाइयों ने क्या फैसला लिया ?

उ. दोनों भाइयों ने यह फैसला लिया कि हम अलग - अलग दिशा में जाकर व्यापार करेंगे और जब तक पचास हजार येन नहीं कमा लेंगे तब तक एक - दूसरे से नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्र. 3 ली ने कहाँ व्यापार शुरु किया ? उसका व्यापार कैसा चला ?

उ. ली ने शहर के उत्तर की ओर व्यापार करना शुरु किया । अपनी मेहनत एवं लगन से उसने व्यापार करना शुरु किया । अपनी मेहनत एवं लगन से उसने व्यापार को खूब चमकाया ।

प्र. 4 ली अब कैसा जीवन जी रहा था ?

उ. ली ने अब काफ़ी संपत्ति अर्जित कर ली थी और अब वह बड़े ही ठाट - बाट से अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा था ।

प्र. 5 युंग की क्या दशा हो गई ?

उ. युंग ने कुछ दिनों तक तो सादगी भरा जीवन अपनाया परंतु जल्दी ही उसका मन इससे ऊब गया और फिर से उसके चटोरेपन की आदत के कारण उसका सारा व्यापार ठप्प हो गया ।

प्र. 6 ली ने युंग से व्यापार के बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा । क्यों ?

उ. ली युंग की हालत देखकर सब कुछ समझ गया था इसलिए उसने युग से उसके व्यापार के बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा ।

प्र. 7 ली ने युंग को इमली के पत्ते कहाँ से लेने को कहा ?

उ. ली ने युंग को इमली के पत्ते अपने बाग में लगे एक छोटे से इमली के पौधे से लेने को कहा ।

प्र. 8 ली ने युंग को व्यापार का क्या नियम समझाया ?

उ. ली ने युंग को पौधे और पेड़ के माध्यम से व्यापार का नियम समझाया । आरंभ में व्यापार एक पौधे के समान होता है उसे पेड़ बनने में समय लगता है। अतः जब तक वह पेड़ न बन जाए तब तक उसको बढ़ने देना चाहिए ।

घ/ खाली जगह भरो -

1. एक बार जापान में भयंकर भूकंप आया ।
2. दोनों भाई भूकंप की चपेट में आ गए ।
3. येन (मुद्रा) को लेकर दोनों भाई टोक्यो आ गए ।
4. ली ने शहर के उत्तरी की ओर व्यापार करना शुरू किया ।

ङ/ दिए गए शब्दों से से सार्थक वाक्य बनाएँ ।

व्यापार, पौधा, पत्तियाँ, निराश, भोजन

च/ विलोम शब्द

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. नुकसान - फायदा   | 2. सफलता - असफलता  |
| 3. भाई -            | 4. समस्या - समाधान |
| 5. निश्चय - अनिश्चय | 6. जल्द - देरी     |
| 7. आधे - पूरे       | 8. जीवन - मरण      |
| 9. खुशी - दुःखी     | 10. असंभव - संभव   |

## विषय - हिंदी भाषा

### क्रिया की परिभाषा

ऐसे शब्द जो हमें किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध कराते हैं, वे शब्द क्रिया कहलाते हैं।

जैसे: पढ़ना, लिखना, खाना, पीना, खेलना, सोना आदि।

क्रिया के उदाहरण:

- राकेश गाना गाता है।
- मोहन पुस्तक पढ़ता है।
- मनोरमा नाचती है।
- मानव धीरे-धीरे चलता है।
- घोडा बहुत तेज़ दौड़ता है।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में गाता है, पढ़ता है, नाचती है, दौड़ता है, चलता है आदि शब्द किसी काम के होने का बोध करा रहे हैं। अतः यह क्रिया कहलायेंगे।

### क्रिया के भेद:

क्रिया के मुख्यतः दो भेद होते हैं :

1. अकर्मक क्रिया
2. सकर्मक क्रिया।

#### 1. अकर्मक क्रिया

जिस क्रिया का फल कर्ता पर ही पड़ता है वह क्रिया अकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती हैं। इस क्रिया में कर्म का अभाव होता है। जैसे : श्याम पढ़ता है।

**अकर्मक क्रिया के उदाहरण :**

- राजेश दौड़ता है।
- सांप रेंगता है।
- पूजा हंसती है।
- मेघनाथ चिल्लाता है।

#### 2. सकर्मक क्रिया

जिस क्रिया में कर्म का होना ज़रूरी होता है वह क्रिया सकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती है। इन क्रियाओं का असर कर्ता पर न पड़कर कर्म पर पड़ता है। सकर्मक अर्थात् कर्म के साथ।

जैसे : विकास पानी पीता है। इसमें पीता है (क्रिया) का फल कर्ता पर ना पड़के कर्म पानी पर पड़ रहा है। अतः यह सकर्मक क्रिया है।

**सकर्मक क्रिया के उदाहरण :**

- रमेश फल खाता है।
- सुदर्शन गाडी चलाता है।

- मैं बाइक चलाता हूँ।
- रमा सब्जी बनाती है।

### अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न - 2 नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को क्रिया के उचित रूप द्वारा पूरा करे।

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| [ क ] आकाश में बादल गरज रहे है।          | [ गरज ]   |
| [ ख ] चुकुला सुनकर सभी हँस रहे हैं।      | [ हँस ]   |
| [ ग ] सरसों की फसल खेत में लहरा रही हैं। | [ लहलहा ] |
| [ घ ] रेलगाड़ी लोगों से खचाखच भरी हैं।   | [ भर ]    |
| [ ड ] जिराफ के गरदन और पैर लंबे होते है। | [ हो ]    |

प्रश्न - 3 नीचे वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त क्रियाओं के नीचे रेखा खींचिए।

- [ क ] तुम क्या कर रहें हो।
- [ ख ] आज मूसलाधार वर्षा होगी।
- [ ग ] स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।
- [ घ ] विश्वनाथन आनंद शतरंज का खिलाड़ी है।
- [ ड. ] बिल्ली को देखते ही चूहा बिल में घुस गया।

प्रश्न - 4 अकर्मक क्रिया को सकर्मक क्रिया में बदलिए।

रोना - रुलाना

भागना - भगाना

उड़ना - उड़ाना

उठाना - उठाना

हँसना -

हँसाना

बैठना - बिठाना

सोना - सुलाना

चलना - चलाना

**क्रियात्मक गतिविधि** -सोते हुए बच्चे एवं फुटबाल खेल रहे बच्चे का चित्र बनाएँ अथवा चिपकाकर क्रिया के भेद दर्शाएँ।

**विराम चिन्ह** - विराम चिन्ह का अर्थ है ठहराव, विश्राम, रुकना। अर्थात् वाक्य बोलते समय या लिखते समय विराम को प्रकट करने के लिए लगाये जाने वाले चिन्ह को ही विराम चिन्ह कहते हैं।

कुछ विराम चिन्ह इस प्रकार हैं -

- (1) पूर्ण विराम ( | )
- (2) अल्प विराम ( , )
- (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न ( ? )
- (4) विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न ( ! )



- (5) उद्धरण चिन्ह या अवतरण चिन्ह ( "....." ) ( '.....' )  
 (6) योजक चिन्ह ( - )  
 (7) लाघव चिन्ह ( ° )  
 (8) हंसपद या त्रुटिबोधक चिन्ह ( ^ )

**English language**

**Comprehension  
 [How to improve your memory]**

The human brain is very powerful. The average adult human brain only weighs about 1.4 kilograms, but it can hold much more information than most computers. However, there is another difference between human brains and computers. Computers don't forget information they are given, but human brains often do. No one remembers everything and luckily, we don't usually have to. But some people have a better memory than other people or atleast, some people can remember somethings better than other people. For example, Mozart, a famous musician in Europe, once listened to a piece of music for the first time and then immediately sat down at the piano and played it perfectly. But his memory wasn't good in other ways. Everyone can improve their memory.

Here are some tips.:

- 1) Try to use information immediately. For example Repeat a person's name when you say hello
- 2) Break things into smaller sections in order to remember it correctly. For example phone numbers 760234571 can be broken into 760/234/571 it becomes easy to remember.
- 3) Recall new things you learn before sleeping. They become more memorable.

**1. Read the passage and answer the following questions**

**Q1. What is the weight of the human brain?**

**Q2. What is the difference between the human brain and a computer?**

**Q3. Who was Mozart? .**

**Q4. Where did Mozart live?**

**ENGLISH**

**2. Write the antonyms of the following words**

- a. weak x \_\_\_\_\_
- b. taken x \_\_\_\_\_
- c. worse x \_\_\_\_\_
- d. remember x \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Find words in the passage that mean the same as the following**

- a. at once; instantly - \_\_\_\_\_
- b. worth remembering or easily remembered - \_\_\_\_\_

**Do as directed:**

**1) Underline the adverbs in these sentences and state their kind:**

- 1) The stars are shining brightly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The child ran downstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Tomorrow is a holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) We seldom go there. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) He is arriving shortly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The horse ran fast. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Do not stand here. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) He drinks tea twice a day. \_\_\_\_\_

**2) Choose the correct word and complete these sentences:**

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_listened for my name to be called out. (quiet/quietly)
- 2) My brother\_\_\_\_\_tucked in his shirt(neat/nearly)
- 3) The basket ball player \_\_\_\_\_ran up the court. (quick/quickly)
- 4)The ballerina\_\_\_\_\_danced on stage. (grace/gracefully)
- 5) We\_\_\_\_\_lifted the cover off the bed. (gently/gentle)
- 6) The young boy \_\_\_\_\_walked up to the neighbours house. (slowly/slow)

**3) Rewrite the following sentences by placing the adverbs in the correct place.:**

- 1) Please clearly speak.
- 2) Marcus to the barber shop slowly walked.
- 3) Olivia to the rescue came immediately.
- 4) Jeremy ate his quickly lunch.
- 5) Kaylee reads often books about vampires.

**4) Write sentences of your own for each of these adverbs:**

- 1) sometimes
- 2) slowly
- 3) carefully
- 4) always
- 5) happily

**Activity: Slogan Writing**

**Topic :Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

**Activity :Position of Adverbs- Refer pg. 81 N.B.activity**

**CREATIVE WRITING TOPIC:**

**Write a composition of 150 words on the given topic  
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**TOPIC- Before I Go to Sleep (poem)**

- Learn the poem Before I Go to Sleep from the English Access book.
- Draw the picture of an animal that you would like to be.

**I. Word meanings :**

- 1.glossy – shiny.
- 2.hound – a dog used for hunting.
- 3.marshes – land that is always wet ; swamps
- 4.Baffin Sound – name of a fishing ship.
- 5.settee – couch.
- 6.tap dance – a form of dance in which the dancers tap their feet to make a rhythm; they wear shoes with metal pieces on the sole so the tapping can be heard.
- 7.hoards – several large collections of treasures.

**II. Antonyms**

summer x winter  
 small x large  
 hot x cold  
 plump x skinny  
 busy x idle  
 wise x foolish  
 fierce x gentle  
 tall x short  
 friend x enemy

### III. Question / Answer

**Q.1. What does the speaker think about before falling asleep?**

Ans. The speaker thinks about many different animals he would like to be and all the weird things he would be able to do.

**Q.2. Can the speaker decide what he wants to be? Why?**

Ans. No, the speaker could not decide what he wants to be because he falls asleep while imagining.

**Q.3. What kind of a cat does the boy wish to be?**

Ans. The boy wishes to be a glossy plump cat.

**Q.4. Why does the speaker want to be a hound?**

Ans. The speaker wants to be a hound so that he can see how quickly the postman can run if chased.

### IV. Reference to context:

In summer when I go to bed,

The sun still streaming overhead,

a. What time does the speaker go to bed?

Ans. The speaker goes to bed in the evening just before nightfall.

b. Why do you think the sun is streaming overhead?

Ans. The sun is streaming overhead because it's summer and the sun sets late in the summer season.

c. The summer season is mentioned here. Is it important? Why?

Ans. Yes, it is important as one finds it difficult to sleep on a summer evening because it is too hot. Similarly, the speaker was also finding it difficult to sleep.

### V. Make Sentences:

- a. Postman-
- b. friend-
- c. games-
- d. thief-
- e. dance-

### CH10: MOVING NEAR AND FAR

1. Read the Chapter.
2. Read the Chapter and underline the difficult words.
3. Write the key words along with their meanings in the s.st. note-book
4. Do the exercises:
  - A. Tick the correct answer.
  - B. Fill in the blanks.

### C. Answer the following questions:

**1. How did the invention of the steam engine help in the development of means of transport?**

Ans: The invention of the steam engine helped in the development of rail transport. Rail transports are the most preferred means of transport for travelling long distances comfortably and at low fare.

**2. Name important highways of India.**

Ans: The important highways of India are:

- (i) The Golden Quadrilateral
- (ii) The Grand Trunk Road
- (iii) The Indo-Tibet road
- (iv) The Mumbai- Pune expressway

**3. Write a note on the railway system of India.**

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

Ans: Indian railways is the biggest railway system of Asia, and the fourth biggest railway network of the world. The railway network system of India is the biggest government institution of India which gives more than 17 lakhs people employment. In India, the first train was run between Mumbai and Thane in 1853.

**4. What do you mean by inland waterways?**

Ans: When rivers and lakes are used for transportation within a country. This type of water transport is known as inland waterways.

**5. Name any five important airlines of the world.**

Ans: The five important airlines of the world are:

- (i) American Airways
- (ii) Lufthansa Airlines
- (iii) British Airways
- (iv) Emirates Airlines
- (v) Singapore Airlines

**Extra question and answers:**

**1. What is a highway?**

Ans: The roads that connect major cities in a country are known as highways, freeways and expressways.

**2. Name some important highways in the world.**

Ans: Some important highways in the world are:

- (i) The Pan-American highway
- (ii) The Trans-Canadian highway
- (iii) The Australian Trans-Continental highway
- (iv) The Burma-China highway

**3. Which is the longest railway line in the world?**

Ans: Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway line in the world. It is over 9000 km long.

**4. Which railway station has the longest railway platform in the world?**

Ans: Gorakhpur railway station has the longest railway platform in the world.

**5. What are Cargo ships?**

Ans: Large ships to carry goods are called cargo ships.

**6. List some of the busy airports in the world?**

Ans: The busy airports in the world are:

- (i) New York
- (ii) Frankfurt
- (iii) Los Angeles
- (iv) Rome
- (v) Chicago
- (vi) Mumbai
- (vii) Montreal
- (viii) New Delhi
- (ix) London
- (x) Hong Kong
- (xi) Paris
- (xii) Tokyo

**MAP ACTIVITY:** On an outline map of India ,mark and label the Golden Quadrilateral and six international airport of India.

<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ch-7: Controls in Scratch</b></p> <p><b>A. Answer the following Questions:-</b></p> <p><b>Q1. How to start Scratch?</b> Ans: Start&gt; All Programs&gt; Scratch(folder)&gt; Scratch</p> <p><b>Q2. By default which sprite appears at the center of the stage?</b> Ans: Cat</p> <p><b>Q3. What are the ways you can add sprite to the stage?</b> Ans: We can add sprite to the stage in the following three ways: a) Print a new sprite      b) Choose a new sprite from file      c) Get a surprise sprite.</p> <p><b>Q4. What is the default background in Scratch?</b> Ans: White</p> <p><b>Q5. How to change the background of scratch?</b> Ans: The steps to change the background are: a) Select the stage thumbnail from the Sprites list. b) The stage window opens. In it, click the background tab. c) Insert the background from either Paint, Import or Camera option</p> <p><b>B. Fill in the blanks:</b></p> <p>a) A Hat block is used to start a script. It has a notch at the <u>bottom</u> .</p> <p>b) A <u>stack</u> block has a notch at the top and the bottom.</p> <p>c) A <u>reporter</u> block holds character or numeric data.</p> <p>d) The <u>control</u> blocks are gold in color.</p> <p>e) There are <u>eight</u> block categories.</p> <p>Note: Read <b><u>Tech Terms</u></b> and <b><u>To Sum Up</u></b> section (Pg No. 111)</p>
<b>G.K</b>	<p><b><u>Recreate History (Page 20-21)</u></b></p> <p>Take the help of the pictures and descriptions as clues. Name these famous personalities from history.</p> <p>a. Referred to as Rajmata or Jijabai. She was the mother of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj founder of Maratha Empire. Ans: Jijabai</p> <p>b. He was the Rajput King of Mewar. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Amar Singh. Ans: Maharana Pratap</p> <p>c. She was known for being the only female ruler of Delhi Sultanate. Ans: Razia Sultan</p> <p>d. He was the third ruler of Mughal Empire. He became emperor at the young age of 13. He initiated a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi. Ans: Akbar</p> <p>e. She was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi, who fought against the British in the 1857 war of Independence. Ans: Rani Laxmi Bai</p> <p>f. He was popularly known as “Khurram”. He is remembered for his architectural achievements, best known for Taj Mahal in Agra which was built in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. Ans: Shah Jahan</p> <p>g. He founded the Mauryan Empire. His grandson Ashoka became influential ruler and is known as well for his role in propagation of Buddhism. Ans: Chandragupta Maurya</p> <p><b><u>The Nobel Winners! (Page 30-31)</u></b></p>

How many of these Nobel Prize winners can you recognize? Write down your answers in the space provided. Take help from the Clue Box.

- a. Nephew of Nobel Laureate Sir C.V. Raman, he was born in India, but moved to the U.S. His discoveries led to the establishment of the Physical Process involved in the evolution of stars which earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983.

**Ans: Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar**

- b. The 14<sup>th</sup> and current Dalai Lama, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for “the Struggle of the Liberation of Tibet and the efforts for a peaceful resolution.”

**Ans: Tenzin Gyatso**

- c. Indian born American biochemist, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology of Medicine in 1968 for his work on unravelling the genetic code and the mechanisms by which nucleic acids give rise to proteins.

**Ans: Har Gobind Khorana**

- d. He has 30 books to his credit and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2001. “A house for Mr. Biswas” was one of his well-known books.

**Ans: Sir V.S. Naipaul**

- e. This Indian born British medical doctor worked with the Indian Medical Services. His work on Malaria transmission by a mosquito fetched him Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1902.

**Ans: Sir Ronald Ross**

Explore:

1. What did Obama win the Nobel Peace Prize For?

Ans: President Barack Obama won Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between people.

2. How many categories are there for the Nobel Prize?

Ans: 6

### **The Man with a Dream (Page 42-43)**

Quick warm – up

- a. What is the name of the famous speech delivered by King?

Ans: I have a dream

- b. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. born?

a. Detroit, Michigan

c. Chicago, Illinois

b. Atlanta, Georgia

d. Jackson, Mississippi

Ans: Atlanta, Georgia

- c. How many streets are named after Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States?

a. Less than 200

c. Almost 500

b. About 300

d. More than 700

Ans: More than 700

- d. Martin Luther King Jr. died on April 4, 1968. How did he die?

• He had a heart attack.

c. He was assassinated.

• He had a car accident.

d. He had a plane crash.

Ans: He was assassinated

### **Indian Authors (Page 46)**

- A. Read the names of the famous books and write the names of their author in the blanks.

1. The God of Small Things – Arundhati Roy

2. My Truth, Eternal India – Indira Gandhi

3. Meghdoot - Kalidasa

4. Chandralika – Rabindranath Tagore

5. Train to Pakistan – Khushwant Singh

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 6. My Nation My Life –         | L.K. Adwani    |
| 7. My Experiments with Truth – | Mahatma Gandhi |
| 8. The Dark Room –             | R. K. Narayan  |
| 9. The Flight of Pigeons –     | Ruskin Bond    |
| 10. Arthashastra -             | Kautilya       |

Chapter - 6 - अकारांत नपुंसकलिंग एकवचन शब्द [अभ्यास 1,3,5]  
[ संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी प्रवेशिका ]

**शब्द - संग्रह (Wordlist) :-** [ Pg No – 20 लिखें एवं याद करें ]

**अभ्यास**

I. **निम्नलिखित शब्दों से चुनकर चित्रों के नाम लिखें :-** [ Pg No – 21 ]



चित्रम्

रुप्यकम्

मन्दिरम्



कन्दुकम्

मोदकम्

आम्रम्

II. **अर्थ लिखें :-** [ Pg No – 21 ]

क)	चक्रम्	चक्का	ख)	पात्रम्	बर्तन
ग)	आम्रम्	आम	घ)	वस्त्रम्	कपड़ा
ङ)	क्षेत्रम्	खेत	च)	द्वारम्	दरवाजा
छ)	उधानम्	फुलवारी	ज)	वाद्यम्	बाजा

SANSKRIT

### III. शुद्ध रूप लिखें :-

[ Pg No – 22 ]

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
कन्दूकम्	कन्दुकम्	आन्नम्	अन्नम्
कदलिफलम्	कदलीफलम्	चकम्	चक्रम्
मोदकम्	मोदकम्	मन्दीरम्	मन्दिरम्
गितम्	गीतम्	खेत्रम्	क्षेत्रम्
पूष्पम्	पुष्पम्	ओषधम्	औषधम्

Chapter - 7 - यह क्या है [ नपुंसकलिंग ] अभ्यास 1,3,4,5  
[ संस्कृत भारती प्रवेशिका ]

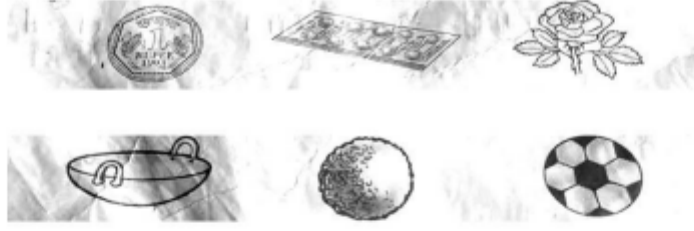
शब्द संग्रह [ Pg. No – 20 ]

अकारांत नपुंसकलिंग शब्दरूप – एकवचन	
मोदकम् = लड्डू	शरीरम् = शरीर
पायसम् = खीर	उदरम् = पेट
दुग्धम् = दूध	पृष्ठम् = पीठ
पाटलम् = गुलाब	शीर्षम् = सिर
नारङ्गम् = नारंगी	मित्रम् = मित्र
उधानम् = फुलवारी	कन्दुकम् = गेंद
वस्त्रम् = कपड़ा	औषधम् = दवा
मूल्यम् = कीमत	द्वारम् = दरवाजा
धनम् = धन	नगरम् = नगर
रुप्यकम् = रूपया	दूरदर्शनम् = दूरदर्शन

अभ्यास [Pg No – 20 ]

I. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें :-





II. संस्कृत नाम लिखें :-

[ Pg No – 21 ]

क) दोस्त	मित्रम्	घ) दरवाजा	द्वारम्
ख) पीठ	पृष्ठम्	ङ) तस्वीर	चित्रम्
ग) जल	जलम्	च) कीमत	मूल्यम्

IV. असम्बद्ध शब्द को पहचानें :-

[ Pg No – 21 ]

क) दुग्धम् , छत्रम् , आम्रम् , मोदकम्	उत्तर - छत्रम्
ख) नेत्रम् , उदरम् , मुखम् , वाद्यम्	उत्तर - वाद्यम्
ग) भवनम् , पुष्पम् , कमलम् , पाटलम्	उत्तर - भवनम्
घ) रुच्यकम् , क्षेत्रम् , धनम् , मूल्यम्	उत्तर - क्षेत्रम्

V. शब्द रूप लिखें :-

शरिरम्	शरीरम्	पार्तम्	पात्रम्	ओषधम्	औषधम्
प्रिष्ठम्	पृष्ठम्	कंदुकम्	कन्दुकम्	पूषम्	पुष्पम्
उद्धानम्	उधानम्				

DRAWING

## CANDY BOX

Work to be done : Complete page 24  
as per instruction given in your drawing book.

