

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



**CLASS :V**  
**DATE:20.04.2020 to 03.05.2020**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																					
<b>MATHS</b>	<p>➤ Chapter no. 2</p> <p>Click on the link below  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GaLEooQuwl0&amp;t=136s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GaLEooQuwl0&amp;t=136s</a></p> <p>Operation on large numbers                      Page 27, 29 Exercise 2.1 Q.1                      Exercise 2.2 page 32                      All above exercises to be done in the Maths Text Book</p> <p>➤ Chapter no. 2</p> <p>Operation on large numbers                      Exercise 2.1 Q 2. to Q 8 pages 29 &amp; 30                      Exercise 2.3 Q1 to Q 9 page 37                      Exercise 2.4 , 2.5 , 2.6</p> <p>All to be done in Maths notebook.</p>																					
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>Ch-1-Growing Plants</b></p> <p><b>Click on the link below to learn about growing plants from seeds.</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MC0l0ansS7w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MC0l0ansS7w</a></p> <p><b>Click on the link below to learn about growing plants from stems, roots and leaves.</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEqbyg64V5g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEqbyg64V5g</a></p> <p>Read the chapter thoroughly.                      Learn the words as mentioned below and write it down in the science note book</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>dispersal</td> <td>cocklebur</td> <td>scarecrow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>germination</td> <td>Hibiscus</td> <td>kharif</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nutrients</td> <td>undigested</td> <td>rabi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cotyledons</td> <td>Bryophyllum</td> <td>legumes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>seedling</td> <td>agriculture</td> <td>terrace farming</td> </tr> <tr> <td>absorb</td> <td>fertilizers</td> <td>mountainside</td> </tr> <tr> <td>explosion</td> <td>harvesting</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Page no.14:Let's Remember (A&amp;B)                      Page no.17:Let's Understand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objective type questions</b></p>	dispersal	cocklebur	scarecrow	germination	Hibiscus	kharif	nutrients	undigested	rabi	cotyledons	Bryophyllum	legumes	seedling	agriculture	terrace farming	absorb	fertilizers	mountainside	explosion	harvesting	
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**Fill in the blanks with the correct words.**

1. The seed coat has **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.**
3. Roots of **dahlia** can grow into new plants.
4. Manure and fertilizers add **nutrients** to the soil.
5. Crops grown from June to October are known as **kharif** crops.

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

1. A young seedling gets its food from the cotyledons. **T**
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**

**II. Choose the correct option.**

1. Which of these can help us to grow new plants?

Ans: d. All of these

2. What do seeds need to germinate?

Ans: d. All of these

3. Which of these parts of a seed store food for the baby plant?

Ans: b. Seed leaves

4. Which of these can be grown from roots?

Ans: d. All of these

5. Which of these can be grown from stem cutting?

Ans: b. Rose

6. Which of these is not a stage of agriculture?

Ans: c. Stems of crops are cut.

7. Which of these protects crop from pests?

Ans: a. Pesticides

8. Which of these crops do not depend on the monsoon rains?

Ans: c. Rabi crops

**III. Match the columns.**

Column A

1. Radish
2. Bryophyllum
3. Potato
4. Cocklebur
5. Bean seeds

Column B

- a. Spines
- b. Stem
- c. Root
- d. Explosion
- e. Leaves

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5
c	e	b	a	d

Page no.20

**A. Very short answer questions.**

**I. Give two examples of the following.**

- |   |               |                    |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Seeds dispersed by wind                    | <u>maple</u>  | <u>dandelion</u>   |
| 2. Seeds dispersed by explosion               | <u>peas</u>   | <u>beans</u>       |
| 3. Features of seed dispersed by animals      | <u>spines</u> | <u>hooks</u>       |
| 4. Plants that store food in their roots      | <u>carrot</u> | <u>radish</u>      |
| 5. Plants that multiply through stem cuttings | <u>rose</u>   | <u>money plant</u> |

**II. Give one word for the following.**

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

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

**All the above exercises to be done in the Science textbook.**

**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 known as Kharif crops	Crops grown from November to April are called rabi crops
Crops largely depends on monsoon rains	Crops do not depend on the monsoon rains
Example: Rice and Maize	Example: Wheat and Legumes

**Page 20.C. Answer the following questions to be done in the Science notebook.**

<p><b>HINDI</b></p>	<p><b>हिंदी साहित्य</b>  <b>All work to be done in the hindi note book. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdTEu7Vf69k">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdTEu7Vf69k</a></b></p> <p><b>पाठ:- हम</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें   (तीन बार )</li> <li>कविता पाठ में दिए गये चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें  </li> <li>कविता का शीर्षक एवं कवि का नाम लिखकर आठ पंक्तियाँ लिखें  </li> <li>पाठ में आये सभी शब्दार्थ लिखें  </li> </ol> <p><b>हम ( प्रश्न-उत्तर )</b>  <b>लिखित</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>बालक प्रभात की नई किरण बनकर क्या करना चाहते हैं ?</li> <li>बालक प्रभात की नई किरण बनकर सब जगह नया प्रकाश फैलाना चाहते हैं   कण-कण और तिनके-तिनके को मोती और माणिक रत्नों के जैसे चमकाना चाहते हैं  </li> <li>बालक उपवन को कैसे सजाना चाहते हैं ?</li> <li>बालक उपवन के नए-नए फूल बनकर वृक्षों को सजना चाहते हैं</li> <li>भौरों के गूँजने में कैसे स्वर गूँजेंगे ?</li> <li>भौरों के गूँजने में नए प्रकार के स्वर गूँजेंगे  </li> <li>लहरों की उमंग बनकर बालक क्या करेंगे ?</li> <li>लहरों की उमंग बनकर बालक नई सरिता ( नदी ) बहाएँगे  </li> <li>भारत भूमि की मिटटी को सींचकर क्या उगाया जा सकता है ?</li> <li>भारत भूमि की मिट्टी को सींचकर फसल रुपी सोना उगाया जा सकता है  </li> </ol> <p><b>हिंदी भाषा</b>  <b>Please click on the link below to learn about number.</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0zVwAG6MZ6M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0zVwAG6MZ6M</a></p> <p><b>पाठ:- वचन</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>हिंदी भाषा से वचन पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें  </li> <li>वचन की परिभाषा, भेद एवं उदाहरण लिखें  </li> </ol> <p><b>परिभाषा-</b> जिन शब्दों से हमें संज्ञा के एक या अनेक होने का बोध हो, उन्हें वचन कहते हैं    <b>उदाहरण -</b> पत्ता, कमरे, तितलियाँ, चिड़िया आदि    <b>वचन के दो भेद होते हैं-</b> एकवचन और बहुवचन    <b>एकवचन :-</b> जिन शब्दों से हमें एक की संख्या का बोध हो, उन्हें 'एकवचन' कहते हैं    <b>उदाहरण -</b> सितारा    <b>बहुवचन :-</b> जिन शब्दों से हमें अनेक की संख्या का बोध हो, उन्हें 'बहुवचन' कहते हैं    <b>उदाहरण -</b> सितारे  </p>
<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b>English Language</b>  <b>I. Choose the right word to make meaningful sentences.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delhi is a large ( city , cities )</li> <li>The two (thief, thieves) were caught by the police.</li> <li>Ajay's (foot, feet) are dirty.</li> <li>There are forty students in this (class, classes)</li> <li>We have lot of (game, games) to play.</li> <li>There is a man and two (woman, women) in the car.</li> </ol>

- vii. There were a lot of (mosquito, mosquitoes) in the room.
- viii. Unripe (tomato, tomatoes) is sour.
- ix. The (shelf, shelves) is full of books.
- X. Rohan bought many (loaf, loaves) of bread.

**Click on the link below to learn about abstract nouns**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gr5f1xYXFNU>

**Click on the link below to learn about Collective nouns.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zijGflzT5Ss>

**II. Underline the Abstract noun in the following sentences.**

- I. Sometimes people get great ideas.
- ii. It takes courage to serve your country.
- iii. They all said he was full of knowledge.
- iv. Can you believe that man's honesty?
- V. Rishi felt great love for his grandfather.

**III. Fill in the blanks with suitable Collective nouns given below.**

*swarm, bouquet, cluster, bundle, fleet, pack.*

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ of stars.
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ of bees.
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ of cars.
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves.
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ of sticks.

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.**

The woodpecker is an interesting and amazing bird. It has a strong, pointed beak that acts as a hammer to remove bark from trees and find insects to eat. It has a very long tongue, up to four inches long, that is sticky on the tip for catching insects. Most birds have one toe pointing back and three pointing forward on each foot, but woodpeckers are a little different. They have two sharp claws pointing back and two sharp claws pointing forward on each foot to help them hold on to the sides of trees. The lifespan of a woodpecker is 4 – 11 years. Their favourite foods are insects, fruit, acorns and nuts. These awesome birds live in forests and wooded areas with lots of trees. Woodpeckers can be found all over the world, except in Australia.

**A. Answer the following questions.**

- i. How does the beak help the woodpecker?
- ii. What is the difference between woodpeckers and other bird's claws?

**B. Write the antonyms of the following from the given passage.**

i. boring

iii. back

ii. same

iv. Lost

**C. Write the synonyms of the following from the given passage.**

i. astonishing

iii. a tool with a heavy metal head

ii. sharp

iv. gluey

**D. Make sentences.**

i. interesting

ii. world

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

**Chapter 2 Grammar Land , exercises A-E and G to be done in the textbook in pencil.**

### English Literature

**Written work to be done in the English note book.**

- Learn the poem Written in March (English Access)
- Draw the picture (Written in March)
- Write the poem and the Word meaning in English notebook.

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, hard working 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.

	<p>Ans- Waxing clouds ,swaying trees ,happy sprouts , dimming sun , gurgling water and washing roads.</p> <p>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.’</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q5.Which season is described by the poet?  Ans- Spring season.</p> <p>Q6.How does the lake glitter?  Ans- The lake glitter by the reflection of the sun light.</p> <p>Q7.Who are at work?  Ans- The oldest and the youngest are at work with the strongest.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 1: Globe and Maps</b>  <b>Click on the link below to learn about globes and maps.</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eP2PMg6wh9s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eP2PMg6wh9s</a></p> <p><b>Click on the link below to learn about the different types of maps</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RScOlvSH0Kc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RScOlvSH0Kc</a></p> <p>1: Read the chapter and underline the difficult words&amp; check their meanings.  2. Write the key words along with their meanings in your S.st. Note book.  3: Do the exercise: A) tick the correct option B) Fill in the blanks c) True or False D) Name the following, <b>in the text book itself with pencil.</b></p> <p>Ex. E : Answer the following Questions:  1) Name all the oceans on the earth.  Ans: There are five oceans. They are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern ocean  2) 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.  3) Who was the first to publish a collection of maps?  Ans: Gerardus Mercator was the first to publish a collection of maps.  4) What are the different type of maps?  Ans: The different types of maps are Physical map and Political map  5: Extra questions  i) Why does life exist only on Earth?  Ans: Life exists only on Earth due to the presence of water, air and suitable temperature.</p>

	<p>ii) Define globe.  Ans: A globe is a true model of the Earth. Its shape is almost similar to the Earth. It displays continents, countries, oceans, rivers etc.</p> <p>iii) What are the limitations of the globe?  Ans: The limitations of the globe :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A globe doesn't show the details of the Earth's surface.</li> <li>• It cannot be carried easily from one place to another.</li> </ul> <p>6: Draw the conventional symbols to show the physical features.( pg. no. 9)</p> <p><b>All the above exercises i.e from exercise E onwards to be done in the SST note book</b></p>
<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p>	<p>1. इन पशुओं के नाम सचित्र उत्तरपुस्तिका में चिपकाएँ और याद करें।  वानरः, अश्वः, गजः, सिंहः, अजः, मूषकः, मण्डूकः, हरिणः, धेनुः, श्वानः</p> <p>2. पाठ 4 लिंग और वचन (शब्दार्थ पूरा अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखें और याद करें।</p> <p>3. पाठ 5 यह कौन(पु) ( शब्दार्थ पूरा अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखें और याद करें )</p> <p>4. 1 से 10 तक की गिनती संस्कृत में अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखें और याद करें।</p>

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**Director Academics.**