

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V
DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT												
MATHS	<p><u>Work to be done in Maths note book</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrange and add the following: 8,00,17,085; 3,28,150; 4,285 and 234 2. The sum of the largest 7-digit number and 1,000 is _____. 3. Arrange and Subtract: 28, 47,392 from 49, 89,789 4. Simplify: $8, 11,341 + 7, 00, - 3, 42,842$ 5. Find the product of the following: $42,108 \times 137$ 6. What will be the cost of 7 cars if the cost of a car is Rs. 7, 85,250? 7. Find the product of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. $2,334 \times 7000$ ii. $4,787 \times 600$ 8. Divide the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. $72, 49,381 \div 36$ ii. $8, 67,350 \div 627$ 9. Divide $45, 426 \div 5000$ 10. Simplify the following $50 \div 5 + (20 - 4)$ <p>Ch- 3 Estimation Exercise 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 Test Zone and Mental Maths page no-65</p> <p>Ch-11 Average Exercise 11.1- Q.1 to Q.15 Page no- 155 Test Zone and Mental Maths Page no- 157</p> <p>Note : All these exercises are to be done in Maths notebook</p>												
SCIENCE	<p>Ch-2- Food And Health</p> <p>Read the chapter thoroughly Learn the words as mentioned below and write down in the Science notebook.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>carbohydrates</td> <td>roughage</td> <td>balanced diet</td> <td>non-communicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>proteins</td> <td>transport</td> <td>digestive system</td> <td>cleanliness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adequate</td> <td>calcium</td> <td>plenty</td> <td>deficiency</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	carbohydrates	roughage	balanced diet	non-communicable	proteins	transport	digestive system	cleanliness	adequate	calcium	plenty	deficiency
carbohydrates	roughage	balanced diet	non-communicable										
proteins	transport	digestive system	cleanliness										
adequate	calcium	plenty	deficiency										

vitamins	iodine	foodstuff	Goitre
minerals	phosphorous	communicable	Beriberi
anaemia	allergy	Rickets	Scurvy
sensitive	hygiene	stagnant	antibiotics
vaccination	tuberculosis	infected	bacteria
protozoa	virus	fungi	resistance

Let's Remember (pg no:26)

B. Write whether the following are true or false. Rewrite only the false ones correctly: (to be written in the notebook)

1. We can stay healthy by just eating carbohydrate and protein-rich foods daily.

Ans: We can stay healthy by eating a balanced diet daily.

2. Proteins are needed in small amounts for normal functioning of the body.

Ans: Vitamins and minerals are needed in small amounts for normal functioning of the body.

3. Vitamins act as the medium for transport of nutrients inside our body

Ans: Water act as the medium for transport of nutrients inside our body.

A. Objective type questions

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Carbohydrates(Carbohydrates/Proteins) provide energy to the body.
2. Iron and calcium are important minerals (vitamins/minerals) that are needful our body.
3. Roughage (Protein/Roughage) is the undigested part of the food we eat.
4. Health(Disease/Health) is a state of complete physical and mental well-being.
5. Pneumonia (Obesity/Pneumonia) is a communicable disease.

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

1. Bananas are a good source of carbohydrates. T
2. Water is not a part of balanced diet. F
3. Proper diet, rest, exercise, and good posture are necessary for a healthy body. T
4. Communicable diseases are caused due to deficiency of a nutrient in the body. F
5. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of iron. F

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these do you need to eat for muscle-building?
Ans:**b.** Eggs and meat
2. Which of these are needed in small amounts for normal functioning of the body?
Ans:**d.** Vitamins and minerals
3. Which of these is a good source of roughage?
Ans:**c.** Vegetables
4. Which of these are essential to stay healthy?
Ans:**d.** All of these
5. Which of these are common ways in which disease-causing germs spread?
Ans:**d.** All of these

6. Which of these diseases spread through direct contact?
Ans:**a.** Measles and tuberculosis
7. Which of these is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin A?
Ans:**a.** Night blindness
8. Which of these is caused due to the deficiency of iron?
Ans:**d.** Anaemia

IV Match the columns.

Column A

1. Vitamin D
2. Vitamin B
3. Vitamin C
4. Fat-rice diet
5. Mosquitoes

Column B

- a. Beriberi
- b. Obesity
- c. Malaria
- d. Scurvy
- e. Rickets

1	2	3	4	5
e	a	d	b	c

B. Very short answer questions

I. Give two examples of the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Sources of proteins | <u>egg</u> | <u>meat</u> |
| 2. Sources of Carbohydrates | <u>milk</u> | <u>banana</u> |
| 3. Sources of vitamins and minerals | <u>fish</u> | <u>egg</u> |
| 4. Sources of fats | <u>butter</u> | <u>cheese</u> |
| 5. Sources of roughage | <u>oats</u> | <u>cabbage</u> |

II. Give one word for the following.

1. A diet that contains adequate amounts of different components of food . **Balanced diet**
2. A state of complete physical and mental well-being . **Health**
3. A state in which a function or a part of the body is no longer in a healthy condition. **Disease**
4. Diseases that do not spread from one person to another. Non-communicable
5. Disease caused due to the lack of a nutrient in the diet over a period of time. **Deficiency disease**

Note: All the above exercises to be done in the textbook.

C. Answer the following.

1. What is a balanced diet?

Ans:A diet that contains adequate amounts of different components of food, along with roughage and water, required for the healthy functioning of our body is called a balanced diet.

2. What is good health? What shall we do to stay healthy?

Ans: Good health is a state of complete physical and mental well-being having no disease. Both the mind and the body must be completely fit for a good health. We should eat proper food (diet), take rest and exercise (walking, running, and playing), and maintain correct posture to stay healthy.

3. Why should we include roughage in our diet? Give three examples of foods rich in roughage.

Ans:Roughage is the undigested part of the plant food. It helps in moving the food easily through our digestive system and in proper removal of wastes from our body. Atta (whole wheat flour), oats, dalia, corn, and cabbage are some good sources of roughage.

4. Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases. Give two examples of each.

Communicable diseases	Non-communicable diseases
Spread from one person to another	Do not spread from one person to another Generally
caused by germs	Caused by the deficiency of a particular food component .
Example: Common Cold, Pneumonia	Example: Beriberi, Goitre

4. What are deficiency diseases? Give five examples of deficiency diseases and the nutrients they are linked to.

Ans: Diseases that are caused because of the deficiency of a particular food component are called deficiency diseases. Examples:

Deficiency disease	Deficiency of	Foods that contain the nutrient
Scurvy	Vitamin C	amla, orange
Goitre	Iodine	iodized salt, cranberries
Anaemia	Iron	Spinach, apple,
Beriberi	Vitamin B1	Milk, peas,
Night blindness	Vitamin A	Green leafy vegetables

6. What are vaccines? How do they help us?

Ans: Vaccines are special substances that are used to prevent specific diseases. Most vaccines are given to children. Vaccination is the use of vaccines to prevent specific diseases and help to build up resistance in the body.

Note: Answer the following questions to be done in the Science notebook.

HINDI

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ:- कदंब का पेड़

1. कविता पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें | (तीन बार)
2. पाठ में दिए गये चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें |
[उत्तर- पुस्तिका में]
3. कविता की आठ पंक्तियाँ उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |
4. पाठ से पंद्रह शब्द (कठिन शब्द) रेखांकित कर उन्हें दो-दो बार उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |
5. [शब्द-भंडार से pg.no.-78] उत्तर- पुस्तिका में शब्दार्थ लिखें |
6. बहुकल्पीय प्रश्न पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें | (pg.no.-79)
7. विलोम शब्द (पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें pg.no.-80)

क. खुश x दुःख ख. हँसना x रोना
ग ऊपर x नीचे घ. आती x जाती

1. प्रश्न-उत्तर लिखें | (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

- I. बालक किस प्रकार कन्हैया बनना चाहता है ?
उ. बालक बाँसुरी बजाने वाला कन्हैया बनना चाहता है |
- II. बालक अपनी माँ को किस प्रकार बुलाना चाहता है ?
उ. बालक अपनी माँ को बाँसुरी के द्वारा 'अम्मा-अम्मा' स्वर द्वारा बुलाना चाहता है |
- III. माँ बालक को किस प्रकार पेड़ नीचे उतरने के लिए कहती है ?
उ. पहले तो माँ डाँटती फिर मिठाई, माखन-मिश्री व दूध-मलाई देकर पेड़ से नीचे उतरने को कहती है |
- IV. माँ का हृदय कब विकल हो जाता है ?
उ. जब माँ के बार-बार कहने पर भी बालक नीचे उतरकर नहीं आया तब माँ का हृदय विकल हो जाता है
- V. माँ के दुखी होने पर बालक क्या काम करके माँ को खुश कर देता ?
उ. माँ के दुखी होने पर बालक चुपचाप धीरे से नीचे उतरकर माँ के आँचल में छिपकर उन्हें खुश कर देता |
- VI. किस तरह का खेल माँ-बेटा खेला करते ?
उ. पेड़ पर चढ़कर छुपने तथा माँ के आग्रह पर नीचे उतरने का खेल माँ बेटा खेला करते |
- VII. इस कविता में कौन-सा रस झलकता है ?
उ. इस कविता में वात्सल्य रस झलकता है |

हिंदी भाषा

पाठ:- सर्वनाम

1. हिंदी भाषा से सर्वनाम पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें |
2. सर्वनाम की परिभाषा, भेद एवं उदाहरण लिखें |

सर्वनाम- संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं |

जैसे- यह, वह, मेरा, तुम्हारा, कौन, किसे, कुछ, कोई आदि

सर्वनाम के छः भेद होते हैं

भेद	सर्वनाम शब्द	उदाहरण
1.पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम	तू,आप, मैं, हम आदि	मैं बाजार जाऊँगा।
2.निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम	यह,वह (निश्चित वस्तु)	यह मेरी गेंद है।
3.अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम	कोई, कुछ	दूध में कुछ गिर गया है।
4.प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम	क्या,कौन, क्यों आदि	तुम्हारे थैले में क्या है ?
5.संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम	जो-सो,जैसा-वैसा आदि	जो बोएगा सो काटेगा।
6.निजवाचक सर्वनाम	स्वयं,निज,खुद आदि	मैं अपना गृहकार्य स्वयंकरती हूँ।

अभ्यास कार्य

1.रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित सर्वनाम शब्दों द्वारा कीजिए। [उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें]
(हमने ,उसने ,किसने , मुझे, हमें)

- क. _____ यही रंग पसंद है।
 ख. _____ मेरी जान बचाई थी।
 ग. खिड़की का काँच _____ तोड़ा है ?
 घ. _____ बड़ों की बात माननी चाहिए।
 ङ. _____ फुटबाल का फाइनल जीत लिया।

2.निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित सर्वनाम शब्दों के भेद लिखें। [उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें]

- क. तुम चित्र बनाओ। _____
 ख. यह मेरा घर है। _____
 ग. तुम्हारा घर कौन सा है ? _____
 घ. चाय में कुछ गिर गया है। _____
 ङ. मेरी माँ घर का काम स्वयं करती है। _____
 च. जिसने परिश्रम की उसने अच्छे अंक पाए। _____

1. अभ्यास कार्य [1,2,4,5,6] पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें। (pg-no- 46,47)

ENGLISH**LANGUAGE****Topic – Ch 3 Countable & Uncountable noun.
Ch 7 Degrees of Comparison****I. Write C for Countable noun and UC for Uncountable noun.**

- i. tea _____
- ii. cup _____
- iii. grass _____
- iv. food _____
- v. paper _____
- vi. butter _____
- vii. honey _____
- viii .mango _____
- ix. sand _____
- x. gold _____

II. Fill in the blanks with Uncountable nouns.

- i. a pinch of _____ .
- ii. a heap of _____.
- iii. a bottle of _____ .
- iv. a slice of _____ .
- v. a spoon of _____ .

III. Circle the correct adjectives to complete these sentences.

- i. January is the colder/coldest month of the year.
- ii. Mumbai is big / bigger than Delhi.
- iii. The giraffe has a long/longer neck.
- iv. Mr Sharma, our English teacher , is a friendly /friendliest person.
- v. Mount Everest is the higher/highest peak in the world.
- vi .Raghav is the more hardworking /most hardworking child in our class.
- vii.This is sharp /sharper of the two knives.
- viii.The parrot is talkative / more talkative than other birds.

IV.Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjectives given in the brackets.

- i. The teacher asked me an _____ question.(easy)
- ii. A lion is _____ than a wolf.(strong)
- iii. Pooja has the _____ voice in the whole group.(sweet)
- iv. This is the _____ story I have ever read.(interesting)
- v. Mr Yadav is the _____ man in our town.(rich)

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

The colours and markings on the body of some animals match the surroundings in which they live.This makes it difficult to spot them.This art of hiding among the surroundings and not being clearly visible is called camouflage. Animals use camouflage to hide from their enemies.They can also creep up quietly on their prey without being seen. A tiger's coat has a pattern of dark and light stripes. This makes it hard to spot it when it creeps through long grass. The leaf insect has markings on its wings that look just like the veins of a leaf. It is very difficult to spot the insect sitting on the leaf. The baby seal is snow white in colour. Its fur keeps it warm and hides it in the snow in winters.The clever chameleon can change the colour of its skin. This means it can hide in a number of places.

A. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is camouflage?
- ii. How does camouflage help some animals?
- iii. How does a tiger camouflage itself?

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

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| i. invisible | iii. easy |
| ii. stupid | iv. soft |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| i. rival | iii. design |
| ii. comfortable | iv. silently |

D. Make sentences.

- i. enemies
- ii. animals

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

LITERATURE

- **Learn the poem The Violet (New Images)**
- **Draw the picture (The Violet)**
- **Write the Word meanings.**
- **Antonyms**
 1. shady × bright
 2. modest × boastful
 3. grow × shrink
 4. bent × straight
 5. hide × expose
 6. sweet × bitter
 7. silent × noisy
 8. pretty × ugly/plain
 9. fair × unfair
 10. bloom × wither/fade

Question/Answer

Q1. Is the stalk of the flower bent because it wants to hide?

Ans- Yes, it is bent as the modest violet is trying to avoid anyone from seeing it. It wants to give itself freely and silently without bragging about it.

Q2. Where does the flower grow?

Ans- The flower grows in a green and shady bed.

Q3. Where does the speaker think the flower could grow?

Ans – The Violet flower is so beautiful, bright and colourful that it could be a part of beautiful surroundings like a rosy bower showing off its beauty instead of hiding itself in the grass.

	<p>Q4.Does the flower have a reason to hide its head? Ans- No, the flower has no reason to hide except that it is very modest and does not want to flaunt its beauty and wants to remain humble.</p> <p>Q5.What lesson does the violet teach us? Ans- The poem teach us to be quiet ,modest and humble.</p> <p>Q6.What lines comes before each of the following? 1. 'In modest tints arrayed' Ans- 'Yet thus it was content to bloom'</p> <p>2.' This pretty flower to see' Ans- 'Then let me to the valley go'</p> <p>3.'A modest violet grew' Ans- ' Down in a green and shady bed'</p> <p>4.'As if to hide from view' Ans- 'Its stalk was bent, it hung its head'</p> <p>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Ch. 5 Democratic Republic of Congo: The Land of Dense Forests</u></p> <p>1.Read the chapter no. 5 Democratic Republic of Congo: The Land of Dense Forests(pg. no. 34 to 39) and underline the difficult words and check their meanings.</p> <p>2.Write down the key words along with the meanings in your note book.</p> <p>3.Do the Exercise in your note book.</p> <p>A. Tick the correct option</p> <p>B. Fill in the blanks</p> <p>4. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>QI).Write the location and the extent of the DRC. Ans. The exact location of the DRC is central Africa. The Equator passes through the northern part of the DRC ,dividing it into two unequal parts.</p> <p>QII).Why is the climate of the DRC hot and humid? Ans. The climate of the DRC is hot and humid because one third of the DRC lies to the north of the Equator and two third lies to the south of it.</p> <p>QIII). Describe natural vegetation and wildlife of DRC. Ans. Most part of the DRC is covered with dense rainforests. These forests are evergreen forests. The trees of these forests are very tall and grow close to each other. They form a canopy at the top. Due to dense forests, a wide variety of birds and animals are found in the forests of the DRC. Some animals found in the forests are chimpanzee, bonobo, mountain gorilla, elephant, and white rhinoceros and okapi.</p> <p>Extra Questions</p> <p>QIV). Name the longest and the second longest river in Africa. Ans. The longest river in Africa is Nile and the second largest river is Congo.</p> <p>QV). What is the main occupation of the people in the DRC?</p>

	<p>Ans. The main occupation of the people of the DRC is agriculture.</p> <p>QVI). What is the capital of the DRC? Ans. The capital of the DRC is Kinshasa.</p> <p>QVII). Why is Congo called the “Highway of Central Africa”. Ans. Congo is called the highway of central Africa because it is a major transportation route for people and their goods.</p> <p>Q VIII). Name the Rivers which flow through Congo. Ans. The Rivers which flow through Congo are River Lualaba, River Uele, River Ubangi and River Kasai.</p> <p>QIX). Name the minerals which are found in the DRC. Ans. The minerals found in the DRC are copper, silver, gold, zinc, manganese, coal, iron ore and radium.</p> <p>QX). Name the main industries of Congo. Ans. The main industries of Congo are Food Processing, Textile, Beverage, Cigarettes, Footwear and Mineral Processing.</p>
<p>COMP .SC</p>	<p><u>CH- 1 : History of Computers</u> <u>All work to be done in computer science note book.</u> ❖ <u>Answer the following:</u></p> <p>1.What are microprocessors? How have they benefited modern computers? Ans.: Microprocessors are a type of very large scale integrated circuits (VLSIC) which contain all the components of the CPU on a single chip. It performs all the bulk processing and control all parts of the system. The use of microprocessors resulted in decreased size and increased efficiency.</p> <p>2.Write any two limitations of the first generation computers. Ans.: i. The first generation computers were very large in size and had small internal storage with very slow speed. It consumed high electricity.</p> <p>3.Give full forms of ENIAC and UNIVAC. Ans.: ENIAC : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer UNIVAC : Universal Automatic Computer</p> <p>4.Mention any two features of the second generation computers. Ans.: i. They were faster and smaller in size than the first generation computers. They used Transistors instead of vacuum tubes.</p> <p>5.Give two examples of the fourth generation computers. Ans.: The fourth generation computers used microprocessors , were smaller in size and had large storage capacity than the earlier generations. They were also cheaper and could be linked together in a network. IBM PC and Apple Macintosh are examples of fourth generation computers.</p>

APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS :

Tina has read that the earliest computers were very large in size, often occupying large rooms and weighing in tones. Can you explain what has helped modern computers reduce their size?

Ans.: The earlier generation of computers used vacuum tubes which were huge in size and occupied a large space. But the use of Transistors, Integrated circuits and Microprocessor chips helped in reducing the size of the modern computers.

i. Surya's father told him that computers have some limitations. But Surya doesn't agree with him. Can you list out the limitations of computers?

Ans.: Computers do not have decision making abilities and need instructions to perform each task. Also, they lack emotions.

ii. Gita's teacher has discussed microprocessors in the class.

ii. Which generation of computers must have she referred to?

Ans.: Fourth generation computers

iii. What are the main features of this generation of computers?

Ans.:

Greater computing power.

Greater storage capacity.

Less expensive storage devices.

Can be linked together in a network.

LEARN Table 1.1 in Page no.11

SANSKRIT

पाठ – 5 यह कौन है (Who is this) पुल्लिंग

1. शब्दार्थ लिखें (शब्द संग्रह Word List से)

2. संस्कृत नाम लिखें :-

क. रथ	ख. कान	ग. मेढक
घ. किसान	ड. हवा	च. कुआँ

3. शुद्ध रूप लिखें :-

क] कपः	ख] मण्डकः	ग] कर्नः
घ] हस्थः	ड] पूत्र :	च] वीद्दालय :
छ] मिघः	ज] वान्दरः	झ] तारः

पाठ -8 अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग द्विवचन शब्द

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. पाठ को शुद्ध-शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ दो बार पढ़ें |
2. पाठ से अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग द्विवचन संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ |

	<p>3. शब्द-संग्रह को सुन्दर अक्षरों में साफ-साफ लिखें ।</p> <p>4. शब्द-संग्रह को तीन बार अंतर समझते हुए पढ़ें ।</p> <p>प्र.1. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें ।</p> <p>प्र.2. अनुवाद करें ।</p> <p>प्र.3. उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।</p> <p>प्र.4. संस्कृत में लिखें ।</p> <p>प्र.5. शुद्ध रूप लिखें ।</p>
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