CLASS : V
DATE: 22.09.2020 to 05.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	**Work to be done in the textbook** ❯ **CHAPTER 8 - MEASUREMENTS** **Test zone (pg. no. 133) to be done in maths text book**. **Work to be done in school notebook** ❯ **CHAPTER 8 - MEASUREMENTS** **Ex. -8.1 Q1 to Q15** **Ex. - 8.2 Q1 to Q4** **Ex. - 8.3 Q1 to Q 9** **Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook** 1. **Convert.** a) **2.1 L = _____ ml** b) **6000g = _____kg** 2. **A bottle has 1L 250mL of water in it. Nita adds 1L 350mL of water to it. How much water is there in the bottle now?** 3. **Add by expressing the following in decimal notation.** a) **3L 8 dl 6 cl 2ml; 3L 5cl 2 ml** 4. **Subtract by expressing the following in decimal notation.** a) **20 m 2 dm 4 mm from 36 m 9 cm 2 mm** 5. **Express the following in decimal notation and then multiply.** a) **3kg 4hg 5dag 3g by 4** **Activity to be done in the Maths notebook** • **Concept map given in page number127, 129 &131 to be drawn in the notebook** **Project to be done in the Scrap Book** • **Paste or draw different equipments used to measure length, weight and capacity**

SCIENCE	**SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE** **Chapter:4 - Solids, Liquids and Gases** <u>**Read the chapter thoroughly**</u> <u>**Underline the following words in the textbook and learn them.**</u>

gaseous	particles	evaporation	solution	arrangement
rigid	solute	solidification	solvent	Melting
dissolve	miscible	immiscible	condenses	rusting
expansion	Contraction	vibrating	Physical change	Chemical change

LET'S UNDERSTAND
A. Objective type questions.
I. Fill in the blanks with correct words.
1 .Matter **can** change its form from one state to another.
2. **Cooling** a substance slows down the movement of its particles.
3. **Freezing** is a type of solidification.
4. When two substances mix together such that they are evenly distributed, a **solution** is formed.
5**. Heating** a substance can make it expand.

II. Write T for the true and F for the false statement.
1. All matter is made up of small particles. **T**
2. Condensation is a type of solidification. **F**
3. Oil is a universal solvent. **F**
4. Breaking of glass is an example of physical change. **T**
5. Electric cables appear to hang loosely during winter because of expansion**. F**

III. Choose the correct option.
1. Which of these is true about matter?
 d. All of these
2. Which of these would change water to vapour?
 a. Evaporation
3. On heating, the speed of movement of particles
 a. increases
4. In a solution of sugar and water, what is the solute?
 a. Sugar
5. Which of these is an example of solution in which a gas is dissolved in a liquid?
 d. Carbonated drink
6. Which of these is an example of a chemical change?
 a. Ripening of fruits
7. Heating a substance causes it to
 a. expand

IV. Match the columns.

	Column A				Column B	

Column A
1. Gas
2. Solid
3. Cooling
4. Water
5. Immiscible

Column B
a. Universal solvent
b. Oil and water
c. Vapour
d. Ice
e. Slows down movement of particles

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

B. Very short answer questions.
I. Give two examples of the following.
1. Matter **- Air , Chair**
2. Miscible liquids - **Milk in water , Lemon juice and water**
3. Immiscible liquids - **Oil in water , Hair oil in cooking oil**
4. Solid dissolved in liquid - **Sugar in water, Salt in water**
5. Gas dissolved in liquids - **Carbonated drinks, Air dissolved in water**

II. Give one word for the following.
1. Any substance that has mass and occupies space - **Matter**
2. Changing of a liquid into a gaseous form - **Evaporation**
3. When two substances mix together such that they are evenly distributed- **Solution**
4. Two liquids that do not mix completely with each other **- Immiscible**
5. A type of change in which no new products are formed - **Physical change**

All the above exercises should be done in the Science textbook.
C. Answer the following
1. What is matter?
Ans. Any substance that has mass (i.e. amount of material in an object) and occupies space is
      called matter .
2. Differentiate   between solids, liquids and gases in terms of their particle arrangement.
Ans.

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES
Particles are tightly packed.	Particles are not as tightly packed as in solids.	Particles are far apart from each other.
Particles cannot move away from each other.	Particles cannot move away from each other.	Particles can move freely.
They have a fixed shape.	They flow and take the shape of the container they are poured into.	They can flow easily and take up all the available space.

3. Define melting. How is it different from solidification?
Ans. Changing of a solid into a liquid is called melting. For example, changing of ice

into water.

Changing of a liquid into its solid form is called solidification. For example, changing of water into ice.

4.What is a solution? Describe the different kinds of solutions with the help of examples.

Ans. When two substances mix together such that they are evenly distributed, a solution is formed. Solutions may of different types, depending upon the state of the solute and solvent present in the solution:

- Solid dissolved in liquid: This type of solution is formed when the solute is solid and the solvent is liquid, e.g. sugar solution, salt solution
- Liquid dissolved in liquid: This type of solution is formed when the solute and solvent are both liquids, e.g. lemon juice and water (lemonade).
- Gas dissolved in liquid: This type of solution is formed when the solute is gas and the solvent is liquid, e.g. carbonated drinks, air (oxygen dissolved in water of water bodies(which aquatic animals breathe).
- Gas dissolved in gas: This type of solution is formed when the solute and the solvent are both gases, e.g. air (mixture of different gases).

5. Differentiate between miscible and immiscible liquids.

Ans. When two liquids mix together such that they dissolve completely in each other, they are
called miscible liquids. For example, when milk is mixed in water, it dissolves completely.

When two liquids mix together such that they do not dissolve completely in each other, they are called immiscible liquids. For example when oil is mixed in water, it does not dissolve. Instead, oil and water form separate layers within the container.

6. What are physical and chemical changes? Give two examples of each.

Ans. A physical change is a type of change in which only the physical state of the substance changes and no new product is formed. Example, Ice cube taken out of the freezer for some time will change into water.

A chemical change is a type of change in which the chemical composition of a substance changes and a new substance is formed. Example, burning of paper.

7. Why do things expand on heating?

Ans. When a substance is heated, the particles start vibrating rapidly. Thus, each particle takes up more space because of its increased movement, causing the substance to expand.

NOTE:Answer the following questions should be done in the Science notebook.

| HINDI | हिन्दी भाषा- क्रिया |

1. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ |

2. क्रिया एवं उसके भेदों की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित याद करें |

3. पृष्ठ संख्या 60 पर दिया गया कार्य सुन्दर अक्षरो में उत्तर पुस्तिका में

   लिखें |

4. अभ्यास नंबर 3 एवं 4 पेन्सिल से पुस्तक में ही लिखें |

परिभाषा- जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध हो

   उसे क्रिया कहते हैं | जैसे – खाना, पीना, दौड़ना, भागना,

   रोना, खेलना आदि |

   होना   करना

यह विद्यालय है | बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे हैं |

बगीचा सुंदर है | माली बगीचे में पानी दे रहा है |

यह मंदिर है | माँ पूजा कर रही हैं |

फूल सुंदर है | लोग नदी में तैर रहे हैं |

विशेष बिंदु-

लिंग, वचन, तथा कारक परिवर्तन से क्रिया का रूप भी बदल जाता है |

   उदाहरण –

   लिंग

   रमा खेल रही है | यहाँ रमा स्त्रीलिंग है |

राम खेल रहा हैं और राम पुल्लिंग है |

वचन

बच्चा खेल रहा है | यहाँ बच्चा एकवचन ,

बच्चे खेल रहे हैं और बच्चे बहुवचन है |

कारक

रिया को आइसक्रीम खानी है |

रिया ने आइसक्रीम खा ली |

क्रिया के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं | इसमें प्रत्यय

जोड़कर क्रिया के अन्य रूप बनाए जाते हैं |

पढ़ – पढ़ने, लिख – लिखना, सो – सोना

क्रिया के भेद

क्रिया के मुख्य रूप से दो भेद हैं-

सकर्मक – कर्म के साथ

अकर्मक – कर्म के बिना

परिभाषा

1. सकर्मक क्रिया – जिन वाक्यों में क्रिया का कर्म हो , उन्हें सकर्मक

क्रिया कहते हैं |

राधा नृत्य कर रही है |

कर्ता कर्म क्रिया

मोहन शतरंज खेल रहा है |

कर्ता   कर्म   क्रिया

इन वाक्यों में कर रही है तथा खेल रहा है सभी सकर्मक क्रियाएँ हैं |

क्योंकि इन क्रियाओं का कर्म है – नृत्य एवं शतरंज |

2. अकर्मक क्रिया – जिन वाक्यों में क्रिया के साथ कर्म नहीं होता, उन्हें

अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं |

उदाहरण –

बच्चा   रोता है |

कर्ता   क्रिया

तारे   चमकते हैं |

कर्ता   क्रिया

इन वाक्यों में रोता है तथा चमकते हैं अकर्मक क्रियाएँ हैं | क्योंकि

इनका कोई कर्म नहीं है |

Q1. नीचे दिए वाक्यों को क्रिया के उचित रुप द्वारा पूरा कीजिए |

क/ आकाश में बादल गरज रहे हैं | (गरज)

ख/ चुटकुला सुनकर सभी हँसने लगे | (हँस)

ग/ सरसों की फ़सल खेत में लहलहा रही है | (लहलहा)

घ/ रेलगाड़ी लोगों से खचाखच भरी थी | (भर)

ङ/ जिराफ़ के पैर और गरदन लंबी होती है | (हो)

Q2. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त क्रियाओं के नीचे रेखा खींचिए |

क/ तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

ख/ आज मूसलाधार वर्षा <u>होगी</u> |

ग/ स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अनुच्छेद <u>लिखिए</u> |

घ/ विश्वनाथन आनंद शतरंज का खिलाड़ी <u>है</u> |

ङ/ बिल्ली को देखते ही चूहा बिल में <u>घुस गया</u> |

Q3. अकर्मक क्रिया को सकर्मक क्रिया में बदलिए |

अकर्मक	सकर्मक	अकर्मक	सकर्मक
रोना	रुलाना	भागना	भगाना
उड़ना	उड़ाना	बैठना	बैठाना
सोना	सुलाना	चलना	चलाना
उठना	उठाना	हँसाना	हँसाना

Q4. दिए गए वाक्यों में से क्रिया एवं कर्ता शब्द छाँटकर लिखें |

वाक्य	कर्ता	क्रिया
[क] तारे टिमटिमा रहे हैं	तारे	टिमटिमा रहे हैं	
[ख] कोयल गा रही है	कोयल	गा रही है	
[ग] पत्ते हिल रहे हैं	पत्ते	हिल रहे हैं	
[घ] बच्चे आ रहें है	बच्चे	आ रहें है	
[ड] राधिका खेलती है	राधिका	खेलती है	

HINDI LITERATURE

पाठ- दोहा पंचक

आवश्यक निर्देश

I)   दोहा को ध्यानपूर्वक सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें।

II)   पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें।

III)   पाँचों दोहें को नोट बुक में सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें।

<u>अभ्यास कार्य</u>

1. शब्दार्थ पुस्तक से देखकर शुद्ध –शुद्ध लिखें।

प्रश्न उत्तर कार्य

1. अभ्यास करने का क्या महत्त्व है ?
   उतर – अभ्यास करने से हमें सफलता अवश्य मिलती है।

2. सभी चीजों का अपना अपना महत्त्व होता है चाहे वह चीज छोटी हो या बड़ी। यह बात किस दोहे में कही गई है ?
   उत्तर – रहिमन देख बड़ेन को , लघु न दीजिए डारि।
   जहाँ काम आवै सुई , कहा करै तलवारि ॥

3. हमारे अच्छे काम ही हमें ऊँचे बनाते हैं। इस बात को किसके उदाहरण से समझाया गया है ?

उत्तर – हमारे अच्छे काम ही हमें ऊँचे बनाते है इस बात को शराब से भरे कलश का उदाहरण देकर समझाया गया है।

4. क्या हमें आज का काम कल पर छोड़ना चाहिए ? ऐसा करने से क्या हानि होती है ?
   उत्तर –अगले पल क्या होनेवाला है यह कोई नहीं जानता अत: हमें आज का काम कल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।
   ऐसा करने से हमारे काम अधूरे रह जायेगे।

5. बिना सोच विचार के किए गए काम से हमारी स्थिति कैसी हो जाती है ?
   उत्तर – बिना   सोच विचार के किए गए काम से हम मजाक के पात्र भी बन सकते है।
   <u>सरलार्थ लिखें –</u>

1. रहिमन देख बड़ेन को लघु न दीजिए डारि।

जहाँ काम आवै सुई कहा करै तलवारी ॥
अर्थ – संत रहीम जी कहते है कि बड़े लोगों (अमीर) को देखकर छोटे लोगो (गरीब) को नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए क्योकि जहाँ सुई काम आती है वहाँ तलवार काम नहीं आती।

2. बिना विचारे जी करै , सो पाछे पछताए।

काम बिगारै आपनो, जग में होत हंसाय ॥
अर्थ - संत रहीम जी कहते है कि जो व्यक्ति बिना विचार किए काम करता है उसका काम बिगड़ जाता है और लोग उसका मजाक उड़ाते हैं।
उसका मन अशांत हो जाता है और उसे कुछ भी अच्छा नहीं लगता है।

3. करत – करत अभ्यास के, जडमति होत सुजान।

रसरी आवत जात ते , सिल पर परत निसान ||

अर्थ – संत रहीम जी कहते है कि जिस प्रकार कुँए की मुंडेर पर बार- बार रस्सी के आने-जाने से उस पर निशान पड जाता है ठीक उसी प्रकार निरंतर अभ्यास करते रहने से मूर्ख से मूर्ख व्यक्ति भी विद्वान बन सकता है |

सही उत्तर पर ठीक [$\sqrt{}$] का निशान लगाए [विद्यार्थी स्वयं से पुस्तक में ही करें]

विलोम शब्द लिखें -

[क] ऊँचा x नीचा   [ख] निंदा x स्तुति / बड़ाई

[ग] कल x आज   [घ] पीछे x आगे

ENGLISH	**Learn the poem Before I Go to Sleep (English Access)** **Draw the picture of an animal that you would like to be.** **Write the Word meanings** **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 **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.

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.

Class5   Kerala Public School(Burmamines)
                    Assignment 9
English language
Date :15thSeptember 2020

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 hello2) 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?
Q2What is the difference between the human
brain and a computer?
Q3Who was Mozart? .
Q4. Where did Mozart live?
2.Write the antonyms of the following words
a. weak   x_____
b. taken   x_____
c. worse   x_____
d.remember x_____

3Find 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 shinning 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_____tuckedin 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 booksabout vampires.

	4) Write sentences of your own for each of these adverbs: 1)sometimes 2) slowly 3)carefully 4) always 5) happily 5) Write a composition in 150 words on the given topic Disadvantages of deforestation

SOCIAL STUDIES	SUBJECT: S.ST.
	CHAPTER- 10 MOVING NEAR AND FAR
	Click the link below to learn about Moving Near and Far
	https://youtu.be/x8vxK36cU61
	1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words & write their meanings in the note- book.
	2. Write the key words along with their meanings in the s.st. note-book.
	3. Do the exercise: A. Tick the correct answer.
	                                 B. Fill in the blanks.
	D. Answer the following questions:
	1. How did the invention of steam engine help in the development of means of transport?
	Ans: The invention of steam engine helped in the development in the 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 railway system of India.
	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 (vii) Frankfurt (ii) Los Angeles (viii) Rome (iii) Chicago (ix) Mumbai (iv) Montreal (x) New Delhi (v) London (xi) Hong Kong (vi) Paris (xii) Tokyo **MAP ACTIVITY**: On an outline map of India ,mark and label the Golden Quadrilateral and six international airport of India.

COMP SC	**CH-7 CONTROLS IN SCRATCH**
	 Objective Type Questions
	    I. **Fill in the blanks with the correct words.**
	        1. A hat block is used to start a script. It has a notch at the <u>bottom</u>.
	        2. A <u>stack</u> block has a notch at the top and the bottom.
	        3. A <u>reporter</u> block holds character or numeric data.
	        4. The <u>control</u> blocks are gold in color.
	        5. There are <u>eight</u> block categories.
	    II. **Write True or False.**
	        1. Costumes are used to animate a sprite. <u>True</u>
	        2. Once you add a background to the stage, you cannot change it. <u>False</u>
	        3. You can switch to any costume or background. <u>True</u>
	        4. You can give a different look to the sprite using the paint editor. <u>False</u>
	        5. The broadcast command is received by only one sprite on the stage<u>. True</u>
	    III. **Choose the correct option.**

1. This block is used to perform mathematical operations in a script.

Ans- option a
2. This block is used to receive the broadcast message.

Ans- option b
3. Which of the following is a Looping block?

Ans- Both i and ii

IV. **Answer the following.**
1. What is the default sprite, costume, background in scratch?
    a) Default sprite-   When we start scratch by default, the cat sprite appears at the centre of the stage.
    b) Costume- A sprite used to change the appearance of the sprite while a program is running and gives facial expressions and body movements to the sprite.
    c) Background- The default background is white. We can change the background also.
2. How will you add a new background?
    Ans- In background tab, the following three options can be used to add a new background- Paint, Import and Camera.
3. How will you delete a costume?

Ans- 1. Select the costume to be deleted in the costume area.
 2. Then, click the delete button present at the bottom-right corner of a costume.
 4. Name the four types of blocks.
  Ans- Hat block, Cap block, Scratch block, Reporter block
5. Explain the two main program logic structures of the control block.
Ans- The two main program logic structures are- conditional block and looping block.
a) Conditional block-
    There are two conditional blocks, if and if-else.
        ❖ In the if block, if the condition is true, the program gets executed, otherwise the program control goes out of the block.
        ❖ In the if-else block, if the condition is true, the script under if is executed, otherwise the script under else is executed.
b) Looping block-
    There are two looping blocks, repeat and forever.
        ❖ The repeat block repeats an action a specified number of times.
        ❖ The forever block repeats an action forever.

GK	A. Answer the following questions. 1. She was known for being the only female ruler of Delhi Sultanate ---- Razia Sultan 2. Referred to as Rajmata or Jijabai. She was the mother of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj founder of Maratha Empire- Jijabai 3. He was the third ruler of the Mughal Empire. He became emperor at the young age of 13 . He initiated a new religion, Din-i-ilahi-- Akbar 4. She was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi who fought bravely against the British in the 1857 war of Independence----- Rani Lakshmi Bai 5. He founded the Mauryan Empire. His grandson Ashoka became influential ruler and is known as well for his role in propagation of Buddhism----- Chandragupta Maurya 6. The 14th 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----- Tenzin Gyatso 7. 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. ------Sir V. S Naipul 8. What is the name of the famous speech delivered by king------ I have a dream 9. Where was Martin Luther king Junior born? Atlanta Georgia 10. Which year did Martin Luther King won the Nobel Peace prize? October 14 1964 CURRENT AFFAIRS 1. Who was recently appointed as chief justice of Punjab and Haryana high court? Ans-- Ravishankar Jha 2. The international Day for the preservation for Ozone layer is observed every year on? Ans- September 16 3. Thomas cup and the Uber cup are related to which sport? Ans- Badminton 4. Where is the headquarter of the Badminton federation (BWF) located? Ans-- Kuala Lumpur Malaysia 5. Who has been roped in by Amazon to lend voice for its Alexa voice assistant? Ans--- Amitabh Bachchan Note- Do the assignment in your G. K notebook.
SANSKRIT	पाठ -7 यह क्या है नपुंसकलिंग सामान्य निर्देश – 1. पाठ को शुध्द-शुध्द उच्चारण के साथ दो बार पढ़ें| 2. पाठ से संबधित चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ तथा संस्कृत में नाम लिखें| 3. शब्द-संग्रह को सुन्दर अक्षरों में साफ-साफ लिखें | 4. शब्द-संग्रह को तीन बार अंतर समझते हुए पढ़ें	

अभ्यास कार्य

१. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें |

रुप्यकम्

औषधम्

पाटलम्

पात्रम्

मोदकम्

कन्दुकम्

३. संस्कृत नाम लिखें |
क/ दोस्त - मित्रम्   ख/ पीठ – पृष्ठम्   ग/ जल – जलम्
घ/ दरवाजा – द्वारम्   ङ/ तस्वीर – चित्रम्   च/ कीमत – मूल्यम्

५. शुध्द रूप लिखें |
शरिरम् – शरीरम्   पार्तम् - पात्रम्   ओषधम् – औषधम्
प्रिष्ठम् – पृष्ठम्   कन्दूकम् – कन्दुकम्   पूष्पम् - पुष्पम्

पाठ -12
अकारांत नपुंसकलिंग द्विवचन शब्द
अभ्यास कार्य

सामान्य निर्देश – 1. पाठ को शुध्द-शुध्द उच्चारण के साथ दो बार पढ़ें |
2. पाठ से संबधित चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ तथा संस्कृत में नाम लिखें|
3. शब्द-संग्रह को सुन्दर अक्षरों में साफ-साफ लिखें |
4. शब्द-संग्रह को तीन बार अंतर समझते हुए पढ़ें |

मोदके   पुस्तके   कङ्कणम्

आम्रम्   पाटले   माले

३. उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरो |

एकवचन	द्विवचन
क/ मुखम्	मुखे
ख/ उदरम्	उदरे
ग/ द्वारम्	द्वारे
घ/ शाखा	शाखे
ङ/ मुद्रिका	मुद्रिके
च/ बालकः	बालकौ

४. संस्कृत में लिखें |

क/ दो भवन	भवने
ख/ दो रुपये	रुप्यके
ग/ दो फूल	पुष्पे
घ/ दो छात्राएँ	छात्रे
ङ/ एक गेंद	कन्दुकम्
च/ दो दरवाजे	द्वारे

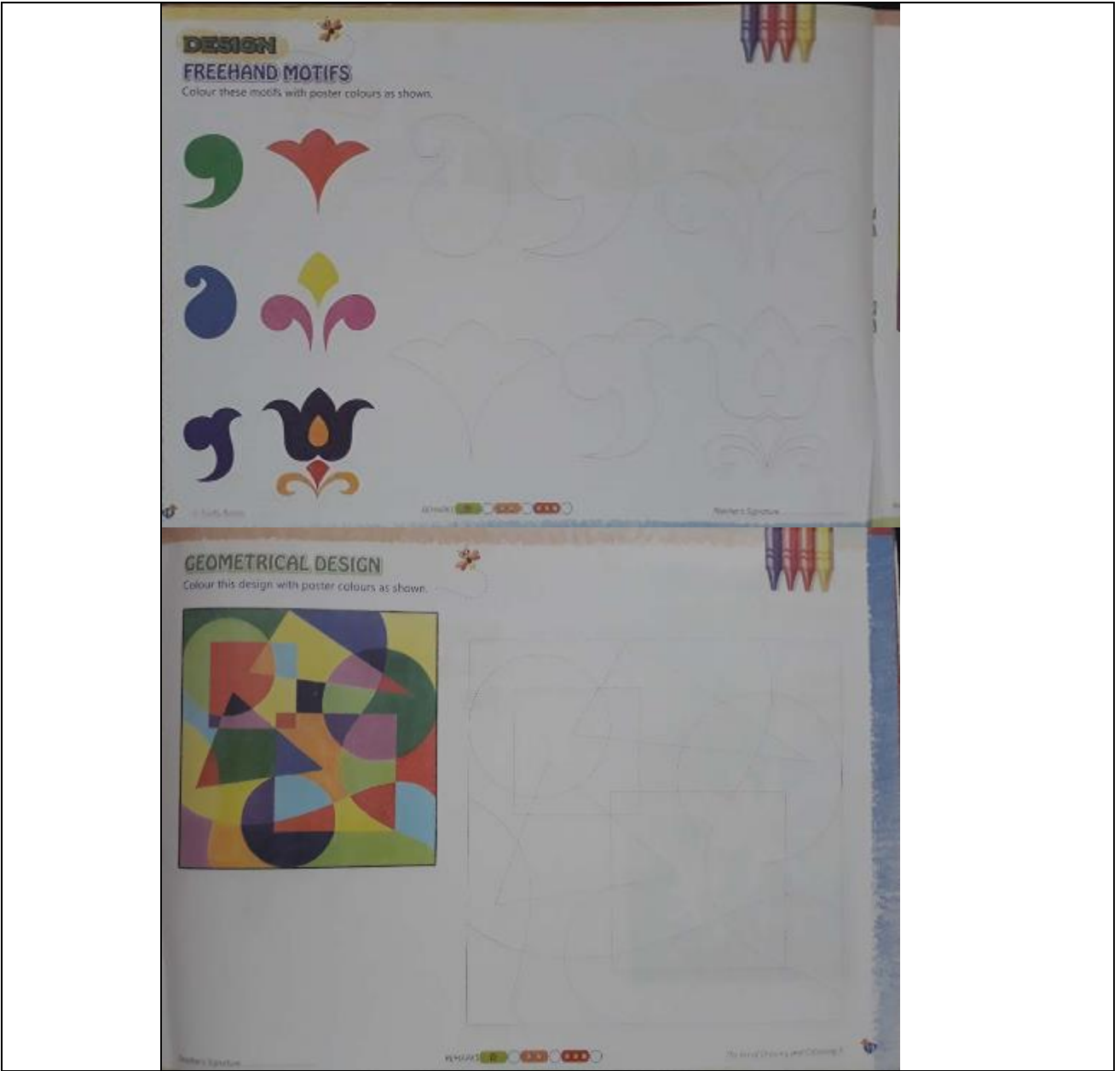५. शुध्द रूप लिखे |

पूस्तके - पुस्तके   मौदके - मोदके   पुस्पम् - पुष्पम्
कमाले - कमले   पार्ते - पात्रे   नैत्रे - नेत्रे

DRAWING	Class- 5 Topic- Geometrical design Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy and book also.

DESIGN

FREEHAND MOTIFS
Colour these motifs with poster colours as shown.

GEOMETRICAL DESIGN
Colour this design with poster colours as shown.

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics