

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



CLASS : V
DATE: 08.10.2020 to 22.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER 7-PERCENTAGE</u></p> <p>Work to be done in Maths note book Page no. 120: concept map Exercise: 7.2, 7.3 Page no. -122 – Mental Maths</p> <p>Work to be done in the text book Exercise: 7.1 Page no. 121-Test zone</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER 14-PERIMETER, AREA AND VOLUME</u></p> <p>Work to be done in Maths note book Page no. 199- Let's recall Q-1, 3, 4, 5, 6 Exercise: - 14.1 (Q-2 to 14), 14.2 (Q1to 4 and Q 6 to 13) Test zone_- page no. – 209 and 210 Mental Maths – page no. – 210</p> <p>Work to be done in the text book Page no. 199- Let's recall Q- 2 Exercise: - 14.1 (Q-1), 14.2 (Q 5)</p> <p><u>Few more questions to be done in Maths note book</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Express 50% as a fraction.2. Express 45% as fraction in the lowest term.3. Express the given decimal as percent – 0.64. Express 60% as a decimal.5. A pencil box is 6 cm long, 5 cm broad and 3 cm thick. Find its volume.6. Find the volume of a cube if edge is 4 cm long.7. If the side of a square is 12cm. what is its perimeter? <p><u>PROJECT:</u> Make a table and write name of all subjects, full marks of all subjects of periodical examination and the marks you scored in your examination and calculate percentage of your marks.(to be done in notebook.)</p>

SCIENCE

CLASS: V

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Ch-14 Our Environment

Read the chapter thoroughly

Learn the words as mentioned below and write down in the Science Notebook

environment	pollution	industries	asthma
cancer	dumping	deforestation	particles
erosion	loudspeaker	exposure	deafness

Let's Remember

Look at the picture and list one of the activities that would be polluting the air, land or the water body.

Air will get polluted by: Burning of garbage.

Land will get polluted by: Dumping of plastic bags.

Water will get polluted by: Bathing of animals in water

A. Objective type questions

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. **Burning** of garbage causes air pollution.
2. Cancer and asthma can be caused due to **air** pollution.
3. **Discharge from factories** is the main source of water pollution.
4. **Roots** of trees hold the soil particles together.
5. **Deforestation** leads to soil erosion.

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

1. We should walk short distances as this can help prevent pollution. **F**
2. The main sources of water pollution are burning of waste and dumping waste that releases harmful gases. **F**
3. Bathing of animals in water reduces land pollution. **F**
4. Land pollution is caused by deforestation. **F**
5. Noise pollution can cause asthma and cancer. **F**

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these is not a type of pollution?

d. **Deforestation**

2. Which of these causes air pollution?

a. **Industries and vehicles**

3. Which of these are caused by breathing polluted air?

a. **Asthma and lung cancer**

4. Which of these activities can pollute our water bodies?

d. **All of these**

5. Which of these can harm our ears?
 c. **Exposure to loud noise over a long period of time**
6. Which of these is a good habit?
 c. **Throwing wastes in the dustbin**
7. Which of these lead to soil erosion?
 d. **Cutting trees**
8. Which of these solutions is harmful for health?
 d. **All of these**

IV. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Column A | Column B |
| 1. Loudspeakers | a. Water pollution |
| 2. Plastic bags | b. Air pollution |
| 3. Bathing of animals | c. Soil ersion |
| 4. Industries and vehicles | d. Land pollution |
| 5. Cutting of trees | e. Noise pollution |

1	2	3	4	5
e	d	a	b	c

B. Very short answer questions

I. Give two examples of the following.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sources of air pollution | <u>Industries,</u> | <u>vehicles</u> |
| 2. Disease caused by air pollution | <u>Asthma,</u> | <u>lung cancer</u> |
| 3. Sources of pollution in water bodies | <u>Household waste,</u> | <u>industrial waste</u> |
| 4. Causes of land pollution | <u>Dumping of plastic bags,</u> | <u>dumping metal containers</u> |
| 5. Sources of noise pollution | <u>Vehicles,</u> | <u>loudspeaker</u> |

II. Give one word for the following

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Everything that surrounds us | <u>Environment</u> |
| 2. Introduction of harmful substances into the environment due to human activities | <u>Pollution</u> |
| 3. Cutting down of trees in large numbers | <u>Deforestation</u> |
| 4. Wearing away of topsoil | <u>Soil erosion</u> |

C. Answer the following

1. What is pollution? Name the four types of pollution.

Ans: Introduction of harmful substances into the environment because of human activities is called pollution. The four types of pollution are air pollution , water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.

2. Name any three common causes of air pollution.

Ans: Industries, vehicles and burning of garbage lead to air pollution.
3.What is soil erosion?

Ans: . Soil erosion refers to the wearing away of topsoil. Deforestation causes strong winds and water to carry soil particles away, leading to soil erosion.

4.How can we prevent land pollution?

Ans: We should always throw garbage into the dustbin. These keeps the area around us clean and pollution free. We should also stop dumping of solid wastes.

5. Give two causes of noise pollution. How does exposure to loud noise over a long period affect us?

Ans: Vehicles and loudspeakers are sources of noise pollution. Exposure to loud noise over a long period of time even cause deafness.

HINDI

हिन्दी भाषा विलोम शब्द

“ जो शब्द एक-दूसरे के उल्टे अर्थ देते हैं, **विलोम-शब्द** कहलाते हैं।

उदाहरण-

रक्षक x भक्षक	राजा x रंक
रोगी x निरोगी	स्वस्थ x अस्वस्थ
आयात x निर्यात	कटु x मधुर
विजय x पराजय	जीत x हार
शत्रु x मित्र	सरल x कठिन
सुगंध x दुर्गंध	आय x व्यय
स्वतंत्र x परतंत्र	आजादी x गुलामी
स्वाधीन x पराधीन	गहरा x उथला
सुपुत्र x कुपुत्र	धनी x निर्धन
पालतू x जंगली	उत्थान x पतन

विराम-चिह्न

वाक्य बोलते समय या लिखते समय विराम को प्रकट करनेवाले चिहनों को **विराम-चिह्न** कहते हैं।
कुछ प्रमुख **विराम-चिह्न** इस प्रकार हैं-

1. **पूर्णविराम (।)** - **पूर्णविराम** वाक्य की समाप्ति पर लगाया जाता है।

उदाहरण- यह मेरी पुस्तक है।

2. **अल्पविराम (,)** - बोलते या पढ़ते समय जब थोड़ा रुकते हैं तो **अल्पविराम** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

उदाहरण-

(क) एक ही प्रकार के दो से अधिक शब्दों के बीच में-

◦ उसे लाल, पीला और हरा रंग पसंद हैं।

(ख) कथन को स्पष्ट करने के लिए-

◦ माँ ने बताया, " प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करना चाहिए।"

(ग) संबोधन तथा 'हाँ' या 'नहीं' के बाद-

◦ हाँ, मैंने गृहकार्य कर लिया।

(घ) समुच्चयाबोधक से पहले-

◦ निखिल बीमार हैं, इसलिए विद्यालय नहीं आया।

3. प्रश्नसूचक (?) - प्रश्न पुछने वाले वाक्यों में प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण- यह पुस्तक किसकी है ?

4. योजक चिह्न (-) - दो शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए योजक चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण- सड़क सदा दाएँ-बाएँ देखकर पर करो।

5. लाघव चिह्न (°) - जब किसी शब्द को संक्षिप्त करके लिखा जाता है तो उसे दर्शाने के

6. लिए लाघव चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण- मु० प्रेमचंद हिन्दी के महान साहित्यकार थे।

7. उद्धरण चिह्न (" ") - किसी बात को ज्यों का त्यों लिखने के लिए उद्धरण चिह्न

8. का प्रयोग करते हैं।

उदाहरण- "अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो।"

9. विस्मयसूचक चिह्न (!) - खुशी दुख भय आश्चर्य आदि भावों को प्रकट करने के

10. लिए विस्मयादिसूचक शब्दों के बाद विस्मयसूचक चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण- वाह ! कितना सुंदर चित्र है।

11. हंसपद (^) - लिखते समय जब कोई शब्द छूट जाए तो हंसपद चिह्न लगाकर उसे लिखते हैं।

पिकनिक

उदाहरण- कल हमलोग ^ पर जा रहे हैं।

हिन्दी साहित्य

पौधा और पेड़

1. पाठ का वाचन करे (दो बार)।

2. पाठ से कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित कर उन्हें तीन बार उतर पुस्तिका में लिखे।

3. शब्द भंडार से (Pg No-70) उतर पुस्तिका में शब्दार्थ लिखे।

	<p>4 . बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न पाठ्य पुस्तिका में करे (Pg No-71)।</p> <p>5 . रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करे (Pg No-71)।</p> <p>क) . एक बार जापान में भयंकर <u>भूकंप</u> आया।</p> <p>ख) . दोनों भाई भूकंप की <u>चपेट</u> में आ गए।</p> <p>ग) . येन (मुद्रा) को लेकर दोनों भाई <u>टोक्यो</u> आ गए।</p> <p>घ) . ली ने शहर के <u>उतरी भाग</u> की ओर व्यापार करना शुरू किया।</p> <p>6. किसने किससे कहा ? (Pg No-72) पाठ्य पुस्तक में करे।</p> <p>7 . प्रश्न उत्तर लिखो (उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे)।</p> <p>क) . दोनों भाइयों के क्या नाम थे ? उत्तर- ली और युंग।</p> <p>ख) . एक बार जापान में क्या हुआ ? उत्तर- एक बार जापान में भयंकर भूकंप आया।</p> <p>ग) . दुकान के मलबे में से क्या मिला ? उत्तर- दुकान के मलबे में से कुछ येन (जापानी रुपया) मिला।</p> <p>घ) - बड़े भाई और छोटे भाई की आदतों में क्या अंतर था ? उत्तर- बड़ा भाई सादगी पसंद था ; जबकि छोटा भाई खाने पीने के मामले में चटोरा था।</p> <p>ङ) - दोनों भाइयों ने क्या फैसला किया ? उत्तर- दोनों भाइयों ने योजनानुसार काम करने का फैसला किया।</p> <p>च) - ली ने कहाँ व्यापार शुरू किया ? उसका व्यापार कैसा चला ? उत्तर- ली ने शहर के उतरी भाग में व्यापार शुरू किया। उसने अपने मेहनत और लगन से अपने व्यापार को खूब चमकाया।</p> <p>छ) - ली अब कैसा जीवन जी रहा था ? उत्तर- ली अपना जीवन बड़ी सादगी से जी रहा था।</p> <p>ज) - ली ने युंग को इमली के पते कहाँ से लाने को कहा ? उत्तर- ली ने युंग को इमली के पते एक छोटे से पौधे से लेने को कहा।</p> <p>झ) - ली ने युंग को व्यापार का क्या नियम समझाया ? उत्तर- ली ने युंग को व्यापार का नियम समझते हुए कहा की एक बार व्यापार अच्छी तरह पनप जाए तो तुम खूब ऐश आराम करो , इससे व्यापार पर कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा।</p>
ENGLISH	<p>STD- 5 LANGUAGE Topic –Ch 16- Subject Verb Agreement.</p> <p>I. Choose the correct form of the verb given in the bracket.</p>

1. Everyone (has/have) done his or her homework.
2. Each of the students (is/are) responsible for doing his or her work.
3. Either my father or my brothers (is/are) going to sell the car.
4. Neither my sisters nor my mother (is/are) going to sell the house.
5. The samples on the tray in the lab (need/needs) testing.
6. Mary and John usually (plays/play) together.
7. Both of the dogs (has/have) collars.
8. Neither the dogs nor the cat (is/are) very hungry.
9. Either the girls or the boy (walk/walks) in the evening.
10. The student, as well as his teacher, (was/were) going on the field trip.

II. Linda and Kurt are learning to master using action words correctly in sentences. Help them by choosing the correct verb for each of these sentences.

1. Kurt and Linda films / film their first movie clip.
2. Kurt chooses / choose the background music.
3. Stella carry / carries around the props for the set.
4. Honey and Einstein sleep / sleeps lazily on the sofa.
5. Linda's parents close / closes the door to escape the noise.
6. Rashid help / helps Kurt and Linda with the editing of the film.
7. Rashid's parents congratulates / congratulate Kurt and Linda on a job well done.

Composition- Save Water (150 words)

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

Comprehension- Refer Pg 145,146 &147 Grammar land book Comprehension 1 (To be done in Grammar land book)

Ch16 Subject Verb Agreement - Pg 108,109&110 Ex- A,B,C,D,E& F (To be done in the Grammar land Book)

LITERATURE

Ch 9. Feasts for the Rats.

Read the chapter (English Access)

Activity -Sweet Treat

Paste pictures / draw the famous sweets of the four parts of India (Northern, Southern, Eastern & Western) atleast three sweets of each region. Write its name and 2 main ingredients from which it is made.(To be done in Scrap book)

- **Draw the picture of the chapter.**

- **Synonyms**

- 1.Kalo kumro Talka Lanka – the boy divides the name into four different Bengali words.
- 2.chanting – recite with a musical intonation.
- 3.creatures- an animal, as distinct from a human being.
- 4.whispers – speak very softly using one's breath rather than one's throat,

5. temper - a person's state of mind seen in terms of their being angry or calm.
6. feast – a large meal, typically a celebratory one
7. embarrassed - feeling ashamed or shy
8. delighted – feeling or showing great pleasure.
9. employ - give work to (someone) and pay them for it.
10. halt – stop

- **Antonyms**

laugh × cry
packed × empty
worry × calm
trouble × peace
silly × sensible
quietly × loudly
together × separate
exit × entrance
cheer × discourage
lose × find

- **Fill in the blanks.**

1. There is no place here old man. Get into another coach.
2. Did you hear that we are to have a new Sanskrit teacher this term?
3. The pots are empty now.
4. They would have enjoyed seeing the old man lose his temper.
5. This time, the rats can have a good feast.
6. Nothing will go missing this time.

- **Write whether True or False.**

1. The children were sad that their vacation was over.
True.
2. The whole train was empty .
False.
3. The old man was very angry when he saw his pots were empty.
False.
4. The old man brought packages of various sizes .
True
5. A balloon seller comes in the train.
False.
6. The children wanted the old man to teach in their school.
True

- **Reference to context**

1. **Old man: Where are you going children?**
Boy 3: To take care of somebody.
Old man : Whose that?

i. Who is the ‘ somebody’ the boy is referring to?

Ans- The boy is referring to their new Sanskrit teacher.

ii. What does the boy mean by, ‘take care of somebody’?

Ans- The boys mean that they are going to do something about the new Sanskrit teacher’s job in their school.

iii. Where are the boys really going?

Ans- The boys are going back to school after their holidays.

• **One Word Answer**

Q1. How many boys were travelling in the train?

Ans- Five boys.

Q2. What was the name of their new Sanskrit teacher?

Ans- Kalikumar Tarkalankar.

Q3. Who ate the sweets ?

Ans- The boys.

Q4. On which station did they change their train?

Ans- Bardhaman.

Q5. What was the name given by the boys to their Sanskrit teacher(English one)?

Ans- Black Pumpkin, Red- hot Chilli.

Q6. Who was standing on the platform to receive them?

Ans- School Secretary.

• **Question/Answer**

Q1. Pick a sentence from the lesson to show that

i. the boys are living in a residential school or hostel.

Ans- Boy 2: I wish I could have stayed back at home for some more time.

ii. the boys are fond of their new Sanskrit teacher by the end of their journey.

Ans- Boy 2: Why don’t you teach at our school?

Boy 3: If he doesn’t like you, we will all leave the school and go away.

Q2. Did the old man know who the ‘ rats ‘ were? Why do you think so?

Ans- Yes. He bought sweets and gave them to the boys saying that rats won’t go hungry now.

Q3. Why was the School Secretary on the platform?

Ans- The School Secretary had come to the station to receive the new Sanskrit teacher.

Q4. Who did this old gentleman turn out to be?

Ans- The old gentleman turned out to be Mr Kalikumar Tarkalankar, the new Sanskrit teacher.

Q5. Do you think the elderly man will make a good teacher?

Ans- The elderly gentleman has the qualities of a good teacher. He understood the prank the boys played but reacted in a kind manner. He corrected their attitude by his kindness. He managed and controlled them by his love.

Q6. Do you think the boys learnt a lesson? What was it?

Ans- The boys were naughty and disrespectful at the beginning. But the elderly gentleman changed their attitude by his kindness. They learned to love and respect an old man. They also learned not to form opinions about people whom they have not met.

- **Make sentences**

1. coach
2. silly
3. creatures
4. disappointed
5. travel
6. trouble

- **Jumbled Words**

1. triksans
2. retsim
3. repmet
4. steaf
5. ployme
6. yrghun

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

1. I just wanted to come back to school.

Ans- I just didn't want to come back to school.

2. There is place here, old man.

Ans- There is no place here, old man.

3. If you are taking that train, you must not travel with us.

Ans- If you are taking that train, you must travel with us.

4. The old man comes in, his arms are empty.

	<p>Ans- The old man comes in, his arms full with packages of various sizes.</p> <p>5.He’s the English teacher at our school. Ans- He’s the Sanskrit teacher at our school.</p> <p>6.If you have anything left in the pots ,we will take it. Ans- If you have anything in the pot, we will guard it.</p> <p>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CHAPTER-12 . READING AND SPREADING KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>1.Read the chapter carefully and thoroughly. 2.Write the difficult words in the notebook. 3.Write the key words along with the meaning in the note book. 4.Do the objective type exercises A ,B C in the book itself. 5. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :</p> <p>Q1. Differentiate between Cuneiform script and Hieroglyphs Ans. Difference between Cuneiform script and Hieroglyphs are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Cuneiform script was developed by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia where as Hieroglyphs was developed by Egyptians. ii) Cuneiform was the first developed script where as Hieroglyphs was the second developed script. </p> <p>Q2. Write about India s contribution to the development of number. Ans. India contribution to the development of number system were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Hindu-Arabic number system -It is the most suitable method of number system and is commonly used in many countries of the world. ii) Concept of zero- The concept of zero was also developed in India. iii) Use of decimal system – The Indians were the first to develop and use the decimal system. </p> <p>Q3. Why was it difficult to prepare books before the invention of printing press? Ans. It was difficult to prepare books before the invention of printing press because in old times books were written by hand and it was a difficult task to reproduce more copies of the same book.</p> <p>Q4. How did the printing press help in spreading knowledge? Ans. Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg of Germany in the 15th century . It made the printing of books easier and faster and hence it help in spreading knowledge.</p> <p>Q5.What is the Braille Script? Ans. Braille Script is universally accepted system of writing used by blind persons. The reading process usually involves both hands and the index fingers generally do the reading. It was first developed in the late 1820 by a young Frenchman named Louis Braille.</p>

<p>COMP SC</p>	<p>Chapter 6 – Backgrounds and Views in PowerPoint 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 90 in your notebook. ➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 90 & 91, in your notebook. ➤ DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the different ways of adding a new slide to a presentation? <p>Ans. The different ways of adding a new slide to a presentation are: Office Themes, Duplicate Selected Slides, Slides from outline or Reuse Slides.</p> 2. Explain the three commands on the Start Slide Show group to run the presentation. <p>Ans. The Start Slide Show group has three commands to run the presentation: From Beginning: It starts the slide show from the first slide. From Current Slide: It starts the slide show from the current slide. Custom Slide Show: It allows you to decide which slides to include in the slide show.</p> 3. What are the options available on the Format Background task pane? <p>Ans. The different options available on the Format Background task pane are – Solid fill, Gradient fill, Picture or Texture fill and Pattern fill.</p> 4. While animating slides in a presentation, you can see digits next to the text or object that is being animated. What do these digits indicate? <p>Ans. We can insert any number of animations in a slide. While adding animations to text, objects in a slide, they are numbered 1, 2, 3.... etc. These numbers show the sequence in which the animations will run during the slideshow.</p>

	<p>5. Mention the two places where you find the PowerPoint views.</p> <p>Ans. We can find the PowerPoint views at two places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Presentation Views group on the VIEW tab. ii. The bottom right side of the Status bar. <p><u>APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS:</u></p> <p>a. Gaurav has made a presentation for his company and added a background gradient color to the slides.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Which button must be clicked to apply the same gradient color to all the slides in the presentation? <p>Ans. Apply to All</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii. If you do not like the background style, which button must be clicked to go back to the original background? <p>Ans. Reset Background</p> <p>b. David has created a PowerPoint presentation in the Normal view. He wants to add notes to each slide so that it can be used while showing the presentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. How do you add notes in the Normal view? <p>Ans. From the Notes pane.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Is there any other view that can be used to add speaker's notes? <p>Ans. Notes Page View</p> <p>c. Noor has made a presentation on 'Internet Safety Rules While Online' for a competition. Her teacher has suggested some changes. Which view must she use for the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To rearrange the slides – Slide Sorter view /Normal View ii. To add notes to each slide – Note Page View / Normal view iii. To run the slideshow – Slide Show View iv. To display the text of the each slide of the presentation – Outline View v. To edit the slides – Normal view vi. To preview the presentation that fills the entire PowerPoint window – Reading View
GK	<p><u>Indian Authors (pg no.46)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The God of small Things ----- <u>Arundhati Roy</u> . 2. My Truth, Eternal India ----- <u>Indira Gandhi</u> . 3. Meghdoot ----- <u>Kalidasa</u> .

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 4. Chandralika | ----- | <u>Rabindranath Tagore .</u> |
| 5. Train to Pakistan | ----- | <u>Khushwant Singh .</u> |
| 6. My Nation My Life | ----- | <u>Lal KrishnaAdvani .</u> |
| 7. My Experiments with Truth | ----- | <u>Mahatma Gandhi .</u> |
| 8. The Dark Room | ----- | <u>R. K Narayan .</u> |
| 9. The Fight of Pigeons | ----- | <u>Ruskin Bond .</u> |
| 10. Arthashastra | ----- | <u>Chanakya .</u> |

“Quoted” (pg no. 47)

Learn this page

Proud Women (pg no. 58, 59)

1. She was a powerful face in Indian politics. She was the minister of External Affairs of India. Sushma Swaraj
2. She is the CEO of Pepsico, the second largest food and beverage company in the world. Indra Nooyi
3. She is a Pakistani activist for female education. She won the Nobel Peace Prize for her “struggle against the suppression of children” and her commitment to children’s rights around the world. Malala Yousafzai
4. She is the prime Minister of Bangladesh. She is one of the most powerful woman in the world, ranking 30th on forbes list. Sheikh Hasina
5. She is an Indian actress, singer, film producer and the winner of Miss World 2000 pageant. The government of India honoured her with the Padma Shri. Priyanka Chopra
6. She is an internationally acclaimed filmmaker. She was awarded India’s third highest civilian award the Padma Bhushan by President of India. Mira Nair
7. She is the managing Director and Chief Executive officer of ICICI Bank. Chanda Kochhar
8. She is an Indian banker and former chairman of the State Bank of India. She is the first woman to be the chairman of State Bank of India. Arundhati

Bhattacharya

Current Affairs

1. Who become the most successful Test captain of the Indian team?
Ans. Virat Kohli.
2. Which Bollywood megastar was honoured with the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2018?
Ans. Amitabh Bachchan.
3. Who is the Minister of Home Affairs?
Ans. Amit Shah.
4. Which state became the first state to lockdown due to corona virus?
Ans. Rajasthan.
5. What is the name of the lander of Chandrayaan 2 launched by ISRO on 22nd July?
Ans. Vikram.

SANSKRIT कक्षा-5

विषय-संस्कृत

पाठ-13 अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग बहुवचन शब्द

- पाठ को साफ एवं सुंदर लिखावट से लिखें।
- सभी कार्य अपनी संस्कृत उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
- शब्द-संग्रह को साफ साफ लिखें और याद करें।
- पाठ से संबन्धित कोई चार चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ।

अभ्यास कार्य

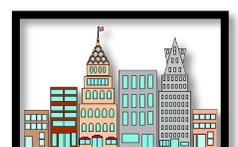
1. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।



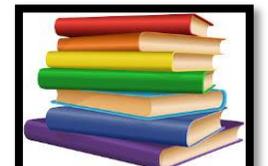
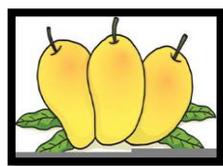
कमलानि



पात्रम्



भवनानि



	आम्रम्	मोदकानि	पुस्तकानि
	2. उपयुक्त शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।		
	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
	पात्रम्	पात्रे	<u>पात्राणि</u>
	द्वारम्	द्वारे	<u>द्वाराणि</u>
	<u>मोदकम्</u>	मोदके	<u>मोदकानि</u>
	<u>आम्रम्</u>	आम्रे	आम्राणि
	तुला	तुले	<u>तुलानि</u>
	रूप्यकम्	<u>रूप्यके</u>	<u>रूप्यकाणि</u>
	शिक्षकः	शिक्षकौ	<u>शिक्षकाः</u>
	रूप्यकानि - <u>रूप्यकाणि</u>	मूखानि - <u>मुखानि</u>	पुस्तकाणि - <u>पुस्तकानि</u>
	पात्रानि - <u>पात्राणि</u>	पुष्पानि - <u>पुष्पाणि</u>	त्रिक्षाः - <u>वृक्षाः</u>
	3. संस्कृत में लिखें।		
	क. अनेक भवन - <u>भवनानि</u>	घ. दो गेन्द - <u>कन्दुके</u>	
	ख. अनेक रुपये - <u>रूप्यकाणि</u>	ङ. दो मालाएँ - <u>माले</u>	
	ग. एक चित्र - <u>चित्रम्</u>	च. अनेक दरवाजे - <u>द्वाराणि</u>	
	4. शुद्ध रूप लिखें।		
DRAWING	<u>Topic- bird and pattern design</u>		
	Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy and book also.		

HUMMINGBIRD
Paint the picture with transparent water colours as shown.



Tip: When you paint with transparent colours, use water to make a lighter tone. Do not add white colour as it will make the colour opaque.

Teacher's Signature: _____

PATTERN DESIGN
Paint the picture using basic colours to get mixed colours at the intersections as shown.



Teacher's Signature: _____

ADDITION:

The Art of Drawing and Colouring 5

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics