

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2



CLASS : V

DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>➤ CHAPTER – 2 OPERATION ON LARGE NUMBERS</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER- 3 ESTIMATION(Rounding off Numbers)</p> <p>Work to be done in the text book</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER – 2 OPERATION ON LARGE NUMBERS</p> <p>Ex. - 2.7 Q. no. 1 and 3 Ex. 2.10 Q. no. 3 and 4</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER- 3 ESTIMATION(Rounding off Numbers)</p> <p>Ex.- 3.1 Q. no. 1 Ex.- 3.2 Q. no. 1 and 2 Ex.- 3.3.Q. no. 2, 3, and 4</p> <p>Work to be done in the school notebook</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER – 2 OPERATION ON LARGE NUMBERS</p> <p>Ex. -2.6 Q. no. 1 to12 Ex. - 2.7 Q. no. 2 Ex. 2.8 Q. no. 1 and 2 Ex. 2.9 Q. no. 1 to 10 Ex. 2.10 Q.no. 1 and 2 Test Zone and Mental Maths</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER- 3 ESTIMATION(Rounding off Numbers)</p> <p>Ex.- 3.1 Q. no. 2 Ex.- 3.2 Q. no. 3 Ex.- 3.3 Q. no. 1, 5, 6, and 7 Ex.- 3.4 Q. no. 1,2, and 3 Test Zone and Mental Maths</p> <p>➤ CHAPTER – 2 OPERATION ON LARGE NUMBERS</p> <p>Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook</p> <p>1. Read the statement and choose the correct option, Statement A: $3 \times 15 = 15 \times 3$ Statement B: $3 \div 2 = 2 \div 3$.</p> <p>a) Only statement A is true. b) Only statement B is true. c) Both A and B are true. d) Both A and B are false.</p> <p>2. If there are 5000 mangoes in 100 boxes, how many mangoes will be there in 75 boxes?</p> <p>3. Solve the following using the correct order of operations. $5 \times 6 - 9 \div 3$</p> <p>a) 27 b) 25 c) 26 d) 23</p>

4. Simplify: $25 \times 8358 \times 4$
 5. Divide 50 by half and add 20. From the same, subtract 35. What do you get?
 a) 10
 b) 85
 c) 15
 d) None of these

➤ **CHAPTER- 3 ESTIMATION(Rounding off Numbers)**

Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook

1. Which is the better approximation for 26816:
26800 or 26820?
2. The cost price of an air-conditioner is Rs. 25079. What will be its estimated value if the cost price is rounded off to the nearest thousand?
3. A shark is 18 m long. What will be its approximate length if rounded off to the nearest tens?
4. My height is 162 cm and my sister's height is 135 cm. What is the sum of our height if the height of each is rounded off to the nearest tens?
5. The estimated sum of the numbers 72 and 49 is
 a) 110
 b) 100
 c) 120
 d) 151

➤ **Activity to be done in the notebook**

- **CH-3 Concept Map**

➤ **Activity to be done in the SCRAPBOOK**

- **Using origami paper children will fold it in different fractions and find equivalent fraction of it.**

TOPIC: Ch.12 Light and Shadow

ASSIGNMENT:

Word Bank

1. luminous	6. shadow
2. transparent	7. source
3. translucent	8. surface
4. opaque	9. coloured
5. material	10. sundial

A. Objective type questions

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. We cannot(can/cannot)see objects in the absence of light.
2. Opaque(Transparent/Opaque)objects form shadows
3. The colour of the shadow of an object is black (same as the colour of the object/ black)
4. A shadow is formed on the opposite(opposite/same)side of the source of light.
5. The length of the shadow changes(changes/does not change) during the day.

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

1. Moon is an example of a luminous object. **F**
2. All objects are transparent in nature **F**
3. We cannot see through a translucent. **F**
4. A shadow is formed when an object blocks the path of the light. **T**
5. All objects cast shadow on the ground. **F**

SCIENCE

III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these will help you see things?

- a. Tube light b. Candle light c. Sunlight d. All of these

Ans.d.All of these

2. Which of these is transparent?

- a. Wooden door b. Glass window c. Brick wall d. Cemented roof

Ans.b.Glass window

3. Which of these is translucent?

- a. Clear plastic b. Clear glass bottle c. Frosted glass d. Air

Ans. c. Frosted glass

4. Which of these is NOT opaque ?

- a. Metal box b. Blackboard c. Notebook d. None of these

Ans.d.None of these

5. Which of these will NOT form a shadow?

- a. Transparent object b. Translucent object c. Opaque object d. Both a and b

Ans. a.Transparent object

Ans. 6. Which of these will allow you to see objects partially through them?

- a. An electric pole b. A clear glass door c. A wooden door d. A coloured glass door

And.d. A coloured glass door

7. When will the shadow be the shortest?

- a. Morning b. Noon c. Evening d. Night

Ans. b. noon

8. When will the shadow be the longest?

- a. Morning b. Noon c. Evening d. Both a and c

Ans. d.Both a and c

IV. Match the columns.

Column A

- Cellophane sheet
- Cricket ball
- Frosted glass
- Soil
- Glow worm

Column B

- Translucent
- Luminous
- Transparent
- Non- luminous
- Opaque

1	2	3	4	5
c	d	a	e	b

B. Very short answer questions

I. Give two examples of the following.

- Luminous objects - SunTubelight
- Non- luminous objects - SoilMetal box
- Transparent objects -Clear glassClean water
- Translucent objects -Coloured glassDirty water
- Opaque objects- MudWood

II. Give one word for the following

- Objects that give off light Luminous objects
- Objects that do not allow any light to pass through them Opaque objects
- Objects that let you see through them partially Translucent objects
- Objects that allow light to pass through them completely Transparent objects
- A dark spot formed when an object blocks light Shadow

C. Answer the following:

- 1. Differentiate between luminous and non-luminous objects.**

Ans: The differences between luminous and non-luminous objects are :

Luminous objects	Non-luminous objects
Luminous objects are objects that generate their own light. For example Sun, Star, firefly etc.	Objects that cannot emit light energy by themselves are known as non-luminous objects. For example pencil, box ,book etc.

2. What are transparent objects? How are they different from translucent objects?

Ans: Materials that allow all the light to pass through them are called transparent materials. Translucent objects are different from transparent objects because transparent objects do not form shadows as they do not block the light but translucent objects block some light and form shadow.

3. Why do transparent objects not cast a shadow?

Ans: Transparent objects do not form shadows because they do not block light.

4. What are the three things needed for a shadow to form?

Ans: There are three things needed for a shadow to form

- A source of light
- A translucent or an opaque object
- A surface on which the shadow can be formed

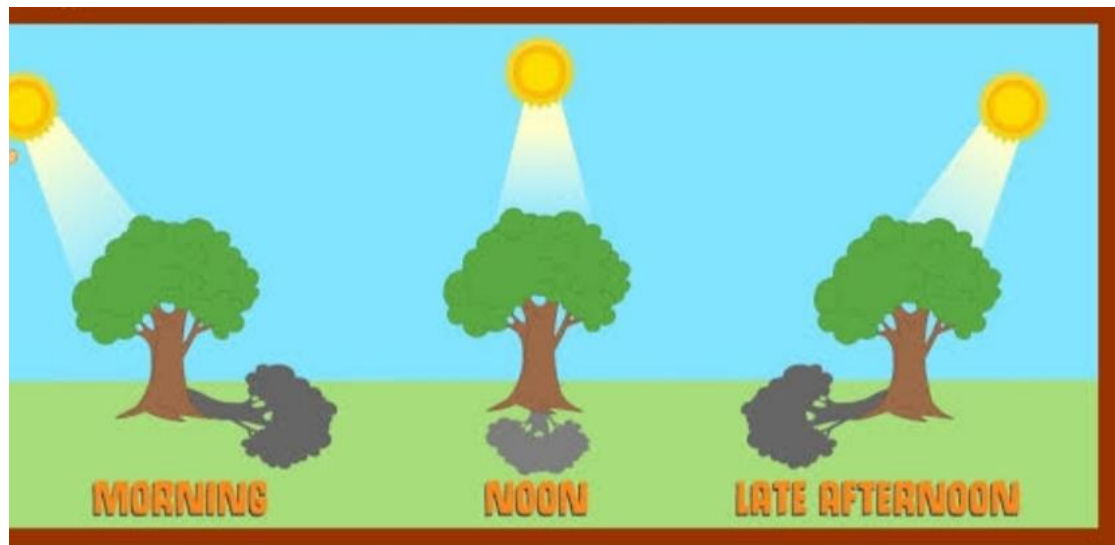
5. Write any two features of a shadow?

Ans: The two features of a shadow are:

- A shadow is formed on the opposite side of the light source.
- A shadow is black even when the object is of any colour.

6. With the help of a diagram show how shadows are formed during noon and the morning.

Ans: Shadows formed by the sun are long during early mornings and evenings and shortest at noon.



Give Reason-

1. Anil is holding a clear plastic bag in the sun. His shadow does not show that he is holding something in his hand. Why?

Ans. This is because clear plastic is a transparent object which does not cast a shadow.

2. A shadow always forms on the opposite side of the light source. Why?

Ans. This is because light travels continuously in a straight line. When light is blocked by an opaque object, it does not pass through the object and a shadow is formed on the other side.

N.B. All the above exercise should be done in the Notebook.

Activity:

Send a video of making a sundial (Refer page no.158 LET'S CREATE 2)

आवश्यक निर्देश

- सभी कार्य हिंदी नोटबुक में साफ़ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में लिखें।
- हिंदी नोटबुक के दो भाग करे, पहले भाग में हिंदी भाषा एवं दूसरे भाग में हिंदी साहित्य के कार्य लिखें।
- प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मारजिन खींचें एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखे।
- पाठ के अंत में प्रस्तावित क्रियाकलाप करें।

वचन

वचन की परिभाषा

शब्दों के उस रूप को जो किसी वस्तु के एक अथवा अनेक होने का बोध कराता है, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन के दो भेद हैं –

१ एकवचन, २ बहुवचन।

1. **एकवचन** – शब्द के जिस रूप से एक वस्तु या व्यक्ति का बोध होता है, उसे वचन कहते हैं। जैसे – मेज, कुर्सी, राम, नदी, पर्वत आदि।
2. **बहुवचन** – जिन शब्दों से बहुत सी वस्तुओं का बोध होता है, उसे बहुवचन कहा जाता है – कुर्सियां, पक्षियों, जानवरों, लड़कों आदि।

अभ्यास कार्य

पेज न- 33 [चित्र बनाकर उसके नीचे अध्यापिका से वह तक नोट बुक में लिखें]

प्रश्न - 1, 2, 6, 7 किताब में करें [ऑनलाइन कक्षा के दौरान करें]

प्रश्न 3. सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरा करे –

ख] जलेबी पर ढेर सारी **मक्खियाँ** बैठी हैं।

ग] मेरे पास एक **घड़ी** है।

घ] रंग – बिरंगे **गुब्बारे** भूत सुन्दर लग रहे हैं।

ङ] रीता ने धूप का **चश्मा** पहना।

प्रश्न 4. वाक्यों को बहुवचन में बदलें –

क] बच्चा रो रहा है। - बच्चे रो रहे हैं।

ख] पौधा पेड़ में बदल गया। - पौधे पेड़ में बदल गए।

ग] मैं भी चिड़िया घर चलींगा। - हम भी चिड़िया घर जाएंगे।

घ] दरवाजा खुला है। - दरवाजे खुले हैं।

ङ] गाड़ी चलते – कलते रुक गई। - गाड़ियाँ चलते – चलते रुक गईं।

च] घोड़ा हिनहिना रहा है। - घोड़े हिनहिना रहे हैं।

प्रश्न 5. उचित शब्द छांटकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ती करें –

क] सारी **खिड़कियाँ** बंद कर दो।

ख] **बिल्ली** आकर सारा दूध पी गई।

ग] तेज आंधी में पेड़ की **टहनियां** टूट गईं।

घ] सभा में सभी **कवियों** ने कविता पाठ किया।

ङ] **कठिनाई** के समय सच्चे मित्र सहायता करते हैं।

क्रियाकलाप - पाँच एकवचन एवं पाँच बहुवचन से संबंधित चित्र बनाकर अथवा चिपकाकर उसके नीचे एकवचन एवं बहुवचन शब्द लिखें।

विषय – हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ - उठो पार्थ गांधीव संभालो

कठिन शब्द-

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. पितामह | 6. बाध्य | 11. शिथिल |
| 2. दुर्बलता | 7. हृदय | 12. त्याग |

3. संतति 8. लाक्षागृह 13. जनार्दन
4. रक्तपात 9. निष्क्रिय 14. संन्यासी
5. भीषण 10. दुर्बलता 15. यादवेंद्र

**नोट- शब्दार्थ एवं सही विकल्प स्वयं करे।
मौखिक प्रश्न, तथारिक्तस्थान पुस्तक में ही लिखे।**

प्रश्न-उत्तर -

- प्र.1- अर्जुन अपने रथ को कहाँ ले जाने के लिए श्री कृष्ण से कहता है ?
उ. अर्जुन श्री कृष्ण से अपने रथ को दोनों सेनाओं के बीच में ले जाने को कहता है।
- प्र.2- श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन को क्या बात समझाते हैं ?
उ. श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन को यह बात समझाते हैं कि अधर्मियों का नाश करना ही एक वीर का धर्म है। यदि तुम युद्ध से पीछे हटोगे तो तुम्हारी संतान तुम्हें कायर कहेगी। कायर की सभी जगह निंदा होती है।
- प्र.3- श्रीकृष्ण किसे वीर बताते हैं ?
उ. श्री कृष्ण बताते हैं कि जो अधर्म पर चलते हैं और अधर्मियों का साथ देते हैं, उनका विनाश करना ही वीर का धर्म है।
- प्र.4- कर्मवीर की क्या पहचान है ?
उ. कर्मवीर की पहचान यह है कि वे फल की इच्छा न कर ईमानदारी से केवल अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं।
- प्र.5- श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को कौरव के किस-किस छल-कपटकोयाददिलाते हैं ?
उ. श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को शकुनि का छल, दुर्योधन का लाक्षागृह जलाना, प्रजा पर अत्याचार, शान्ति-संदेश के समय श्री कृष्ण का अपमान याद दिलाते हैं।
- प्र.6- सच्चा संन्यासी कौन होता है ?
उ. सच्चा संन्यासी कर्तव्य-कर्म छोड़कर निष्क्रियहोकर नहीं बैठता। सच्चा संन्यासी सजग होकर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करता है तथा फल की इच्छा नहीं करता।
- प्र.7- कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करने वाला व्यक्ति कैसा रह जाता है ?
उ. कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करने वाला व्यक्ति न तो धर्म का रहस्य जान पाता है और न ही ईश्वर को पाता है।

किसने किससे कहा -

- क्या इस युद्ध में विजय के लिए मुझे अपने गुरुजनों और संबंधियों को ही मारना पड़ेगा।
उ. यह वाक्य अर्जुन ने श्रीकृष्ण से कहा।
- दुर्योधन और उसके साथियों ने युद्ध करने के लिए तुम्हें बाध्य किया है।
उ. यह वाक्य श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन से कहा।
- मेरे अंग शिथिल हुए जा रहे हैं। मेरा मुख सूख रहा है।
उ. यह वाक्य अर्जुन ने श्रीकृष्ण से कहा।
- वीर पुरुष हार-जीत की कल्पना ही मन में नहीं आने देते। युद्ध उनका धर्म है।
उ. यह वाक्य श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन से कहा।
- इस उपदेश से मेरा मोह नष्ट हो गया और अपने कर्तव्य का ज्ञान हो गया।

विलोम शब्द -

- वीर X कायर
- अच्छा X बुरा
- शांति X अशांति
- समर्थ X असमर्थ
- विजय X पराजय
- स्वर्ग X नरक

दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ-

क/ शांति ख/संन्यासी ग/ कर्तव्य घ/ युद्ध
क्रियाकलाप - रथ का चित्र बनाकर उसमें रंग भरें

ENGLISH

English Literature

Ch-2

The Story of Prahlada

Written work to be done in English literature note book.

Read the Chapter (New Images Reader)

Activity -Make a paper crown and paste it in your notebook . Write 5 adjectives on it to describe King Hiranya Kashipu.

Synonyms:

- 1.defeated – conquered
2. curious – inquisitive,intrigued
- 3.religious – pious
- 4.deities – supreme being
- 5.stern – serious
6. solemnly – earnestly , sincerely
- 7.scarcely – barely
- 8.distressed – suffering
9. amazement – astonishment

Antonyms:

- 1.come x go
- 2.top x bottom
- 3.again x never
4. noticed x unnoticed
- 5.forgotten x remembered
- 6.disappeared x appeared
- 7.stern x friendly
- 8.defeat x victory
- 9.distressed x calm
- 10.jarring x pleasing

Write whether true or false:

- 1.Hiranya Kashipu was the king of gods - False
2. Prahlada worshipped his father . -False
3. Prahlada was a very religious child - True
4. Lord Krishna brought Prahlada out of the sea.- True
5. Prahlada was the father of Hiranyakashipu.- False

Fill in the blanks:

- 1.Curiously enough, with such a father, little Prahlada proves to be a very religious child.
- 2.After struggling in vain to reform his pupil, the distressed teacher feels he must appeal to Hiranyakashipu.
3. The fact is he is worshipping Krishna in his heart.
- 4.Light seems to be streaming out around him in all directions.

• One word answers:

1. Who was the king of daityas?
Hiranyakashipu
2. Who was the son of Hiranyakashipu?
Prahlada
3. Whom did Prahlada worship?
Lord Krishna
4. Who killed Hiranyakashipu?
An avatar of Lord Krishna
5. Who brought Prahlada out of the sea?
Lord Krishna

Reference to context:

1. 'Not unless it is the will of Krishna!' Said the child firmly.
 - a) Who is the child?
Ans. The child is Prahlada.
 - b) Whom did the child say this to?
Ans. The child said this to his father King Hiranya Kashipu.

c) Why did the child say the above sentence?

Ans. The King wanted to have his son killed for not worshipping him and when he threatened his son in retaliation Prahlada said the above sentence.

Make sentences:

1. religious-
2. victory-
3. worship-
4. stern-
5. mockingly-

Answer the following questions:

Q1. Who was the King of the daityas?

Ans. Hiranya Kashipu was the King of the daityas.

Q2. Who was Prahlada?

Ans. Prahlada was the son of Hiranya Kashipu.

Q3. What kind of a child was Prahlada?

Ans. He was a religious child with inborn ideas about worship and the gods.

Q4. Why does Prahlada not notice that he has been thrown into the sea?

Ans. Prahlada didn't notice because he was worshipping with such a feeling of love, happiness and devotion, that he forgot himself.

Q5. Who rescued Prahlada from the ocean?

Ans. Lord Krishna rescued Prahlada from the ocean.

Q6. Who leapt upon the King?

Ans. Lord Krishna came out of a pillar in the form of half man, half lion and leapt upon the King.

Jumbled words:

1. trens- stern
2. ivtcoyr- victory
3. pogala- Gopala
4. htnureded- thundered
5. anhiraaskihpu- Hiranyakashipu

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic: Countable and Uncountable nouns

Activity- Pictorial representation of countable and uncountable nouns (N.B activity)

1) Write "C" for countable and "UN" for Uncountable

- a) ___ lemons e) ___ oil
- b) ___ birds f) ___ potatoes
- c) ___ rice g) ___ sugar
- d) ___ oxygen h) ___ apples

2) Complete the sentence using some/any/much or many

- 1) How _____ do you need?
- 2) Is there _____ flour in the container?
- 3) Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?
- 4) There are _____ birds sitting on the tree.
- 5) I called him _____ times last week.
- 6) There is too _____ rice in my plate.
- 7) There are _____ elephants in an enclosure over there.
- 8) Can you get me _____ water to drink?
- 9) How _____ do I pay you?
- 10) How _____ apples do we need?

3) Complete the sentences with "How much" or "How many";

- 1) _____ rice is left there in the bin?
- 2) _____ eggs do you want?
- 3) _____ kilos of mangoes do you want?
- 4) _____ homework do you have today?
- 5) _____ languages do you speak?

4) Creative Writing-Write a Paragraph of 150 words on Disadvantages of deforestation.

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

Subject: Social Studies

Class: 5

Chapter: 4 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words

2. Write the keywords in the note- book.

3. **Do the exercises.**

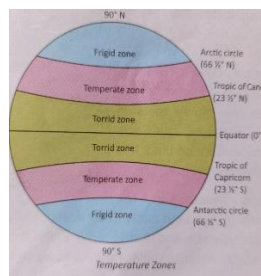
Tick the correct answer

Fill in the blanks

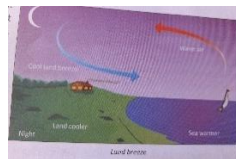
(N.B: The above exercises are to be done in the text-book)

4. **Draw and label:**

a) Temperature Zones



b) Land Breeze



c) Sea Breeze



(N.B: The diagrams are to be drawn at the white page side of the text-book)

5. **Give Reasons:**

1. Equatorial regions have hot and humid climate.

• Equatorial regions have hot and humid climate because the sunrays fall directly on these regions and spread over a small area making it hot and humid.

2. Frigid zone has very cold climate.

• Frigid zone has cold climate because it is far from the equator and hence it receives slanting rays of the sun i.e., less heat.

3. Places located at a very high altitude have cool climate.

• As we move above the sea level, the temperature begins to decrease hence the places located at a very high altitude have cool climate.

4. Greenhouse gases are responsible for global warming.

• The Greenhouse gases absorb solar energy and keep heat close to Earth's surface, rather than letting it escape into space and cause global warming.

6. **Answer the following questions:**

Q.1. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Ans.

WEATHER

CLIMATE

Weather is the condition of air, temperature, wind, air pressure, rainfall and humidity in the atmosphere at a given place and time.

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.

It changes frequently and reflects short term conditions of the atmosphere.

Climate conditions change over a long period.

Q.2 Write the location of the temperate zone.

Ans. The temperate zone lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle in the northern hemisphere and between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle in southern hemisphere.

Q.3. Explain in brief sea breeze and land breeze.

Ans. Sea breeze – During the day the land gets heated faster, and the air above it rises. So, the cool air from above the sea blows towards the land and cools the temperature on land. It is called sea breeze.

Land breeze – In the evening, the land cools down faster and water is still warm. So, the air above water is warm and that above the land is cool. This cool air from the land moves towards water to replace the rising warm air. This is called land breeze.

Q.4. What is global warming? Write its effects.

Ans. Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs and other pollutants.

The effects of global warming are:

- a) Rapid melting of glaciers and ice-caps.
- b) Rise in sea level may result in submerging of islands and coastal areas.
- c) Warming of ocean water can cause heavy rainfall which may flood the low-lying areas.
- d) It may adversely affect the animals found in the Polar Regions.

Q.5. What are the factors that determine the climate of a place?

Ans. Factors that determine climate of a place are:

- a) Distance from the equator
- b) Height from the sea level
- c) Distance from the sea
- d) Direction of winds
- e) Moisture in the air

Q.6. Write down few steps to reduce global warming.

Ans. Few steps to reduce global warming:

- a) Plant more trees
- b) Save electricity and use LED bulbs
- c) Use fuel efficient vehicles
- d) Use and promote public transport and car pool
- e) Use solar water heater and solar cooler f) Use environment-friendly sprays.

(N.B: The above exercises are to be done in the note-book)

Chapter 4 More Logo Commands

- Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 57 in your notebook
- Do all objective type questions (Fill in the blanks ,True or False & Choose the correct option)given in page number 58 & 59

COMPUTER

Answer the following questions:

1. Which command is used to lift the turtle pen?

Ans. The PU command (PENUP command) is used to lift the turtle pen.

2. Which command is used to draw after erasing a drawing?

Ans. The Pendown command is used to draw after erasing a drawing.

3. Which command is used to hide the turtle after finishing a drawing?

Ans. The HT command is used to hide the turtle after finishing a drawing.

4. Which command will you give if you cannot see the turtle on a screen and want it to appear?

Ans. The ST command (SHOWTURTLE command) is used to appear the turtle on a screen.

5. Write the command that will give blue color to fill in an enclosed figure?

Ans. The Fill command will give blue color to fill in an enclosed figure.

6. Which three commands can you use to draw a circle?

Ans. The FD command (FORWARD command), the RT command (RIGHTTURTLE command) and the REPEAT command are used to draw a circle.

Give one word for the following

1. This command is used to make the turtle draw lines while moving. PENUP

2. This command is used to erase a drawing. PENERASE

3. This command sets the pen to normal mode and cancels the erase mode. PEN NORMAL

4. This command is used to fill color in an enclosed figure. FILL COMMAND

5. This command is used to hide the turtle after completing a drawing. HIDE TURTLE

G.K

संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी

1. दिए गए शब्दों से चुनकर चित्रों के नाम लिखें।

बालकौ, सैनिकौ, मृगौ, वानरौ, मण्डूकौ, गजः।



बालकौ



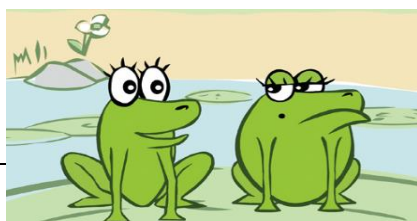
सैनिकौ



मृगौ



वानरौ



SANSKRIT

मण्डूकौ

गजः

.2संस्कृत में लिखें ।

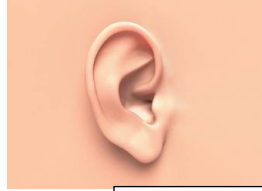
क /दो मोर
ख /दो कान
ग /दो पर्वत
घ /एक चूहा
ङ /दो पेड़

मयूरो
कर्णौ
पर्वतौ
मूषकः
वृक्षौ

.1चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें ।



मीनः



कर्णः



मण्डूकः



वानरः



गायकः



सूर्यः

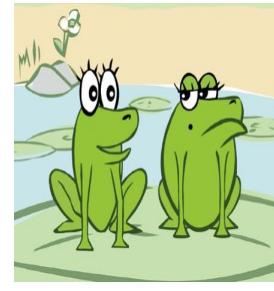
2असम्बद्ध शब्द को पहचाने ।

वानरः, मृगः, अश्वः, मीनः
शिक्षकः, कपोतः, छात्रः, बालकः
हस्तः, वृक्षः, कर्णः, पादः
सूर्यः, आकाशः, शृगालः, चंद्रः
काकः, कूपः, हंसः, मयूरः

मीनः
कपोतः
वृक्षः
शृगालः
कूपः

संस्कृत भारती

1. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें ।



मत्स्यौ

अध्यापकौ

मण्डूकौ



चटकौ

मूषकौ

मयूरौ

2. अनुवाद करें ।

क/ मृगौ – दो हिरण ख/ अध्यापकौ – दो अध्यापक ग/ धावकः – धावक
घ/ अश्वौ – दो घोड़े ड/ कर्णौ – दो कान च/ उद्यानम् – बगीचा

3. संस्कृत में लिखें ।

क/ एक मोर – मयूरः ख/ दो लड़के – बालकौ ग/ दो कान – कर्णौ
घ/ एक मेढक – मण्डूकः ड/ दो पैर – पादौ च/ दो पेड़ – वृक्षौ

4. शुद्ध रूप लिखें ।

क/ मण्डुकौ – मण्डूकौ ख/ देवौः – देवौ ग/ प्रवतः – पर्वतः
घ/ हस्तः – हस्तः ड/ त्रिक्शः – वृक्षः च/ धावको – धावकौ

-----X-----

१. अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दरूप – एकवचन

विद्यालयः	विद्यालय	चंद्रः	चाँद
हस्तः	हाथ	पवनः	हवा
केशः	बाल	मेघः	मेघ
कर्णः	कान	तारकः	तारा
हरिणः	हिरन	कूपः	कूआँ
खगः	चिड़िया	मण्डूकः	मेढक
छात्रः	छात्र	वृद्धः	वृद्ध
नरः	आदमी	रथः	रथ
पुत्रः/सुतः	पुत्र	कृषकः	किसान

2. चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें ।



रथः



मेघः



कृषकः



कूपः



नरः



पर्वतः

3. संस्कृत नाम लिखें ।

क/ रथ – रथः ख/ मेढक – मण्डूकः ग/ हवा – पवनः
घ/ कान – कर्णः ङ/ किसान – कृषकः च/ कुआँ – कूपः

4. शुद्ध रूप लिखें ।

क/ कपः – कूपः ख/ मण्डकः – मण्डूकः ग/ कर्नः – कर्णः घ/ हस्थः – हस्तः
ङ/ पूत्रः – पुत्रः च/ वीद्यालयः – विद्यालयः छ/ मिघः – मेघः ज/ वांदर – वानरः
झ/ तारः – तारकः

Std -5

Subject - Drawing

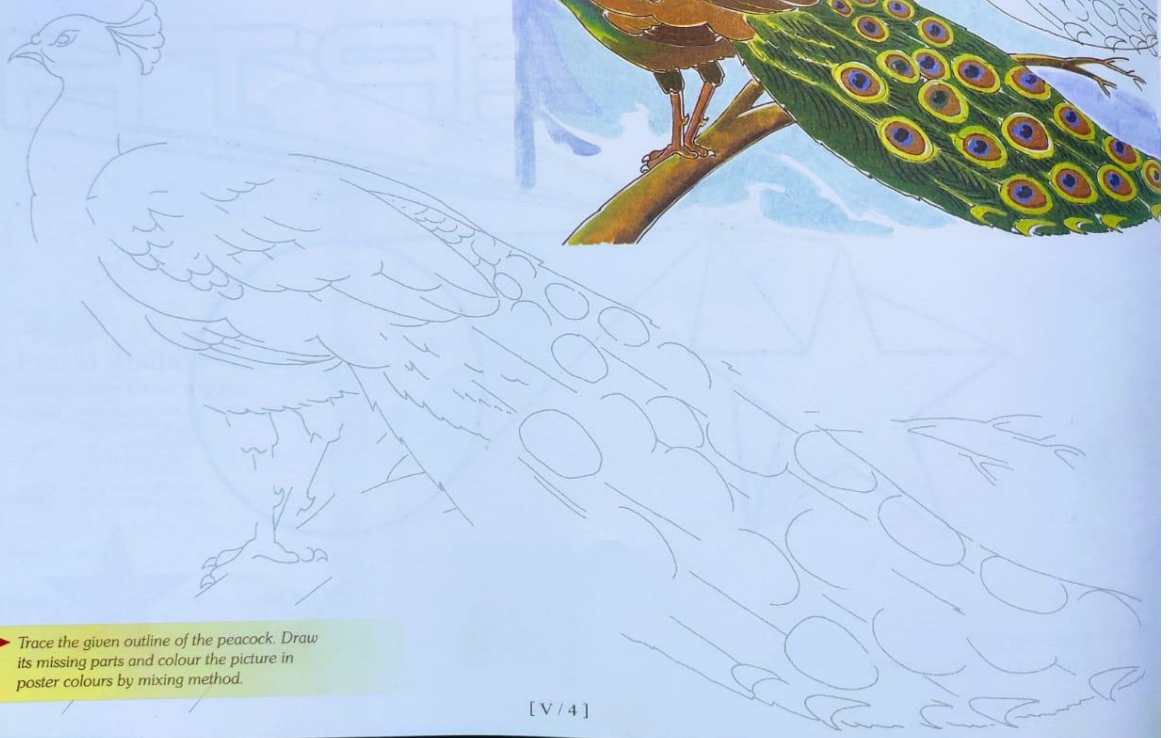
DRAWING

Topic- Colour the peacock with the help of oil pastel colours

Work to be done- Complete page 4 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

PEACOCK

Peacock is our National Bird. It is very colourful. You must have seen peacock in the village. Even this difficult subject can easily be drawn by simple sketching. Mixing of colours is very important. Practising of mixing any two shades of poster colours with the help of round brush is a must. Keep doing it.



► Trace the given outline of the peacock. Draw its missing parts and colour the picture in poster colours by mixing method.

[V / 4]