

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



**CLASS : V**

**DATE : 14.06.2021 to 29.06.2021**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>➤ <b>CHAPTER-4 FACTORS AND MULTIPLES.</b></p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in text book</u></b></p> <p>Ex- 4.1 Q. no. 6 and 7 Ex -4.5 Q. no. 1</p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in the notebook</u></b></p> <p>Ex- 4.1 Q. no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 Ex- 4.2 Q. no. 1, 2, 3, 4 Ex- 4.3 Q. no. 1, 2, 3 Ex- 4.4 Q. no. 1, 2 Ex- 4.5 Q. no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Ex- 4.6 Q. no. 1 to 10 Test zone and Mental Maths</p> <p><b><u>Extra questions work to be done in the notebook</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which number is neither a prime number nor a composite number?</li><li>2. Find the LCM of 40, 80, and 240.</li><li>3. Which number is divisible by both 5 and 10? a) 456789 b) 55785 c) 87564320 d) None of these</li><li>4. Find the HCF of 32 and 64.</li><li>5. Use the short division method to find the LCM of 15, 25 and 30</li><li>6. Find the smallest number which when divided by 5, 10, 15 and 25 leaves no remainder.</li><li>7. The product of two numbers is 120. Their HCF is 2. What is the LCM?</li><li>8. Find the greatest number which divides 80 and 90 exactly.</li><li>9. If the product of HCF and LCM of two numbers is 364 if one of the numbers is 14. Find the other number.</li><li>10. If two Neon lights are switched on at the same time and one blinks every 4 seconds and the other blinks every 6 seconds. In 60 seconds, how many times will they blink at the same time?</li></ol> <p>➤ <b>Activity to be done in the notebook</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 4-</b> Concept Map of the chapter to be drawn in the notebook. <b>Topic-</b> Concept of LCM <b>Activity-</b> Draw one Square grid and write the numbers from 1 to 100 in it. Shade the multiples of 3 with a yellow crayon and multiples of 5 with a blue crayon. . (Refer to page no, 82 of your textbook)</p>

## TOPIC – CHAPTER -7 -SKELETAL SYSTEM AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

Read the chapter thoroughly

### Word Bank

skull	Floating ribs	sternum
vertebrae	girdles	bone marrow
cartilage	cardiac	pivot joint
medulla	nervous	cerebellum
cerebrum	spinal cord	reflex action

### A. Objective type questions.

#### I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Muscles are attached to the bones with the help of special tissues called **tendons**.
2. The **femur** is the longest bone in the human body.
3. When the sight of food makes your mouth water, then seeing the food is known as the **stimulus** and the production of saliva in your mouth is the **response**.
4. The **lens** of the eye helps us to focus the light.
5. The **inner ear** transforms sound into a nerve signal which is sent to the brain via nerves.

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

1. The backbone is made up of 33 small bones called ribs. **F**
2. The bone marrow makes blood cells for the body. **T**
3. The backbone protects the reflex actions. **F**
4. Cerebellum is responsible for learning and memory. **F**
5. Motor nerves carry messages from the body to the brain. **F**

#### III. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these protects the spinal cord?  
a. Rib Cage b. Skull c. Backbone d. Girdles

**Ans. c. Backbone**

2. Which of these help us in movement?  
a. Bones b. Muscles c. Joints d. All of these

**Ans.d. All of these**

3. Which of these holds the bones together at the joints?  
a. Ligaments b. Cartilage c. Muscle d. Girdle

**Ans. a. Ligaments**

4. Which of these is the smallest bone in the body?  
a. Humerus b. Femur c. Sternum d. Stirrup

**Ans. d. Stirrup**

5. Which of these muscles are under our control?  
a. Skeletal muscles b. Cardiac muscles c. Smooth muscles d. Both (b) and (c)

**Ans. a. Skeletal muscles**

6. Which of these parts of the brain controls our heartbeat and breathing?  
a. Cerebrum b. Cerebellum c. Medulla d. Reflexes

**Ans. c. Medulla**

7. Which part of the eye is responsible for giving the colour to the eye?  
a. Cornea b. Iris c. Pupil d. Retina

**Ans. b. Iris**

8. Which part of the ear receives vibration from outside?  
a. Pinna b. Eardrum c. Cochlea d. Ear canal

SCIENCE

**Ans. a. Pinna**

**IV. Match the columns.**

- |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Knee  | a. Ball and socket joint |
| 2. Neck  | b. Gliding joint         |
| 3. Hip   | c. Hinge joint           |
| 4. Ankle | d. Brain                 |
| 5. Skull | e. Pivot joint           |

1	2	3	4	5
c	e	a	b	d

**B. Very short answer questions.**

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

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Girdles                | -- <b>Shoulder girdle and Hip girdle</b> |
| 2. Ball and socket joints | -- <b>Shoulder joint and Hip joint</b>   |
| 3. Hinge joints           | -- <b>Knee and Elbow</b>                 |
| 4. Parts of the eye       | -- <b>Retina and Iris</b>                |
| 5. Parts of the ear       | -- <b>Outer ear and Eardrum</b>          |

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

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. The long, single bone that makes the upper arm                         | <b>Humerus</b>     |
| 2. A jelly-like substance that fills the hollow of the bone               | <b>Bone marrow</b> |
| 3. A tough, elastic substance that holds the bones together at the joints | <b>Cartilage</b>   |
| 4. The part of the brain that controls the heartbeat                      | <b>Medulla</b>     |
| 5. The part of the eye where an image gets formed                         | <b>Retina</b>      |

**C. Answer the following.**

**Q1. What is a joint? Name the different kinds of joints found in the body.**

**Ans.** A joint is a place where two or more bones meet. There are four types of joints in our body. They are as follows: a. Ball and Socket joint, b. Hinge joint, c. Pivot joint, d. Gliding joint.

**Q2. List three important functions of the skeletal system.**

**Ans.** The three important functions of the skeletal system are:

- The skeleton gives shape and support to our body.
- It protects our soft internal organs.
- It allows the movement of different body parts.

**Q3. Differentiate between cardiac muscles and smooth muscles.**

**Ans.** Cardiac muscles are found in the heart. It is an involuntary striated muscle. We do not have control over this type of muscle, whereas smooth muscles are found in our digestive system. It is involuntary non-striated muscle. This type of muscle also works automatically.

**Q4. Write the different parts of the brain with one function of each.**

**Ans.** The human brain has three parts:-

- Cerebrum – It is responsible for learning, memory, intelligence and logic.
- Cerebellum – It is responsible for muscle coordination and maintaining body balance.
- Medulla – It is responsible for activities like heartbeat, breathing, swallowing and sneezing.

**Q5. Differentiate between sensory and motor nerves.**

**Ans.** Sensory nerves carry messages from different parts of the body to the brain or spinal cord, whereas motor nerves carry messages from the brain or spinal cord to the different parts of the body.

**Q6. What is a reflex action? Explain how it works with the help of an example.**

**Ans.** The automatic response of the body to a particular stimulus is called a reflex action. For example, on touching a hot object we immediately withdraw our hand from it. Here the hot object is the stimulus and removal of our hand is the response.

**Give reason:**

Q1. We pull our hands back when we accidentally touch a cactus plant. Why?

Ans. It is because of the reflex action.

Q2. We should not poke sharp things into our ear. Why?

Ans. It is because it can break the delicate eardrum inside.

**NOTE: All the above exercises should be done in Note Book 2**

**Activity:** Number the pictures and the organ system with their functions correctly to complete the links.(Given on page number-84 of the Text Book)

**पाठ- सर्वनाम**

**आवश्यक निर्देश –**

प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचे एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।  
**सर्वनाम**

**परिभाषा:**

संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहा जाता है। जैसे - मैं, तू, आप, यह, वह, जो, सो, कोई, कुछ, कौन, क्या।

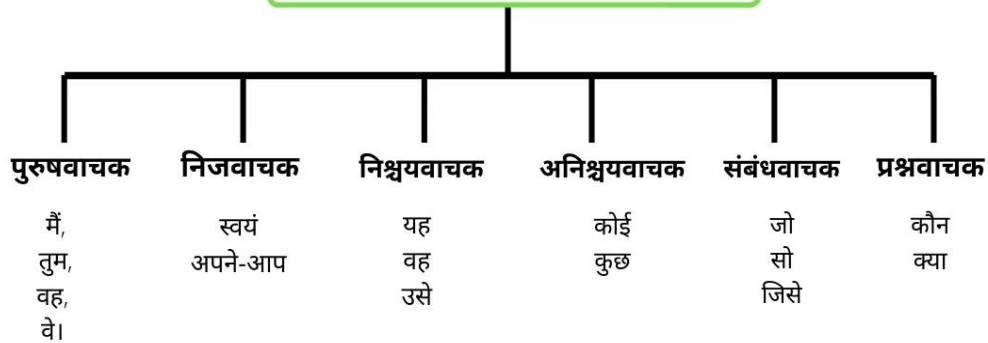
**क्रियात्मक गतिविधि** – एक बड़ी सी तितली का चित्र बनाकर या रंगीन कागज से काटकर तितली बनाए तथा एक पंखुड़ी में एकवचन सर्वनाम शब्द एवं दूसरे में बहुवचन सर्वनाम शब्द रंग पेंसिल से लिखें।



**सर्वनाम के भेद:** - सर्वनाम के पांच भेद होते हैं –

HINDI

**सर्वनाम के भेद**



**1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम**

जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग बोलने वाला खुद के लिए या दूसरो के लिए किया करता है, उसे पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे –

मैं, हम (बोलनेवाला खुद के लिए),

तुम और आप (सुनने वाले के लिए) और

यह, वह, ये, वे (किसी और के बारे में बात करने के लिए) आदि।

**2. निजवाचक सर्वनाम**

जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर्ता / वक्ता अपने लिए करता है, उन्हें निजवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे:- स्वयं ,

खुद और अपने आप आदि।

**उदाहरण:**

- मैं अपने कपडे स्वयं धो लूँगा।
- मैं वहाँ अपने आप चला जाऊँगा।

**3. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम** - जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों से किसी निश्चित वस्तु, व्यक्ति या स्थान का बोध हो उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे - : यह, वह आदि।

**उदाहरण:**

- यह कार मेरी है।
- वह मोटरबाइक तुम्हारी है।

**4. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम** - जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों से किसी निश्चित वस्तु, व्यक्ति, स्थान आदि का बोध नहीं होता उसे अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे - : कुछ, कोई आदि।

**उदाहरण:**

- मुझे कुछ खाना है।
- मेरे खाने में कुछ गिर गया।

**5. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम**

जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किया जाता है उसे प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे- कौन, क्या, कब, कहाँ आदि।

**उदाहरण:**

- देखो तो कौन आया है?
- तुम बाज़ार से क्या लाये हो ?

**6. सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम**

जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध बताने के लिए किया जाता है उसे सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं। जैसे :- जो-सो, जैसा-वैसा आदि।

**उदाहरण:**

- जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी।
- जो सोवेगा सो खोवेगा जो जागेगा सो पावेगा।

**अभ्यास प्रश्न**

प्रश्न 2 , 3 विद्यार्थी स्वयं अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करेंगे।

प्रश्न 4. सर्वनाम का सही रूप लिखाकर वाक्य पूरा कीजिए –

[क] आज मुझे जल्दी घर जाना है। [ मैं ]

[ख] रोहन माँ बुला रही है। [ तू ]

[ग] उसने एक पिल्ला पाला है। [ वह ]

[घ] उसे भी अंदर बुला लो। [ वह ]

**प्रश्न 5. उचित सर्वनाम शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरा कीजिए –**

[क] तू मन लगाकर पढ़ा कर। [ आप ,तुम , तू ]

[ख] मैं गणित का सवाल हल कर रहा हूँ। [ मैं , हम , वह ]

[ग] यह पुस्तक किसकी है ? [ ये, यह ,वे ]

[घ] तुम्हें यह कार्य अभी समाप्त करना है। [ तुम , तुम्हें , तुम्हारा ]

[ङ] उसे इस वर्ष सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी चुना गया। [ उसे , तुम , आप ]

**प्रश्न 6. नीचे दी गए वाक्यों को शुद्ध कीजिए –**

[ क ] तेरे को भी अभी जाना होगा।

- तुझे भी जाना होगा।

- [ख] मेरी घर के निकट उसका घर है।
- मेरे घर के निकट उसका घर है।
- [ग] उसकी जहाज छूट गया।
- उसका जहाज छूट गया।
- [घ] मुझे कौन ने भी नहीं बताया।
- मुझे किसी ने भी नहीं बताया।
- [ङ] दाल में कोई काला है।
- दाल में कुछ काला है।

### विषय-हिन्दी साहित्य

#### शीर्षक – ‘कदंब का पेड़’

#### सामान्य निर्देश –

कविता से संबंधित चित्र बनाकर कविता सुंदर एवं साफ़ अक्षरों में लिखें।

#### क. कठिन शब्द – [दो – दो बार लिखें]

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. बाँसुरी  | 6. हृदय   |
| 2. वात्सल्य | 7. विकल   |
| 3. कन्हैया  | 8. अंचल   |
| 4. स्वर     | 9. ध्यान  |
| 5. पत्तों   | 10. यमुना |

#### ख. शब्दार्थ –

1. तीरे = किनारे    2. स्वर = आवाज    3. विकल = बेचैन    4. विनती = प्रार्थना

#### ग. प्रश्न-उत्तर -

प्र.1 बालक मन में क्या कल्पना करता है ?

उ. बालक मन में यह कल्पना करता है कि यह कदंब का पेड़ यदि यमुना नदी के किनारे होता तो वह इस पर बैठकर मजे से बाँसुरी बजाता।

प्र.2 बालक अन्य पेड़ों का नाम न लेकर केवल कदंब के पेड़ का ही नाम क्यों लेता है ?

उ. कदंब का पेड़ यमुना नदी के किनारे होता है। इसका संबंध श्रीकृष्ण से है। बालक भी उसी पेड़ पर बैठकर कृष्ण-कन्हैया की तरह बाँसुरी बजाना चाहता है।

प्र.3 इस कविता में किस नदी का नाम आया है और क्यों ?

उ. इस कविता में यमुना नदी का नाम आया है। यमुना नदी के नाम के साथ श्रीकृष्ण का नाम जुड़ा है।

प्र.4 बालक अपनी माँ को किस प्रकार बुलाना चाहता है ?

उ. बालक बाँसुरी बजा कर बाँसुरी के स्वर में अपनी माँ को बुलाना चाहता है।

प्र.5 माँ बालक को किस प्रकार पेड़ से नीचे उतरने को कहती ?

उ. माँ पहले बालक पर गुस्सा होती है और उसे नीचे उतरने को कहती है, पर जब बालक नीचे नहीं आता है तब वह उसे नए खिलौने, मिठाई, माखन-मिसरी एवं दूध-मलाई देने का लालच देती है।

प्र.6 माँ का हृदय कब विकल हो जाता ?

उ. बच्चे को पेड़ की सबसे ऊपर की टहनी पर देख कर माँ का हृदय विकल हो जाता।

प्र.7 माँ के दुखी होने पर बालक क्या काम करके अपनी माँ को खुश कर देता ?

उ. माँ के दुखी होने पर बालक चुपचाप माँ के आंचल में आकर छिप जाता है और आहट होने पर माँ जब आंखें खोलती है तो अपने मुन्ने को गोदी में पाकर वह खुश हो जाती है।

प्र.8 इस कविता में कौन-सा रस झलकता है ?

उ. इस कविता में वात्सल्य रस झलकता है, क्योंकि इसमें माता-पुत्र के अपार प्रेम का वर्णन है।

### घ. विलोम शब्द

1. खुश x दुखी 2. हंसना x रोना 3. ऊपर x नीचे 4. आती x जाती

### ङ. सही उत्तर पर ठीक (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए-

1. बालक किस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बाँसुरी बजाना चाहता है ?  
(✓) i/ कदंब के ii पीपल के iii/ नीम के
2. बाँसुरी कौन लेकर देगा ?  
i/ वह स्वयं (✓) ii/ माँ लेकर देगी iii/ कोई नहीं
3. बंसी के स्वर में बालक किसे बुलाता ?  
(✓) i/ माँ को ii/ कन्हैया को iii/ साथियों को
4. माँ बच्चे को क्या कहकर बुलाती ?  
(✓) i/ मुन्ना राजा ii/ छोटा बेटा iii/ नटखट

### च/ दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए –

1/ कदंब 2/ डाली 3/ बाँसुरी 4/ मिठाई 5/ विनती

### छ/ क्रियात्मक गतिविधि –

1. विद्यार्थी घर के बेकार चीजों से बासुरी बनाकर उसकी तस्वीर शिक्षिका को भेजेंगे।

### पाठ- पाठ-5. जब मैं पढ़ता था | आत्मकथा |

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि - महात्मा गाँधी का चित्र बनाकर या चिपकाकर उनके बारे में पाँच वाक्य लिखें।



### कठिन शब्द

करमचंद	सत्यप्रिय	धार्मिक	पोरबंदर	श्रवण	पितृभक्ति	छात्रवृत्तियाँ	आचरण	असह्य	अक्षर
मंदबुद्धि	अपूर्ण	सख्त	संस्कृत	दंड	अनुशासन	स्वास्थ्य	अनिवार्य	अरुचि	तीव्र
विध्व	सिद्ध	व्यायाम	प्रार्थना	भूल	हेडमास्टर	इच्छा	उदार	बनूँगा	सैर

शब्दार्थ, सही विपल्य चुनें | [अभ्यास पुस्तिका से देखकर विद्यार्थी स्वयं लिखें]

English literature  
The Violet

Learn the poem The Violet from The New Images book.

Activity –

ENGLISH

Draw and colour or paste a picture of the Violet flower and write a small paragraph on it.

Word meanings:

modest – humble, meek

graced – added beauty  
bower- a shady place under trees  
tints – shades, colours  
arrayed – displayed  
diffused – spread throughout and not in one place  
humility – the quality of being humble

### **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.

Q2. Where does the flower grow?

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

Q3. Where does the poetess, Jane Taylor, think the flower could grow?

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

Q4. Does the flower have a reason to hide its head?

Ans- No, the flower has no reason to hide itself except that it is very modest and does not want to flaunt its beauty but remain humble.

Q5. What lesson does The Violet teach us?

Ans- The poem teaches us to be quiet, modest and humble.

Q6. What lines come before each of the following?

1. 'In modest tints arrayed'

Ans- 'Yet thus it was content to bloom'

- 2.' This pretty flower to see'

Ans- 'Then let me to the valley go'

- 3.'A modest violet grew'

Ans- 'Down in a green and shady bed'

- 4.'As if to hide from view'

Ans- 'Its stalk was bent; it hung its head'

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

## **Ch-5**

### **Kinds of adjectives**



Please note :The above assignment is to be done with neat handwriting in your English notebook.

(1) Comprehension



# CORONAVIRUS

Read the article and then answer the questions



Nations around the world are battling with a major outbreak of a new deadly virus. The coronavirus, which started in the Chinese city of Wuhan, on 22nd January 2020 has already killed around 3,000 people from around the world. Countries affected include China, America, the UK and Italy. It has also spread to many other places like Pakistan, Japan, Korea and Thailand. More than 90,000 cases of people that have caught the virus and are in hospital. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared that this is a global health emergency. China has been on lockdown for many weeks and people have not been to work, school and all public transport has been suspended. In other countries schools have been closed and people have been told not to travel.

The new coronavirus is suspected to have come from illegally traded animals in a Wuhan market. The virus mutated and spread from an animal to a human. There are fears it could mutate and spread further. Scientists say the virus is contagious and can be passed from person to person through the air. Dr Linfa Wang, a virologist at the Duke-National University of Singapore, said the new coronavirus is in the same family as SARS, but it's different from SARS. He said people needed to look for pneumonia-like symptoms, such as fever, cough and difficulty breathing. Fu Ning, a 36-year-old woman from Beijing, said: "I feel fearful because there's no cure for the virus."

## 1 Answer the questions about the reading

1. Which country did the virus come from?
2. On what day did the virus start?
3. Name 2 countries affected by the virus:
4. How many people have been in hospital because of the virus?
5. Where is the virus suspected to have come from?
6. How is the virus passed from person to person?



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2) Give the Antonym of :

- a) same x \_\_\_\_\_ c) fearlessx \_\_\_\_\_  
b) legal x \_\_\_\_\_ d) minor x \_\_\_\_\_

3) Pick the synonym from the above passage:

- a) an infectious disease caused by a virus \_\_\_\_\_  
b) changed in form or nature \_\_\_\_\_  
c) scientists, who may drive research on various aspects of viruses. \_\_\_\_\_  
d) a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating a condition of disease \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Underline all the adjectives in these sentences. Write what kind they are in the space provided.**

- a. Whose camera is this? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. There are a few lotus plants in the pond. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Lion is a ferocious animal. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Two boys are playing cricket outside. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. This cat has a fluffy tail. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Complete the following sentences with the kinds of adjectives mentioned in the brackets.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ team won the test match? (interrogative adjective)
- b. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ blue water bottle. ( demonstrative adjective)
- c. Ritu bought \_\_\_\_\_ eggs from the supermarket. ( numeral adjective)
- d. Students of class 5 submitted \_\_\_\_\_ assignments. (possessive adjective)
- e. Naina has a \_\_\_\_\_ dog. ( adjective of quality)
- f. There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the glass. (adjective of quantity)
- g. We found all \_\_\_\_\_ shells at the beach. (demonstrative adjective)
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ are my shoes? (interrogative adjective)

**4. Circle the correct adjectives to complete the following sentences.**

- a. Watching too \_\_\_\_\_ TV is not good for you. ( many/ much)
- b. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please? ( some/few)
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ students were interested in the computer course. ( much/many)
- d. Gary has got \_\_\_\_\_ pencils in his pencil box. (a few/ a little)
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ students are new to the school. ( that/these)

## **Ch. 5 Democratic Republic of Congo: The Land of Dense Forests**

**1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and check their meanings.**

**2. Write the key words along with the meanings in your note book.**

**3. Do the Exercises in your text book.**

- A. Tick the correct option
- B. Fill in the blanks

### **SOCIAL STUDIES**

**4. Answer the following questions: {to be done in the note-book}**

Q.1. 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.

Q.2. 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>Q.3. Describe natural vegetation and wildlife of DRC.          Ans. Most part of the DRC is covered with the 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. Extra Questions</p> <p>Q.4. Name the longest and the second longest river in Africa.          Ans. The longest river in Africa is The Nile and the second longest river is The Congo.</p> <p>Q.5. What is the main occupation of the people in the DRC?          Ans. The main occupation of the people of DRC is agriculture.</p> <p>Q.6. What is the capital of the DRC?          Ans. The capital of the DRC is Kinshasa.</p> <p>Q.7. 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.8. 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>Q.9. 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>Q.10. Name the main industries of Congo.          Ans. The main industries of Congo are Food Processing, Textile, Beverages, Cigarettes, Footwear and Mineral Processing.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITY:</b> Collect and paste the pictures of important things like trees, wild animals and people related to the DRC.</p>
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<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p><b>Chapter 4 (More Logo Commands)</b></p>
	<p><b>Instruction: Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 57, in your notebook.</b></p> <p>1. Fill in the blanks</p> <p>a) The ----- command is used to move the turtle without drawing a line. (PENUP)          b) The -----command is used to cancel the erase mode. (PENNORMAL)          c) You can hide the turtle using the -----command. (HIDETURTLE or HT)          d) The short form of the SHOWTURTLE command is ----- (ST)          e) The FILL command is used to fill the color in an enclosed figure specified by -----          -----command. (SETFLOODCOLOR)</p> <p>2. True or False</p> <p>a. When you start drawing, the turtle’s pen is in the PENDOWN mode : True          b. The PENDOWN command is used to cancel the erase mode. : False          c. The short form of the HIDETURTLE command is HT. : True          d. The RGB values are three numbers in the 0 to 255. : True          e. You cannot fill color in a closed figure in Logo. : False</p>

3. Write one word for the following.
- a. This command is used to make the turtle draw lines while moving. : PD
  - b. This command is used to erase a drawing. : CS
  - c. This command sets the pen to normal mode and cancels the erase mode: PENNORMAL
  - d. This command is used to hide the turtle after completing a drawing : HT
  - e. This command is used to fill color in an enclosed figure. : FILL
4. Write and learn the following command and its description.
1. FD: Moves the turtle forward by the input number of steps, in the direction in which its head is pointing.
  2. BK: Moves the turtle in the opposite direction to that in which its head is pointing.
  3. Right/RT: Turns the head of the turtle in the right direction, i.e clockwise.
  4. Left or LT: Turns the head of the turtle in the left direction, i.e anticlockwise.
  5. HOME: Brings the turtle to its starting position, i.e the center of the screen with the head pointing upwards.
  6. CLEARSCREEN/CS: Erases the drawing on the screen and positions the turtle at its initial position (center of the screen)
  7. SETH: Makes the turtle move in the clockwise direction. Units are not counted from the current position of the turtle but from the Home position.
  8. PRINT/PR: Write any text or number in the Recall list box.
  9. LABEL: Write any text or number on Logo's main screen
  10. CLEARTEXT OR CT: Clears the contents of the text screen. This command does not take any input.

**The natural Rage (Page Nos. 62-63)**

**1. Match the following pictures with the disasters associated with them:**

- |      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| I.   |  | a) Cyclone           |
| II.  |  | b) Landslide         |
| III. |  | c) Earthquake        |
| IV.  |  | d) volcanic Eruption |
| V.   |  | e) Tsunami           |

**G.K**

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
<b>a.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>d.</b>	<b>e.</b>	<b>b.</b>

**2. Identify the following Man-Made disasters by looking at the pictures.**



Poisonous Gas from Nuclear Reactor



Atomic bomb test-explosion



Fire explosion due to bomb (Hotel Taj)



Power Outage



Dam failure disaster

**3. Here are some Man-Made disasters that occurred all around the world .Match them with their descriptions**

1. The Jilin chemical explosion	a. fire at an Iraqi sulfur plant burned for about a month.
2. The Three Mile Island Nuclear Explosion	b. In 1991, The Gulf war oil spill, the largest oil spill.
3. The Al-Mishraq Fire	c. On November thirteenth, 2005, a petrol-chemical plant in Jilin, China was the site of series of explosion.
4. The Kuwait Oil Fires	d. On July 10, 1976 in Meda, Italy, a reactor in the ICMESA chemical company exploded.
5. Dioxin Pollution	e. In Harrisburg, PA on March 28, 1979, the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor experienced a partial core meltdown.

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
<b>c.</b>	<b>e.</b>	<b>a.</b>	<b>b.</b>	<b>d.</b>

### **The Protected Natural Habitats (Page Nos. 70-71)**

1. This national park and wild life sanctuary is situated in Gujarat. This is the only home of the endangered mighty Asiatic lion. **Gir National Park**
2. It is located in Assam. It is a UNESCO world heritage site of India and it is the only habitat of the one horned rhinoceros in India. **Kaziranga National Park.**
3. It is the oldest national park in India named after the popular wildlife story writer Jim Corbett. It is known for its Bengal Tigers. **Jim Corbett National Park.**
4. It got its name from one of the mangrove plants known as Sundari. It is the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger. **Sunderban National Park.**
5. It is located in the Vindhya Hills of the Umaria district in Madhya Pradesh. This park is known for its large population of Royal Bengal Tigers and White Tigers which are a major attraction of this park. **Bandhavgarh National Park.**
6. It is located in Munnar. It offers protected to the endangered Nilgiri Tahr. **Eravikulam National Park.**

### **The Indian scientific Glory (Page Nos. 28-29)**

1. India's first satellite was named after which scientist? **Aryabhatta.**
2. His ground breaking work was Shalytantra-curing patients through surgeries, he was **Shalya Tanta (Sushruta).**
3. Who is the ancient Indian Astronomer known for his book Brahma-Sphuta-Siddhanta, an astronomical work? **Brahmagupta.**

### **Top Techies (Page Nos. 38-39)**

- a. The founder of WhatsApp, and instant mobile messenger applications for smart phones. **Jan Koum and Brian Acton.**
- b. He is an American computer programmer and internet entrepreneur. He is the Co-founder of Facebook. **Mark Zuckerberg.**
- c. The Indian American who is the Chief Executive Officer of Google. **Sunder Pichai.**
- d. This great techie created two key communication technologies Blogger and Twitter that shaped how people communicate over internet. Who is he? **Evan Williams.**
- e. The founder of Microsoft Windows OS runs million of smart phones, computers and tablets . **Bill Gates.**
- f. He is the chairman of Wipro Limited. He is informally known as the Czar of the Indian IT industry. **Azim premji.**
- g. He is an Indian Business magnate who is the chairman, M.D. of Reliance Industries. He is the richest man as per the forbes list. **Mukesh Ambani.**
- h. He is the co-founder of Flipkart along with Sachin Bansal. He scored an All India Rank 49 in IIT JEE. **Binny Bansal**

पाठ 9 - अकारान्त पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन शब्द , अभ्यास - 3,5,6  
शब्द - संग्रह - Pg No :- 26 { लिखें एवं याद करें }

**अकारान्त पुलिङ्ग शब्द-रूप एकवचन,द्विवचन,बहुवचन**

मूलशब्द	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
कृषक	कृषकः	कृषकौ	कृषकाः
शिक्षक	शिक्षकः	शिक्षकौ	शिक्षकाः
छात्र	छात्रः	छात्रौ	छात्राः
नर	नरः	नरौ	नराः
मयूर	मयूरः	मयूरौ	मयूराः
खग	खगः	खगौ	खगाः
सैनिक	सैनिकः	सैनिकौ	सैनिकाः

**अभ्यास**

IV. **अर्थ लिखें -** Pg No :- 28 { उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें }

1. वानरा : = अनेक बंदर घ) अध्यापक : = एक अध्यापक
2. सैनिका : = अनेक सैनिक ड) सिंह : = एक सिंह
3. मृगौ = दो हिरन च) पर्वतौ = दो पर्वत

V. **संस्कृत में लिखें -** Pg No :- 28 { उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें }

1. अनेक लोग = नरा : घ) दो मेढक = मण्डूकौ
2. अनेक पर्वत = पर्वताः ड) एक देव = देवः
3. एक पेड़ = वृक्ष : च) अनेक मोर = मयूराः

i. **शुद्ध रूप लिखें -**

- a. प्रवता : = पर्वताः घ) सीह : = सिंहः
- b. कृषका : = कृषकाः ड) मयूरा : = मयूराः
- c. शिक्षकौ = शिक्षकौ च) हसा : = हंसा :

**संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी प्रवेशिका**

पाठ 8 - अकारान्त पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन शब्द  
शब्द - संग्रह - Pg No :- 26 { उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें }

SANSKRIT

## अभ्यास

VI. वचन के अनुसार शब्दों को छांटें -

Pg No :- 28

सैनिकौ, मृगाः, मीनः, देवाः, नरौ, शिक्षकः, वृक्षः, पर्वतौ, हस्तौ, बालकाः, वानरः, मूषकाः

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
मीनः	सैनिकौ	मृगाः
शिक्षकः	नरौ	देवाः
वृक्षः	पर्वतौ	बालकाः
वानरः	हस्तौ	मूषकाः

VI. अर्थ लिखें -

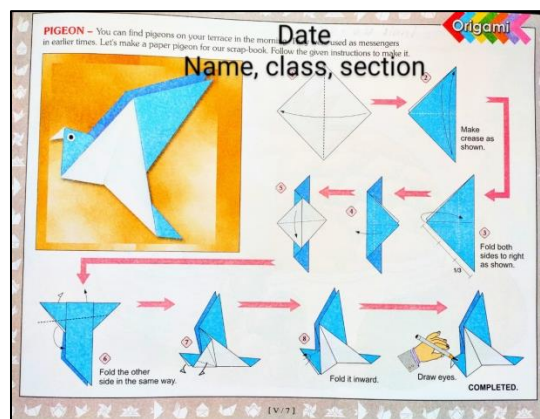
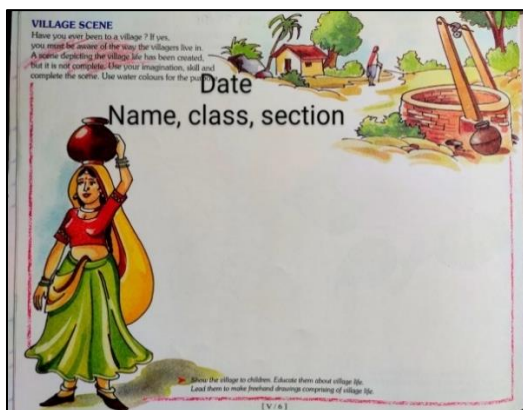
क)	पर्वताः	अनेक पर्वत	ख)	मण्डूकाः	अनेक मेंढक
ग)	हंसौ	दो हंस	घ)	अध्यापकः	एक अध्यापक
ड)	कृषकाः	अनेक किसान	च)	सैनिकाः	अनेक सैनिक

**Work to be done : Page nos. 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15**

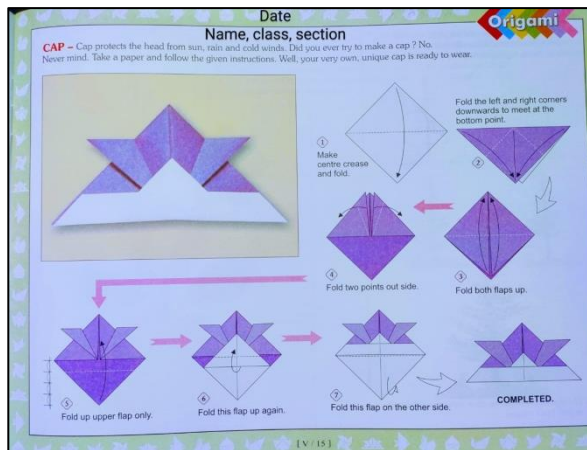
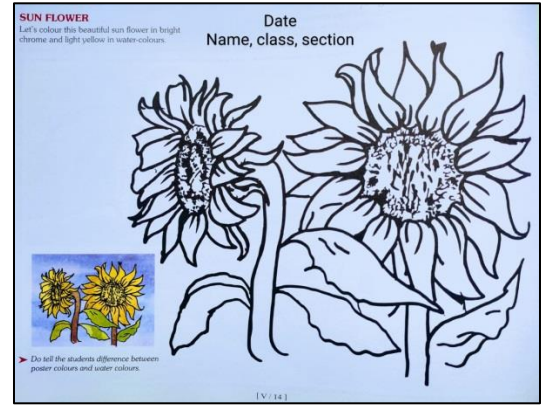
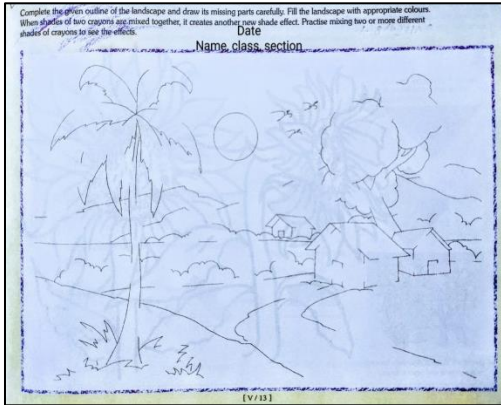
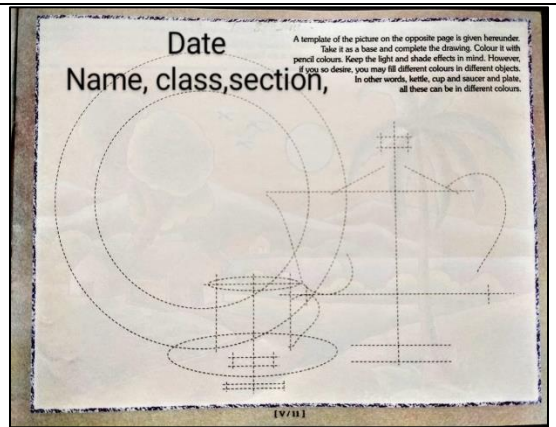
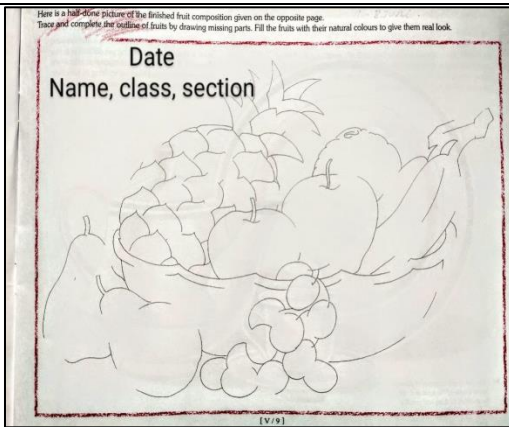
**As per instructions given in your drawing book.**

**Craft work :- Make a “BOUQUET OF FLOWERS” using tissue paper/origami paper and decorate it.**

**DRAWING**







**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**