

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : V

DATE : 1.08.2021 to 15.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ CHAPTER 6-DECIMALS</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the textbook.</u></p> <p>Exercise 6.2 Question number. 1 Exercise 6.3 Question number 1 Exercise 6.5 Question numbers 2, 3, and 4 Exercise 6.6 Question number 2 Exercise 6.7 Question number 1 Exercise 6.8 Question number 5 Test zone and mental maths</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the notebook.</u></p> <p>Exercise 6.1 Question number 1 Exercise 6.2 Question numbers 2, 3, and 4 Exercise 6.3 Question numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Exercise 6.4 Question numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Exercise 6.5 Question numbers 1, 5, 6 and 7 Exercise 6.6 Question number 1 Exercise 6.8 Question numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 Exercise 6.9 Question numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Exercise 6.10 Question numbers 1 and 2</p> <p><u>Extra questions to be done in the notebook</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Find the difference between.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) 4.591 and 0.959b) 240.919 and 2002. Find the sum of the following.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) 406.6508 and 31.4b) 4.3 and 23. Solve the given statement.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Reduce 16.66 from 37.87b) 74.66 less than 105.7524. Find the product.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) 3.4×4.72b) 1.9×100c) 6×12 hundredths5. Divide and find the quotient.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) $0.75 \div 0.025$b) $16 \div 0.4$c) $32.8 \div 100$ <p style="text-align: center;">➤ Activities to be done in the notebook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept map to be drawn in the notebook.• Draw Place Value Chart of Decimals and division of decimals in the notebook

Dividing Decimals: 13.75 ÷ 5.5

set up division $5.5 \overline{)13.75}$

move both decimal points until the divisor is an integer $55 \overline{)137.5} = 55 \overline{)137.5}$

move up decimal point $55 \overline{)137.5}$

usual long division! 2.5
 $55 \overline{)137.5}$
 $110 $
 275

Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Unit	Decimal	Unit	Tens	Final number
			6	.	8	9	6.89
		5	2	.	3	4	52.34
	3	7	2	.	1		372.1
7	1	9	4	.	0	7	7194.07

TOPIC: SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES
TEACHER'S NAME- SUSHMITA GANGULY

WORD BANK

1. substance	6. solute	11. carbonated
2. particles	7. dissolved	12. composition
3. evaporation	8. miscible	13. expansion
4. condensation	9. immiscible	14. contraction
5. solidification	10. physical	15. freezing

SCIENCE

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?
Ans: d. All of these
2. Which of these would change water to vapour?
Ans: a. Evaporation
3. On heating, the speed of movement of particles
Ans: a. increases
4. In a solution of sugar and water, what is the solute?
Ans: a. Sugar
5. Which of these is an example of solution in which a gas is dissolved in a liquid?
Ans: d. Carbonated drink
6. Which of these is an example of a chemical change?
Ans: a. Ripening of fruits

7. Heating a substance causes it to

Ans: a. expand

IV. Match the columns.

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**

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. In solids, the particles are tightly packed and so cannot move away from each other.

In liquids, the particles are not as tightly packed as in solids; so they can move and slide over each other.

In gases, the particles are far apart from each other and can move freely. So, gases can move freely.

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 be 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.

Give Reason-

1. We cannot change the shape of a solid. Why?

Ans. It is because the molecules are very closely packed in a solid.

Activity –

(Pg 50 – Heating causes things to expand and cooling causes things to contract)

विषय – हिंदी साहित्य

शीर्षक – ‘महान वैज्ञानिक चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन’

आवश्यक निर्देश

1. सभी कार्य हिन्दी नोट बुक में साफ एवं सुन्दर लिखावट में लिखें।
2. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मारजिन खीचें एवं पाठ के आरम्भ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।
3. प्रस्तावित क्रियाकलाप करें।

क्रियात्मक गतिविधि - आपके पसंदीदा किन्हीं दो वाद्ययंत्रों का चित्र बनाकर रंग भरें।

कठिन शब्द –

HINDI

क/ सर्वोच्च	ट/ रवों
ख/ तमिलनाडु	ठ/ संस्कृत
ग/ विद्यालय	ड/ नोबल पुरस्कार
घ/ परीक्षण	ढ/ सर्वप्रथम
ङ/ शोध	ण/ वित्त
च/ ख्याति	त/ वाद्य
छ/ मृदंगम	थ/ भारत रत्न
ज/ भ्रांति	द/ सम्मान
ञ/ अनुसंधान	ध/ तिरुचिलापल्ली

प्रश्न-उत्तर –

प्र.क/ 1930 का वर्ष भारत के इतिहास में स्वर्ण-अक्षरों लिखें जाने योग्य क्यों है ?

उ. 1930 का वर्ष भारत के इतिहास में स्वर्ण-अक्षरों लिखें जाने योग्य है क्योंकि इसी वर्ष वेंकट रामन को भौतिकी का नोबल पुरस्कार मिला ।

प्र.ख/ वेंकट रामन ने अपना जीवन किस नौकरी से शुरू किया ?

उ. वेंकट रामन ने अपना जीवन वित्त विभाग में उच्च अधिकारी के रूप में शुरू किया ।

प्र.ग/ समुद्र को देखकर रामन के मन में क्या प्रश्न उठता था ?

उ. समुद्र को देखकर रामन के मन में प्रश्न उठा कि समुद्र के पानी का रंग नीला ही क्यों है ?

प्र.घ/ समुद्र के पानी के नीले होने का वेंकट रामन ने क्या कारण खोज निकाला ?

उ. समुद्र के पानी के नीले रंग का कारण यह है कि पानी के अणु प्रकाश को छितरा देते हैं ।

प्र.च/ वेंकट रामन ने ध्वनि-विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में क्या कार्य किया ?

उ. उन्होंने पश्चिमी देशों की इस भ्रांति को तोड़ा कि भारतीय वाद्य-यंत्र विदेशी वाद्य यंत्रों से घटिया हैं ।

प्र.छ/ 'रामन-प्रभाव' को सरल शब्दों में समझाइए ?

उ. जब एकरंगी प्रकाश की किरण किसी पारदर्शी पदार्थ से गुजरती है तो उसके रंग में परिवर्तन हो जाता है ।

किरण का कुछ भाग रास्ते में फैल जाता है । इस फैले हुए प्रकाश की तरंग-लंबाई प्रारंभिक प्रकाश की तरंग-लंबाई से अधिक होती है । इसी को 'रामन-प्रभाव' कहा जाता है ।

प्र.ज/ चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन को कौन-कौन से प्रमुख पुरस्कार मिले ?

उ. 1929 में 'सर' की उपाधि मिली ।

1930 में नोबल पुरस्कार मिला ।

1954 में 'भारतरत्न' पुरस्कार मिला ।

विलोम शब्द –

योग्य X अयोग्य
प्रश्न X उत्तर
प्रकाश X अंधकार
प्रारंभ X समाप्त
देशी X विदेशी

अधिक X कम
आदान X प्रदान
पुरस्कार X दंड
जीवन X मरण
घटिया X बढ़िया

दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ - क/ प्रभाव ख/ प्रकाश ग/ वीणा घ/ वेशभूषा

विषय – हिंदी भाषा**कक्षा – पाँच****आवश्यक निर्देश**

1. सभी कार्य हिन्दी नोट बुक में साफ एवं सुन्दर लिखावट में लिखें।

2. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मारजिन खींचें एवं पाठ के आरम्भ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।

अनुच्छेद लेखन



यदि मैं सैनिक होता

किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा की महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी उस देश के सैनिकों पर होती है। यदि मैं सैनिक होता तो अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी निष्ठा एवं ईमानदारी से निभाता। सीमा पर मौजूद सैनिकों के भरोसे ही पूरा देश चैन की नींद सोता है। एक सैनिक होने का कर्तव्य एवं देश के विश्वास को बनाए रखने में मैं सदैव तत्पर रहता। यदि देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को कोई दुश्मन चुनौती देने का प्रयास करता तो मैं जान की परवाह किए बिना ही उसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब देता। अपने देश की सुरक्षा करते हुए यदि मैं शहीद भी हो जाता तो भी मुझे गर्व होता कि मैंने अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा करने में अपने प्राण न्योछावर कर दिए। सैनिकों के लिए पूरा देश ही उनका परिवार होता है। सैनिक का जीवन काफी चुनौती पूर्ण होता है। इसके बावजूद भी देश की रक्षा करने का जज़्बा ही एक आम व्यक्ति को सैनिक बनने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

पर्यायवाची शब्द

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. सभी पर्यायवाची शब्दों को तीन बार बोलकर ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. लिखते समय लिखावट एवं वर्तनी का विशेष ध्यान रखें।

3. क्रियाकलाप (Activity)-

1-22 पर्यायवाची शब्दों में से किन्हीं चार का चित्र रंगीन कागज़/ रंग(पेंसिल से) कर बीच में चित्र बनाएँ/चिपकाएँ तथा उन शब्दों के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें।

परिभाषा- ऐसे शब्द जिनका अर्थ लगभग समान होता है, पर्यायवाची शब्द कहलाते हैं।

नीचे कुछ पर्यायवाची शब्द दिए गए हैं।

आकाश	गगन , व्योम , आसमान
आग	अग्नि , अनल , पावक
अमृत	सुधा , सोम , पीयूष
ईश्वर	भगवान् , प्रभु , ईश

झंडा	ध्वज , केतु , पताका
पृथ्वी	धरा , वसुधा , वसुंधरा
किनारा	तट , तीर , साहिल
पानी	नीर , सलिल , जल
कपड़ा	वस्त्र , चीर , वसन
पुरुष	मनुष्य , नर , मानव
माता	माँ , जननी , अंबा
बहन	भगिनी , अग्रजा , सहोदरा
सवेरा	प्रातः , भोर , प्रभात
सूरज	रवि , दिनेश , आदित्य
अतिथि	मेहमान , आगंतुक , पाहुन
आँख	नेत्र , नयन , चक्षु
इच्छा	अभिलाषा , आकांक्षा , कामना
गणेश	गजानन , विनायक , गणपति
चंद्रमा	चाँद , मयंक , शशि
शरीर	तन , काया , कलेवर
दिन	दिवस , वासर , वार
पक्षी	खग , विहग , पंछी

अभ्यास कार्य

1. अनुपयुक्त शब्द पर गलत x का चिन्ह लगाएँ-

१. रात – रजनी रात्रि रजत निशा

२. अग्नि - आग अनल अनिल ज्वाला

३. सूरज - रवि दिनेश सुरेश आदित्य

अभ्यास कार्य – 2

रंगीन शब्द के स्थान पर उचित पर्याय लिखकर कर वाक्य दुबारा लिखिए –

1. हम सब **ईश्वर** की पूजा करते हैं ।
2. हमारे देश का **ध्वज** तीन रंगों का है ।
3. **आकाश** में असंख्य तारे चमक रहे हैं ।
4. कल मेरे घर कुछ **मेहमान** आए थे ।
5. पेड़ पर अनेक **खग** बैठे हैं ।
7. मैं अपने माता – पिता की **कामना** पूरी करना चाहता हूँ ।
8. आज कौन-सा **वार** है ।
9. **चाँद** की रोशनी चारों ओर फैली है ।

पाठ- विशेषण

सामान्य निर्देश -

1. पाठ को समझकर दो बार पढ़ें तथा विशेषण की परिभाषा उदाहरण एवं भेद के साथ उत्तर पुस्तिका में पुस्तक से देखकर स्वयं लिखें ।
2. भेद से संबंधित चित्र लगाएँ , (बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ) ।
3. अभ्यास – 1, 2 एवं 5 पुस्तक में पेंसिल से पूरा करें ।
नोट – अभ्यास – 6 शिक्षिका कक्षा में कराएँ ।

विशेषण की परिभाषा – “जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्द की विशेषता बताते हैं , उसे विशेषण कहते हैं ।

3. उचित विशेषण छाँटकर वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए ।

वीर , नटखट , प्राचीन , मीठे , कड़वा , पुराना , देशभक्त

क/ करेला बहुत **कड़वा** होता है ।

ख/ बच्चे बहुत **नटखट** होते हैं ।

ग/ सदा **मीठे** वचन बोलने चाहिए ।

घ/ नदी के तट पर **प्राचीन** मंदिर है ।

ङ/ उसने अपना **पुराना** रेडियो बेच दिया ।

च/ **देशभक्त** लोग देश के हित में कार्य करते हैं ।

छ/ **वीर** अभिमन्यु वीरतापूर्वक लड़ते – लड़ते मारा गया ।

4. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में विशेषण शब्द रेखांकित कर उनका भेद लिखिए ।

वाक्य	भेद
क/ सप्ताह में <u>सात</u> दिन होते हैं ।	संख्यावाचक
ख/ <u>तुम्हारा</u> भाई तुम्हें बुला रहा है ।	सार्वनामिक
ग/ तालाब में <u>गुलाबी</u> कमल खिले हैं ।	गुणवाचक
घ/ <u>कुछ</u> लोग बाग में सैर कर रहे हैं ।	अनिश्चयवाचक
ङ/ माँ ने बाजार से <u>दो किलो</u> आम खरीदे ।	परिमाणवाचक
च/ आकाश में <u>काले – काले</u> बादल घिरे आए हैं ।	गुणवाचक

7. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में विशेषण संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ हो गई हैं । उन्हें शुद्ध करके लिखिए ।

क/ राकेश नया घड़ी खरीदी है ।
उ. राकेश ने नई घड़ी खरीदी है ।

ख/ हरे पत्तियाँ सूखकर पीली हो गई ।
उ. हरी पत्तियाँ सूखकर पीली हो गई ।

ग/ यह सीधा रेखा है ।
उ. यह सीधी रेखा है ।

घ/ रंजन बड़ा बातूनी है ।
उ. रंजन बहुत बातूनी है ।

ङ/ मुनीश ने नीला कमीज पहना है ।
उ. मुनीश ने नीली कमीज पहनी है ।

स्कैप बुक कार्य

कारक – कारक के आठ भेदों के नाम एवं विभक्ति सचित्र लिखे ।

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LITERATURE

- Learn the poem The Marrog (English Access)
- Draw a picture of The Marrog
- Write the Word meanings.

I) Antonyms

- 1) back × front
- 2) nobody × everybody
- 3) bright × dull
- 4) deep × shallow
- 5) liked × disliked
- 6) tall × short
- 7) scream × whisper

II) Question/Answer

Q1. Who is the speaker of the poem? Where is he seated? Where is he from?

Ans- The speaker of the poem is the Marrog. He is seated at the very back of the class. He is from Mars.

Q2. Do the students know about the alien? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- The students in the class do not know about the alien sitting behind them. If the students knew, they would tremble in fear and scream. The blackboard would fall down, the ceiling would crack and the teacher would faint. The word 'would' shows that it has not happened yet.

Q3. Describe the alien?

Ans – The alien's body was made of brass, he had seventeen fingers and toes. He had three eyes at the back of his head. His hairs were bright purple and his nose was deep blue. He had half yellow and half red teeth. He had five arms that were silver and spiked with knives. He was seven feet tall and green flames were coming out of his ears.

ENGLISH

Q4. Do you think that this alien is dangerous? Why do you think so?

Ans- No, I don't think that this alien is dangerous. Even though it is very huge and breathes flame through his ears. The alien even says that it could gobble up all the children in the class, but it does not actually do anything. I think the alien is funny.

Q5. Do you think this is a true poem and there is Marrog sitting in the class? Why or why not?

Ans- I don't think this is a true poem. I think that the person sitting at the back of the class is the poet, imagining himself to be the Marrog from Mars, because there is no such thing as Marrog and there is no life on Mars.

Q6. Reference to Context.

1. My five arms.....
.....light years.

i. Whose arms are spiked and silver?

Ans – The Marrog.

ii. Where could he go back?

Ans- Mars his home.

iii. Who has written this poem?

Ans- Ronald Charles Scriven.

Project – Create an alien with the things that are available at home.
(scary, friendly). Give it a name and mention which planet it belongs to

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

English Language

Topic: Chapter-8 The Simple Present and The Present Continuous Tense

Grammar:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. My mother _____ dinner every day. (cook)
2. Tarun _____ to work by bus. (go)
3. Maya and her brother _____ the car every Sunday. (wash)
4. We _____ the newspaper every morning. (read)
5. Alex _____ her teeth twice a day. (brush)
6. I _____ four miles every day. (run)
7. The baby _____ for milk. (cry)
8. Sudha _____ many stories. (write)
9. They _____ English in USA. (speak)
10. Water _____ at 100 degrees centigrade. (boil)

B. Choose the correct word from the bracket and fill in the blanks:

1. The boys _____ playing football after school. (is/are)
2. I _____ wanting a cup of tea. (is/am)
3. Jim _____ learning cooking now. (is/are)
4. The man _____ on the phone. (is/are)
5. Suzan _____ ironing her clothes right now. (is/are)
6. My uncle and aunt _____ going to Dubai next week. (is/are)
7. She _____ cleaning her book shelf now. (is/are)
8. The rabbits _____ running very fast. (is/are)
9. The stars _____ twinkling in the sky. (is/are)
10. The little girl _____ singing happily. (is/are)

NOTE: All the above exercises have to be done in the English Language notebook

Chapter-8 The Simple Present and The Present Continuous Tense -Page no 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, & 53 Ex-A, B, C, D, E, F & G (To be done in the Grammar Land Book)

Topic: Chapter-6 Reflexive and Emphasizing Pronouns

Grammar:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct Reflexive or Emphasizing pronouns::

1. I _____ planted all the new saplings.
2. My brother cut _____ while shaving.

3. We took care of everything _____.
4. The cat has hidden _____ inside the box.
5. They _____ cut and ate the watermelon.
6. You _____ know the importance of protecting trees.
7. We _____ decorated the Christmas tree.
8. The boys _____ chose the bicycles.
9. She _____ stitched the lovely gown.
10. He cannot express _____ very well.

B. Rewrite these sentences using Emphasizing pronouns:

1. My sister baked the cake.

Ans- _____.

2. We bought all these pens.

Ans- _____.

3. You can explain it the best.

Ans- _____.

4. Rohan was not aware of the plan.

Ans- _____.

5. I will clean the house.

Ans- _____.

6. Sam admitted his mistakes.

Ans- _____.

7. They went to the market and bought vegetables.

Ans- _____.

8. She scored two goals.

Ans- _____.

Comprehension -2 (Grammar land)

Creative Writing - Advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones.

NOTE: All the above exercises have to be done in the English Language notebook Chapter-6 Reflexive and Emphasizing Pronouns -Page no 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, & 39 Ex-A, B, C, D, E, F , G & H(To be done in the Grammar land Book)

Chapter 8 Prairies – The Grassy Plains

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 answer:

1. Grasslands in Australia are called _____

a. Downs b. Steppes c. Pampas

SOCIAL
STUDIES

2. Prairies is a _____ word which means meadow or grasslands.
 a. Latin **b. French** c. Greek
3. Which among the following is a major river in Prairies?
 a. Nile **b. Mississippi** c. Amazon
4. Which among the following is a major centre for slaughtering of cattle?
 a. Dallas b. Kansas **c. Chicago**

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Prairies are surrounded by the **rocky** mountains in the west and the **Great Lakes** in the east.
2. American buffalo, known as the **bison** is also found in prairies.
3. The surplus produce is stored in large granaries called **silos**.
4. **Cattle** rearing is an important occupation of the people of prairies.
5. The milking of cows is done by **machines**.

C. Write True or False:

1. Grasslands in Russia are called steppes. **True.**
2. The prairies are almost midway between the equator and the north pole. **True**
3. The climate of prairies is neither too hot nor too cold. **False**
4. A few willow, alder and poplar trees are found in the prairies. **True**
5. Minerals like coal and oil are found in the prairies. **True**

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

Q1. Write the location and extent of the Prairies?

Ans: The Prairies are vast grasslands located in North America. They are situated wholly in the northern hemisphere. They stretch from Canada in the north, upto Mexico in the south. They are almost midway between the Equator and the North pole.

Q2. Why is Prairies called the “Wheat Bowl of the World?”

Ans – Prairies is called the “Wheat Bowl of the World” because wheat is grown in plenty here.

Q3. What do you know about the Wildlife of prairies?

Ans – Some animals found in this region are antelopes, deer and prairie dogs. Prairie dogs are a type of rodents. Birds like golden eagle, owls and hawks are also common. American buffalo known as “Bison” is also found here.

Q4. What do you know about the farmers of Prairies?

Ans – Farmers live in small homes on the farms with their families. They have huge farmland spread over hundreds of hectares. Farmers in Prairies are very rich because of excessive production of crops.

Q5. Write about the transport system of Prairies?

Ans – The Prairies have a well-developed network of roadways, railways and airways. Goods are easily transported within and outside the Prairies.

Extra Questions –

Q1. What do you know about minerals and industries of Prairies?

Ans – Minerals like coal and oil are found here. The main industries located here are : 1) Ore-crushing Refineries
 2) Meat packaging
 3) Flour mills
 4) Milk-food

Q2. What are the different names of grasslands?

Ans – The different names of grasslands in different parts of the world are :
 1) Prairies in North America 2) Steppes in Russia 3) Downs in Australia 4) Pampas in South America
 5) Veld in South Africa

Q3. What do you know about land features of Prairies?

Ans – The Prairies are spread over endless plains. Many kilometres can be seen without

obstruction. These grasslands are watered by the rivers Mississippi and Missouri.

Q4. Describe the natural vegetation of Prairies?

Ans – There are not many trees in Prairies. Trees like willow, alder and poplar can be seen along the banks of rivers.

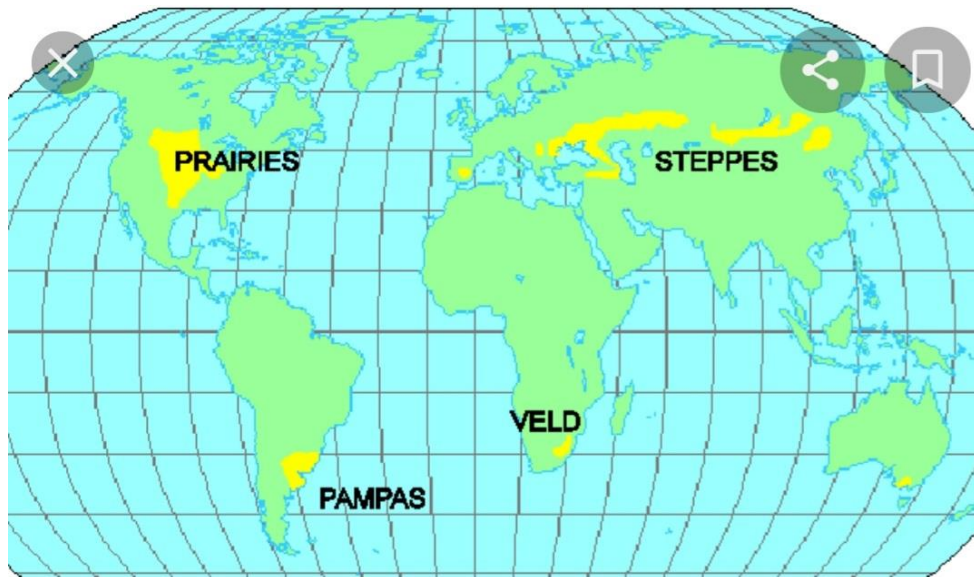
Q5. Describe the type of climate Prairies have?

Ans – The Prairies have extreme type of climate. They are hot in summers and cold in winters. The total annual rainfall is about 50 centimetres. Most of it is during summer season. There are mild showers during winter season. The northern parts remain covered with snow during winter season.

Q6. Name some major cities of this region?

Ans – Some major cities of this region are 1) Chicago 2) St Louis 3) Kansas 4) Dallas

ACTIVITY: On an outline map of the World, mark and label the major grasslands of the World.



Green Energy Gifts of Nature (Page -44, 45)

• Fill in the blanks with the correct source of energy:

1. The energy used in photovoltaic cells or electric energy through panels is called **solar**.
2. **Wind** energy was used to pump water, to grind crops and to cut wood at sawmills.
3. Energy produced by tide's up and down in the ocean is known as **tidal energy**.
4. Landfill and rubbish dumps are not useless because these create **biomass energy**.

G.K

• Match the following pictures with the disasters associated with them:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Greenhouse gas | a) Sun (solar energy) |
| b. Natural gas | b) Petroleum oil |
| c. Solar panel | c) Carbon dioxide (Co2) |
| d. Middle- East Asian countries | d) Methane (CH4) |

1.	2.	3.	4.
c.	d .	a.	B

Praying prayers (Page- 52 ,53)

1. It is Goa’s most famous church. It is also called the tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

Basilica of Bom Jesus .

2.This is the holiest place in Hindu religion. It is located in Varanasi.

Dashashwamedh Ghat.

3. It is so named because it overlooks the shore of Bay of Bengal. It is located in Mahabalipuram.

Shore Temple.

4.It is a Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya . It marks the place where Buddha got enlightenment.

Mahabodhi Temple.

5.It is believe to be the first among the twelve Jyotirlinga Shrines of Shiva. It is an important pilgrimage of Gujarat.

Somnath Temple.

6.It is the holiest Gurudwara and the most important site of Sikhism. It is located in the city of Amritsar.

Golden Temple.

7.It is one of the four great “Char Dham “ pilgrimage sites in the state of Odisha . It is dedicated to lord Jagannath, a form of Lord Vishnu.

Jagannath Temple.

8.The Dargah is a tomb and a mosque that is named after Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari, one of the greatest muslim saint of his time.it is one of the most known landmark of Mumbai.

Haji Ali Dargah.

9.It is one of the eight Basilicas in Kerala. It is one of the finest and most impressive church.

Santa Cruz Cathedral Basilica.

Verify Yourself (Page-69)

1. Voter identification Card is an identity document issued by the Election commission of India which Primarily serves as an identity proof for Indian citizens while casting votes in the country’s municipal, state and national elections.



2. It is a document issued under an order or public of the State Government, as per the Public Distribution System, for the purchase of essential commodities like food grains, oil and other essential things from fair price shops.



3. Permanent Account Number (PAN) is a code that acts as an identification for Indians nationals, especially those who pay Income Tax . It is a Unique , 10- character alpha- numeric identifier, issued by Income Tax Department.



4. This is a 12- digit unique identification number issued by the Indian government to every individual of India .



5. This card has a person's photograph on it and it permits one to drive motor vehicles.



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

Green Initiatives (Page-75)

1. What is used to turn sun energy into electricity?

Solar panel.

2. What are the three R's to help the environment?

1. **Reuse** 2. **Recycle** 3. **Reduce.**

3. What takes 1000 years to decompose?

Plastic.

4. The warming of planet earth has increased because of?

Greenhouse Gases.

5. Why are polar caps melting?

Global warming.

संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी

शीर्षक -9
आकारांत स्त्रीलिंग द्विवचन शब्द
पृष्ठ संख्या-32 एवं 33

3. अर्थ लिखें ।

क	कोकिले	दो कोयल	ख कक्षा	एक कक्षा
ग	लते	दो लताएँ	घ मयूरौ	दो मोर
ङ	सभे	दो सभा/सभाएँ	च जिह्वा	दो जीभ

6. असम्बद्ध शब्द को पहचानें ।

क	ग्रीवा, जिह्वा, कोकिला, नासिका	कोकिला
ख	लेखिका, शाखा, धाविका, पाचिका	शाखा
ग	वाटिका, लता, अश्व, शाखा	अश्व
घ	सभा, कथा, लता, वृक्षः	वृक्षः
ङ	पुत्रः, शिष्यः, भार्या, शिक्षकः	भार्या
च	अजा, सुता, कोकिला, अजः	अजः

SANSKRIT

PROJECT WORK

दी गई संख्याओं को संस्कृत में लिखें तथा संख्यानुसार चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ ।

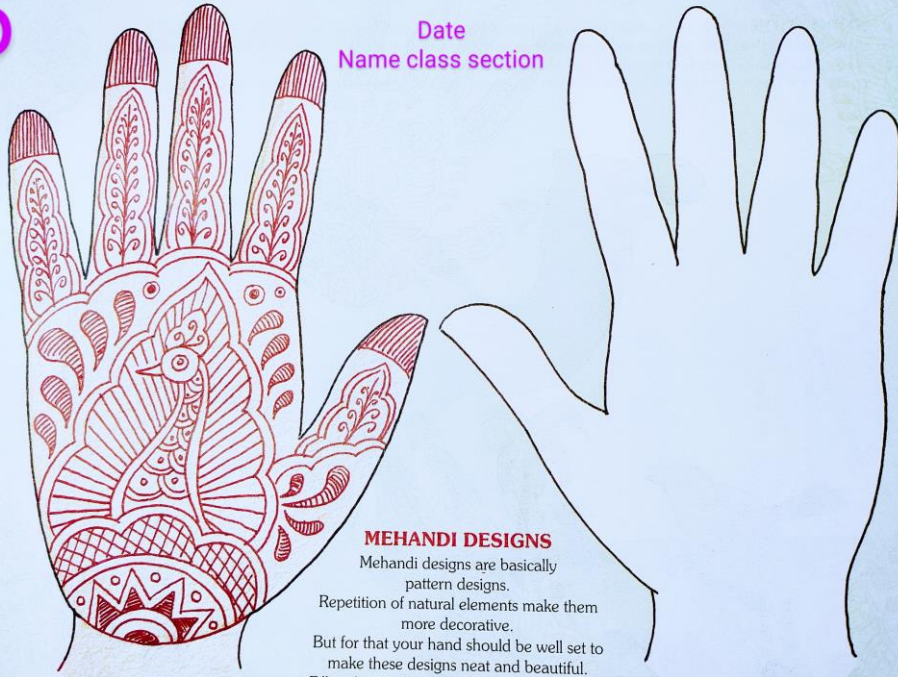
अंग्रेजी	हिंदी	संस्कृत
1	एक	एकः
2	दो	द्वौ
3	तीन	त्रयः
4	चार	चत्वारः
5	पाँच	पञ्च
6	छः	षट्
7	सात	सप्त
8	आठ	अष्ट
9	नौ	नव
10	दस	दश

DRAWING

MEHANDI DESIGNS AND PROPORTION (CAMEL)
Work to be done : **Complete page 20 & 21**
as per instruction given in your drawing book.

5

Date
Name class section



MEHANDI DESIGNS

Mehandi designs are basically pattern designs. Repetition of natural elements make them more decorative. But for that your hand should be well set to make these designs neat and beautiful. Fill in the blank hand with cream colour and create a new freehand design with the help of red sketch pen.

[IV / 19]

5

Date
Name class section

Trace the incomplete picture with black line and draw the missing parts. Colour it with water colours.



[V / 21]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics