CLASS : V
DATE : 6.10.21 to 31.10.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT

MATHS	**CH- 9 PROFIT AND LOSS (continuation)**
	Work to be done in the Maths text book
	Test zone and Mental Maths (pg no. 142,143)
	
	CH- 12 GEOMETRY
	Work to be done in the Maths note book
	Concept map, Ex. 12.1 (Q no. 5,6,7), ex 12.2, Ex. 12.3 (Q no.5,6,7,8), ex 12.4 (Q no. 3,4), ex 12.5 (Q no.6,7,8,9,10), Test zone (pg 182 Q no 2 and 3)
	
	Work to be done in the Maths text book
	Let's recall, Ex. 12.1 (Q no. 1,2,3,4,8 and 9), Ex. 12.3 (Q no.1,2,3,4), ex 12.4 (Q no.1,2), ex 12.5 (Q no. 1,2,3,4,5), Test zone (pg 181 & 182 Q no 1 and 4), Mental maths (pg no 182)
	ACTIVITY: Paste the colourful cut-outs of different types of triangles in school maths notebook. (pg no 170 - Activity zone)
	
	Extra questions to be done in the maths notebook:
	
	  a. If S.P. < C.P., then C.P.- S.P. = _____
	  b. The price at which an article is sold is its _____
	  c. Radhika bought an air conditioner for Rs 15,635 and sold it for Rs 17,528. Find his profit or loss percent.
	  d. The percentage ratio between profit and CP is called the profit percent. Is it true or false?
	  e. A shopkeeper buys a fridge for Rs. 10,586 and sells it a loss of Rs. 1,546.What is his selling price.
	  6. Draw a line segment MN of length 5 cm.
	  7. The sum of all the angles of a triangle is _____ degree.
	  8. The measurement of each angle of an equilateral triangle is equal to _____ degree.
	  9. The triangle having all the sides of different length is known as _____ triangle.
	  10. Two angles in an _____ triangle have same measure.
	
	Project work to be done in Maths notebook
	
	Ch-16 Data handling
	
	     Activity Zone (Page no- 225)

SCIENCE	**TOPIC: EARTH, SUN AND MOON**
	
	Read the chapter thoroughly:
	Learn & write the words in the notebook:
	
	crust lunar heavenly
	mantle solar revolution
	core eclipse phases
	crater gravity satellite
	magma dwarf celestial
	
	I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
	1. Earth is a **non-uniform** (uniform/ non-uniform) solid sphere.
	2. **Craters** (Corona/ Craters) are formed when meteorites crash into the moon's surface.
	3. The moon **has** (has/ does not have) a gravity of its own.
	4. When the Earth comes between the sun and the moon, it blocks a lot of the sunlight from reaching the **moon** (Earth/ moon) and forms the **lunar** (solar/ lunar) eclipse.
	5. When the moon comes between the Earth and the sun, it forms the **solar** (solar/ lunar) eclipse.
	
	II. Write T for true and F for false statement.
	1. Mantle is further divided into two layers. **F**
	2. The inner core is a solid ball made entirely of iron. **T**
	3. Sun is a dwarf star. **T**
	4. We cannot hear any sound on the moon. **T**
	5. Edwin „Buzz" Aldine was the first man to step on the moon. **F**
	
	III. Choose the correct option
	
	1. Which of these is not a heavenly body in the solar system?
	
	   Ans- (d) none of these
	2. Any object that revolves around a planet in a fixed path is called a
	
	   Ans- (a) satellite
	3. Which of these gases make up the sun?
	
	   Ans- (c) hydrogen and helium
	4. Which of these is not true about the mantle of the Earth?
	
	   Ans- (a) It is the outermost layer
	5. Which of these does not have a light of its own?
	
	   Ans- (c) moon
	6. The Moon completes one revolution around the Earth in
	   Ans- (b) 27.3 days
	7. In which of these phases, the moon is not visible at all?
	
	   Ans- (a) new moon
	8. In the lunar eclipse, what is the part where the Earth totally blocks the sunlight called?
	
	   Ans- (b) umbra

IV. **Match the columns**.

Column A	Column B
1. mantle	a. hydrogen and helium
2. core	b. iron
3. eclipsed	c. Apollo 11
4. sun	d. Magma
5. Neil Armstrong	e. hidden

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

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

1. Elements found in the outer core of the Earth. Sulphur , Nickel
2. Dwarf planets. Pluto ,Eris
3. Phases of the moon. Half-moon, Full moon
4. Space mission sent to the moon. Apollo 11,Chandrayaan-1
5. Uses of artificial satellites. Weather forecast, Exploration

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

1. The fixed path in which a planet revolves. orbit
2. A celestial body that orbits a planet. satellite
3. The solid outermost layer of the Earth. crust
4. Thin layer of atmosphere of the sun. corona
5. The changing shapes of the moon. Phases

VII. **Answer the following**.

1. **What is the solar system? Name the planets of the solar system in order from the sun.**

Ans:- The sun and the celestial bodies that revolve around it form the solar system. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

2. **What is a satellite? Name the natural satellite of the Earth.**

Ans:- A celestial body that orbits a planet is called a satellite. The moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.

3. **How is energy produced in the sun?**

Ans:- The sun is made up of mainly hydrogen and a gas called helium. At the centre of the sun(also known as the core), hydrogen changes into helium. This process releases a large amount of heat and light energy (together known as solar energy).

4. **How were the craters formed on the surface of the moon?**

Ans:- Craters are formed when solid bodies called meteorites crash into the moon's surface.

5. **Describe the three layers of the Earth, with two characteristic feature of each.**

Ans:- Crust, mantle and core are the three layers of the Earth.
 (a) Crust: The thickness of the crust varies from 5 km under the ocean floor to 70 km under the continents. It is made of rocks.
 (b) Mantle: The upper part of mantle is made up of solid rocks, whereas the lower part consists of molten rock. It is from here that molten magma comes out, when a volcano erupts.
 (C) Core: The inner core is about 1200 km thick. The outer core contains iron and nickel in molten state. Some sulphur is also present.

6. **What are phases of the moon? Draw the different phases of the moon.**

Ans:- When the moon revolves around the Earth, its shape appears to change day by day. The changing shapes of the moon are called phases of the moon.
Refer to the Fig. given on page 143.

7. **Differentiate between the solar and the lunar eclipse.**

Ans:- The difference between the solar and the lunar eclipse is:

Lunar eclipse	Solar eclipse
Earth comes between sun and the moon.	The moon comes between the earth and the sun.

Scrap book Activity:- Draw the phases of the Moon. (Pg. 143)
Project: Make a model of Volcano Let's create Q.1 (Pg.167)

विषय – हिन्दी साहित्य

उप विषय – मुक्ति की आकांक्षा

1.दिए गए शद्वार्थों को देखकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें (दो बार)

निर्मम – कठोर

निर्द्वंद कंठ स्वर – बिना रुकावट के गाना

जिस्म – शरीर

मुक्ति – आजादी, स्वतंत्रता

टोटा – कमी, अभाव

हरसूँ – पूरी ताकत के साथ

चुग्गा – पक्षियों का दाना

गटकना – बिना प्रयास और बेमन से पीना

बहेलिए – शिकारी

जिस्म की गंध तक नहीं मिलेगी – बाहर की विशाल धरती पर चिड़िया अपनी पहचान भी खो देगी

आशंका – भय , डर

मोटा – जरूरत से ज्यादा

2.निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों उत्तर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

प्रश्न - चिड़िया को लाख समझाने पर भी वह पिंजड़े से बाहर क्यों जाना चाहती है ?
उत्तर – चिड़िया अपनी आजादी चाहती है और खुले आसमान में उड़ना चाहती है क्योंकि चिड़िया को स्वतंत्रता बहुत प्यारी है ।

प्रश्न – कवि चिड़िया को बाहर किन किन खतरों से परिचित कराना चाहता है ?
उत्तर – कवि को चिड़िया को खतरों से परिचित कराते हुए कहता है
• बाहर की दुनिया बड़ी निर्मम है ।
• बाहर पानी के लिए भी भटकना पड़ेगा ।
• बाहर मे दाने का भी टोटा है ।
• बाहर बहेलिए द्वारा मारे जाने का भी भय है ।

प्रश्न – पिंजड़े के अंदर चिड़िया को क्या क्या सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं ?
उत्तर – पिंजड़े के अंदर चिड़िया सुरक्षित है । उस पीने के लिए पानी और खाने के लिए दाना भी आसानी से प्राप्त हो जाता है

प्रश्न – चिड़िया के निर्द्वंद कंठ स्वर से कवि का क्या आशय है ?
उत्तर – इसका अर्थ होगा कि बिना रुकावट के चिड़िया गा सकती है ।
प्रश्न – चिड़िया किसके लिए हरसूँ जोर लगायेगी ?
उत्तर अपने शरीर के अंगों को पिंजड़े से बाहर निकालने के लिए चिड़िया हरसूँ जोर लगायेगी ।
प्रश्न – चिड़िया के स्वभाव के माध्यम से कवि क्या संदेश दे रहा है ?
प्रश्न – कवि अपनी मुक्ति अर्थात स्वतंत्रता के लिए हरसंभव प्रयास करने का संदेश दे रहा है ।

3. सही उत्तर पर ठीक (√) का निशान लगाइए
१. चिड़िया कैसी है ?
 क) स्वतंत्रता प्रेमी   ख) सुविधा भोगी   ग) मूर्ख

२. धरती कैसी है ?
 क) बड़ी   ख) निर्मम   ग) दोनों तरह की

३. बाहर किसका डर है ?
 क) बहेलिए का   ख) हवाओं का   ग) तूफान का

४. चिड़िया किसका गाना गाएगी ?
 क) खुशी का   ख) मुक्ति का   ग) बंधन का

4.विलोम शब्द लिखें
(क)सुगंध – दुर्गंध   (ख) अच्छा – बुरा
(ग) बाहर – अंदर   (घ) टुटना – जुड़ना
5. तुक मिलाते शब्द उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें
 (क) झरना – भरना, डरना,   (ख) जाएगी – आएगी, लाएगी
 (ग) भटकना – गटकना, लटकना,   (घ) खुल – भुल , फुल
 (च)हरी – भरी, परी,   (छ) मोटा – लोटा, छोटा

6. क्रियात्मक गतिविधि
 • किन्हीं पाँच पक्षियों के चित्र बनाकर या चिपकाकर उनके नाम लिखिए ।

<div align="center">

विषय – हिन्दी भाषा

</div>

1. निम्नलिखित पर्यायवाची शब्दों को देखकर लिखें ।

स्त्री – नारी, औरत, वनिता,	पिता - पितृ, जनक, बाप
रात – रात्रि, रजनी, निशा,	भाई – भ्राता, अग्रज, अनुज, सहोदर
कमल – नीरज, पंकज, जलज,	जंगल – कानन, विपिन, अरण्य
वृक्ष – पेड़, विटप, तरु,	बिजली – विद्युत, तड़ित, दामिनी
राजा – भूप, नृप, नृपति,	उन्नति – प्रगति, तरक्की, उत्कर्ष
मित्र – सखा, दोस्त, मित,	युद्ध – संग्राम, रण, समर
रक्त – खून, लहू, शोणित,	पुस्तक – किताब, पोथी, ग्रंथ
कहानी – कथा, गाथा गल्प,	देश – राष्ट्र, वतन, मुल्क
विश्व – संसार, जगत, जग,	सागर – समुद्र, रत्नाकर, जलधि
नदी – सलिला, टटिनी, सरिता,	झरना – प्रपात, निर्झर, स्रोता
बादल – मेघ, जलधर, जलद,	खुशबू - सुगंध, सुरभि, सौरभ

विलोम शब्द
2. नीचे दिए गए विलोम शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

रक्षक × भक्षक,	राजा × रंक
रोगी × निरोगी,	स्वस्थ × अस्वस्थ

आयात × निर्यात,	कटु × मधुर
विजय × पराजय,	जीत × हार
शत्रु × मित्र,	सरल × कठिन
सुगंध × दुर्गंध,	आय × व्यय
स्वतंत्र × परतंत्र,	आजादी × गुलामी
स्वाधीन × पराधीन,	गहरा × उथला
सुपुत्र × कुपुत्र,	धनी × निर्धन
पालतू × जंगली,	उत्थान × पतन

3. अनेक शद्बों के लिए एक शद्ब लिखें।

बोलनेवाला	-	वक्ता,
सुननेवाला	-	श्रोता
देखनेवाला	-	दर्शक ,
देनेवाला	-	दाता
देखने योग्य	-	दर्शनीय
माँगनेवाला	-	याचक
जिसमें दया न हो	-	निर्दय
भीख माँगनेवाला	-	भिखारी
साथ पढ़नेवाला	-	सहपाठी,
प्रशंसा के योग्य	-	प्रशंसनीय
जो कठिनाई से मिले	-	दुर्लभ
जो सरलता से मिले	-	सुलभ
जहाँ जाना कठिन हो	–	दुर्गम
जहाँ जाना आसान हो	-	सुगम
जिसे हृदय में दया हो	-	दयालु
जानने की इच्छा रखनेवाला	–	जिज्ञासु
साथ काम करने वाला	-	सहकर्मी,
अपने देश का रहनेवाला	-	स्वदेशी
दूसरे देश का रहनेवाला	–	विदेशी,
जो दूसरे देश में बस गया हो	–	प्रवासी
जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करे	-	आस्तिक,
जो ईश्वर में विश्वास न करे	-	नास्तिक
दूसरों का भला करनेवाला	–	परोपकारी,
जिसका अंत न हो	-	अनंत
जो कभी न मरे	-	अमर
जो पहले न हुआ हो	-	अपूर्व

4. समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक शद्ब
(क) जो शद्ब सुनने में एक समान लगतें हैं पर अर्थ की दृष्टि से भिन्न होते हैं, उन्हें समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक कहते हैं ।
(ख) निम्नलिखित समश्रुति भिन्नार्थक शब्दों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

१.दिन - दिवस,	११. अचार - खाने वाला अचार
दीन - गरीब,	आचार – चाल – चलन

२. नीर - पानी, नीड़ – घोंसला,	१२. आसमान - आकाश असमान - जो एक जैसा न हो
३. अंतर – भेद, अंदर – भीतर,	१३. गृह - घर ग्रह - नक्षत्र (मंगल, बुध आदि)
४. कर्म - काम, क्रम - सिलसिला,	१४. बुरा - खराब बूरा - पिसी हुई चीनी
५. सुत - बेटा, सूत – धागा,	१५. सामान - वस्तु समान - बराबर
६. बाग - उपवन, बाघ – एक जानवर,	१६. बाहर - भीतर का विलोम बहार - रौनक
७. और - तथा, ओर - तरफ,	१७. कल- बीता हुआ/आने वाला दिन, मशीन काल - समय, मृत्यु
८. कुल – वंश, कूल - किनारा,	१८. अंक - गोद, संख्या अंग - शरीर का भाग
९. अनल - अग्नि, अनिल – हवा,	१९. चालक - वाहन चलाने वाला चालाक - चतुर
१०. अन्न – अनाज, अन्य – दूसरा,	२०.नियत - निश्चित नीयत - इच्छा, इरादा

ENGLISH

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

Topic: Ch 16-Subject Verb Agreement.

I. Choose the correct form of the verb given in the bracket:
1. Hari and Ram (is/are) friends.
2. Fire and water (does not/ do not) agree.
3. He and his friend (has/have) arrived.
4. My friend and benefactor (has/have) come.
5. Every boy and girl (was/were) ready.
6. Slow and steady (win/wins) the race.
7. The council (has/have) chosen its President.
8. He and I (is/are) well.
9. He is not to be blame, nor (is/are) you.
10. Either he or I (am/is) to be blame.

II. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. Write a C if it is Correct, or write an X if it is Incorrect. Rewrite the incorrect sentences (there are five) to make the subjects and verbs agree.
1. The kids have been waiting a long time.
2. The pen or the pencil are fine for the test.
3. My sister don't understand.
4. Those shoes has been cheaper in the past.
5. Randy and Juan like sports.

6. The photographs are really special.
7. You rides with me.
8. All the girls goes to school.
9. Tony likes Mary.
10. That book was awesome.

III. In each of the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its Subject:
1. Each of the sisters _____ clever.
2.The quality of the mangoes _____ not good.
3. You and he _____ birds of same feathers.
4. The Governor, with his aide-de- camp, _____ arrived.
5. Each of these substances _____ found in India.
6. The news _____ true.

NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.
Link to video- https://youtu.be/vw4tW1gBuyA
Activity- Refer pg. 110 N.B.activity
Project- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Slogan Writing (On a Chart paper)
Grammarland- Ex (A, B, C, D, E and F) page no.108 to 110.(To be done in the book)

ENGLISH LITERATURE
 Ch 9. Feasts for the Rats

Link to video- https://youtu.be/ud8QcZHoRLY

Read the chapter (English Access)

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

Project- Create an advertisement for an item of your choice. Reference pg no – 35 (EA) Chart paper work.

• 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. reatures- 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:
 1.laugh× cry
2. packed × empty
3. worry × calm
 4.trouble × peace
 5.silly× sensible
 6.quietly× loudly
7. together× separate
8. exit × entrance

9.cheer× discourage
10. 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: Who's 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.** Ans- The old man comes in, his arms full with packages of various sizes. **5.He"s the English teacher at our school.** Ans- He's the Sanskrit teacher at our school. **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. Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook
SOCIAL STUDIES	Revision of assignment 8
G.K	**Proud Women (Pg.no.:58-59)** **1. She was a powerful face in Indian Politics. She was the minister of External Affairs of India.** **Ans.: Sushma Swaraj** **2. She is the CEO of Pepsico, the second largest beverage company in the world.** **Ans.: 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.** **Ans.: Malala Yousafzai** **4. She is the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. She is one of the most powerful women in the world, ranking 30th on Forbes list.** **Ans.: 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.
Ans. Priyanka Chopra
6. She is an internally acclaimed filmmaker. She was awarded India's third highest civilian award the Padma Bhushan by the President of India.
Ans. Mira Nair
7. She is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of ICICI Bank.
Ans. 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.
Ans. Arundhati Bhattacharya

Books of Great Use (Pg.no.: 74).
1. The kind of novel is a genre of fiction set in a fictional universe and usually includes magic and mythical creatures.
Ans. Fantasy
2. This is a kind of book in which the expression of feeling, quality of beauty and intensity of emotion is regarded as characteristic of poems.
Ans. Poetry
3. The story of a person's life written or told by herself or himself.
Ans. Autobiography
4. A book of a story in which animals speak like humans and it ends with a lesson or moral.
Ans. Fable
5. A book of Maps.
Ans. Atlas
6. It contains words arranged in alphabetical order along with their meanings.
Ans. Dictionary

Famous Quotes (Pg.no.: 79)
1. There is only one way to avoid criticism: do nothing, say nothing, and be nothing.
Ans. Aristotle
2. I am thankful for all of those who said NO to me. It's because of 3ilure comes only when we forget our ideas, objectives and principles.
Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. You must learn to still in the midst of activity and to be vibrantly alive in repose.
Ans. Indira Gandhi
6. The biggest problem in the world today is not poverty or disease but the lack of love and charity and the feeling of being unwanted.
Ans. Mother Teresa
7. No real change in history has ever been achieved by discussions.
Ans. Subhas Chandra Bose
8. No religion has mandated killing others as a requirement for its sustenance or promotion.
Ans. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam)
9. I want to put a ding in the universe.
Ans. Steve Jobs
10. Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; small minds discuss people.
Ans. Eleanor Roosevelt

When the Plot Gets Thicker (Pg.no.:22- 23)
1. She is a bad-tempered monarch whose most famous line is "off with their heads".
Ans. Alice in Wonderland
2. One of the nastiest characters in this classic, he kidnaps the orphan, the central character of the story.
Ans. Oliver Twist
3. Who is the creature who wants to eat up the girl in the red cape in the fairytale?
Ans. Little Red Riding Hood

	4. He regards himself as the king of the jungle and resents the fact that Mowgli has been accepted by Akela's wolf pack and protected buy Babloo and Bagheera. **Ans. The Jungle Book** **5. He is a crafty user of magic who is usually accompanied by sidekicks Vincent Crabbe and Gregory Goyle.** **Ans. Harry Potter Series** **6. He is the villainous captain of the galleon Jolly Roger, where he commands a crew of pirates and wears a big iron hook in place of one hand.** **Ans. Peter Pan** **7. She always wants to be "the fairest in the land" and she is angry when the magic mirror tells her that someone else is fairer than her.** **Ans. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs**
COMPUTER	**CH-7 CONTROLS IN SCRATCH contd…** **Objective Type Questions** **II. Write True or False.** 1. Costumes are used to animate a sprite. **True** 2. Once you add a background to the stage, you cannot change it. **False** 3. You can switch to any costume or background. **True** 4. You can give a different look to the sprite using the paint editor. **True** 5. The broadcast command is received by only one sprite on the stage.**True** **III. Choose the correct option.** 1. a. Operator 2. b. broadcast message and wait 3. Both i and ii 4. d. Both i and ii 5. b. When Flag clicked **IV. Answer the following.** **1. What is the default sprite, costume, background in scratch?** a) Default sprite- When we start scratch by default, the cat sprite appears at the centre of the stage. b) Costume- A sprite used to change the appearance of the sprite while a program is running and gives facial expressions and body movements to the sprite. c) Background- The default background is white. We can change the background also. **2. How will you add a new background?** Ans- In background tab, the following three options can be used to add a new background- Paint, Import and Camera. **3. How will you delete a costume?** Ans- 1. Select the costume to be deleted in the costume area. 2. Then, click the delete button present at the bottom-right corner of a costume. **4. Name the four types of blocks.** Ans- Hat block, Cap block, Scratch block, Reporter block **5.Explain the two main program logic structures of the control block.** Ans- The two main program logic structures are- conditional block and looping block. a) Conditional block There are two conditional blocks, if and if-else. ☐ In the if block, if the condition is true, the program gets executed, otherwise the program control goes out of the block. ☐ In the if-else block, if the condition is true, the script under if is executed,otherwise the script under else is executed.

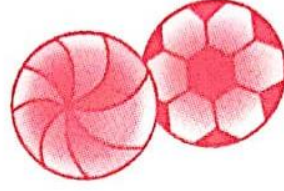b) Looping block   There are two looping blocks, repeat and forever.
☐ The repeat block repeats an action a specified number of times.
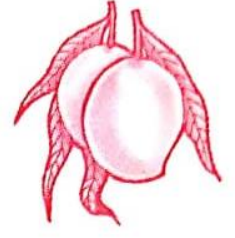☐ The forever block repeats an action forever

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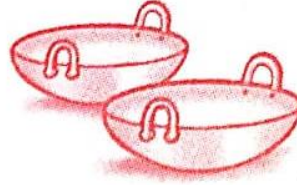
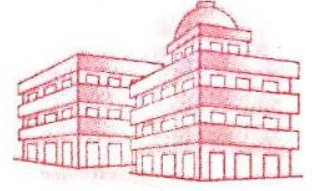**SANSKRIT**
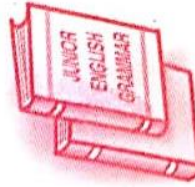
अकारान्त नपुंसकलिंग द्विवचन शब्द

कमले

कन्दुके

आम्रे

रूप्यके

पात्रे

भवने

छत्रे

पुस्तके

पत्रे

शब्द संग्रह

अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दरूप—एकवचन एवं द्विवचन		
मूलशब्द	**एकवचन**	**द्विवचन**
पुष्प	पुष्पम्	पुष्पे
कमल	कमलम्	कमले
मधुर	मधुरम्	मधुरे
मुख	मुखम्	मुखे
चित्र	चित्रम्	चित्रे
कन्दुक	कन्दुकम्	कन्दुके
मोदक	मोदकम्	मोदके
पत्र	पत्रम्	पत्रे
छत्र	छत्रम्	छत्रे
नेत्र	नेत्रम्	नेत्रे
मित्र	मित्रम्	मित्रे
पात्र	पात्रम्	पात्रे
द्वार	द्वारम्	द्वारे
रूप्यक	रूप्यकम्	रूप्यके
कङ्कण	कङ्कणम्	कङ्कणे
पुस्तक	पुस्तकम्	पुस्तके
भवन	भवनम्	भवने
आम	आम्रम्	आम्रे
फल	फलम्	फले

अभ्यास कार्य

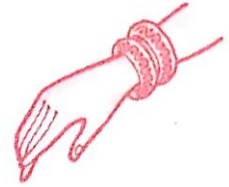1. **चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।**
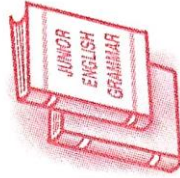
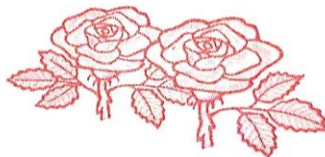मोदके   पुस्तके   कंकने
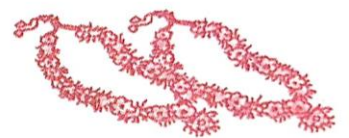

आम्रे   **पाटले**   **माले**

2. **अर्थ लिखें**

क. फले – दो फल

ख. नेत्रे - दो आँख

ग. रुप्यके – दो रूपए

घ. छत्रे – दो छाता

ङ. आम्रे – दो आम

च. मित्रे – दो मित्र

4 संस्कृत में लिखें

क. दो भवन – भवने

ख. दो रूपये – रुप्यके

ग. दो फूल – पुष्पे

घ. दो छात्राएँ – छात्रे

ङ. एक गेंद – कन्दुकम्

च. दो दरवाजे – द्वारे

5   शुद्ध रूप लिखें (उत्तर)

पुस्तके
कमले
मोदके
पत्रे
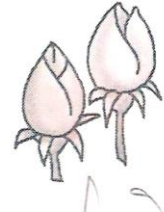पुष्पम्
नेत्रे

संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी Page No 30

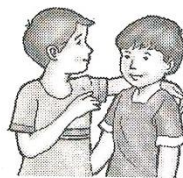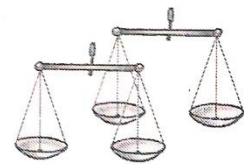1. **दिए गए शब्दों से चुनकर चित्रों के नाम लिखें**

गायिके

छात्रे

कलिके

धाविके

बालकौ

तुले

	3 **अर्थ लिखो** क. कोकिले – दो कोयल ख. लते – दो डाली ग. सभे – दो सभा घ. कक्षा – एक कक्षा ङ. मयूरौ – दो मोर च. जिह्वा – एक जीभ 5 **शुद्ध रूप लिखें (उत्तर)** क) लेखिके ख) दूर्वा ग) वाटिके घ) शिष्ये ङ) जिह्वा च) अजे छ) अध्यापिका ज) अश्वा
DRAWING	**WAX CRAYON PAINTING** Work to be done : **Complete page 25** as per instruction given in your drawing book. **WAX CRAYON PAINTING** Study thoroughly the picture of Gandhiji created by crayon colours. Think about it and find out how these effects have been obtained. Well, draw the picture of Gandhiji in the white space left for the purpose. Use different coloured crayons. Put extra pressure while drawing. Now take a colour-palette, mix poster black colour in it and spread it over the crayon drawn picture; using a flat brush. Since crayon are wax based colours, the black colour overlaid on them will not stick and the desired results would stand out prominently. [V / 25]

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