



CLASS : V
DATE : 9.12.21 to 14.01.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p style="text-align: center;">➤ Chapter 14 – PERIMETER, AREA AND VOLUME</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the notebook.</u> Exercise 14.1 Question number. 3 to 14</p> <p><u>Work to be done in the textbook.</u> Exercise 14.1 Question number. 1 and 2</p> <p>➤ Activity to be done in the notebook</p> <p>Activity: Find the perimeter of your study table.</p> <p><u>Revision for final term periodical test 2</u></p> <p><u>Work to be done in the notebook</u></p> <p>1.Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When two lines or line segments cross each other, they are called _____ The letter X shows a pair of _____ lines. A _____ is a polygon made with three line segments. The sum of all the angles of a triangle is _____. A rectangle has _____ lines of symmetry. A sphere has ____ vertex and ____ edge. A cube has ____ faces and ____ vertices. A scalene triangle has ____ line of symmetry. <p>2.Solve the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Find the complement of each of the following angles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18° 38° Find the third angle of a triangle if the measures of its two angles are given as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 60° and 70° Construct an equilateral triangle with all the sides equal to 3 cm each. Draw a circle of radius 4.5 cm and draw any diameter, radius, chord and arc in it. Name the following shapes. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Its net consists of a square and triangles. Its net consists of a rectangle and circles Draw the isometric sketches of the following. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cube of side 3 units.
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER: 9- FORCE AND ENERGY</p> <p><u>A.I.Fill in the blanks with correct word.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A force that occurs between two surfaces is called_____. Ans-friction _____makes movement of heavy objects difficult. Ans-Friction The fulcrum is in the middle in class ____levers. Ans-one

4. _____ is the fixed point around which a lever rotates.

Ans-fulcrum

5. A ramp is a common example of _____.

Ans-an inclined plane

II. Write True for the true and False for the false statement.

1. A force applied on an object always causes it to move. [False]
2. Friction always produces heat.[True]
3. Energy from fossil fuels is a renewable form of energy.[False]
4. Fulcrum is the fixed point around which a rod moves.[True]
5. The effort is located between the fulcrum and the load in second – class levers[False]

III. Choose the correct option.

1. **Which of these forces makes an object come down on the surface of the earth.**
a. Gravity b. Friction c. Buoyancy d. Magnetism
Ans:- Gravity
2. **Which of these is not always a disadvantage of friction?**
a. It produces heats b. It causes wear and tear of machines parts c. It makes it hard to slide heavy objects d. It damages the soles of our shoes
Ans:- It makes it hard to slide heavy objects.
3. **Which of these refers to energy due to the position of an object?**
a. Potential energy b. Kinetic energy c. Geothermal Energy d. Solar energy
Ans:- Potential energy
4. **What is the energy generated at power stations and supplied to our homes called?**
a. Mechanical energy b. Kinetic energy c. Potential Energy d. Electrical energy
Ans:- Electrical energy
5. **Which of these is not an example of a renewable source of energy?**
a. Solar energy b. Geothermal energy c. Wind energy d. Energy of fossil fuels.
Ans:- Energy of fossil fuels.
6. **In which of these simple machines is the load in the middle?**
a. Scissor b. Nutcracker c. Tongs d. None of these
Ans:- Nutcracker
7. **A screwdriver is an example of which of the following ?**
a. Wheel and axle b. Pulley c. Wedge d. Screw
Ans:- Wheel and axle
8. **Which of these is an inclined plane wrapped around a nail.**
a. Wedge b. Screw c. Ramp d. Wheel and axle
Ans:- screw

IV. Match the columns.

Column A

1. Scissors
2. Wheelbarrow
3. Fishing rod
4. Knife
5. Ramp

Column B

- a. Second-class lever
- b. Third-class lever
- c. Wedge
- d. inclined plane
- e. First –class lever

1	2	3	4	5
e	a	b	c	d

B. I. Give two examples of the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Types of forces | <u>1.Mechanical force</u> <u>2.Magnetic force</u> |
| 2. Sources of sound | <u>1. Radio</u> <u>2. Television</u> |
| 3. Renewable sources of energy. | <u>1.Solar energy</u> <u>2. Wind energy</u> |
| 4. First-class lever . | <u>1.Scissors</u> <u>2. See-saw</u> |
| 5. Wheel and axle | <u>1.Screwdriver</u> <u>2. Door knob</u> |

II. Give one word for the following.

1. A push or a pull acting on an object.

Ans- Force

2. Force that tries to stop the movement of objects across a surface.

Ans-Friction

- 3.Upward force acting on an object immersed in water

Ans-Buoyancy

- 4.The ability to do work

Ans-Energy

- 5.The energy that we get from the heat of the earth

Ans-Geothermal

C. Answer the following:

1. What is friction? Give two advantages and two disadvantages of friction.

Ans:- The force that tries to stop the sliding movement of objects across a surface is called friction .

Advantages:1) Friction between our feet and the ground make it possible for us to walk.

2)The friction between the tyres of vehicles and the road makes them roll forward.

Disadvantages:1)Friction makes it hard to slide heavy object(such as a heavy piece of furniture of a heavy box)across the floor.

2)Friction generates heat. Heat produced due to friction causes damage to machine parts such as car brakes.

2 . What is energy ? Name any five forms of energy.

Ans: The ability to do work is called energy.

Five forms of energy are- heat energy,light energy, mechanical energy,electrical energy and sound energy.

3.Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable energy?

Ans:

Renewable Energy	Non-renewable Energy
1. This energy can be renewed or replenished.	1. This energy cannot be renewed or replenished
2. Example: solar energy	Example: fossil fuel.

4. Define a simple machine . Name any two types of simple machines.

Ans:- A simple machine can be defined as a tool that makes our work easier by helping us overcome a larger force(called load) by applying lesser force (called effort) .

Example:- lever,wheel and axle etc.

5.What is a lever? Draw a diagrams of the three types of levers.

Ans:- A lever is a rigid rod arranged in such a manner that it can move freely around a fixed point . Diagrams- page no. 115 and 116 in the text book.

6. With the help of an example describe a wheel and axle.

Ans:- A wheel and axle consists of a wheel rigidly attached to a rod. When the wheel is rotated, axle also rotates.

Example:- screwdriver, a doorknob and the steering wheel of a car.

Activity:

To observe how roughness of a surface affects movement. (pg-102)

TOPIC – Revision – Chapter 10 - Air and Water

Chapter 11 - Earth, Sun and Moon

I. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these processes would you use to remove salt from water?

- a. Sedimentation and decantation b. Filtration c. Evaporation d. Chlorination

2. Adding which of these will help to increase the rate of sedimentation?

- a. Salt b. Sand c. Chlorine d. Alum

3. Any object that revolves around a planet in a fixed path is called a

- a. Satellite b. Comet c. Sun d. None of these

4. No sound can be heard on the moon because there are no

- a. Animals b. plants c. Air d. objects

5. Which of the following is not a layer of earth?

- a. Core b. Crust c. Craters d. mantle

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are formed when meteorites crash into the moon's surface.
2. _____ is the simplest way to purify water.
3. _____ impurities can be removed by using filtration or sedimentation.
4. The gravity of the moon is _____ of the Earth.
5. The gas that does not support burning is _____.

III. Give one example for the following.

1. Method to purify water - _____
2. Gas present in very small amount in air - _____
3. Soluble impurity in water - _____
4. Artificial satellite .- _____
5. Phases of the moon- _____

IV. Give one word for the following.

1. Thick layer of air that surrounds the Earth .- _____
2. Substances that make water unfit for use.- _____
3. The type of water that does not contain any impurities. _____
4. The fixed path in which a planet revolves.- _____
5. Thin layer of atmosphere of the sun.- _____

VI. Answer the following questions.

Q1. List any two important properties of air.

Q2. What is a satellite?

Q3. How is energy produced in the sun?

Q4. What is loading?

Q5. Write any two uses of distilled water.

SUBJECT: HINDI LANGUAGE

पत्र लेखन – औपचारिक पत्र विद्यालय की पत्रिका में कविता छपवाने के लिए प्रधानाध्यापिका को पत्र सेवा में प्रधानाचार्या महोदया केरला पब्लिक स्कूल बर्मामाइंस जमशेदपुर

विषय – विद्यालय की पत्रिका में कविता छपवाने हेतु महोदया ,

सविनय निवेदन है कि मैं आपके विद्यालय की कक्षा पांचवी 'अ' की छात्रा हूँ। कविता लिखने एवं पढ़ने से मुझे विशेष लगाव है। मैं अपने विद्यालय की पत्रिका को पिछले दो वर्षों से लगातार पढ़ती रही हूँ। वहाँ छपी कविताओं को पढ़कर ही मुझे कविता लिखने की प्रेरणा मिली है। मैं अपनी प्रेरक कविताओं से विद्यालय के छात्रों को जागरूक करना चाहती हूँ। अतः महोदया से आग्रह करती हूँ कि मेरी रचना को विद्यालय की पत्रिका में छपवाने की कृपा करें इसके लिए मैं आपका सदा आभारी रहूंगी।

धन्यवाद
आपकी आज्ञाकारी छात्रा
नाम - -----
कक्षा - -----
रोल न.- -----

HINDI

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ का नाम – शेंगान

सामान्य निर्देश –

1. पाठ को दो बार ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएं / चिपकाएँ
3. कठिन शब्दों को पुस्तक में रेखांकित करें तथा लिखें।
4. साफ़ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में शब्दार्थ लिखें तथा याद करें।
5. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न पुस्तक में ही करें।

कठिन शब्द – पश्चिम , औंधाइए , दिनचर्या , इजारा , हकीकत , इंतजाम , स्वीकार पत्र , बंदोबस्त , प्रकोप खुशक , ऊसर , पैदावार , आत्माभिमान

शब्दार्थ – सारांश हिंदी की पाठ्य पुस्तक के पृष्ठ संख्या 138 से देखकर लिखें।

प्रश्न – उत्तर

प्रश्न 1 – शेंगान कौन था ?

उत्तर – शेंगान इजारे पर काम करने वाला एक बूढ़ा किसान था।

प्रश्न 2 – शेंगान क्या काम करता था ?

उत्तर – शेंगान लेखक के खेतों में फसल उगाने का काम करता था।

प्रश्न 3 – आपको शेंगान में क्या विशेषता दिखाई देती है ?

उत्तर – शेंगान बहुत ही परिश्रमी एवं ईमानदार था।

प्रश्न 4 – आपको लेखक का स्वभाव कैसा लगा ?

उत्तर – मुझे लेखक का स्वभाव अच्छा एवं संवेदनशील लगा ।

प्रश्न 5 – शेंगान ने लेखक के दादा के बारे में क्या कहा ?

उत्तर – शेंगान ने लेखक के दादा के बारे में कहा कि वे बड़े ही धर्मात्मा थे । यह नारियल का पेड़ उन्होंने अपने हाथ से लगाया था ।

प्रश्न 6 – डाभ क्या होता है ? शेंगान ने लेखक को उसके पीने का क्या तरीका बताया ?

उत्तर – डाभ हरा नारियल होता है इसके पानी को पीना सेहत के लिए अच्छा होता है । शेंगान ने लेखक को बताया कि नारियल के पत्ते को कसकर पकड़ लीजिए और झट से औँधाइए ।

प्रश्न 7 – शेंगान की वेशभूषा के बारे में बताइए ?

उत्तर – शेंगान हाथ में लाठी तथा कमर में लँगोटी बांधे रहता था । वह काला कंबल ओढ़े रहता था । उसका रंग काला था । मूछे सफ़ेद थी । तथा पाँवों में चप्पल रहती थी ।

प्रश्न 8 – गाँव के लोगों ने शेंगान के विरुद्ध लेखक के कान किस प्रकार भरे ?

उत्तर – उन्होंने शेंगान के बारे में कहा – यह बूढ़ा आपलोग को धोखा दे रहा है । सारे गाँव में इजारा बढ़ गया है । यह इजारे के नाम से आपको कुछ नहीं दे रहा है । आप लिहाज मत कीजिए ।

प्रश्न 9 – शेंगान ने बूढ़ा होने के बावजूद खेतों में सोना पैदा करने की बात क्यों की ?

उत्तर – शेंगान बहुत ही परिश्रमी था । उसके पास साधनों का आभाव था पर वह मेहनत के बल पर और दो पछाही बैल पाकर खेतों में सोना पैदा करने की बात करता है ।

प्रश्न 10 – शेंगान ने बकरियों का झुंड बिठाने की बात क्यों की ?

उत्तर – शेंगान ने यह बात लेखक से कही । वह इससे जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाना चाहता था ।

प्रश्न 11 – शेंगान का मस्ती में गाते हुए खेत को सीचना क्या दर्शाता है ?

उत्तर – शेंगान का मस्ती में गाते हुए , खेतों को सीचना उसके परिश्रम , लगन और आत्मविश्वास को दर्शाता है ।

विलोम शब्द

1 . मीठा X खट्टा

2 . दूर X पास

3 . गाँव X शहर

4 . बूढ़ा X जवान

5 . शाम X सवेरा

6 . स्वीकार X अस्वीकार

7 . ज़मीन X आसमान

8 . खरीद X बेच

दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ

1 . धर्मात्मा 2 . बांस 3 . दिनचर्या 4 . सलाह 5 . इंतजाम 6 . खुश

7 . परिश्रम 8 . आत्मविश्वास

स्कैपबुक कार्य

महाभारत के पात्र अभिमन्यु एवं भीम का चित्र चिपकाकर उनके बीच हुए पाँच संवाद लिखें ।

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic: Punctuation – Ch. 1 Comma and Apostrophe.

I. Place commas where needed in these sentences.

1. Yes I do believe we will win.
2. No I will not be able to make it.
3. Finally we made it to the hotel.
4. Meanwhile she hasn't been to school in three weeks.
5. Furthermore he never passed any of his tests.
6. Afterward we decided to get dessert.
7. Basically we have three options for the party.
8. Eventually she will learn the truth.

III. Rewrite the following in the possessive form.

Example:

The lunch that belongs to Joey – Joey's lunch

1. The bags belonging to the ladies were kept in the cupboard– _____
2. Suman visited the house of her grandparents – _____
3. The car belonging to Mr Das is old – _____
4. The cover of the sofa is brown - _____

ENGLISH

IV. Write the possessive form of the underlined word by adding an apostrophe.

1. Nitin favourite toy is broken.
2. The mother baby began to cry.
3. All of the women voices were heard.
4. Today is my parents wedding anniversary.
5. The clowns noses were red.

Composition- JRD Tata. (150 words)

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

Punctuation: Ch. 1 Comma and Apostrophe – Pg. 129 & 130 Ex- A&B. (To be done In the Grammar land Book)

Activity: - Make a PPT (on the five punctuation marks- Full stop, Comma, question mark, exclamation mark and apostrophe give at least 3 examples of each.)

Scrapbook work- JRD Tata (Life and Achievements along with pictures)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

TOPIC

:WHY I Don't WEAR EARRINGS

1. CLASS ASSIGNMENT

I. Word Bank

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Malala Yousafzai | 11. cupboard |
| 2. autobiography | 12. terrible |
| 3. participate | 13. protest |
| 4. Malka-e-Noor | 14. placated |
| 5. genius | 15. aroma |
| 6. pampered | 16. content |
| 7. pretend | 17. apologised |
| 8. disappeared | 18. baubles |
| 9. necklace | 19. trinkets |
| 10. compulsion | 20. reminder |

II. Synonyms-

1. Content: (noun) subject; matter
2. pretend: not real; toy
3. pocket her things: take things without permission
4. Bhabi:(here) a term Malala uses to address her mother
5. aroma: a pleasant, noticeable smell
6. Aba: father
7. placated: made to feel less angry
8. baubles: pieces of jewellery that are cheap and have little value
9. Trinkets: bauble

III. Antonyms-

1. genius × idiot
2. unusual × usual
3. begin × end
4. beautiful × ugly
5. pampered × neglected
6. shocked × indifferent
7. disappeared × appeared
8. thrill × bore
9. shame × pride
10. costly × cheap
11. furious × calm
12. guilty × innocent

IV. Fill in the blanks.

1. 'Malala is a genius girl, 'my class fellows would say.
2. The competition was always between me and my best friend Moniba.
3. She was a pampered girl who had lots of dolls and a shoebox full of jewellery.
4. It's horrible to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents.
5. When I was little I went to the bazaar with my moth

V. Write whether True or False-

1. Malka -e- Noor wanted to become Pakistan's first female Prime Minister. False
2. Moniba was Malala's best friend. True
3. Safina was younger than Malala. True
4. I felt a terrible sinking feeling in my head. False
5. 'Can you sell them to me for fifteen rupees?' she asked. False

VI. Reference to context-

- *At first stealing gave me a thrill, but that did not last long. Soon it became a compulsion. I did not know how to stop.*

a. Who is the 'I' referred to here?

Ans- The 'I' referred to here is Malala.

2. What was the narrator stealing?

Ans- The narrator, Malala, was stealing her neighbour Safina's toys.

3. Did the stealing stop? How?

Ans- The stealing stopped, but only after Malala was caught by her mother and made to apologize to her neighbours.

- *'Almonds are good, 'he said. 'If you eat them with milk just before bed it makes you brainy.'*

a. Who says this to whom?

Ans- Malala's father says this to Malala.

b. Why does the speaker buy the almonds?

Ans-The speaker buys almonds because Malala had stolen a handful of almonds from a street vendor and he wanted her to learn a lesson from her mistake.

c. What is the narrator's reaction to the almonds?

Ans- The narrator here is Malala. Malala knew her father had bought the almonds as a reminder of her guilt and she felt bad for having stolen.

VII. One Word Answer-

Q1. Who was Malala's best friend?

Ans- Moniba.

Q2. Who wanted to be Pakistan's first female army chief?

Ans- Malka-e-Noor.

Q3. What was the colour of Malala's plastic mobile phone?

Ans- Pink.

Q4. What was the name of Malala's cousin?

Ans- Reena.

Q5. What does Malka-e-Noor mean?

Ans- 'Queen of light'.

Q6. Who bought almonds for Malala?

Ans- Aba.

VII. Answer the following questions-

Q1. Who was Safina?

Ans- Safina was Malala's new neighbor after her parents shifted to a new house. Malala met her in her new neighbourhood.

Q2. How did Malala justify stealing from Safina to herself?

Ans- Malala justified stealing from Safina by making herself believe it was all right because Safina stole her toy mobile from her first.

Q3. How did Malala's father help Malala realize her mistake when she was young?

Ans- When Malala's father learnt that his daughter had stolen some almonds, he didn't lose his temper. Instead, he went to the vendor and bought the whole lot so that Malala could have as much as she wanted. This was not his way of pampering his daughter. He knew the almonds would constantly remind Malala of her wrong doing and instill a sense of responsibility in her.

Q4. Give reasons to justify the following statements.

i. Malala came from an honest, middle class family.

Ans- There are several instances in the story that show Malala came from an honest, middle class family. While Safina was a pampered child and had a lot of toys. Malala only had one toy, which was a pink, plastic phone.

ii. Malala had loving parents.

Ans- When Malala lost her top rank in the class, she was very disappointed but her mother did not scold her, she only comforted her. When her father learnt that she had stolen almonds he didn't lose temper. Instead, he bought the whole lot of almonds from the vendor, so Malala could have as much of it as she wanted.

VIII. Make sentences-

1. genius
2. competition
3. truth
4. cousin
5. bazaar

IX. Jumbled Words-

1. slipup
2. ymra
3. raazab
4. rnigrae
5. sdonalm

X. Identify the errors in the following sentences and rewrite correctly.

1. By the age of ten I was used to being top of my class.

Ans- By the age of seven I was used to being top of my class.

2. So when we did the end of year exams and Moniba came first, I was shocked.

Ans- So when we did the end of year exams and Malka-e-Noor came first, I was shocked.

3. One afternoon I came home from school and rushed into my bedroom.

Ans- One afternoon I came home from school and rushed into the kitchen.

4. It's nice to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents.

Ans- It's horrible to feel unworthy in the eyes of your parents.

5. 'Can you sell them for twenty rupees?'

Ans- 'Can you sell them for ten rupees?'

6. My father was very upset and told my mother.

Ans- My mother was very upset and told my father.

2. TAKE HOME ACTIVITY:

Paste a picture of Malala and find out the following things about her. Full name, Parents' name, Birth date and Place of birth, Educational qualification, Achievements

ENGLISH LITERATURE

TOPIC : POEM-TIGER

I. Word bank:

thinning
wilderness
skinned
poachers
souls
gecko
screamed
shimmer
Boar-hunter
Stripes

II. Word meanings:

thinning –decreasing
wilderness- an area of land that is unused by humans and is still wild.
poachers – people who kill animals illegally.
Their souls were sick – they were not good human beings.
gecko – a small lizard.
hide – the skin of an animal, here, the tiger.
night and dawn – black and golden stripes of the tiger.

III. Antonyms:

bright x dull
life x death
night x day
disappeared x appeared
dawn x dusk
packed x unpacked
missing x found

IV. Answer the following questions:

What does the poet mean by "the tiger family is thinning"?

Ans. The poet here means that the number of tigers is decreasing day by day.

What are the reasons for the disappearance of tigers?

Ans. The tigers are hunted by poachers for their bones which are used in Chinese medicine, believed to revitalize sickly men and the tiger skin is used for decorative purpose.

Their souls were sick. Killing tigers

Is something we won't understand.

i. Whose souls were sick?

Ans. The humans who were hunting the tigers, their souls were sick.

ii. Why does the poet feel so?

Ans. The poet feels so because they are killing the tigers for their selfish reasons.

iii. Why do "they" kill tigers?

Ans. The power of the tiger's bone is used to heal sick men. The tiger's skin is used as a wall decoration. So, the tigers are killed.

When the tiger was alive, he was a powerful creature. After his death, he is the most helpless one. How does the poet convey this idea? Quote lines from the poem.

Ans. Once jungles trembled at his roar;

Tree tops flew up - birds disappeared!

Monkeys screamed (what an uproar),

Now geckos nibble on his ear!

Pick out three sets of rhyming words from the poem.

Ans. night – plight, sun - one, bright – night

V. Extra question/ answer:

What is the "plight" referred to in the poem?

Ans. The "plight" referred to is the difficult and pitiable situation of the tiger.

According to the poet, what are we not able to understand?

Ans. According to the poet, we are not able to understand the importance of tigers in nature. He feels that we don't understand the ecological balance.

How was the tiger in the forest, according to the poet?

Ans. The tiger in the forest was like a king; other animals were afraid of him. His thunderous roar made the animals tremble in fear. The monkeys screamed and birds chirped and flew away. But all these things happened in the past.

Why does the family think- "two by two and one by one"?

Ans. The number of tigers is dwindling slowly. So, the family thinks about the reducing number of their group.

Why does the poet say that the "tree tops flew up"?

Ans. When the tiger roared, the jungle trembled and the birds perching on top of the trees flew up in fear. This appeared as if the "tree tops flew up".

What did God stamp on the skin of the tiger?

Ans. God stamped upon the skin of the tiger, equal stripes of yellow and black which looked like night and dawn.

Take Home Activity:

Make a booklet on A Tiger. Naming the different kinds, their habitat, threats they face, Measures undertaken by the government to save the tiger (Atleast four pages)

CHAPTER- 19 THE UNITED NATIONS

Click the link below to learn about The United Nations

https://youtu.be/ZCtYe_3wBdk

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words & write their meanings in the note- book.
2. Write the key words along with their meanings in the s.st. note-book.
3. Do the following exercises :

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. The League of the United Nations was formed on _____.
a. Before World War I **b. After World War I** c. After World War II
2. The Second World War broke out in _____.
a. 1919 **b. 1939** c. 1945
3. The UN came into being on _____, 1945.
a. 24th October b. 15th April c. 26th January
4. Which organ of the UN is no longer in function?
a. The Secretariat b. The Security Council **c. The Trusteeship Council**
5. The headquarters of the ILO are in _____.
a. Rome b. Paris **c. Geneva**

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The term United Nations was coined by the 32nd President of the US, **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
2. The membership of the UN is open to all **peace** loving countries.
3. The General Assembly is like the **parliament** which comprises all the members of the UN.
4. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice are situated in **Hague**.
5. The WHO stands for World **Health** Organisation.

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1. FAQ | a. Welfare of labourers |
| 2. ILO | b. Welfare of Children |
| 3. UNESCO | c. Cultural and natural heritage |
| 4. WHO | d. Food and agriculture |
| 5. UNICEF | e. Health-related issues |

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

D. Write True or False.

1. The League of Nations had failed in its objectives. **True**
2. The General Assembly meets at least once in a year. **True**
3. The non-permanent members of the Security Council have veto power. **False**
4. The International Court of Justice comprises 15 judges. **True**

E. Answer the following questions:

1. How was the UN formed?

Ans: After the end of the Second World War, important leaders of the world felt the need for a stronger international organisation to maintain international peace. Thus, the United Nations was formed on 24th October, 1945.

2. Write any three objectives of the UN.

Ans: The three objectives of the UN are:

- (i) To promote world peace.
- (ii) To protect human rights.
- (iii) To promote better relations between countries.

3. What is the Security Council? List its functions.

Ans: The Security Council is an organ of the United Nations. The main function of the Security Council is to maintain peace and security among countries.

4. Write the functions of the Economic and Social Council.

Ans: The functions of the Economic and Social Council are:

- (i) To discuss the international social, economic and health issues.
- (ii) To formulate policies and recommendations for member nations.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

5. Write the contribution of India to the UN.

Ans: India has been playing an active role in the UN.

(i) India has always supported UN in its fight against colonialism and racial discrimination.

(ii) India has also played a vital role in maintaining peace.

(iii) India had sent its troops to Korea, Egypt, Congo, Somalia, Angola and Rwanda as a part of the peace-keeping forces of the UN.

Extra Questions and Answers:

1. List any two achievements of the UN.

Ans: The two achievements of the UN are:

(i) The UN has helped many countries to achieve independence and democracy.

(ii) It has been successful in maintaining peace in the world and has prevented major conflicts and wars.

2. Name the important agencies of the UN.

Ans: The important agencies of the UN are:

(i) UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)

(ii) WHO (World Health Organisation)

(iii) UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

(iv) FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)

(v) ILO (International Labour Organisation)

3. How many official languages has the UN adopted? Name them.

Ans: The UN has adopted six official languages.

These are-Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

ACTIVITY: Draw the Logos of the important Agencies of the UN in the note – book.

REVISION SHEET

FINAL – TERM PT 2

CHAPTER: 12 RECORDING AND SPREADING KNOWLEDGE

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who were the first to develop a script?

a. Sumerians b. Egyptians c. Chinese

2. Which among the following countries still uses a pictorial script?

a. Japan b. India c. Egypt

3. Which was the first book to be printed?

a. The Bible b. The Quran c. The Ramayana

4. Modern paper was invented in _____

a. China b. India c. Japan

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Cuneiform Script used **symbols**.

2. The printing press helped in spreading **literacy** and **knowledge** around the world.

3. The process of reproducing text and images with the help of ink o paper is known as **printing**.

4. The concept of **Zero** and **decimal system** was developed in India.

C. Write True or False:

1. Braille is a universally accepted system of writing used by and for blind persons. **True**

2. Earlier, people used sign language to communicate. **True**

3. The Egyptians developed their own script known as hieroglyphs. **True**

4. The first known alphabet was as the semitic alphabet. **True**

D. Answer the following Questions:

1. Who invented the printing press?

Ans: The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg of Germany in the 15th century.

2. How did the early man communicate when the languages were not developed?

Ans: The early man used sign language to express their feelings and for communication.

3. Who was the first to develop the Braille system for blinds?

Ans: Braille was first developed in the late 1820's by a young Frenchman named Louis Braille.

4. How did the printing press help in spreading knowledge?

Ans: The printing press made it possible to educate people faster than even before. New ideas and knowledge could be shared with more people than even the best teacher could hope to reach in their lifetime. The printing press also changed the teaching process itself, particularly in technical subjects.

Chapter-8 (Connecting to the Internet)

1. Application-Based Questions:

a. Your mother wants to buy books online, but she does not know which are the website she can visit for that purpose. Can you help her?

i. What should she do to get website addresses?

Ans: She should use search engine to get website address.

ii. What is the term used for moving from one website to another?

Ans: Moving from one website to another is known as Net Surfing.

a. Geetika, a student of Alsan Public School, gets information on homework, test results, etc., from the school's website.

i. What does she do to access the school's website?

Ans: She has to type the URL (Web Address) in the address bar of the browser to access the school's website.

ii. In order to connect her computer to the Internet, which device or devices can she use?

Ans: To connect her computer to the internet the following devices she can use:

- Modem
- Wireless Router
- Dongle

C. Consider the screen given (pg.no 127) for composing an e-mail message. Label the following.

i. The place to type the e-mail address of the receiver.

Ans: In the To box

ii. The place to type the message.

Ans: In the Add message box

iii. The place to type the subject.

Ans: In the Add a Subject

Tech Terms:

Network: A group of computers connected together.

Internet: A huge network of computers around the world.

Modem: A device that allows a computer to connect and communicate with other computers.

World Wide Web: A system of interlinked pages that display a variety of information that can be accessed via Internet by people all over the world.

Web Browser: A program used to locate and display web pages.

Web page: An individual page connected to the World Wide Web that contains text, graphics, audio, video, and links to other pages.

Website: A collection of one or more related Web pages, linked together through a system of hyperlinks.

Net Surfing: Moving from one website to another

Web Address: The address or location of website on the Internet.

Home page: The opening page of a website.

Search Engine: A program that searches through a collection of Web pages for particular information on a particular topic or theme.

E-mail: An electronic message sent from one computer to another, which can include text, picture, and sound.

COMPUTER

Game Changers (Page 16-17)

1. Who was the first president of BCCI, when it was formed in December 1928?
Ans. R.E. Grant Govan
2. Which game will be dropped from 2020 Olympic games as declared by IOC recently?
Ans. Wrestling
3. When is National sports day celebrated?
Ans. 29th August

QUIZ MANIA 5 (Page 86)

A. Name the following

1. The first lady to become 'Miss World'. **Rita Faria**
2. The first woman Governor of a state in free India. **Mrs. Sarojini Naidu**
3. The first woman Prime Minister of India. **Mrs. Indira Gandhi**
4. The first woman I.P.S Officer. **Mrs. Kiran Bedi**
5. The first woman to receive Nobel Prize. **Mother Teresa**
6. The first woman to receive Bharat Ratna. **Mrs. Indira Gandhi**
7. The first woman President of India. **Mrs. Pratibha Patil**
8. First Foreign Minister of India. **Sushma Swaraj**
9. First Indian woman to win a gold medal in Olympics. **PT Usha**
10. The first woman to climb the Mount Everest. **Bachendri Pal**

B. Match the following books with their authors.

	Books		Authors
1.	Discovery of India	a.	Rudyard Kipling
2.	Malgudi Days	b.	J.K. Rowling
3.	The Jungle Book	c.	Khushwant Singh
4.	Harry Potter	d.	Jawaharlal Nehru
5.	Train to Pakistan	e.	RK Narayan

G.K

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

C. Tick the correct option.

1. The famous Ganga Sagar Mela an annual fair is held in which state of India?
a. Telangana
b. Gujarat
c. West Bengal ✓
2. Who said the slogan 'Satyamev Jayate'?
a. Subhash Chandra Bose
b. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ✓
c. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Which planet is closest to the Earth?
a. Mercury ✓
b. Venus
c. Jupiter
4. Which is the largest bone in human body?
a. Femur ✓
b. Tibia
c. Fibula
5. Dandi March is associated with which among the following movements?
a. Non-cooperation movement
b. Civil Disobedience Movement ✓
c. Khilafat Movement

OLYMPIAN COUNTRIES (Page 36)

1. Athens (hosted in 1896)
2. London (hosted in 1908)
3. Paris (hosted in 1924)
4. Beijing (hosted in 2008)
5. Rio de Janeiro (hosted in 2016)

ATHLETICS (Page 64-65)

A. Name the following sports.

1. Shot Put
2. Hammer Throw
3. Discuss Throw
4. Javelin Throw
5. Triple Jump
6. Long Jump
7. Pole Vault
8. High Jump

B. Name the famous Olympic athletes.

1. With 10 Olympic medal, including 9 gold ones. He is probably one of the biggest name in the history of Track and Field, his record on Long Jump still remains unsurpassed. **Carl Lewis**
2. Having scored over 400 goals in his sporting career, he is rightfully called 'The Wizard'. His show with the ball drew crowds who did not even have the slightest interest in hockey. **Major Dhyan Chand**
3. He is known as "The Greatest" and indeed is. He won gold in the 1960 Rome Olympics in boxing, but it was his swagger and rather interesting style of boxing which granted him his iconic status.

Muhammad Ali

4. He became the first Indian to win a Grand Slam tournament. He is also the founder of International Premier Tennis League. **Mahesh Bhupati**
5. He is an Indian shooter, in Air rifle shooting, supposed by the Olympic Gold Quest. He was the first Indian to qualify for the London Olympics. **Gagan Narang**
6. The only man to have won 14 gold medals in Olympics. The American swimmer who has a disproportionate body adept for swimming, holds an astonishing total of 28 world records. **Michael Phelps**

विषय – संस्कृत (भारती)

PORTION- सर्वनाम स्त्रीलिङ्ग – भारती से (पृ०-50) 3,4,5

सर्वनाम नपुंसक लिंग – भारती से (पृ०- 53) 1,2,5

सर्वनाम स्त्रीलिङ्ग

प्र. 3 वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।

क/ सा अध्यापिका अस्ति ।

उ. वह अध्यापिका है ।

ख/ ताः मालाः सन्ति ।

उ. वे सभी मालाएँ हैं ।

ग/ एते अजे स्तः ।

उ. ये दोनों बकरियाँ हैं ।

घ/ एषा वीणा ।

उ. यह वीणा है ।

ङ/ ते गायिके ।

उ. वे दोनों गायिकाएँ हैं ।

च/ इयम् महिला ।

उ. यह महिला है ।

छ/ इमाः कथाः सन्ति ।

उ. ये सभी कहानियाँ हैं ।

SANSKRIT

4. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।
 क/ ये सब अँगूठियाँ हैं ।
 उ. इमे मुद्रिकाः सन्ति ।
 ख/ यह (स्त्री) कौन है ?
 उ. इयम् का ?
 ग/ ये दोनों गायिकाएँ है ।
 उ. इमे गायिके स्तः ।
 घ/ वे सब अध्यापिकाएँ हैं ।
 उ. ताः अध्यापिकाः सन्ति ।
 ङ/ यह गरदन है ।
 उ. इयम् ग्रीवा ।

5. मिलान करें ।

‘क’	‘ख’
सा	अध्यापिका
एषः	वृद्धः
इमे	बालिके
ताः	वाटिकाः
इयम्	का
कौ	बालकौ

सर्वनाम नपुंसक लिङ्ग

1. चित्रों के अनुसार उचित संज्ञाओं एवं सर्वनामों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।

(क)



इदम् किम् अस्ति ?
 इदम् भवनम् अस्ति ।



इदम् किम् अस्ति ?
 इदम् मोदकं अस्ति ।

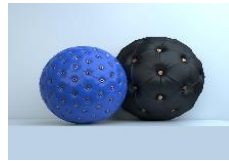


एतत् किम् अस्ति ?
 एतत् छत्रम् अस्ति ।

(ख)



इमे के स्तः ?
 इमे रुप्यके स्तः ।

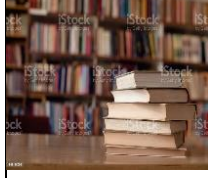


इमे के स्तः ?
 इमे कंदुके स्तः ।



ते के स्तः ?
 ते पुस्तके स्तः ।

(ग)



इमानि कानि सन्ति ?
इमानि पुस्तकानि सन्ति ।

एतानि कानि सन्ति ?
एतानि फलानि सन्ति ।

तानि कानि सन्ति ?
तानि चित्राणि सन्ति ।

2. सर्वनामों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।

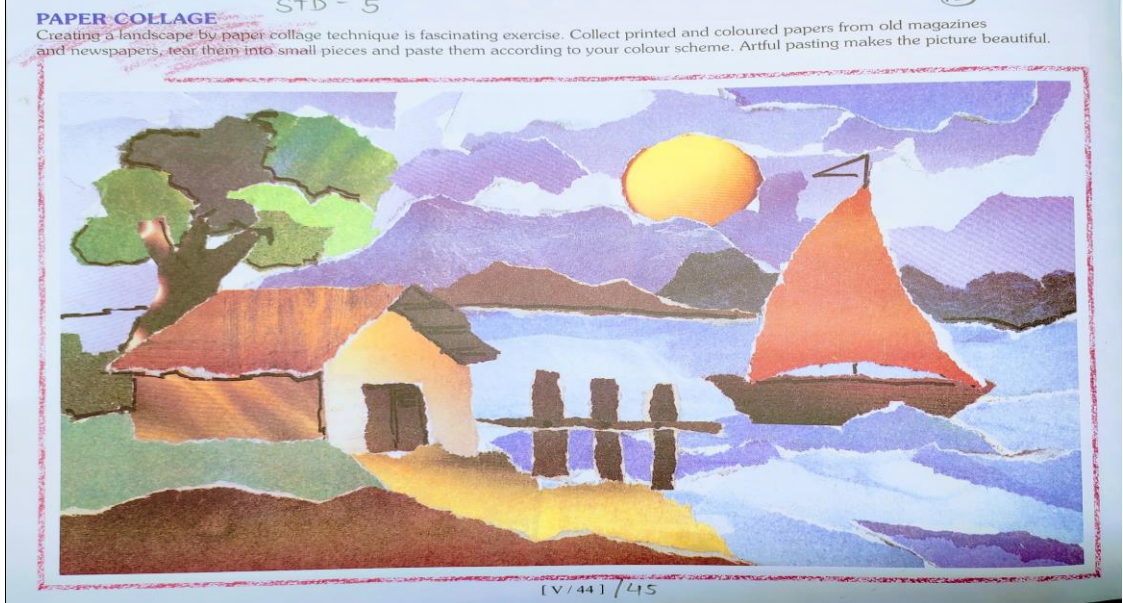
	पुँलिङ्ग	स्त्रीलिङ्ग	नपुंसकलिङ्ग
(क) इदम्	अयम्	इयम्	इदम्
(ख) तत्	तौ	ते	ते
(ग) किम्	कौ	के	के
(घ) एतत्	एते	एताः	एतानि
(ङ) तत्	ते	ताः	तानि
(च) इदम्	इमे	इमाः	इमानि

5. रेखांकित शब्दों को शुद्ध करें ।

- (क) एतत् वाटिका । एषा वाटिका ।
(ख) ते बालिकाः । ताः बालिकाः ।
(ग) तौ शिक्षकाः । तौ शिक्षकौ ।
(घ) अयम् लता । इयम् लता ।
(ङ) कः सा ? कः सः ?
(च) इमानि फलम् । इमानि फलानि ।
(छ) एष व्याघ्राः । एते व्याघ्राः ।

PAPER COLLAGE

Work to be done : **Complete page 45**
as per instruction given in your drawing book.



DRAWING