Essay

Morning Walk

There are many ways to keep ourselves healthy but morning walk is the simplest among them. the earliest hours in the morning are the best time to spend with greenery around us. The oxygen that we get in the morning also gives us great amount of energy.

I always go for a walk with my father. The morning scene looks beautiful .The dew drops ,the chirping of birds , the cool breeze etc refresh my mind and body. There is always a complete silence in the morning that gives peace to my mind . We meet many people enjoying the walk and doing other exercises in the parks .

Morning walk helps in reducing stress, increasing our blood circulation, allow to get good sleep at night, control our diabeties and so on .People go to doctors for the medicines for better health but the morning walk is the best and cheapest medicine that always keeps a person healthy and active throughout the life.

Essay

My Aim in Life

' We attain glory through aim and planning "

Ambition gives direction to our life .Different people have different aims.

I too have an aim. I have set my mind on being a teacher. I have a number of reasons for desiring to be so. First, I love teaching .I always help my younger brother and sister in their studies. I also love being with people , talking to them and exchange ideas .It always updates my knowledge

A good teacher not only teaches his /her subject but sets values and Standards. A teacher is the most selfless who works for others without bothering about monetary gain.

The aim that I have in my life is very inspiring for me . I shall do a lot of hard work to fulfill my dream. I shall teach my students with love and care. As my teacher has inspired me to become a teacher with her inspirational teaching way. I also want to be like her and I would gain a good name and reputation in society.

Story

Hard Work leads to success

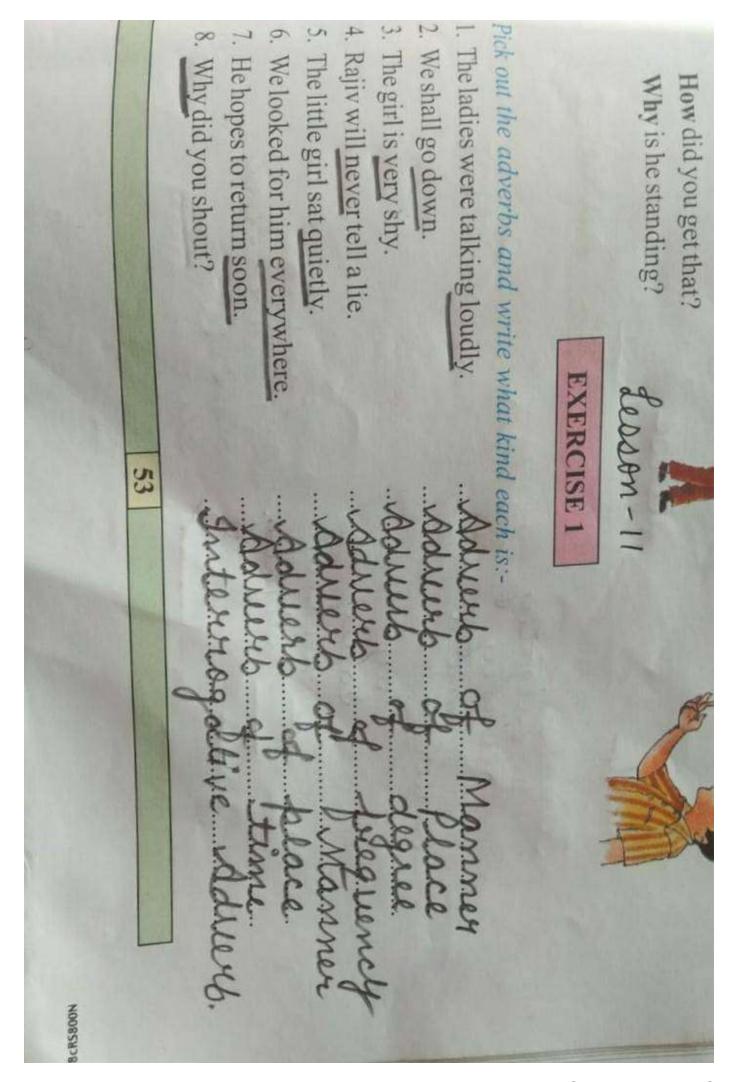
Once there was a farmer. He was very hard working. He had three sons. They were very lazy and they never helped their father in his work. The farmer was very worried about them.

One day the farmer fell ill. He knew his end was near .So , he called his sons and told them that he had a hidden treasure in the fields and after his death they dug it out . After some days the farmer died . After performing the last ritual, the sons started to dig the field.

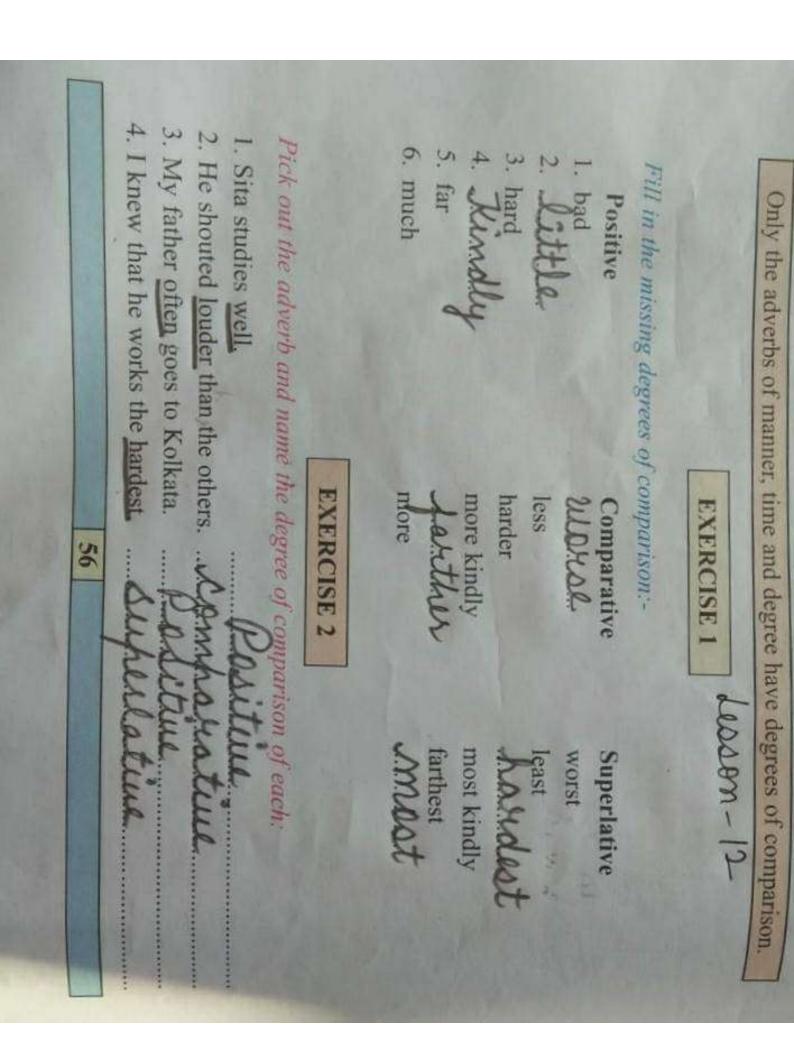
They dug every inch of the field but did not get any Treasure. As they dug the ground, they got a very rich harvest. They got a lot of money by selling their crops. Now they understood about which treasure their father was talking.

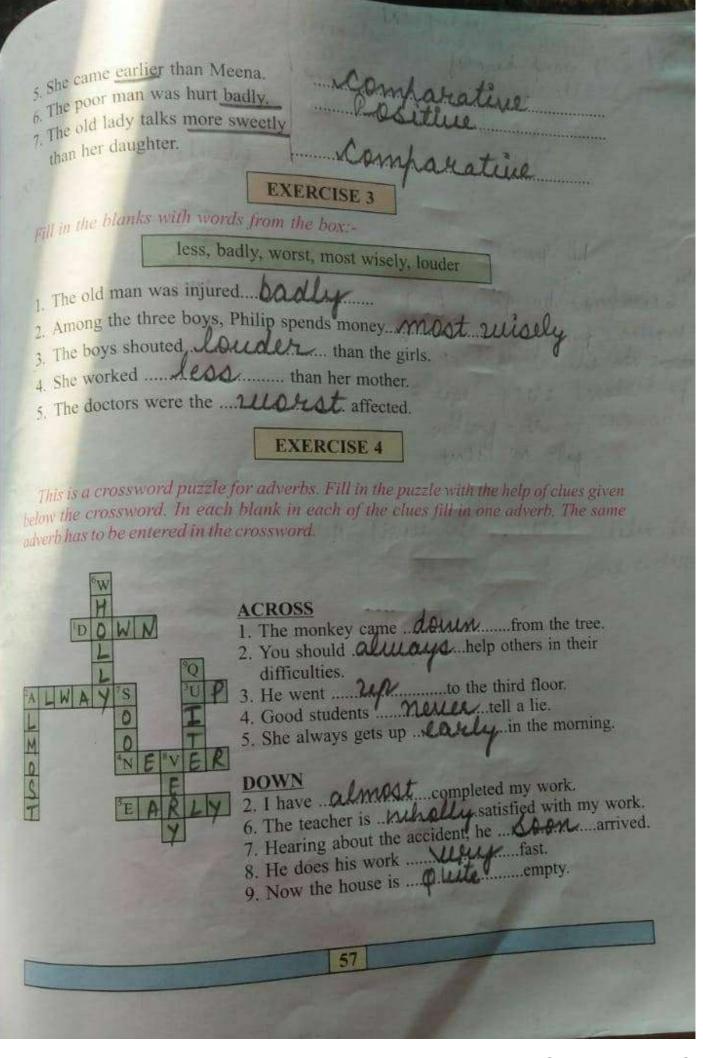
Moral:- Hard work leads to success.

Complaint to S .H .O. on Theft.
Name
New Town
Street No. 5
Moga
November 25,2020
The S. H. O.
Police Station
Moga
Subject :- Regarding theft that occurred last night.
Respected Sir,
I would like to draw your kind attention towards the theft that occurred yesterday night while I and my father were coming back home from our shop.
Suddenly one man snatched the chain of my father . I ran after him but he fled away. I noticed that his one hand was artificial and he was tall dark person.
Please try to find out the thief as soon as possible. Hoping for a necessary action in this matter.
yours truly



	EXERCISE 2
	1. The girl came downstairs. 2. He was completely wrong. 3. Get out. 4. My teacher speaks sofily. 5. She is so happy. EXERCISE 3 Lower Much. Lower Much. Lundy Much. Lund
17	Fill each blank with an adverb of the kind indicated: 1. He has come
	EXERCISE 4
	Complete the statements using adverbs choosing from the list given below:- loudly, badly, lightly, hard, heavily, only, never, slightly
	1. He playedlightly and lost the game. 2. Speakloudlyso that I may hear. 3. I will workhand to pass the examination. 4lullytell a lie. 5. There arelulya few apples left on the tree. 6. Amit got hurtbadly 7. It began to snowlandly 8. She closed the doorlywithout making any sound.
	54



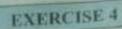


'Within' means before the end of a week. EXERCISE 1 Lesson - 13 Pick out the preposition in each of the following:-1. The dog jumped over the fence. 2. The girl sat in the class-room. 3. She is kind to me. 4. I am good for nothing. 5. The old woman sat on a stool. 6. He is a man of noble family. 7. He has gone to America. EXERCISE 2 Pick out each preposition and name its kind:-1. He has given up playing football. 2. We have a house in Ramnagar. 3. In addition to the car, he has a scooter. 4. The dog walked behind the elephant. 5. She sat outside the house and cried. 6. We missed the prize because of his foolishness. 7. The baby fell into the tub. EXERCISE 3 Fill in the blanks with the words from the box: in, at, between, among, by, with 1. He sat. Dellully the two of us. 2. My uncle lives Australia. 3. The game is played the Rajendra Maidan. 4. The girl was feeding the baby a spoon. 5. He was arrested the police. 60

Lesson-14
EXERCISE 1
1. Look before you leap. 2. Answer only if you are sure. 3. I called him but he did not hear me. 4. He walked home as he had no money. 5. She cried because she failed in the examination. 6. He is old but active. 7. Mini and Rini came to see me. EXERCISE 2
Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:- 1. She is short
Pick out the conjunctions and tell whether they are co-ordinating or 1. I will get angry if you repeat it. 2. Don't go away until I come. 3. I heard that you went to Mumbai. 4. Would you like tea or coffee? 5. He will not come unless you invite him. 6. Tell my brother that I am well. 7. Rini did not come as she was sick. 8. Arun is tall but his brother is short.
Therefore took your 6

In the above sentences, the exclamation Hurrah! expresses a feeling of great joy when mebody achieves something great, Alas! expresses a sudden feeling of great sadness, ! expresses a feeling of terrible pain, Hush! expresses an order or request to be quiet Hello! represents a greeting in answering somebody's telephone. EXERCISE 1 se the exclamation marks and capital letters at their proper places :-Hello how are you? Ah you are here. Hush she is coming. Alas the poor man is dead. 64

Oh what a beautiful scene. Hurrah we have done it again. Good heavens is it true?	the scan blantiful scene Good Heavens Is it time.
Fie! fie!, Humph!, Well of Humph!, Well of Humph!, Well of Humph!, you had held and I keep.	CERCISE 2
1. Ah! Keep up. 2. Hurrah! She is dead. 3. Lo! The baby will get up. 4. Alas! We have won the mate. 5. Hello! What a scene! 6. Well done! How are you? 7. Hush! What a beauty!	Alas I She is dead. Hush I The baby get up.
A 5003 18(00)18	pro 6

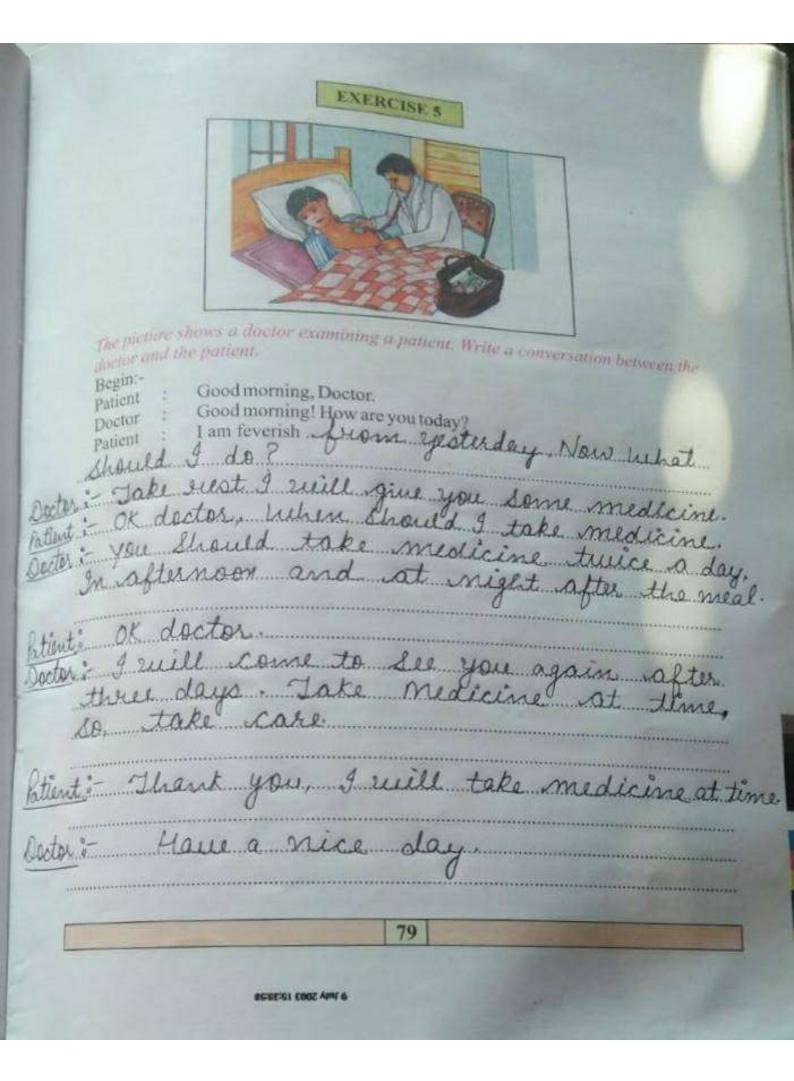


This might have been to a fair and enjoyed it. Here is the picture of a fair lumphe you are also there with your brodier or sisten. Write what you sine in the fair, how you



1. I went to a fair with my family:
2. There are many people enjoying in the fair.
3. There were many stalls silling latable and tays
4. Some children were enjoying the sweets and some were buying toys.
5. There were many rides in the fair.
6. The people of all ages were enjoying the sides.
7. My brother and I also took rides.
8. Our farents brought sweets for us.
9. There were great hustle and bustle.
In the fair.
10. We had great fun in the fair and went back in the livening.

78



2. Who was Kalapani? 3. Why did Ranju cry the whole night? 4. What did Meena do? 5. Give the meanings of: cage, look after. Answers 1. Tony and Sony Went to Tomil Nade to spend winter holidays 2. Kalapani was a servent bay 3. Rangu Kried whole right because Meena the parket flew from the case 4. Meens flow for among and reached the house of grandmother 5. cage: A place heter the bars around it where animals as birdskyn Look after :- To take Care EXERCISE 4 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-A snake, a frog and many other little animals like mice and insects used to live in a dry well. The walls of the well were so high that the frog could not leap out of it. So to save himself he made friends with the snake. But the snake used to eat one or the other animals of the well whenever he felt hungry. After sometime there were very few animals left for the snake to ear

The frog was afraid that the snake would eat him too. So he thought of a way of escaping from the well. He said to the snake "If you let me sit on your hood and raise it, I'll be able to jump our of the well and bring more animals for you to eat." So the snake helped the frog to jump out of the well and escape. After that the frog never went to the well.

Questions

- What is a dry well?
- 2. Why could the frog not escape from the well?
- 3. Why did the frog make friends with the snake?
- 4. How did the frog finally manage to escape from the well?
- 5. How did the snake help the frog to escape?

Answers without water in it. 2 Because the realls of the well here to high. 3. The Frog made friends with snake to saire his own li 4. De He be fooled the snake by telling him that he wanted to go out of the hell to get more animals for the snake helped him to go out of the hel

Paragraph Writing

(a) A place you visited

In Summer vacation I went with my family to visit the Taj Mahal. It is located in Agra . We started our journey in the morning and reached there at evening. It is a beautiful building. It is located on the bank of river Yamuna. My father told me that the Taj Mahal had been made by Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It has made with white marbles and looked so beautiful in the moonlight. There is a garden near the Taj Mahal .we rested there and enjoyed the beauty of the Taj. We took some photographs also .lt was very enjoyable for me.

(b) An Accident

Yesterday, I was going to my friend's home for study. I was crossing the main road. Suddenly I heard some horrible cries at one side. A dreadful accident took place there. A car hit with a truck and it over turned .All the people who were in car badly injured. The car driver died on the spot. The Accident happened due to the carelessness of truck driver .Perhaps he was drunk and lost control over his vehicle . People called the police and they arrested the truck driver . Injured people were sent to the hospital .It was a very bad experience of my life and I could not even sleep on that day.

Letter to complaint to Municipal Chairman about stray Animals.

New Town, Street no. 5

Moga

Date-28/11/2020

To

The Municipal Chairman

The Municipal Corporation

Moga

Subject: Complaint regarding stray animals

Respectd Sir,

Respectfully, I want to say that I am living at the above address and we can see a number of cows and dogs wandering here. It makes a lot of problems for the people of this area.

Children are not getting proper place to play .Vehicles are also meeting with accidents. Please take necessary action in this matter to avoid further problems .I shall be grateful if you take immediate step .

Yours truly

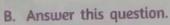
Form of verbs

present	past	past participle
Smell	smelt	smelt
Lose	lost	lost
Mow	mowed	mowed
Rise	rose	risen
Grind	ground	ground
Burst	burst	burst
Let	let	let
Hide	hid	hidden
Fly	flew	flown
Burn	burnt	burnt
Ве	was	been
Become	Became	Become
Cleave.	cleaved	cleaved
Forgive	forgave	forgiven
Fight	fought	fought
Lay.	laid.	laid
Quit	quit	quit
Weep	wept	wept
Tell.	told	told
Rid.	rid.	rid

Comprehension

Ti-h (()	the corre	ct meanings	of	these	lines	from	the	poem.
TACE (F)	THIS COILS	CC IIII						

- "And I think it no disgrace, To occupy my place."
 - a. The squirrel believes there is nothing shameful in being small.
 - b. The squirrel is not ashamed of its home.
 - c. It is insulting for the squirrel to climb on mountainous paths.
 - d. The squirrel is telling the mountain not to feel ashamed of itself.
- "If I'm not so large as you, You are not so small as I."
 - a. It is better to be small than large.
 - b. Being small or large each has its own advantages.
 - c. You cannot compare yourself with me.
 - d. I am unfortunate that I am not as large as you.



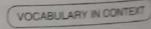
What can the squirrel do but the mountain cannot?



CRITICAL THINKING

- C. Think and answer.
- 1. Who do you think is cleverer the mountain or the squirrel? Why?
- 2. What do you think is the message of this poem?

Play with words



D. Circle the words that don't rhyme with the words given in capitals.

sear here where SPHERE bear dear fear YEAR dirty city witty PRETTY put but cut NUT pack crack track snake modest breakfast honest forest

E. Write a rhyming word for each of the words below.

3. think bun

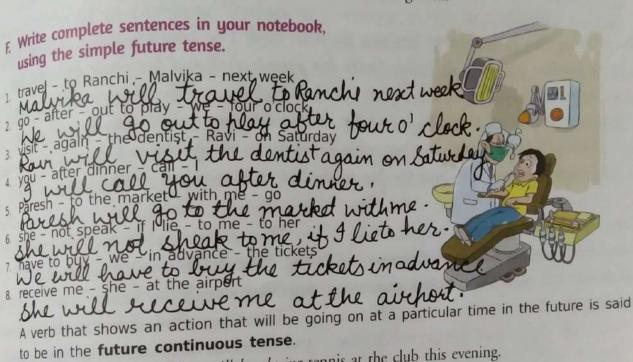


The simple future tense is used to talk about events that have not yet taken place but will occur in the future.

occur in the simple future tense is formed with the help of will and the main verb. The main verb remains in its basic form.

Sona will sing at the school assembly tomorrow. I will help Grandfather in the garden.

will/Shall +V,



Tina will be playing tennis at the club this evening.

The future continuous tense is formed with will + be + verb + ing.

G. Rewrite these septences in the future continuous tense.

1. Kalyani will do her hornework after dinner.

4. My aur fternoon. 4. My aunt will

3. Arpita will visit the

day morning.

fore going to bed.

CREATIVE WRITING

POEM.

The Mountain and the Squirrel

B. Answer this question:

Ans: The Squirrel can crack a nut but the mountain cannot.

C.Think and answer:

1.Ans:The Squirrel is cleverer because it knows that it is not inferior just because of its size.

2.Ans:The message of the poem is that no one is superior or inferior in the world. Everyone is equal as all have different talent in themselves.

Inside Word Meaning

1.quarrel. fight

2.doubtless. without any doubt

3.sorts. kinds

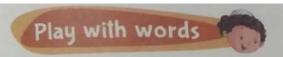
4.disgrace. shame

5.deny. refuse

6.differ. different

7.well. good

8.wisely. in a wise manner



Read these sentences.

Mary saw something buried in the soil. Take off your shoes or you'll soil the carpet.

In both the sentences, the word *soil* is written and pronounced in the same way, but it has different meanings. Such words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings are called **homonyms**.



D. Fill in the blanks with the correct homonyms from the box to match the meanings.

novel remote match bow paste bank

- Remote

- a. A small, thin stick of wood used to light a fire
- b. A game where teams compete with each other
- A place of business where people keep money
- The side or edge of a river where land begins
- A decorative knot of ribbon tied on a gift
- A simple weapon used for shooting arrows
- A device for operating an appliance from a distance
- Faraway and hard to reach
- A very long story in the form of a book
- Something very new and different
- To stick or fix something using glue
- b. A soft, wet substance made by mixing various things

Read this sentence.

Mary heard a chirp and a twitter.

The words chirp and twitter refer to the sounds made by the robin.

E. Match the animals with their sounds. Write it in your notebook.

Animals

bears, camels, dolphins, seals, hyenas, lambs, owls, piaeons

Bears growl.

Sounds

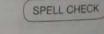
laugh, bleat, hoot, grunt, coo, growl, bark, click

Spelling

F. Identify the misspelt words in the sentences and rewrite the sentences correctly. excitement

1. Mary thought in her exitement that the robin was the gaurdian of the secret garden disticult challenge

The debate was a dificult challange, but Nupur was quiet confident.







Animals in the wildamess today have to fight hard for survivel

for some students, the free period was an opportunity for misschief

parag's achievments in sports were greatly appreceated by all.

precioused a bouquet and a box of choclates from my cousin on my birthday.

My sister believes that dicipline is very important for sucess in life.

Father loves our vegitable garden and works hard to keep it well mantained.

The Secret Garden

Exercises

- G. 1. A scorpion stung the gardener.
- 2. Vibhu carried the milk bottles.
- 3. Subha watered the plants.
- 4. Kulbir opened all the windows.
- 5. Hemant took out the garbage.
- 6. Mr Saini taught us today.

Η.

- 1. Grandpa's glasses were found by Pallavi.
- 2. The children were invited by Homi.
- 3. These greeting cards were made by Shivani.
- 4. The story was written by jayanthi in two days.
- 5. The car keys were found by Anurag.
- 6. A holiday was declared by the principal.

The Secret Garden

- A. Read the sentences and answer the questions:
- 1 (a) Mary spoke these words to Robin.
 - (b) Mary had found an old key in the ground the previous day.
- (c) The Robin flew to the top of the wall and started singing.
- (d)When the wind moved the ivy hanging over the wall, Mary saw a doornob behind the leaves.
- 2.(a) Mary was in The Secret Garden.
- (b) The Robin was watching Mary.
- (c) Mary had seen the rose bushes that covered the entire garden.
- (d)As the garden had been locked for ten years .So Mary was the first person to speak in there.
- B. Answer these questions:
- 1. The Robin allowed Mary to come very close and talk to him.
- 2.Mary found a rusty key in a dug hole in the ground after the Robin hopped over it in search of worms.
- 3. Mary was skipping around the garden and the orchard.
- 4.As the Robin sang from the top of the wall, a strong wind blew. The wind moved the ivy hanging over the wall, then Mary saw a doorknob behind the leaves.
- 5.Mary felt excited and she was filled with wonder and delight when she entered The Secret Garden.
- 6. Mary knew the bushes were rosebushes because she had seen many roses in India.

The Secret Garden

- C. Think and answer.
- 1.Mary and the robin shared a relationship of friendship and trust . Mary enjoyed his company and he helped her to find the secret garden.
- 2. The secret garden was quite and still . So Mary felt that she was hundreds of miles away from anyone.

Word Meaning

1. belonging. possessing

2.hopped. jumped

3.buried. placed underground

4.frightened. afraid

5.swaying. moving here and there

6.excitement. feeling of happiness

7.mysterious. very interesting

8. flutter. move

9.whispered. spoke slowly

10.brilliant. talented



the mother let out a loud and clear trumpet. With a joyous squeal, the baby broke loose from the boys and rushed towards its mother.

Comprehension



- A. Complete the sentences in your own words.
- In the right-hand corner of the dark shed, the boys saw _____
- Jonti and Dhanai cut the ropes roughly because they wanted to escape the baby ele
- When the boys left the shed and reached the gate, they saw they guard Nalia instructed his men to come from different directions
- When Dhanai put two fingers to his mouth and whistled, then the baby elophant &
- When the baby elephant heard its mother's loud trumpet, it sushed tou
- Answer these questions.
- What did the boys see when Jonti switched on the torch?
- What made the guard wake up and jump to his feet?
- How did the baby elephant break free and go out of the enclosure?
- What happened when Nalia and his men tried to cut off the baby's escape routes?
- Why were the boys worried when Nalia wanted to get the koonki?
- Think and answer.

CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. After reading the story, we can say that the boys were very brave. What else can you say about the three boys?
- 2. How do you think the baby elephant felt when it heard its mother's trumpet?

c a bath

Play with words

some words go well together while some don't. For example, we can say

tie a rope but not tie a door (you shut or lock a door)

wipe tears but not wipe shirts (you wash or iron shirts)

D. Tick (/) the correct options to show which words go together.

1 pay	a. a scolding	b. attention 🗸	c. a test
2 catch	a. a cold	b. money	c. joy
3 keep	a. an illness	b. a tree	c. a secret 🗸
4 watch	a. a show	b. a book	c. a clock

b. a promise V

E. Match the idioms with their meanings.

a. a problem

- lead on a merry chase a. fell face downwards 2
- fell flat on his face b. moved very quickly without looking Ly
 - hissed urgently c. lead someone on a useless pursuit I
- 4 rushed blindly d. got hold of after being in pursuit 5
- 5 caught up with e. whispered quickly and forcefully 3

Punctuation

5 make

Read this sentence.

PUNCTUATION

"Set the baby free," Jonti said in a nervous whisper. "He's our only chance."

When writing dialogues, we use **quotation marks**. These are usually in the form of double inverted commas. Whenever you open a quotation, remember to close it too.

- If the sentence inside the quotation mark is a new sentence, begin with a capital letter.
- If it is a continued sentence, begin with a small letter, except when it is a proper noun.

F. Rewrite the sentences in your notebook, using capital letters where necessary.

1. "we must be quiet," said Jonti, "or Nalia's men will hear us."

2. Nagesh said, "there is no test today," and added, "but there are two tomorrow."

3. "how do you know," asked Mani, "how much food to give the fish?"

4. it's not raining any more," Sana said. "shall we go out now?"

5. "don't turn around now," Samar whispered, "but I think we are being followed."

6. "mother is calling us both," Nupur said. "she looks quite angry."

Mathex



which one is a copy?" Kaushik said. "both the paintings look exactly the same."

"after Mr Pal's farewell speech," Bina said, "everybody had tears in their eyes."

After

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT direct and indirect speech

Grammar fun

Read these sentences.

"The elephant calf has escaped!" shouted the guard. Dhanai said, "I know a trick that might work."

The sentences within quotation marks are the actual words spoken by the guard and Dhanai. These sentences are examples of direct speech.

Now read these sentences.

The guard shouted that the elephant calf had escaped. Dhanai said that he knew a trick that might work.

In these sentences, someone else is reporting what the guard shouted or what Dhanai said. Such sentences are in reported or indirect speech because they are not the speaker's actual words.

they would have to rope the calf.

not

to walk on

- In direct speech, the actual words of the speaker are put within quotation marks.
- In indirect speech, the word that is often used before the reported statement.
- The verbs and the pronouns used in direct speech change in indirect speech.

G.	Fill	in the	blanks	to	complete	the	sentences	in	indirect	speech.
----	------	--------	--------	----	----------	-----	-----------	----	----------	---------

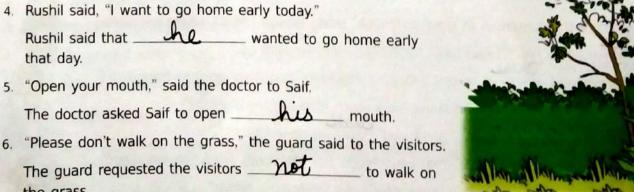
1. "We will have to rope the calf," Nalia said. that

The guard requested the visitors

Nalia said _

the grass.

2.	Dhanai said, "He is coming in to investigate."
	Dhanai said that he coming in to investigate.
3.	"We are going to watch a play today," said Shruti.
	Shruti said that were going to watch a play that day.
4.	Rushil said, "I want to go home early today."
	Rushil said that wanted to go home early that day.
5.	"Open your mouth," said the doctor to Saif.
	The doctor asked Saif to open mouth





The Rescue

B.Answer these question.

- 1. When Jonti switched on his torch the boys saw that at the left of the cowshed there were two bulls and in the right corner, the baby elephant was tied to a pole.
- 2. When one of the bulls ballowed loudly the elephant calf got nervous and it squealed the sounds awoke the guard and he jumped to his feet.
- 3.As the guard was going to enter in the cowshed Babul hit the elephant calf smartly on its back and it ran out of the shed.
- 4. When Naliya and his men try to attack the elephant calf from all directions, it slipped through the gap and ran into Nalia's hut.
- 5.Koonki was a trained elephant .The boys knew if Koonki would come then the elephant calf would not get a chance to escape .So, they were worried.

C.Think and answer

- 1. The three boys were not only brave but kind , very clever and gentle . They were good friends and believed that the animals should be treated well.
- 2. The baby elephant felt itself safe and it would be very happy when it heard its mother's trumpet.

Part H

Rewrite the sentences into indirect speech.

- 1. Jonti said that they had to be very quiet.
- 2. Kirti said that they were ready to go.
- 3. Sanath said that he was sorry for the delay.
- 4. Mr Dogra exclaimed that it was so cold that day.
- 5. Raheel said that he had found his pen.
- 6. My mother ordered not to open the window.



Comprehension

Read the third stanza, and write True or False for these sentences. The moon is humble, and gladly shares the sky with the stars.

The moon is very proud.

Though the moon shines beautifully, she is not dignified.

The moon is careful and does not want to diminish the light of the stars.

B. Answer these questions.

- How does the poet describe the moon in the first stanza? Write in your own words.
- In the second stanza, the poet says that the moon lives in a 'regal state'. Which line in the first stanza supports this statement?
- 3. Who or what are the moon's attendants?
- c. Think and answer.

Explain the meaning of the last stanza in your own words.

INFERENCE

Play with words



VOCABULARY IN CONTE

n Tick (/)	the	words	that	can	be	used	to	describe	people.
------------	-----	-------	------	-----	----	------	----	----------	---------

1. suspicious

2. crunchy

3. warm

4. folded

5. automatic

- 6. recent
- 7. numerous
- 8. reserved
- silent
- 10. circular

E. Tick (✓) the synonyms of the words in capitals.

	1	attractive	200
1. LOVELY	clean	hard-working	early
2. BRIGHT	glowing		gentle
3. MILD	cheap	unwell	clever
4. HUMBLE	intelligent	modest	still
5. SILENT	afraid	/	easy
6. TIGHT	rude	firm	

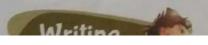


An adverb tells us something specific about the verb in a sentence. There are several types of adverbs.

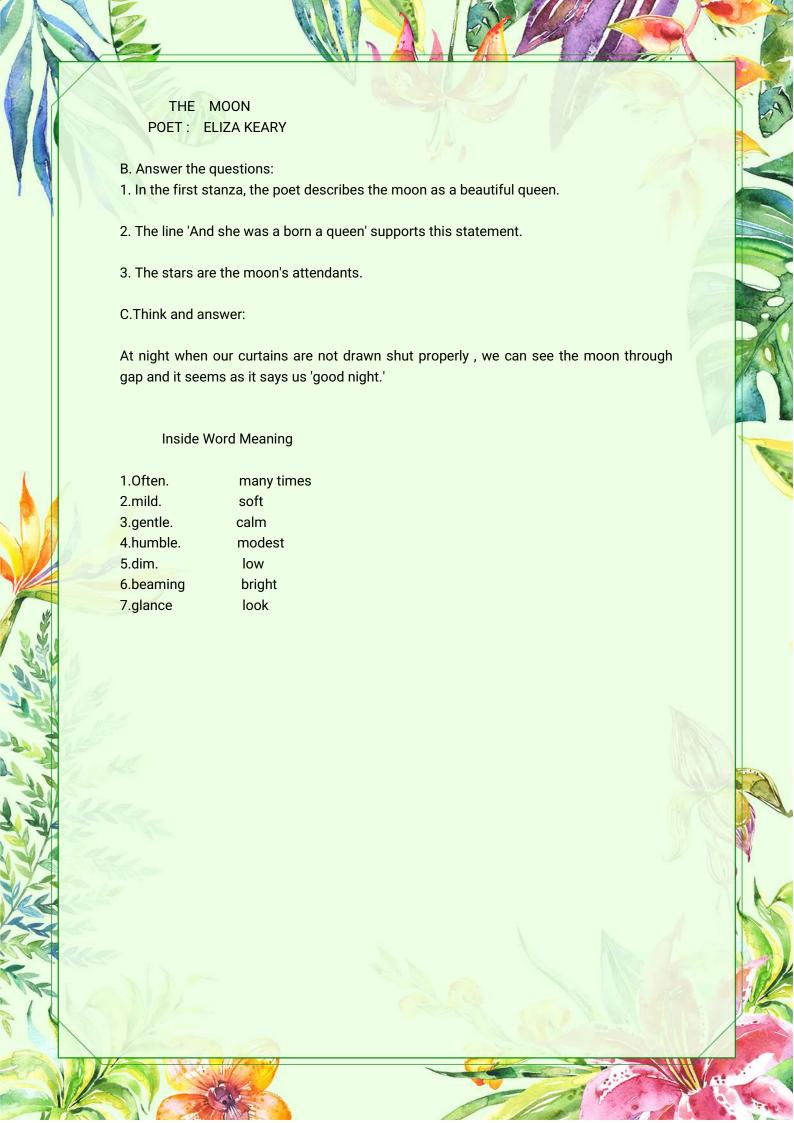
- Adverbs of manner tell us how an action takes place.

 Hina sings sweetly. Sarah ate quickly.
- Adverbs of time tell us when an action takes place.

 Father will be here tomorrow. Grandma called just now.
- Adverbs of place tell us where an action takes place.
 I looked everywhere. Please come inside.
- Adverbs of frequency tell us how often an action takes place.
 Bina can be very moody sometimes. I usually walk to the market.
- F. Underline the adverbs in these sentences. Write T for adverbs of time, P for adverbs of place, M for adverbs of manner or F for adverbs of frequency.
- The dentist gently extracted the tooth.
 Our exams begin next week.
 Nafisa is seldom absent.
 The children ran outdoors.
 I always revise each day's lesson.
 The stranger spoke kindly.
 The baby slept peacefully.
 Anuj will come for dinner tonight.



CREATIVE WRITING



III TERM
CLASS-5TH
SUBJECT-PUNJABI-2
ANSWER KEY

ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਾਠ ਮਾਲਾ-4

(Reader Book)

ਪਾਠ - 7

ਨਕਲ ਇੱਕ ਬੁਰਾਈ

1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✔) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ:-

- 1. ਬੁਰਾਈ ✔
- 2. ਨਲਾਇਕ ਬੱਚਾ ✔
- 3. ਕੱਚੀ ✔
- 4. ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ✓
- 5. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ✓

2.ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ / ਉੱਤਰ

- 1. ਜੋ ਨਕਲ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਹ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਜਿੱਤੀ ਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਹਾਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 2. ਨਕਲ ਇੱਕ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੋੜ੍ਹ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਰੋੜ੍ਹ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 3. ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਕੱਚੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਖਲੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ।
- 4. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

3. ਵਾਕ:-

- **ਨਲਾਇਕ -** ਨਕਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਨਲਾਇਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।
- **ਕੋੜ੍ਹ -** ਨਕਲ ਕੋੜ੍ਹ ਦੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ।
- **ਲਾਇਕ -** ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਲਾਇਕ ਬੱਚੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

- **ਭਲਾਈ** ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਲਾਈ ਕਰਨੀ ਸਿੱਖੋ।
- ਆਤਮ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ।
- **ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਖਲੋਣਾ -** ਨਕਲ ਮਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰੀਂ ਖਲੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ।

4. -----

- 1. <u>ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੋਕ ਨਲਾਇਕ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ।</u>
- 2. <u>ਉਹਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਕੱਚੀ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ।</u>
- 3. <u>ਆਪਣਾ ਠੀਕ ਵੀ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਨੇ ਕਰਦੇ।</u>
- 4. <u>ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਬਹੁਤਾ ਪਾਵੋ ਗਿਆਨ।</u>

5.----

- ਸਹਾਰਾ ਗੁਹਾਰਾ ,ਫ਼ੁਹਾਰਾ
- ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ , ਸਹਿੰਦੇ
- ਆਸ ਪਾਸ , ਖ਼ਾਸ
- ਜ਼ਹਿਰ ਨਹਿਰ , ਕਹਿਰ

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਭਾਗ

1. ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ

- ਬੂਰੀ ਚੰਗੀ
- ਲਾਇਕ ਨਲਾਇਕ
- ਕੱਚੀ ਪੱਕੀ
- ਮਿੱਠੀ ਕੋੜੀ, ਖੱਟੀ
- ਜਿੱਤ ਹਾਰ
- ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਗ਼ਮੀ
- ਸੁਜਾਨ ਬੇਵਕੂਫ਼, ਮੂਰਖ਼

2. ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ:-

- ਅੰਖਾ
- ਮੌਜ
- वेद्र
- ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ

- ਕੱਚੀ
- ਜ਼ਹਿਰ

ਪਾਠ 14 ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ

1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✔)ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ:

- 1. ਦਿਆਲੂ
- 2. ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ
- 3. ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ
- 4. ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ

2.ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

- 1. ਰਾਜਾ ਕਰਣ ਦੇਵ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਦਿਆਲੂ ਤੇ ਇਨਸਾਫ ਪਸੰਦ ਰਾਜਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਸਾਧੂ-ਸੰਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।
- 2. ਘਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਨੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਣਾ ਖਵਾ ਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ।
- 3.ਘਰ ਦਾ ਮਾਲਕ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ, ਦੂਜਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ 'ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ, ਤੀਜਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਚੌਥਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਖਾਣ-ਪੀਣ ਤੇ ਖਰਚ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।
- 4. (ਕ)ਉਹ ਲੋੜਵੰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। (ਖ)ਉਹ ਸਖਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਅੰਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।

3. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ:

- **ਦਿਆਲੂ -** ਰਾਜਾ ਕਰਣ ਦੇਵ ਬੜਾ **ਦਿਆਲੂ** ਸੀ
- **ਵਿਦਵਾਨ -** ਸਾਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹ-ਲਿਖ ਕੇ **ਵਿਦਵਾਨ** ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
- **ਸਾਧੂ-ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ-ਸੰਤ** ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।
- **ਇਨੌਸਾਫ-ਪਸੰਦ** ਰਾਜਾ ਕਰਣ ਦੇਵ **ਇਨਸਾਫ-ਪਸੰਦ** ਰਾਜਾ ਸੀ।

- **ਮੁਸਾਫ਼ਰ -** ਮੈਂ **ਮੁਸਾਫ਼ਰ** ਹਾਂ।
- ਰਾਜ-ਕੋਸ਼ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਅੰਨ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਰਾਜ-ਕੋਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
- **ਭੇਦ** ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਦਾ **ਭੇਦ** ਕੀ ਹੈ?

4. ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ:

- 1. ਅਸਲੀ
- 2. ਕਵੀਆਂ
- 3. ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ
- 4. ਨਿਮਰਤਾ
- 5. ਵਿਆਜ
- 6. ਸੀਮਤ

5. ਠੀਕ (✔)ਜਾਂ ਗਲਤ (✔) ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ:

- 1.×
- 2. ×
- 3. 🗸
- 4.
- 5. ×
- **6.** ✓

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ:

1.ਪੂਲਿੰਗ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ

• ਤਾਇਆ ਤਾਈ

• ਫੁੱਫੜ ਭੂਆ

• ਮਾਸੜ ਮਾਸੀ

• ਮਿੱਤਰ ਸਹੇਲੀ

• ਰਾਜਾ ਰਾਈ

• ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਮਲਕਾ

• ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨੂੰਹ

2.ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੀ :-

- 3.ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੰਨੇ ਪਲਟੋ।
- 4. ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਾੳ।
- 5. ਕਵੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ।
- 6. ਰਾਣੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਹਨ।

ਪਾਠ 15

ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ੇ

- 1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✔)ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ:-
 - 1. ਸਬਜ਼ੀ ਵਾਲੇ
 - 2. ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ
 - 3. ਸਮਾਜ ਨੂੰ
 - 4. ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਫੈਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ
 - 5. ਹਿਮਾਚਲ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ

2.ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

- 1.ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ੇ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਹੈ।
- 2.ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੂੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 3.ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਲੀਆਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੀਵਰੇਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਸੀਵਰੇਜ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 4. ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ੇ ਨਿਗਲਣ ਨਾਲ ਪਸ਼ੂ ਮਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 5.ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਕਾਗਜ਼ ਜਾਂ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਦੇ ਲਿਫ਼ਾਫ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

3. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ:-

• **ਨੁਕਸਾਨ -** ਹੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ **ਨੁਕਸਾਨ** ਹੋਇਆ।

- **ਦਾਅਵਤ ਦੇਣਾ -** ਗੰਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ **ਦਾਅਵਤ** ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
- **ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ -** ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਸਿਹਤ ਲਈ **ਹਾਨੀਕਾਰਕ** ਹੈ।
- **ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ** ਨੂੰ ਸਾਫ ਰੱਖੋ।
- **ਪਾਬੰਦੀ -** ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੇ ਪਲਾਸਟਿਕ ਦੇ ਲਿਫਾਫਿਆਂ ਤੇ **ਪਾਬੰਦੀ** ਲਾਈ ਹੈ।
- **ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ** ਨਾਲ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਸੌਖੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

4.ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ:-

- 1. ਜ਼ਹਿਰੀਲਾ
- 2. ਸਮਾਜ
- 3. ਸੀਵਰੇਜ
- 4. ਰੂੜੀ
- 5. ਪਸੂ
- 6. ਕਾਗਜ਼

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ:-

- 1. ਵਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੀ:-
- 3. ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ ਨੇ ਚੂਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਫ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
- 4. ਲਾਲਚੀ ਕੁੱਤੀ ਪਛਤਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ।
- 5. ਪਿਆਸੀ ਕਾਉਣੀ ਉੱਡ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- 6. ਉਠਣੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਰ ਢੋਇਆ।
- 7. ਧੋਬਣ ਨੇ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਧੋਤੇ।

2. ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ:-

- ਸ਼ਲਾਘਾਯੋਗ
- ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ
- ਬੰਦ
- ਗੁਆਂਢੀ
- ਪੰਛੀ
- ਥੈਲਾ
- ਵਿਰੋਧ

ਪਾਠ - 17

ਸ਼ੇਰੂ ਦੀ ਵਫਾਦਾਰੀ

1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✔)ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ:-

- 1. ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ
- 2. ਕੁੱਤਾ
- 3. ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ
- 4. ਸਾਈਕਲ
- 5. ਇੱਟ ਨਾਲ

2. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ:-

- 1.ਸ਼ੇਰੂ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਸੁੱਟੇ ਖਿਡੌਣਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਕੂਲ ਛੱਡਦਾ ਸੀ।
- 2.ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸ਼ੇਰੂ ਦੇ ਸਿਰ ਅਤੇ ਪਿੱਠ ਨੂੰ ਪਲੋਸ ਕੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।
- 3. ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ-ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਵਾਲੀ ਗਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਚਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ।
- 4.ਸਾਈਕਲ ਇੱਟ ਨਾਲ ਟਕਰਾਉਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸੜਕ ਤੇ ਡਿੱਗ ਪਿਆ। <mark>3. ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ:-</mark>
 - ਖਿਡੌਣੇ ਮੈਂ ਖਿਡੌਣੇ ਖ਼ਰੀਦੇ।
 - ਰਜਾਈ ਇਹ ਰਜ਼ਾਈ ਨਿੱਘੀ ਹੈ।
 - ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਹਨ।
 - ਇਕਲੈਤਾ ਰਾਮ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਕਲੈਤਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਹੈ।
 - ਸਾਈਕਲ ਮੈਂ ਨਵਾਂ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਖ਼ਰੀਦਿਆ_।
 - ਬੇਸੂਰਤ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਡਿੱਗ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਬੇਸੂਰਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।
 - ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਫੋਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਵਾਂ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਫੋਨ ਖਰੀਦਿਆ।

4. ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ:-

- 1. ਸ਼ੇਰੂ
- 2. ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ
- 3. ਰਜ਼ਾਈ

- 4. ਵਫ਼ਾਦਾਰ
- 5. ਇਕਲੈਤਾ
- 6. ਬੇਸੁਰਤ
- 7. ਮੋਬਾਇਲ

5. ਠੀਕ(✔) ਗਲਤ (×)

- 1.×
- 2. 🗸
- 3. ✓
- 4.
- **5.** ✓

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

1. ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੀ:-

- ਬੱਚਾ ਬੱਚੇ
- ਵੱਡੇ ਵੱਡੇ
- ਗੇਂਦ ਗੇਂਦਾਂ
- ਰਜ਼ਾਈ ਰਜ਼ਾਈਆਂ
- ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ੇ
- ਸੱਟ ਸੱਟਾਂ
- ਥਾਂ ਥਾਂਵਾਂ
- ਕਤੂਰਾ ਕਤੂਰੇ
- ਖਿਡੌਣਾ ਖਿੱਡੌਣੇ
- ਕੁਰਸੀ ਕੁਰਸੀਆਂ
- ਸਕੂਲ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ
- ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਗੁਆਂਢੀਆਂ
- ਸਾਈਕਲ ਸਾਈਕਲਾਂ
- ਫ਼ੋਨ ਫ਼ੋਨਾਂ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ (Grammar Book)

ਪਾਠ 16 ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

ਉੱਤਰ¹.ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਉਲਟ ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ:-ਰਾਤ - ਦਿਨ, ਕੱਚਾ - ਪੱਕਾ ਆਦਿ।



2/10 -16

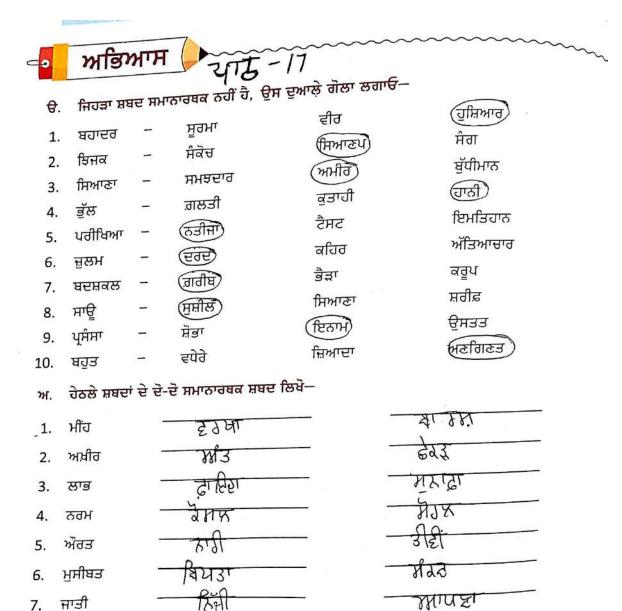
- ਉ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ-
- ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- ਅ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ–

1.	ਦਾਤਾ	N8131	9.	ਅੰਦਰ	4100
2.	ਚੰਗਾ	- आद्वा	10.	ਖ਼ਰੀਦਣਾ	हे भरा
3.	ਆਦਰ	Barea	11.	ਡੁੱਬਣਾ	318
4.	ਬਦੀ	रेबी	12.	ਹੱਸਣਾ	र्वेहा
5.	ਮੋਟਾ	43 %	13.	ਮੂਰਖ	- प्रिप्ता <u>र</u> ा
6.	ਧਰਤੀ	MANY	14.	ਪਿਛਲਾ	-3NIIKI
7.	ਜਾਣਾ	MIGET	15.	ਸਰਦੀ	91918
8.	ਸਵਰਗ	788	16.	ਅਸਲੀ	- हर्म



ਪਰਮਵੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ^{ਰਤਾ}

	⇒ ਕਰਾਂ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਬ	212-16		
g.	ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬ	ਦਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਗੀਨ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਹੈ। ਲਿਗਾਜ਼ ਤਾਂ —	ਤੇ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਵਾਕਾ <mark>ਂ ਨੂੰ</mark> ਪੂਰੇ	। वर्ते—
1.	जीवा	, m	ਹੀ ਹੈ।	. 40
	ਕ. ਅਰਲਮੰਦ _ਮ ੁਅਰਲਮੰਦ		ਗ. ਮੂਰਪ	O
	_ਬ . ਅਕਲਮਾਦ ਹੁਣ ਗਰਮੀ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ		ਘ. ਆਲਸੀ	Ä
2.		3554	ਵੀ ਵਧੇਹੇ ਪੈ'ਦੀ ਹੈ।	Separation of the second of th
	ਕ. ਬਾਰਸ਼	(_)	ਗ਼. ਕੋਰਾ	(
	_{ਖ਼,} ਸਰਦੀ ਇਹ ਘਰ ਸਸਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਘ		ਘ. ਤੱਤਾ	Č)
3.			ਹੈ।	· ·
	ਕ. ਵਧੀਆ		ਗ. ਮਹਿੰਗਾ	8
	ਖ਼. ਘਟੀਆ	\sim	ਘ. ਹਲਕਾ	0
4.	ਰਮਨ ਤਾਂ ਆਲ਼ਸੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ	ਰਵੀ ———	ਹੈ।	
	ਕ. ਨਿਡਰ		ਗ. ਮੂਰਖ	O
	ਖ਼. ਦਿਆਲੂ		ਘ. ਉੱਦਮੀ	⊘
5.	ਵਪਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਲਾਭ ਤੇ ਕਰ	}	ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।	
	ਕ. ਫ਼ਾਇਦਾ		ਗ. ਖੱਟੀ	
	ਖ਼. ਹਾਨੀ	\otimes	ਘ. ਕਮਾਈ	
ਸ.	ਹੇਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਠੀਕ ਵਿ		ਸੀ (✔) ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ (×)	ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ–
1.	ਨਵਾਂ – ਵਧੀਆ	(X)	6. ਪਤਲਾ – ਭਾਰਾ	(X)
2.	ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰ – ਸ਼ਰੀਫ਼	$\langle \hat{\mathbf{x}} \rangle$	7. ਹਾਰ – ਇਨਾਮ	(<u>X</u>)
3.	ਔਖਾ – ਸੌਖਾ	ò	8. ਛਾਂ – ਧੁੱਪ	. 🛇
	ਡਰਪੋਕ – ਨਿਡਰ	Š	: 9. ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ – ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ	⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗
4.		7 2	10. ਕੱਚਾ – ਪੱਕਾ	\otimes
	ਜੰਗਲੀ – ਪਾਲਤੂ	2022	•	
	ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ	ਦ ਵਿਰਧਾ ਸ਼ਬਦਾ ਨਾਲ	INO.O 40	
	ਆਸਤਕ ■	ਬੇਇੱਜ਼ਤੀ 3	,	
2.	ਹਨੇਰਾ 🔹	₌ ਮਾੜਾ Ч		
3,	ਇੱਜ਼ਤ 🏿	∍ ਨਾਸਤਕ \		
4.	ਤਕੜਾ 🏻	∝ ਸਰਾਪ 5		
5,	ਵਰ •	∍ ਚਾਨਣ 2		
	ਆਦਰ ₌	₌ ਮਾਲਕ 7		
	ਨੌਕਰ =	■ ਨਿਰਾਦਰ (5	
	······		5	





ਤਹਿਜ਼ੀਬ

ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਯਾਦ ਕਰੋ :-

प्रशिक्ष

III - TERM

ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਮੇਰੀ ਮਨ-ਭਾਉਂਦੀ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਲੇਖ

ਸਕੂਲ ਛੱਡਣ ਦਾ ਸਰਟੀਫਿਕੇਟ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਬਿਨੈ ਪੱਤਰ।

ਮੁਹੱਲੇ ਦੀ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਲਈ ਨਗਰ ਨਿਗਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਤਰ।

PIEIZINK

ਪਰਮਵੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ^{ਕਲਾ-1}

ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ 26 ਤੋਂ 40 ਤੱਕ।

भाषा भारती



बंधन का सुख

(The pleasure of bondage)

1 to 10 lines



The given poem shows the importance of independence in life. A parrot enclosed in a cage is not happy after getting everything. A bird myna (a starling bird) living in forest tells the parrot that he gets everything easily without working. She (myna) has to wander whole day and night for searching food and water. Then the parrot tells myna that if she (myna) likes his status then come and live in the cage. But when the myna begins to live in cage she becomes sad. Maina begins to feel restless for her freedom.

पिंजरे के तोते से बोली छत पर बैठी मैना। ''बड़े मज़े से तुम रहते हो बोलो, ये सच है ना?

> बैठे-बैठे मिल जाते हैं भाँति-भाँति के व्यंजन। काश! मुझे भी मिल पाता जो ये पिंजरे का बंधन॥

भोजन और जल की तलाश में हम दिन-रात भटकते।



७ अभ्यास 🐿

पाट को जानें

- मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए-
- शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए— व्यंजन, अन्न-कण, चिड़ीमार, भीषण, क्रीड़ा विद्यार्थी स्वयं अभ्यास करें।
- तोता कहाँ रहता था ?
 तोता पिंजरे में रहता था।
- 3. पिंजरे में तोते को कौन-सी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त थीं ? पिंजरे में तोते को खाने-पीने की वस्तुएँ आसानी से मिल जाती थीं तथा शिकारी और हिंसक जीव-जंतुओं से सुरक्षा प्राप्त थी।

34 १० शिक्षक दर्शिका

पिंजरे के बाहर रहने वाले पिक्षयों को किस-किस से खतरा होता है ?
 पिंजरे के बाहर रहने वाले पिक्षयों को चिड़ीमार तथा हिंसक जीव-जंतुओं से खतरा होता है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- कविता के आरंभ में कौन-सा पक्षी पिंजरे के अंदर था और कौन-सा पक्षी पिंजरे के बाहर था ?
 कविता के आरंभ में तोता पिंजरे के अंदर था और मैना पिंजरे के बाहर थी।
- मैना पिंजरे में क्यों रहना चाहती थी ?
 मैंना पिंजरे में मिलने वाले सुखों को पाने के लिए पिंजरे में रहना चाहती थी।
- 3. मैना के अनुसार पिंजरे के बाहर पिक्षयों को कौन-कौन सी किठनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है?
 मैना के अनुसार पिंजरे के बाहर पिक्षयों को दाना-पानी के लिए भटकना पड़ता है तथा शिकारियों और हिंसक जीव-जंतुओं का डर भी सताता रहता है।
- मैना को पिंजरा अच्छा क्यों नहीं लग रहा था ?
 मैना को पिंजरे में रहने पर आज़ादी के सुख का अहसास हो गया था इसलिए
 मैना को पिंजरा अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था।

किवता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए—

- बैठे-बैठे मिल जाते हैं <u>भाँति-भाँति के व्यंजन।</u>
- हिंसक जीव-जंतुओं का भीषण खतरा है वन में ।।
- तुम ले लो पिंजरे का सुख मैं लूँ जंगल की पीड़ा।
- न आराम सुहाता उसको न पिंजरे का बंधन ।।
- निम्नलिखित अर्थवाली पंक्तियाँ कविता में से ढूँढ़कर लिखिए-
- भोजन और पानी की तलाश में हमें दिन-रात भटकना पड़ता है।

- भोजन और जल की तलाश में हम दिन-रात भटकते
- 2. मैना को न आराम करना अच्छा लग रहा था और न ही पिंजरे का बंधन। न आराम सुहाता उसको न पिंजरे का बंधन

अब भाषा की बात

नीचे दिए गए शब्द-युग्मों से योजक चिह्न हटाकर उनके अर्थ लिखिए-

जीव-जंतु – जीव और जंतु

गरम-गरम – बहुत गरम

मुख-दुख – मुख और दुख

जल्दी-जल्दी – बहुत जल्दी

हँसना-रोना – हँसना और रोना

बड़ी-बड़ी – बहुत बड़ी

सर्दी-गर्मी - सर्दी और गर्मी

खुशी-खुशी – बहुत खुशी

आना-जाना – आना और जाना

दूर-दूर - बहुत दूर

♦ निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए-

क्रीड़ा - क्+र्+ई+ड्+आ

चिड़ीमार - च्+इ+ड्+ई+म्+आ+र्+अ

पिंजरा - प्+इ+अं+ज्+अ+र्+आ

भीषण - भ्+ई+ष्+अ+ण्+अ

बहुविकत्यीय प्रश्न

दिए गए शब्दों के उचित समानार्थी शब्द वाले विकल्प पर √लगाइए-

- 1. बंधन -
 - (i) आज़ाद
- (ii) कैद √
- (iii) स्वतंत्र

- 中報
 - (i) विहग ✓
- (ii) तोता
- (iii) पशु

- 1. 一
 - (i) शाम
- (ii) रात √
- (iii) सुबह

- 4. क्रीड़ा -
 - (i) · die ✓
- (ii) कीड़ा
- (iii) घूमना

_{पाठ-11} जैसे को तैसा

प्रश्न/उत्तर (लिखित)

- प्रश्न1. किसान के दोनों बड़े पुत्रों ने जमीदार के यहाँ काम क्यों नहीं किया ? उत्तर क्योंकि जमीदार ने दोनों बड़े पुत्रों को उनकी मजदूरी के पैसे नहीं दिए थे।
- प्रश्न2. जर्मीदार द्वारा मकान की छत पर गोभी के पौधे उगाने के लिए कहने पर युवक के क्या किया ?
- उत्तर युवक सुबह-सुबह कुदाली लेकर छत पर चढ़ गया और खुदाई कर छत तोड़ने लगा।
- प्रश्न 3. युवक ने जमींदार की पत्नी का कहना क्यों नहीं माना ? उत्तर क्योंकि वह जमींदार के द्वारा दिए गए काम को करना ही जरूरी समझता था।
- प्रश्न 4. किसान के सबसे छोटे बेटे को जमीदार ने वेतन क्यों दे दिया ?

 उत्तर किसान के सबसे छोटे बेटे ने जमीदार को असंभव से असंभव काम को

 करके दिखाया था और जमीदार समझता था कि किसान का छोटा बेटा
 बहुत तेज है। इसलिए उसने किसान के बेटे को वेतन दे दिया।

७ अभ्यास 🐿

पाट को जानें

- मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए—
- शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए— बुजुर्ग, आत्मविश्वास, मूर्ख, नवयुवक, ज़मींदार
- किसान के कितने बेटे थे ?
 किसान के तीन बेटे थे।
- ज़मींदार ने छोटे बेटे के समक्ष क्या शर्त रखी ?
 ज़मींदार ने छोटे बेटे से कहा कि यदि बताया गया काम नहीं कर पाओगे, तो मज़दूरी नहीं मिलेगी।

ज़मींदार ने किसान के सबसे छोटे बेटे से कौन-कौन से विचित्र कार्य करने को कहा ?

ज़मींदार ने किसान के सबसे छोटे बेटे से बैलों को बाँस की कोपलें खिलाने हेतु बाँस के पेड़ पर चढ़ाने को , छत पर गोभी के पौधे लगाने को तथा धान के खेतों को घर ले आने को कहा।

बहुविकत्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए–

- 1. किसान ने अपने बेटों को किसके यहाँ नौकरी करने भेजा ?
 - (i) लेखक के

(ii) ज़मींदार के√

- (iii) दुकानदार के
- (iv) डॉक्टर के
- 2. ज़मींदार ने युवक से छत पर किसके पौधे लगाने को कहा था ?
 - (i) गोभी के ✓
- (ii) भिंडी के

(iii) बैंगन के

- (iv) लौकी के
- 3. खेत अंदर लाने के लिए युवक ने क्या तोड़ डाला ?
 - (i) खिड़की

(ii) दरवाज़ा और दीवार ✔

(iii) रोशनदान

(iv) फ़र्श

अब भाषा की बात

नीचे दिए शब्दों में उपयुक्त विशेषण शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए—

बुजुर्ग, छोटा, नासमझ, कुटिल

लड़का छोटा

किसान बुजुर्ग

बैल नासमझ

राक्षस कुटिल

- निम्नितिखित वाक्यों में 'मैं', 'में', 'और' अथवा 'ओर' का प्रयोग उचित स्थान पर कीजिए—
- 1. मैं कड़ी मेहनत करके दिखाऊँगा।
- 2. ज़मींदार ने उसे खेत में काम करने भेजा।
- 3. ज़मींदार तेज़ी से उस <u>ओर</u> भागा।
- 4. युवक ने अनसुनी की <u>और</u> काम में लगा रहा।
- 5. वहाँ ताज़ी हवा <u>और</u> खूब धूप है।
- नीचे लिख वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए-
- मैं शर्त मंजूर है। मुझे शर्त मंजूर है।
- 2. तुम गोभी के पौधे लगाने की तैयारी किया।

तुम गोभी के पौधे लगाने की तैयारी करो।

ज़मींदार उसकी मज़दूरी हड़पने की नया तरकीब सोचने लगा।

ज़मींदार उसकी मज़दूरी हड़पने की नई तरकीब सोचने लगा।

उसका यह दाँव भी खाली गई।

उसका यह दाँव भी खाली गया।

पाठ-12

दूटा किनारा

मौखिक

- बीमार पत्नी के इलाज, पैसों की तंगी के कारण बच्चों के भोजन के इंतजाम न होने जैसी समस्याएँ थी।
- 3. नदी का किनारा टूटने पर गाँववासी साधु के पास गए।
- 4. साधु ने देखा कि एक बूढ़ा किसान नदी के टूटे हुए किनारे को मिट्टी डाल ठीक करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

_{पाठ-12} टूटा किनारा

प्रश्न/उत्तर

प्र1. किसान के परिवार में कौन-कौन थे ?

उत्तर किसान के परिवार में उसके दो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, बीमार पत्नी और रिश्ते की एक अनाथ बच्ची थी।

प्र2. किसान को हमेशा किस बात का अफ्सोस होता था ?

उत्तर किसान को हमेशा इस बात का अफ्सोस होता था कि वह भगवान की पूजा के लिए समय नहीं निकाल पाता था।

प्र3. साधु को किसान बड़ा सिद्ध-पुरुष क्यों लगा ?

उत्तर जब साधु ने किसान को तेज़ बारिश में बड़े मन से नदी का दूटा किनारा ठीक करते देखा तो उन्हें किसान एक सिद्ध-पुरुष लगा।

प्र4. किसान ने उसकी सिद्धियों के बारे में पूछने पर साधु को क्या बताया ?

उत्तर किसान ने उसकी सिद्धियों के बारे में पूछने पर साधू को बताया कि मैने कोई तप नहीं किया और न ही मेरे पास कोई सिद्धि है। मैं तो सीधा सादा किसान हूँ। हर काम को भगवान का आदेश समझकर पूरी लगन से करता हूँ।

٠	सही कथन पर 🗸	व गलत कथन पर × लगाइए–
-		न गरात कला पर न लगाइए-

- 1. किसान के पास अपनी ज़मीन थी।
- किसान को अफ़सोस होता कि वह भगवान की पूजा के लिए समय नहीं निकाल पाता।
- 3. गाँववालों ने किसान से गाँव की रक्षा के लिए प्रार्थना की।
- 4. किसान हर काम को भगवान का आदेश समझकर पूरी लगन से करता था।
- किसान ही एकमात्र ऐसा व्यक्ति था, जो कभी भी मंदिर में नहीं जाता था। ✓

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए–

- 1. श्रद्धालु होने पर भी किसान मंदिर क्यों नहीं जाता था ?
 - (i) क्योंकि वह हर समय काम में व्यस्त रहता था
 - (ii) क्योंकि मंदिर का साधु उसे अच्छा नहीं लगता था
 - (iii) क्योंकि मंदिर में जाना उसे पाखंड लगता था
 - (iv) क्योंकि किसान स्वयं को पूजा के योग्य नहीं समझता था

- 'तुम्हारे पास जो सिद्धि है, वह मेरे पास भी नहीं है।'' किसने-किससे कहा ?
 - (i) साधु ने किसान से ✓
 - √ (ii) किसान ने साधु से
 - (iii) गाँववालों ने साधु से
- (iv) गाँववालों ने किसान से

अब भाषा की बात

- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में संख्यावाचक विशेषण शब्दों पर गोला बनाइए-
- साधु तीस वर्षों से तप कर रहा था।
- किसान मुश्किल से <u>दो</u> घंटे आराम करता था।
- किसान के <u>दो</u> बच्चे थे।
- उसके परिवार में रिश्ते की एक अनाथ बच्ची भी थी।
- किसान के परिवार में खाने वाले <u>पाँच</u> मुँह थे।
- दिए गए वाक्यों में आए रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम शब्दों द्वारा रिक्त स्थान भरिए—
- सूर्य की प्रथम किरण ने <u>अँधेरा</u> दूर भगाकर उजाला कर दिया।
- वह अनाथ बच्ची आसरा मिलते ही सनाथ हो गई।
- दवा खाते ही बीमार व्यक्ति स्वस्थ हो गया।
- 4. यह मंदिर **प्राचीन** है, <u>नवीन</u> नहीं।
- इसमें नया क्या है, यह तो बहुत पुराना किस्सा है।
- निम्नलिखित में से विशेषण-विशेष्यों को अलग-अलग कीजिए—

	विशेषण	विशेष्य
अनाथ बच्ची	<u>अनाथ</u>	बच्ची
छोटे-छोटे बच्चे	छोटे-छोटे	बच्चे
गरीब किसान	<u>गरीब</u>	किसान
घनघोर वर्षा	<u>घनघोर</u>	<u> </u>
बीमार पत्नी	<u>बीमार</u>	पत्नी
हमारा गाँव	<u>हमारा</u>	गाँव

पाठ-13

मनहूस कौन

मौखिक

- 2. न्यायप्रिय और दयालु
- 3. **ઝશુમ**
- 4. सबुह मुनेश्वर का चेहरा देखने के कारण।
- 5. क्योंकि लोगों का मानना था कि वह मनहूस है।

पाठ-13 मनहूस कौन

प्रश्न/उत्तर

- उत्तर 1. मनुेश्वर के बारे में गाँववासी यह कहते थे कि मनुेश्वर मनहूस है। जो भी उसका चेहरा देखता है, उसे सारा दिन खाना नसीब नहीं होता।
- उत्तर 2. मुनेश्वर की अंतिम इच्छा राजा से अकेले मिलने की थी।
- उत्तर 3. जब मुनेश्वर ने राजा से कहा कि मेरा चेहरा देखने पर तो आपको खाना नसीब नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आपका चेहरा देखने पर तो मुझे फाँसी की सज़ा मिल गई। शायद आपका चेहरा तो मुझसे भी ज्यादा मनहूस है। यह बात सुनकर महाराज आत्मचिंतन में लीन हो गए।

किसने किससे कहा ?—

- 'अरे! आज तक तो नहीं मानता था परंतु आज तो मानना ही पड़ा।"
 —मुखिया जी ने गाँववासियों से
- 2. 'आपको तो केवल खाना ही नहीं मिला लेकिन मुझे तो फँसी की सजा मिल गई।"

-मुनेश्वर ने राजा से

अब भाषा की बात

निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-

साँप सूँघना, घड़ों पानी पड़ना, भीगी बिल्ली बनना, नसीब न होना, दवे पाँव आना

साँप सूँघना-भय और आश्चर्य से बोल न निकलना।

सिगरेट पीते हुए मनीष को जब पिता जी ने देख लिया तो मनीष को तो मानो साँप सूँघ गया।

घड़ों पानी पड़ना-अधिक लज्जित होना।

अपने फेल होने की सूचना सुनकर हामिद पर घड़ों पानी पड़ गया।

भीगी बिल्ली बनना—डर से दुबकना।

अध्यापक को देखते ही निशा भीगी बिल्ली बन गई।

नसीब न होना-प्राप्त न होना।

आज मैं दिन-भर इतनी व्यस्त रही कि खाना भी नसीब नहीं हुआ।

दबे पाँव आना-चुपके से आना।

लौटने में बहुत देरी हो जाने पर सुदेश दबे पाँव घर में घुसा।

निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए-

भ्रमण, अन्याय, समस्या, प्रतिदिन, आत्मचिंतन

भ्रमण - भ्+र्+अ+म्+अ+ण्+अ

अन्याय - अ+न्+य्+आ+य्+अ

समस्या - स्+अ+म्+अ+स्+य्+आ

प्रतिदिन - प्+र्+अ+त्+इ+द्+इ+न्+अ

आत्मचिंतन - आ+त्+म्+अ+च्+इ+अं+त्+अ+न्+अ

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए-

न्याय, विद्वान, अंतिम, सज़ा, राजा

न्याय, विद्यान, आराम, संज्ञा, राज

1. न्याय अन्याय 4. विद्वान मूर्ख

2. अंतिम प्रथम 5. सजा पुरस्कार

राजा <u>रंक</u>

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए—

1. 'उत्तर' का समानार्थी शब्द है—
(i) उतरन (ii) जवाब ✓ (iii) ऊँचा (iv) पहला

2. 'नींद' के लिए उचित विशेषण है—
(i) ऊँची (ii) नीची (iii) गहरी ✓ (iv) छोटी

3. '—स्वयं इसकी जाँच कर लूँ।'—वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान के लिए सही सर्वनाम है—
(i) मैं ✓ (ii) हम (iii) तुम (iv) तुम्हारे

4. 'सज़ा' का विलोम शब्द है—
(i) दंड (ii) जुर्माना (iii) पुरस्कार ✓ (iv) उपहार

पा

2

पाठ-15

दोहावली

मौखिक

- क्योंकि टूटने के बाद यह पहले की तरह नहीं बनते इनमें कुछ कड़ावहट आ जाती है।
- 3. मीठी और मधुर
- 4. चंदन से

♦ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- कुसंगति का प्रभाव किन लोगों पर नहीं पड़ता है ?
 उत्तम स्वभाव वाले लोगों पर कुसंगति का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।
- 2. सज्जन संपत्ति का संचय क्यों करते हैं ? सज्जन संपत्ति का संचय दूसरों की भलाई के कार्य करने के लिए करते हैं।
- 3. कबीर ने किसका बड़ा होना व्यर्थ बताया है और क्यों ? कबीर ने खजूर के पेड़ का बड़ा होना व्यर्थ बताया है क्योंकि खजूर के पेड़ के बड़े होने का कोई लाभ नहीं है। उससे राहगीरों को छाया भी नहीं मिलती है और फल भी बहुत ऊँचाई पर लगते हैं।
- कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर कहाँ बसते हैं ?
 कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर प्रत्येक मनुष्य के हृदय में वास करते हैं।

निम्नांकित दोहों की पंक्तियों को उनके अर्थ से मिलाइए-पेड़ फल नहीं खाते हैं और जहाँ काम आवै सुई, तालाब पानी नहीं पीते हैं। कहा करै तरवारि। यदि कर्म अच्छे नहीं हैं तो तरुवर फल नहिं खात हैं, 2. ii. सरवर पियहि न पान। ऊँचे कुल में जन्म लेना बेकार है। बड़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ, जो कार्य सुई करती है, वह iii. 3. जैसे पेड़ खजूर। तलवार नहीं कर सकती। बाल न बाँका करि सके, खजूर के पेड़ की तरह जो जग बैरी होय। बड़े होने मात्र से कोई लाम नहीं है। ऊँचे कुल क्या जनमियाँ जिसको ईश्वर बचाना चाहते जे करणी ऊँच न होड़। हैं, उसे कोई हानि नहीं पहुँचा सकता, चाहे सारा संसार उसका दुश्मन हो। बहुविकत्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए-रहीम ने किस धागे को तोड़ने के लिए मना किया है ? (i) प्रेम के धार्ग को 🗸 (ii) क्रोध के धागे को (iii) ईर्ष्या के धागे को (iv) सूती धागे को कबीर ने किसकी तरह बड़ा होना व्यर्थ बताया है ? बरगद के पेड़ की तरह (i) (ii) खजूर के पेड़ की तरह ✓ (iii) जामुन के पेड़ की तरह (iv) नीम के पेड़ की तरह कैसे लोगों को बार-बार मना लेना चाहिए ? (i) सज्जनों को (ii) दुर्जनों को (iii) क्रोधी लोगों को (iv) दुखी लोगों को हिरण कस्तूरी को कहाँ ढूँढ़ता है ? मंदिर में (i) (ii) वनों में (iii) पहाड़ों पर (iv) गुफा में

अब भाषा की बात

उदाहरणानुसार नीचे दिए गए शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए-

- तरवारि त्+अ+र्+अ+व्+आ+र्+इ
- 2. रहीम र+अ+ह+ई+म्+अ
- 3. कुसंग क्+उ+स्+अं+ग्+अ
- सीतल स्+ई+त्+अ+ल्+अ
- 5. पंथी प्+अं+थ्+ई

ई' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग करते हुए नए शब्द बनाइए-

- 1. पंथ + ई पंथी
- दास + ई <u>दासी</u>
- 3. साथ + ई <u>साथी</u>
- 4. बल + ई <u>बली</u>
- 5. बरसात + ई बरसाती
- दोस्त + ई <u>दोस्ती</u>

दिए गए शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए-

- 1. व्यापत व्याप्त
- 2. सरवर सरोवर
- 3. सुजन सज्जन
- 4. संपति संपत्ति
- 5. तरवारि <u>तलवार</u>
- 6. सुबरन स्वर्ण
- 7. सीतल <u>शीतल</u>
- 8. कलस कलश

यना - यस्त

रचना-प्रसून पाठ-4 वाक्य-विचार

मौखिक

- वाक्य किसे कहते हैं ?
 सार्थक शब्दों को उचित क्रम में लगाने से वाक्य बनते हैं।
- उद्देश्य किसे कहते हैं ?
 वाक्य में जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है, उसे उद्देश्य कहते हैं।

७ अभ्यास छ

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(क) राहुल उद्देश्य

<u>क्रिकेट खेल रहा है।</u> विधेय

- (ख) वाक्य के दो अंग होते हैं- (i) उद्देश्य (ii) विधेय
- (ग) वाक्य का वह भाग जिसमें उद्देश्य के बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है, विधेय कहलाता है।
- कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों में से उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए-
 - (क) सार्थक (ख) उद्देश्य (ग) परसर्ग (घ) क्रिया
- 4. उद्देश्य को उसके सही विधेय से मिलाइए-
 - (क) 3 (ख) 5 (ग) 1 (ঘ) 2 (ङ) 4
- 5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से उद्देश्य तथा विधेय अलग कीजिए-

उद्देश्य विधेय (क) गोपाल पतंग उड़ा रहा है। (ख) नंदू पढ़ रहा है। (ग) एकता तैर रही थी। (घ) कविता गाना गा रही है।

पाठ-9

विशेषण

मौखिक

उत्तर 1. विशेषण

उत्तर 2. जिन संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताई जाती है, उन्हें विशेष्य कहते हैं।

उत्तर 3. चार

७ अभ्यास १०

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) जो शब्द संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम के गुण, दोष, स्वाद, रंग, संख्या, परिमाण आदि के बारे में बताते हैं, विशेषण कहलाते हैं।
- (ख) विशेषण के चार भेद हैं-

 - 1. गुणवाचक 2. परिमाणवाचक
 - 3. संख्यावाचक
- 4. सार्वनामिक
- (ग) जो विशेषण संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की ओर संकेत करते हैं, उन्हें संकेतवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।
- निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से विशेषण शब्दों पर गोला बनाइए-3.

मीठा मोटी लंबा अच्छा सुंदर

- निम्नलिखित संज्ञा शब्दों के आगे उचित विशेषण शब्द लिखिए-
 - (क) ताज़ां
- (ख) हरा
- (ग) छोटा

- (घ) सफ़ेद
- (ङ) मोटी (च) दो किलो
- कोष्टक में से उचित विशेषण शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-
 - (क) मीठी
- (ख) चार
- (ग) यह

- (घ) लाल
- (ङ) अच्छे
- 6. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में से विशेषण छाँटकर लिखिए और विशेष्य को रेखांकित कीजिए-

विशेष्य	विशेषण
(क) बच्चा	छोटा
(ख) गर्मी	बहुत
(ग) रास्ता	लंबा
(घ) लड़के	कुछ
(ङ) खाना	स्वादिष्ट
(च) ताजमहल	सफेद

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए विशेषणों के उदाहरण वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए -

- 1. (क) खट्टा अचार 2. (ग) दो पेंसिलें
- 3. (क) थोड़ा दही 4. (ख) ये लड़के

पाठ-11 अविकारी शब्द (अव्यय)

मौखिक

- जिन शब्दों के रूप किसी भी दशा में नहीं बदलते उन्हें अव्यय कहते हैं।
- 2. चार
- 3. धीरे-धीरे से, जोर-जोर से, कल, अधिक (कोई भी एक लिखें)

७ अभ्यास छ

2.	निम्नलिखित	प्रश्नों	के उत्तर	लिखिए-
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- (क) जिन शब्दों के रूप में लिंग, वचन, कारक अथवा काल के कारण कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता , उन्हें अविकारी शब्द अथवा अव्यय कहते हैं।
- (ख) अव्यय के चार भेद होते हैं-
 - 1. क्रिया-विशेषण
- 2. संबंधबोधक
- सम्च्ययबोधक
- 4. विस्मयादिबोधक
- (ग) जो अव्यय शब्द वाक्य में संज्ञाओं अथवा सर्वनामों में परस्पर संबंध का बोध कराते हैं, उन्हें संबंधबोधक अव्यय कहते हैं; जैसे– पेड़ के नीचे गाय खड़ी है। इस वाक्य में 'के नीचे' संबंधबोधक अव्यय है।
- (घ) विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय के तीन उदाहरण
 - वाह! क्या शानदार गाड़ी है।
 - 2. छि:! कितनी गंदगी है।
 - शाबाश ! बहुत अच्छा लिखा है।
- कोष्टक में से सही क्रिया-विशेषण छाँटकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-
 - (क) कल
- (ख) धीरे
- (ग) बहुत (घ) अभी
- निम्नलिखित अव्ययों को संबंधित वाक्याशों से मिलाइए-
 - (ख) हाय! मैं तो लुट गया।
 - (ग) कल से मैं यहाँ नहीं आऊँगा।
 - (घ) बैंक के आगे उनकी दुकान है।
- दिए गए अव्यय शब्दों में से उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-5.
 - (क) ऊपर

- (ख) और
- (ग) शाबाश

- (घ) इसलिए
- (ङ) धीरे-धीरे

बह्विकत्यीय प्रश्न

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर 🗸 लगाइए –

- 1. (ग) चार 2. (ख) के सामने
- 3. (क) और

_{पाठ-14} विलोम शब्द

मौखिक

- 1. किसी शब्द का उल्टा अर्थ बताने वाले शब्द विलोम शब्द कहलाते हैं।
- बड़ा छोटा मोटा - पतला

७ अभ्यास छ

	. 0.	4		1-0		
2	रेखा खींचकर	वलाम	शब्दा	क सहा	जाड़	बनाइए-
2.						

उग्र – शांत अस्त – उदय आदान – प्रदान

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए-

(क) अचर

(ख) पतन

(ग) अभिशाप

(घ) विष (ङ) नर्क

(च) अंत

4. रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-

(क) अपमान (ख) हानि

(ग) उजाला

(घ) उग्र

(ङ) आकाश

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए शब्दों के सही विलोम शब्द पर √ लगाइए -

1. (ग) उजाला

2. (ख) अधर्म

3. (ख) मरण

4. (ख) निराशा

_{पाठ-16} अनेकार्थी शब्द

मौखिक

- एक ही शब्द के जब कई अर्थ निकलते हैं, तो ऐसे शब्दों को अनेकार्थी शब्द कहते हैं।
- अंक मेरे अंक रिया से कम हैं।
 बच्चा माँ की अंक में जा बैठा।
- 3. पेड़ का पत्ता, चिट्ठी

७ अभ्यास 🗞

- 2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ लिखिए-
 - (क) हृदय, चालीस किलो
- (ख) समय, मृत्यू
- (ग) नदी का किनारा, बाण (घ) माँ, चेचक
- 3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त रंगीन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए-
 - (क) पत्ता-चिट्ठी

- (ख) स्वर्ण- नींद लेना
- (ग) लाल रंग-दुलारा

(घ) हृदय- चालीस किलो

बहुविकत्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए शब्दों के सही विलोम पर √ लगाइए –

- (ख) पत्ता
 (ग) हरा रंग
 (क) समय

_{पाठ-17} मुहावरे

मौखिक

- 1. परीक्षा में प्रथम आने के लिए अमन रात-दिन एक कर रहा है।
- 2. अपने सामने साँप देखकर मेरे हाथ-पाँव फूल गए।

७ अभ्यास १०

- 2. निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखिए-
 - (क) बहुत खुश होना
- (ख) बहुत प्यारा
- (ग) बहुत मेहनत करना
- 3. नीचे दिए गए बॉक्स में से उचित मुहावरे चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-
 - (क) कमर कस

- (ख) ईद का चाँद
- (ग) अंग-अंग ढीला
- (घ) आँख लग
- (ङ) आँख दिखाना

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए मुहावरों के सही अर्थ पर √ लगाइए -

- 1. (ख) संदेह होना 2. (क) हरा देना 3. (ग) गायब होना

4. दीपावली

हमारे देश में बहुत-से त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं। हिंदुओं के त्योहारों में दीपावली का त्योहार विशेष है। यह त्योहार कार्तिक मास की अमावस्या को मनाया जाता है।

दीपावली से दो दिन पहले धनतेरस, उसके अगले दिन छोटी दीपावली तथा उसके भी अगले दिन बड़ी दीपावली मनाई जाती है। दीपावली के दिन ही श्री राम चौदह वर्ष के वनवास के बाद, रावण का

वध करके अपनी पत्नी सीता और भाई लक्ष्मण के साथ अयोध्या लौटे थे। अयोध्यावासियों ने उनके आने की खुशी में घी के दीपक जलाए थे। इस दिन बाज़ारों में बहुत भीड़ होती है। इस दिन लक्ष्मी-पूजन किया जाता है। लोग अपने मित्रों तथा संबंधियों के यहाँ मिठाइयाँ और उपहार भेजते हैं। बच्चे पटाखे चलाकर खुब खुश होते हैं।



हमारा राष्ट्रीय ध्वज (तिरंगा)

सभी देशों का अपना-अपना राष्ट्रीय ध्वज होता है। हमारे देश का भी राष्ट्रीय ध्वज है। इसे हम 'तिरंगा' कहते हैं।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में तीन रंगों की तीन पट्टियाँ हैं। सबसे ऊपर केसरिया रंग की पट्टी है। बीच की सफेद रंग की पट्टी में एक चक्र बना है। सबसे नीचे हरे रंग की पट्टी होती है।

हमारे ध्वज का केसरिया रंग वीरता का प्रतीक है, सफ़ेद रंग शांति और हरा रंग खुशहाली का प्रतीक है। ध्वज के बीच में सफ़ेद पट्टी पर बने चक्र में चौबीस तीलियाँ होती हैं जो हमें निरंतर परिश्रम करने की प्रेरणा देती हैं।

इस प्रकार हमारा ध्वज हमें वीर बनने, शांति से रहने, अपने देश को खुशहाल बनाने और परिश्रम करने की प्रेरणा देता है। हमें अपने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सदैव सम्मान करना चाहिए।

शुल्क (फीस) माफी के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र।

सेवा में प्रधानाचार्य जी सेंट जोसफ़ कान्वेंट स्कूल मोगा

विषय :- शुल्क (फीस) माफ़ी के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र।

श्रीमती जी

सविनय निवेदन यह है कि मैं आपके स्कूल में पाँचवी कक्षा की छात्रा हूँ। मेरे पिता जी एक साधारण सी नौकरी करते है। उनका वेतन बहुत कम है। हम चार भाई-बहन है। वह हमारी फीस नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप मेरी फीस माफ़ कर दें। आपकी बहुत कृपा होगी।

धन्यवाद।

आपकी आज्ञाकारी शिष्या

नाम -

कक्षा -

रोल नं. -

दिनांक -

पिता जी को कक्षा में प्रथम आने की सूचना देते हुए पत्र लिखो।

परीक्षा भवन मोगा 19 नवंबर 2020 आदरणीय पिता जी नमस्ते

कई दिनों से मैं आपको याद कर रही थी परंतु मैंने सोचा कि जब परीक्षा का नतीजा आएगा तो मैं आपको सूचना दूँगी। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि मैंने इस साल भी कक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यह सफलता मुझे आपकी मेहनत और आशीवाद के कारण ही मिली है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आपकी दुआएँ हमेशा मेरे साथ रहेगी।

आपकी बेटी नाम -

DECIMALS CH-7, EX-7.1 white the following in numeral form

(a) (b) and (d) parts adone in video between zoro point zero one = 0.01 Jour point one two = 4.12 nine point zero fine = 9.05 white the following decimal numbers in words

(9), (d) and (f) parts, done in video lecture) 3.18 => Three point one eight 0) 46-105 => Forty six point one zero fine e) 7.101 → Seven point one zero one 1) 410 08 > Forty one point zero eight -> Fourteen point three fine 4 14-35 -> Six point light three 6.83 Fine point two six 5-26 Fifty seven point zero six 57.06 →

28.06 -> Juenty light point zero six Complete the following table < Do in the book In Jenths on Hundredths In fraction In decimals Six - tenths 10 nine - hundredths 100 0.09 Thirty - hundredths <u>30</u> 100 = 0.30 H.W -> Complete Ex 7.1 in your fair notebook. 3rd sum do in book. (First Watch Videon then Solve the Sum

DECIMALS EX7.2

| convert the following decimal fractions into decimal numbers

(a, b, c, e i and f parts done in video

(34 = 63.4 f) 261 = 2.61

| 3941 = 39.41 h) 3 = 0.03

| 100 | 5010 | 10 = 0.1

| 100 | 5010 | 10 = 0.1

| 4.5 =
$$\frac{4}{10}$$
5 = $\frac{45}{10}$ 5 and done in video lecture

(4.5 = $\frac{4}{10}$ 5 = $\frac{45}{10}$ 5 and done in video lecture

(4.5 = $\frac{4}{10}$ 5 = $\frac{45}{10}$ 5 and done in video lecture

(5.5 = $\frac{1}{10}$ 6 = $\frac{1}{10}$ 6 and $\frac{1}{10}$ 6 = $\frac{1}{100}$ 6 = $\frac{1}{1000}$ 6 = $\frac{38.492}{1000}$ 7 = $\frac{38.492}{1000}$ 8 = $\frac{38.492}{1000}$ 9 = $\frac{38.492}{1000}$ 9

l) 0.006 K) 11:00 1 $\frac{0.000}{1000} = \frac{6}{1000}$ d) 11/001 - 1001 1000 1000 Write the decimal and fractional expansion 3) H T O (.) Tenths Hundredths Thousand (fallow this table) e) (1) 36. 234 (Decimal plans f) 3×10+ 6×1+ 0.2+0.03+0.004 30+ 6+0-2+0.03+0.004 30+6+2+3+4 (fractional expension) b) 6-4 6 + 0.4 (DE. EXP) DE => Decimal EXP => Expansion-6+ 4 (FR. EXP) (C) 2.61 (De. EXP) 2+ 0.6 +0.01) 2+ 6 + 100 (Fgr. EXP) 1.02

1.05 - 1t 0.0 t 0.05 - 1·+ 0·05 (De. EXP) -1+ 0 + 5 (For EXP) = 1+ 5 00 0-203 0.2 + 0.00 + 0.00g 0.2+ 0.003 (De. EXP) 2+3 (FR.EX

A.

$$432.231$$
 $43100 + 310 + 2 + 0.2 + 0.03 + 0.001$ (De-EXP)
 $400 + 30 + 2 + 0.2 + 0.03 + 0.001$

400 + 30 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 1 (FR. EXP)

Exercise 7.3

Must Watch video, then Solve

Compare the following decimal numbers and fill in the boxes using a '>' or '<' sign.

(g)
$$0.9 \sum 0.1$$

Arrange the following decimal numbers in descending order.

- (a) 34.3, 344.34, 4.34, 4.43, 3.44, 3.43
- (b) 2.282, 2.822, 2.228, 8.228, 8.282
- (c) 0.01, 1.1, 1.001, 1101, 0.011, 0.101
- (d) 555.55, 55.555, 5.555, 5.55, 5.5, 55.5

explained in Video 8.282; 8.228; 2.822; 2782,2.229 1101; 1.1; 1.001; 0.101; 0.011;00 555.55; 55,555; 55.5; 5.555; 5.5

Arrange the following decimal numbers in ascending order.

- (a) 281.39, 461.38, 3.961, 2.638, 2.579
- (b) 7.777, 77.77, 7,77, 777.77, 777.7
- (c) 69.96, 96.69, 9.696, 9.969, 9.699
- (d) 1.01, 10.01, 11.1, 10.1, 1.101, 1.001

2.579\$ 2.638; 3.961; 281.39; 461.38 -> watch in video 9.696, 9699, 9.969 ; 69.96; 96.69 11.1

	DECIMALS	EX 7.4	- 1
	DECIMALS		
	111 +10 /0/11	ouing	
	Add the follow	b0	in Video lan
	(a) (c) and	(n) part done	ion security
	(a) , (c)	- 1-0.Cl	(e) 34.5+21.6
Ь	1.11 + 2.22	(c) $3.35 + 2.51$	-, 6
9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		34.5
	1.11	3.35	21.6
	+ 2.22	+ 2.5 1 5.8 6 ans	56.1 Au
	3.33 Ans	5.86	
		0.04+0.08	
			h) 1.33+2.48
b)	13.56 + 14.78	g) 0:04 +0:08	0
	13.56		1.33
		0.42 Ans	2.48
	14.78 28.34 Ams	-	3.81 Ams
	2031 H		
<i>i</i>)_	3.99 + 4.61	1)18.75+14.82	8 K) 0.005+0.003
- 1)		0D D	
	3.99	18.75	0.005
	+ 4.61	14.88	0.003
	8.60 Ans	33.63 Am	0.008 Bu
<u>(</u>)	1.201 + 3.358	m) 6.666 + 2.22	2 0) 0.005 + 0.001
	1. 201	6.66 6	0.005
	3.35'8	2.222	0.009
	4.559 Am	8.888An	0.014
	1		

Date ______

1.206+3.447 9) 4-188+2.309 1.206 4.188 3.447 4.653 Ans. 2.309 6.497 Ams Subtract the following d, h, i and 9 parts done in video lecture 25.5-12.2 (b) 0.09-0.08 (c) 3.75-1.51 3-75 0.09 25.5 -12.2 0.08 -1.51 13.3 Ans 0.01 Ans 2.24 Ans 6) 25.4-18.7 9) 1.02-0.98 e) 34.73-12.21 28-4 34.73 0.04 Au 12.21 0 8-7 Ams 22.52 Ano K) 1-009-0.001 l) 6.535-2.103 1 0.006-0.003 6-535 0.006 1.009 .001 2.103 0.003 1.008 Ans 4.432 Ans 0.003 Ans

n) 0.018-0.009 m 7.999 - 3.273 0.01 8 7.999 0.009 0.009 Ans 3.273 4.726 Ans 3-121-1-107 P) 5.352-2-874 8.382 3-121 1.107 2.874 2.014 Ams 2.478 Ans 10-2-693 XD. 200 2.693 7.307 Ams Home work & complete ex 7.4 and do (1) to (3) sums of remise.

KEVISION - EXERCISE (G) 1 Write the following decimal numbers in words a) 3.7 Three point seven Two point fine eight b) 2.28 zero point zero one two c) 0.012 One point two zero three d) 1.203 2) zero point zero zero fine Ans = 0.005 Ans = 3.54 Ans = 6.032Ans = 35.103 3) Write the following in expanded form = 2+ 0.6 + 0.07 $(11) 40.314 = 4 \times 10 + 0.3 + 0.01 + 0.004$ = 40 + 0.3 + ..001 + 0.004 (M1) 6.003 = 6+0.00 +0.003 = 6 + 0.003

(IV) 88.108 8×10 +8 +0.1 +0.00 +0.008 80+8 + 0.1 +0.008 (V)170.01 1 x100 + 7 x10 + 0.0 + 0.01. 100 + 70 +0.01 4th sum do in your book Assending order 493.64, 78.963, 78.638, 493.963, 493.63 78.638, 78.963, 493.638, 493.644 493.963 6.34, 3.64, 4.36, 4.63, 3.46, 6.43 b) 4.3 3.46, 3.64, 4.36, 4.63,634,6.43 0.23, 2.3, 2.03, 0.32, 3.2, 3.02 0.23, 0.32, 2.03, 2.3, 3.02, 3.2

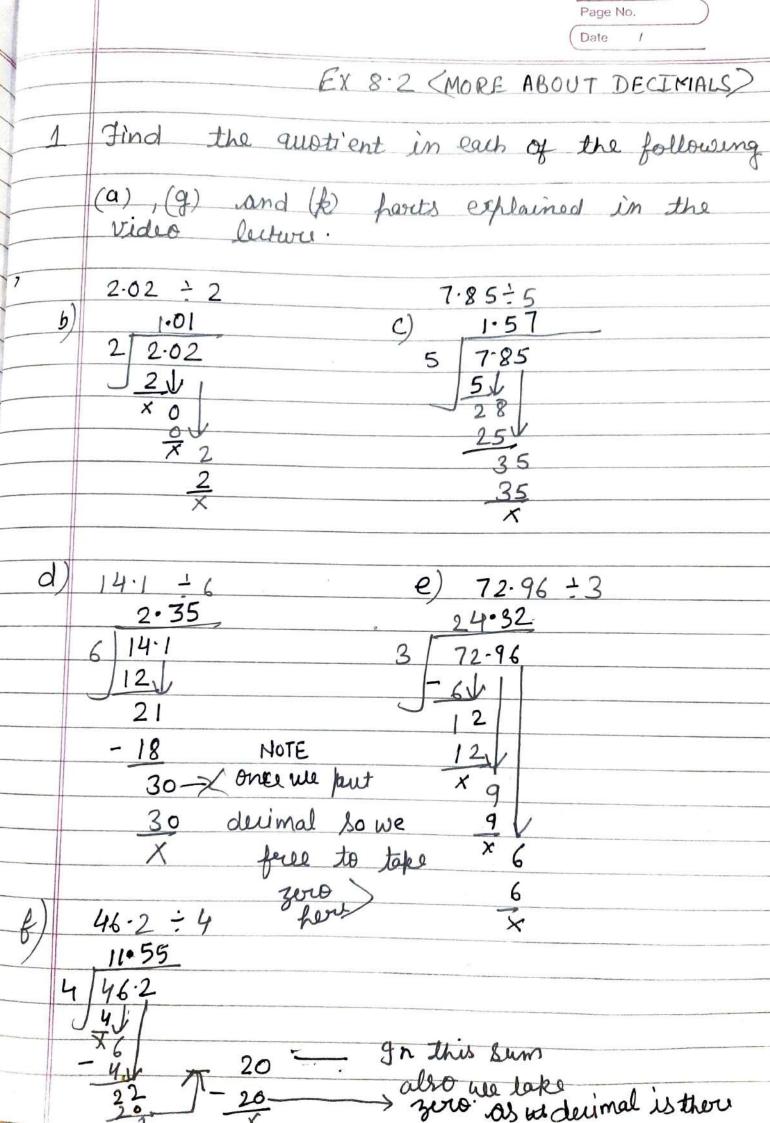
		Page No. Date /
6)	. Add the following	g decimal numbers
		8-76+1.23 c) 21.5(+16.35
		O
	7 5 . 42	8.76 21.56
	\$.45 Ans	1.23 16.35 9.99 Ans 37.91 Ans
_ d)	26.12 + 3.24 + 6.17	e) 2.08+1.6+x11.1
	26-12	2.08
	3.24	1.60
	6.17	+ 11.10
	35.53 Ans	14.78 Ans
4)	3.4+5.004+2.0	9
0/		
	3.400	
	5.004	
	2.040	
	10.444 Am	
7)	Subtract the	following decimal nos.
/		L) 1= ==
7)	7.82 - 3.01	b) 17.52-11·37
9)	7.82	17.82 17.82
	-3.01	
	4.81 Am	11.37
	•	6.15

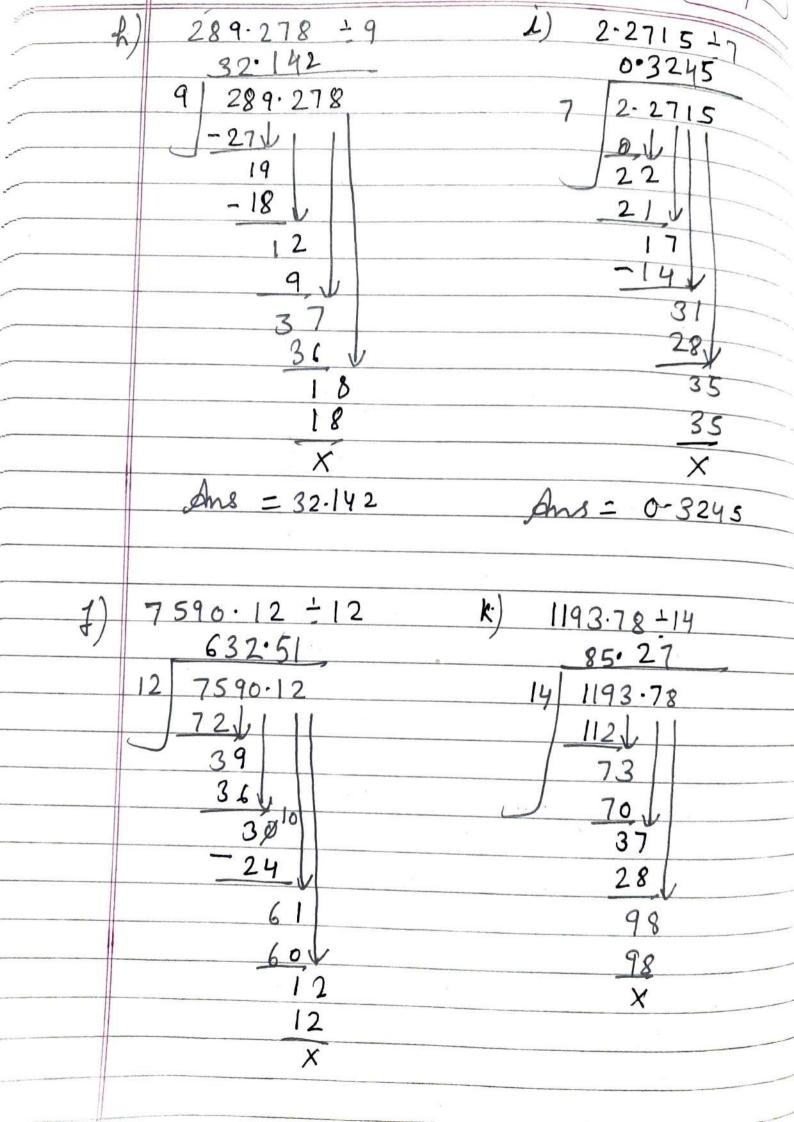
d) 28.68 -14.34 24.65-12.38 28.68 24.88 - 14.34 14.34 Any 12-38 12.27 Ans 28 3 Same fait (1) 28.34-14.68 e) 7-8 - 5.013 28.34 7.880 14.68 5.013 13.6 6 Ans 2.787 Ams 8) Express the following decimal no fraction as decimal no. $\frac{(11) 335}{100} = 3.35$ 1) 22 = 2.2 111) 4356 = 4.356 (IV) 6431 = 64.3 9) Express the following decimal from a) 18.91 - 18/91 - 1891

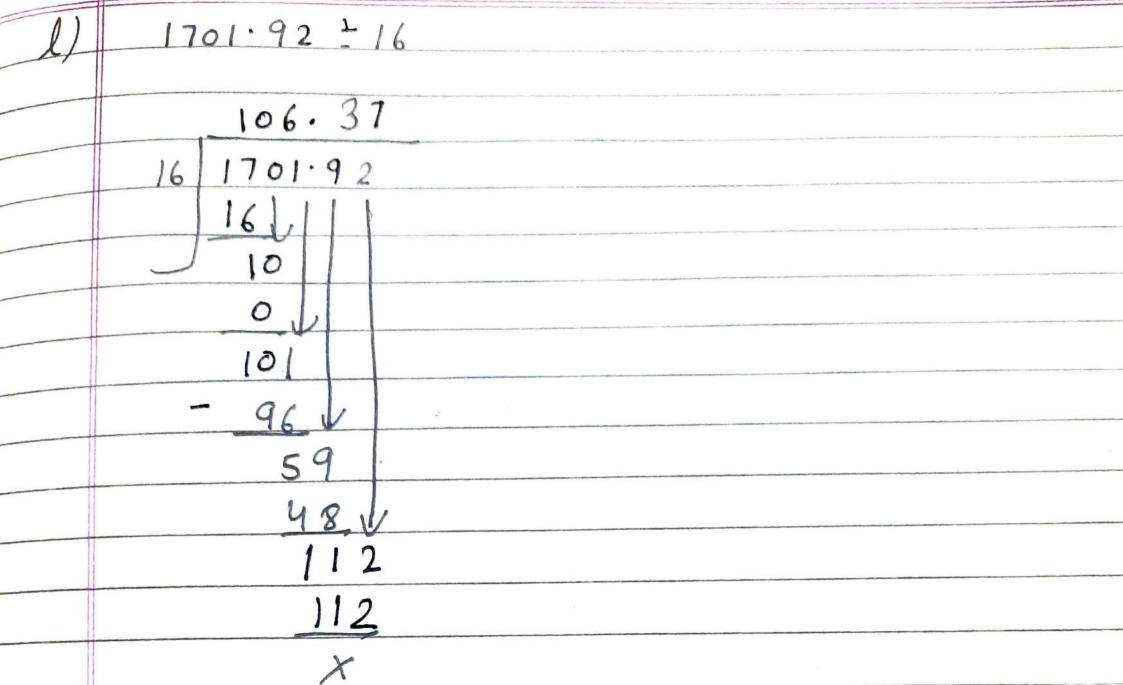
			Page No.
	(*	REVISION - EX	Date /
11)	Must Watch	Video lecture (a) an	
11/5		in video lecture	nd (c) harits done
	Round Off	the following	
	to the n	the following decir earest hundredths	mal numbers
		rundans	
	Decimal No.	Digit in	<u> </u>
		thousandths	Rounded down
		place	Rounded up to
1 >			
b)	7:287	7. >5	7.29 (R.U)
1)			
_d)	3.697	7 > 5	3.7 (R.U)
_e)	4.998	8 > 5	5.0 (R.U)
10)	/	arts liplained in	
12)	(a and c for	arts liplamed in	video)
	Dock of Black	Disit in lan	Rounded down
	Decimal No.	Digit in ten Thousandths	Rounded up
		place	pour sur eye
		- Juli	
b)	8.3959	9>5	8.394 (R.U)
	0 3 73/		7 7 1 4 14
d)	8.3399	9 > 5	8.340 or 8.34 (R.U)
	0 33 11		8.34
			12.001 (R.D)
e)	12.0611	1 4 5	12.001
*	15.007		

	Page No.
	Date /
	MORE ABOUT DECIMALS - EX-8.1
1	MODUL DECIMALS - EX-8.1
_	((a), (b) and (g) part explained in video
	(g) part explained in video
(1	91.2324 x1000
	X 100 0
	91.27011
	91. 2324 × 1000
	10000
	0.07
	912324 = 91232.4 Ans
	10
d	10.003×10
	10/003 x10
	1000
Yay	1000
	10003 - 100'07 1
	10003 = 100:03 Ans
	[00
2	
e)	101.794x 13.28 x 1000
	12/20
	13/28 × 1000
	10.0
	1328 x10 = 13280 Ans
8)	2-69 x 10000
	269_ X10000
	100
	26900 Ans

2(6)	88-65 × 5 443.25	Ex-8.1 (c) 29.121 d) 68 x3 87.363 476.1	Y
e)	101.794 × 9 916.146	f) 42.3105 g) 3.2 x 4 169.2420 26.3	891 X 8 128
h)	341.26 X6, 047.56	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12
r)	2.428 x 6 4.568	l) 34.076 m) 21.263 x 9 306.684 170.108	8
34	3. 4138 X14 6552 138X 7932	0) 74.0563 P) 5.21 X 15 X 15 X 3702815 3650 740563 X 5215 1110.8445 88.66	78 41
	2·1212 × 18 9696 212 1816	9) 21.6379 2 (a) 63.6 × 19 63.5 1947411 ×2 216379× 127.0 411.1201	5 X 2







$$2(4) \quad 23 \cdot 43 \cdot 10$$

$$23 / 47 = 23 + 3 = 2 \cdot 343 = 2 \cdot 343 \text{ Ans}$$

$$6 / 89 \cdot 231 \cdot 1000$$

$$6 / 89 \cdot 231 \cdot 1000$$

$$6 / 89 \cdot 231 = 6 / 89231 = 6 \cdot 42923$$

$$1000 \times 1000 = 1000000$$

$$3 / 14 = 100$$

$$3 / 14 = 314 = 0.0314$$

$$100 \times 100 = 10000$$

$$0 \cdot 2 = 2 = 0.02$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$0 \cdot 4 \cdot 96 = 1000$$

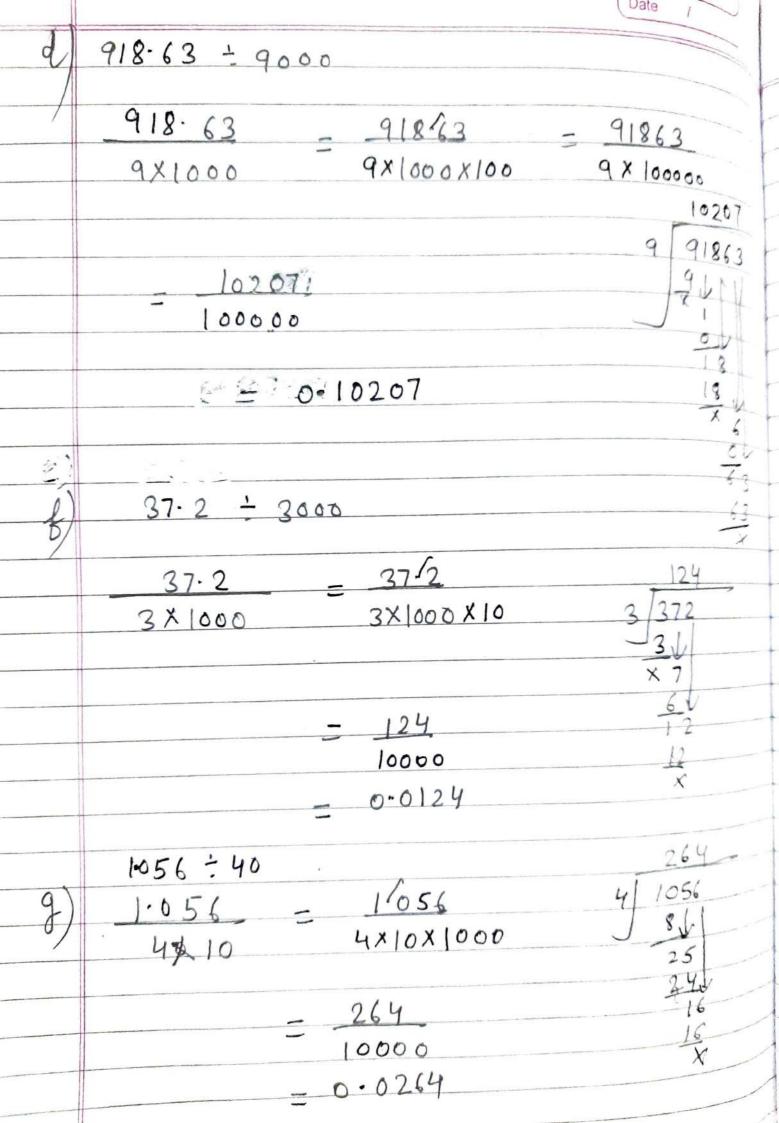
$$6 / 96 = 1000$$

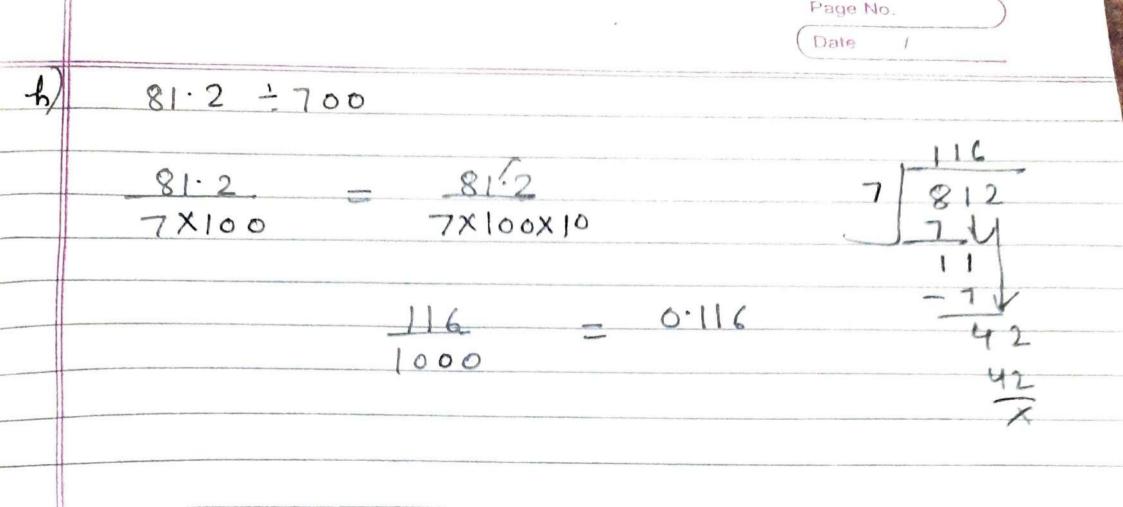
$$6 / 96 = 6 \cdot 96 = 0.00696$$

$$100 \times 1000 = 100000$$

$$3 \cdot 72 \cdot 1 = 100$$

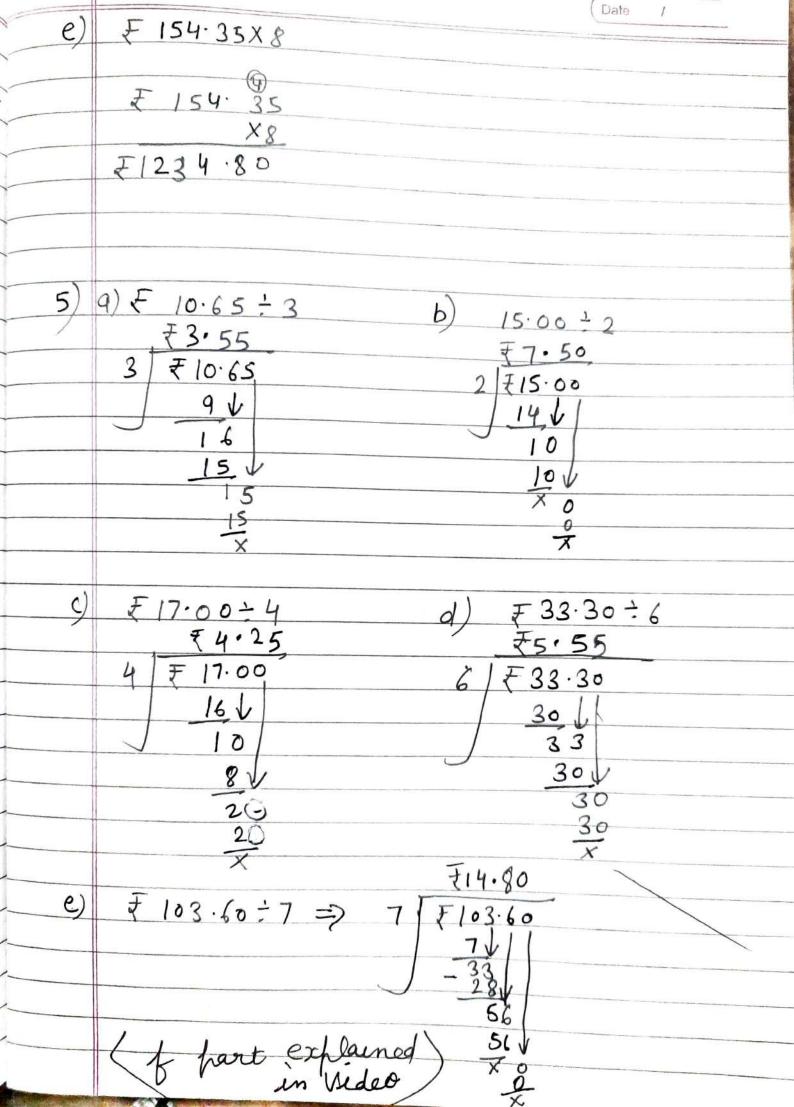
		Page No.
		Date /
9)	3-01 - 1000	
	3/01 - 301 - 0.0030)	
h)	0.04 + 100	
	204 4 - 0.0004 100 × 100 10000	
3)	Evaluate	
	(9) and (e) parts explained	in video
	7.24 = 20	
	7.24 - 7.24 - 7.24	362
	20 2X 10X 00 2X 1000	2 724
	362 - 0.362 Ans	12 12 X 4
c)	8-24 - 400	20%
	8-24 - 8/24 - 824	4 824
	4x100 84x100 X 100 4x10000	8 V
	206 - 6.0206	24
	10000	24





EX 8.3 Convert each of the following into hairs
(() and (d) part explained in video b) £ 24 71 = 100 hay ₹ 18 ₹1 = 100 Paire 7 24= 24×100 = 2400 pe ₹18 = 18×100 = 1800 faise e) ₹ 1715.90 F1 = 100 paire 7/715.90 = 1715/90 Xtoo faise 100 = 171590 faise 2) Convert each of the following into ruples (a) 1565P 100P = 1 F 1P = = = 100 1565P = F.1565 = F15.65

£2====	, b) s
30	(a) Solve the following b)
	4.10
	£ 247.50
	+ \(\frac{7}{23.50}\) \(\frac{7}{230.25}\)
	₹370.00
	₹ 454-00 - ₹ 224-25 d) ₹ 436-29 + ₹ 328.8x
9	
	₹ 436.29
	£ 224.25 + ₹ 328.86
	(e and f parts done in video)
4)	
	Multiply. (f) part explained in video
<u>a)</u>	₹ 6.456×2 b) ₹ 2.55×2
	₹0.456 £2.55
	₹ 2·55
	+ 0.912 = x2
	\$5.10
c)	7 3.55×3
	d) £17.08 x 5
	₹ 3·55
₹	10.65 FR5.40
	(03.40



EX-8.4 Word problem Represent 20 minutes as the fraction of an 60 min = 1 hour 1 min = 1 howrWeight of Suitcase - 24.65 kg
" briefcase = 08.35 kg
+ " " bag = 19.28 kg Jotal Weight = 52.28 kg Ans - 52.28 kg 3) reparity of one can = \$. 200 |

where in can = 3.65l

morewater needed to fell = 1.35l Sapacity of another san = 7.00 l Water in another san = 4.28 l more water needed to fill in another 2.72 l

more letres of water needed = 1.35l to fell up toth the cans + 2.72l Ans = 4.07l cost of one spetch from = 7.30 x 4 = ₹29.20 cost of an exercise book = 7 15.50 cost of one pencil = £ 1.80 " two fencils = 2x ₹1.80 = ₹ 3.60 Total cost of = 7 29·20 + ₹ 15. 50 £ 3.60 £48.30

Total money = 7 100.90

Jotal cost of things = 7 48.30

money is left 7 51.70 Ans = ₹ 51.70 5) Oil used in one day = 0.015 l " in a week = 0.015 l 0.1051 Ans = 0.105l Cost of one ticket = ∓ 23.65 "" " 4 tickets = $\times 4$ For one packet popular = ∓ 6.25 7 25.00 money left in pocket = 7 30.40 Jotal money sarried = 7 94.60 £ 150.00 Ans = 7 150.00

Date REVISIONEX CH-8 10.4 x4.3 b) 6.2 x 2.6 (0) 8.1×11 10.4 8.1 6.2 4.3 x 2.6 372 8 1 124× 44.72 16.12 8.9 e) (Part done in video) 31.65 x 2-73 31.65 2.73 9495 221 55 X 8 6.4 0 4 5 Ans = 86.4045

4.17 X 6.34 8.21× 9.17 8-21 75.28

Page No. Date i) 10.001 × 67.75 11-23 × 12-17 11.23 10.001 12-17 7861 1 2 3× 70067 X X 1246 XX 1123 X X X 60006 x x x 265691 Ans - 136.6691 143.65 x 22.26 143.65 2873 0 X X 28730 XXX 2197.6490 Ans = 3197.6490 (a), (b) and (i) 1.625 - 13 125 16 25 13 131 13000 32 125 26 1000 = 0.725

d)
$$2.75 \div 22$$
 e) 16.8 ± 21
 2.75
 100×22
 12.5
 21×10
 22×12.5
 22
 21×16.8
 22×16.8
 22×16.8
 21×10
 21

4.125 - 33 (i) Sum some in 4/125 Video 1000 X33 1) 0.50625 : 81 125 33 4125 0 50625 331 81× 100000 82 661 625 165 50625 81 165 X 486 202 125 = 0.125 162V 1000 405 405 625 100000 = 000625 3) Convert into paire 17 = 100 P So \$1265 = 1265×100P = 126500P Ans 7 14.75 17 = 100 P 8 x 14.75 = 14.75 × 100 P 14758

₹ 245.33 ₹1 = 100P 80, ₹245.33 = 245/33 X 100 100 = 24533P d) ₹ 2065.45 ₹ 1 = 100P 80, 7 2065.45 = 2065/45 X100P - 206545P Convert the following into rupes

1 P = 7 1 1P= 7 1 100 80345P = 7 345 100 = ₹3.45 8450 P 1P = 7 100 8450P = 7 8450 100 - £84.50

₹ 546.50 -₹225.50 e) ₹5000.00-31237-₹ 5000.00 ₹ 1237.50 ₹ 546.50 ₹ 225·50 ₹ 321 °00 £ 3762.50 Ans = ₹ 3762.50 Ans = 7 321.00 ₹ 8000.00 - ₹ 1719.58 ₹ 8000.00 £ 1719.58 E 6280.42 Solve the following 7 124.50 X3 b) ₹ 225·20×5 £ 124-50 ₹ 225.20 $_{\mathsf{X}}$ 3 ₹373.50 ₹ 1521·20x7 d) 7 546.50 -5 1 done in vides F 1521-20 X7 F10648.40 locture

Dute e) = 451.50 +6 < = 1 = 100P 451.50×100P => 45150×100P = 45150P 7525P 45150 31 120 30 30 X 7525 P 1P = 71 100 = 77525 ons: 775.25 F 1001.25 = 9 1001/25 x 100 P 100125P =9 11125 111258 1001 25

$$P = \frac{1}{100}$$
 $11|25P = \frac{11125}{100}$
 $\frac{1}{111.25}$

Page No. REV-EX CH-8 Date Find the quotient when £454.50 is divided by 6 Word Problem ₹.75.75 30 42 Ans = ₹75.75

8)	1 2000
1	1 dogs = 12
	1 dozen = 12 $2 dozen = 12 \times 1 = 6$
	6 kmi's cost = 7153 So 1 " " = 7153 - 6
	801 " = F153-6
	₹25.5
	6 153
	33
	33
	30
	30
	Ans = 7 25.50
9)	lost of orange bar = 715.00
	Solt of Orange bor = \(\frac{7}{32.00}\)
	Total cost of Orange bar - 747.00
	Jotal Cost of Orange bar - 747.00
	money given to encecream vendor = 50.00
	Total cost of orange bor and Strawberg= = 47.00
	money guen to encecream vendor = 50.00 Jolal cost of orange bor and strawber = £ 47.00 cone
	So, money = = 300 got back Ans = 73.00
	got back
	got vare Ans= ₹3.00

money larins in One day = 7 280 " " Week = 7 280x =₹1960 Ans = ₹ 1960 already money saved = 7 275.50 another money put = 7 45.75 Jotal money = \F321.25 money taken out = F105.25 7216.00 Ans= 7216.00

12) No- of friends = 4 Cost of one ticket = 75 So, " " four tickets = 75x4 = £300

money spend in resturant = 7 2185

Jotal money spend = 7 2185 + 7300 Share of expanses for each = 72485:4 F621.25

no of newspaper delivered = 1200 newspaper delivered in = 0.3 part of 1200 apartsment

no of newspaper deluvered in burgalow = 0.4 ford of 1200 1200 X 0.4 480.0

Yotal newspaper delivered in = 360 + 480 both places Remaining news paper which = 120 0
delivered in grocery shops = 840

Ang - 360 news Laker

14) no of magic mango bottle = 585 Cost of one magic mango bottle = 585 COST of 585 magic mango bottles = 7 165555 cost of one tingy limon bottle = 7 27 cost of 624 tingy bemon bottles = 624x7 Jotal cost of magic mango bottles = \$165555 and tingy lemon bottles \$165555 F 23403.5 = 36 km = 0.6 hard of 36 km Jotal distance distance covered by bus $= 0.6 \times 36$ = <u>56</u> × 36 216 = 21.6 km 16) petrol consumed per pan = 0.0625 l 8, petrol consumed for 56 pm = 0.0625 × 56 Cost of 1 l petrol = 78.35 = 78.35 X3.5

= ₹274.225 Round off = ₹274.00

2.45m Curtain fabric

So, 12 rundow needs = 2.45 x 12 curtain fabric

= 29.4m

Cost of 1 m. fabric = ₹85 11 11 29.4 m 11 = ₹85 x 29.4

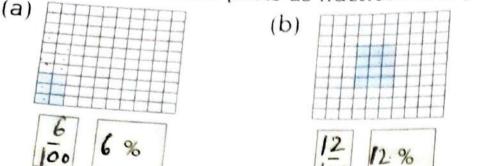
= ₹2499

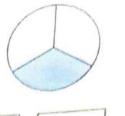
Ans = 29.4m = 2499

Exercise 9.1

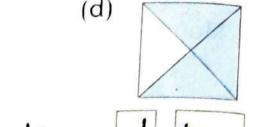
Represent

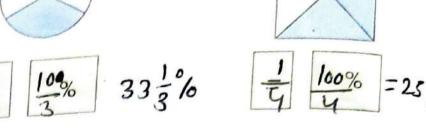
Express the shaded parts as fractions and percentages in the boxes.



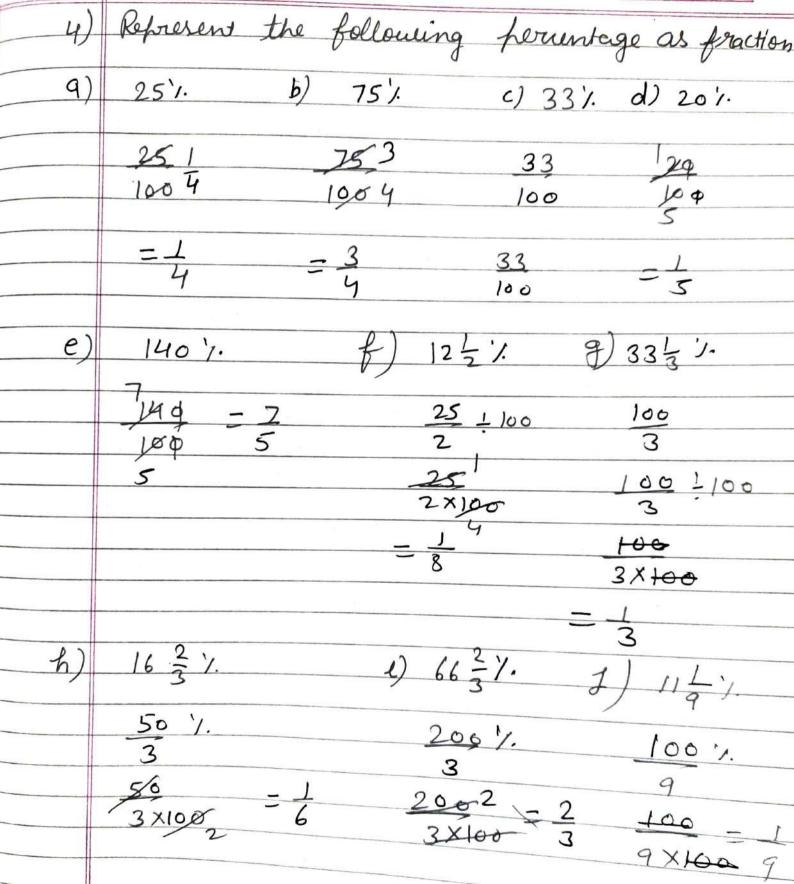


(C)





n) 9 200 26 × 100%. A XXXXI 8 X 100%. 200 _ 50%. = 60% =137. Represent the following decimal rosas 9 0.6 b) 1.3 1/3 ×100%. 06 × 100 /. = 60,7 = 130%. = 75). e) 0.125 5'61 x 100'1. 0125 xt001. 1000 = 1217 = 561 = 12.5%. 07 12-1/1)



5)	Represent	the follo	using percen	tages va
	decimal no	ys.		
9)	35 %	b) 84½	(c) 225%	d) 15001.
A	= 35 100 w = 0.35	$=\frac{84}{100}$ And = 0.84	$\frac{225}{100}$	2500 100 ms = 15
e)	1017.	f) 15%.	g) 150%·	
	101	15	= 150	0,1
	100	= 100	100	10011
	Ant 1:01	And = 0.15	Ans= 1.5	1000
		15 °	O n	p =: 0.00
1)	0.15%			
0)		=	(i)	1.5%
	0'15	15 - 0	0015 Ans	
	001X 001	10000		15 - 15
			1	3001 OIX 00
	Find the	Value		= 0.0 No.
()	0).	. 1	A.C.1 A.	
6)	3.1. of 10		0.5% 0/100	
	3 4100		0.5 × 100	
	3 X 100 100 =3 Ans		100x19	
	=3 And		= - 5 -0.	5 Ans
	- C #/0-		10	

1 11

		Date /
	() () () () () () () ()	12% Of 1 km in m
()	32% of 50 girls d)	1Km = 1000 m
	32 x < 6	12 X1000
	100	100-
	2 Ans-	120M
A	ns = 16 girls	
		1) 22.42 211
e)	53%. Of 1 kg in g	6) 23-4 % Of Il inml
	1Rg = 1000g	23/y x 1000 23/y x 1000
	53 X 1000	100×10
	520 9	,
	= 530 g	= 234ml
9)	55%. Of FI in paire	h) 25%. of 1 hour in
0)		minutes
	₹1 = 1009	1 hour = 60 minules
		1
	55_X100P	25 × 6 \$
	100	
	= 559	150 = 15 min
] 0
i)	1 da 50). Of 1 day in	howa
	1 day = 24 howrs	
	U	
	50 7. Of 24 h	
	•	
	= 24 = 12 hours	
	= = = 12 hours	
	~	

Page No.

Date 1

No. of Small bulbs = 200

7. of green bulbs = 45%.

no of green bulbs = 200x 45

7)

= 90 bulbs (gruin 7. of red bubs = 55%.

no. Of red bubs = 55 x 200
100
= 110 b-bubs (red)

Ans = 90 green and 110 red bubs

8) Rohim's father earns = \(\frac{7}{1000}\)

fauld's father larins = 30% more than \(\frac{7}{1000}\)

= 30% more shan

= 11000

= 11000

(00)

= 73300

Earning of Jarred's father = F11000+ ₹3300

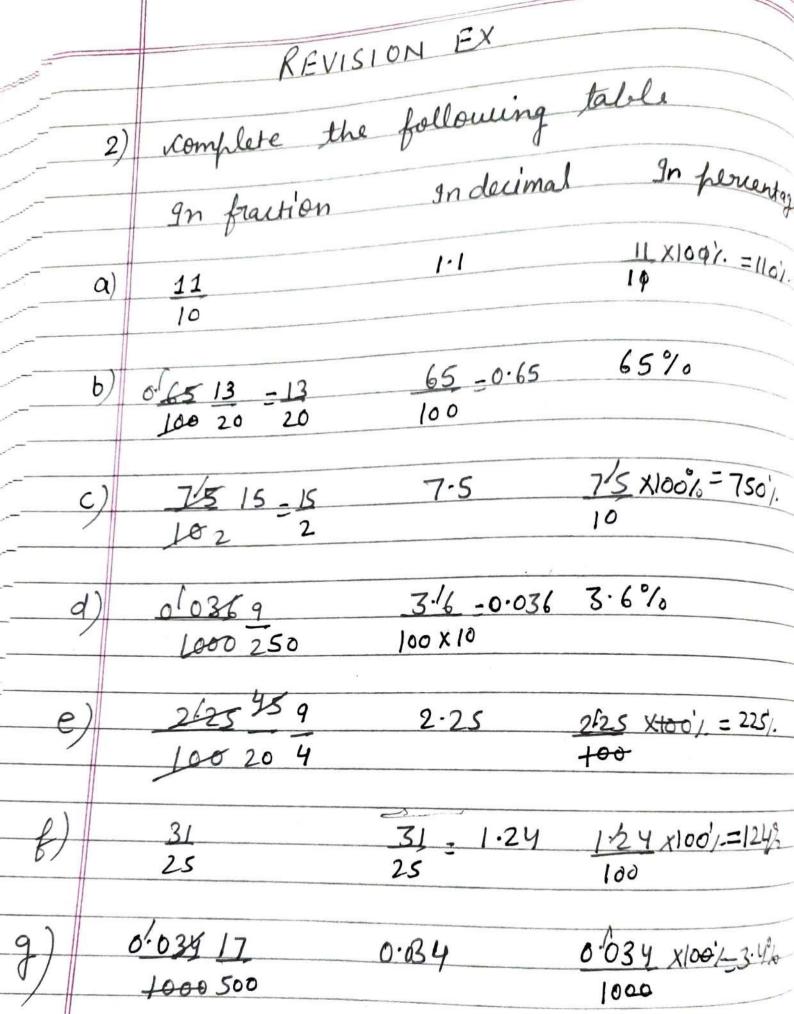
Cavi Scognes = 76%. Jull marks =. 200 marks = Swored = 76% x 200 by Raw Ans = 152 marks

1) REVISIONEX (CH-9) PERCENTAGE

Express the shaded fart as fractions and forcentage

In fraction

$$\frac{2}{25} = \frac{2}{28} \times 100\% = \frac{8\%}{2}$$
 $\frac{25}{50} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100\% = \frac{50\%}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = \frac{25\%}{2}$



·	REVI	SION EX	
3)	Find the value		
9)	76% 0/ 100	b) 32% of 400	c) 0.5% office.
	76 x100 "	= 32 x y 00	10×100 Xt oc
	ans = 76	= 32×4=128An	- 1 - 1
	7% of 200	e) 0.1% 06700	f) 3% q 5
	7 X 200 100	0/1 x 700 10×100	3 X150 100 = 45 = 4.5
	An = 14	= <u>7</u>	= 45
		Ans = 0-7	ans= 4.5
3)	8% of 125	boys b) 28% of 50	c Students
	8 x 125	28 X 500	
	26 Y	100	
	= 10	= 140	
Ø	hs = 10 boys	Ans 140 Stu	dents

i) 55% of 7 2 in paise B 1₹ = 100P 2₹ = 200P (2X100 = 200P) 55% X ₹ 2 55 X 200P = 110P 55% of F5 in faire (5×100 = 500P 55 × 500 P 275 P Ans = 275 lause r) 64%, of 1 kg in g l) 25%, of 1 m incm 1 m = 100 cm 1kg = 1000g 25% of 100 cm 64 % of 10009 25 x 100 100 100 Am = 6409 Ans = 25 cm

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	$=6\times10$
	= 60 ml
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-	Word x problem
4)	Total no of matches = 30
	Percentage of material hoot - 700
	team did not win - 79 x3p
	matches 109
	= 7×3
	= 21
	Ans = 21 motths

5) Mrs. Dipshit earns money = 736000 percentage of money spend on = 25%.
Children's Education money spend on children's = 7 36000 x 25%. £ 36000X25 Ans - 79000 5) Ticket of lower rear stalls costs = ₹ 120

more than lower rear stalls = 25%

balcony cost = 120 × 25%. = {30 Tipet of lower rear stalls + 25 % OF £ 120 ₹ 120 + ₹30 = ₹150 Ans = ₹ 150

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Page No.

Date /

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Total money paid = ₹ 512 + ₹ 51.2 + ₹ 92.16

Ans = 7655.36

ST.JOSEPH CONVENT School, MOGA Class-5th

Glado Gtil

Subject- G.sci

Chapter- 2 (Human body- The skeletal system)

5:- Define the following:-

- a) Bone:- Hard structures which forms the skeleton is called bone.
- b) Ligament- It is a strong tissue which joins the bone at the joint.
- c) Tendon- it is connective tissue that connect muscles to the bones.
- d) Muscle- It is fleshy bundle of elastic material on the bones which help in movement.
- e) Spine:- A long column of hollow bones is called spine.
- f) Joint- The meeting point of two bones is called joint.
- g) Skeleton- The framework of the bones which gives shape and support to body is called skeleton.
- h) Cartilage- It is the strong elastic tissue which is very flexible.

6. Answer the following questions:-

Q1 :- What is a bone? Describe its structure and types?

Ans- <u>Bone</u>:- Hard structures which forms the skeleton is called bone.

<u>Structure:</u> A bone has a hard outer covering and an inner layer.

Inner layer in the long bones of the body contain jelly like material known as bone marrow.

Types:- Long bones

Short bones

Flat bones

Irregular bones

Q2:- What is difference between bone and cartilage?

Ans:- Following is the difference between bone and cartilage:-

Bone	Cartilage
1. It is hard structure forms	It is elastic tissue which
skeleton.	is very flexible.
Bone form framework of	It is present in nose and
Whole body.	ear.

Q3:- What are the functions of the skeletal system?

Ans:- * It gives shape and support to our body.

* It protects the soft and delicate organ of the body.

* It helps in movement of body.

Q4:- What is spine? Explain its functions?

Ans:- <u>Spine:</u>- A long column of hollow bones is called spine.

Functions: - * It gives support to the body.

* It protects the spinal cord.

Q5:-. What are floating ribs?

Ans:- The last two pairs of ribs are only attached to the spine at back but not at front, is called floating ribs.

Q6:- What is a joint? How are the bones held together at a joint?

Ans:- Joint- The meeting points of two bones is called joint.

Bones are held together at a joint.

Bones are held together at a joint with strong tissue called ligament.

Q7:- Name the different types of joints with an example each?

Ans:- There are two types of joints.

- * Movable joint- eg:- Joints between bones of skull.
- * Immovable joint- eg- joints in elbow, shoulder.

Q8:- How do muscles help the bones to move?

Ans:-Muscles help the bones to move by contraction and relaxation.

Q9:- Describe and draw the three types of muscles present in our body?

Ans:- Skeletal muscles:- These muscles have bands all over them. They are under over control. They are also known as stripped muscles.

Smooth muscles:- They are known as involuntary muscles because they are not under our control. They are without bands.

Cardiac muscles:- These muscles have stripes on the them like voluntary muscles but work without our control like involuntary muscles. Q10:- How can you take care of bones and muscles of your body?

Ans:- *By doing exercise regularly.

- *By eating healthy food.
- * By maintaining good posture.

7. Think and answer

Q1) What would happens if the heart was made up of voluntary muscles?

Ans:- If the heart was made up of voluntary muscles, it would stop working when we would sleep or forget moving it.

Q2)If your body has deficiency of calcium and phosphorus, which part of your body will be affected the most?

Ans:- Bones and teeth will be affected the most.

Q3) We can move our arms in circular motion but not our knees why?

Ans:- The joint at the shoulder is balls and socket which allows the arm to move in circular motion but joint at knee is hinge joint which allows movement only in one direction.

- 1. Human body is like a wonderful machine.
- 2. Bone is a hard substance that forms the skeleton. Bones are of different shapes and sizes.
- A bone has a hard outer cover called compact bone and an inner layer called spongy bone.
- 4. Skeleton is the framework of our body.
- The skeleton provides protection, gives the body a proper shape and helps in its movement.

- The human skeleton consists of the skull, spine, rib cage and limbs.
- 7. A joint is a junction where two or more bones meet.
- 8. Joints help the bones to move. Joints may be movable or immovable.
- Muscles attached to the bones make the bones move by contraction and relaxation.
- Muscles are of three types skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscles.
- 11. We should take care of muscles and bones of our body.

Exercises

15			
1.	1. Tick (✓) the correct option:		
	(a) Bones are composed of:	the spin manufacture of the same of the sa	
MT.	(i) calcium (ii) phos	phate (iii) both of	these (iv) none of these
	(b) The part of human skeleton that	,	
	(i) rib cage (ii) spine	(iii) skull	(iv) limbs
	(c) muscles have no	bands or stripes:	
	(i) Skeletal (ii) Volu		(iv) 8 mooth
	(d) The joint which is present in hips	and shoulders:	
A	(i) ball and socket joint (ii) pivo	joint (iii) hinge jo	oint (iv) gliding joint
	(e) The muscles found only in heart:		
	(i) striped muscles (ii) smoo	oth muscles (iii) skeleta	muscles (iv) cardiac muscles
2.	2. Fill in the blanks:	The state of the s	
	(a) BLOOD CELLS are p	roduced in the bone mar	row.
	(b) The BRAIN is	the organ of the body tha	at is protected by the skull.
	(c) LOWER JAW	is the only part of the sk	ull that can move.
	(d) Each small bone of the spine is ca	illed a VERTEBRA	The state of the s
	(e) There are 12.	pairs of ribs in	our body.
	(f) The LIGAMENTS	are the strong tissues	which hold the bones together.

	(g) The knee has HINGE type of joint.
	(h) Bones are connected to the muscles with
	(i) The three types of muscles are <u>SMOOTH</u> <u>SKELETAL</u> and <u>CARDIAC</u> .
	(j) The heart muscles are also called CARDIAC muscles.
3.	State true (T) or false (F):
	(a) The backbone consists of one long bone.
	(b) Skull protects the brain.
	(c) The spine is a long column of hollow bones called vertebrae.
	(d) All joints in the body do not allow movement.
	(e) The hinge joint allows movement in one direction only.
	(f) Physical activity is not good for health.
4.	Name the following:
	3 00
	(b) A strong elastic tissue which makes the nose flexible. CARTILAGE
	(c) The type of joint found in the shoulder. BALL AND SOCKET
	(d) Part of the body where immovable joints are found. THE SKULL
	(e) The muscles which we can move at our will. SKELETAL
5.	Define the following:
	(a) Bone (b) Ligament (c) Tendon (d) Muscle
	(e) Spine (f) Joint (g) Skeleton (h) Cartilage
6.	Answer the following questions:
	(a) What is a bone? Describe its structure and types.
	(b) What is the difference between bone and cartilage?
ASTERNO N	(c) What are the functions of the skeletal system?
	(d) What is spine? Explain its functions.
	(e) What are floating ribs?
	(f) What is a joint? How are the bones held together at a joint?
	(g) Name the different types of joints with an example each. (h) How do muscles help the bones to move?
***************************************	(j) How can you take care of bones and muscles of your body?

Class-5th

Subject-G.sc

Answerkey of Chapter-7

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) What are biotic and abiotic components of an environment? Give examples.

Ans:- <u>Biotic components</u>:- All living things on the earth are called biotic components.

Eg:- Plants and Animals

Abiotic components: All non living things are called abiotic components. Eg:- air and water.

(b) What is photosynthesis? Explain.

Ans:- The process by which plant makes their food is called photosynthesis.

To make food, plants take carbon dioxide from air through stomata. Chlorophyll present in leaves absorb sunlight and water is transport by roots.

(c) Why are plants called producers?

Ans:- Plants are called producers because food for all other living beings is produced by them.

(d) Who are consumers? Classify them based on their eating habits.

Ans:- All animals are consumers because they depend on plants for food.

On the basis of eating habits ,they are divided into three categories.

- * Herbivores- Eat plants only Eg:- deer.
- *Carnivores- eat flesh of other animals Eg:- Lion
- *Omnivores- Eat both plants and flesh of others animals. Eg- bear

(e) Differentiate between scavengers and decomposers.

Ans:-

Scavengers	Decomposers
Animals which feed on	They release nutrients to
remains of dead plants	the soils from the
and animals.	remains of dead plants
	and animals.
They are bigger in size.	They are very small in
	size.
Eg:- Vulture and Crow	Eg:- Bacteria and fungi

(f) Explain the interdependence of plants and animals.

Ans:- 1) Plant depends on animals for Carbon dioxide to make food.

2) Animals depends on plants for oxygen to breathe and food to eat.

(g) What do you understand by balance in nature?

Ans:- A state of equilibrium in nature due to constant interaction of whole biotic and abiotic components.

(h) How does pollution cause imbalance in nature?

Ans:- Pollution becomes the cause of the death of many plants and animals which, cause imbalance in nature.

(i) What is food chain? Give one example.

Ans:- A food chain is a series of organisms in which each organism is dependent on the organism below in the series for food and energy.

Eg:-. Grass -----> Deer----> Tiger

5. Think and answer:

(a) What are endangered animals?

Ans:- The animals which are on the danger of extinct due to unsuitable conditions are called endangered animals.

(b) In a poultry farm, what will happen if all the insects are removed?

Ans:- As birds in poultry farm depends on insects for food so if insects will be removed then poultry birds will die automatically.

Recap:

- All non-living things on the earth are called abiotic components and all living things are called biotic components of the environment.
- All green plants are called producers because food for all other living beings is produced by them.
- Those organisms which depend on plants or other living organisms for food are called consumers.
- Based on their feeding habits animals can be divided as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

- Scavengers are those animals which feed on remains of dead plants and animals.
- Decomposers play an important role in returning the nutrients from the dead remains of plants and animals back to the soil,
- A food chain is a series of organisms in which each organism is dependent on the organism below it in the series for food and hence energy.
- 8. Both plants and animals are interdependent.
- There is a delicate balance in nature which is maintained by all living creatures.
- There are many natural events and human activities which can disturb the balance existing in nature.

Exercises

1.	Tick (✓) the correct opt	ion:		
	(a) Which out of these	is a biotic component of the	ne environment?	
	(i) Stones	(ii) Mountains	(iii) Money plant	(iv) Soil
	(b) The green pigment	present in leaves is called	:	
	(i) photosynthesis	(ji) chlorophyll	(iii) pores	(iv) none of these
	(c) Pores for the exchange	nge of gases in a plant are	present in its:	
	(i) leaves	(ii) roots	(iii) stem	(iv) fruit
	(d) Bacteria and fungi	are:		
	(i) herbivores	(ii) scavengers	(iii) carnivores	(iv) decomposers
	(e) Animals help plant	S:		
	(i) by breathing or	ıt carbon dioxide	(ii) in pollination	

2. State true (T) or false (F):

(iii) in dispersal of seeds

- (a) Both plants and animals are consumers.
- (b) The process by which plants make food is called cooking.
- (c) Decomposers help in enriching the soil with nutrients.
- (d) Through food chain energy is transferred from an organism to the next one in series via food.
- (e) Plants are animals are dependant on each other for survival.



(ix) all of these

3.	Fill in the blanks: (a) Floods and Decoughts are natural events which can
	disturb the balance existing in nature. (b) Deferestation and forcest fixes are human activities for clearing
	of land for various purposes. (c) Scavengers eat the remains of dead animals and plants.
	(d) Rabbit eats Plants Eats the rabbit.
1	(e) All green plants are

Chapter-9 (Work and energy)

5. Answer the following question:-

a) What is the difference between force and work? Describe with an example.

Ans:- Force is push or pull applied on an object whereas work is application of a force over a distance.

Eg:- When you push a wall, force is applied on the wall but no work has done on it because no distance is covered by wall.

b) How is gravitational force useful to us?

Ans:-* It holds the things to the ground.

- * Planets revolve around the sun due to this force.
- * It helps in the formation of tides.

c) What is energy?

Ans:- Ability to do work is called energy.

d) Explain mechanical energy.

Ans:- The energy possed by a body by virtue of its position or motion is called mechanical energy.

It has two types:

- * Potential Energy
- * Kinetic Energy

e) Differntiate between renewable and non renewable sources of energy.

Ans:-

Renewable sources	Non -Renewable sources
1. These are inexhaustible sources	1. These are exhaustible sources of
of energy.	energy.
2.They can replenished in a short	2. They cannot replenished in a short
period of time.	period of time.
3. Eg:- Sun , Water	3. Eg:- Coal, Petroleum

f) List different types of energy. Write a short note on any two. Ans:- Types of energy

1. Solar energy	4. Sound energy
2. Heat energy	5. Mascular energy
3.Light energy	6. Mechanical energy
	7. Electrical energy

- * Solar energy:-The Energy obtained from sun is called solar energy. It is natural, non polluting and inexhaustible in nature.
- *Heat energy:- The Energy obtained by burning of fuel is called heat energy. It is used for cooking and to produce electricity.

g) What is an upthrust?

Ans:- The upward force applied by water on an object is called upthrust.

Think and answer:-

- 1. How can you help to use non renewable sources of energy judiciously? Ans:- By replacing non renewable sources with renewable sources of energy.
- 2. Why do we say that the sun is the ultimate source of energy?

 Ans:- Sun is ultimate source of energy because all other sources of energy are directly or indirectly dependent on it.



Chapter-9 **Exercises** Tick (✓) the correct option: (a) The Earth pulls everything towards itself due to (iii) muscular (iv) gravitational (ii) mechanical (i) frictional force helps a swimmer to float in a swimming pool. (b) (iv) Gravitational (ii) Mechanical (ni) Buoyant (i) Frictional (c) Coal is: (ii) non-renewable source of energy (ii) form of energy (i) force (iv) renewable source of energy (d) Wind has: (iv) electrical energy (ii) mechanical energy (iii) heat energy (i) light energy (e) Kinetic energy is a type of: (ii) electrical energy (i) heat energy (iv) mechanical energy (iii) sound energy Fill in the blanks: (a) Force can change the direction and/or speed of a moving object. (b) The Sun is the ultimate source of energy on the Earth. (c) Our food is cooked by _____ neat energy. (d) Electricity produced in dams is also called hydroelectricity Electric _____ energy runs a mixer grinder. Renewable _____ sources of energy are inexhaustible. Name the following: **Gravitational** force (a) The force that prevents us from falling off the Earth. Frictional force (b) The force that opposes a moving object. Energy (c) The capacity to do work. Muscular Energy (d) The energy which enables us to run. Hydroelectricity (e) The electricity generated by using water energy. State true (T) or false (F): (a) Work is done whenever force is applied. (b) We should limit the use of non-renewable sources of energy. (c) Kinetic energy is the energy possessed by an object by virtue of its motion. (d) Energy cannot change from one form to another. (e) You cannot walk easily on a smooth, polished glass floor.

dit with WPS Office

Chapter- 10

- 5. Answer the following questions:-
- a) How can you keep yourself clean? Mention any five points.

Ans:-* Brush your teeth twice a day.

- * Take a bath daily with soap.
- * Wash your hands before and after every meal
- * Cut your nails every week.
- * Wash your eyes with cold water.
- b) What are communicable diseases?

Ans:- Diseases which spread from sick person to healthy person are known as communicable diseases.

Eg:- Common cold

c) How can we present communicable diseases from spreading?

Ans:-* Avoid contaminantion of food and water.

- * Maintain personal hygiene.
- * Keep your surroundings clean.
- * By proper vaccination.
- * Avoid contact with sick person.

d) Differentiate between biodegradable and non biodegradable waste.

Ans:-

Biodegradable waste	Non Biodegradable waste	
1. Materials which can	1. Material which cannot	
easily breakdown into	breakdown into simpler	
simpler form.	form.	
2. For example:- Fruits and	2. For example:- Plastic	
vegetables	and glass.	

e) How is indiscriminate use of plastic harmful?

Ans:- Plastic does not decompose for many years. It can block the drains which cause them overflow. It doesn't allow water to seep into ground which become breeding ground for mosquito and flies. On burning plastic produce harmful gases which cause air pollution.

f) How can the generation of non-biodegradable waste be reduced?

Ans:- * It can be reduced by 3Rs which are reduce, reuse and recycle.

- * Use cloth bags for shopping.
- * Buy products with less packaging material.

Think and Answer

1. Why is it important to keep the dustbins covered?

Ans:- To stop the growth of diseases causing microorganisms.

2. What is the correct way to wash our hands so that they become free of germs?

Ans:- We must wash hands with soap properly to keep them free of germs.

Exercises Char	oter-10
 Tick (*) the correct option: (a) We should keep our nails: (i) short (iii) painted 	(ii) long (iv) their length doesn't matter
(b) Disease causing germs are called: (i) insects (ii) birds	(iv) vectors
(c) Stagnant water is the breeding groun (i) house-flies (ii) cockroache	(in) all of the
(d) Which out of these is non-biodegrad (i) Newspaper (ii) Wooden be	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(e) Production of waste can be minimise (i) reducing your needs (iii) recycling of paper	d by: (ii) reusing jars for storage (iii) all of these
State true (T) or false (F):	
 (a) Plastic bags pose no harm to the envi. (b) The three R's of waste management store. (c) We should wash our hands before eve. (d) It is safe to eat fruits without washing. (e) Communicable diseases spread from 	ery meal. them properly.
Fill in the blanks: (a) Compost is form	ned by decayed biodegradable waste.
Plastic hags car	n clog drains. Water pollution

- - (c) Dumping industrial waste in water bodies causes ____
 - (d) Vaccination is a method of acquiring immunity against certain diseases.
 - (e) Personal hygiene and clean Surroundings are the best ways to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
- Give one word for the following:
 - (a) Ability to fight diseases.
 - (b) Carrier of dengue.
 - (c) Disease caused by contaminated water.
 - (d) Disease caused due to direct contact.
 - (e) Disease causing germs which cannot be seen with naked eye.

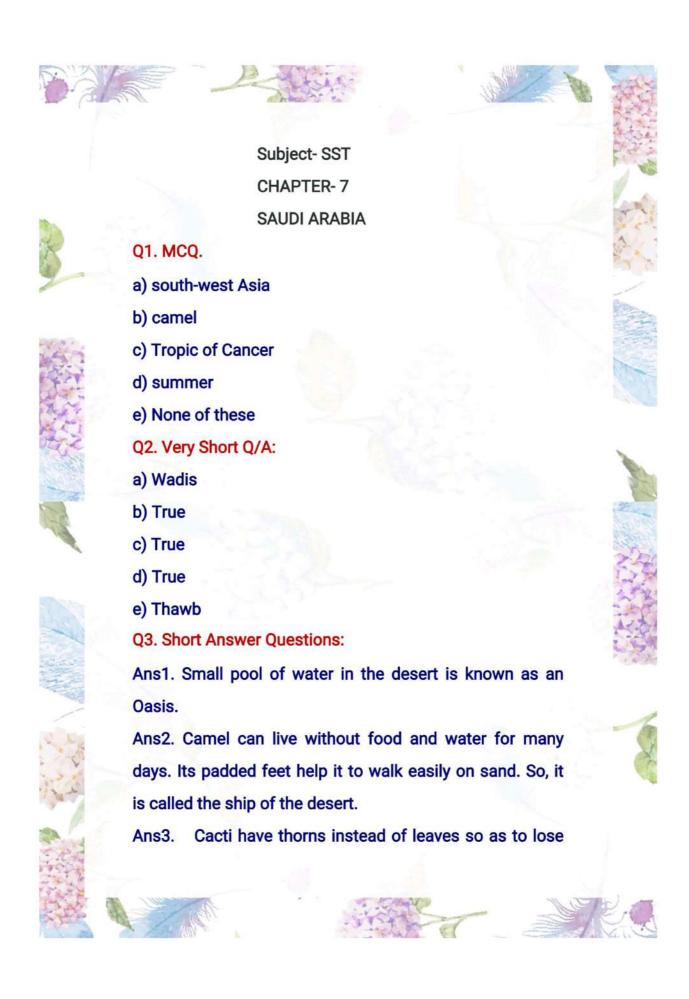
Immunity

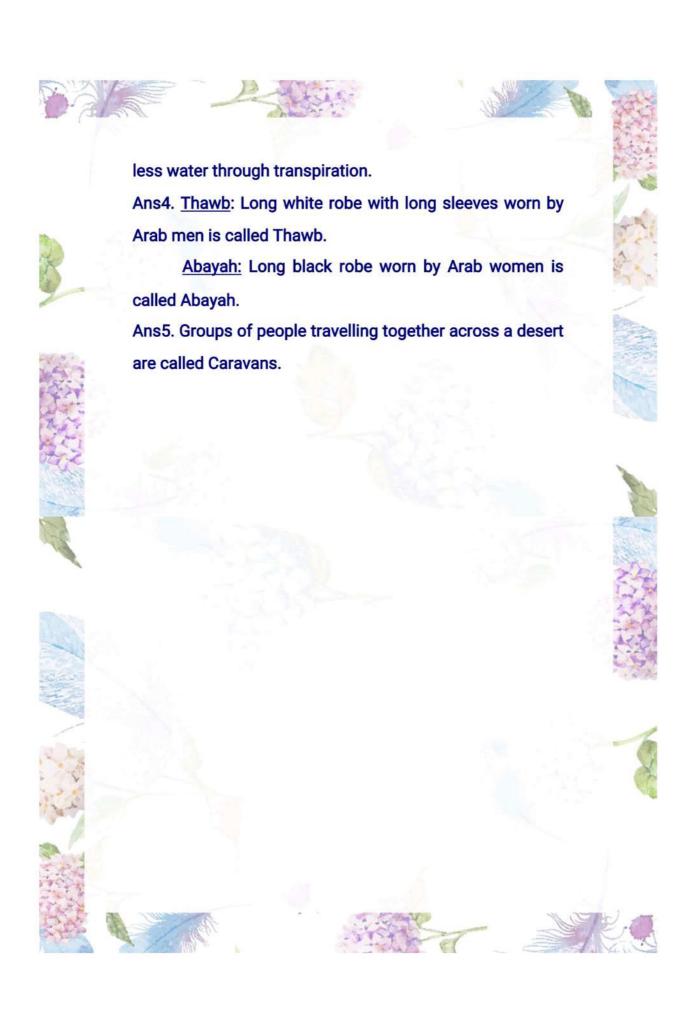
Aedes mosquito

Typhoid

common cold

Microorganisms







Q4. Long answer questions:

Ans1.Location:

- Saudi Arabia is surrounded by Jordan, Kuwait and Iraq in the north.
- 2. The Persian Gulf, Qatar and United Arab in the East.
- 3. the Arabian Sea, Oman and Yemen in the south.
- 4. Red Sea in the west.

Ans2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry.

Sandstorms are common in all seasons.

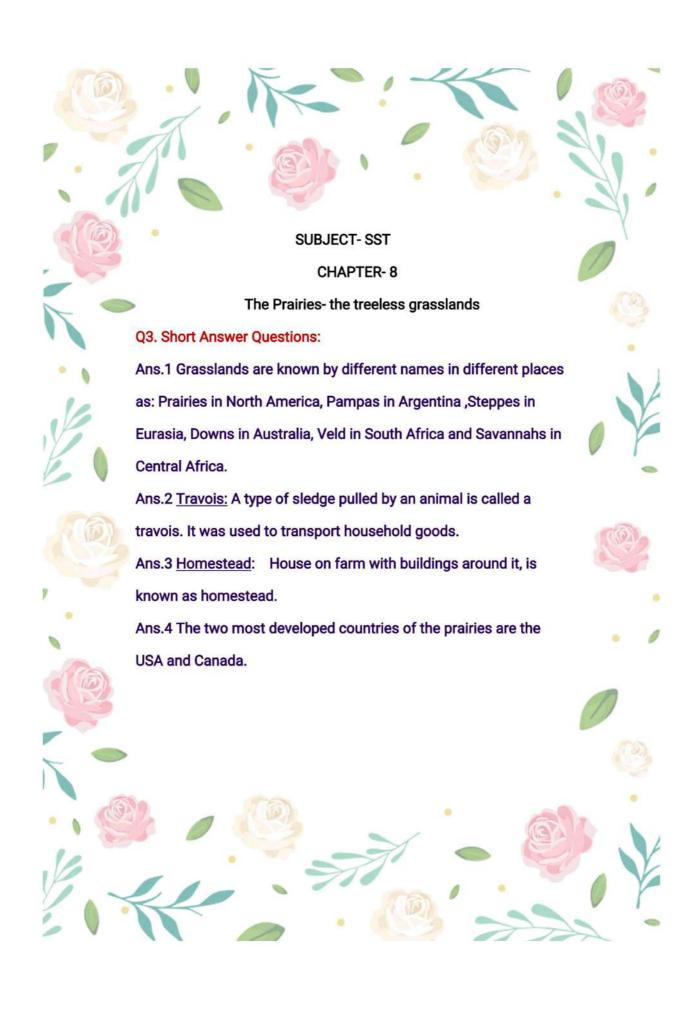
Ans3. Saudi Arabia has the second largest Oil reserves in the world.

The other industeries are petroleum refining, petrochemical,
fertilizers etc. It has natural resources such as gold, silver, iron,
tantalum.

Ans4. Crops are grown in a very small part of Saudi Arabia. Wheat, rice, alfalfa, vegetables and date palms are the main crops grown here. But it depends on imports to meet 70% of its food requirements.

Ans5. The Bedouins are nomads who have long inhabited the desert region. They rear animals such as camels and sheep for

their skin, hair and milk. The Bedouins move in groups. These groups are called caravans. Q5. Hots Ans: Yes, the climate of desert plays an important role in the kind of clothes because these clothes protect people's body from heat and dust.



SUBJECT-SST CHAPTER-8

The Prairies- Treeless Grasslands

Q4.Long Answer Questiobs:

Ans 1. Vast areas covered with grasses are called grasslands. The Prairies are located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Ans 2. Agriculture is an important activity in the Prairies. Farmers use scientific methods for cultivation. Wheat is grown in large quantities in the Prairies.So, the Prairies are known as the 'wheat basket of the world.'

Ans 3. Farms where cattle are bred mainly for milk and Milk products are called dairy farm. Dairy farms have modern equipments in the Prairies. Even milking of cows is done using machines.

Ans 4. There are many natural resources located in the Prairies as Uranium, Diamonds, Petroleum, Natural gas etc.Ore-crushing factories and oil refineries have been developed here.

Q5.Hots Questions:

Ans: The farmers on the Prairies use machines to do most of the work to utilise its natural resources efficiently.



most grasslands are found in the: (a) Most grasslands are found in the: (b) Temperate Zone (ii) Torrid Zone (iv) soil in the region has high humus content (iii) few rivers flow through the region (c) Prairies are known as Pampas in: (i) Brazil (ii) South America (ii) Hair (iii) fur (iii) fur (iv) Farms in the Prairies: (iv) are quite large (iv) use scientific methods of cultivation (iv) Short Answer Questions: (iv) Farms in the Prairies are watered by Mississippi and (iv) Answer Questions: (iv) Farms in the Prairies are watered by Mississippi and (iv) Farms in the Prairies are watered by	(ii) climate in the region (iv) of the growth of age (iii) Australia (iii) meat (iii) have storage facility) all of these d Missowi rivers. snow during the winter of basket of the frue or false?	(iv) Central Africa (iv) milk Lities
The bison is also known as		

SUBJECT-SST CHAPTER-18

RECORDING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE

Q3. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION:

Ans.1 Disadvantages of oral communication:

- 1. It was likely to get lost easily.
- 2. Only a few people could gain this knowledge.

Ans.2 The Brahmi script was developed in India in 3200 BCE.

Ans.3 Numbers and counting developed with the rise of cities. It began about 4000 BCE in Sumeria. The method of counting began as a series of tokens.

Ans.4 1. Writing books by hand was a slow process.

2. The books were quite expensive.

Ans.5 The Gutenberg method of printing became popular as:

- 1. It allowed printers to make more copies of books in less time.
- 2. It also made books cheaper and easily available.

Q4. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Ans.1 Writing began with the symbols and overtime led to the development of script. Cuneiform is a system of writing developed by sumerians of Mesopotamia around 3200 BCE.

Ans.2 The decimal system of counting was developed in India. It is also known as the Hindu-Arabic system. It uses 10 digits from 0 to 9.

Ans.3 In 1443, Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press which completely changed the way to print and reproduce the books. This method of printing became very popular. The Bible was the first book to be printed.

Q5.HOTS QUESTION:

Ans: Recording and Sharing knowledge helps us to keep the records for future use .

ERCISES

CH-18]

			TEAN F
Multiple Choice Questions			
(a) Each language has a sys (i) alphabet	- 100000000	(iii) system	
(b) Most of the scripts used (i) Sumerian script	d in India today have do		(iv) mould
(c) The represe (i) Romans	nted numbers through	pictures and tally ma	rke
(d) The paper we use toda (i) Harappans	y was first developed t (ii) Egyptians	y the: (iii) Chinese	(iv) India
(e) The script in which English Latin	glish is written is: (ii) Devnagiri	(iii) Greek	(iv) Japa
(a) The Bible was the (b) The Devnagiri script is (c) Hieroglyphics was decided (d) The Harappans/Sumer correct option. (e) The decimal system us	used to write Hind phered with the help of the same among the first book to be principle.	language. of Rosetta so	tone
(e) The decimal system us	ses //10 digits. lick the	e correct opcion	



CONOUERING DISTANCES

Q.3 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Ans.1: Industries require raw material to produce goods and these goods need to be taken to the market. For all of these, efficient means of transport are always needed.

Ans.2: Means of transport can be divided into three categories. These are:

- 1. Land transport
- 2. Water transport
- 3. Air transport.

Ans.3: Advantages of Waterways:

- 1. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport for carrying bulky goods.
- 2. Most of the world's trade is done through ocean and sea routes.

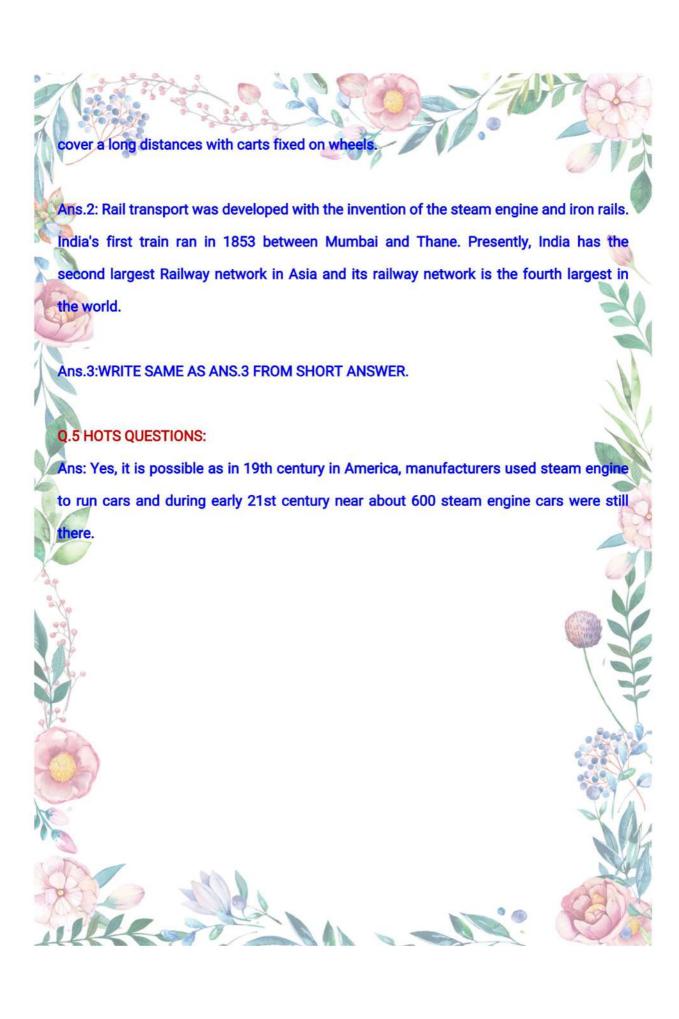
Ans.4: Many rivers such as Amazon, Danube, Congo ,Ganga and Brahmaputra and the Great Lakes of North America, have been used as waterways.

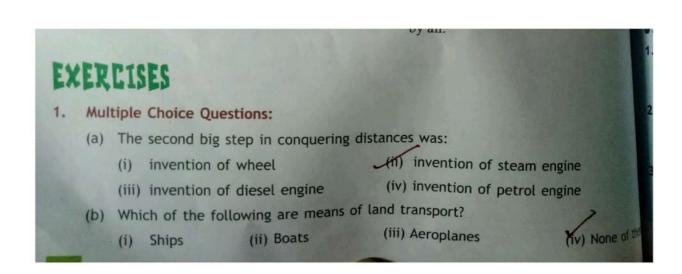
Ans.5: Advantages of Airways:

- 1. Airways are the fastest means of travel.
- 2. Many important cities in the world are connected by air.

Q.4 long answer questions:

Ans.1:The invention of the wheel was a turning point for humans as it helped them to





(c) The invention of the	(ii) China ays were introduction (ii) British estions: ect one country oducts are carrie of the busiest services the busiest services.	(iii) India ced by: (iii) Dutch	rue or false?
(e) The first aeroplane	was built by		



DOCTORS WE NEED



Whenever we get sick we need to consult a doctor.

Identify the types of doctor whom we consult when we have problem with these body parts.



- My grandfather often complains of extreme tiredness and discomfort in his chest. He consults to Cardiologist
- 2. My father has red rashes on his skin. He went to the Dermatologist





3. I have crooked teeth.
I consult to

Orthodontist







4. I find it difficult to read what the teacher writes on the board and the teacher has asked me to consult a

5. I have severe pain in my leg and my mother thinks I have broken one of my bones while playing football.

I consult to

Orthopsedic surge



Help Box

Dermatologist, Orthodontist, Ophthalmologist Ocardiologist, Orthopaedic Surgeon



MEDICAL







Fill in the blanks. Choose answer from the box given below: Which virus is the cause of AIDS? Ans: HIV What is the heating of milk to kill germs called? Ans: Pastervisation The skill of identifying a disease is called? Ans: Diagnosis Name the animals used to suck out 'bad' blood in operations in ancient times? Ans: Loeches Which blood group can be given to anyone and is called the universal donor? How much blood does an average human have? Ans: 5 Litres Name the school of medicine which emerged in India? Ans: Arwaredic Name the Chinese medical technique for curing disease by inserting small metal needles into the skin at precise points? Ans: Acutunctive 9. Which medical device is used to listen to the sounds of the lungs and the heart? Ans: Stethoscope 10. Name the only system in human body which can be surgically removed without killing the patient? Ans: The Reproductive System **Help Box** oductive System Acupui

(G)Stethoscope

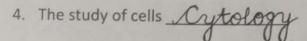
DIFFERENT





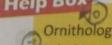
Choose the correct name for each of the following:

- 1. The study of heredity Genetics
- 3. The study of the structure of animals Anatomy



- 5. The study of ancient times Archaeology
- 6. The study of bacteria Bacteriology
- 7. The study of the lines on the palm Palmistry
- 8. The study of the skin and its disease Dermatology
- 9. The study of numbers and their effect on one's fortunes <u>Numerology</u>
- 10. The study of birds Ornithology
- 11. The scientific study of heart Cardiology
- 12. The scientific study of poison Joricology





Palmistry

Anatomy

Numerology Bacteriology Geology Dermatology Archaelogy ()Genetics Toxicology Cytology Cardiology

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate scientific instruments. Take help from the box.

- 1. Lactometer is used for measuring density of milk.
- 2. Rain Gauge is used for measuring rainfall.
- 3. Thermometer is used for measuring body temperature.
- 4. Radau is used for detecting the movements of an aircraft.
- 5. Jelescope is used for seeing distant objects.
- 6. Megaphone is used for carrying sound to a far off distance.
- 7. Altimeter is used in aircraft for showing the height above sea level.
- 8 Sphrygmomano is used for measuring blood pressure.
- 9. Stethescope is used to hear movements of the heart and lungs.
- 10. Microscope is used for seeing small objects by a lens system.









Help Box

Telescope(5)

Sphygmomanometer Thermometer (3)

Rain Gauge

Megaphone,

GREAT



Match the inventors with their inventions. Inventions are in column A and Inventors are in column B. Match column A with column B.

-		Birm.			
	~	100	ma	27	A
	u	ıu		6.1	m

1. Diesel Engine

2. Loudspeaker

3. Sewing Machine

4. Tank

5. Typewriter

6. Parachute

7. Refrigerator

8. Electro Magnet

9. Steam Ship

10. Gramophone

Answers

1- j

2- i

3- h

4- g

5-1

6- l

7- d

8- c

9- b

10- a

Column B

a. T. A. Edison

b. J.C. Perier

c. William Sturgeon

d. Harison & Catlin

e. A.J. Garnerin

f. Pellegrine Tarry

g. Sir E. Swinton

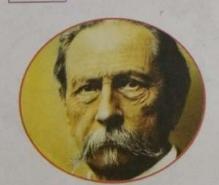
h. B. Thimmonnier

i. Horaceshort

j. Rudolf Diesel



Alxander Fleming



Marconi



Carl Benz

SPACE THE FINAL FRONTIER



space exploration is the ongoing discovery and exploration of essential structure in out space.

Given below are a few questions about mankind's journey into space. Choose your answer from the help box.

- 1. The first man to enter into space was Ywi Gagarin
- 2. The first woman to enter into space Valentina Teneshkova
- 3. The first American astronaut g
 to float in space was
 Edward White
- 4. The term used for the speed required by a rocket to leave the Earth's gravitational force and go into space is Escape Velocity
- 5. The first astronaut to float in (b)
 space was
 Alexey Leonov
- 6. The first space vehicle to orbit the moon was
- 7. The first Indian-born woman (d) to go into space was Kalpana Chawla
- 8. The first astronaut to run a marathon in space was Sunita Williams









Help Box

- a.

 Sunita Williams
- b. Alexey Leonov
- c. Yuri Gagarin
- d. Kalpana Chawla
- e. Luna-10
- f. Escape Velocity
- g. 3 Edward White
- h. D Valentina Tereshkova

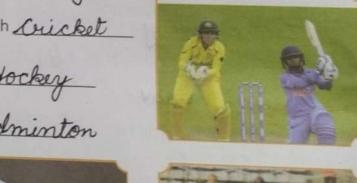
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SPORTS AND GAMES



Fill in the blanks. Choose the right answer from the box given below.

- 1. Davis cup is associated with <u>Jennis</u>
- 2. Wimbledon trophy is associated with Jennis,
- 3. Dhyan Chand Stadium is in Lucknow. It is associated with Dockey
- 4. Ranji Trophy is associated with Cricket
- 5. Durand Cup is associated with Football
- 6. Serena Williams is associated with Jennis
- 7. North Wales Cup is associated with Shooting
- 8. Oval is in England. It is associated with Cricket
- 9. Agha Khan Cup is associated with Hockey
- 10. Thomas Cup is associated with Badminton





Cricket
Hockey®
Tennis®
Football®
Tennis®

Shooting (1)
Badminton (1)
Tennis (1)
Cricket (8)





OLYMPIC GAMES



The Olympic Games are the most important sports event in the world inviting participation world wide. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1. The Olympic Games originated in ancient Greece
- 2. The modern Olympic Games are held once in Four years.
- 3. The Olympic Flag has Five rings on it.
- 4. Each ring of the Olympic Flag stands for a Continent
- 5. The abbreviation I.O.C stand for International Olympic Committee
- 6. Every Olympic begins with an athlete lighting the Olympic Touch
- 7. The Indian woman who represented India in four Olympic Games is P.T. Usha
- 8. The three medals that are won in the Olympic are the Gold, the Silver and the Bronze





Help Box

International Olympic Committee(5) Continent(4) Greece(1) Five 3

P.T. Usha

ATHLETICS



Races, jumps and throws are included in athletics.

Name the following athletic events using the help box.



Javelin throw



LongJump



Shot but



Rings



Hundle Race



High Jump



Triple Jump



DISCUS THYOW



Pole Vault

Help Box



Hurdle Race High Jump C

Discus Throw Shot Put Triple Jump

CUPS AND TROPHIES



Match Trophies and Cups with the game or sport associated with it.

Column A

1. Ranji Trophy

2. Ranga Swami Cup

3. Durand Cup

4. Thomas Cup

5. The Derby

6. DCM Trophy

7. Wimbledon Cup

8. Walker Cup

Answers

2- a

3- C

5-

6- d

7- e

10- X

Column B

a. Hockey

b. Horse Racing

c. Football

d. Football

e. Tennis

f. Badminton

g. Cricket

h. Golf .















SPORTING TERMS



Fill in the blanks. Choose the right words from the box.

- 1. The term 'Smash' is associated with
- The term 'Freestyle' is associated with 2.
- The term 'Check' is associated with 3.
- The term 'Batter' is associated with 4.
- The term 'Free Kick' is associated with 5.
- The term 'Caddie' is associated with 6.
- 7. The term 'Duck' is associate with
- The term 'Knockout' is associated with 8.
- The term 'Right Back' is associated with 9.
- 10. The term 'Hole' is associated with





Badminton

Baseball

Golf

Cricket Boxing Hockey

Help Box

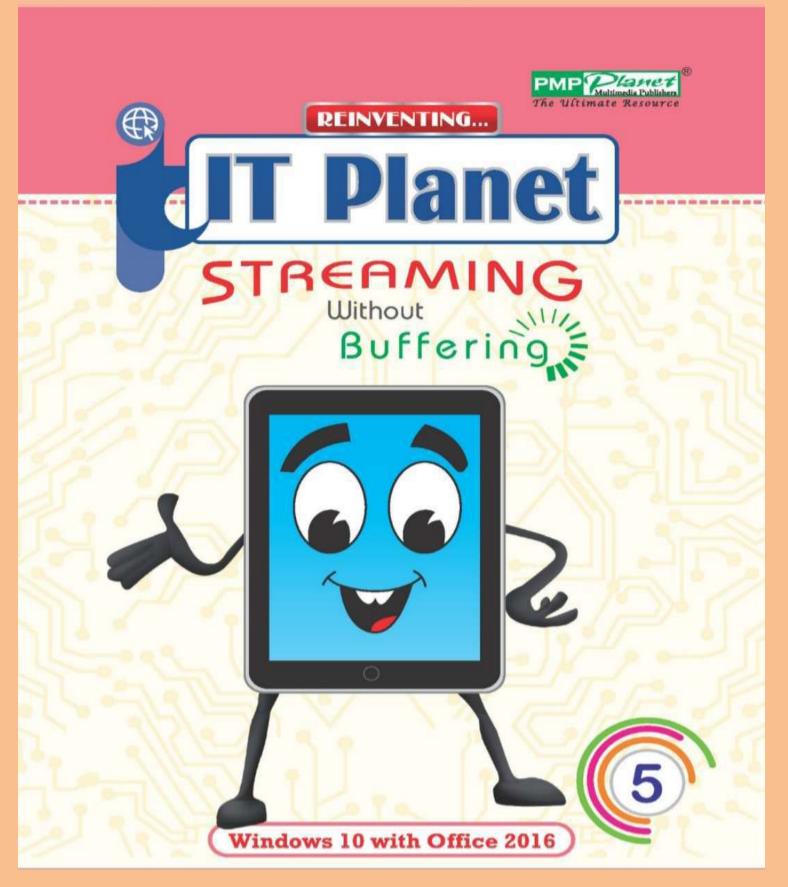
Golf	
Boxing	
Golf	
Daniel	

Hockey Cricket

Baseball Swimming Football Chess

Badminton

COMPUTER



4 » Scratch - Programming



A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

1. a.

2. c.

3. a.

4. b.

5. c.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Four

2. Canvas

3. Wait 1 sec

4. White

5. Green

D. Differentiate between the following.

 Upload sprite from file: It means to upload any image as sprite from the file stored on our computer.

Choose Sprite from library: It means to choose any sprite present in the library of scratch software.

The Forever block: It is a Control block which runs the script continuously until the Stop button is pressed.

The Forever if block: It is a Control block that will always check the condition. If condition is true then runs the script otherwise not.

E. Answer the following questions.

- Scratch is a simple fun-based visual programming language designed by the Lifelong Kindergarten learning group at MIT.
- 2. In three ways we can generate a new sprite.
 - Paint or create new sprite
 - ii. Upload sprite from file
 - iii. Upload sprite from camera
- Changing the Costume mean to change how a sprite looks and to change its appearance as the application executes.

- The changing backdrop of stage is used to make it more interesting and lively.
- The stage provides the canvas upon which sprites are displayed and interact with one another. The stage is 480 units wide and 360 units high.

F. Application Based Question.

Shikha can add her own picture as a set by using the 'Upload Sprite' feature.

Sprite

5 » Internet - Electronic Mail (E-Mail)



A.	Tick	[]	the	correct	answer.
----	------	-----	-----	---------	---------

1. a.

2. b.

3. a.

4. a.

5. b.

6. 8

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

3. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

E-Mail Address

2. Emoticons

3. Abbreviations

4. Eight

5. Subject

D. Differentiate between the following.

 E-mail: It enables us to electronically exchange messages with other Internet users, wherever they may be. It would be delivered in seconds or in minutes.

Postal mail: It enables us to post letter through post office. It could take three-four days or more to be delivered.

E-mail address of a person, who will be receiving the e-mail message, should be written in 'To' section.

'From' refers to a person who is sending the e-mail message; his or her e-mail address is written in this section.

Reply button will allow you to send a reply to someone who has sent you an e-mail.

Forward button will help you forward a message, that you have received, to someone else.

E. Answer the following questions.

 E-mail is extremely fast and convenient, we can send a message to a group of people free of cost quickly and easily.

- An e-mail address is a combination of a user name and a domain name. User name is a unique combination of characters that identifies you, and it must differ from other user names located on the same mail server. Domain name represents name of the service provider and the type of website.
- Attachment is used to send a file prepared in any program with our e-mail. For example: Birthday invitation card as word file.
- i. Our message should have a subject line that conveys its content clearly.
 - ii. The e-mail message should not be in capital letters. This is equivalent to SHOUTING!

F. Application Based Question.

Ram can send his photograph through email by using the attachment feature.

8 » PowerPoint - Creating Slides



A.	Tick	[🗸]	the	correct	answer.
----	------	-------	-----	---------	---------

1. a.

2. b.

3. c.

4. b.

5. a

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F

6. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Title

2. .pptx

3. Charts

4. Slide Show

D. Differentiate between the following.

 A Slide transition: It is a visual effect that appears when we move from one slide to another.

Animation effects: It makes the PowerPoint slide show interesting and give it a professional look.

Print Preview feature is used to see what our printout looks like before printing it, so that we do not waste paper.

Print Handouts feature is used to help audience follow along with a live presentation and a place is provided to write notes for future reference.

E. Answer the following questions.

- A slide layout determines the placement of all the items such as title, graphics or text boxes that make up our slide.
- Content placeholders appear on most of the slide layouts. They enable us to insert text or one of six graphical objects so that we can make our presentation fast.
- SmartArt Graphics is used to illustrate a process or structure. It also help us to communicate with our audience graphically.

- Animation Pane is used to display a list of all the animations applied to a slide. By clicking the down arrow of the effect, we can change the animation effects and can change the sequence of elements or objects.
- Slide Show view is used to give a presentation to a group of people.It displays one slide at a time, using the entire screen.

F. Application Based Question.

The Slide Transition effect was used to make the presentation.

Chapter: 13 Compassion A) Answer the following questions: Ans1. This means that others too have feelings like us. Ans2. Because there was a limping lamb in the flock and he was finding it difficult to keep pace with others. Ans3. Buddha took the limping lamb on his shoulder and accompanied him. Ans4. He said to have mercy and compassion. It makes the world Noble and beautiful. Ans5. The king proclaimed the law that none shall kill animals for sacrifice or for personal pleasure. B. Who said these words: 1. Buddha 2. Shepherd 3. Buddha 4. king 5. Buddha C) An orphanage. D) I'll stop him and tell him to be compassionate. E) I'll stop the children and forbade them to tease animals for pleasure. Edit with WPS Office

Class 5

Sub:Moral Science

Lesson - 15

(Mera Bharat Mahaan)

Ans1: Victoria Memorial is in Kolkata.

Ans2: We should do our best to preserve our national monuments. We should not write on the walls and not litter around the monuments.

Class 5

Moral Science

Lesson - 16

(Green, Green Everywhere)

A. Answer these questions.
1. We can prevent the people from cutting down the trees by making them aware about the importance and uses of trees.
2. Five uses of trees:-
(i) Trees purify the air.
(ii) They help to keep the area cool.
(iii) They provide food and shelter.
(iv) Trees prevent soil erosion.
(v) They give life to the world's wildlife.
3. A tree helps in keeping the balance of nature by using carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen.
4. Vanmahotsav day is the festival in which trees are planted. It is celebrated on 15 July.
5. K.N.Munshi started Vanmahotsav in India.

CHAPTER: 13 BLANKS FULL 1. ANIMALS TOO HAVE feelings LIKE US. AND 2 BUDDHA USED TO TREAT ANIMALS WITH GREAT compassion. SENT 3. BUDDHAWAS TAKING A WALK IN Raigir. 4. A FLOCK OF goats AND sheep PASSED BY. IN TRUE/FALSE AY 1. ANIMALS ALSO RESPOND TO LOVE. True 2. WE SHOULD LEARN COMPASSION S FROM THE LIVES OF GREAT PERSONS. TUE 3. PEOPLE WERE SHOCKED TO SEE BUDDHA CARRYING A LAMB ON HIS SHOULDER. TUE 4. HUNDRED GOATS AND SHEEP WERE DEMANDED FOR SACRIFICE IN THE YAJNA. True

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Class - V

Syllabus 2020-2021

Think And Answer _

Match the columns.

- 1. Taj Mahal
- 2. Charminar
- 3. Qutub Minar
- 4. Meenakshi Temple
- 5. Gateway of India

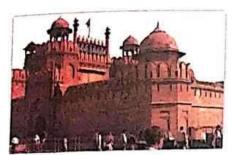
- (a) Mumbai (5)
- (b) Delhi (3)
- (c) Agra (1)
- (d) Hyderabad (2-)
- (e) Madurai (4)

B. Tick (1) the right action.

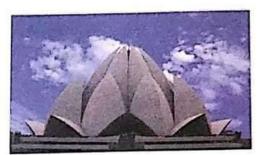
- 1. Rohan etched his name on the wall of a monument.
- 2. Mitali cleared the litter around a monument.



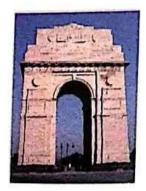
C. Can you name these monuments?



Red Fort (Delli)



Lotus Temple (Delhi)



India Gate (Delhi)



Hawa Mahal (Jaihur)

CHAPTER: 16

BLANKS

- 1. TREESARE OF immenseuse To Us.
- 2. TREES PURIFY THE AIR BY USING carbon dioxide AND GIVING OUT OXYGEN
 - 3. TREES HELP TO KEEP THE AREA COO AND PROVIDE shade.