St. Gregorios School, Dwarka

Worksheet – 2 (2020-21)

Subject- ENGLISH

Class: **V Course Book: L-1 Who Will Be Ningthou**

- **Indira Mukherjee**

Q1. Read the summary of the lesson and answer the questions that follow:

Long, long ago in the land of Manipur, there lived a Ningthou (king) and Leima (Queen).They were loved dearly by the people. The king and the Queen, on their part never stopped thinking about their meeyam, their people. The Queen wanted everyone, not only the people, but the birds, animals and trees should live in peace and harmony in their land. The king and the queen had no children. The people of their kingdom would pray to almighty to give them a son. Then one day, the Leima gave birth to a son. The people were happy and very soon their beloved King and Queen, had three sons: Sanajaoba, Sanayaima and Sanatomba. Twelve years later, a daughter, Sanatombi was born. She was a lovely child, soft and beautiful inside. She was loved by one and all. The years went by and the children grew up.

One day the King called all his subjects to discuss about the future king of their land. The subjects wanted the eldest son to be their king. But the King thought it was the old practice and other children should also get equal opportunity to prove their worth. And so there was a contest for the three boys, a horse race. Whoever reached the Khongnang, the banyan tree, first would be declared the Future King. The contest couldn't judge it as they all reached the finishing line at the same time.

Suddenly, Sanajaobba mounted his horse and held his spear in his hand. He galloped and at once pierced the tree and jumped his horse right through it. Then Sanayaima rode his horse and jumped clear over the other side of the tree in one fluid motion. And then, the youngest son, Sanatomba too rode his horse towards the banyan tree and uprooted it in no time. He carried the tree and laid it at the feet of his parents. People were surprised at it and wanted the eldest one to be their future king. But just then the king and the queen saw their five-year-old daughter who was crying. She said,"The Khongnang is dead. It was hurt by the spear and now it is daed". The Queen said,"A Ningthou is one who sees to it that everyone is happy and who doesn't hurt anyone". Finally, the king declared Sanatombi the Future Leima.

1. What did the people wish for their King and Queen?

2. After the contest, most of the people wanted Sanatomba to be their future king? Why?

3. 'The Khongnang is dead. It was hurt by the spear and now it is dead.'
   a. Who says these lines?
   b. Who hurt the banyan tree?
   c. What do these lines say about the speaker?

4. Why did people admire Sanatombi? Do you think she would be a good ruler?

5. Say whether the following are True or False:
   a. The Ningthou and Leima cared deeply for their people,
   b. Traditionally, the eldest son always became the king.
   c. Sanatomba, the third son always became the king.
   d. Sanatombi was delighted at the feats her brothers performed.
   e. The Queen said a good ruler is one who cares for living things.

6. Learn the following words (from the text) and using oxford dictionary write their meanings:
   commotion,harmony,almighty,galloped,majestically,pierced, triumphantly,contest,declared,excitement

Poem- Written in March

Read the poem carefully: **(By William Wordsworth)**

The cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;

There are forty feeding like one!

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The plough by is whooping- anon-anon;
There's joy in the mountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

Summary:-

In some parts of the world, winter ends and spring begins in March. It becomes less cold, snow melts and flowers bloom. In these places, March is a month people look forward to. In this poem, the poet describes the peaceful beauty of nature after the winter season.

1st Stanza: The day begins with the sound of the cock indicating the rise of a new day amidst the continuity of the stream flowing. The birds chirp around, the lake glitters as the sun moves over the green fields. People, young and old are seen to be working with utmost concentration, not raising their heads while the cattle are grazing around like one entity rather than a group of forty. The poet is giving a detailed picture of a day of routine life by stressing the different aspects of nature.

2nd Stanza: Snow is compared to a defeated army as it retreats and the spring takes over the earth. Now, without the snow, the hill is bare and open to change. The bare hills will be covered in green and flowers in no time as the spring time begins. A plowboy, is very happy with the change in season as he goes around with joy. The mountains and fountains seem to come to life as spring season has come. The skies are blue and clear with small clouds moving smoothly. The days of rain, winter and harsh times are over and gone. While the first stanza expresses the normalcy of a day, the second stanza gradually shows the changing times with the changing season.

GLOSSARY: doth- does, retreated- gone back, ploughboy- a boy who is leading the animals in plowing, anon- soon here it shows excitement, prevailing- continuing to be

Answer the following questions:

1. 'Their heads never raising; There are forty feeding like none!
    a. Whose heads are being referred to here?
    b. Why do they not raise their heads? (hint: green fields)
    c. Why do you think the poet says they are feeding like one?
    d. Name the poem and the poet.
2. This poem is about the joys of spring. How does the poet bring out this happiness in people and in animals?
3. Why is the ploughboy whooping?
4. Write three pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

ACTIVITY

Make a poster to represent the season/part of nature you like the best.

Remember: With the visual, it should carry a message.

Note: Do the prescribed work in a notebook or on A4 size sheets.

ST GREGORIOS SCHOOL
Class V
G.Science

Growing plants(SUMMARY AND ASSIGNMENT)

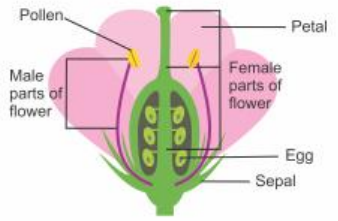
- Plants are very useful to us.
- They release oxygen during photosynthesis which is utilized by other living beings.
- They provide food items such as cereals, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices etc.

How plants grow

- Plants reproduce by different ways
- Reproduction:- It is the process by which living things make young ones like themselves. There are two types of reproduction in plants.

Reproduction through Seeds – The major steps in such type of reproduction are:

- Pollination
- Fertilization
- Seed formation
- Dispersal of seeds
- Germination



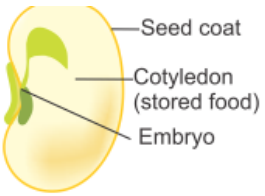
Reproduction through different parts of plants – New plant begins from one of the following parts:

- Leaf
- Root
- Stem

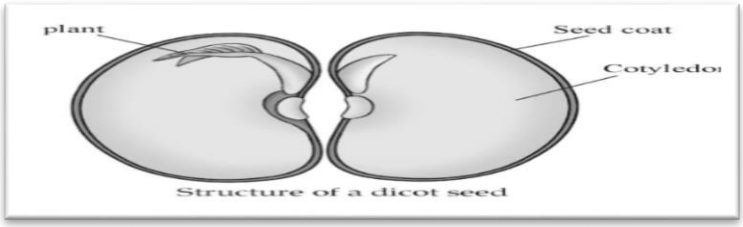
Parts of a seed

Parts of a seed

- seed is surrounded by outer covering called **coat**
- seed contains baby plant called an **embryo**
- seed stores the reserve food in fleshy **cotyledons**



- Cotyledons are also called seed leaves.
- Some seeds have only one seed leaf, they are called monocotyledons.
- Some seeds have two seed leaves, they are called dicotyledons.



Germination of seed

The process by which seed grows into a seedling is called Germination. The seed requires oxygen, water and optimum temperature for germination.

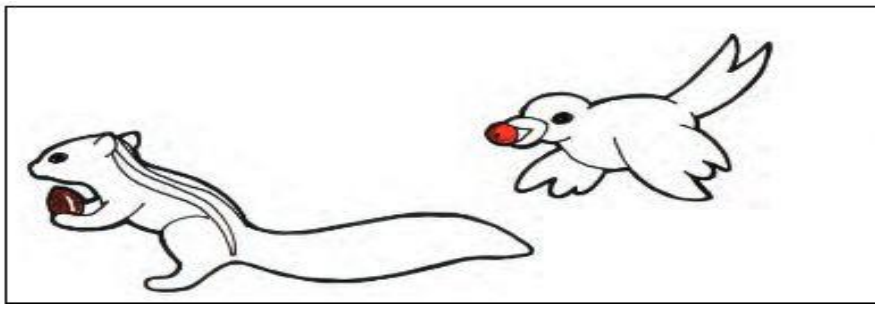
Stages of germination in a seed

Dispersal of seeds

- The process of scattering away of seeds from each other and from the parent plant is called dispersal of seed.
- There are many ways in which seeds are dispersed.

1. Dispersal by animals

- Some seeds like cocklebur have hooked spines, some seeds like Mistletoe have sticky mucous, they get attached to the body of the animals and are carried to other places.
- Animals like squirrels, birds also carry seeds to other places.



2. Dispersal by water

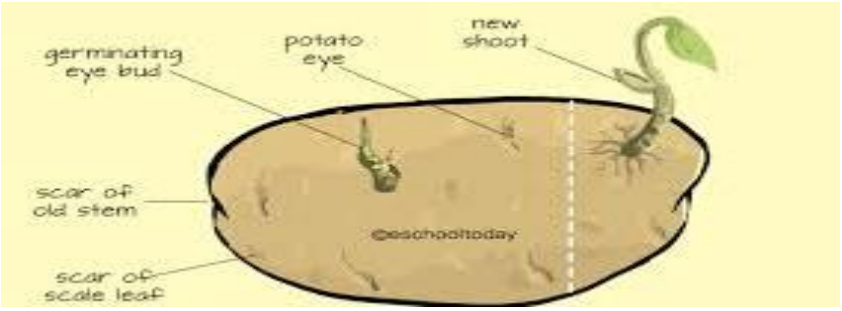
- Seeds or fruits of plant growing in water are either fibrous or spongy.

3. Dispersal by explosion of fruits

- Some plants have pods that explode when ripe and shoot out the seeds.
- Lupins, gorse and broom scatter their seeds in this way.
- Pea and bean plants also keep their seeds in a pod. When the seeds are ripe and the pod has dried, the pod bursts open and the peas and beans are scattered.

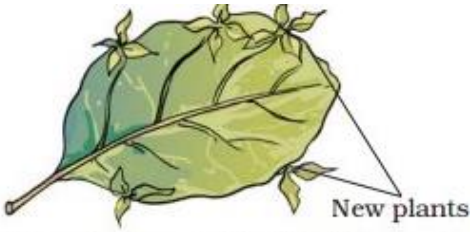
Reproduction through stem:-

- potato, ginger is underground stem. They have bud like structure called ‘eye’ on them. Each part that has an eye can grow into a new plant.



Reproduction through leaves

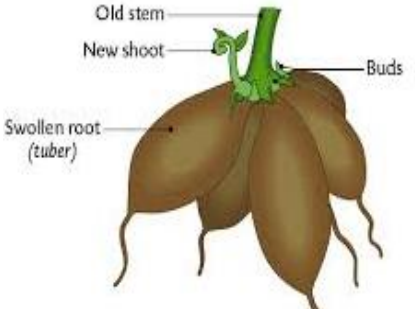
- Sometimes new plants can grow from leaves. Bryophyllum is a common example of a plant.



Leaf of Bryophyllum with buds in the margin

Reproduction through roots

- Roots of carrot, radish and sweet potato can grow into a new plant.



Reproduction through spores

- Some plants produce spores instead of seeds. Egs. Mushrooms, moulds, fungi, fern.

Agriculture

- Agriculture or farming is one of the main sources of the livelihood. It is the practice of farming to grow crops and produce food.
- To meet the ever-increasing demand of food to feed the increasing population, we need to take steps to not only increase crop production, but also the production of animal food.
- Types of crops
  1. Rabi crops - winter season crops
  2. Kharif crops - summer season crops.

Stages of agriculture

Growing plants Work sheet

1. True/ false

a. All the seeds grow into new plants.
b. Plants and plant products meet our everyday needs.
c. Some seeds get destroyed because of insufficient air, water or warmth to grow.
d. The process by which a seed produces a baby plant is called germination.
e. Seeds which are very light with hair or wings on them are easily dispersed by explosion.

2. Match the columns.

	Parts of a plant		**functions**
1.	A baby plant	a.	Germination
2.	Protects the baby plant inside	b.	Seedling
3.	Seed produces seedling	c.	Roots
4.	Helps the seedling to absorb water and nutrients from the soil.	d.	Seed coat

3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

a. Plant again produces seed
b. A seed develops into a seedling
c. We sow a seed
d. A seedling further grows into saplings
e. Sapling grows into a plant.

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. The outermost covering of the seed is called the ____.

b. The seeds which are light and can float in water can be dispersed by _____.
c. Scattering of plant seeds on the ground is called _____.
d. Supplying water artificially to the plants at regular intervals are called _____.

5. How do the following reproduce?

a. Potato: ____
b. Carrot: ____
c. Mushroom: _____
d. Bryophyllum

St. Gregorios School

Assignment

Social science

Class V

Lesson-1

Earth our Home Planet

Summary

Earth our home planet is a world unlike any other. The third planet from the sun, Earth is the only place in the universe whichconfirmsthe existence of life. It is the fifth largest planet in our solar system and it is the only one known for sure, to have liquid water on its surface, right temperature and air to sustain life. Thus earth is known as a unique planet

An imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth from the north pole to the South Pole is known as the **Axis of the Earth**.Earth rotates on its Axis from west to east causing day and night.Being spherical in shape, the whole Earth can not face the sun at the same time. The part which faces the sun experiences day while the other experiences night.

Shape of Earth

As we all have learnt in the previous classes, the Earth's shape is very close to a sphere. The Earth is an oblate spheroid. This means it is spherical in shape. It has a slightly greater radius at the equator (center). In addition to bulging in the middle,Earth poles are slightly flattened.

FerdinandMagellan was a Portuguese Explorer who organised the Spanish expedition to the East Indies resulting in the first circumnavigation of the Earth.

Globe

The word globe comes from the Latin word **Globus** meaning sphere.It is the real model of the Earth (spherical model). Globes serve purposes similar to some maps but unlike maps they do not distort the surface that they portray except to scale it down. An ideal globe of the earth is called a **Terrestrial globe**. It shows land mass and water bodies and alsoNations and major cities and networks of latitudes and longitudes. An iron rod passing through the centre of the globe from top to bottom is known as the axis of the globe.

A globe is used to find out the shape and size of the continents. It is also used to locate places, see sea routes, air routes etc. We can locate continents, countries, oceans, rivers, cities etc. on a globe.

A globe is the only accurate way to study the whole Earth. A globe is more accurate than a flat map because it shows the true shape of the earth and is able to accurately portray continents' shape and distance between land masses. However we can see all the places on the globe at the same time. To do so it has to be rotated. A globe can't easily be carried from place to place.

Map

A map is a symbolic representation of the earth as a whole or a part of it on a flat surface. The word map originated from the Latin word**Mappa** which meant a napkin or paper. There are different types of maps that attempt to represent specific things. A compilation of many maps is called an **atlas**.

1. **Political map** are among the most widely used reference maps. This show the government all units such as countries, states, Capitals, roads, major cities etc.

2. **Physical maps** show the natural features of earth like mountains, valleys, oceans, rivers lakes etc. Water bodies are usually shown in blue. Green depicts low land and planes, brown- Highlands, white- snow covered areas.

3. **Thematic map** is a map that focuses on a specific subject area such as physical phenomena like temperaturevariation, rainfall distributions etc.

As the maps are smaller than the areas they portray, the distance shown on map are much smaller than the distance of ground that they represent. The ratio between the map distance and the actual distance of the ground is called the **scale of the map**. They are usually mentioned on the outer edge of a map along with the legend. For instance 1 cm on the map equals to 1 kilometre on the ground.

All maps have a legend or key at one corner which specifies what the different colours, symbols used on the map mean. All maps have cardinal directions north,south, east and west.Important components of a map are directions, distance, legend or key.

Sketch is a roughly drawn map that shows only basic details without scales. It is a map drawn based on person's direct observation of the area being detailed.

Difference between a globe and a map.

1. A globe is a three dimensional sphere while a map is two dimensional.
2. A globe is more accurate than a map. Map may have wide gaps between regions that are not seen in globes.
3. A globe represents the whole Earth, where as a map may represent the whole Earth or a part of it.
4. A map is easy to carry as it is handy. On the other hand a globe is difficult to carry around.

Exercise

Ques 1. Name the following.

1. The Portuguese Explorer who proved that the Earth is round.
2. The third planet from the sun is _____.
3. The first largest planet in the solar system is _____.
4. The real model of the Earth is called as a _____.
5. The symbolic representation of the earth as a whole or a part of it is known as _____.
6. A map drawn based on the direct observation of a person without a scale is called _____.
7. A compilation of many maps is called an _____.

Ques 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the true shape of the Earth?
2. What is an axis?
3. What is a globe?
4. Name the three types of maps.
5. What do you mean by the scale of a map?
6. What are the four cardinal directions?
7. State the differences between a map and a globe.
8. What are the important components of a map?

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Class-V Maths (summary and worksheet)

Chapter 1- Place Value

7 and 8 digit numbers

-We know that the smallest 6 digit number is 1,00,000 and the greatest 6 digit number is 9,99,999. It is Nine lakh,ninety nine thousand,nine hundred ninety nine. On adding 1 to it we get the smallest 7 digit number.

9,99,999 + 1 = 10,00,000 that is Ten lakh.

-The largest 7 digit number is 99,99,999. It is Ninety nine lakh,ninety nine thousand,nine hundred ninety nine. If you add 1 to it we get the smallest 8 digit number.

9999999 + 1 = 1,00,00,000 that is One crore or 100 Lakh.

Indian Place Value System

Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Places	Ten Crores	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(i)			8	7	9	6	4	2	5
(ii)		6	3	4	1	0	8	5	7

(i) 87,96,425 = Eighty seven lakh,ninety six thousand,four hundred twenty five

Expanded form = 8000000+700000+90000+6000+400+20+5

(ii) 6,34,10,857 = Six crore,thirty four lakh,ten thousand,eight hundred fifty seven

Expanded form= 60000000+3000000+400000+10000+0+800+50+7

Q1. Insert commas and write in words :23574698

Solution: First separate the periods by putting commas. Starting from the right, put commas after 3 digits, 2 digits, 2 digits and 2 digits.

C L Th O

2 ,35 ,74 ,698 = Two crore,thirty five lakh,seventy four thousand,six hundred ninety eight

Successor : The successor is the number that comes just after the given number.

Successor = Given number + 1

Eg: Number = 9098

Successor = 9098

\+ 1

9099

Predecessor: The predecessor is the number that comes just before a given number.

Predecessor = Given number – 1

Eg: Number = 3000

Predecessor = 3000

\- 1

2999

Place Value: Place value of a digit is the value of the digit in that particular place.

Place value = Digit x Value of the place

Tth Th H T O

Eg: In 6 2 8 1 4 , the place value of:

6 = 6x10,000 = 60,000

2 = 2x1000 = 2000

8 = 8x100 = 800

1 = 1x10= 10

4 = 4x1 = 4

Note: The place value of 0 is always 0.

Face Value: The face value of a digit is always the digit itself.

Eg: In 356 face value of 3 = 3, 5 = 5, 6 = 6.

Comparing Numbers

Rule 1: The number with the greater number of digits is greater.

Eg: 2535 > 416

Rule 2: Comparing numbers having the same number of digits.

Step 1- First compare the digits at the leftmost place in both the numbers.

Step 2- If they are equal in value then compare the second digit from the left.

Step 3 - If the second digits from the left are equal then compare the third digits from the left.

Step 4 – Continue until you come across unequal digits at the corresponding places. Clearly the number with the greater such digit is the greater of the two.

Eg: 8841 > 8586

6759 < 6780

Ascending Order: Arrange the numbers from smallest to biggest.

Eg: 738946,24894,754326,794342

Ans: 24894,738946,754326,794342

Descending Order: Arrange the numbers from biggest to smallest.

Eg: 35624,843271,853291,49830

Ans: 853291,843271,49830,35624

Forming Numbers:

(i) Greatest Number: To form the greatest number, we rearrange the digits in descending order.

(ii) Smallest Number: To form the smallest number, we rearrange the digits in ascending order.

Eg(a): Use 7,2,0,4,5,3,8 to form the greatest and the smallest 7 digit number.

Ans: Greatest number = 8754320

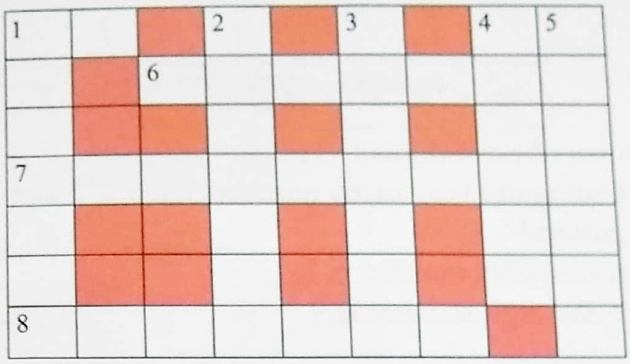
Smallest number = 2034578 (we do not write 0234578 as 0 at the beginning of a number has no value and it actually becomes a 6 digit number that is 234578)

Eg(b): Make the smallest and greatest 8 digit number by repeating the digits

	Smallest Number	Greatest Number
(I) 3,1,6,5,4,7	11134567	77765431
(II) 9,7,0,8,6	60000789	99998760

Exercise 1.1

1.



Clues across	Clues down
(1) The value of a digit is divided by this number as it moves to the right in the place value chart.	(1) Give the difference between the face value and the place value of the digit 2 in the number 5,27,87,890.
(6) What is 10,000 more than 23,38,901?	(2) What is 1,00,000 less than 64,45,121?
(4) The largest two-digit number.	(3) Give the next number in the pattern. 38,33,659 38,43,659 38,53,659
(7) Rearrange the digits 3, 7, 5, 2, 5, 9, 0, 0, 6 to form the biggest number possible.	(4) How many six digit numbers are there in all?
(8) Give the next number in the pattern. 80,11,497 81,11,497 82,11,497	(5) Give the standard form of ninety-one lakh twenty thousand four hundred twelve.

2. If you are 10 years old, you would have lived 52,56,000 minutes. Compare the numbers given below and match the age to the minutes lived. Do not calculate. Match by putting the numbers in ascending order. One has been done for you.

11 12 13 14 15

68,32,800 63,07,200 73,58,400 78,84,000 57,81,600

3. Give the word form and the expanded notation for these numbers.
   (a) 67,09,654 (b) 9,83,10,809 (c) 2,10,23,008 (d) 45,00,091

4. Write in figures (with commas).
   (a) Eight lakh thirty-nine thousand twenty-three
   (b) Twenty lakh nine hundred five
   (c) Thirty-five thousand eight hundred fifty-seven
   (d) Four crore thirty-seven lakh nineteen thousand

5. Give the place value of the coloured digit.
   (a) 89,00,345 (b) 30,34,112 (c) 87,93,389 (d) 2,67,23,592 (e) 7,08,19,004

6. Compare using <, >, or =.
   (a) 5,87,90,456 ◯ 5,78,23,567 (b) 90,40,908 ◯ 9,04,908
   (c) 8,20,45,899 ◯ 8,20,54,899 (d) 1,40,10,178 ◯ 1,40,10,720

7. Make the smallest possible 7-digit number by repeating the digits.
   (a) 5, 8, 2, 9, 1 (b) 4, 7, 1, 9, 0

8. Make the smallest and the greatest possible 8-digit numbers by repeating the digits.
   (a) 3, 6, 1, 7, 8, 9, 2 (b) 4, 7, 1, 0, 3, 5

9. Give the number before:
   (a) 45,69,500 (b) 87,16,000 (c) 5,10,000 (d) 20,00,000

10. Give the number after:
   (a) 9,29,499
   (b) 79,98,999
   (c) 99,99,999
   (d) 1,98,97,950