

CLASS - V - MATHS

Ex-1.1 Answers

* Dear children, kindly check your answers.

Q 1. across →

$$\begin{array}{r} 1, 10 \\ 6, 23,38,901 \\ + 10,000 \\ \hline 23,48,901 \end{array}$$

4, 99

7, 976553200

8, 83,11,497

down →

1, face value of 2 = 2
place value of 2 = 20,00,000

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Difference} = 20,00,000 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 19,99,998 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2, 64,45,121 \\ - 1,00,000 \\ \hline 63,45,121 \end{array}$$

3, 38,63,659

4, Greatest 6 digit number = 9,99,999

Smallest 6 digit number = 1,00,000

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Difference} = 9,99,999 \\ - 1,00,000 \\ \hline 8,99,999 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 9,00,000 \end{array}$$

There are 900,000 8 digit numbers.

5. $\begin{array}{r} L \quad Th \quad O \\ 91,20,412 \end{array}$

Q 3. a) $\begin{array}{r} L \quad Th \quad O \\ 67,09,654 \end{array}$ = Sixty seven lakh, nine thousand, six hundred fifty four.

Expanded form = 6000000 + 700000 + 0 + 9000 + 600 + 50 + 4

b, $\begin{matrix} \text{C} & \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{O} \\ 9, & 83, & 10, & 809 \end{matrix}$ = Nine crore, eighty three lakh, ten thousand, eight hundred nine.

c, $\begin{matrix} \text{C} & \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{O} \\ 2, & 10, & 23, & 008 \end{matrix}$ = Two crore, ten lakh, twenty three thousand, eight
= $20000000 + 1000000 + 20000 + 3000 + 8$

d, $\begin{matrix} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{O} \\ 45, & 00, & 091 \end{matrix}$ = Forty five lakh ninety one
= $4000000 + 500000 + 90 + 1$

Q4. a, $\begin{matrix} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{O} \\ 8, & 39, & 023 \end{matrix}$

b, 20, 00, 905

c, 35, 857

d, $\begin{matrix} \text{C} & \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{O} \\ 4, & 37, & 19, & 000 \end{matrix}$

Q5. a) 800, 345
↳ 900 000

b, 30, 34, 112
↓
3 0 00 000

c, 87, 90, 389
↓
3 000

d, 2, 67, 23, 592
↓
2 00 00 000

e, 7, 08, 19, 004
↓
10 000

Q6. a, > b, > c, < d, <

Q7. a, 1112589 b, 1000479

Q8. a, S.No
11236789
b, G.No
99876321
77754310

Q9. a, 45,69,499 b, 87,15,999 c, 5,09,999
d, 19,99,999

Q10. a, 9 29 500 d, 1 98 97 951
b, 79 99 000
c, 100, 00, 000



Exercise 1.2

1. Read these out.

- (a) There are more than 400,000 species of plants in the plant kingdom.
- (b) There are about 250,000 flowering plants.
- (c) Mr Acharya's new house costs ₹ 5,703,800.
- (d) Himachal Pradesh has a population of 6,856,509.

2. Rewrite using figures.

- (a) Ten people have about one million hairs.
- (b) The moon is about three hundred fifty-six thousand, four hundred kilometres from the earth.
- (c) There are one million, thirteen thousand, nine hundred thirteen words in the English language.

3. Insert commas and rewrite in words according to the international system.

- (a) $712801 = \overset{7}{\text{12}},\overset{801}{\text{01}}$, _____
- (b) $602590 = \text{_____}$, _____
- (c) $1016800 = \text{_____}$, _____
- (d) $5397284 = \text{_____}$, _____

4. Give the value of the coloured digit using the international system.

- (a) 234198 (b) 6042381 (c) 191291 (d) 7184089

5. Write the following numbers in the Indian and international systems, using both figures and words.

- (a) 850009 (b) 1670112 (c) 4290281 (d) 530563



Exercise 1.3

- Round to the nearest 10.
(a) 1346 (b) 2388 (c) 1014 (d) 92407 (e) 11003
- Round to the nearest 100.
(a) 649 (b) 5,325 (c) 6,850 (d) 14,910 (e) 58,009
- Round to the nearest 1000.
(a) 2364 (b) 9846 (c) 4096 (d) 35502 (e) 97764
- Pretend that you are a newspaper reporter. Rewrite these news headlines by rounding.
(a) The municipal corporation spent ₹ 5,94,830 on repairing the roads. (nearest 1000)
(b) 389 people attended the meeting of coin collectors in the city. (nearest 100)
(c) The Rajdhani Express was delayed by 5 hours and 15 minutes. (nearest hour)



Exercise 1.4

1. Fill in the boxes with Hindu-Arabic numerals.

XL	X	LXX	XXX	XC	XX	LX	LXXX	C	L
40									

2. Write the Hindu-Arabic numerals.

- (a) XXIV (b) XC (c) LVII (d) XLIV (e) LXXV (f) LXXXII

3. Write the numbers from 41 to 100 in your exercise book using Roman numerals.

4. Compare using $<$, $>$, or $=$.

(a) $XC \bigcirc XL$

(b) $XLIV \bigcirc LXIV$

(c) $XXVII \bigcirc LX$

(d) $LVIII \bigcirc C$



5. Give the answer in Roman numerals.

- (a) $XXV + XL$ (b) $LXII + XII$ (c) $LXX + XXX$ (d) $L - XXXIX$



Challenge

Correct this Roman number sentence in three different ways.

- (a) By moving one stick (b) By removing one stick (c) By not touching any stick

$$XXI + I = XX$$



Chapter Check-Up

- Write the following numerals in word form and expanded notation.
(a) 11,00,948 (b) 78,98,001 (c) 5,67,03,670
- Write in figures.
(a) Thirty lakh, seventy thousand, three hundred six
(b) Four crore, seventeen lakh, one hundred ninety-five
(c) Forty-eight lakh, three hundred five
- Give the place value of the coloured digit.
(a) 4,56,**78**,923 (b) 54,**69**,345 (c) **9**,76,13,984
- What are the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers you can make using the digits 3, 5, 7, 1, 2? (digits may be repeated)
- Write the number after: (a) 79,98,999 (b) 15,09,999
- Write the number before: (a) 5,10,000 (b) 13,80,970
- Compare using $>$, $<$, or $=$.
(a) 5,67,98,345 5,76,98,435 (b) 67,83,009 67,08,900
(c) LVIII C (d) LXXI XLIX
- Put the commas using the international system and rewrite these statements using the word form of the number.
(a) A 15-year-old boy would have lived for 131400 hours.
(b) 2401596 people travelled by planes this year.
- Rewrite these news headlines by rounding.
(a) The flight carrying the cricketers from South Africa landed at 8:18 p.m. (Round to the nearest half hour.)
(b) The stolen collection had 13,078 precious stamps and first-day covers. (Round to the nearest 1000.)
- Write the Roman numerals for:
(a) 29 (b) 12 (c) 81 (d) 95
- Solve using Roman numerals.
(a) XCIII - LXV (b) XLVII + XXXIX (c) LXXX - XXXI



St. Gregorios School, Dwarka
Worksheet – 3 (2020-21)
Subject- ENGLISH (Grammar)

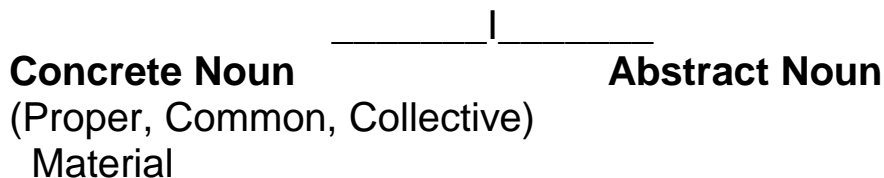
CLASS: V

Chapter- 1 Nouns

- A noun is a word that names persons, animals, places and things. eg. Pooja, car, market, bottle etc.

There are different types of nouns:

NOUNS



- Proper Noun – It is the name of a particular person, place or a thing. eg. May, Julia, the Red Fort.
- Common Noun – It is used to refer people, place or things in general. eg. boy, city, tree.
- Collective Noun: It refers to a group of particular animal, birds, things or people. eg. A colony of ants, a pile of books.
- Material Noun- It refers to the name of material with which a particular thing is made of. eg. silver, water, wood.
- Abstract Noun – It refers to feelings or emotions which we can't see but can feel only. eg. joy, love, anger.

Note – Something that we can touch, hear, see, smell is a concrete noun. Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material noun all are concrete nouns only.

Q1. Identify the given nouns as Concrete Noun or Abstract Noun:

Computer, thrill, excitement, balloon, friendship, ice- cream, bed, happiness, hope, candle, book, truth, power, playground, sun, honesty
honesty

Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun
e.g. computer	Thrill

Q2. Underline the four types of nouns in the following passage. Write them under the correct columns in the given table:

Jitu brought a stray puppy home. When the puppy was washed and powdered, Jitu cuddled his lovable pet. The puppy's body was warm and smooth. Jitu's friends were amazed at its neat half-circle tail. Soon Jitu found out that the puppy loved to chew bones. The other thing that the puppy loved was to chase groups of people, flocks of birds and even mounds of leaves. When Jitu saved the puppy from drowning in the stream, his friends admired his bravery.

Common	Proper	Collective	Abstract

Q3. Underline the nouns and mention their types:

- It takes courage to rescue an animal from drowning.
- Live in peace with nature.
- We admired the beauty of the park.
- Mahatma Gandhi's hatred for lies started from his childhood.
- The story was full of thrills and excitement.
- Honesty is the best policy.
- Friendship knows no limits.
- No human should live in poverty.

- i. My sister wins hearts with kindness.
- j. Success comes with hard work.

- **How to make Abstract Nouns -**

By adding –ness/-ment : happy- happiness, enjoy- enjoyment

By changing the spellings of words : angry – anger

From Verbs : fly – flight , exist – existence

Q4. Make Abstract Nouns from the words given below:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. hungry – | f. beautiful – |
| b. loyal – | g. brilliant - |
| c. true – | h. joyful - |
| d. proud – | i. faithful - |
| e. peaceful - | j. friend – |

Q5. Change the following verbs into abstract nouns:

- a. educate –
- b. believe –
- c. imitate –
- d. born –
- e. die –
- f. free –

Chapter - 2 Nouns: Gender

There are four main genders in English language: Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter.

- **Masculine:** It refers to male gender only. Eg. boy, father, lion.
- **Feminine:** It refers to female gender only. Eg. girl, lioness.
- **Common:** It refers to either male or female gender. Eg. teacher, Doctor, friend.
- **Neuter:** It refers to neither male nor female. It is used for non-living things only. Eg. chair, watch, pen.
- **Note:** Nouns belonging to the feminine gender can be formed

Eg. count – count + ess (countess)
prince – prince + ess (princess)

Q1. Write the feminine forms of the following nouns:

- a. baron
- b. heir
- c. host
- d. emperor
- e. waiter
- f. enchanter

Q2. Put the following words under the correct heading in the table given below:

Table, grandmother, friend, brother, neighbour, lion, pencil, headmistress, lady, glass, husband, parent, bachelor, governess, socks, student

Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter

Q3. Change the underlined nouns into opposite gender and rewrite the sentence:

- a. The maidservant had come late.
- b. Kamal is his stepson.
- c. I am talking to my father- in- law.
- d. The lioness ran after the deer.
- e. My brother is bachelor.
- f. The waiter took our order.

Q4. Match the following masculine and feminine forms:

Masculine	Feminine
deer	Cow
ox	Lady
lord	Heroine
drake	Doe
hero	Duck

Note : Do the prescribed work neatly and in cursive handwriting.
Answers will be uploaded in 3-4 days.

St. Gregorios School, Dwarka
Answer Key of Worksheet -2,3(2020-21)
Subject- ENGLISH

CLASS: V

Answers of L- 1 Who Will Be Ningthou?

1. The King and the Queen had no children. People of their kingdom loved them very much. They wished their King and Queen to be blessed with a son.
2. Sanatomba rode his horse towards the banyan tree and at once uprooted it. He carried the tree to the King and the Queen and laid it at their feet. People were very impressed with his performance and wanted him to be their king.
3.
 - a. Sanatombi says these lines.
 - b. Sanajaoba and Sanatomba hurt the tree.
 - c. These lines show that the speaker is sensitive by nature.
3. People admired Sanatombi as she was a compassionate girl. This quality would help her as a ruler as she could feel the pain of people, animals, birds and the trees.
4. Say whether the following are True or False:
 - a. True.
 - b. True
 - c. False
 - d. False
 - e. True
5. Word Meaning:
commotion – confused and noisy disturbance

harmony – (here) agreement, almighty – God
galloped – rode on a horse at the fastest speed
majestically – impressively
pierced – make a hole in something / cut a way through
triumphantly – joyfully after a victory
contest – competition
declared – announced
excitement – a feeling of enthusiasm

1. **Answers of Poem – Written in March**

- a. Heads of cattle are being referred to here.
 - b. They do not raise their heads as they all are busy in grazing.
 - c. As the cattle are busy in grazing, they don't raise their heads. There is a synchronization in them and they appear one. Therefore, the poet says they are feeding like one.
 - d. The line has been taken from the poem 'Written in March'. The poem has been written by 'William Wordsworth'.
1. The poet has shown this happiness in people and in animals in these quotes:
- a. The ploughboy is whooping – anon-anon.
 - b. There's a joy in the mountains.
 - c. There's a life in the fountains.
2. The ploughboy is whooping as he is happy and excited.
3. Crowing- flowing, twitter – glitter, mountains – fountains.

Rhyme - Scheme: It is a way of describing the end words of the lines in a poem. Each new sound at the end of a line is given a letter like a, then b, and so on.

For example:

In the first line of the first stanza in this poem, the word is

crowing.....so give it a letter - a

then in next line the end word is ...flowing, now as crowing – flowing has the same sound , give it the same letter – a

but the third line has a word with a new sound ...twitter, so give it a new letter – b

The last word in the next line is glitter, so give it - b

next line has a word with a new sound.....sun, so give it a new letter c.

Therefore, the rhyme –scheme becomes aabbc.

Similarly the rhyme – scheme of the next five lines will be aabbc.

youngest – a

strongest - a

grazing – b

raising – b

one - c

Answers of Chapter- 1 Nouns

Q1. Identify the given nouns as Concrete Noun or Abstract Noun:

Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun
e.g. computer	Thrill
balloon, book	excitement, hope
Ice- cream, sun	friendship, truth
bed, candle	Power, happiness
playground, friends	Honesty

Q2. Underline the four types of nouns in the following passage. Write them under the correct columns in the given table:

Common	Proper	Collective	Abstract
Puppy,pet	Jitu	Groups of people	Home,
Body, friends		Mounds of leaves	bravery
Tail, bones		Flock of birds	
Stream			

Q3. Underline the nouns and mention their types:

- a. courage – Abstract Noun, animal – Common Noun
- b. peace – Abstract Noun, nature – Common Noun
- c. beauty – abstract Noun, park – Common Noun
- d. Hatred , lies, childhood – Abstract Noun
- e. story – Common, thrills and excitement – Abstract Noun
- f. Honesty ,policy – Abstract Noun

- g. Friendship, limits – Abstract Noun
- h. Human- Common, poverty – Abstract Noun
- i. sister ,hearts – Common, kindness- Abstract Noun
- j. Success, work – Abstract Noun

Q4. Make Abstract Nouns from the words given below:

- a. hunger
- b. loyalty
- c. truth
- d. pride
- e. peace
- f. beauty
- g. brilliance
- h. joy
- i. faith
- j. friendship

Q5. Change the following verbs into abstract nouns:

- a. education
- b. belief
- c. imitation
- d. birth
- e. death
- f. freedom

Answers of Chapter – 2 Nouns: Gender

Q1. Write the feminine forms of the following nouns:

- a. baroness
- b. heiress
- c. hostess
- d. empress
- e. waitress
- f. enchantress

Q2. Put the following words under the correct heading in the table given below:

table, grandmother, friend, brother, neighbour, lion, pencil, headmistress, lady, glass, husband, parent, bachelor, governess, socks, student

Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter
Brother	grandmother	Friend	table
Lion	headmistress	neighbour	pencil
Husband	Lady	Parent	glass
Bachelor	governess	Student	socks

Q3. Change the underlined nouns into opposite gender and rewrite the sentence:

- a. The manservant had come late.
- b. Kamal is his step - daughter .
- c. I am talking to my mother- in- law.
- d. The lion ran after the doe.
- e. My sister is spinster.
- f. The waitress took our order.

Q4. Match the following masculine and feminine forms:

Masculine	Feminine
Deer	doe
Ox	cow
Lord	lady
Drake	duck
Hero	heroine

St. Gregorios School

Assignment- 2

Subject- Social Science

Class – V

Chapter – 6

The Land of Dense Forest- The Democratic Republic of Congo

Summary

The equatorial region lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It means this region is found on both the sides of the equator. This region has a hot wet climate. The Democratic Republic of Congo lies in this region.

Location

The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa. The country has a small coastline (40km) of Atlantic Ocean, otherwise it is land locked. The country lies between 6°N and 14°S latitude and 12°E and 32°E longitudes. The capital is Kinshasa, located on the bank of Congo full stops the equator passes through the northern part of the country.

Congo gained Independence from Belgium in 1960.

Relief

The countries major topographical features include a large river basins, a major valley, high plateaus, three mountain ranges, and low coastal plains. The country is known for its lakes such as Albert, Edward, Kivu and Mweru. These lakes lie along the Eastern Boundary. In the south-east are the Mitumbamountains. The snow- covered peaks of the Ruwenzori Range lie towards the north-east. The country's highest elevation is at Margherita Peak (5109m). The volcanic Virunga Mountains stretch across the north of Lake Kivu. Sabha plateau lies in the south and the Angola plateau lies in the south-west.

The Congo river basin occupies nearly the entire country and the area of nearly 1,000,000 km². Major tributaries include the Kasai, Sangha, Ubangi, Ruzizi, Aruwimi and Lulonga.

The river Congo is the second longest river in Africa. This river is known as the Highway of central Africa.

Climate

The equator passes through Democratic Republic of Congo. Therefore the country experiences a hot and humid climate throughout the year. This region has no winter season. In the early morning mists often occur, due to moisture evaporating from the ground making the morning pleasant. At noon, the temperature is very high and the heat is unbearable. Gradually, clouds build up, resulting in heavy rains in the afternoon. The rains occur in the form of downpour or thunderstorm. Evenings and nights are cool and comfortable.

Flora and Fauna (plants and animals)

The country is rich in Flora, as in hot and humid regions, trees and other plants grow quickly. There are grasses, shrubs, creepers, climbers and tall trees. The trees form a dense canopy at the top. Even the sun light cannot pass through it, making the forest dark and damp. These forests remain green throughout the year and is called evergreen forest. These forests are so dense that it is difficult to pass through them.

The forest of the Democratic Republic of the Congo contained great biodiversity, including many rare animals, such as the common chimpanzee and the bonobos or Pygmy chimpanzees, the African Forest elephant, the mountain gorilla, the okapi and the white Rhino. The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles, alligators and fishes. Many types of snakes are also found here. Lions, cheetahs, hyenas and buffaloes live in the grassland. Pelicans, owls and eagles are some of the birds found here. Butterflies are found in large numbers.

Economic Resources

The Congo is the world's largest producer of Cobalt Ore and a major producer of Copper and Diamonds. Cadmium, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron ore and coal are all found in plentiful supply. This makes mining a chief industry.

The water of river Congo is used to produce hydroelectricity. It is also exported to other countries.

Farming is the major occupation. Large areas under forests have been cleared for farming. Cassava a root crop, is the staple food of the people. It is dried and pounded into flour.

Many cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rubber and oil palm are also grown by farmers. Some cash crops are exported to other countries.

Forestry, fishing and livestock rearing are other occupations.

People

The people belong to different cultural groups, the country is thinly populated and most people live in scattered villages a major portion of population lives in villages in the Congo river basins. Some people have migrated to towns to work in mines in factories.

The original inhabitants were short stature pygmies. They are known as the Bambuti (Mbuti). They are very short, less than 150 cm tall. Very few pygmies still live in forest in the north east. They live in huts and move about in search of food. They still lead a primitive life. The Bantus constitutes a majority of the population, they are tall and have curly hair.

Transport

The poor land transport system is one of the major problems of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The dense forest of the country have made it difficult to build railways and roads. The water transport is the most important means of travel as the country has network of rivers. Air transport is becoming a popular way to travel in the vast country. The country has more than 200 airports.

Cities

Kinshasa is the capital and the largest city. It is also an important commercial and industrial centre. Lubumbashi is the main city in the mineral rich region. Other big cities are Kananga, Likasi, Kikwit. Matador is a port city.

Earlier, the country was not well developed. But, now the country is progressing full stops money earned from exports is being used to improve the infrastructure and to provide facilities to the people. This has improved the living conditions of the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Exercise

Ques- 1. Name the following:

1. The DRC is located in _____.
2. The capital of Congo is _____.
3. The important river flows through the DRC is _____.
4. The staple food of the people of Congo is _____.
5. A major industry in Congo is _____.
6. The original inhabitants of the country is _____.
7. The river which is known as the highway of Central Africa is _____.
8. The highest elevation of the country is _____.
9. The forests which remain green throughout the year are called _____.
10. Congo gained Independence from _____ in 1960.

Ques- 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the lakes of the country.
2. Explain briefly the climate of Congo.
3. Discuss about the flora and fauna of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
4. Which are the important cities of DRC?
5. Explain about the life of the people in DRC.
6. Name few major cities of Congo.
7. What are the economic activities of the people of Congo?
8. Explain briefly about the transport system in Congo.
9. Name the major tributaries of river Congo

CLASS V MATHS:

International System:

<u>Periods</u>	<u>Millions</u>			<u>Thousands</u>			<u>Ones</u>		
Place	Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

The International system has 3 places in each period. In this system we put commas after every 3 digits from the right.

Comparing the Indian and International systems

Indian System	10 Lakh	1 Lakh	Tth	Th	H	T	O
International System	1 Million	100 Thousand	Tth	Th	H	T	O

Different
Same

- 1 Million=10 lakh=10,00,000

Eg. Write the following numbers in international system.

Th O

1) 439,685 = Four hundred thirty nine thousand, six hundred eighty five.

M Th O

2) 1,205,348 = One million, two hundred five thousand, three hundred forty eight.

M Th O

3) 5,500,109 = Five million, five hundred thousand, one hundred nine.

Eg: Write in figures.

1) Seven million, two hundred five thousand, six hundred ninety four

Ans: M Th O

7,205,694

2) Six million, six thousand, five

Ans: M Th O

6,006,005

Rounding numbers:

Rules of rounding

Rounding a number to the nearest ten.

Step1: See the ones place digit of the given number.

Step2: If the ones place digit is less than 5, replace ones digit by 0, and keep the other digits as they are. eg: 27,453

Ans: 27,450

Step3: If the ones place digit is 5 or more than 5, increase tens digit by 1, and replace ones digit by 0

Eg: 37,628

Ans: 37,630

Eg: 4,275

Ans: 4,280

Rounding a number to the nearest hundred

Step1: See the tens digit of the given number.

Step2: If tens digit is less than 5, replace each one of tens and ones digits by 0, and keep the other digits as they are.

Eg: 7,837

7,800

Step3: If this digit is 5 or more than 5, increase hundreds digit by 1 and replace each digit on its right by 0.

Eg: 21,369

Ans: 21,400

Eg: 6,953

Ans: 7,000

Rounding a number to the nearest thousand.

Step1: See the hundreds digit of the given number.

Step2:If hundreds digit is less than 5,replace each one of hundreds ,tens and ones digits by 0,and keep the other digits as they are.

Eg: 21,397

Ans:21,000

Step3:If hundreds digit is 5 or more than 5,increase thousands digit by 1 and replace each digit on its right by 0.

Eg: 42,505

Ans:43,000

Eg: 27,924

Ans:28,000

Roman Numbers.

Romans used 7 basic symbols to write any numeral.

These symbols are given below.

Roman number	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000

Rules for writing Roman numerals:

*Repetition of a symbol in a Roman numeral means addition.

NOTE: 1) only I,X,C,M can be repeated.

2) V,L and D are never repeated.

3) A letter can be repeated up to a maximum of three times only.

Eg: II=1+1=2

XX=10+10=20

XXX=10+10+10=30

- Putting a letter **after one of** bigger value means you **add** it.

Eg: a) VI=5+1=6

b) LX=50+10=60

C) XV=10+5=15

*Putting a letter before one of bigger value means you subtract it.

Eg:a)IV=5-1=4

b) XL=50-10=40

c) XC=100-10=90

Roman numerals from 1 to 100

ROMAN NUMERALS CHART

1 TO 100

1	I	21	XXI	41	XLI	61	LXI	81	LXXXI
2	II	22	XXII	42	XLII	62	LXII	82	LXXXII
3	III	23	XXIII	43	XLIII	63	LXIII	83	LXXXIII
4	IV	24	XXIV	44	XLIV	64	LXIV	84	LXXXIV
5	V	25	XXV	45	XLV	65	LXV	85	LXXXV
6	VI	26	XXVI	46	XLVI	66	LXVI	86	LXXXVI
7	VII	27	XXVII	47	XLVII	67	LXVII	87	LXXXVII
8	VIII	28	XXVIII	48	XLVIII	68	LXVIII	88	LXXXVIII
9	IX	29	XXIX	49	XLIX	69	LXIX	89	LXXXIX
10	X	30	XXX	50	L	70	LXX	90	XC
11	XI	31	XXXI	51	LI	71	LXXI	91	XCI
12	XII	32	XXXII	52	LII	72	LXXII	92	XCII
13	XIII	33	XXXIII	53	LIII	73	LXXIII	93	XCIII
14	XIV	34	XXXIV	54	LIV	74	LXXIV	94	XCIV
15	XV	35	XXXV	55	LV	75	LXXV	95	XCV
16	XVI	36	XXXVI	56	LVI	76	LXXVI	96	XCVI
17	XVII	37	XXXVII	57	LVII	77	LXXVII	97	XCVII
18	XVIII	38	XXXVIII	58	LVIII	78	LXXVIII	98	XCVIII
19	XIX	39	XXXIX	59	LIX	79	LXXIX	99	XCIX
20	XX	40	XL	60	LX	80	LXXX	100	C

निकुंज

हिंदी पाठमाला

Text-cum-Workbook
with ONLINE Support

5



- पाठों का रोचक ऐनिमेशन
- क्रियात्मक अभ्यास
- चित्र-शब्दकोश



गोयल ब्रदर्स प्रकाशन

एक-एक उँगली से मिलकर,
बन जाता है हाथ।
एक-एक की ताकत देखो,
चलो हमारे साथ।



एक-एक बच्चा मिलता तो,
बन जाती कक्षा सारी।
एक-एक जब फूल खिला तो,
महक उठी सब फुलवारी।

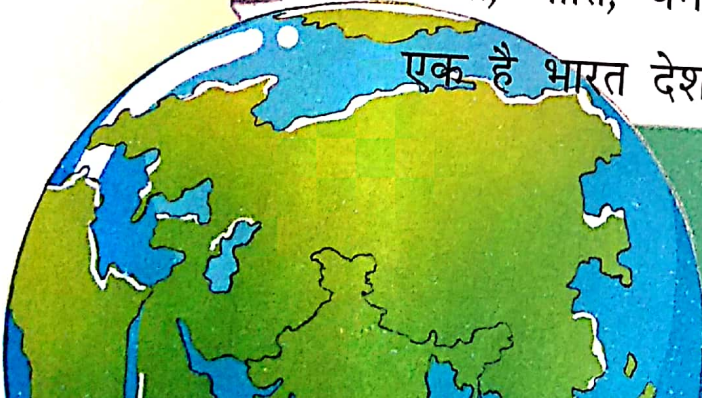
शब्दार्थ

फुलवारी = फूलों का छोटा बाग (garden)

एक-एक प्राणी से मिलकर,
बन जाती दुनिया विशाल है।
एक-एक क्षण मिलता जाता,
बन जाता फिर महाकाल है।

एक-एक भारतवासी से,
मिलकर बनता हिंदुस्तान।
भाषा, जाति, धर्म कोई हो,
एक है भारत देश महान।

— लता पंत



CLASS V (HINDI)

पाठ - 1 (कविता)

एक - एक

कवि - लता पंत

भावार्थ - इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि एकता की शक्ति को उजागर करता है। एक अकेला होता है, किंतु एक और एक मिलने पर दो नहीं, बल्कि ग्यारह बन जाते हैं। यही है एकता की शक्ति। एक-एक उँगली से मिलकर हाथ बन जाता है। क्या एक बच्चे से कक्षा बन सकती है? क्या एक फूल से गुलदस्ता या माला बन सकती है? अर्थात् एक-एक करके अनेक के जुड़ने से ही ऐसा संभव है। इसी प्रकार एक-एक प्राणी (शक्ति) से मिलकर परिवार, ~~और~~ समुदाय और फिर विशाल दुनिया बन जाती है। जब एक-एक पल मिल जाता है तब फिर लंबा समय बन जाता है। अनेकता में एकता हमारी विशेषता रही है। भाषा, जाति और धर्म की भिन्नता होते हुए भी एक-एक भारतवासी से मिलकर हमारा देश भारत महान है। इस कविता का मूल उद्देश्य एकता की शक्ति, देश-प्रेम तथा भारतीयता का गौरव बोध जाग्रत करना है।

शब्दार्थ

शब्द

फूलवारी

क्षण

विशाल

अर्थ

फूलों का छोटा बाग

पल

आकार में बड़ा

महाकाल

भारतवासी

लंबा समय

भारत का रहने वाला

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

(क) हाथ किस चीज़ का प्रतीक है और वह कैसे बनता है ?

(क) हाथ एकता का प्रतीक है और वह एक-एक उँगली से मिलकर बनता है ।

(ख) एक-एक प्राणी से मिलकर जो विशाल दुनिया बनी है, उसमें कौन-कौन शामिल हैं ?

(ख) एक-एक प्राणी से मिलकर जो विशाल दुनिया बनी है, उसमें क्षण और महाकाल शामिल हैं ।

(ग) हमारा हिंदुस्तान कैसे बना है ?

(ग) एक-एक भारतवासी से मिलकर हमारा हिंदुस्तान बना है ।

प्रश्न-1 प्रत्येक पंक्ति में जो शब्द पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं, उसके नीचे रेखा खींचिए।

हाथ - हस्त हस्ती कर पाणि

दुनिया - जगत विश्व धरती संसार

विशाल - बड़ा विशट विस्तृत लघु

फूल - कली पुष्प सुमन कुसुम

प्रश्न-2 कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी कीजिए।

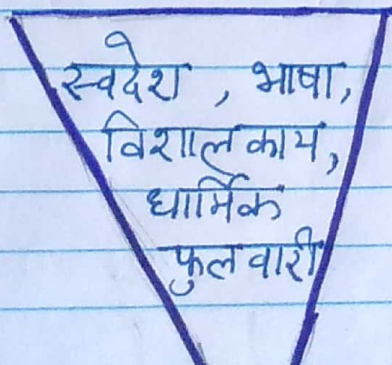
एक - एक

बन कक्षा

एक - एक

..... फुलवारी।

प्रश्न-3 नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को ढूँढकर सही स्थान पर प्रयोग कीजिए।



वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए ।

- क) जहाँ तरह-तरह के फूल खिलते हैं —
- ख) धर्म को मानने वाला — धार्मिक
- ग) जिसका आकार बड़ा हो —
- घ) विचारों के आदान-प्रदान का माध्यम —
- ङ) अपना देश —

प्र०-५ शब्दों के वाक्य बनाइए —

(i) भारतवासी —

(ii) फूल —

(iii) दुनिया —

(iv) महान —

Science
Class-V (2020-2021)

4-2 (Animal life) [Summary]

Our world is full of different types of animals. Animals live on land, in water, on trees and in air. The surrounding in which an animal lives, feeds and reproduces is called its Habitat. Different animals have special features to survive in their habitat. They are:-

- 1) Breathing Organs - Breathing is an important process for all the living things to stay alive.

LUNGS - Terrestrial animals like cow, birds, lizards breathe through lungs. Human beings also breathe through lungs. Lungs are bag like structures where exchange of gases takes place.

GILLS - Aquatic animals such as fish, crab, oysters etc breathe through gill. A tadpole also breathes through gills in water.

SPIRACLES - They are tiny openings on the sides of an insect's body. Cockroaches, grasshoppers and all the other insects breathe through gills.

Exercise

(5)

Q1: Name the following :-

- 1) Breathing organ in insects -
- 2) Needle-like mouthpart of a mosquito -
- 3) Long summer sleep -
- 4) Migratory birds -
- 5) Animals that hibernate -

Q2: Define a) Habitat b) Migration

Q3: Name the body coverings of these animals - Bear, Fish, Turtle.

Q4: What kind of teeth do carnivores have?

Q5: What is aestivation?



(2)

SKIN - Animals which breathe through skin keep their skin moist.
Eg - Frog when in water breathes through its moist skin, Earthworm.

2) FOOD Habits - Animals need food for energy and growth.

HERBIVORES - Cows, horses, giraffes, etc are herbivores as they eat only plants. These animals have sharp teeth to bite off grass and big flat grinding teeth to grind food.

CARNIVORES - Lions, tigers, wolves eat flesh of other animals. They have sharp and strong claws to catch their prey and strong teeth to tear the flesh and chew the meat.

OMNIVORES - Animals which eat both plant & flesh of other animals are called omnivores. Eg - Bear, Crow, Human beings. Their teeth are suitable to eat both kinds of food.

Insects such as mosquitoes have needle-like mouthparts for piercing and sucking blood or plant juice. Their mouthparts are called PROBOSCIS.

3) Body covering of animals - Animals have different types of body coverings suited to survive in their habitats. (3)

FUR AND WOOL - Tigers, bears & kittens have fur. The body of sheep is covered with wool.

SCALES AND SHELLS - Bodies of fish and reptiles such as snake, crocodile and lizard have scales. Snails & tortoise have shells.

CAMOUFLAGE - Many animals have the ability to use their body covering to hide and protect themselves in their surroundings. This feature is called camouflage. Eg - A chameleon changes its colour according to its surroundings.

4) Movement - Animals move from place to place in search of food, shelter and protection from enemies.

TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS have limbs (legs) to move. Eg - Bear, Lion, etc.

AQUATIC ANIMALS like fish have fins to move & maintain balance.

AMPHIBIANS like frog have strong back legs & webbed feet to move.

AERIAL ANIMALS like birds have wings & legs to move.

MIGRATION - The temporary movements of animals in large numbers from one place to another is called migration. Animals migrate in search of food, to escape harsh climate and to find nesting places. Eg - Siberian crane, stork and sandpipers are some migratory birds.

OTHER FEATURES

HIBERNATION - It is a deep sleep that help animals to save energy without eating much. During hibernation, the animal's body temperature drops, and its heartbeat and breathing slow down. Eg - Bats, bears, snakes, squirrels, frogs & some insects hibernate. Hibernation is shown by animals in winters.

AESTIVATION - Some animals such as bees and snails go on a long summer sleep. This is called Aestivation.