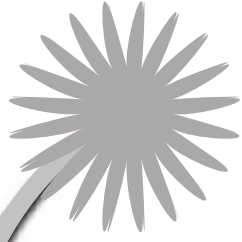


*Teacher's
Resource Book*



**Class
5**

SPARROW SEMESTER BOOK

Sem 1 & Sem 2

- * English
- * English Grammar
- * Mathematics
- * Science
- * Social Studies
- * GK



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ENGLISH CLASS 5 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Thousands of rats came into the town in groups and ransacked the houses for food. First, they attacked the barns and storehouses, then, for lack of anything better, they gnawed the wood, cloth or anything at all.
2. The rats attacked the barns and storehouses, then, for lack of anything better, they gnawed the wood, cloth or anything at all.
3. The people of Hamelin flocked to plead with the town councillors to save them from the plague of rats.
4. No, the Mayor of Hamelin did not know what to do.
5. While the councillors were wondering what to do, a tall thin man, dressed in brightly coloured clothes with a long feather in his hat and waving a gold pipe at them knocked the door.
6. The Pied Piper promised that he will get rid of the rats. He was confident that he could do it because he had already freed other towns of beetles and bats.
7. The Pied Piper asked for hundred gold coins to get rid of the rats.
8. The Pied Piper charmed the rats by the sound of pipe. The rats ran from doors, windows and gutters, rats of every size, all after the piper.
9. When the Pied Piper asked for his money, the Mayor refused to give him the thousand gold coins. The Mayor offered only fifty gold coins to the pied piper.
10. The piper took the children in the forest till it reached the foot of a huge mountain. There was a cave and when the piper played his pipe loudly the door of the cave opened. All the children went inside the cave and the door of the cave was shut. Only one little lame boy escaped this fate

C. Tick the correct statements and cross the incorrect ones.

True : 1

False : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

CHAPTER 2 - THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1820 in Florence, Italy while her wealthy parents were on a tour of Europe
2. Florence Nightingale decided to become a nurse when she was seventeen years old.
3. 38 nurses accompanied Florence to Scutari.
4. Florence Nightingale believed that she was called into service by God 'to do something towards lifting the load of suffering from the helpless and miserable.'
5. Florence went to Germany to train as a nurse
6. The cause of death of many soldiers at the hospital in Scutari is that the hospital was overcrowded and filthy. There were not enough beds. Many of the wounded were unwashed and were sleeping in dirty rooms without blankets or decent food. There were no proper toilets. Drains were blocked. Rats and insects ran everywhere. The smell was terrible. In these conditions diseases such as typhus, cholera and dysentery spread quickly. As a result, the death rate amongst wounded soldiers was very high.
7. Florence Nightingale was called 'the Lady with the Lamp' because she would often visit the soldiers at night when every one was asleep just to make sure they were comfortable. She carried a lantern, so the soldiers called her 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
8. With the reward money Florence started the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas Hospital in London.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. seventeen 2. Germany 3. Turkey
4. Nightingale Jewel 5. Notes for Nursing

CHAPTER 3 - THE BRAVE LITTLE KITE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

6. (b)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The little kite thought he would fall if it ever tried to fly.
2. The little kite thought that he will never be able to fly.
3. The big kite was afraid that the small kite would never learn to fly at all.
4. The little kite was 'thrilled with pride' because he sailed with the big kite side by side.
5. The little kite could see the ground, and the boys like small spots moving round.
6. The little kite was thrilled with pride when it sailed with the big kite side by side
7. The lesson we learned from the poem is that we should try, try and try again until we succeed.

C. Fill in the blanks:

(a) little kite (b) big kite (c) small spots (d) brave

CHAPTER 4 - AKBAR AND BIRBAL

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (a) 7. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Birbal was one of the 'Nine Jewels' or 'Navratnas'. Emperor Akbar liked him so much because he was considered as a very intelligent person who possessed abundance of wit and intelligence.
2. Many courtiers were jealous of Birbal because they could never outwit him.
3. Akbar was discussing about the nature of human-beings in the royal court.
4. Birbal's opinion was that "A man will do anything, however hard, in order to become rich." No the Emperor did not agree with him.
5. All through the night, the poor man kept on standing in the cold water of the palace pool. He was shivering in the cold but the

hope of reward kept him alive. So he kept his eyes fixed on the lamp burning on the roof of the palace and thus could stand the bitter cold.

6. The Emperor refused to reward the poor washerman because according to one of the courtiers, the poor man has broken the rule by getting warmth from that light.
7. Birbal made the Emperor realise his fault by saying that Your Majesty! If the light on the roof of the palace can give warmth to a man standing in the cold water pool, then my fire will also surely cook the rice for me,"

C. Tick the correct statements and cross the incorrect ones.

True : 2, 3, 7

False : 1, 4, 5, 6

CHAPTER 5 - UNCLE PODGER HANGS A PICTURE

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Answer the following questions

1. One day a picture came from the frame maker.
2. Uncle Podger offered to hang the picture.
3. The girl was sent out to bring nails. The boy was sent after her to tell her what size of nails she should get.
4. Uncle Podger was looking for his handkerchief because to save the glass he had cut himself. It was in the pocket of the coat he had taken off.
5. Uncle Podger fell upon the piano.
6. Aunt Maria became impatient and disgusted with all the commotion. She said, "Next time I want to be told when Uncle Podger is going to drive a nail into the wall. I'll go and spend a week with my mother while it is being done."
7. Around midnight the picture was finally put up on the wall.
8. (e), (b), (d), (a), (c)

CHAPTER 6 - IF I KNEW

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The poet is looking for a large box so that he could put all the frowns in the box and lock it.
 2. The line - I would try so hard, "Twould open, I know for me; suggests that the box even if locked will open for the poet
 3. The poet wants to put all the frowns in the box.
 4. The job that the giant will have to do is to drop the box to the depths of the deep, deep sea.
 5. Dropping something to the depths of the deep sea suggest that something should be sent very far away so that it can never come back.
- C.** In verse 1 the poet is looking for a box which contains smiles. He wants to scatter the smiles all around so that they could be seen on childrens faces and all the children will be happy for a long time.
- In verse 2 the poet want to put all the frowns and lock them in a large box. He wants to hire a giant who could drop the box in the deep sea so that they could never come back.

CHAPTER 7 - RIP VAN WINKLE

A. Complete the sentences choosing the suitable words from the options given below:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4.(c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | | |

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Rip Van Winkle was an ordinary man who lived in a village in America.
2. Rip was popular with the children because he made toys for them and taught them to fly kites and to play marbles. Often he would sit in the shade of a tree, and tell them tales of witches and fairies.
3. He would go to the nearby woods and wait there until his wife's temper had cooled down.
4. The leader was a fat old fellow with a sun-burnt face. He wore a laced jacket, a broad belt, a high hat with a feather on it, red stockings and high heeled shoes.
5. After Rip drank the liquor he began to feel drowsy; then he fell

asleep.

6. When Rip woke up he thought about what he would be telling Dame Van Winkle about being late.
7. He found difficult to get up because his joints were stiff.
8. Rip's village had grown bigger with many new houses. He didn't recognise any of them. No one in the village recognised him. The villagers laughed at his clothes and long beard.
Rip spotted a woman who looked familiar standing a little away from the crowd. Rip asked about her father. When the girl said that her father was Rip Van Winkle, Rip came to know that she was his daughter

C. Tick the true sentences and cross the wrong ones.

True : 4,6 False : 1,2,3,5, 7, 8

CHAPTER 8 - DAY BY DAY I FLOAT MY PAPER BOATS

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The poet loves to float his paper boat everyday.
2. The poet writes his name and his village name in big block letters.
3. The shiuli flowers, that the poet puts on the paper boats, grow in his garden.
4. The poet hopes that someone in some strange land will find them and know who he was.
5. Rabindranath Tagore has composed this poem.
6. No, the paper boats will not go on a long journey.

C. Pick out expressions from the poem which mean:

- (1) Day by day
- (2) One by one
- (3) In big block letters

D. Here is a list of flowers. How many have you heard of? How many have you seen or smelt.

Individual answers will vary

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. big kite 2. Turkey 3. work 4. pipe 5. midnight

C. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.

- True : 2, 4, 5 False : 1, 3

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The Pied Piper asked for hundred gold coins to get rid of the rats.
2. Florence Nightingale was called 'the Lady with the Lamp' because she often visited the soldiers at night when every one was asleep just to make sure they were comfortable. She carried a lantern, so the soldiers called her 'The Lady with the Lamp'
3. The little kite was 'thrilled with pride' because he sailed with the big kite side by side.
4. Many courtiers were jealous of Birbal because they could never outwit him.
5. Uncle Podger fell upon the piano.
6. The poet is looking for a large box so that he could put all the frowns in the box and lock it.
7. Rip was popular with the children because he made toys for them and taught them to fly kites and to play marbles. Often he would sit in the shade of a tree, and tell them tales of witches and fairies.
8. Rabindranath Tagore has composed the poem 'Day by Day I Float my Paper Boats'
9. When Rip woke up he thought about what he would be telling Dame Van Winkle about being late.
10. The Emperor refused to reward the poor washerman because according to one of the courtiers, the poor man has broken the rule by getting warmth from that light.

E. Write what the people given below are called.

1. guitarist 2. pianist 3. violinist 4. flutist 5. drummer

ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 5 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - THE SENTENCE

A. Arrange the following group of words to make complete sense.

1. The boys play football.
2. The Sun rises in the east.
3. Bengaluru is a big city.
4. Honesty is the best policy
5. The lotus is a very beautiful flower.
6. Mirrors are made of glass.
7. A snail moves very slowly.
8. He is a poor man and has no money.
9. Owls sleep in the daytime.
10. My mother is a teacher.
11. Slow and steady wins the race.
12. This is an airy room.
13. The accident was dreadful.
14. Have you done your lesson.
15. What a wonderful land India is!
16. Tennis balls are made of rubber.

B. Identify the following as Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory sentences.

1. Assertive
2. Interrogative
3. Exclamatory
4. Imperative
5. Imperative
6. Exclamatory
7. Interrogative
8. Imperative
9. Assertive
10. Exclamatory

CHAPTER 2 - SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

A. Divide the following sentences into Subject and Predicate.

- | <u>Subject</u> | <u>Predicate</u> |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. An elephant | is a large animal. |
| 2. The lion | pounced upon the stag. |
| 3. All the schools | are closed today. |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4. My father and mother | are coming tomorrow. |
| 5. This green pen | belongs to me. |
| 6. Monkeys | are intelligent animals. |
| 7. The school team | won the match. |
| 8. The dog | barked at the stranger. |
| 9. An aeroplane | flies in the sky. |
| 10. Breakfast | is the first meal of the day. |

B. Match the following subjects with the predicates to form complete sentences.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. e | 3. h | 4. a | 5. b |
| 6. c | 7. j | 8. d | 9. f | 10. g |

C. Complete each of the following sentences by adding a suitable subject consisting of one word or a group of words.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. The girls | 2. The student | 3. The weather |
| 4. The blind man | 5. My friend | |

CHAPTER 3 - ARTICLES

A. Fill the blanks with Articles 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary.

1. The Indians defeated the Pakistanis in a hockey match.
2. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
3. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
4. The Ganges is a sacred river.
5. Kohinoor is the most precious diamond in the world.
6. I found a one-rupee coin on my way to school.
7. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
8. The lion is the king of animals.
9. A grasshopper is an insect.
10. Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean.
11. The rose is sweetest of all flowers.
12. The earth is the third planet of the solar system.
13. Brian is a European, but his wife Seema is an Indian.
14. An umbrella is a useful thing during the rainy season.

15. The Quran is a holy book of the Muslims.

B. Insert Articles where necessary and rewrite the sentences.

1. My father is an engineer.
2. The Horse is a useful animal.
3. The Sun sets in the west.
4. Have you read the Ramayana?
5. Iron is a useful metal.
6. The brave soldier lost an arm in the battle of Kargil.
7. The rich should help the poor.
8. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
9. Ravi is an innocent boy.
10. The Elephant is the largest of all land animals.

**CHAPTER 4 - POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

A. Pick out the Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives from the following sentences. Underline them and place them in the appropriate columns given alongside.

Possessive Adjectives:

1. Our 2. his 4. Her 5. Your 7. their 10. my

Possessive Pronouns: 3. yours 8. yours 9. yours

B. Choose the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

1. your 2. my 3. her 4. mine 5. hers
6. their 7. your 8. ours 9. my 10. ours

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. mine 2. hers 3. her 4. my 5. my
6. your 7. them 8. their 9. my 10. yours

CHAPTER 5 - PRESENT TENSE

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Use Simple Present Tense or Present Continuous only.

1. The earth revolves around the sun.
2. The telephone is ringing, but nobody is present in the room.
3. The child is crying because it is hungry now.
4. The bank opens at 10 :00 in the morning.
5. Seema plays the guitar very well. Now she is playing the sitar.
6. The gardener is digging the garden after the rain.
7. Bad driving causes many accidents.
8. Mother is cooking some food in the kitchen at present.
9. John is reading a book now. (read)
10. What are you doing tonight?
11. It takes me an hour to get to work.
12. Jack and John are working late today.
13. Robin is sitting next to Maria.
14. The sun sets in the east.
15. The teacher is showing the class how to conduct the experiment.

B. Fill in the blanks by using the Present Perfect Tense of the Verb in bracket.

1. He has learnt this lesson.
2. It has brought him much good.
3. I have spoken Malayalam for ten years.
4. Pooja has bought a few books this week.
5. We have enjoyed eating seafood all of our lives.
6. Shelly and Simran have visited the library.
7. My best friend and I have known each other for over five years.
8. I have told him to stay on the path while cycling.
9. We have finished our work in time.
10. Jenny has asked that question four times today.

C. Can you choose the correct time expression used with the present perfect tense.

1. They have lived in that house for five years.
2. She has just gone to the post office.

3. Mr. Sharma hasn't arrived in Mysore yet.
4. James hasn't telephoned me since two weeks.
5. Our brothers have just left for the station.
6. The Prime Minister has traveled to more than ten countries since he was elected.
7. Tom hasn't had time to read the book yet.
8. My son has just finished his homework.
9. Have you purchased the new bicycle yet?
10. Samira has wanted to go to Ooty since she was a little child.

CHAPTER 6 - PAST TENSE

A. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or the past continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. I was reading a book when you rang up.
2. He heard a loud bang while he was talking to his friend.
3. When they were leaving the museum, the sun was shining.
4. were cleaning the house, we broke some glasses.
5. Surbhi invited everybody to the party.
6. We were playing tennis when Amit hurt his ankle.
7. When I arrived at school, Rahul was playing football.
8. Alan was looking out of the window when he saw a UFO.
9. Yesterday at that time I was playing cricket.
10. She was writing a letter while I played in the garden.
11. We carried an umbrella because it was raining.
12. Mummy baked a pineapple cake yesterday.
13. You promised to help me but you didn't.
14. When I opened the door, it was raining.
15. The soldiers marched smartly at the parade.

B. Fill the blanks with the past perfect tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The boat had sunk before help could reach it.
2. The rain had stopped when she arrived.
3. When I arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
4. She had lived in China before she went to Thailand.
5. After they had eaten the shellfish, they began to feel sick.
6. If you had listened to me, you would have got the job.

C. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect continuous tense of the verb given in the bracket.

1. We had been playing football for two hours when it rained.
2. The doctor had been visiting his patients all the morning.
3. The girl had been drawing this picture since noon.
4. He had been reading since morning.
5. We had been living in this town for ten years.
6. He had been learning his lesson for two hours.
7. I had been living in Mysore for ten years before coming to Bengaluru.

CHAPTER 7 - ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A. Convert the following sentences into Passive form.

1. The class is always disturbed by Rohan.
2. By whom was the goat killed.
3. The door was opened by the man.
4. The weeds were pulled out by the gardener.
5. The letters were being delivered by a postman.
6. Some red flowers were bought by him.
7. The beggar was bitten by a dog.
8. Our photograph will be taken by Anand.
9. Cricket is played by Sohan everyday.
10. The classes were inspected by the principal.

B. Convert the following sentences into the Active form.

1. R K Laxman created this cartoon.
2. Who broke this glass?
3. No money is wanted by him.
4. The rain has ruined the crops.
5. I will send the letter.
6. We will give sweets to the boys.
7. Fire has destroyed the house.
8. We welcomed the princess.
9. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
10. Mr. Daniel set up the school.

C. Change the voice of the following.

1. He was appointed monitor by the class teacher.
2. All the work was done by the old man.
3. My pen was stolen by somebody.
4. His relatives love his sister.
5. Who opened the door?
6. Her work pleased the teacher.
7. Is the truth being told by you?
8. The poor should not be laughed at.
9. By whom was grammar taught to you?
10. God will help us.

CHAPTER 8 - ADVERBS

A. Give opposites of the Adverbs given below.

1. cruelly 2. happily 3. loudly 4. rudely 5. improperly
6. foolishly 7. calmly 8. carelessly 9. rightly 10. quickly

B. Pick out the Adverbs in the following sentences by underlining them and then tell what kind of adverb is each by writing in the space provided. Some sentences have more than one Adverb.

1. outside - Adverb of Place
2. Where - Interrogative Adverb
3. extremely - Adverb of Degree
4. totally - Adverb of Degree
5. upwards - Adverb of Place
6. forward, back - Adverb of Place
7. quite - Adverb of Degree
8. soon - Adverb of Time
9. barely - Adverb of Degree
10. usually - Adverb of Frequency, Sundays - Adverb of Time
11. delicious - Adverb of Manner
12. sometimes - Adverb of Frequency
13. carefully - adverb of Degree
14. yesterday - Adverb of Time
15. upstairs - Adverb of Place

C. Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct position and rewrite the sentences.

1. The poor family gets only two meals a day.
2. You can come first only by studying hard.
3. The little girl almost died in the street accident.
4. She did fairly well in the examination.
5. She generally avoids bad companions.
6. He is often late for school.
7. We nearly lost the match.
8. We have already found the answer.
9. The sun always sets in the west.
10. The farmer sadly looked at the sky.
11. Never speak rudely to anyone.
12. He has never hurt any person.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Write whether the sentence is declarative, imperative, interrogative or exclamatory.

1. Exclamatory
2. Interrogative
3. Exclamatory
4. Declarative
5. Imperative

B. Fill the blanks with Articles 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary.

1. We have a beautiful garden. The garden is full of roses.
2. I'd like a glass of orange juice please.
3. Can you give me an envelope, please?
4. My brother is in the classroom.
5. Selena has got a cat. What is the cat's name?
6. Do you remember the girl that we saw last night?
7. Christmas comes once a year.
8. What is the name of the next station?
9. The rice in the bag is of good quality.
10. The sun sets in the west.

C. State whether the underlined words are Possessive Pronouns(PP) or Possessive Adjectives(PA).

1. my - PA, his - PP
2. his - PA, mine - PP
3. their - PA, ours - PP
4. mine - PP
5. her - PA, mine - PP

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I have finished my work already. I'm ready to go for a walk with

you.

2. She has been sick since Monday.
3. So far, he has written five stories for children.
4. Yesterday at nine he was sitting in front of his computer.
5. When their mum got home, the boys had been TV for two hours.
6. We went to the cinema last week.
7. A bird sat on the window that I had cleaned only a minute before.
8. We went to the cinema last week.
9. Ralph is very tired because he has not slept for 26 hours.
10. I have been studying all day, but I am afraid I have not learnt much.

E. Change the voice of the following.

1. The telephone was answered by Karan.
2. The gardener pulled out the weeds.
3. R K Laxman created this cartoon.
4. Mr. Reddy teaches English well.
5. I am considered lazy by my teacher.

F. Underline the adverbs in the given sentences and write their kinds.

1. always - Adverbs of frequency
2. too - Adverb of degree
3. daily - Adverb of time
4. How - Interrogative Adverb
5. hard - Adverb of manner
6. downstairs - Adverb of place
7. back - Adverbs of place
8. always - Adverb of frequency
9. almost - Adverb of degree
10. Why - Interrogative adverb

MATHEMATICS - CLASS 5 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - NUMBER SYSTEM

EXERCISE 1.1

- I. Put commas to separate the periods according to the Indian system and write the corresponding numbers with commas:
- a) 68,73,452 - Sixty Eight Lakh Seventy Three Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Two
 - b) 3,47,89,324 - Three Crore Forty Seven Lakh Eighty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Four
 - c) 24,52,336 - Twenty Four Lakh Fifty Two Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Six
 - d) 83,54,156 - Eighty Three Lakh Fifty Four Thousand One Hundred Fifty Six
 - e) 6,03,715 - Six Lakh Three Thousand Seven Hundred Fifteen
 - f) 5,12,901 - Five Lakh Twelve Thousand Nine Hundred One
 - g) 4,96,98,532 - Four Crore Ninety Six Lakh Ninety Eight Thousand Five Hundred Thirty Two
 - h) 1,15,007 - One Lakh Fifteen Thousand Seven
 - i) 99,79,809 - Ninety Nine Lakh Seventy Nine Thousand Eight Hundred Nine
 - j) 9,90,22,355 - Nine Crore Ninety Lakh Twenty Two Thousand Three Hundred Fifty Five
- II. Write the place value of the coloured digit.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 10 | 2. 300 | 3. 60,000 | 4. 4,00,000 |
| 5. 20,000 | 6. 6,000 | 7. 90,000 | 8. 2,00,000 |
- III. Write the successor and predecessor of the following:
- a. 665249, 665251 b. 756135, 756137 c. 808522, 808524
 - d. 809422, 809424 e. 890344, 890346 f. 734123, 734125
 - g. 367890, 367892 h. 788879, 788881 i. 999998, 1000000
 - j. 99999, 100001
- IV. Skip count as shown in the pattern.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 2520; 2525 | 2. 8680; 8684 | 3. 3995; 4005 |
| 4. 8440; 8444 | 5. 5915; 5920 | |

6. 98,21,72,455; 98,21,72,555

7. 2,52,54,766; 2,62,54,766

8. 6,67,89,616; 7,67,89,616,

V. Match the following:

1. f

2. e

3. d

4. b

5. c

6. a

EXERCISE 1.2

I. Read the numbers and write the number names:

a. Twelve Lakh Forty Eight Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Six

b. Nine Lakh Sixty Eight Thousand Two Hundred Thirty

c. Eighty Six Lakh Sixty Thousand Four Hundred Sixty Two

d. Three Lakh Seventy Three Thousand Four Hundred Eighty One

e. Twenty Nine Lakh Twenty Two Thousand Two Hundred Twenty Two

f. Forty Five Lakh Forty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty Four

g. Eighty Nine Lakh Sixty Six Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty Five

h. Seventy Nine Lakh Thirty Three Thousand Four Hundred Eighty Six

i. Eighty Eight Crore Seventy Seven Lakh Forty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty Eight

j. Seventy Six Crore Seventy Three Lakh Eighty One Thousand Four Hundred Nine

II. Write the given number names in figures.

a. 7,05,466

b. 3,41,233

c. 5,66,840

d. 4,20,06,005

e. 8,67,30,411

III. Write in expanded form:

a. 6 ten lakh + 4 lakh + 5 ten thousand + 2 thousand + 3 hundreds + 7 tens + 8 ones

b. 3 ten crore + 2 crore + 1 ten lakh + 4 lakh + 8 ten thousand + 2 thousand + 2 hundreds + 6 tens + 7 ones

c. 8 ten lakh + 5 lakh + 1 ten thousand + 7 thousand + 4 hundreds + 3 tens + 2 ones

- d. 6 ten lakh + 1 lakh + 5 ten thousand + 8 thousand + 2 hundreds + 3 tens + 5 ones
- e. 8 ten crore + 1 crore + 7 ten lakh + 1 lakh + 2 ten thousand + 3 thousand + 1 hundreds + 5 tens + 8 ones
- f. 4 lakh + 0 ten thousand + 0 thousand + 2 hundreds + 6 tens + 8 ones
- g. 3 crore + 6 ten lakh + 6 lakh + 9 ten thousand + 1 thousand + 3 hundreds + 2 tens + 1 ones
- h. 8 ten lakh + 7 lakh + 0 ten thousand + 4 thousand + 0 hundreds + 0 tens + 8 ones
- i. 9 ten lakh + 1 lakh + 9 ten thousand + 2 thousand + 9 hundreds + 9 tens + 9 ones
- j. 2 ten crore + 3 crore + 6 ten lakh + 1 lakh + 2 ten thousand + 8 thousand + 7 hundreds + 6 tens + 2 ones

IV Write in standard form:

- i. 32,05,80,658 ii. 65,83,934 iii. 6,20,458
- iv. 5,58,73,858 v. 8,85,075

V. Find the sum and difference between the place value of the colored digits.

- a. S = 800040000; D = 799960000
- b. S = 103000; D = 97000
- c. S = 8007000; D = 7993000
- d. S = 90000600; D = 89999400
- e. S = 500006000; D = 499994000
- f. S = 30070000; D = 29930000
- g. S = 803000; D = 797000
- h. S = 65000; D = 55000

EXERCISE 1.3

1. Write in words according to Indian system.
 - a. Ninety one thousand four hundred eighty eight.
 - b. Eight Lakhs Eighty Thousand Eight Hundred one.
 - c. Four crore Sixty one Lakhs Twenty one thousand three hundred Eight four.
 - d. Five crore thirty lakhs forty one thousand three hundred

eleven.

e. Seven crore sixty six lakhs eight thousand one hundred twenty three.

f. Nine lakhs Ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine.

g. Eight Lakhs Sixty Six thousand Eight Hundred sixty three.

h. Nine lakhs sixty four thousand four hundred sixty three.

II. Write in figures according to Indian system:

1. 7,00,06,508

2. 6,03,07,602

3. 90,03,480

4. 5,60,00,334

5. 82,20,00,335

III. Write the number names according to International system:

a. Three million four hundred and Twelve thousand six hundred seventeen

b. Three million four hundred twelve thousand nine hundred sixty four.

c. Fifty million one hundred sixty one thousand one hundred eighteen.

d. Thirty nine million two hundred and fourteen thousand forty three.

e. Twenty one million five hundred eight.

f. Three hundred twelve million four thousand nine hundred eighty

g. One hundred twenty four million eight thousand three hundred forty five.

h. Two hundred sixty nine million eight thousand two hundred nineteen.

i. One hundred forty six million sixty eight thousand three hundred fourteen.

j. Four hundred twelve million four hundred thousand four.

k. Seven million eight hundred thirty five thousand six hundred twenty seven.

l. Fifty eight million seventeen thousand four hundred fifty one

IV. Write the following number names in figures:

1. 354,830

2. 613,085,600

3. 464,304,040

4. 8,000,063

5. 4,003,004

V. Fill in the blank:

- a. 10 lakhs b. 1 lakh c. 100 millions
d. 1 crore e. 5 millions

VI. Write in ascending and descending orders:

- a) 47,985 48,579 49,578 49,875
b) 65,789 65,869 68,579 68,975
c) 9,92,042 9,92,401 9,94,201 9,94,210
d) 7,53,129 6,71,01,311 8,21,41,911 8,31,14,211
e) 2,63,12,123 3,57,12,311 3,82,17,114 9,81,11,111

CHAPTER 2 - FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS

EXERCISE 2.1

I. Rewrite in columns and add:

- a. 418025 b. 9555763 c. 14864773 d. 657279
e. 14072760 f. 60102880 g. 1016779 h. 159133
i. 6295766 j. 552283

II. Subtract

- a. 25482 b. 60240 c. 8488587 d. 53619168*
e. 3093484 f. 752314 g. 12944 h. 765159
i. 5227874 j. 1598300

* (d) $61254787 - 7635$

III Solve the following word problems:

1. 184135307 2. 262 3. 9066469
4. 1120465 5. 1471200 6. 2684134
7. 150000000 8. 2221400 9. 100999999
10. 4625169 11. spent: 5,83,400, balance: 14,16,600

EXERCISE 2.2

1. Fill in the blanks

- a. 0 b. 0 c. 0 d. 0
e. 0 f. 8814 g. 7834 h. 9

II. Multiply :

- a. 1350 b. 6448 c. 25781
d. 43065 e. 89792 f. 442234
g. 4559060 h. 5696789 i. 25443063

- j. 24656256 k. 812667 l. 46080
m. 11756130 n. 430764994 o. 336960

III. Word problems on multiplication :

1. 17000000 2. 9999900 3. 5865000
4. 730000 5. 2544000

EXERCISE 2.3

I. Divide:

- a. 42 b. 24 c. 30 d. 64 e. 256
f. 144 g. 2205 h. 781 i. 800 j. 4900

II. Find the quotient and remainder and verify the division algorithm:

- a. $Q = 64, R = 4$ b. $Q = 43, R = 6$ c. $Q = 91, R = 4$
d. $Q = 401, R = 2$ e. $Q = 41, R = 1$ f. $Q = 3113$
g. $Q = 1804$ h. $Q = 5625$ i. 12500

III. Statement problems.

1. 85 2. 5 kg. 3. 45 4. 625 5. 112
6. 40 7. 5625 8. 8 9. 30 10. 448

CHAPTER 3 - FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

EXERCISE 3.1

I. Write the first three common multiples of the following.

- a. 6, 12, 18 b. 12, 24, 36 c. 15, 30, 45
d. 20, 40, 60 e. 24, 48, 72 f. 35, 70, 105
g. 63, 126, 189 h. 40, 80, 120 i. 18, 36, 54
j. 16, 24, 32

II. Write the 6th multiple of following numbers:

- a. 54 b. 72 c. 90 d. 78 e. 48

III. Write the 8th multiple of following number.

- a. 56 b. 88 c. 48 d. 176 e. 112

IV. Check whether the given numbers are divisible by 11:

- a. No b. yes c. yes d. yes

V. Without actually dividing, check the divisibility of the following:

- a. 3, 5 b. 5 c. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 d. 2, 4, 8
e. 2, 4 f. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 g. 3 h. 2

EXERCISE 3.2

- I Find the HCF of the following numbers using prime factorisation method:
- a. 10 b. 22 c. 5 d. 5 e. 1
f. 12 g. 20 h. 2 i. 2 j. 5
k. 4 l. 25
- II Find the HCF of the following sets of numbers by long division method:
- a. 2 b. 4 c. 2 d. 6 e. 1
f. 2 g. 1 h. 2 i. 14 j. 10
- III. Which of the following are co-primes:
Ans. b, c, d, are co primes.
- IV. Which of these numbers are prime and which are composite?
a. Composite b. Composite c. Prime d. Prime
e. Composite

EXERCISE 3.3

- I. Find the LCM of the following numbers by prime factorisation.
- a. 2496 b. 6006 c. 4125 d. 120 e. 1680
f. 6120 g. 27 h. 60 i. 150
- II. Find the LCM of the following numbers by division method:
- a. 112 b. 396 c. 2800 d. 144 e. 1440
f. 11960 g. 840 h. 180 i. 180 j. 560
- III. i. Ans. 5 ii. 90

CHAPTER 4 - FRACTIONS

EXERCISE 4.1

- I. What fraction of each shape is shaded
1. $\frac{3}{4}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$
- II Circle the proper fractions:
 $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{4}{11}$, $\frac{9}{10}$, $\frac{14}{21}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{51}{61}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{17}{26}$
- III. Circle the improper fractions.
 $\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{20}{3}$, $\frac{17}{2}$, $\frac{19}{7}$, $\frac{14}{3}$, $\frac{36}{5}$, $\frac{99}{17}$
- IV. Circle the mixed fractions:

4 $\frac{1}{9}$, 5 $\frac{8}{9}$, 8 $\frac{4}{5}$, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$, 13 $\frac{2}{5}$, 19 $\frac{5}{6}$, 1 $\frac{1}{9}$

V. Write in fractional form.:

a. $\frac{8}{7}$ b. $\frac{9}{10}$ c. $\frac{11}{18}$ d. $\frac{21}{35}$

VI. Write 2 equivalent fraction for each of the following:

a. $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{9}{15}$ b. $\frac{18}{20}$, $\frac{27}{30}$ c. $\frac{14}{16}$, $\frac{21}{24}$
d. $\frac{20}{26}$, $\frac{30}{39}$ e. $\frac{16}{18}$, $\frac{24}{27}$

VII. Convert into mixed fractions:

a. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ b. 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ c. 11 $\frac{6}{7}$ d. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ e. 6 $\frac{1}{3}$

VIII. Convert the mixed fractions into improper fraction:

a. $\frac{21}{5}$ b. $\frac{39}{10}$ c. $\frac{35}{3}$ d. $\frac{65}{7}$ e. $\frac{45}{13}$

IX. Write the following fractions in their lowest term or simplest form.

a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{13}{4}$ c. $\frac{9}{10}$ d. $\frac{5}{6}$ e. $\frac{4}{5}$

EXERCISE 4.2

I. Fill in the blanks with <, > or = :

a. = b. < c. > d. > e. > f. >

II. Arrange the fractions in ascending order:

a. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{6}{4}$
c. $\frac{3}{23}$, $\frac{3}{23}$, $\frac{9}{23}$, $\frac{11}{23}$, $\frac{14}{23}$, $\frac{15}{23}$

III. Arrange the fractions in descending order:

a. $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ b. $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{10}$
c. $\frac{11}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$

EXERCISE 4.3

1. Simplify:

a. $\frac{16}{9}$ b. $\frac{10}{8}$ c. $\frac{5}{6}$ d. $\frac{13}{10}$
e. $\frac{13}{9}$ f. $\frac{97}{217}$ g. 5 $\frac{16}{18}$ h. 7 $\frac{1}{12}$

II. Statement problems :

1. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{8}{15}$; $\frac{7}{15}$ 3. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ 4. 7 5. 9 $\frac{2}{3}$

EXERCISE 4.4

I. Find the difference:

1. 6 $\frac{4}{15}$ 2. 5 $\frac{7}{13}$ 3. $\frac{3}{5}$ 4. $\frac{7}{26}$
5. $\frac{5}{36}$ 6. $\frac{6}{4}$ 7. $\frac{1}{8}$ 8. 2 $\frac{9}{14}$
9. $\frac{69}{35}$ 10. $\frac{11}{4}$

II. Solve the word problems:

1. $4\frac{3}{20}$ 2. $4\frac{1}{6}$ 3. $\frac{5}{36}$ 4. $15\frac{1}{2}$ 5. $3\frac{1}{4}$

EXERCISE 4.5

I. Solve by repeated addition:

Ans. $\frac{9}{4}$

II. Multiplying the whole number by fraction:

- a. 2 b. 15 c. 5 d. 15
e. 10 f. 72 g. $18\frac{6}{7}$ h. 0
i. $\frac{5}{18}$ j. 14

III. Multiply the fraction by a fraction:

- a. $\frac{12}{35}$ b. $\frac{33}{91}$ c. $\frac{1}{35}$ d. $\frac{5}{56}$
e. $\frac{13}{24}$ f. $\frac{8}{15}$ g. $\frac{7}{72}$ h. $\frac{3}{4}$
i. $\frac{2}{3}$ j. $\frac{7}{12}$

IV. Multiply the mixed fraction by a fraction:

- a. $\frac{208}{3}$ b. $\frac{7}{2}$ c. $\frac{665}{121}$ d. $\frac{11}{7}$
e. $\frac{9}{14}$ f. 5 g. $\frac{28}{39}$ h. 32

V. Find the fractions of the given numbers:

- a. 11 b. 30 c. 20 d. 72 e. 35
f. 3 g. 99 h. 92 i. $\frac{3}{5}$ j. 36

VI. Solve the word problems.

1. $22\frac{1}{2}$ 2. 16 3. 1100 4. 387
5. 900, 300*

* VI (5) There are 1200 students in a school, if $\frac{3}{4}$ of them are boys and $\frac{1}{4}$ of them are girls. Find the number of boys and girls.

EXERCISE 4.6

I. Find the reciprocal:

- a. $\frac{16}{5}$ b. $\frac{91}{81}$ c. $\frac{63}{35}$ d. $\frac{5}{11}$
e. $\frac{7}{59}$ f. $\frac{7}{37}$ g. $\frac{5}{64}$

II. Divide:

- a. $6\frac{2}{3}$ b. $\frac{2}{25}$ c. $\frac{5}{88}$ d. $\frac{8}{9}$
e. $\frac{19}{20}$ f. $\frac{1}{4}$ g. $\frac{27}{35}$ h. 1
i. $\frac{2}{3}$ j. $\frac{44}{23}$ k. $\frac{71}{176}$ l. 5

III Statement problems:

- a. $46\frac{1}{2}$ b. $37\frac{8}{13}$ c. 231

d. $2\frac{1}{2}$

e. $\frac{9}{5}$

f. 12

Let us Do.I. Put the sign $>$, $<$, $=$

a. $<$

b. $>$

c. $>$

d. $>$

e. $<$

II. Arrange in ascending order:

a. $1\frac{1}{15}$, $1\frac{3}{5}$, $2\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $8\frac{2}{15}$, $7\frac{3}{10}$

b. $\frac{3}{24}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{13}{36}$, $\frac{21}{36}$, 70

III. Arrange in descending order

a. $\frac{2}{13}$, $\frac{3}{26}$, $\frac{4}{39}$, $\frac{1}{52}$

b. $\frac{7}{15}$, $\frac{8}{20}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{10}$

IV. Find the equivalent fraction for these:

a. $\frac{16}{18}$

b. $\frac{20}{26}$

c. $\frac{6}{16}$

d. $2\frac{2}{10}$

e. $\frac{14}{24}$

f. $\frac{22}{28}$

V. Reduce to lowest term

a. $\frac{3}{7}$

b. $\frac{9}{11}$

c. $\frac{12}{11}$

VI Find the value of :

a. 14

b. 128,

c. 30

VII. Express each fraction in ascending order:

a. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$

b. $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, 1

CHAPTER 5 - DECIMALS**EXERCISE 5.1**

1. Write each of the following as decimal.

a. 0.3

b. 0.02

c. 1.3

d. 0.73

e. 0.58

f. 0.07

g. 1.26

II. Write each of the following as fraction.

a. $\frac{2}{10}$

b. $\frac{5}{100}$

c. $\frac{25}{10}$

d. $\frac{32}{100}$

e. $\frac{8}{100}$

f. $\frac{6}{10}$

g. $\frac{85}{100}$

h. $\frac{125}{100}$

i. $\frac{512}{1000}$

j. $\frac{13715}{100}$

III. Write in figures:

a. 0.8

b. 13.48

c. 7.9

d. 800.05

IV. Arrange in ascending and descending order:

a. A = 2.45, 3.12, 5.16, 13.42

D = 13.42, 5.16, 3.12, 2.45

- b. $A = 8.82, 15.62, 31.33, 61.32$
 $D = 61.32, 31.33, 15.62, 8.82$
- c. $A = 0.008, 0.82, 1.9, 2.2, 4.9$
 $D = 4.9, 2.2, 1.9, 0.82, 0.008,$
- d. $A = 714.63, 805.6, 811.21, 853.63$
 $D = 853.63, 811.21, 805.6, 714.63,$

EXERCISE 5.2

- I. Add the given numbers.
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. 231.46 | b. 1178.441 | c. 197.22 |
| d. 5057.87 | e. 626.547 | |
- II. Subtract:
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| a. 101.61 | b. 319.506 | c. 462.769 |
| d. 776.89 | e. 111.903 | f. 87.98 |
- III. Simplify :
- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| a. 8.02 | b. 83.86 | c. 65.79 |
| d. 155.409 | e. 90.78 | |
- IV. Word problems on addition and subtraction of decimals.
- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. 63.5 | 2. 1589.1 | 3. 328.7 |
| 4. 598.615 | 5. 657.4 | 6. 34.55 |
| 7. 163.25 | 8. 12.25 | 9. 13.95 |
| 10. 68.51 | | |

EXERCISE 5.3

- I. Find the product of the following:
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| a. 16.6 | b. 28.22 | c. 415.36 | d. 386.484 |
| e. 135.54 | f. 21.12 | g. 7.1032 | h. 37.584 |
| i. 3.84 | j. 0.332 | k. 0.0009 | l. 14.304 |
- II. Fill in the blanks:
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| a. 421.5 | b. 3806 | c. 97348 | d. 86880 |
| e. 67230 | f. 97083 | g. 700.42 | h. 83.54 |
| i. 910 | j. 923 | | |
- III. Place the decimal point in the product:
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. 44.00 | b. 84.36 | c. 89.668 | d. 36.72 |
| e. 65.1615 | f. 5.832 | g. 16.169 | h. 23.625 |

IV. Multiply

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| a. 35.84 | b. 6.44 | c. 7.986 | d. 0.42 |
| e. 3.472 | f. 0.9 | g. 0.225 | h. 0.000008 |
| i. 15.625 | j. 0 | k. 0.729 | l. 450 |

V. Statement sums:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. 855.0 | 2. 607.5 | 3. 1251.25 | 4. 1956 |
| 5. 2133.6 | 6. 4718.75 | 7. 156.25 | 8. 20 |
| 9. 46.5 & 45 | 10. 22575 | | |

EXERCISE 5.4

I. Place the decimal points correctly:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| i. 0.16 | ii. 24.1 | iii. 3.65 | iv. 14.06 |
| iv. 1.2 | v. 5.63 | | |

II. Convert into decimals:

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
| a. 2.5 | b. 0.428 | c. 2.4 | d. 2.75 | e. 7.4 |
| f. 7.2 | g. 15.625 | h. 26.66 | i. 12.25 | j. 8.2 |

III. Divide by 10, 100 and 1000:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| a. 0.81 | b. 0.0925 | c. 0.432 | d. 2.3 |
| e. 7.02 | f. 1.2875 | g. 0.76285 | h. 0.021 |
| i. 10.052 | j. 125.008 | | |

IV. Division of decimal by whole number:

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| a. 3.3 | b. 0.3 | c. 0.5 | d. 1.1 | e. 2.1 |
| f. 4.1 | g. 20.1 | h. 0.64 | i. 2.3 | j. 261.4 |

V. Division of decimal by decimal:

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|--------|----------|
| a. 7 | b. 30.5 | c. 2.12 | d. 111 | e. 640.3 |
| f. 2.3 | g. 1338.33 | h. 14.4 | i. 32 | j. 36 |

VI. Find the following :

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. 16.5 | 2. 2.7 | 3. 1.25 | 4. 1.25 |
| 5. 18.9 | 6. 320.7 | 7. 338.1 | 8. 4.5 |

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Write the number names according to Indian and international system.

- a. 2,33,89,409 - Two Crore Thirty Three Lakh Eighty Nine

Thousand Four Hundred and Nine

23,389,409 - Twenty Three Million Three Hundred and Eighty Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Nine

b. 6,55,35,726 - Six Crore Fifty Five Lakh Thirty Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Six

65,535,726 - Sixty Five Million Five Hundred and Thirty Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Six

c. 7,32,91,404 - Seven Crore Thirty Two Lakh Ninety One Thousand Four Hundred and Four

73,291,404 - Seventy Three Million Two Hundred and Ninety One Thousand Four Hundred and Four

II. Convert into mixed fractions :

a. $12\frac{3}{8}$

b. $9\frac{5}{9}$

c. $30\frac{2}{3}$

d. $4\frac{1}{4}$

III Solve the following. :

a. 5

b. $21\frac{1}{3}$

c. 32

IV Find the LCM by prime factorisation :

a. 1680

b. 4125

V Find the HCF by prime factorisation :

a. 12

b. 2

VI. Find the LCM by division method :

a. 11960

b. 560

VII. Find the HCF by long division method :

a. 6

b. 2

VIII. Solve the following.

a. 83.86

b. 5.832

c. 37.584

d. 14.304

e. 0.762.85

f. 7.986

g. 2.3

h. 0.0925

i. 5.63

j. 0.15

IX. Solve the following.

1. 9

2. 345

3. 41

4. 20.1

5. 9 hr

6. 235.532

7. 5006

8. 8.4 km

9. 9999900

10. 2820000

11. 20

SCIENCE CLASS 5 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Give two examples of the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. dandelion, thistle | 2. coconut, water lily |
| 3. bristles, hooks | 4. peas, beans |
| 5. potato, carrot | 6. rose, sugarcane |
| 7. fern, fungi | |

C. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. seeds | 2. wind, water | 3. cotyledons |
| 4. seed dispersal | 5. stem | |

D. Answer the following questions.

- Germination is the process by which a seed produces a baby plant or seedling in the presence of water, air and sunlight.
 - A germinating seed needs air to breathe.
 - Water softens the seed coat and also mixes with the stored food in the seed leaves to make soluble food for the baby plant.
 - Warmth or sunlight makes the cells of the baby plant active so that they start growing into a new plant.
- Seeds are dispersed in different ways. They may be carried to far-off places by wind, water or animals. These are called agents of dispersal. Some plants even expel their seeds by an explosion.
- If all the seeds a plant produced landed just below the parent plant, they would be too crowded, and the large plant might not leave them enough light or water for them all to develop properly. That is why nature helps in scattering the seeds and ensures that they do not grow too close to each other.
- Seed dispersed by wind : Some seeds are carried to a new place by the wind. These seeds are very light. Some seeds are

enclosed in wing-like husks (with one or two propeller blades) or fluffy coverings that help them drift some distance away from the parent plant

Seed dispersed by animals : Animals often serve as seed carriers. Seeds with sticky hairs, bristles, hooks, or barbs are transported by sticking to the fur of animals or on the clothing of human beings.

5. Some plants like poppy, pea, and bean keep their seeds in a pod. When the seeds are ripe and the pod has dried, the pod bursts open and the seeds are scattered in all directions.
The squirting cucumber bursts open and shoots its seeds up to 27 feet away from the parent plant.
6. Potato is an underground stem that has buds known as eyes. These buds can grow into new plants.
7. Animals often serve as seed carriers. Seeds with sticky hairs, bristles, hooks, or barbs are transported by sticking to the fur of animals or on the clothing of human beings.
Birds and other animals eat the fleshy fruits and discard the seeds or they may eat both but the seeds are not digested and are passed out with their droppings, often far away from the parent plant.

CHAPTER 2 - ADAPTATIONS IN ANIMALS

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. forelimbs
2. spiracles
3. gnawers
4. migration
5. Monarch
6. scales

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The place where an animal lives, feeds and reproduces is called its habitat. An animal's habitat gives it the right environment where it can survive. Animals also get their food from their habitat. The weather condition of the habitat is also suitable for the animal.

2. Special coverings in animals are :

Fur and wool: Some animals, such as sheep have a special body covering called wool. It keeps the body warm and is also used by humans to make woolen garments.

Feathers: Bodies of birds are covered with feathers that help them to fly and protect them from rain and cold.

Shells: They are hard outer coverings which protects the soft bodies of animals such as snails, tortoises and oysters. When these animals sense danger, they withdraw their head into the shell.

Scales: Fish have overlapping scales that do not let water enter the body. Reptiles like snakes, lizards and crocodiles also have scales which protects them from different threats.

3. Fishes swim with the help of fins, which act like the oars of a boat. The fins also help them in maintaining balance in water. The tail fin helps them to change direction.
4. Insects like cockroach and grasshopper breathe through tiny holes located on the sides of their body. These tiny holes are called spiracles. Oxygen enters through the spiracles and reaches every part of the body through a network of air-tubes. The different parts of the body take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.
5. They have scales or plates on the underside of their bodies which grips the ground and help them to move
6. Give adaptations of the following animals:
- (a) *Camel:* Camels have developed humps in which they store fat. The fat can be used as energy. A camel can go a week or more without water, and they can last for several months without food. Camels feet are wide so they can walk on sand more easily. Their huge feet help them to walk on sand without sinking into it.
- (b) *Fish:* Fish have overlapping scales that do not let water enter the body. Fishes swim with the help of fins, which act like the

oars of a boat. The fins also help them in maintaining balance in water.

(c) *Polar bear*: The thick fur of a polar bear or an arctic fox helps them keep warm in extreme cold conditions.

7. Animals move to search for food, water and shelter and to escape from enemies. Food and water are sometimes difficult to find when the weather is too cold or too hot. That is when some animals move from one place to another in large numbers to look for food and water.

This mass movement, sometimes over thousands of kilometres, is called migration.

Many animals also migrate regularly at a particular time of the year to a particular place to give birth to their young ones. These places are called the animals 'breeding ground.'

The Siberian crane is the most famous migrating bird which comes to India to breed in winter.

The stork and the sandpiper also visit India every year in order to breed.

8. The thick fur of a polar bear or an arctic fox helps them keep warm in extreme cold conditions.
9. The Siberian crane is the most famous migrating bird which comes to India to breed in winter. The stork and the sandpiper also visit India every year in order to breed.

D. Match the following.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (e) | 5. (g) |
| 6. (h) | 7. (a) | 8. (f) | | |

CHAPTER 3 - BONES, MUSCLES AND MOVEMENT

A. Match the following.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. d | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

B. Name the following.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Skeleton | 2. Immoveable joints | 3. Bone marrow |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------|

4. Vertebra 5. Brain 6. Femur 7. Heart 8. Tendons

C. Choose the correct answer.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The skeletal system has 3 major functions:-

(a) It gives shape to our body.

(b) It protects the internal organs.

(c) It helps us in our daily movements.

2. Voluntary Muscles: Voluntary muscles move when you want them to. These muscles are under our control. They are also called skeletal muscles because they are attached to the bones or cartilages of the skeleton. Our arms and legs have voluntary muscles.

Involuntary Muscles: Some muscles of our body are not under our control. They work on their own. They are controlled by the brain and the spinal cord. Involuntary muscles are short and spindle shaped. They are also called smooth muscles. The muscles of the stomach, intestines, iris in the eye are a few examples of Involuntary muscles.

3. Heart muscles are also called Cardiac Muscles. This type of muscle is found only in the heart. These muscles function involuntarily i.e. without our conscious control but have a structure similar to that of voluntary muscles. These muscles contract and expand alternately, forcing blood out of the heart as it beats. These muscles keep on working day and night.

4. Tendons are tough tissues which join bones and muscles.

5. If our backbone was made of one single long bone, we would not be able to bend forward or backwards or even sideways. We would have to stand straight all the time.

CHAPTER 4 - THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)

B. Give one word for the following.

- (1) cerebrum (2) medulla (3) iris (4) optic nerve (5) pupil

C. Answer the following questions.

- (1) The organs that form the nervous system are - brain, spinal cord and the nerves.
- (2) The Cerebrum is the biggest part of the brain, hence it is also called the larger brain. It has many grooves and folds so that it can fit into your skull. The cerebrum helps you to think, reason out, learn, remember and take decisions. It controls our emotions too.
- (3) There are three kinds of nerves. All of them perform a specific function.

Sensory Nerves: Sensory nerves carry signals from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord. They transmit sensations such as smell, sight, hearing, taste, heat, cold, pain etc.

Motor Nerves: Motor nerves send signals from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles and glands. Our muscles and glands then work as instructed by these signals.

Mixed Nerves: Mixed nerves do both the above functions. They send signals from the sense organs to the brain as well as carry messages from the brain to the sense organs.

- (4) Reflex action is a very quick and sudden action of your body. It is done automatically without thinking. It is often done to protect ourselves.

For example, when you step on a thorn, your foot automatically pulls away.

In a reflex action, the messages reach only to your spinal cord. They do not go up to the brain. Your spinal cord decides what to do and quickly sends its decision to the body part. All this happen so fast that you do not even realise it.

- (5) Ears help us to hear different sounds around us. Sound

enters the outer ear and then passes into the middle ear. The middle ear has the eardrum. When sound passes through the eardrum, the eardrum starts vibrating. The eardrum is connected to three tiny bones which are further connected to the inner ear. Sound vibrations pass to the inner ear through the bones in the middle ear. Here the nerves carry messages to the brain and our brain tells us what the sound is.

- (6) We taste with our tongue. The surface of the tongue has many taste buds and each of these taste buds have nerve endings. When food enters the mouth, it comes in contact with the taste buds and these taste buds then send signals to the brain through the nerve endings. Different regions of the tongue are sensitive to different tastes.

D. Match the following.

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

CHAPTER 5 - STAYING SAFE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. First aid is the first or immediate help given to injured people before they are taken to a hospital. Proper first aid can prevent the injury from getting worse and can sometimes even save a life.
2. Some fires are caused by electricity. This can be due to broken wires or faulty gadgets. These fires are put off by covering the burning object with sand or mud or using a fire extinguisher. Sand, mud and fire extinguisher cover the burning object completely and help to cut the oxygen supply. Water is never used because electricity travels quickly through water and thus can cause an electric shock to the person.
3. Nose bleed could either be a common occurrence or it might

also result from some kind of accident. The following action can be taken in case of nose bleed:

(i) Make the patient sit down in a relaxed position with the head held back.

(ii) Put a wet handkerchief or a clean piece of cloth over the patient's nose. Do this until the bleeding stops.

(iii) In order to ensure that the bleeding does not start again put an ice pack over the nose.

(iv) Ask the patient to breathe through the mouth for some time.

4. Four things that catch fire easily are paper, wood, clothes and fuels like kerosene and petrol.
5. If someone's clothes catch fire, throw water on him/her and ask him/her to roll on the ground. Cover him/her with a blanket or some other thick cloth. This would cut off the air supply and the fire would extinguish.
6. The following action should be taken in the given cases:
 - (a) In case of fracture the following action can be taken
 - (i) Try and make sure that the fractured part is not moved. For example, if the fracture is in the hand, a cloth sling can be used to prevent movement.
 - (ii) Take a piece of wood, cardboard or pillow and tie it around the injured part. It will prevent movement of the bone.
 - (iii) The victim should be taken to the hospital immediately.
 - (b) In case of sprain the following action can be taken
 - (i) Apply ice cubes or an ice pack on the joint, to reduce swelling.
 - (ii) Make sure that the sprained joint is not moved much. Therefore wrap a crepe bandage around the joint to prevent unnecessary movement and give support to the joint.
 - (c) When a snake bites someone, it injects poison into the victim. The poison mixes with the blood and starts spreading to different parts of the body. In case of Snake bite the following action can be taken
 - (i) Try not to move the victim, as this would cause the

poison to spread faster.

(ii) Tie a piece of cloth or bandage very tightly just above the wound as this would slow down the movement of the infected blood towards the heart.

(iii) Take the victim to a doctor immediately. Anti-venom injections are necessary in case of snake bites.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Accidents 2. water 3. saliva 4. wet 5. fracture

D. Match the following.

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

CHAPTER 6 - FOOD, HEALTH AND DISEASES

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B. State T for true and F for false against the given statements.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A balanced diet contains all the necessary nutrients and water in right amount. A meal containing small quantities of different vegetables is healthier than a meal with large quantities of food with a single vegetable.
2. Non-communicable diseases are diseases that do not spread from one person to another. They are caused when there is a deficiency of a particular nutrient in our diet. We can prevent these diseases by taking sufficient quantity of all nutrients. That is why they are also called deficiency diseases.
3. Disease is a state of unhealthy condition of the body in which one or more parts are affected and the body does not function properly. Tuberculosis, chickenpox, mumps, malaria, typhoid etc are some diseases
4. Communicable diseases spread in four ways - through

contact, through air, through insects and by having infected food and water.

5. Exercise is as important as a balanced diet to maintain a healthy body. Running, cycling, swimming, walking, dancing are all good exercises. The benefits of daily exercise are many. It makes us feel energetic and active. Exercise also increases the blood circulation. It supplies more oxygen to the lungs and enables our heart and lungs to work efficiently.

D. Match the following.

1. d 2. e 3. b 4.a 5. c
6. g 7. f

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. non-communicable 2. anopheles mosquito bite
3. iodine 4. night blindness

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. Give one example for each of the following.

1. beans 2. carrots 3. Siberian crane 4. Hinge joint
5. Eyes

C. Answer the following questions.

1. If all the seeds a plant produced landed just below the parent plant, they would be too crowded, and the large plant might not leave them enough light or water for them all to develop properly. That is why nature helps in scattering the seeds and ensures that they do not grow too close to each other.
2. If our backbone was made of one single long bone, we

would not be able to bend forward or backwards or even sideways. We would have to stand straight all the time.

3. There are three kinds of nerves. All of them perform a specific function.

Sensory Nerves: Sensory nerves carry signals from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord. They transmit sensations such as smell, sight, hearing, taste, heat, cold, pain etc.

Motor Nerves: Motor nerves send signals from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles and glands. Our muscles and glands then work as instructed by these signals.

Mixed Nerves: Mixed nerves do both the above functions. They send signals from the sense organs to the brain as well as carry messages from the brain to the sense organs.

4. If someone's clothes catch fire, throw water on him/her and ask him/her to roll on the ground. Cover him/her with a blanket or some other thick cloth. This would cut off the air supply and the fire would extinguish.
5. Disease is a state of unhealthy condition of the body in which one or more parts are affected and the body does not function properly. Tuberculosis, chickenpox, mumps, malaria, typhoid etc are some diseases

D. Write one word for the following.

1. Immovable Joints
2. Cerebrum
3. Tendons
4. Iris
5. First Aid

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. spiracles
2. fracture
3. iodine
4. Smooth muscles
5. Careful

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 5 SEMESTER 1

CHAPTER 1 - GLOBE - A MODEL OF THE EARTH

A. Tick the right option.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)

B. Match the following columns.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. equator 2. latitudes 3. 360 4. longitudes 5. globe

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A globe is a small model of the Earth. It shows us the shape and location of the continents, oceans and seas on a smaller scale. It also shows the shape and location of countries, and the location of important cities.
2. A number of imaginary lines are drawn parallel to the equator both to its north and to its south. Like the Equator, they go around the Earth. They are known as latitudes or parallels. Latitudes are measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$).
3. Longitudes are imaginary lines on the surface of the globe joining the North and the South Poles. These are also called meridians which means midday in Latin. They are not parallel as they meet at the poles. All meridians are of equal length.
4. The latitudes and longitudes intersect each other at right angles and form a network of lines. This network is called the grid. It helps us to locate places accurately on the globe and maps. For this, we need to know the latitude and longitude of the place. The point at which they cross each other will be the location of that place.
5. The longitudes running through the old Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London is marked 0° . It is called the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. The village through which the Prime Meridian passes is Greenwich near London in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER 2 - MAPS - OUR FRIEND AND GUIDE

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Political 2. brown 3. North 4. globe 5. water bodies

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A globe has certain shortcomings. To overcome these shortcomings, we use maps. The drawing of the earth or a portion of it on a flat piece of paper or on piece of board or wall is called map. Maps can be made in different sizes. We can make maps of whole world, a country, a city, a village etc. Maps can be folded or rolled and kept anywhere. They can be included even in books. Therefore maps have become very popular.
2. There are four main directions. They are North, South, East and West. Maps also follow these same directions. Towards the top of a map is north. The bottom of a map i.e., opposite to north, is south. To your right is east and to your left is west.
There are four sub-directions. They are North-east, North-west, South-east and South-west.
3. Colours help us identify features quickly and easily on a map. Certain standard colours are used to show features such as oceans, seas, mountains, plains, deserts etc.
A map does not have enough space to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks. However, a map without this information would not be useful. Different signs and symbols are used to give information on a map.
4. Some of the colours used in a map to denote different features are as follows:
 - (a) water bodies are shown in blue. Light blue is used to show shallow waters and deep blue shows deep waters.

- (b) mountains and highlands are shown in shades of brown and yellow.
- (c) plains and lowlands are shown in shades of green.
5. The earth is very big. It is not possible to show the actual size of the earth on a map. For drawing accurate maps, we use map scales. A scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the earth. The scale used in a map is always shown in the corner of the map.

CHAPTER 3 - WEATHER AND CLIMATE

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. weather 2. weather 3. Equator, Poles 4. moderate
5. humidity 6. Frigid

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather describes whatever is happening outdoors in a particular place at a particular time. Weather may change from day to day, and even from hour to hour.
- Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. The climate of a place remains more or less the same, year after year.
2. Climate varies from one place to another. Some places have cold climate throughout the year whereas some places are warm. Some places get heavy rainfall while some other are dry for the whole season. The following are some of the factors which determine the climate of a particular region.
- (i) Distance from the Equator
 - (ii) Distance from the sea
 - (iii) Altitude or height of a place
 - (iv) Direction of the wind
 - (v) Humidity
3. The Equator is an imaginary circle that runs around the middle of the earth. It is closest to the sun as this part of the earth

bulges out the most. The sun's rays fall directly over the equator. Therefore, these regions have a hot and wet climate throughout the year.

As we move away from the equator, the sun's rays are spread out over a large area. Near the Equator, the rays fall vertically. But near the poles, they are slanting. Hence the polar regions have a cold and freezing climate. Days are longer near the Equator than near the poles.

4. The height above the sea level is called the altitude of a place. As we go higher from the sea level the temperature decreases. This explains why most mountain peaks are covered with snow, during winters.

Bengaluru and Chennai lie at equal distance from the equator. But Bengaluru is cooler than Chennai because it is situated at about 3100 feet above sea level while Chennai is at sea level. Thus, the higher a place is from sea level, the cooler is its climate.

5. Water heats up and cools down slower than land. This affects the climate of places near the sea. Places near the sea have a moderate climate. This is because of the cool breeze coming from the sea. Places far away from the sea are hotter in summer and colder in winter.
6. We can divide the earth into three climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall.
- (a) The Tropical Zone
 - (b) The Temperate Zone
 - (c) The Frigid Zone

D. Write T for true and F for false.

- 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T

CHAPTER 4 - THE EQUATORIAL REGION - DRC

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Belgium 2. Cassava 3. Pygmies 4. French 5. cobalt
6. evergreen

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. In the Equatorial region plants grow faster due to the hot and wet climate. Evergreen trees, which bear leaves throughout the year, such as ebony, mahogany and teak grow here. Most of these trees are tall and form a canopy of leaves at the top. Even the rays of the Sun cannot get through the thick leaves. This makes the land dark and damp. There is no season during which these trees shed their leaves and are, thus called evergreen trees.
2. DRC known as (a) Republic of Congo, (b) Republic of Zaire, (c) Democratic Republic of the Congo.
3. The river Congo-Zaire runs through the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
4. The dense forests covering most of the country make it difficult for roads and railway lines to be built. Hence water transport plays a major role in the transportation system. The river Congo and its tributaries serve as waterways for transportation of goods and people.
5. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has an equatorial climate. Since it is located on both sides of the equator, the sun rays fall directly here. The sun shines brightly even in the morning. The temperature rises steadily. The evaporation of water due to the high temperature during the day makes the humidity very high. By noon dark clouds are formed. It rains heavily in the afternoon at about 4 p.m. This happens almost every day throughout the year. The evenings become pleasant and the nights are cool.
6. In the southern part of DRC, where the climate is not so hot and wet, the vegetation is different. Instead of dense forests, there are grasslands with short trees. Such type of vegetation is

called savanna.

7. The dangerous tsetse fly, which causes sleeping sickness can be found in the forests of DRC.
8. Agriculture and mining are the occupations of most of the people here.

CHAPTER 5 - THE TUNDRA REGION - GREENLAND

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. island 2. iceberg 3. harpoon 4. Igloos 5. Inuit

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A thick sheet of ice called the ice-cap, covers the land. The weight of the ice-cap often forces large masses of ice to break and fall into the sea. These large masses are called icebergs.
Most part of an iceberg is under the water. Only a small part is above the water level. They are often not visible due to thick fog in this region. These icebergs are very dangerous for ships passing through this region.
2. People who live in Greenland are the Inuits. They prefer this name, which means 'real man' to the name Eskimo, which means 'eater of raw meat'.
3. Inuits are expert hunters and fishermen. They hunt animals for their meat, fat and skin. The thick layer of fat beneath the skin of these animals, called blubber, is used to keep their homes warm.
4. Animals with thick furry coats or those which can withstand extremely cold climate can survive in Greenland. The common ones are polar bear, reindeer, Arctic fox, snow hare, musk ox and wolf like dogs called huskies. Arctic Tern, a migratory seagull that travels from South Pole to North Pole every year is also found here. Seals, walrus and whales are also found in the

surrounding waters.

5. For hundreds of years, Inuits lived by hunting, fishing and gathering roots during the summer and spring season. This lifestyle of the Inuits has undergone many changes in the last few years. Today most Inuits live in towns and small settlements. There are towns with modern facilities such as electricity, permanent houses, schools, hospitals, shops etc. Now they use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing.
6. Greenland called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun because in summer, the Sun shines even at midnight.

CHAPTER 6 - THE DESERT REGION - SAUDI ARABIA

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. sand dunes
2. Cancer
3. Mecca, Medina
4. sand storm
5. petroleum

B. Tick the correct option.

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (c)

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Most deserts of the world lie near the Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and near the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere. These areas are affected by dry winds. These dry winds are called Trade Winds.
2. Plants such as cacti, prickly pear and thorny bushes that can thrive in this harsh climate grow here. These plants have roots that go deep into the ground in search of water. Their fleshy stems can store water. Instead of leaves, they have thorns which prevent loss of water through evaporation.

At some places in the desert, ground water comes up to the surface forming pools of water called oases. Date palms and some crops such as wheat and barley are grown here.

3. At some places in the desert, ground water comes up to the surface forming pools of water called oases. These areas are the only places which are somewhat fertile.

The life in an oasis is not so hard. Most of the people living

here are farmers. They grow wheat, dates, tomatoes and melons. They make houses with sun-dried bricks. The houses have flat roofs and are made very close to each other.

4. Camel is the most common animal found here. It can carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. Its feet are adapted to walk on sand. It can live without food and water for many days. For all these reasons, the camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.
5. Bedouins are people who have no permanent houses. They roam from place to place. They live in tents made of animal hide. These are fixed up wherever there is pasture for their goats and camels. The Bedouins move in groups forming long rows of camels. The rows of camels are called caravans.
6. The two most important pilgrim centres of the Muslims, Mecca and Medina are located here. Millions of Muslims from all over the world visit these holy cities at least once in their lifetime.
7. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world. Almost the entire income of the country comes from the export of petroleum. Several large industries have been set up using the money earned from selling petroleum. Saudi Arabia is an excellent example of a hot and barren desert region being transformed into a rich and prosperous land. Due to the efforts of the government of Saudi Arabia, the natural resources found in the country have been intelligently used to benefit the people.

D. Match the following.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. e | 3. b | 4. c | 5. d |
| 6. a | | | | |

CHAPTER 7 - THE PRAIRIES

A. Tick the correct option.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. hot, cold 2. wheat 3. Missouri 4. wheat, barley

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Match the following.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Wheat is the main crop. Farmers produce enough wheat for the whole country and also for export. That is why the prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
2. Trees are rare in the Prairies, except along the rivers. The climate is not suitable for growing trees. Grasses grow quickly during the spring season and change to hay in Autumn. In some places, the grass grows up to a height of 10 m.
3. Important crops grown here include wheat, barley, millet, oats, corn (maize), rye and cotton.
4. Prairie means 'grassland' in French. The prairies are a vast stretch of flat land covered by tall grass.
5. The western part of the prairies is hilly. Here the land is less fertile. Rainfall is also scanty. In this region animal-rearing is more popular than farming. Thousands of hectares of land are used for rearing cattle and horses on commercial farms called ranches.
6. Most of the grasslands of the world are found in the Temperate Zone. The Temperate Zone lies between latitudes $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N in the Northern Hemisphere, and between latitudes $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in the Southern Hemisphere. Grasslands cover more than one-fifth of the earth's surface.
7. The Prairies have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. They receive moderate rainfall in summer. Winter showers also take place.

CHAPTER 8 - GREAT PEOPLE NEVER DIE

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. untouchability 2. united 3. USA 4. Gandhiji

C. Answer the following questions.

1. In 1948, she founded the Missionaries of Charity, an order of nuns dedicated to serve the poor and downtrodden. The Missionaries opened many orphanages, old age homes and homes for the lepers.
2. In 1888, at the age of 19, Gandhiji moved to London to study law.
3. In the first half of nineteenth century slavery was common in USA. People from Africa who were called 'Negroes' were kept as slaves by the white people. They were treated badly and kept in poor living conditions. While eleven southern states that had many sugar and cotton plantations, indulged in slavery, the northern states opposed it. Lincoln was against slavery. This made him unpopular in the southern states.
4. Though Lincoln abolished slavery in 1862, some white people in the USA were humiliating the blacks. The Blacks had few seats allotted to them in buses and were not allowed to sit on the seats reserved for the Whites. They were given separate taps for drinking water. They were not allowed to enter many restaurants.
5. Abraham Lincoln the 16th President of the United States, was born in a poor family in Kentucky, in the United States of America in the year 1809. At the age of 21, he left home. He decided to become a lawyer and began to study law books. Later he became a successful lawyer. At a young age of 25, Lincoln became a member of the legislative council.
In 1860, Lincoln was elected President of America and began forming laws to ban slavery. After his election, many states in the south broke away from the USA and announced that they would form a separate nation. This led to a civil war between the northern and southern states and lasted for four years. It is called the American Civil War.

Even before the war ended Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared the slaves free forever. Lincoln won the war and freed the slaves and kept the country united.

Later, Lincoln was elected as president for the second time. He wanted the people to forget the past and live in peace and unity. However, he was assassinated at a theatre by a southerner named Wilkes Booth. Lincoln is remembered in history as 'The Great Emancipator' of the slaves.

6. Gandhiji developed his own method of fighting against injustice. He opposed injustice by using non-violent methods of protest. This method was called Satyagraha.
7. Martin Luther King was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi to adopt non-violent methods of protest.
8. Before the war ended Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared the slaves free forever. Lincoln won the war and freed the slaves and kept the country united

CHAPTER 9 - TRANSPORT

A. Tick the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Wright 2. Air India 3. Atlantic, Pacific
4. Mumbai, Thane 5. Jet engines, Propellers

C. Answer the following questions.

1. In many countries there are special broad and straight roads. They are called highways or expressways. The highways do not have sharp turns, traffic lights or crossings. Vehicles travel very fast on them and travellers save a lot of time. In India, such highways have been constructed between important cities, and some are still under construction.
2. Modern aeroplanes move with the help of jet engines or propellers. Large planes can carry around 500 people and fly at a speed of 800 km per hour.
3. Advancement in transportation have also led to many

problems. There is considerable congestion on the roads due to the large number of vehicles. They also cause air pollution. To reduce the number of vehicles on the road, the governments are working to improve public transportation such as the introduction of metro rail. If public transport is fast and efficient, people will use it more instead of their own vehicles.

4. The longest highway is National Highway NH 7, measuring 2369 km. It connects Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
5. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south. It is about 170 km long and 150 m wide. It reduced the time of travel between India and England to about 15 days.
The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west. This canal was opened in 1914. Earlier, ships had to go all around the continent of South America to get from one ocean to the other. Now, ships can go from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in just 8 hours. Panama canal covers a distance of about 82 km. These canals have saved time and money.
6. There is considerable congestion on the roads due to the large number of vehicles. They also cause air pollution.
7. Construction of new highways and increase in road traffic is a major cause of environmental pollution. Dust and smoke from vehicles pollute the air. The increase in traffic has also meant more road accidents as people do not follow road rules.
8. People have to go to distant places due to various reasons. Industries require raw materials for their production. Finished goods have to be sent to different parts of the world. Thus, people need an adequate, efficient and cheap system of transport.
9. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. It is also the most expensive way to travel. Modern aeroplanes move with

the help of jet engines or propellers. Large planes can carry around 500 people and fly at a speed of 800 km per hour. Today, a large network of air routes covers almost the whole world. The most dense air routes are in Western Europe and North America. Everyday, millions of people travel to different parts of the world by air.

D. Write T for true and F for false.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
6. T

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick the right option.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b)

B. Match the following.

1. d 2. g 3. f 4. b 5. h
6. c 7. e 8. a

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Equator 2. north 3. humidity 4. cobalt 5. Inuit
6. sand storms 7. untouchability 8. Mumbai, Thane

D. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
6. F 7. T 8. F

E. Answer the following questions.

1. A number of imaginary lines are drawn parallel to the equator both to its north and to its south. Like the Equator, they go around the Earth. They are known as latitudes or parallels. Latitudes are measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$).
2. Colours help us identify features quickly and easily on a map. Certain standard colours are used to show features such as oceans, seas, mountains, plains, deserts etc.
A map does not have enough space to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks.

However, a map without this information would not be useful. Different signs and symbols are used to give information on a map.

3. Climate varies from one place to another. Some places have cold climate throughout the year whereas some places are warm. Some places get heavy rainfall while some other are dry for the whole season. The following are some of the factors which determine the climate of a particular region.
 - (i) Distance from the Equator
 - (ii) Distance from the sea
 - (iii) Altitude or height of a place
 - (iv) Direction of the wind
 - (v) Humidity
4. Wheat is the main crop in the Prairies. Farmers produce enough wheat for the whole country and also for export. That is why the prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
5. The dangerous tsetse fly, which causes sleeping sickness can be found in the forests of DRC.
6. Greenland called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun because in summer, the Sun shines even at midnight.
7. In 1888, at the age of 19, Gandhiji moved to London to study law.
8. People have to go to distant places due to various reasons. Industries require raw materials for their production. Finished goods have to be sent to different parts of the world. Thus, people need an adequate, efficient and cheap system of transport.
9. Camel is the most common animal found here. It can carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. Its feet are adapted to walk on sand. It can live without food and water for many days. For all these reasons, the camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CLASS 5 - SEMESTER 1

Chapter - 1 Various Studies

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Biology | 2. Chemistry | 3. Astronomy |
| 4. Botany | 5. Cosmogony | 6. Cosmology |
| 7. Ecology | 8. Dactylography | 9. Ornithology |
| 10. Physics | 11. Geobiology | 12. Geology |
| 13. Seismology | 14. Hydrostatics | 15. Hygiene |
| 16. Virology | 17. Zoology | 18. Pathology |

Chapter 2 Down by the River

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Amsel | 2. Chao Praya | 3. Danube | 4. Spree |
| 5. Avon | 6. Nile | 7. Elbe | 8. Messey |
| 9. Thames | 10. Moskva | 11. Hudson | 12. Seine |
| 13. Tiber | 14. Yang-tse-Kiang | 15. Darling | 16. Potomac |

Chapter 3 Wildlife Sanctuaries

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Corbett National Park | 2. Ranthambhore National Park |
| 3. Kaziranga National Park | 4. Chilka Sanctuary |
| 5. Kanha National Park | 6. Periyar Sanctuary |
| 7. Gir National Park | |

Chapter 4 Freedom Struggle

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Amritsar | 2. W C Bonnerjee | 3. Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 4. Lord Curzon | 5. Swadeshi Movement | 6. 1858 |
| 7. 1942 | 8. Surat | 9. Sabarmati Ashram |
| 10. Sepoy Mutiny | | |

Chapter 5 Landscape


- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Bay | 2. Peninsula | 3. Strait | 4. Tributary |
| 5. Lagoon | 6. Basin | 7. Geyser | 8. Delta |
| 9. Gulf | 10. Waterfall | | |


Chapter 7 Important Places


- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Oasis | 2. Cockpit | 3. Garage | 4. Mint |
| 5. Studio | 6. Museum | 7. Cabin | 8. Bakery |
| 9. Theatre | 10. Pantry | | |

Chapter 8 Play with Shapes

A. Nose, Toes, Teeth

B. (i) 

(ii) 

(iii) 

(iv) 

C. TRIANGLE, CIRCLE, CONE, RECTANGLE

Chapter 9 Quiz Time

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kalanpayattu | 2. Kandhal | 3. Mamallapuram |
| 4. Mullayannagi | 5. Tipu Sultan | 6. Sravanabelagola |
| 7. KV Puttappa (Kuvempu) | | |

Chapter 10 Against All Odds

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Louis Braille | 2. Thomas Alva Edison |
| 3. Stephen Hawkins | 4. Stevie Wonder |
| 5. Sudha Chandran | 6. Ludwig Van Beethoven |
| 7. Hellen Keller | |

Chapter 11 Dynasties

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. j | 3. d | 4. a | 5. h |
| 6. e | 7. g | 8. i | 9. k | 10. l |
| 11. b | 12. f | | | |

Chapter 12 Idioms

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. n | 2. o | 3. i | 4. q | 5. e |
| 6. f | 7. g | 8. h | 9. c | 10. p |
| 11. k | 12. m | 13. l | 14. a | 15. b |
| 16. s | 17. d | 18. t | 19. j | 20. r |

Chapter 13 What's the Game

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Skating | 2. Squash | 3. Ice Hockey | 4. Bobsleigh | 5. Speedway |
| 6. Bowling | 7. Lacrosse | 8. Kick Boxing | 9. Fencing | |

Chapter 14 Mixed Bag Quiz

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. 12.5 | 2. Snakes | 3. Compass | 4. Jodha Bai | 5. Pluto |
| 6. UAE | 7. Polo | 8. USA | 9. 1/12 | 10. Muscles |
| 11. Periscope | 12. Bahadur Shah Zafar | 13. Jupiter | | |
| 14. Torch | 15. Tennis | | | |

Model Test Paper

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| A. | 1. KV Puttappa (Kuvempu) | 2. Flamingo | 3. Tipu Sultan | | |
| | 4. Waterfall | 5. Fencing | | | |
| B. | 1. Botany | 2. Gulf | 3. Compass | 4. Cockpit | 5. Tributary |
| C. | 1. h | 2. d | 3. a | 4. f | 5. i |
| | 6. c | 7. b | 8. j | 9. g | 10. e |

ENGLISH CLASS 5- SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER - 1 GULLIVER'S TRAVELLS

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. South Seas 2. Lilliputians 3. tiny
4. Lilliputians 5. language

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True: 3, 4, 5 False: 1, 2

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The Lilliputians were able to tie up Gulliver because he was sleeping.
2. The Lilliputians were very small because they were walking on Gulliver's chest.
3. The King of Lilliput suspected Gulliver's loyalty because when the ambassadors from Blefuscu came to meet the King of Lilliput with a peace plan, Gulliver intervened and brought about a just treaty.
4. Gulliver was declared a national hero of Lilliput because Blefuscu declared a war on Lilliput. He walked through the water and tied each ship with a piece of rope. He destroyed the whole fleet with one pull.
5. They built a platform on wheels, tied Gulliver to it and brought him to the capital city of Lilliput.
6. Gulliver saved Lilliput from the attack of Blefuscu by walking through the water and tying each ship with a piece of rope. He destroyed the whole fleet with one pull.

CHAPTER - 2 GAUTAM BUDDHA

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Gautam Buddha was born in the forest of Lumbini which is near the border of Nepal.
2. Gautama saw an old man on the first day that he went out. He was upset when the charioteer said he was a man, Gautama told him that he too was a man but did not look like him. "Soon you will," the charioteer said. This statement had a deep effect

- on Gautama and he became upset.
3. On the fourth time he saw a man dressed in simple clothes and his hair shaven. He looked at the man and saw that his face was full of peace and happiness. The charioteer told him that such a man was only wanting to serve God.
 4. He taught people how to lead simple lives. He taught people that if they want many things in life they will find sorrow and not joy. Buddha also told people not to kill, but to respect all forms of life -human life or animal life. He showed people how to live with each other in peace and harmony.
 5. The religion started by Buddha is known as Buddhism and the followers are called Buddhists. The teachings of Buddha spread all over India. Some of his followers spread his teachings to China and Tibet. They went as far as Japan and Korea, and also to countries like Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma and Cambodia.
 6. **The Four Noble Truths**
 - The world is full of suffering
 - Suffering is caused by man's desires
 - Giving up these desires is the path of Salvation
 - You can get salvation by following the eight-fold path.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True: 1,4 False: 2,3,5,6

CHAPTER - 3 THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SQUIRREL

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The mountain called the squirrel 'Little Prig'. It does so because he was big in size and squirrel was small in size.
2. According to the squirrel the mountain is big in size whereas it is small. However their talents differ, the mountain stays at one place while the squirrel can move around.
3. Squirrel tracks are made by squirrels on mountain slopes.
4. The thing that a squirrel can do while a mountain cannot is that the mountain cannot crack a nut.
5. The little squirrel cannot carry forests on his back.

6. (a) The squirrel says these lines.
(b) In the above lines 'sphere means the earth.
(c) The speaker is trying to say that the earth is made of different things - some are small while some are big just as it takes all types of seasons to complete a year.

C. Complete the following sentences.

1. little prig and bun
2. it was small in size compared to the mountain.
3. big and small things
4. he could do lot of things which the mountain could not.

CHAPTER -4 THE TROJAN WAR

A. Choose the correct option:

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

B. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Greeks 2. Helen 3. Agamemnon 4. horse 5. bad luck

C. Tick the correct statements and cross the incorrect ones.

True: 1, 2, 5 False: 4, 3

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The old saying with the Greeks is "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts." Because this saying comes from the legend of the Trojan Horse which was a wooden horse offered as a gift to trick the kingdom of Troy.
2. The main reason of the war being Paris, the youngest son of King Priam of Troy eloped with Helen, the wife of King Menelaus of Sparta. Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world. Paris took her back to Troy and married her, even though she was already married to Menelaus. The Greeks and Trojans were at war for a long time, a period ranging nearly ten years.
3. Their commander in chief had one last idea. He got a huge wooden horse built which was hollow from inside, enough for some of his best soldiers to fit inside it. The Greeks then set fire to their camps and went away from the gates of Troy to hide somewhere behind the mountains, leaving behind the wooden horse alone.

4. When the people of Troy saw a large wooden horse they decided to bring it inside Troy and did so by bringing down a section of the wall, as the horse proved too big to be taken in through the gate.
5. The Greeks set fire to their camps and went away from the gates of Troy to hide somewhere behind the mountains, leaving behind the wooden horse alone.

CHAPTER -5 WHO DID PATRICK'S HOMEWORK

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True : 1, 2, 3, 5 False : 4

C. Answer the following questions

1. Instead of his homework he played baseball and basketball and Nintendo instead.
2. The elf promised to help Patrick with his homework to get rid of the cat.
3. When the elf began doing Patrick's homework he did not know what to do and he needed help.
4. Patrick helped the elf in many ways. He had to find meanings of words in the dictionary, tell multiplication tables to the elf, help him in history etc.
5. Patrick went to school with puffed eyes because he was working harder than ever and he was staying up at night.
6. Patrick was now a model kid. he cleaned his room, did his chores, was cheerful and never rude. He had developed a whole new attitude.
7. Patrick did his homework himself because at every step the elf needed Patrick's help.

CHAPTER -6 THE KING AND THE NIGHTINGALE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. porcelain 2. cooks, lands 3. trees ,lakes
4. nightingale 5. brown

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True: 1, 4, 5 False: 2, 3

C. Answer the following questions.

1. He lived in a huge palace made of porcelain. He wore clothes made from the finest silk. His food was cooked by seven different cooks from seven different lands
2. Beyond the garden was a forest with big trees and blue lakes. In the branches of these trees lived a nightingale.
3. The king of Persia presented the toy nightingale to the king of China because the real nightingale could not sing sweetly any more. This made the king unhappy.
4. Nightingale of the king of China was a real one while the nightingale sent by the king of Persia was a toy.
5. The king fell ill because the toy nightingale had broken and could not be repaired. He missed the song of the nightingale and became ill.
6. The nightingale made the emperor promise that he shall not be kept in a cage. He shall come and sing for the king whenever he called him.

CHAPTER -7 HIS FIRST FLIGHT

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The young seagull was alone because his two brothers and sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them.
2. He was afraid of flying because he thought that his wings would never support him.
3. He cried impatiently begging his mother to bring him over some food.
4. He uttered a low cackle because the sight of the food maddened him.
5. When his mother was just opposite the seagull, she stopped just beyond his reach.
6. When the seagull was able to fly, he uttered a joyous scream. He soared and dived, shrieking shrilly.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- (1) fly (2) certain (3) flying in the sky (4) maddened
(5) flying (6) uttered

D. Match the words in A with their meanings in B.

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

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. Lilliputians 2. Helen 3. porcelain 4. maddened 5. elf

C. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.

True: 2, 4, False: 1, 3, 5, 6

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Gulliver was declared a national hero of Lilliput because Blefuscu declared a war on Lilliput. He walked through the water and tied each ship with a piece of rope. He destroyed the whole fleet with one pull.
2. Gautam Buddha was born in the forest of Lumbini which is near the border of Nepal.
3. The mountain called the squirrel 'Little Prig'. It did so because he was big in size and squirrel was small in size.
4. When the people of Troy saw a large wooden horse they decided to bring it inside Troy and did so by bringing down a section of the wall, as the horse proved too big to be taken in through the gate.
5. The elf promised to help Patrick with his homework to get rid of the cat.
6. The king of Persia presented a toy nightingale to the king of China because the real nightingale could not sing sweetly any more. This made the king unhappy.
7. He was afraid of flying because he felt that his wings would never support him.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 5 SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER 1 - ADVERBS - DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A. Use the comparative or superlative form of the following adverbs in brackets to complete each sentence. One has been done for you.

1. Kabir looks happier than Arjun this morning.
2. The man arrived earlier than the others.
3. Alam ran further than Satish.
4. The man drove farther than he had to.
5. The workers began earlier than usual today.
6. Rohan jumped highest of all the students in the class.
7. I run shorter distances in the morning.
8. She arrived sooner than the other person.
9. He is the tallest boy in the class.
10. We worked better today because all the workers showed up.

CHAPTER 2 - DETERMINERS

A. Fill in the blanks with some or any as required.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. some | 2. any | 3. some | 4. any | 5. some |
| 6. some | 7. any | 8. some | 9. any | 10. some |

B. Fill in the blanks with much or many as needed.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. much | 2. much | 3. much | 4. much | 5. many |
| 6. much | 7. many | 8. much | 9. many | 10. many |

C. Fill in the blanks with little, a little, few or a few as required.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. little | 2. A few | 3. a little | 4. a few | 5. little |
| 6. few | 7. a few | 8. few | 9. little | 10. few |

D. Fill in the blanks with either or neither.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Neither | 2. either | 3. Neither | 4. neither | 5. either |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|

E. Fill in the blanks with each or every.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. Each | 2. Every | 3. every | 4. Every | 5. Each |
| 6. each | 7. each | 8. each | | |

CHAPTER 3 - MODAL VERB

A. Fill in the blanks with can or must.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Can | 2. must | 3. must | 4. must | 5. can |
| 6. must | 7. can | 8. must | 9. must | 10. Can |

11. must 12. must

B. Fill in the blanks using may or might.

1. might 2. May 3. may 4. might 5. may
6. may 7. may

C. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

1. Could 2. should 3. would 4. May 5. must
6. might 7. can 8. couldn't

CHAPTER 4 - DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

A. Rewrite the following sentences, using quotation marks wherever necessary.

1. "My name is Sunita," said the girl.
2. The man said, "It was a cold rainy night when I lost my cat."
3. "How far away is Hyderabad?" asked the man.
4. The doctor asked, 'Are you feeling very weak?'
5. "Let us go for a walk," suggested Mrs. Mala.
6. "What time is the party?" asked Kapil.
7. Aslam told his mother, "I don't want to go to school."
8. The messenger said, "Alas! the king is dead."
9. The teacher said, "Stop running in the corridor!"
10. He said, "Mother, are you not going to make sweets?"

B. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. He said that he had won.
2. Rakib asked me whether I was going to Delhi.
3. He said that he wished he knew.
4. Alice exclaimed how clever she was.
5. He proposed that they should wait for her return.
6. Dad said that Bengaluru is a beautiful city.
7. Kabir said that he was waiting for me there.
8. Mohit said that I could borrow his book.

C. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. He said that she was coming that week.
2. She asked him what he wanted.
3. The little girl asked which way she should go.
4. Rosy said that the train was coming.
5. Robin said to me that he should see me the next day.

6. He asked me if I was coming with them.
7. Karuna asked who had taken her pen.
8. The girls said that they had finished their homework.

CHAPTER 5 - CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON AND PURPOSE

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction from the box.

1. since 2. As 3. Since 4. because 5. since
6. Since 7. As 8. as 9. because 10. as

B. Combine the sentences using the words in brackets. You may have to change some words.

1. Arun sold his car *since* he wanted to buy a new one.
2. You'd better take a sweater *in case* it gets cold.
3. He wants to rest *because* he is tired.
4. I'll leave you my phone number *in case* you want to contact me.
5. *Since* everybody is here, let us start the meeting.
6. One should not waste water *because* it is precious.
7. *Since* you are late you have to wait till the doctor is free.
8. I'm watching this saucepan *in case* the water boils over.
9. Go home immediately *because* your father is looking for you.
10. You ought to insure your jewellery *in case* it gets stolen.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction from the box.

1. so that 2. so 3. in order to 4. so that 5. so
6. in order to 7. so that 8. so that

D. Combine the sentences using the words in brackets. You may have to change some words.

1. Madhuri saved money *in order* to buy a present for Nancy.
2. Mr. Short used a long ladder *so that he could* reach the high ceiling.
3. We often switch off the heating *in order to* save money.
4. I turned up the radio *so that I could* listen to the news.
5. He tried to find a car park *in order* to park his car.
6. The driver stopped *so that* the children could cross the road.

CHAPTER 6 - PUNCTUATION

A. Rewrite the following sentences inserting marks of punctuation and using capitals wherever necessary.

1. "He isn't very nice to other people," she said sadly.
2. Will you please pass me the butter?
3. You tried your hardest; second place is a good finish.
4. My brother-in-law is a doctor.
5. Three intelligent students; Rajiv, Simran and Alina were selected for the debate.
6. Hooray! we won the game.
7. "What will you get by doing this," asked Rohit.
8. Javed, didn't I just ask you to finish your homework?
9. To repair this truck, we need the following parts: a radiator, hose and a spark plug.
10. "I had a fantastic time at the zoo," Jill said.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adverb that is in brackets.

1. faster
2. more carefully
3. harder
4. more beautifully
5. harder

B. Fill in the blanks with a suitable determiner.

1. each
2. A few
3. many
4. little
5. any
6. Some
7. much

C. Fill in the blanks with a modal verb.

1. could
2. might
3. Can
4. should
5. must

D. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. The little boy requested his father to take him to the park.
2. Peter told his brother not to shake the table while he was writing.
3. The officer ordered his men to return to the ship immediately.
4. She suggested us to bring our own paper and pen.
5. The rich man told the driver to keep the change.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction.

1. as
2. so
3. since
4. so that
5. because

MATHEMATICS - CLASS 5 SEMESTER 2

1. ROUNDING OFF

EXERCISE 1.1

- I. Round off the following to the nearest ten :
- a. 100 b. 70 c. 50 d. 200 e. 210
f. 1,030 g. 4,740 h. 1,050
- II. Round off the following to the nearest hundred :
- a. 100 b. 100 c. 300 d. 0 e. 600
f. 1,800 g. 5,700 h. 63,900
- III. Round off the following to the nearest hundred :
- a. 1,000 b. 1,000 c. 2,000 d. 9,000 e. 6,000
f. 2,000 g. 43,000 h. 87,000
- IV. Round off the following to the nearest hundred :
- | | Number | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|----|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| a. | 7,021 | 7,020 | 700 | 7,000 |
| b. | 3,362 | 3,370 | 3,400 | 3,000 |
| c. | 79,398 | 79,400 | 79,400 | 79,000 |
| d. | 94,001 | 94,000 | 94,000 | 94,000 |
| e. | 68,249 | 68,250 | 94,200 | 68,000 |
| f. | 1,61,308 | 1,61,310 | 1,61,300 | 1,61,000 |
| g. | 1,54,401 | 1,54,400 | 1,54,400 | 1,54,000 |
| h. | 83,521 | 83,520 | 83,500 | 84,000 |
| i. | 96,727 | 96,730 | 96,700 | 97,000 |
| j. | 8,47,924 | 8,47,920 | 8,47,900 | 8,48,000 |

2. METRIC MEASURES

EXERCISE 2.1

- I. Fill in the blanks :
- a. 100cm b. 1000m c. 100mm d. 1m e. 1m
- II. Convert *km* into *m*:
- a. 6000m b. 7200m c. 8900m d. 2620mm e. 1050m
f. 4840m g. 9080m h. 1020m
- III. Convert *m* into *cm*:
- a. 500 cm b. 250 cm c. 108 cm d. 660 cm e. 9200 cm
f. 11200 cm g. 12800 cm h. 25600 cm
- IV. Convert *m* into *km*:
- a. 0.925 km b. 3.8 km c. 5.002 km d. 2.014 km e. 1.296 km
f. 9.621 km g. 2.025 km h. 5.625 km
- V. Convert *cm* into *m*:

- a. 0.65 m b. 0.09 m c. 2.5 m d. 5.12 m e. 13.31 m
f. 28.76 m g. 67.82 m h. 82.67 m

VI. Convert *mm* into *cm*:

- a. 8 cm b. 75 cm c. 105 cm d. 50.7 cm e. 82.5 cm
f. 23.1 cm g. 501 cm h. 843.2 cm

EXERCISE 2.2

I. Match the following:

- a. iv b. iii c. ii d. i

II. Convert Kg into g:

- a. 6000 b. 8125 c. 5001 d. 9420 e. 6060
f. 1202 g. 4002 h. 3142

III. Convert g into Kg:

- a. 0.985 b. 1.566 c. 6.658 d. 5.897 e. 7.856
f. 12.59 g. 8.566 h. 9.875

EXERCISE 2.3

I. Convert litres into *ml*

- a. 9000 b. 12500 c. 6080 d. 25000 e. 5630
f. 8888

II. Convert *ml* into litres :

- a. 4 b. 3.042 c. 7.521 d. 8.021 e. 4.286
f. 11.025

III. Addition and subtraction :

- a. 25l 780ml b. 10l 164ml c. 905 l 151ml d. 348 l 250ml

3. SIMPLIFICATION OF NUMBERS

EXERCISE 3.1

1. Find the value of :

- a. 12 b. 25 c. 33 d. 46 e. 1
f. 96 g. 73 h. 30 i. 1

2. Simplify:

- a. 54 b. 0 c. 13 d. 18.1 e. 25.7
f. 10.9 g. 1 h. 11/20

EXERCISE 3.2

I. Solve the following :

- a. 160 b. 640 c. 0 d. 26 e. 10.78*
* (e) $3.5 \times \{.08 + (3.1 - 0.1)\}$

II. Simplify the following.

- a. 18 b. 54 c. 9 d. 15 e. 39.6
 f. 9* g. 17 h. 6/5 i. 2/11 j. 1
 k. 10
 * (f) $27 - 5 + 14 \div 2 + 6$

4. AVERAGE

EXERCISE 4.1

- I. Find the average of the following scores.
 a. 58.8 b. 200 c. 25 d. 200 e. 3.3
 f. 2000
- II. Statement problems on average:
 1. 12 years 2. 175 cm 3. 87 marks 4. ₹ 3000 5. ₹ 139.5
 6. a. Harshith: 76; Mohith: 76; Punya: 82; Shreya: 85
 b. English: 75.25; Science: 80; Maths: 84 7. 300
 8. 3200

5. UNITARY METHOD

EXERCISE 5.1

- I. Statement problems based on unitary method
 1. ₹ 2000 2. ₹ 600 3. 855 kgs 4. ₹ 256 5. ₹ 1260
 6. ₹ 1050 7. ₹ 60,000 8. ₹ 420 9. ₹ 24000 10. ₹ 600000
 11. ₹ 135 12. 450l 13. ₹ 1875 14. 1200 15. 45 minutes

6. PERCENTAGE

EXERCISE 6.1

- I. Find the percentage of the shaded portion in each of the following:
 a. 34% b. 65% c. 79%
- II. *Check individual answers.*

EXERCISE 6.2

- i. Convert the following percentage into fractions in their lowest form:
 - a. 18/25 b. 9/200 c. 37/100 d. 22/25 e. 57/100
 - f. 33/1000 g. 129/200 h. 13/500 i. 21/500 j. 1/6
- II. Express the following percentage into decimal.
 - a. 0.55 b. 0.75 c. 1.25 d. 0.10 e. 0.04
 - f. 0.71 g. 1.20 h. 0.426 i. 0.055 j. 0.168
- III. Convert the following decimal into percentage.
 - a. 90% b. 46% c. 81% d. 392% e. 474.6%
 - f. 803% g. 760% h. 513% i. 836% j. 922%.

IV. convert the following fraction into percent :

- a. 65% b. 32% c. 36% d. 17.5% e. 22%
f. 340% g. 675% h. 166.6% i. 80% j. 12.5%

EXERCISE 6.3

I. Write each of the following as a percent :

- a. 6% b. 35% c. 60 d. 74 e. 256 %
f. 125%

II. Write each of the following as decimal.

- a. 0.2 b. 0.5 c. 0.4 d. 0.93 e. 1.15
f. 1.25

III. Write each as a percent :

- a. 2% b. 16% c. 17% d. 36% e. 52%
f. 8%

IV Express each of the following percent as a fraction in its lowest terms.:

- a. $\frac{1}{4}$ b. $\frac{3}{10}$ c. $\frac{18}{25}$ d. $\frac{22}{25}$ e. $\frac{101}{100}$
f. $\frac{27}{25}$

V. Find the value of the following :

- a. 90 b. 384 c. 125 d. 468.75 e. 142.5
f. 53.76 g. 148.92 h. 160

VI Find the percent of given quantities:

- a. 600 g b. 35 m c. 400l d. 2.4g e. 4.125kg
f. ₹ 900 g. ₹ 607.50 h. 40.96hrs i. 4.50cm j. 0.36km

VII. Express the given quantities as percentage :

- a. 66.6% b. 50% c. 20.83% d. 16.66% e. 90%
f. 0.8%

VIII. Which of the following is greater.

- a. 25% of 250 b. 15% of 250

IX. Solve the following.

1. 7.5% 2. a. ₹ 240 b. ₹ 360 3. 935 4. 176 days
5. 58.5%

7. PROFIT AND LOSS

EXERCISE 7.1

1. Find the profit or loss:

- a. Loss: ₹ 200 b. Loss: ₹ 260 c. Profit: ₹ 300
d. Profit: ₹ 36 e. Profit: ₹ 445.1 f. Profit : ₹ 1300

II. Read the following and solve:

1. Gain: ₹ 750 2. Gain: ₹ 55000 3. Gain: ₹ 50

4. Gain: ₹ 310 5. Loss: ₹ 1600

EXERCISE 7.2

I. Find the profit or loss:

1. P: ₹ 60 2. L: ₹ 190 3. L: ₹ 730
4. P: ₹ 29 5. L: ₹ 130 6. L: ₹ 310

II. Find the SP or CP:

1. SP: ₹ 590 2. SP: ₹ 905 3. SP: ₹ 909.754. CP: ₹ 6910
5. SP: ₹ 2200 6. SP: ₹ 1865 7. CP: ₹ 620 8. CP: ₹ 5083.5
9. SP: ₹ 525 10. SP: ₹ 590

III. Find the profit or loss:

1. ₹ 500 2. G: ₹ 1500 3. ₹ 2800 4. ₹ 9200
5. ₹ 11900 6. G: ₹ 100 7. P: ₹ 400 8. P: ₹ 700
9. ₹ 1100 10. ₹ 6840

8. SIMPLE INTEREST

EXERCISE 8.1

I. Find the simple interest and amount.

a. ₹ 1400 b. ₹ 510 c. ₹ 558 d. ₹ 250 e. ₹ 750
f. ₹ 270 g. ₹ 1728 h. ₹ 3492 i. ₹ 180 j. ₹ 1116

II. Solve the following :

1. ₹ 480 2. ₹ 600 3. ₹ 700 4. ₹ 796.25

EXERCISE 8.2

I. Find the amount

a. ₹ 1050 b. ₹ 775 c. ₹ 31400 d. ₹ 2142 e. ₹ 9950
f. ₹ 19500

II. Find the principal

a. ₹ 550 b. ₹ 8450 c. ₹ 4855 d. ₹ 5322 e. ₹ 7242
f. ₹ 8144

III. Find the interest:

a. ₹ 1130 b. ₹ 560 c. ₹ 1167 d. ₹ 13725 e. ₹ 7500
f. ₹ 13185

IV. Solve the following :

1. ₹ 812 2. ₹ 3468 3. ₹ 101600 4. ₹ 11875 5. ₹ 9500

9. SPEED, DISTANCE AND TIME

I. Find speed in their respective units:

a. 36 km/h b. 66.66 km/h c. 60km/h d. 35 km/h e. 16 km/h
f. 20 km/h g. 50 m/s h. 45 km/h i. 64 m/s j. 16 m/s

II. Find the speed of the following.

1. 500 km/h 2. 24 m/s 3. 40 km/h 4. 9 km/h 5. 6 km/h

10. ROMAN NUMBERS

EXERCISE 10.1

I. Convert these numbers to roman numbers :

- a. CCCV b. CIII c. LVIII d. XCI e. CMXXVII
f. MMCMXIV g. CCLXXXII h. CXL i. LXXX
j. DXCI k. CD l. CCC

II. Write hindu Arabic numbers for the following :

- a. 40 b. 92 c. 45 d. 109 e. 60
f. 165 g. 650 h. 290 i. 49 j. 80
k. 208 l. 409

III. Compare the following by filling $<$, $>$ or $=$ in the box

1. $<$ 2. $>$ 3. $<$ 4. $<$ 5. $>$
6. $<$

11. GEOMETRY

EXERCISE 11.1

I. Draw the line, ray and line segment in ths space provided.

Check individual answers

II. State whether the following are line, ray or line segment:

Check individual answers

III. Match the following :

1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. f 6. c

IV. Identify each pair of lines & write in symbols on the space provided.

Check individual answers

V. Name the following :

Check individual answers

EXERCISE 11.2

I. Classify the angles in to acute, right, obtuse and straight angles.

- a. Acute b. Obtuse c. Acute d. Right e. Reflex
f. Obtuse g. Acute h. Straight j. Reflex k. Obtuse
l. Whole

II. Measure all angles with the help of a protractor and name them.

- a. Acute b. Obtuse c. Obtuse d. Right

III. Name the type of angle formed between the hands of a clock marked in red:

- a. Straight b. Acute c. Obtuse d. Whole e. Right

- IV. Find the reflex angle measured in red colour :
 a. 250° b. 330° c. 270°
- V. Find the unknown angle:
 a. 200° b. 205°
- VI. Fill in the blanks :
 1. 180° 2. more, 180° 3. reflex 4. Acute
 5. Right 6. 360°

EXERCISE 11.3

- I. Match the pairs of complementary angles:
 1. a, h 2. b, d 3. c, f 4. e, g
- II. Match the pairs of supplementary angles:
 1. a, g 2. b, e 3. c, f 4. d, h
- III. Find the shaded part of an angle using the concept of complementary angle :
 a. 40° b. 55° c. 65° d. 72°
- IV. Find the supplement of the following shaded part of an angle using the concept of supplementary angle.
 a. 60° b. 145° c. 144° d. 72°
- V. Find the complement of the respective angle.
 a. 42° b. 80° c. 38° d. 0° e. 90°
 f. 45° g. 50°
- VI. Find the supplement of the respective angles:
 a. 90° b. 53° c. 72° d. 45° e. 95°
 f. 110° g. 150°
- VII. Name the pairs of adjacent angles :
 a. $\angle AOB, \angle BOC$ b. $\angle POQ, \angle QOR$ c. $\angle XOZ, \angle YOZ$ d. $\angle MOP, \angle PON$
- VIII. Find the measure of the unknown angles marked in the figure:
 a. 70° b. 142° c. $x = 75^\circ, y = 105^\circ, z = 105^\circ$ d. 30°

12. TRIANGLES

EXERCISE 12.1

- I. Fill in the blanks with correct answers :
 a. 3 b. 3 c. 3
- II. Name the Points which are:
 a. S b. B, A
- III. Classify the triangles according to their sides:
 a. Equilateral b. Isosceles c. Scalene d. Equilateral

e. Isosceles

- IV. Classify the triangles according to their angles :
- a. Right Angled Triangle
 - b. Obtuse Angled Triangle
 - c. Acute Angle Triangle
 - d. Obtuse Angled Triangle
 - e. Right Angled Triangle

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- I. Identify each triangle based on the measurement of sides.
- 1. Isosceles
 - 2. Scalene
 - 3. Equilateral
 - 4. Equilateral
 - 5. Isosceles
 - 6. Scalene
- II. Identify each triangle based on the measurement of angles :
- 1. Acute Angled Triangle
 - 2. Obtuse Angled Triangle
 - 3. Right Angled Triangle
 - 4. Right Angled Triangle
 - 5. Acute Angled Triangle
 - 6. Obtuse Angled Triangle
- III. Verify the angle sum property. State whether in each case a triangle can be formed. it not give reason.
- a. No, Sum of three angles is not equal to 180°
 - b. Yes, Sum of three angles is equal to 180°
 - c. No, Sum of three angles is not equal to 180°
 - d. Yes, Sum of three angles is equal to 180°
 - e. No, Sum of three angles is not equal to 180°
 - f. Yes, Sum of three angles is equal to 180°
- IV. Find unknown interior angles for each triangle :
- 1. $\angle A = 45^\circ$
 - 2. $\angle F = 110^\circ$
 - 3. $\angle J = 20^\circ$
 - 4. $\angle Z = 90^\circ$
 - 5. $\angle W = 50^\circ$
 - 6. $\angle Q = 60^\circ$

13. POLYGONS

- I. Name the quadrilaterals:
- 1. Parallelogram
 - 2. square
 - 3. Rectangle
 - 4. Isosceles trapezium
 - 5. Kite
- II. Mark and name the equal & parallel sides :
- 1. AD, BC, & AB, CD
 - 2. PS, RQ & PQ, SR
 - 3. MN, PQ & PM, ON
 - 4. RS, UT & UR, TS
- III. Name the following quadrilateral:
- 1. Rhombus
 - 2. Rectangle
 - 3. square
 - 4. Trapezium
 - 5. Kite
- IV. Write true or false :
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. False
 - d. False
 - e. True
 - f. False
- V. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hexagon 2. Isosceles trapezium 3. Square or Rhombus
 4. 2 5. 4 6. Square and rectangle
- VI. Find the unknown or missing angle for given quadrilaterals :
- a. 105 b. 80° c. 45° d. 60° e. 100°
 f. 90 g. 135° h. 72°

14. PERIMETER AND AREA

EXERCISE 14.1

- I. Find the perimeter of each triangle
 1. 12 *cm* 2. 14 *m* 3. 9 *cm*
- II. Find the perimeter of each rectangle given below
 1. 26 *m* 2. 54 *m* 3. 38 *cm* 4. 28 *cm*
- III. Find the perimeter of each rectangle whose length and breadth are given below:
 a. 40 *cm* b. 48 *cm* c. 56 *cm* d. 120 *cm* e. 60 *cm*
 f. 40 *cm*
- IV. Find the perimeter of each square whose side is given:
 a. 20 *cm* b. 36 *cm* c. 48 *cm* d. 34 *cm* e. 50 *cm*
 f. 100 *cm*
- V. Statement problems:
 1. 56 *cm* 2. 32 *cm* 3. 240 *m* 4. 40 *m*

EXERCISE 14.2

- I. Find the area of the following figures:
 a. 110 *cm*² b. 72 *cm*² c. 130 *cm*² d. 81 *cm*² e. 144 *cm*²
 f. 72.25 *cm*²
- II. Find the area of the following rectangles or squares:
 a. 24 *cm*² b. 27.36 *cm*² c. 25 *cm*² d. 99.36 *cm*² e. 20.25 *cm*²
 f. 180 *cm*²
- III. Problems based on area:
 1. 12 *m*² 2. 154 sq.ft. 3. 6 *m*² 4. 2500 *cm*² 5. 121 *m*²
 6. ₹ 8640

15. CIRCLE

EXERCISE 15.1

- I. Name the colored part of the circle:
 a. Radius b. chord c. Diameter d. arc
 e. Circumference f. Quadrant
- II. Fill in the blanks:
 1. centre 2. Radius 3. Double 4. Half 5. Semicircle

6. Diameter 7. Infinite 8. chord 9. equal 10. length
- III. Write true or false :
1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
6. True
- IV. Name the different coloured parts of the given circle:
1. O 2. S 3. QOP 4. QR
5. OA, OP 6. QOP 7. PAQ 8. QOA

EXERCISE 15.2

- I. Name the following
1. R, O, P 2. X, Y 3. B, A
- II. Fill in the blanks :
1. Congruent circles 2. Concentric circle 3. 3
4. Circumference 5. $22/7$ or 3.14
- III. Draw the circles with their radii :
Check individual answers
- IV. Draw the circles with their diameters.
Check individual answers
- V. Find the radius of each circle when its diameter is given.
- a. 9 cm b. 12.5 cm c. 16 cm d. 49 cm
- VI. Find the diameter of each circle when its radius is given :
- a. 10 cm b. 18.4 cm c. 32.8 cm d. 39.2 cm
- VII. Find the circumference of each circle when its diameter is given:
- a. 21 cm b. 33 cm c. 63 cm d. 24 cm

16. ALGEBRA

EXERCISE 16.1

- I. Write or frame an algebraic expression for the following:
1. $x + 5$ 2. $x - 9$ 3. $x + 25$ 4. $30y$ 5. $x - 28$
6. $8x/y$ 7. $12m$ 8. $7y - 5x$ 9. $16 + p$ 10. $85x$
- II. Convert the algebraic expressions into statement form :
1. 5 is added to m 2. product of a and b
3. 18 divided by m 4. y divided by 3
5. 3 times p divided by 4 6. y is subtracted by 25
7. b is added to 23 8. 93 divided by 3 times m
9. 3 times p subtracted by 4 10. 14 multiplied by x
- III. Find the value of the following expressions.
1. 6 2. 5 3. 1 4. 40 5. 93
6. 2 7. 48 8. 2 9. 1 10. 16
11. 13 12. 16 13. 3 14. 4 15. 2.25

IV. a. $x + 7$ b. $x - 4$ c. $2x$ d. $3x$

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. (a) 2000 (b) 5200 (c) 91000
 2. (a) 26 (b) 9 (c) 35
 3. 4 4. 1808 km 5. 25% 6. 49.5
 7. 149.45 8. (a) SI = ₹ 75; A = ₹ 700 9. 5 years
 10. 33.33 km/hr
 11. (a) XCII (b) CCCLVII (c) MIXL
 12. (a) Acute (b) Obtuse (c) Reflex
 13. (a) 100 (b) 90
 14. 37.35 m
 15. (a) $x + 5$ (b) $y - 3$ (c) $3z + 11$
- B. 1. 80 2. Trapezium 3. parallel
4. circumference 5. semicircle

SCIENCE CLASS 5 SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER -1 SHADOWS AND ECLIPSES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. luminous 2. straight 3. umbra 4. brightness 5. partial

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True: 1, 2, 5, 6

False: 3, 4

C. Match the following.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (b)

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We are able to see things when light that falls on these objects bounces off and travel through space to reach our eyes.

2. Luminous bodies : The things that give out light are called luminous bodies. The sun, the stars, fire, torch, electric bulbs, etc gives out light.

Non-luminous bodies : The things which does not give us light are known as non-luminous bodies. Objects like wood, stone, a leaf, the earth and the moon are non- luminous bodies.

3. Transparent: The things that allow light to pass through them quite easily are called transparent. Glass and water are examples of transparent substances.

Translucent: Things through which only a little light can pass are called translucent. Dark glasses, thin paper and coloured plastics are some examples of translucent substances.

4. Three things are needed for the formation of a shadow.

1. A light source, 2. An opaque object, 3. The surface where the shadow is to be formed.

5. The Sun remains stationary in the universe. The Earth travels around the Sun and the Moon around the Earth on their respective orbits. Sometimes while moving in its orbit, the Moon comes in front of the Sun. The Moon blocks all or some of the light of the Sun. When this happens, the Moon's shadow falls on the Earth and people in this shadow cannot see the Sun. Hence, we say it is an eclipse of the Sun or solar eclipse

6. Just as the Moon sometimes casts its shadow on the Earth, the Earth also casts its shadow on the Moon and causes eclipse of the Moon or lunar eclipse.

CHAPTER -2 ROCKS AND MINERALS

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. rocks 2. rocks 3. igneous 4. quartz 5. plants, animals

B. Tick the right option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

- True : 2, 3, 5 False : 1, 4

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The earth is made up of soil which in turn are made from rocks. They have a grainy texture. All rocks are made up naturally occurring substances called minerals.

Rocks are of different types. They are of different shapes, sizes and colour.

Different types of rocks are: Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks and Metamorphic rocks

2. Minerals are naturally occurring substances in rocks. Some rocks have one mineral, while others may have several.

Minerals are of two types :

(a) Metallic such as gold, silver, iron, copper and

(b) Non-metallic such as mica, silica, feldspar.

3. Igneous rocks are formed by cooling and hardening of molten rocks. Magma or molten rocks in the core of the earth is pushed upwards by other rocks. When it reaches the earth's surface, it flows out through the cracks and is called lava. Some of the lava cools and hardens below the earth's crust and forms igneous rocks.

Three types of igneous rocks are : Granite, basalt and obsidian

4. Coal and petroleum are known as fossil fuels because they are formed from the remains of such dead plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.

5. We can conserve coal and petroleum by using them judiciously and encouraging renewable sources of energy like the sun, water and wind. These are unlimited and do not cause pollution on being used.

CHAPTER -3 SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

A. Fill in the blanks

1. weathering 2. topsoil 3. erosion
4. agents 5. deforestation

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True : 1, 4 False : 2, 3, 5

C. Match the following.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil is the naturally occurring, loose covering of broken, rocky material and decaying organic matter on the earth's surface. It is formed due to the weathering of rocks by the action of wind, water and heat. It takes millions of years for soil to form.
2. The carrying away of the top soil from one place to another by natural agents is called soil erosion.
3. The factors that are responsible for soil erosion are known as the agents of erosion. The various agents of soil erosion are : water, wind and human activities.
4. Afforestation means planting of more trees as soon as they are cut down. The roots of trees hold the soil and thus prevent soil being washed away. Planting new trees and plants is called afforestation.

Deforestation: We need wood for many purposes. To meet the demand of wood, man has been cutting down the trees in forests. The cutting down of all the trees in an area is called deforestation

5. Soil can be conserved by following ways: by Afforestation, Cover Crops, Terrace farming, fences, embankments and Wind Breakers.
6. Terrace farming prevents soil erosion by reducing the speed of flowing water. The amount of soil lost is also less as the soil eroded from one step is deposited on the next step. So, terrace farming helps in reducing soil erosion.

CHAPTER -4 OUR ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. depend
2. oxygen
3. Balance
4. Pollution
5. harmful minerals
6. grazing
7. pollination, dispersal

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statements.

True : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

C. List any two causes of the following.

1. Industries, Vehicles
2. Domestic wastes, detergents, industrial waste
3. Excess chemical fertilisers, plastic
4. Loud speakers , the noise level of TV, radio, music system

D. Tick the correct option.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. All living things depend on each other to survive in their environment. Human beings depend on animals and plants, animals depend on plants and plants also depend on animals in many ways. Thus, all living things help in maintaining the balance in the environment.
2. Pollution means contamination of air, water and land by various harmful objects. The harmful substance that pollutes the environment are called pollutants.
Four types of pollution are: Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and soil pollution.
3. When the harmful gases mix with water vapour in the air, acids are formed. When it rains, these come down to earth as acid rain.
4. Excess of carbon dioxide in the environment does not let the heat escape from the earth, which causes an increase in the earth's temperature. This is called global warming. If the temperature keeps increasing, ice at the poles will melt which could result in disastrous floods.
5. Some ways in which we can prevent pollution are:
 1. We should not burn garbage and other wastes in the open.

2. We should avoid the use of fire crackers that produce a lot of smoke.
3. Sewage water should be filtered and well cleaned in sewage plants before releasing for use
4. Non-biodegradable items like plastics, tins, metallic wastes should not be dumped in the soil.
5. We should use more and more natural fertilisers (cow dung).
6. We must prevent the cutting of trees and overgrazing by animals.
7. Loud speakers should be banned.
8. Vehicles should have silencers and should not blow horns if not required.

CHAPTER - 5 NATURAL DISASTERS

A. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. location | 2. epicentre | 3. seismograph |
| 4. magnitude | 5. core | |

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for the false statement.

True : 3, 4, 1 False : 2, 5

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A natural disaster is a terrible event that is caused by the forces of nature and brings with it destruction, damage, pain and suffering. Natural disasters are caused by extreme conditions of weather or changes that take place inside the earth.
Three natural disasters are earthquake, tsunami, floods.
2. The Earth's surface is formed of massive slabs of rock called plates. These plates, also called tectonic plates, are always moving. They actually collide with one another. Plate movement causes the buildup of tremendous quantities of energy in the rock. When the energy is released, it produces vibrations that travel through the rock, leading to earthquakes
3. A tsunami is a series of huge waves that happen after an undersea disturbance, such as an earthquake or volcano eruption.
4. The Richter scale has magnitude levels from 1 to 8. If an

earthquake is rated 1, you can hardly feel it, but an earthquake rated 2 is ten times as strong as an earthquake rated 1, and an earthquake rated 3 is ten times as strong as an earthquake rated 2. Only a few people feel a level 1 earthquake. In a level 2 earthquake, a few people who are resting may feel it, especially if they're near the top of a tall building. Nearly everyone will feel a level 5 earthquake, and some dishes and windows will break. At level 6, heavy furniture moves around, and many people will feel frightened. In a level 8 earthquake, many buildings will fall down.

5. According to the nature of their eruption, there are three different types of volcanoes.

Active volcanoes are those that may erupt any time or have erupted in the recent past. Mount Fuji, Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are some well-known active volcanoes.

Dormant volcanoes are those that have not erupted for a long time but might erupt in the future. Mount Kea in USA is a dormant volcano.

Extinct volcanoes are those that have been inactive for thousands of years and are not expected to erupt again. Mount Pope in Myanmar is an extinct volcano.

6. We should recognize any natural disaster and react in an organized and helpful way. We should be trained to do the following:

- organize help and rescue operations.
- Look after the injured and homeless by giving them medicines, food and shelter.
- Pass on safety instructions and other information needed. This can be done through modern means of communications, like television, radio, newspaper, telephone, etc.
- Follow the advice and assist the doctors, police and army officers who are engaged in rescue operations.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

- A. Give two example for each of the following.

1. Granite, Pumice 2. Marble, Slate 3. Sandstone, Limestone
4. Petroleum, Coal 5. Tsunami, Drought

B. Match the following.

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

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True : 1, 2, 5 False : 3, 4

D. Answer the following questions.

- Three things are needed for the formation of a shadow.
 - A light source
 - An opaque object
 - The surface where the shadow is to be formed.
- Coal and petroleum are known as fossil fuels because coal and petroleum are formed from the remains of such dead plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.
- Afforestation means planting of more trees as soon as they are cut down. The roots of trees hold the soil and thus prevent soil being washed away. Planting new trees and plants is called afforestation.

Deforestation: We need wood for many purposes. To meet the demand of wood, man has been cutting down the trees in forests. The cutting down of all the trees in an area is called deforestation.

- Soil is the naturally occurring, loose covering of broken, rocky material and decaying organic matter on the earth's surface. It is formed due to the weathering of rocks by the action of wind, water and heat. It takes millions of years for soil to form
 - Pollution means contamination of air, water and land by various harmful objects. The harmful substance that pollutes the environment are called pollutants.
- Four types of pollution are : Air, water, noise and soil.
- According to the nature of their eruption, there are three different types of volcanoes.

Active volcanoes, Dormant volcanoes and Extinct volcanoes

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. brightness 2. partial 3. geologists 4. topsoil
5. oxygen 6. location

SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 5 SEMESTER 2

CHAPTER 1 - OUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. British 2. President 3. rights , duties 4. Preamble

B. Write 'T' for true 'F' for the false statement.

True : 1, 4, 5 False : 2, 3

C. Tick the correct answers.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

D. Match the following.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Our constitution defines the goal, rights and duties to be followed by the citizens of India. It is a big book of rules and regulations that have to be followed by all.
2. Democracy means that people have the right to choose representatives who will form the government. Democracy means government of the people, by the people and for the people.
3. Our Constitution has laid some important principles for the government to follow. These principles are fundamental to the governance of the country. It is the duty of the state to apply these principles while making laws. These are called Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Our Constitution gives us certain Fundamental Rights. Some of these are:
 1. Right to equality
 2. Right to freedom
 3. Right to religious freedom
 4. Right against exploitation
 5. Right to education
 6. Right to constitutional remedies
5. The Right to Freedom gives us six freedoms.
 1. Freedom of speech and expression.
 2. Right to assemble peacefully without weapons.
 3. Right to travel throughout India.
 4. Right to choose any occupation.
 5. Right to make unions.
 6. Right to work in any part of India.

6. Duties always come along with rights. Along with the Fundamental Rights, the Constitution of our country also mentions some Fundamental Duties. All of us are expected to perform these. Some of these duties are:

- ★ We must follow the rules laid down in the Constitution.
- ★ We must honour the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- ★ We must treat all Indians as equals.
- ★ Promote harmony and brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- ★ Protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, rivers and wildlife.
- ★ Develop a scientific attitude.

CHAPTER -2 OUR RICH HERITAGE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Constitution 2. Hindi 3. left to right
4. dialects 5. folk, classical

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

True : 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 False : 2

C. Tick the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

D. Match the following

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. India is a land of beautiful monuments and buildings. The ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation, the Great Stupa of Sanchi and the Taj Mahal are just a few examples of our architectural heritage. Monuments are old buildings such as temples, palaces and forts built by the earlier rulers of India.

There are many beautiful temples in India. For example, the Sun Temple at Konark, the Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu, the temples of Khajuraho, Brihadeswara Temple in Tamil Nadu and Meenakshi Temple in Madurai. The Taj Mahal in Agra is included in the seven wonders of the world. Thousands of tourists visit it every year. The Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid and

the Red Fort in Delhi are also architectural marvels worth seeing.

2. The recognised languages are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Dogri, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.
3. Hindi is written from left to right and Urdu is written from right to left.
4. Indian folk and tribal dances are simple group dances that are performed to express joy. They are performed on every possible occasion to celebrate the arrival of seasons, sowing and harvesting of crops, the birth of a child, a wedding or on festivals.
5. Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. They express the joys of the farmers. Some of these are Onam in Kerala, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Holi in Uttar Pradesh and other states of North India, and Baisakhi in Punjab.

CHAPTER -3 BE HEALTHY, LIVE LONGER

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Fahrenheit (F), Celsius (C). 2. Louis Pasteur
3. white willow 4. heart problems 5. Penicillin

C. Match the following

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

D. Answer the following questions

1. Stethoscope is used by doctors to listen to the sound of heart-beat, lungs and intestines. It helps the doctor to know the condition of the heart, lungs and intestine of the patient.
2. If milk is heated to a certain temperature and then cooled, the germs present in it are killed. This process is called 'pasteurization'.
3. We use microscope to examine micro-organisms that are invisible to us normally.

Microscope help doctors to determine which virus or bacteria is causing disease and be able to administer the appropriate treatment.

4. Before a surgery, a doctor puts the patient to sleep with a drug called anaesthesia. Under anaesthesia, the patient feels no pain. Sometimes doctors only numb the part of the patient's body on which they will operate.
5. A vaccine is a medicine which when injected to a human being make the body immune to infectious diseases.
When a virus or bacteria infects a human body it spreads in the body through blood. A vaccine prevents the virus from spreading in the human body
6. Here are certain things we must do to stay healthy.
 - ★ We should eat a balanced diet. Lack of vitamins and minerals cause disease.
 - ★ We should eat regularly. Skipping meals is not good for health.
 - ★ We must keep ourselves and our surroundings clean and hygienic.
 - ★ We should drink only boiled water and milk.
 - ★ We should exercise regularly. The body has to be fit to fight germs.

CHAPTER -4 THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Japan 2. New York 3. China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, USA
4. The Hague in Netherlands. 5. 24th October, 1945

B. Tick the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

C. Match the following.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The cause of conflicts among the leading nations of the world are that they needed two things - raw materials for manufacturing, and new markets to sell the goods they made. They found both raw materials as well as new markets to sell

their goods in the non-industrialised countries of Asia and Africa.

2. After World War I About eighty five lakh men were killed in this war, while about two crore ten lakhs were injured. About two crore people died of diseases caused by war and famine.
After World War II The loss of life and the destruction of cities in World War II was much greater than in World War I. About five crore lives were lost in the war.
3. The horrible destruction caused by the two World Wars made the people realise that war is a foolish thing. The money spent on war could be used for the benefit of people. It could be used for the progress and prosperity of the world. This thought gave birth to the United Nations Organisations (UNO)
4. The work of the UN is carried out by six main organs. They are:
 1. The General Assembly
 2. The Security Council
 3. The Secretariat
 4. The International Court of Justice
 5. The Economic and Social Council
 6. The Trusteeship Council
5. The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and USA.

CHAPTER 5 - INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1945
2. USSR
3. African, Asian
4. discrimination
5. global

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

C. Match the following.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. After World War II, USA and USSR emerged as the most powerful nations. They did not trust each other. Each believed that the other wanted to dominate the world. There was tension between them. Most countries sided with either USA

or USSR. Thus two groups of nations were formed. Since they were suspicious of each other, they started building up arms.

2. India is one of the founding members of the United Nations who signed the UN Charter. It participated in the San Francisco Conference and became a member of the United Nations along with fifty other countries on October 30, 1945. India has always supported the principles and objectives of the UN. After attaining Independence in 1947, India came out more forcefully to support and actively participate in the activities of the United Nations.
3. The 'Student and Teacher Exchange Programmes' with other countries are organised by **UNESCO**. They have helped India a lot in learning new ideas and techniques in the field of education.

The **FAO** has helped India to increase food production with expert guidance. It has helped to change the deserted lands into fertile areas. Our dairy farms have also greatly benefitted because of the UN.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India realised that this was a very dangerous situation. There was the possibility of another war, in which the poor nations of Asia and Africa would suffer the most.

He discussed the issue with the leaders of Yugoslavia and Egypt. They realized that it was in the interest of the developing nations not to join either of the groups and to remain neutral or non-aligned. This was the beginning of the Non-Aligned Movement or NAM in 1955.

4. India has contributed to the UN's peace keeping forces. India has sent armed forces to sensitive areas, such as the Middle East, Korea, Congo and Cyprus for maintaining peace.
5. After World War II, two groups were formed led by USA and USSR. This led to build up of arms.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India realised that this was a very dangerous situation. There was the possibility of another war, in which the poor nations of Asia and Africa would suffer the most.

He discussed the issue with the leaders of Yugoslavia and

Egypt. They realized that it was in the interest of the developing nations not to join either of the groups and to remain neutral or non-aligned. This was the beginning of the Non-Aligned Movement or NAM in 1955.

6. The five principles called the **Panchsheel**, which form the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement, were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru.

CHAPTER 6 - OUR GOVERNMENTS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. legislative 2. Parliament 3. President 4. head
5. The Supreme Court

B. Tick the correct option

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The Parliament is the legislative branch. It makes laws for the whole country. It consists of the President of India and the two houses-Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Its meetings are held in the Parliament House.
2. The President of our country is elected by the members of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. We have several political parties in our country such as the Congress, the Bhartiya Janta Party, the Aam Aadmi Party, etc. Candidates from these parties stand for elections. This multi-party system is a very important part of our democracy. Different parties put up their candidates for election. The party that gets the maximum seats forms the government.
4. Citizens of India above 18 years of age can vote in the General Elections to elect the members of the Lok Sabha.
5. The Indian Constitution provides for a judicial system to enforce laws. It is the duty of the courts to pass judgements based on our judicial system. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial power in India. The High Court is the highest judicial power in a state. There are smaller courts in the districts.
6. Usually the party that gets the maximum seats forms the government. Sometimes, many parties come together and

form the government. This is called a coalition government.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Tick the right option.

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

B. Match the following.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. British 2. Hindi 3. white willow 4. New York 5. 1945

D. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Our Constitution gives us certain Fundamental Rights. Some of these are:
 1. Right to equality
 2. Right to freedom
 3. Right to religious freedom
 4. Right against exploitation
 5. Right to education
 6. Right to constitutional remedies
2. Hindi is written from left to right and Urdu is written from right to left.
3. Here are three things we must do to keep ourselves free from diseases.
 - ★ We should eat a balanced diet. Lack of vitamins and minerals cause disease.
 - ★ We should eat regularly. Skipping meals is not good for health.
 - ★ We must keep ourselves and our surroundings clean and hygienic.
4. The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and USA.
5. Citizens of India above 18 years of age can vote in the General Elections to elect the members of the Lok Sabha.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CLASS 5 - SEMESTER 2

Chapter - 1 Plants

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Butter Wort | 2. Ochna Serrulata Plant | 3. Sweet Stevia |
| 4. Byblis | 5. Sundew | 6. Baobab |
| | | 7. Bunya Bunya Plant |

Chapter - 2 Amazing Fishes

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Butterfly Fish | 2. Porcupine Fish | 3. Plaice |
| 4. Sting Ray Fish | 5. Stone Fish | 6. Scorpio Fish |

Chapter - 3 Brush up your Geography

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Equator | 2. Longitude | 3. Latitude |
| 4. Tropic of Cancer | 5. Tropic of Capricorn | 6. International Date Line |
| 7. Prime Meridian | 8. Rotation | 9. Revolution |
| 10. Summer Solstice | | |

Chapter - 4 Airports and Airlines

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|
| A. 1. f | 2. e | 3. d | 4. i | 5. g |
| 6. a | 7. c | 8. b | 9. h | |
| B. 1. Air France | 2. Olympic Airlines | 3. Air India | | |
| 4. Italian Airline | 5. Royal Nepal Airlines | | | |
| 6. Pakistan International Airlines | | 7. Air Lanka | | |
| 8. British Airways | 9. American Airlines | 10. Austrian Airlines | | |

Chapter - 5 World Literature

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. H G Wells | 2. Louisa May Alcott | 3. Lewis Wallace |
| 4. Anna Sewell | 5. Lewis Carol | 6. Rider Haggard |
| 7. D H Lawrence | 8. J K Rowling | 9. Daniel Defoe |
| 10. G B Shaw | 11. Earnest Hemingway | |
| 12. William Shakespeare | | 13. Aung San Suu Kyi |

Chapter - 6 Authors and Languages

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. j | 3. g | 4. a | 5. f |
| 6. b | 7. d | 8. c | 9. k | 10. h |
| 11. l | 12. e | | | |

Chapter - 7 Why are they so famous

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. g | 2. j | 3. l | 4. s | 5. c |
| 6. b | 7. n | 8. a | 9. q | 10. t |
| 11. h | 12. o | 13. r | 14. f | 15. k |
| 16. d | 17. e | 18. m | 19. i | 20. p |

Chapter - 8 Indian Geography Quiz

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Karnataka | 2. Suttlej | 3. Madhya Pradesh | 4. Punjab |
| 5. Goa | 6. Udaipur | 7. Pataliputra | 8. West Bengal |
| 9. Ashoka | 10. Coal | 11. Rajasthan | 12. Oil |
| 13. Palk Strait | 14. Kolkata | 15. Mumbai | 16. Coimbatore |

Chapter - 9 Scientists

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Nicolaus Copernicus | 2. Archimedes | 3. Guglielmo Marconi |
| 4. Isaac Newton | 5. Alfred Bernhard Nobel | 6. Michael Faraday |

7. Edward Jenner

Chapter - 10 Religion

1. Shwetambara
4. Mt. Sinai
7. Dhammapada
10. Mahabharata

2. Bodh Gaya
5. Mt Olympus
8. Good Friday
11. Lamas

3. Chicago
6. Jamshed-I-Navroj
9. Guru Granth Sahib
12. Zend Avesta

Chapter - 11 Animals in Movies

1. Pig
2. Elephant
3. Ape
4. Kitten and Puppy
5. Horse
6. Dog
7. St. Bernard Dog
8. Mouse
9. Shark
10. Fish

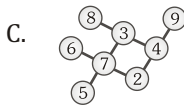
Chapter - 12 Sports Track

1. Deep Blue
2. Leg Before Wicket
3. Scrabble
4. Fibre Glass
5. Triple Jump
6. 26 Miles 385 Yards
7. Deuce
8. Baron Pierre de Coubertin
9. 1896
10. 1912
11. Gary Kasparov
12. Swimming
13. Monopoly

Chapter - 13 Fun with Numbers

A. 99, 288, 28, 85

B. FEMININE, THRONE, FOOTWORK



E.

12	18	26	12	19	30
42	6	52	14	22	18
6	16	66	72	86	66
24	34	36	62	38	16
60	38	42	48	72	66
9	30	61	16	63	12

Chapter 14 - Mixed Bag Quiz

1. 16
2. Glider
3. Software
4. Jahangir
5. Earthquake
6. Gulliver
7. Fifa World Cup
8. Mint
9. 16
10. Bat
11. Helium
12. World War 1
13. Eclipse
14. Nobel Prize
15. Vishwanathan Anand
16. Grand Trunk Road

Model Test Paper

A. Identify the following.

1. Equator
2. Tropic of Cancer
3. Tropic of Capricorn
4. International Date Line
5. Thermometer
6. Air India
7. Sutlej

B. Match the following.

1. London
2. Daniel Defoe
3. William Shakespeare
4. Sanskrit
5. Chennai
6. Russian
7. First Indian to enter outer space
8. Nightingale of India

C. Give one word answer.

1. Bodhi tree
2. Zend Avesta
3. Guglielmo Marconi
4. Karnataka
5. Coimbatore
6. Fifa World Cup
7. Bats
8. Helium
9. Glider
10. Grand Trunk Road