

A stylized logo featuring a central vertical line with a white circle at its base. To the left, a large, light orange shape resembling a leaf or a petal curves upwards. To the right, a semi-circular fan of yellow and light orange rays extends outwards, resembling a sunburst. A dark red semi-circle is positioned at the top center, overlapping the rays.

The World of Poems

Unseen Passage

1. Teamwork

Teamwork, teamwork,
Together we can make our dream work.
Then we'll share the joy of what we've done,
Teamwork, everyone!

It's fun to shoot the basketball through the hoop,
But if nobody passes then nobody shoots.
And the relay race just can't go on,
If nobody wants to pass the baton.

We're the parts that make up the whole,
And we've got our eyes on a common goal.
Sometimes it can be a big plus,
When a you or a me becomes an us!

- BY JAN NIGRO

2. Don't Give Up

When nothing is going your way,
and the pessimism holds sway.
Don't Give Up.

When your eyes are filled with tears,
sorrowfulness is all which appears,
Don't Give Up.

When, in chilly winters, you perspire
With resenting thoughts and constant ire
Don't Give Up.

When surrounded by people with a look askance
and nobody is willing to give you a chance
Don't Give Up.

Because amidst the darkness of night
comes a new sun that shines so bright
and embracing you with its blessed light.

So don't,
Don't Give Up

- BY VAIBHAV PANDEY

3. Vocation

When the gong sounds ten in the morning and I walk to school by our lane.

Every day I meet the hawker crying, 'Bangles, crystal bangles!'

There is nothing to hurry him on, there is no road he must take, no place he must go to, no time when he must come home.

I wish I were a hawker, spending my day in the road, crying, 'Bangles, crystal bangles!'

When at four in the afternoon I come back from the school, I can see through the gate of that house the gardener digging the ground.

Just as it gets dark in the evening and my mother sends me to bed,

I can see through my open window the watchman walking up and down.

The lane is dark and lonely, and the street-lamp stands like a giant with one red eye in its head.

The watchman swings his lantern and walks with his shadow at his side, and never once goes to bed in his life.

I wish I were a watchman walking the streets all night, chasing the shadows with my lantern.

- BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

4. All Is Life

Whether by accident or design,

We are here.

Let's make the most of it, my friend.

Make happiness our pursuit,

Spread a little sunshine here and there.

Enjoy the flowers, the breeze,

Rivers, sea, and, sky,

Mountains and tall waving trees.

Greet the children passing by,

Talk to the old folk. Be kind, my friend.

Hold on, in times of pain and strife:

Until death comes, all is life.

- BY RUSKIN BOND

5. My Shadow

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me.

And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.

He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;

And I see him jump before me, When I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow

Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;

For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball,

And he sometimes gets so little that There's none of him at all.

One morning, very early, before the Sun I was up,

I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;

But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepyhead.

Had stayed at home behind me and was Fast asleep in bed .

- BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

6. Class Discussion

“In the class discussion Jane, you hardly said a word.
We all aired our opinions but from you we barely heard.
You sat and stared in silence surrounded by the chatter,

Now tell me Jane,
and please be plain,
is there anything the matter?”

Jane looked up and then she spoke,
Her voice was clear and low:

“There are many people in this world
Who are rather quiet you know!”

- BY GERVASE PHINN

7. Waiting

We are waiting for a moment
 We thought was bound to come
 All our stories tell us crimes
 Go punished, justice comes

For we are new to know this wait
 Without a cease and more
 Ask the one who has been waiting here
 Ask the one been here before

The bad will be undone
 The good day will be won
 In one year, two or three, or more
 Villainy pays the proper sum

For all this cannot last
 No, all this demands an ending
 The light outside, the hand held out
 Reward for all the waiting

But what then if it doesn't?
 Yes, what will be the answer
 Ask the other, sitting suffering
 In the darkness far longer

8. Topsy-turvy Land

Have you ever thrown your school bag
 on your bed?
 Have you ever left your shoes and socks
 here and there?
 Have you ever played with your ball in
 your room?
 Does your room sometimes look like
 this?
 Now read about one such upside-down land.
 The people walk upon their heads,
 The sea is made of sand,
 The children go to school by night,
 In Topsy-turvy Land.
 The front-door step is at the back,
 You're walking when you stand,
 You wear your hat upon your feet,
 In Topsy-turvy Land.
 And buses on the sea you'll meet,
 While pleasure boats are planned,
 To travel up and down the streets
 Of Topsy-turvy Land.
 You pay for what you never get,
 I think it must be grand,
 For when you go you're coming back,
 In Topsy-turvy Land.

BY- H.E. WILKINSON

9. The Road Not Taken

Sing a song of people
Walking fast or slow;
People in the city,
Up and down they go.
People on the side walk,
People on the bus;
People passing, passing,
In back and front of us.
People on the subway
Underneath the ground;
People riding taxis
Round and round and round.
People with their hats on,
Going in the doors;
People with umbrellas
When it rains and pours.

People in tall buildings
And in stores below;
Riding elevators
Up and down they go.
People walking singly,
People in a crowd;
People saying nothing,
People talking loud.
People laughing, smiling,
Grumpy people too;
People who just hurry
And never look at you!
Sing a song of people
Who like to come and go;
Sing of city people
You see but never know!

- BY LOIS LBNSKI

10. A Poison Tree

I was angry with my friend:
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in fears
Night and morning with my tears,
And I sunned it with smiles
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright,
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine,--

And into my garden stole
When the night had veiled the pole;
In the morning, glad, I see
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

- BY WILLIAM BLAKE - 1757-1827

Tryst With Destiny: Pandit J.L.Nehru

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.

It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity. At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her success and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

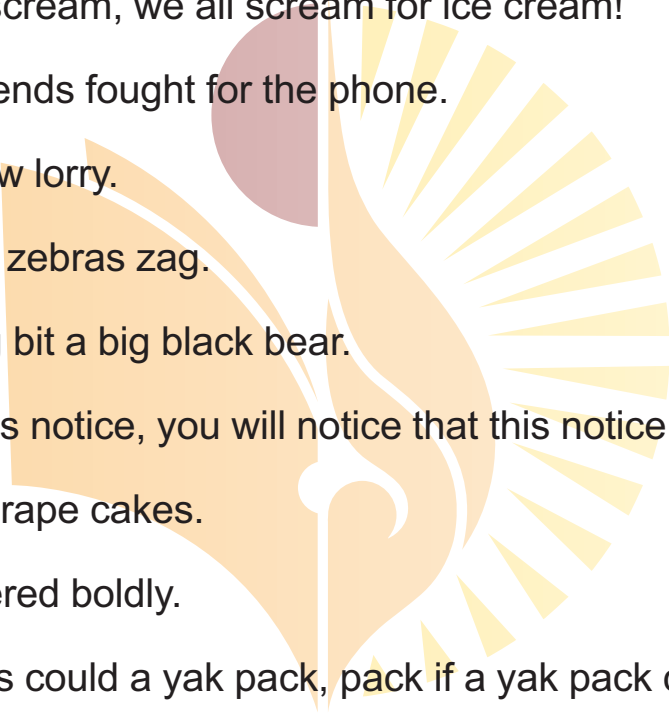
Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.
When it rains and pours.

Preamble, the Soul of the Constitution

- The Preamble to the Constitution is a reflection of the core constitutional values that embody the Constitution. It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people.
- The Preamble does not grant substantive rights and is not enforceable in the courts, but various Indian courts have engaged with the Preamble and have treated it as guiding light in the interpretation of the Constitution.
- The opening and last sentences of the Preamble: "We, the people...adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution" signifies the power that is vested in the hands of the people.

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA
INTO A SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL;
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION, BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP;
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF OPPORTUNITY;
AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND
THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THIS 26TH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

The following funny tongue twisters can help kids improve their pronunciation and speaking skills.

1. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!
 2. Four furious friends fought for the phone.
 3. Red lorry, yellow lorry.
 4. Zebras zig and zebras zag.
 5. A big black bug bit a big black bear.
 6. If you notice this notice, you will notice that this notice is not worth noticing.
 7. An ape hates grape cakes.
 8. Billybob blabbered boldly.
 9. How many yaks could a yak pack, pack if a yak pack could pack yaks?
 10. Smelly shoes and socks shock sisters.
- 

Unseen Passage -1

Read the passage and answer the questions :

Born in New York, USA in 1934, Carl Edward Sagan was a celebrated scientist of the 20th century. The astronomer, scientist and author is remembered today for his work on the search for life outside the Earth. In 1972, Sagan put together the first physical messages to be sent into space, known as the Pioneer Plaques. Placed onboard two spacecraft, they were meant for extraterrestrial beings to help them find our planet. Sagan warned people against the man-made dangers of global warming and the damage it would cause to our environment for future generations. Sagan was a brilliant educator and was known as an astronomer of the 10 people. He devoted his life to making scientific knowledge available to common people, He is best-known for co-writing and hosting the TV series (Cosmos, which dealt with a wide variety of scientific subjects, such as the beginning of life and humanity's place in the universe. Sagan died at the hy age of 62 on 20 December 1996 due to pneumonia brought on by a bone 15 marrow disease.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Who was Carl Sagan and when was he born?**

- 2. What is he remembered for today?**

- 3. What were the Pioneer Plaques. Where were they placed?**

- 4. What did Sagan warn people about?**

- 5. How was he an 'astronomer of the people'?**

Unseen Passage -2

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The floor was covered with the bones of reptiles, fish and other animals. I shook with horror. I had fallen from the frying pan into the fire. A beast more ferocious than even the shark-crocodile lived in this den. What could I do? The cave mouth was guarded by one ferocious monster, and inside was something too scary to imagine. There was nowhere to run! I had to find a hiding place which the monsters couldn't enter. I looked around wildly. There was a break in the rock. I rushed inside and hid. An hour passed. All this while, there was a strange rumbling outside the cave. Suddenly I heard a groaning, as of fifty bears in a fight hisses, spitting, moaning. It was the Ape Gigans ! Fourteen feet high, covered with rough, blackish brown hair, its arms were as long as its body, while its legs were huge. It had thick, long, and sharply pointed teeth, like a giant saw.

Answer the following questions:-

- 1. What were the floors of the cave covered with?**

- 2. What saying did the narrator use to describe his condition?**

- 3. The unseen creature was more _____ than the _____**
- 4. Why was there nowhere to run?**

- 5. Where did the narrator hide**

Unseen Passage -3

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The blackbuck, sometimes called the Indian antelope, is a type of deer found in India, Pakistan and Nepal. They are about 33 inches tall, with males weighing around 40 kilograms and females around 29 kilograms. Male blackbucks have very long, ringed horns. The coat of young ones and females is light brown to yellowish. Males have black and dark brown upper bodies and legs, with a white belly. They live in thin forests and grassy plains where water is easily found and there are trees and bushes to hide from hunters and other animals. Blackbucks are herbivores, which means that they eat plants. They eat witchgrass, sedges and oats. Blackbucks once faced serious threats of habitat loss and hunting. So, hunting them was banned in India in 1972. Their numbers have risen since. Blackbucks are sacred to the Bishnoi community in India. They believe that blackbucks are the reincarnation of the founder of their faith.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Blackbucks are also called**

- 2. Name two countries apart from India where blackbucks are found ?**

- 3. How much do male and female blackbucks weigh?**

- 4. How do male blackbucks differ from females in terms of appearance?**
 - a) Males have shorter horns.
 - b) Males have black to dark brown coats and females have light brown to yellowish coats.
 - c) Females have white bellies.
- 5. Where do blackbucks lives?**

Unseen Passage -4

Ermengarde pointed sadly at the table. Many books were piled on it. 'Papa has sent me some more books, Sara,' she said. 'There they are.' Sara ran to the table. She picked up and turned the pages of a book quickly. In that moment, she forgot all her problems. 'How beautiful!' she cried. 'Carlyle's The French Revolution. I have always wanted to read it!' 'Papa will be so angry with me if I don't read it,' said Ermengarde. 'He expects me to know everything about the French Revolution before I go home for the holidays. What do I do?' Sara replied, 'I can read them and tell you everything that is in them.' 'Oh, goodness!' exclaimed Ermengarde. 'Do you think you can do this?' 'I know I can,' Sara answered. 'If you do this for me,' said Ermengarde, 'I will give you anything.' 'What will you tell your father?' Sara asked. 'Oh, if I answer the questions correctly, he will think I have read them,' answered Ermengarde.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What did Ermengarde's father send her? Where were they?**

- 2. What made Sara forget her problems?**

- 3. What did Ermengarde's father expect her to do?**

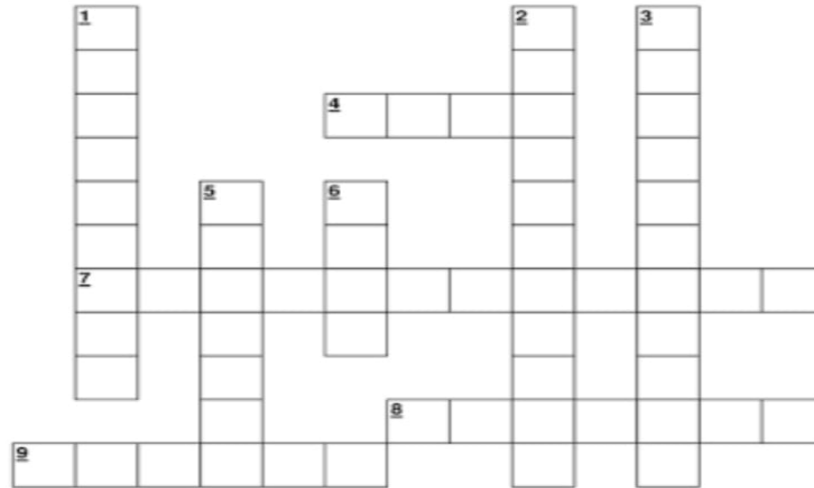
- 4. Sara had wanted to read**

- 5. What did Sara offer to do for Ermengarde for a long time.**



**Crossword
Word Search
Sudoku**

The Parts of Speech



www.HaveFunTeaching.com

ACROSS

- 4 Names a person, place, or thing. (boy, town, ball)
- 7 A short exclamation. (Hi!, Uh, Ah!)
- 8 Substitutes a noun or a noun phrase to show another name for a person, place, or thing. (he, whom)
- 9 The part of speech that changes a verb, adjective, or adverb. (very, rapidly)

DOWN

- 1 Describes a noun. (cold, wet)
- 2 A word the joins two parts of a sentence. (but, and, or)
- 3 A word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. (before, into)
- 5 A word that is put next to a noun. (the, a, an)
- 6 An action word. (run, clap)

Unit 1-4 Crossword Puzzle

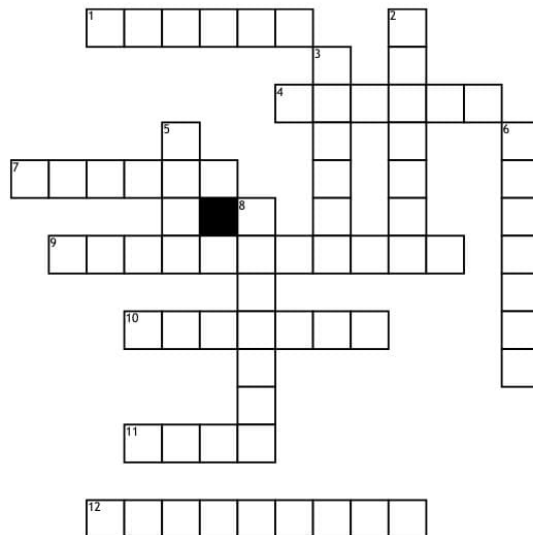
F H V Y C M Y H Y W U A N E T W O R K I N G G A
 P C W G E Z I T I R O I R P E G U R U P Q L Z P
 E D N V L M R G Q I E G T I N Q U I S I T I V E
 Y N M G Z F W S O G I F O K K Q R N N C U U K Y
 Y Z N O I S N E H E R P M O C E O L B D T I T A
 B G W Z H H M C T O R R L L Q A C S P R R Y H T
 S D E W Q U A L I F I C A T I O N G K C O T R I
 E H N T R X A E X P E C T A T I O N S O P I O P
 T C J B A B H Z B W F Y N M B P L D B L P R L F
 A D S B A R K Z I D R G G U B B V Y T L A A E M
 N K E U D H T Q N C W O Q J R F E T O A R L U O
 I S C R Q J D S Q D B L N R D H R N M B J C R J
 T I U E E S F P J S R O T N L V E E A O H S E N
 S C M O G C P B M T I N G V R Z C M V R G N T O
 A D C J I Y A U B T T H I U U S T Y N A K O R I
 R N X M T C J Y A K D C N D T O O O C T C I O T
 C W J S L R I T I K M E T I B K K L B I O T S A
 O M Z Z S G N L Y Y Y T M O K G I P R V D A P R
 R E G X A E X X A T Z U X L V T O M T E R R E E
 P Z O S I Q F Y X M L Z X L W W H E Y G J I C D
 S L P R F B D Q B A Z E T A R U C C A N I P T O
 K Z O M T P B O T E M C Y W U B C G N Y Y S W M
 Y P F D A X E E X G B X P R I L F V K V E A B C
 W T Y M G E C L D U M R K G U Y G Q H F A W U O

Stimulate
 Employment
 malicious
 procrastinate
 prioritize

Inaccurate
 Strategy
 rapport
 expectations
 networking

Technology
 Aspirations
 moderation
 comprehension
 clarity

Qualification
 orientation
 inquisitive
 collaborative
 retrospect



Across

- 1. A synonym for middle.
- 4. A cold season
- 7. A gas that you breathe in.
- 9. Take your temperature with this

- 10. A book by Roald Dahl
- 11. The opposite of doing nothing.
- 12. An animal that eats meat only

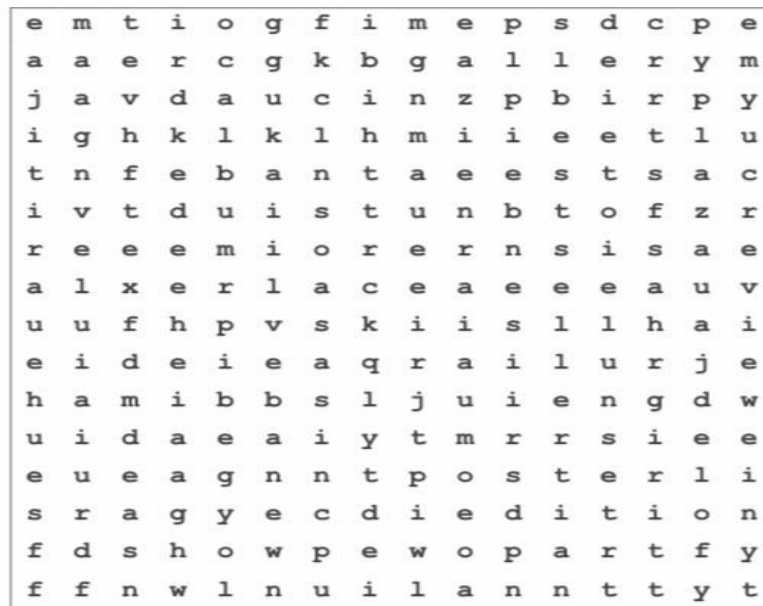
Down

- 2. A green ingredient of a salad.

- 3. A comparison in poetry using the words as or like
- 5. Twelve months
- 6. green, yellow, red
- 8. When you don't have to go to school.

Word Bank

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Matilda | holiday | lettuce | simile |
| carnivore | thermometer | centre | oxygen |
| busy | year | colours | winter |



Can you find these Arts and Media nouns in the puzzle?

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| gallery | band | image |
| culture | poster | bestseller |
| interval | plot | show |
| exhibition | part | cast |
| album | channel | edition |
| review | scene | audience |

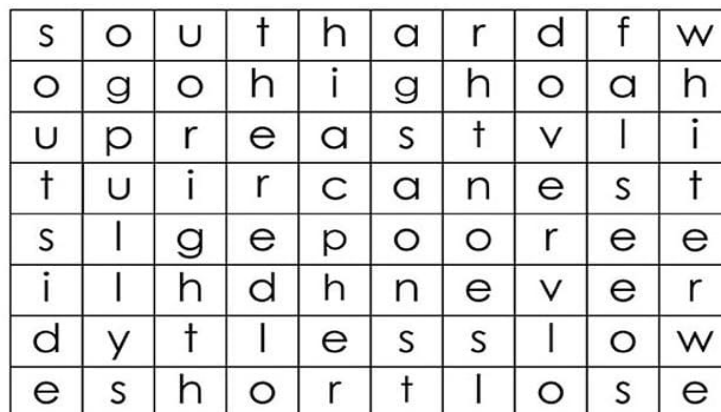
WORD SEARCH PUZZLE



- OCEAN SHRIMP
- ABYSS TURTLE
- MUSSEL WHALE
- OCTOPUS SEA
- DOLPHIN SEAL
- SALMON TROUT
- SEAFOOD FROG
- SHELLFISH
- CACHALOT
- MOLLUSC



- Write the opposite of the word in the space provided.
- Find your answers in the puzzle.
(Words only run across and down.)



- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| always _____ | win _____ |
| north _____ | rich _____ |
| soft _____ | under _____ |
| tall _____ | fast _____ |
| wrong _____ | west _____ |
| true _____ | low _____ |
| inside _____ | can't _____ |
| here _____ | more _____ |
| black _____ | push _____ |

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

					7		
3	9		7		8	5	4
8	6			5	4		
9		6		4	7		
1	3	4	2				9
	5	8	1		9		4
5	4		9	2	3		8
				7		9	5
					1		3

Fill the grid with the numbers 1 to 9 in such that each number appears only once in each row, column and region (3 by 3 block)

9		4					7	
	6			7		4		
			4			9		1
				1		8	5	4
4	2						6	7
5	1	6		4				
6		9			3			
		7		9			1	
	8					6		2



कविता संग्रह
अपठित गद्यांश
चित्र-वर्णन

1. कमल आज उनकी जय बोल

जला अस्थियाँ बारी-बारी,
चिटकाई जिनमें चिंगारी,
जो चढ़ गये पुण्यवेदी पर,
लिए बिना गर्दन का मोल,
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

जो अगणित लघु दीप हमारे,
तूफानों में एक किनारे,
जुल-जलाकर बुझ गए किसी दिन,
माँगा नहीं स्नेह मुँह खोल,
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

पीकर जिनकी लाल शिखाएँ,
उगल रही सौ लपट दिशाएँ,
जिनके सिंहनाद से सहमी,
धरती रही अभी तक डोल,
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

अंधा चकाचौंध का मारा,
क्या जाने इतिहास बेचारा,
साखी हैं उनकी महिमा के,
सूर्य, चन्द्र, भूगोल, खगोल,
कलम आज उनकी जय बोल।

कवि:- रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

2. हिंदी दिवस

माँ भारती के भाल का शृंगार है हिंदी।
हिंदोस्तों के बाग की बहार है हिंदी।।
घुट्टी के साथ घोल के माँ ने पिलाई थी।
स्वर फूट पड़ रहा, वही मल्हार है हिंदी।।
तुलसी, कबीर, सूर और रसखान के लिए,
ब्रह्मा के कमंडल से बही धार है हिंदी।
सिद्धांतों की बात से न होगा भला,
अपनाएँगे न रोज के व्यवहार में हिंदी।
कश्ती फँसेगी जब कभी तूफानी भँवर में,
उस दिन करेगी पार, वो पतवार हे हिंदी।
माना कि रख दिया है संविधान में मगर,
पन्नों के बीच आज तार-तार है हिंदी।

कवि:- डॉ जगदीश व्योम

3. राह में मुश्किलें, होगी हजार

तुम दो कदम बढ़ाओ तो सही,
हो जाएगा हर सपना साकार,
तुम चलो तो सही, तुम चलो तो सही।

मुश्किल है पर इतना भी नहीं,
कि तू कर ना सके, दूर है मंजिल
लेकिन इतनी भी नहीं, कि तू पा ना सके,
तुम चलो तो सही, तुम चलो तो सही।

एक दिन तुम्हारा भी नाम होगा,
तुम्हारा भी सत्कार होगा,
तुम कुछ लिखो तो सही,
तुम कुछ आगे पढ़ो तो सही,
तुम चलो तो सही, तुम चलो तो सही।

सपनों के सागर में कब तक गोते लगाते रहोगे,
तुम एक राह चुनो तो सही, तुम उठो तो सही,
तुम कुछ करो तो सही,
तुम चलो तो सही,
तुम चलो तो सही।

कुछ ना मिला तो कुछ सीख जाओगे,
जिंदगी का अनुभव साथ ले जाओगे,
गिरते पड़ते संभल जाओगे,
लिए एक बार जीत जाओगे।

कवि:- नरेंद्र वर्मा

4. कुछ काम करो

कुछ काम करो, न मन को निराश करो
पंख होंगे मजबूत, तुम सपनों में साहस भरो,
गिरोगे लेकिन फिर से उड़ान भरो, सपनों में उड़ान भरो।
तलाश करो मंजिल की, ना व्यर्थ जीवनदान करो,
जग में रहकर कुछ नाम करो,
अभी शुरुआत करो, सुयोग बीत न जाए कहीं,
सपनों में उड़ान भरो।
समझो खुद को,
लक्ष्य का ध्यान करो, संभालो खुद को यूँ ना विश्राम करो,
सपनों में उड़ान भरो।
यूँ ना बैठकर बीच राह में, मंजिल का इंतजार करो,
उठो चलो आगे बढ़ो, खुद के सपने साकार करो,

कवि:- मैथिलीषरणगुप्त

5. मेहनत

तकदीर को क्यों रोता है,
मेहनत से क्यों डरता है।
झूठे लोगों से क्यों डरता है,
कुछ खोने के डर से क्यों बैठा है।
हाथ नहीं होते नसीब होते है उनके भी,
तू मुट्ठी में बंद लकीरों को लेकर रोता है।

भानू भी करता है नित नई शुरुआत,
साँझ होने के भय से नहीं डरता है।
मुसीबतों को देख कर क्यों डरता है,
तू लड़ने से क्यों पीछे हटता है।
किसने तुमको रोका है,
तुम्हीं ने तुम को रोका है।

भर साहस और दम, बढ़ा कदम,
अब इससे अच्छा कोई न मौका है।

कवि:- नरेंद्र वर्मा

6. कहते हैं तारे गाते हैं

कहते हैं तारे गाते हैं।
सन्नाटा वसुधा पर छाया,
नभ में हमने कान लगाया।
फिर भी अगणित कंठों का यह राग नहीं हम सुन पाते हैं,
कहते हैं तारे गाते हैं।

स्वर्ग सुना करता यह गाना,
पृथ्वी ने तो बस यह जाना।
अगणित ओस-कणों में तारों के नीरव आँसू आते हैं।
कहते हैं तारे गाते हैं।।

ऊपर देव तले मानवगण,
नभ में दोनों गायन-रोदन,
राग सदा ऊपर को उठता, आँसू नीचे झर जाते हैं।
कहते हैं तारे गाते हैं।

कवि:- हरिवंश राय बच्चन

अपठित गद्यांश - 1

प्रश्न:1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

विद्यालय और छात्रावास के विद्यार्थियों के बीच सोना पहले तो कौतुक का कारण रही। परंतु कुछ दिन बीत जाने पर वह उनकी ऐसी प्रिय साथिन बन गई, जिसके बिना उनका किसी काम में मन ही नहीं लगता था। पानी पीकर और भीगे चने खाकर सोना कुछ देर कंपाउंड में चारों पैरों को संतुलित कर चौकड़ी भरती। फिर वह छात्रावास पहुँचती और प्रत्येक कमरे का भीतर-बाहर निरीक्षण करती। सवेरे छात्रावास में विचित्र सी क्रियाशीलता रहती है, कोई छात्रा हाथ-मुँह धोती है, कोई कंधी करती है, कोई साड़ी बदलती है और कोई पूजा करती है। सोना के पहुँच जाने पर इस विविध कर्म संकुलता में एक नया काम और जुड़ जाता था। कोई छात्रा उसके माथे पर कुमकुम का बड़ा-सा टीका लगा देती, कोई पूजा के बताशे खिला देती। मेस में उसके पहुँचते ही छात्राएँ ही नहीं, नौकर-चाकर तक दौड़ आते और सभी उसे कुछ-न-कुछ खिलाने को उतावले रहते, परंतु उसे बिस्कुट को छोड़कर अन्य खाद्य-पदार्थ कम पसंद थे।

(i) किसके बिना छात्राओं का मन नहीं लगता था?

(क) सोना के (ख) सहेलियों के (ग) गुरुजी के (घ) फ्लोरा के

(ii) सोना सुबह खाती थी-

(क) कच्चे फल (ख) भीगे बादाम
(ग) भीगे चने (घ) चने की भीगी दाल

(iii) छात्रावास पहुँचकर सोना करती थी -

(क) छात्राओं के साथ खेल
(ख) छात्रावास का निरीक्षण
(ग) छात्राओं के कार्यों में व्यवधान
(घ) छात्राओं से प्रेम

(iv) सोना का मनपसंद खाद्य पदार्थ था -

(क) काजू (ख) रोटी (ग) केला (घ) बिस्कुट

(v) सोना के कितने पैर हैं ?

(क) एक (ख) दो
(ग) तीन (घ) चार

अपठित गद्यांश - 2

प्रश्न:2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए। -

मौसम में बदलाव और भीषण बीमारियों के फैलने से वैज्ञानिकों ने चिंतित होकर खोज की, तो उन्हें प्रदूषण ही उसका एक मात्र कारण ज्ञात हुआ। प्रदूषण बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसीलिए विश्व के सभी देश मिल-जुलकर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित किया जाए। जोहान्सबर्ग में 2002 ई. के अगस्त माह में धरती को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए जिस पृथ्वी सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ, उसमें प्रदूषण की समस्या पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई। प्रदूषण की मात्रा यदि इसी गति से बढ़ती रही, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब हमारी सुंदर सलोनी धरती से जीवन ही लुप्त हो जाएगा। इससे बचने के लिए हमें प्रकृति से तालमेल रखना पड़ेगा। हमें चाहिए कि हम अपनी धरती को हरा-भरा बनाए रखें। यह प्रयास करें कि प्रकृति का भंडार भरा रहे।

(i) मौसम में बदलाव का कारण है -

(क) अतिवृष्टि (ख) अनावृष्टि
(ग) प्रदूषण (घ) उष्णता

(ii) हमें किससे तालमेल रखना पड़ेगा-

(क) प्रदूषण (ख) प्रकृति (ग) बिजली (घ) वैज्ञानिकों से

(iii) पृथ्वी सम्मेलन कहाँ हुआ?

(क) फिनलैंड (ख) अलास्का
(ग) अंटार्टिका (घ) जोहान्सबर्ग

(iv) प्रदूषण कम करने का उपाय है-

(क) जनसंख्या कम करना
(ख) कल-कारखानों को बंद करना
(ग) पृथ्वी को हरा-भरा बनाना
(घ) वाहनों की संख्या कम करना

(v) निश्चित का विलोम है -

(क) चिंतित (ख) चिंतामुक्त
(ग) चिंतामय (घ) चिंताहीन

अपठित गद्यांश - 3

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए—

अर्जुन कक्षा में प्रथम आता था। वह खेल-कूद में भी होशियार था, परन्तु उसे अँधेरे से बहुत डर लगता था। उसे लगता था कि अँधेरे में भूत आ जायेगा। माता-पिता ने उसे कई बार समझाया कि भूत जैसी कोई चीज़ नहीं होती, इसलिए हमें अँधेरे से नहीं डरना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके मन का डर नहीं गया।

(1) अर्जुन कक्षा में _____ आता था।

(2) अर्जुन को किससे डर लगता था?

(3) माता-पिता ने किसको समझाया?

(4) विलोम शब्द लिखिए –

(i) उजाला _____

(ii) बेवकूफ _____

(5) उपयुक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक लिखिए।

अपठित गद्यांश - 4

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए। –

संसार के प्राणियों के लिए ऊर्जा परम आवश्यक है। पेड़-पौधे सूर्य से ऊर्जा ग्रहण करते हैं। सूर्य से प्राप्त होने वाली ऊर्जा सौर ऊर्जा कहलाती है। समस्त प्राणी जीवन-यापन के लिए प्रकृति पर निर्भर रहते हैं। उसके विभिन्न स्रोतों में ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक स्रोत लकड़ी, कोयला, पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल आदि हैं। आधुनिक युग में विज्ञान ने ऊर्जा के जो नए स्रोत खोज निकाले हैं, उन्हें गैर पारंपरिक स्रोत कहा जाता है। ईंधन वाली ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, जल ऊर्जा, गैस ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा, परमाणु ऊर्जा आदि गैर पारंपरिक ऊर्जा के स्रोत हैं।

(i) सूर्य से प्राप्त होने वाली ऊर्जा को कहते हैं –

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा (ख) सौर ऊर्जा (ग) पवन ऊर्जा

(ii) समस्त प्राणी जीवन यापन के लिए किस पर निर्भर रहते हैं?

(क) प्रकृति पर (ख) भाग्य पर (ग) भगवान पर

(iii) पारंपरिक ऊर्जा का स्रोत नहीं है –

(क) लकड़ी (ख) बिजली (ग) कोयला

(iv) विज्ञान ने ऊर्जा के जो नए स्रोत निकाले हैं, उन्हें क्या कहते हैं?

(क) प्राकृतिक स्रोत (ख) कृत्रिम स्रोत

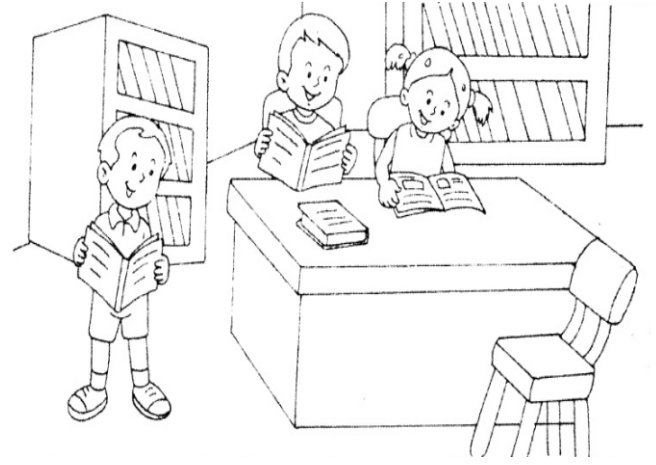
(ग) गैर पारंपरिक स्रोत

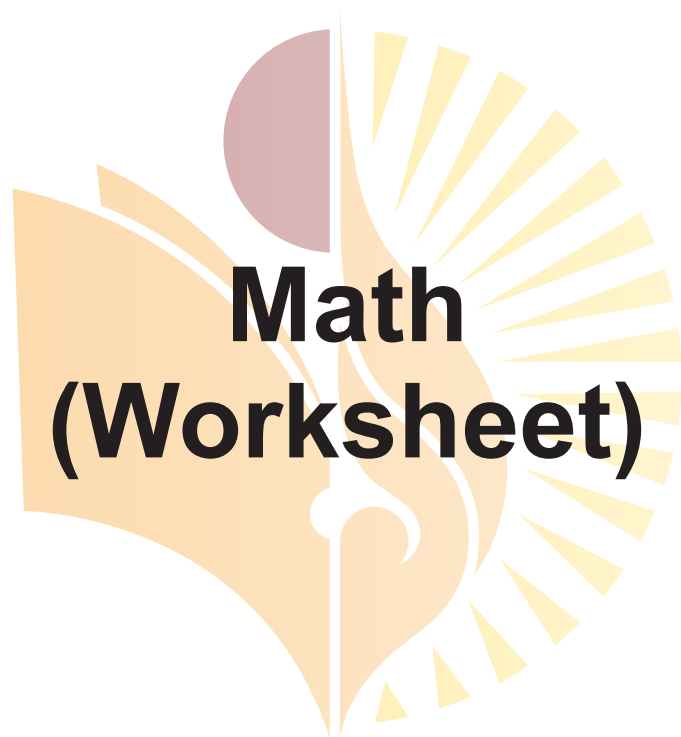
(v) पेड़-पौधे ऊर्जा ग्रहण करते हैं –

(क) सूर्य से (ख) मनुष्य से (ग) जानवरों से

- 1) अनुस्वार एक आश्रित नासिक्य व्यंजन है।
- 2) व्यंजन वर्णों की भाँति ही इसके उच्चारण के दौरान मुँह में अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है और वायु मुख से कम तथा नाक से अधिक बाहर निकलती है।
- 3) क से लेकर प वर्ग तक के पंचम वर्णों (ङ, ञ, ण, न, म) के स्थान पर (◌ं) अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
(जैसे – कंधा, पंचम, कंटक, तंद्रा, कंपन)
- 4) **नियम** – य, र, ल, व, ह, से पहले यदि पंचम वर्ण आये तो वहाँ वह पंचम वर्ण के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है। अनुस्वार नहीं बनता, जैसे – मान्यवर, पुण्य, अन्वय, कुम्हार, तुम्हारा अम्ल आदि।
- 5) अनुस्वार का द्वित्व अर्थात् दो पंचम वर्ण एक साथ आने पर वह अनुस्वार नहीं बनता जैसा है वैसा ही लिखा जाता है, जैसे – सम्मान उन्नति आदि।

- 1) अनुनासिक एक नासिक्य स्वर ध्वनि है।
 - 2) अनुनासिक स्वर ध्वनि के उच्चारण के दौरान वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के नाक से बहुत काम तथा मुँह से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर आती है।
 - 3) यह स्वरों का गुण होने के कारण केवल स्वरों पर ही लगाया जाता है।
जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ ऋँ एँ ऐँ औँ औँ
अँधेरा, आँख, सिंचाई, नहीं, कुंवारा, (दूँगा), लाऊँगा,
कविताएँ, पैसठ, होंठ, चौकना
यह सदैव वर्ण की शिरोरेखा के ऊपर के रूप में लगाया जाता है और वर्ण के साथ बोला जाता है।
जैसे – चाँद , मुँह इत्यादि।
- अनुनासिकता को प्रकट करने के लिए चन्द्रबिन्दु (◌ं) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु शिरोरेखा पर स्वरों की मात्रा लगी होने पर चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर केवल बिंदु का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
जैसे – गेंद – गँ द जोंक – जाँ क





**Math
(Worksheet)**

Chapter 1: Large Numbers

1. The successor of 9999 is _____.
2. The predecessor of 100000 is _____.
3. The smallest 7-digit number is _____.
4. The greatest 6-digit number is _____.
5. The expanded form of 3482 is _____.
6. The place value of 5 in 65478 is _____.
7. The Roman numeral for 50 is _____.
8. One million is equal to _____ lakhs.
9. The smallest 6-digit number is _____.
10. The place value of 7 in 478362 is _____.

Chapter 2: Number Operations

1. The product of 15 and 12 is _____.
2. The quotient when 72 is divided by 8 is _____.
3. The difference between 980 and 450 is _____.
4. The sum of 345 and 678 is _____.
5. Multiplication is repeated _____.
6. Division is the inverse operation of _____.
7. $1000 \div 10$ equals _____.
8. If $6 \times 9 = 54$, then $54 \div 6 =$ _____.
9. The sum of 4567 and 8932 is _____.
10. When we divide 864 by 4, the quotient is _____.

Chapter 3: Factors and Multiples

1. A number that has only two factors is called a _____ number.
2. The least common multiple (LCM) of 4 and 6 is _____.
3. The greatest common factor (GCF) of 12 and 18 is _____.
4. The first multiple of 7 is _____.
5. A number is divisible by 5 if its last digit is _____.
6. The factors of 16 are _____.
7. Every number is a factor of _____.
8. A number is divisible by 2 if it is _____.
9. A number that has more than two factors is called a _____ number.
10. The greatest common factor (GCF) or (HCF) of 18 and 24 is _____.

Chapter 4: Fractions

1. A fraction with numerator 1 is called a _____ fraction.
2. The equivalent fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ is _____.
3. $\frac{5}{6}$ is a _____ fraction.
4. An improper fraction can be converted into a _____.
5. The numerator in the fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ is _____.
6. The fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ is greater than _____.
7. Adding $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ gives _____.
8. $2\frac{1}{3}$ as an improper fraction is _____.
9. The fraction equivalent to 0.5 is _____.
10. The improper fraction of $3\frac{1}{4}$ is _____.

Chapter 5: Decimals

- 0.25 is equal to _____ as a fraction.
- 0.5 is greater than _____.
- 3.75 rounded to the nearest whole number is _____.
- The decimal form of $7/10$ is _____.
- Adding 2.5 and 1.3 gives _____.
- 1.25×2 equals _____.
- The decimal point separates _____ and _____ parts.
- 0.09 is the same as _____ hundredths.
- The decimal form of $3/10$ is _____.
- 5.67 rounded to the nearest whole number is _____.

Chapter 6: Symmetry, Patterns, and Nets

- A circle has _____ lines of symmetry.
- A square has _____ lines of symmetry.
- A rectangle has _____ lines of symmetry.
- A net is a _____-dimensional representation of a 3D shape.
- A tessellation is a repeating pattern of _____ shapes.
- A triangle with three equal sides is called _____.
- The letter "A" has _____ lines of symmetry.
- The 3D shape with 6 rectangular faces is called a _____.
- A shape has _____ lines of symmetry if it can be folded into two identical halves.
- The net of a cube has _____ squares.

Chapter 7: Percentage

- A percentage is a number expressed as a fraction of _____.
- 50% is equal to _____ in fraction form.
- 10% of 500 is _____.
- 25% of a number is the same as dividing it by _____.
- A score of 90 out of 100 is _____%.
- The percentage equivalent of $3/4$ is _____.
- To find 20% of 200, we multiply 200 by _____.
- 100% of any number is the _____ number.
- 25% of 200 is _____.
- A fraction equivalent to 75% is _____.

Chapter 8: Measurement

- The standard unit of length is _____.
- 1 liter is equal to _____ milliliters.
- The unit of weight in the metric system is _____.
- There are _____ centimeters in a meter.
- 5 kilometers is equal to _____ meters.
- A ruler is used to measure _____.
- The capacity of a bottle holding 1 liter of water is _____ milliliters.
- The smallest unit of mass is _____.
- 1 kilometer is equal to _____ meters.
- The volume of a cube with side 3 cm is _____ cubic cm

Chapter 9: Area and Volume

- The area of a square is calculated as _____
× _____.
- The perimeter of a rectangle is _____ ×
(length + breadth).
- The volume of a cube is _____ ×
_____ × _____.
- The area of a triangle is _____ × base ×
height.
- The unit of area is always in _____ units.
- The unit of volume is always in _____
units.
- The surface area of a cube with side 4 cm is
_____.
- The formula for the volume of a cuboid is
_____.
- The formula for the area of a rectangle is
_____.
- The unit of volume in the metric system is
_____.

Chapter 10: Geometry

- A shape with four equal sides and angles is called a
_____.
- A triangle with one right angle is called a _____
triangle.
- The number of sides in a pentagon is _____.
- A line segment joining two points is called a _____.
- The diameter of a circle is _____ times its radius.
- A shape with no sides or vertices is called a _____.
- A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides is called
a _____.
- A line that divides a figure into two equal parts is called the
line of _____.
- A triangle with all sides equal is called a/an _____
triangle.
- A right angle measures _____ degrees.

Chapter 11: Time and Temperature

- There are _____ seconds in 1 minute.
- 1 day has _____ hours.
- The standard unit of measuring temperature is
_____.
- The freezing point of water is _____
degrees Celsius.
- 1 hour is equal to _____ minutes.
- The time 3 hours after 2:00 PM is _____.
- The time shown by the minute hand at 9 is
_____ minutes past the hour.
- 12:00 midnight is also called _____.
Answer: 12:00 AM
- 1 hour is equal to _____ minutes.
- The boiling point of water is _____
degrees Celsius.

Chapter 12: Money

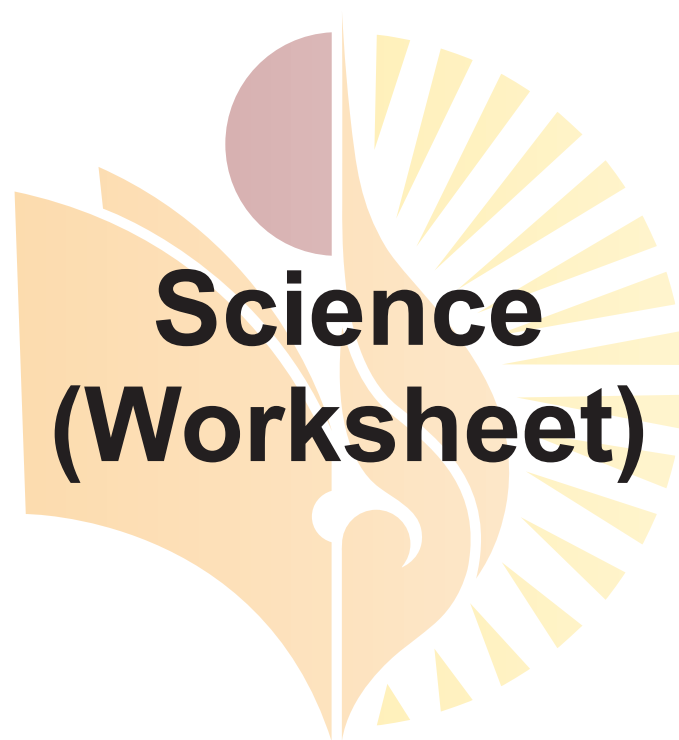
- ₹1 is equal to _____ paise.
- The total cost of 4 pens at ₹25 each is _____.
- If you spend ₹50 from ₹200, the remaining amount is
_____.
- The smallest coin in India is _____.
- To convert ₹ into paise, multiply by _____.
- The value of 10 fifty-paise coins is _____ rupees.
- If the cost of a notebook is ₹45, the cost of 3 notebooks is
_____.
- 1 dollar is approximately equal to _____ rupees
(current value).
- If a pen costs ₹15, the cost of 5 pens is _____.
- The difference between ₹100 and ₹45 is _____.

Chapter 13: Data Handling

1. A bar graph uses _____ to represent data.
2. A _____ is a way to display data using pictures or symbols.
3. The horizontal line in a bar graph is called the _____.
4. The vertical line in a bar graph is called the _____.
5. The mode of a data set is the value that occurs the _____.
6. The median of the data set 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is _____.
7. A _____ is a chart used to represent parts of a whole.
8. A table that organizes data into rows and columns is called a _____.
9. A pictograph represents data using _____.
10. The bar graph uses _____ to represent data.

Chapter 14: Introduction to Algebra

1. In algebra, a letter used to represent a number is called a _____.
2. The expression $3x + 5$ has _____ terms.
3. If $x = 4$, the value of $2x + 1$ is _____.
4. In $4y$, 4 is called the _____.
5. The value of x in the equation $x + 7 = 10$ is _____.
6. An equation always has a/an _____ sign.
7. If $x = 2$, the value of x^2 is _____.
8. A mathematical sentence that contains an equals sign is called a/an _____.
9. In algebra, the letter x in $5x$ represents a _____.
10. The value of $3x$ when $x = 4$ is _____.



**Science
(Worksheet)**

Chapter 1: Food, Health, and Diseases

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the main source of energy for our body?

- A) Carbohydrates B) Proteins
C) Fats D) Vitamins

2. Which disease is caused by the lack of vitamin D?

- A) Rickets B) Scurvy
C) Beriberi D) Anemia

3. What is the best way to prevent the spread of diseases?

- A) By taking medicines B) By eating nutritious food
C) By practising good hygiene D) By exercising regularly

4. Which nutrient is essential for building and repairing our body?

- A) Carbohydrates B) Proteins
C) Fats D) Vitamins

5. What is the importance of drinking plenty of water?

- A) To build strong bones B) To prevent dehydration
C) To improve digestion D) To boost energy

Fill in the blanks:

1. A balanced diet provides our body with the necessary _____ and nutrients.
2. Regular exercise helps to keep our body _____.
3. Good hygiene practices help to prevent the spread of _____.
4. A lack of vitamin C can cause a disease called _____.
5. Eating nutritious food helps to boost our _____.

Chapter 2: Our Skeletal System

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the main function of our skeletal system?

- A) To protect our internal organs
B) To provide movement and support
C) To produce blood cells
D) To regulate body temperature

2. Which bone is the longest in our body?

- A) Femur B) Humerus
C) Tibia D) Fibula

3. What is the name of the joint that connects our arm to our shoulder?

- A) Elbow joint B) Shoulder joint
C) Wrist joint D) Hip joint

4. Which part of our skeletal system helps to protect our brain?

- A) Skull B) Ribcage
C) Sternum D) Vertebrae

5. What is the name of the disease that causes our bones to become weak and brittle?

- A) Osteoporosis B) Arthritis
C) Osteoarthritis D) Rheumatism

Fill in the blanks:

1. Our skeletal system is made up of _____ bones.
2. The bones in our body are connected by _____.
3. The skeletal system provides _____ and support to our body.
4. The bones in our body are covered with a layer of _____.
5. A healthy diet rich in calcium helps to keep our bones _____.

Chapter 3: Our Nervous System

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the main function of our nervous system?

- A) To control our movements
- B) To regulate our body temperature
- C) To transmit messages between different parts of our body
- D) To produce hormones

2. Which part of our brain helps us to think and learn?

- A) Cerebrum
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Brainstem
- D) Spinal cord

3. What is the name of the nerves that carry messages from our senses to our brain?

- A) Motor nerves
- B) Sensory nerves
- C) Mixed nerves
- D) Cranial nerves

4. Which sense organ helps us to see?

- A) Ear
- B) Eyes
- C) Nose
- D) Tongue

5. What are the tiny threads that carry messages between the brain and the rest of the body?

- A) Veins
- B) Arteries
- C) Nerves
- D) Muscles

Fill in the blanks:

1. Our nervous system is made up of the _____ and the peripheral nervous system.
2. The brain is protected by a layer of _____ called the _____.
3. The brain is protected by the _____.
4. Cerebrum helps us to _____.
5. Actions that under our control are called _____.

Chapter 4: Plant Reproduction

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the process by which plants produce new offspring?

- A) Respiration
- B) Photosynthesis
- C) Reproduction
- D) Decomposition

2. Which part of a plant produces pollen?

- A) Roots
- B) Stems
- C) Leaves
- D) Flowers

3. What is the function of the ovary in a plant?

- A) To produce pollen
- B) To produce seeds
- C) To produce fruits
- D) To produce leaves

4. Which type of plant reproduction involves the fusion of male and female gametes?

- A) Sexual reproduction
- B) Asexual reproduction
- C) Vegetative reproduction
- D) Budding

5. What is the term for the dispersal of seeds away from the parent plant?

- A) Pollination
- B) Fertilization
- C) Dispersal
- D) Germination

Fill in the blanks:

1. Plants reproduce through the production of _____ and seeds.
2. The process of plant reproduction involves the fusion of male and female _____.
3. The ovary of a plant contains _____ that develop into seeds.
4. Plant reproduction can occur through _____ or asexual means.
5. The dispersal of seeds away from the parent plant is important for _____.

Chapter-5: Animals Everywhere

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main characteristic that distinguishes animals from plants?

- A) Ability to photosynthesize B) Ability to move
C) Ability to reproduce D) Ability to respond to stimuli

2. Which group of animals has a backbone?

- A) Invertebrates B) Vertebrates
C) Mammals D) Reptiles

3. What is the term for the movement of animals from one place to another?

- A) Migration B) Hibernation
C) Camouflage D) Adaptation

4. Which sense organ helps animals to maintain their balance?

- A) Eyes B) Ears
C) Nose D) Skin

5. What is the term for the process by which animals adjust to their environment?

- A) Adaptation B) Evolution
C) Migration D) Hibernation

Fill in the blanks:

- Animals are characterized by their ability to _____.
- The kingdom Animalia is divided into two main groups: _____ and vertebrates.
- Animals have specialized sense organs that help them to _____.
- The process of adaptation helps animals to _____ to their environment.
- Animals use various methods to protect themselves from predators, such as _____.

Chapter-6: Adaptation in Animals

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the term for the process by which animals adjust to their environment?

- A) Adaptation B) Evolution
C) Migration D) Hibernation

2. Which type of adaptation helps animals to blend in with their surroundings?

- A) Camouflage B) Mimicry
C) Hibernation D) Migration

3. What is the term for the ability of animals to regulate their body temperature?

- A) Thermoregulation B) Osmoregulation
C) Photoregulation D) Chemoregulation

4. Which adaptation helps animals to conserve water in dry environments?

- A) Specialized kidneys B) Efficient lungs
C) Insulating fur D) Camouflage

5. What is the term for the process by which animals adjust to changes in their environment?

- A) Acclimatization B) Adaptation
C) Evolution D) Migration

Fill in the blanks:

- Adaptation is the process by which animals adjust to their _____.
- Camouflage is a type of adaptation that helps animals to _____ with their surroundings.
- Thermoregulation is the ability of animals to regulate their _____.
- Specialized kidneys are an adaptation that helps animals to conserve _____.
- Animals that live on land are called.....

Chapter 7: Matter

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the definition of matter?

- A) Anything that takes up space and has mass
 B) Anything that has mass but does not take up space
 C) Anything that takes up space but does not have mass
 D) Anything that is invisible and has no mass

2. What are the three states of matter?

- A) Solid, liquid, and gas B) Solid, liquid, and plasma
 C) Solid, gas, and plasma D) Liquid, gas, and plasma

3. What is the process called when a solid changes directly to a gas?

- A) Melting B) Boiling
 C) Sublimation D) Condensation

4. What is the process called when a gas changes directly to a solid?

- A) Melting B) Boiling
 C) Deposition D) Condensation

5. What is the term for the amount of matter in an object?

- A) Mass B) Weight
 C) Volume D) Density

Fill in the blanks:

1. Matter is anything that takes up _____ and has mass
 2. The three states of matter are _____, _____, _____
 3. Sublimation is the process by which a _____ changes directly to a gas.
 4. Deposition is the process by which a _____ changes directly to a solid.
 5. Mass is a measure of the amount of _____ in an object.

Chapter 8: Simple Machine

Multiple Choice Question:

1. What is a simple machine?

- A) A machine that can perform only one task
 B) A machine that can perform multiple tasks
 C) A machine that has few or no moving parts
 D) A machine that has many moving parts

2. Which simple machine is used to lift heavy objects?

- A) Inclined plane B) Wedge
 C) Screw D) Pulley

3. What is the purpose of a wheel and axle?

- A) To lift heavy objects
 B) To move objects from one place to another
 C) To change the direction of force
 D) To increase the force applied to an object

4. Which simple machine is used to split objects apart?

- A) Inclined plane B) Wedge
 C) Screw D) Pulley

5. What is the term for the ratio of the output force to the input force of a simple machine?

- A) Mechanical advantage B) Efficiency
 C) Friction D) Energy

Fill in the blanks

1. The wheel and axle together form a _____ .
 2. A wedge is also an _____ .
 3. A _____ is a grooved wheel with a rope
 4. In the second class lever the load is _____
 the fulcrum and the effort.
 5. The ability to do work is called _____ .

Ch-9: Soil Erosion and Conservation**Multiple Choice Question:****1. What is soil erosion?**

- A) The process of soil formation
- B) The process of soil degradation
- C) The process of soil conservation
- D) The process of soil pollution

2. Which is a major cause of soil erosion?

- A) Overgrazing B) Deforestation
- C) Over irrigation D) All of the above

3. What is contour farming?

- A) A method of farming that involves planting crops in straight lines
- B) A method of farming that involves planting crops in curved lines
- C) A method of farming that involves planting crops across slopes
- D) A method of farming that involves planting crops along slopes

4. Which is a benefit of soil conservation?

- A) Increased soil erosion B) Decreased crop yields
- C) Improved water quality D) Increased greenhouse gas emissions

5. What is terracing?

- A) A method of soil conservation that involves creating flat plots of land
- B) A method of soil conservation that involves creating sloping plots of land
- C) A method of soil conservation that involves creating curved plots of land
- D) A method of soil conservation that involves creating irregular plots of land

Fill in the blanks:

1. Soil erosion is the process of soil _____ due to natural or human factors.
2. Contour farming is a method of farming that involves planting crops across _____.
3. Terracing is a method of soil conservation that involves creating flat plots of _____.
4. Soil conservation is important for maintaining _____ quality.
5. Overgrazing and deforestation are major causes of _____.

Chapter 10: Rocks and Minerals**Multiple Choice Question****1. What is the definition of a mineral?**

- A) A naturally occurring inorganic solid
- B) A naturally occurring organic solid
- C) A human-made inorganic solid
- D) A human-made organic solid

2. Which type of rock is formed from the cooling and solidification of magma?

- A) Igneous rock B) Sedimentary rock
- C) Metamorphic rock D) Foliated rock

3. What is the process of forming sedimentary rocks?

- A) Weathering and erosion B) Cooling and solidification
- C) Melting and metamorphism
- D) Compaction and cementation

4. Which mineral is commonly used in construction?

- A) Quartz B) Feldspar
- C) Mica D) Calcite

5. What is the term for the study of rocks and minerals?

- A) Geology B) Mineralogy
- C) Petrology D) Geomorphology

Fill in the blanks:

1. A mineral is a naturally occurring _____ solid.
2. Igneous rocks are formed from the cooling and solidification of _____.
3. Sedimentary rocks are formed through the process of _____ and cementation.
4. Quartz is a common mineral found in _____.
5. Geology is the study of _____ and minerals.

Chapter 11: The Sun, Earth, and Moon

Multiple Choice Question

1. What is the source of light for our planet?

- A) Moon B) Sun
C) Earth D) Stars

2. Which planet in our solar system has the most moons?

- A) Earth B) Mars
C) Jupiter D) Saturn

3. What is the term for the movement of the Earth around the Sun?

- A) Rotation B) Revolution
C) Orbit D) Axis

4. Which phase of the Moon occurs when the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun?

- A) New Moon B) Full Moon
C) Crescent Moon D) Gibbous Moon

5. What is the term for the study of the Earth's physical structure, composition, and processes?

- A) Geology B) Meteorology
C) Oceanography D) Astronom

Fill in the blanks:

- The Sun is the _____ of our solar system.
- The Earth takes approximately _____ days to complete one orbit around the Sun.
- The Moon orbits the _____ in about 27.3 days.
- The Sun's light travels to the Earth through the _____.
- The Earth's rotation on its axis causes _____ and night

Chapter 12: Natural Disasters

Multiple Choice Question

1. What is the term for a sudden movement in the Earth's crust?

- A) Earthquake B) Volcano
C) Hurricane D) Flood

2. Which type of natural disaster is characterized by high winds and heavy rainfall?

- A) Tornado B) Hurricane
C) Flood D) Landslide

3. What is the term for a fire that occurs in a natural area, such as a forest?

- A) Wildfire B) Flood
C) Landslide D) Earthquake

4. Which type of natural disaster occurs when a volcano erupts?

- A) Lahar B) Pyroclastic flow
C) Volcanic ash D) All of the above

5. What is the term for a natural disaster that occurs when a river or stream overflows its banks?

- A) Flood B) Landslide
C) Hurricane D) Earthquake

Fill in the blanks:

- Natural disasters can cause significant damage to the _____.
- Earthquakes can trigger _____ and landslides
- Hurricanes are also known as _____ in other parts of the world.
- Volcanic eruptions can release ash and gas into the _____.
- Floods can occur when a river or stream overflows its _____.

Chapter 13: Our Environment**Multiple Choice Question:**

1. What is the term for the natural world around us?

- A) Environment B) Ecosystem
C) Habitat D) Biodiversity

2. Which human activity is a major contributor to air pollution?

- A) Burning fossil fuels B) Deforestation
C) Overfishing D) Climate change

3. What is the term for the variety of different species that live in an ecosystem?

- A) Biodiversity B) Ecosystem
C) Habitat D) Environment

4. Which type of pollution occurs when pollutants enter the water supply?

- A) Air pollution B) Water pollution
C) Soil pollution D) Noise pollution

5. What is the term for the process of reducing, reusing, and recycling waste?

- A) Conservation B) Sustainability
C) Waste management D) 3Rs

Fill in the blanks:

1. Our environment includes the natural world around us, including _____ and ecosystem
2. Human activities such as burning fossil fuels contribute to _____ pollution.
3. Biodiversity is important for maintaining healthy _____.
4. Water pollution can harm _____ and other aquatic life.
5. The 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) are important for managing _____.



Social Science
(Source based questions)

1. Source based questions:**Impact of Earth's Revolution on Agriculture in India**

India experiences four major seasons: summer, monsoon, post-monsoon, and winter. These are influenced by Earth's revolution and the axial tilt, leading to variations in temperature, rainfall, and daylight.

Observations**1. Kharif Crops (Rainy Season Crops)**

Sown at the onset of the monsoon (June-September), relying on summer rains.
Examples: Rice, maize, millet.

2. Rabi Crops (Winter Crops)

Sown in late October and harvested in March-April.

Require cooler temperatures and limited rainfall.

Examples: Wheat, barley, mustard.

3. Zaid Crops (Short Summer Crops)

Grown between Rabi and Kharif seasons.

Examples: Watermelon, cucumber.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does Earth's revolution impact agriculture in different parts of the world?

2. In what ways do human activities, such as farming depend on Earth's revolution?

3. Write the names of kharif crops.

4. Write sowing and harvesting time period of Rabi crops.

2. Source based questions:**Greenland**

Introduction: Greenland, the world's largest island, is an autonomous territory of Denmark located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. It is known for its vast ice sheet, unique ecosystem, and indigenous Inuit culture.

However, Greenland faces significant challenges due to climate change, economic dependency, and geopolitical interests. Nuuk is the capital of Greenland.

The main industries include fishing (especially shrimp and halibut) and traditional hunting of seals and whales. Climate change is impacting fish migration patterns, affecting the livelihood of local fishermen. Greenland has rich mineral resources, including rare earth elements, uranium, and iron ore.

The melting ice is making these resources more accessible, increasing international interest in mining. As Arctic ice retreats,

Greenland is seeing a rise in tourism, particularly adventure tourism and glacier exploration. However, increased tourism also raises environmental concerns.

Greenland's strategic location has drawn interest from global powers like the U.S., China, and Russia. The U.S. has a military base in Thule.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the capital of Greenland?

2. Which indigenous group mainly lives in Greenland?

3. Which country controls Greenland?

4. What are the main economic activities in Greenland?

3. Source based questions

Earthquake – The 2015 Nepal Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates. One of the most devastating earthquakes in recent history was the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, which caused massive destruction and loss of life. This case study examines its causes, effects, and response efforts.

Causes of the Nepal Earthquake

Date: April 25, 2015

Magnitude: 7.8 on the Richter scale

Epicenter: Gorkha District, about 80 km northwest of Kathmandu

Nepal is located along the collision zone of the Indian and Eurasian plates.

The Indian plate moves northward at about 4-5 cm per year, creating high seismic activity.

This earthquake occurred due to a sudden release of built-up stress along the Main Himalayan Thrust fault.

Impacts of the Earthquake

1. Human Loss and Casualties

Death Toll: Over 8,900 people died.

Injuries: More than 22,000 people were injured.

Displacement: Around 3.5 million people became homeless.

Buildings Collapsed: Over 600,000 houses were destroyed, and 285,000 were partially damaged.

Historical Sites Affected: Many UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Kathmandu, such as the Dharahara Tower and Durbar Square, were damaged. Transportation was disrupted due to landslides and cracks in roads.

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the magnitude of the 2015 Nepal earthquake?

2. Where was the epicenter of the earthquake located?

3. How many people lost their lives in the disaster?

4. What major cities were affected by the earthquake?

4. Source based questions :

The Dandi March (Salt March) – 1930

The Dandi March, also known as the Salt March, was a nonviolent protest led by Mahatma Gandhi against the British salt monopoly in colonial India. It took place from March 12 to April 6, 1930, covering 240 miles (385 km) from Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) to Dandi (Gujarat).

This event was a crucial part of the Civil Disobedience Movement and significantly contributed to India's struggle for independence.

1. Start of the March (March 12, 1930)

Gandhi, along with 78 followers, began walking from Sabarmati Ashram.

Thousands joined along the way, making it a mass movement.

Gandhi addressed crowds, emphasizing self-reliance, nonviolence, and the importance of breaking the salt law.

2. Arrival at Dandi (April 6, 1930)

After 24 days, Gandhi and his followers reached Dandi Beach.

Gandhi picked up a handful of natural salt from the seashore, symbolically breaking the salt law.

This act encouraged millions across India to defy British laws by making or selling salt illegally.

Answer the following questions:

1. When did the Dandi March take place?

2. Who led the Dandi March?

3. What was the main objective of the Dandi March?

4. From where did the Dandi March start, and where did it end?



Assessment Syllabus

Class - V English					
Assmt	Reading (English-I)	Writing (English-II)	Grammar (English-II)	Literature (English-I)	Oral
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader, Story-1, 2,	Formal Letter Writing And Informal Letter Writing	Ch-1 Nouns Ch-2 Determines And Articles Ch-3 Pronouns Ch-4 Kinds of Adjectives	Ch-1 Wonderful Waste P-1 Ice Cream Man Ch-2 Flying Together P-2 Teamwork	
Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passages Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-3, 4, 5	Notice Writing And Story Writing	Ch-5 Verbs Ch-6 Present Tense Ch-7 Past Tense Ch-8 Future Tense Ch-9 Model Ch-10 Kinds Of Adverbs	P-3 My Shadow Ch-3 Robinson Crosoe P-4 Crying Ch-4 My Elder Brother Ch-5 Rip Van Winkle Ch-6 The Talkative Barber P-6 Class Discussion Ch-7 Gulliver's Travels	Reading : Ch-1 Wonderful Waste ! Ch-2 Flying Together Ch-4 My Elder Brother Recitation : P-3 My Shadow P-2 Team Work Dictation : Ch-2 Flying Together Ch-3 Robinson Cursoe Ch-4 My Elder Brother
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-6, 7	Essay Writing	Ch-11 Degrees Of Comparison Ch-12 Prepositions Ch-13 Conjunctions Ch-14 Punctuation	Ch-8 The Little Bully P-7 Topsy-Turvy Land P-8 Nobody's Friend P-9 Sing a Song of People	
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-8, 9, 10	Dialogue Writing, Diary Entry	Ch-15 Sentences Ch-16 Active And Passive Voice Ch-17 Direct And Indirect Speech Ch-18 Idioms Ch-19 Vocabulary Development	Ch-7 Gulliver's Travels P-7 Topsy-Turvy Land Ch-8 The Little Bully P-8 Nobody's Friend P-9 Sing a Song of People Ch-10 Who will be Ningthou? P-10 Malu Bhalu	Reading : Ch-12 The Talkative Barber Ch-14 Gulliver's Travel Ch-16 The Little Bully Recitation : Ch-11 Class Discussion Ch-13 Topsy Turvy Land Dictation : Ch-12 The Talkative Barber Ch-14 Gulliver's Travel Ch-16 The Little Bully Ch-19 Malu Bhalu

Class-V Hindi					
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	व्याकरण	लेखन	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-1 राख की रस्सी पाठ-2 फसलों के त्योहार	पाठ- भाषा, लिपि, व्याकरण, पाठ-2 वर्ण, वर्णमाला व आगत वर्ण पाठ-3 शब्द विचार	अनुच्छेद लेखन चित्र वर्णन	
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	मौखिक	पठन : पाठ-2 फसलों के त्योहार कविता : पाठ-3 खिलौनेवाला श्रुतिलेख : पाठ-4 नन्हा फनकार, पाठ-6 चिट्ठी का सफर वाचन : कहानी			
	लिखित	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-4 नन्हा फनकार पाठ-5 जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह पाठ-7 डाकिए की कहानी, कैवरसिंह की जुबानी पाठ-8 वे दिन भी क्या दिन थे पाठ-9 एक माँ की बेबसी	पाठ-4 संज्ञा, पाठ-5 लिंग पाठ-6 वचन पाठ-7 कारक पाठ-8 सर्वनाम पाठ-9 विशेषण	औपचारिक पत्र कहानी चित्र-वर्णन
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-10 एक दिन की बादशाहत पाठ-11 चावल की रोटियाँ	पाठ-10 क्रिया पाठ-11 काल पाठ-12 पर्यायवाची	अनुच्छेद लेखन संवाद लेखन	
वार्षिक परीक्षा	मौखिक	पठन : पाठ-13 स्वामी की दादी कविता : पाठ-14 बाघ आया उस रात श्रुतिलेख : पाठ-12 गुरु और चेला, पाठ-16 पानी रे पानी वाचन : कहानी			
	लिखित	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-14 बाघ आया उस रात पाठ-15 बिशन की दिलेरी पाठ-16 पानी रे पानी पाठ-17 छोटी-सी हमारी नदी पाठ-18 चुनौती हिमालय की	पाठ-13 विलोम पाठ-14 अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द पाठ-15 श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द पाठ-17 वाक्यरचना पाठ-18 विरामचिह्न पाठ-19 अशुद्धिद्विशोधन	अनौपचारिक पत्र कहानी लेखन चित्र-वर्णन

Class-V Mathematics		
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	Oral Exam Portion
I Periodic Test	1. Large Numbers 2. Number Operation	
Half Yearly Examination	2. Number Operation 3. Factors and Multiples 4. Fractions 5. Decimals 7. Percentage Reasoning Workbook Ch:1 Patterns Ch:2 Analogy & Classification Ch:3 Geometrical Shapes Ch:4 Mirrors & Water Images Ch:5 Direction Sense Test	Ch-2 to 5 & 7 Tables from 2 to 15
II Periodic Test	6. Symmetry, Patterns and Nets 8. Measurement	
Annual Examination	9. Area and Volume 10. Geometry 11. Time & Temperature 12. Money 13. Data Handling 14. Mapping Skills 15. Introduction of Algebra Reasoning Workbook Ch:6 Ranking Test, Alphabet Test & Logical Sequence Of Words Ch:7 Puzzle Test Ch:8 Coding-Decoding Ch:9 Clock & Calender	Ch-9 to 15 Tables from 2 to 20

Class-V Science		
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	Oral Exam Portion
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Food, Health & Diseases Ch-2 Our Skeleton System	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-3 Our Nervous System Ch-4 Plant Reproduction Ch-5 Animals Everywhere Ch-6 Adaptation in Animals Ch-7 Matter	Ch-3 to Ch-7 Book Exercise and Very Short Question-Answers (within the chapter)
II Periodic Test	Ch-8 Simple Machine Ch-9 Soil Erosion And Conservation	
Annual Examination	Ch-9 Soil Erosion And Conservation Ch-10 Rocks And Minerals Ch-11 The Sun, Earth, Moon-light & Shadow Ch-12 Natural Disasters Ch-13 Our Environment & Pollution	Ch-9 to Ch-13 Book Exercise and Very Short Question-Answers (within the chapter)

Class-V		Social Science	
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	Oral Exam Portion	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Map & Globe (R) Ch-2 Latitudes & Longitudes Ch-3 Movements of the Earth		
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-4 Weather and Climate (R) Ch-5 Major Landforms Ch-6 Democratic Republic of Congo Ch-7 Saudi Arabia Ch-8 Greenland (R) Ch-9 The Prairies	Ch-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 One word answer	
II Periodic Test	Ch-10 Transport Ch-11 Communication Ch-12 The World of Growing Knowledge (R) Ch-13 Pollution & Conservation of Environment		
Annual Examination	Ch-14 Natural Disasters (R) Ch-15 Colonial India Ch-16 India's Freedom Struggle Ch-17 Government in India Ch-18 The United Nations Ch-19 Nobel laureates from India (R)	Ch-14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 One word answer, Identify Flags.	

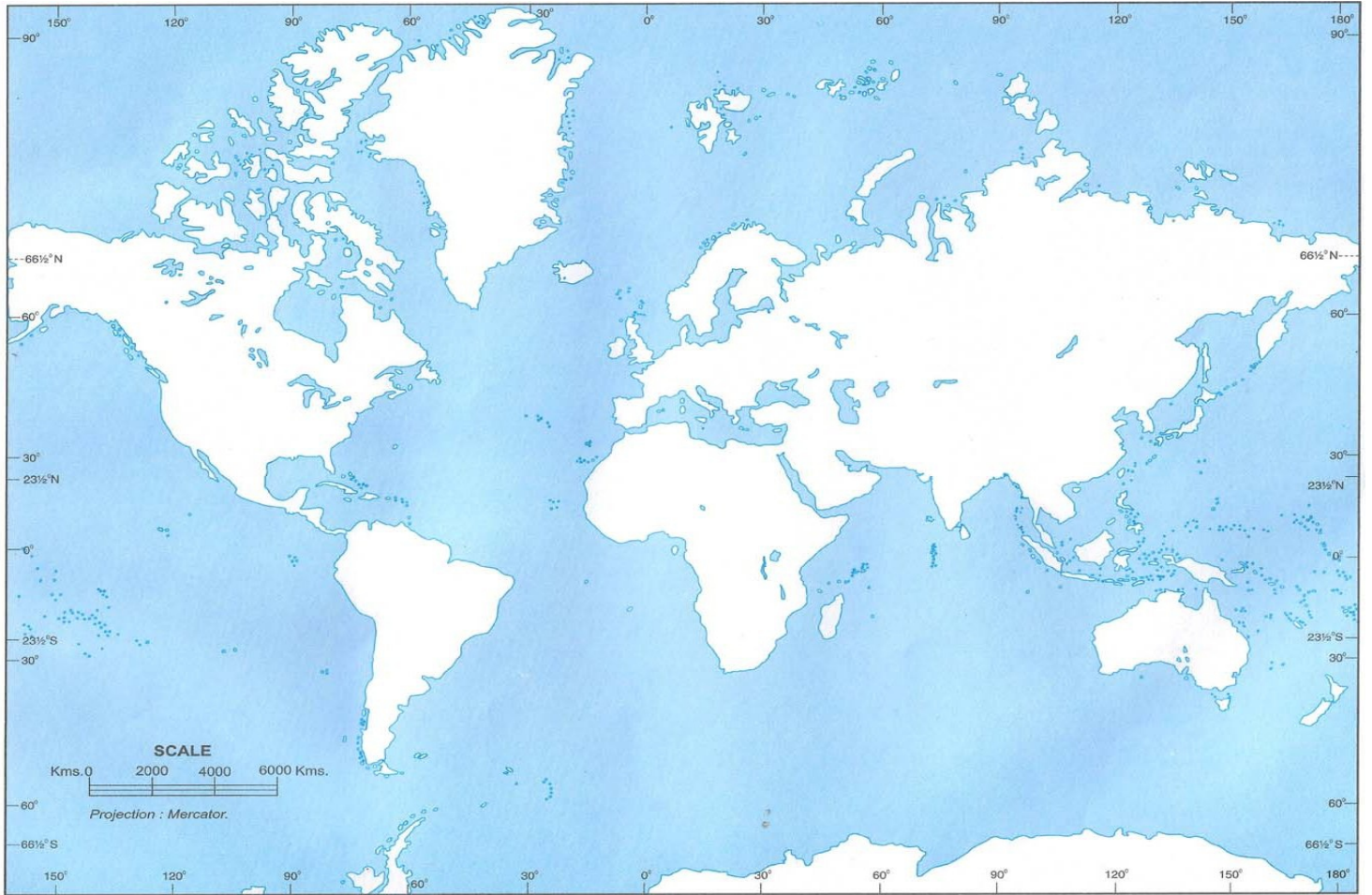
Class-V		Sanskrit	
परीक्षा	पाठ्यपुस्तक	व्याकरण	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	प्रथमः पाठः- एषः बालकः/ एषा बालिकाः द्वितीय पाठः- सः बालकः/ सा बालिकाः	वर्णमाला 1. स्वर - स्वर के प्रकार 2. व्यंजन- 3. वर्ण विच्छेद - वर्णसंयोग	
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	मौखिक वाचनः श्लोकाः		
	लिखित तृतीय पाठः- तेः बालकाः/ ताः बालिकाः चतुर्थः पाठः- एतत् उद्यानम् पंचमः पाठः- अहम् पठामि षष्ठ पाठः- वयम् पठामः	सर्वनाम शब्दाः एतत्, तत् प्रथम पुरुष पुल्लिंग, स्त्रीलिंग, नपुंसकलिंग	
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	सप्तमः पाठः- छात्रः पठति अष्टमः पाठः- अहम् क्षेत्रः अस्मि	अव्यय पठ्, लट् लकार	
वार्षिक परीक्षा	मौखिक वाचनः फलों व सब्जियों के नाम		
	लिखित एकादश पाठः- छात्रः पठनाय गच्छति त्रयोदशः पाठः- अमरस्य कलमः चतुर्दशः पाठः- छात्रः विद्यालये पठति पञ्चदशः पाठः- गणना षोडशः पाठः- शरीरस्य अङ्गानि	दिनों के नाम संवाद लखन	

Class-V Computer		
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical
I Periodic Test	Ch- 1 Evolution Of Computers Ch- 2 GUI Operating System - Desktop Management	MS Word
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-3 Types Of Software Ch-4 Advance Features Of Word Processor Ch-5 Tables In Word	MS Word
II Periodic Test	Ch-6 Mail Merge In Word Ch- 8 Internet Services	MS Word
Annual Examination	Ch-7 Presentation Software - Special Effects Ch-9 The World Of Applications Ch-10 Evolution of A.I.	Presentation

Class-V	General Knowledge	Value Education	Drawing
Assessment	Portion	Portion	Portion
I Periodic Test	Ch 1 - 7 and Current Affairs	Ch-1 Super Girl Ch-2 Checkmate	Jug & glass shading, Landscape
Half Yearly Examination	Ch 8 - 19 and Current Affairs	Ch-3 Who needs teachers Ch-4 Paulie Ch-5 The Graveyard	Rangoli, Butterfly
II Periodic Test	Ch 20 - 26 and Current Affairs	Ch-6 Grace Ch-7 Myna & Asterix	Flower Pot, 3D Shapes
Annual Examination	Ch 25 - 38 and Current Affairs	Ch-8 Stuntboy Ch-9 Jump Ch-10 Kulfı	Peacock, Painting, Scenery

Class-V

Physical Map of World



Class-V

Physical Map Of World

