

THE SCHOLAR SCHOOL

SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK-(2021-22)

CLASS: V

MATHEMATICS

- 1 Find the largest 7-digit number that can be rounded off as 75,16,000 to the nearest 1000.
- 2 Form the greatest and smallest 7-digit numbers using the digits 6, 8, 3, 1, 0, 7 and 2 only once, and keeping 2 at the thousands place.
- 3 Write five 8-digit numbers using the digits 9, 6, 3, 5, 1, 4, 7, 8 and arrange the numbers in descending order.

People in Countries Worksheet

This table shows the approximate population of some countries in Asia in 2018. Use the data in the table given below to answer the following questions.

Population			
Indonesia	26,67,94,980	Sri Lanka	2,09,50,041
Bangladesh	16,63,68,149	Japan	12,71,85,332
Saudi Arabia	3,35,54,343	Pakistan	20,08,13,818
Thailand	6,91,83,173	Malaysia	3,20,42,458

1. Write the population of the countries given below.
Then, fill the boxes with < or > to make each sentence true.
a) Japan Bangladesh b) Sri Lanka Saudi Arabia
b) Thailand Bangladesh b) Indonesia Pakistan
2. Which country has the smallest population?
3. Which countries have population greater than 15 crores?
4. Which country's population is closest to 7 crores?
5. Arrange the countries on the basis of on their population sizes in descending order.
a) b) c)
d) e) f)
g) h)

NOTE-

Do the given work in an A4 size sheet or notebook.

Write and memorize tables from 2- 20

HINDI

पाठ -1 वह शक्ति हमें दो

निर्देश :- नीचे दिए गए कार्यों को आप अपनी हिंदी की नोटबुक में सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखेंगे।

पुस्तक अभ्यासों (Book Exercises) को आप अपनी पुस्तक में पेंसिल से पूरा करेंगे।

प्रश्न-उत्तर (मौखिक)

प्रश्न क. जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या करना होगा?

उत्तर जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए हमें दूसरों की सेवा और दूसरों पर उपकार करने होंगे।

प्रश्न ख. कवि किन दुर्गुणों से दूर रहना चाहते हैं?

उत्तर कवि दंभ, द्वेष, छल, पाखंड, झूठ और अन्याय जैसे दुर्गुणों से दूर रहना चाहते हैं।

प्रश्न ग. दीन-दुखियों के कष्टों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर दीन-दुखियों के कष्टों को उनके सेवक बनकर दूर किया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न घ. कवि किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहते हैं?

उत्तर कवि, स्वयं की आन-बान और मर्यादा का ध्यान रखना चाहते हैं।

प्रश्न इ. प्रार्थना का संदेश लिखो।

उत्तर यह प्रार्थना मनुष्यों को श्रेष्ठ बनने का संदेश देती है और सब मनुष्यों में दया, ममता, परोपकार, अहिंसा और सहयोग जैसे गुणों को विकसित करने पर बल देती है।

Book Exercises

प्रश्न सही उत्तर चुनकर सही का निशान लगाओ -

उत्तर क. शक्ति

उत्तर ख. शुद्ध-सरल

प्रश्न दिए गए शब्दों के विपरीतार्थक शब्द लिखो -

उपकार - अपकार

सफल - असफल

अन्याय - न्याय

झूठ - सच

जीवन - मृत्यु

सुखी - दुखी

प्रश्न दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो -

सेवक - दास , नौकर

प्रभु - ईश्वर , भगवान

जग - दुनिया, संसार

बलिदान - कुर्बानी , त्याग

प्रश्न इन शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद करो -

शक्ति - श् + अ + क् + त् + इ

प्रेम - प् + र् + ए + म् + अ

जन्म - ज् + अ + न् + म् + अ

कर्तव्य - क् + अ + र् + त् + अ + व् + य् + अ

निशिदिन - न् + इ + श् + इ + द् + इ + न् + अ

बलिदान - ब् + अ + ल् + इ + द् + आ + न् + अ

प्रश्न कविता से पाँच संज्ञा शब्द चुनकर लिखो -

1. सेवक 2. देश 3. मार्ग 4. द्वेष 5. प्रेम

प्रश्न परिभाषा पढ़कर दो - दो उदाहरण लिखो -

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा - राधा, मोहन, ताजमहल

जातिवाचक संज्ञा - देश, बाजार, नदी

भाववाचक संज्ञा - अभिमान, छल, मर्यादा

नोट - पाठ -1 के सभी कार्यों (प्रश्न -उत्तर, शब्दार्थ, पुस्तक के सभी अभ्यासों) को याद भी कीजिए।

URDU

سوال نمبر ایک۔ کنہیں پانچ اناجوں کی تصاویر بنا کر ان کے نام لکھیں اور رنگ بھریں۔

سوال نمبر دو۔ نظم کسان کی دعا زبانی یاد کریں۔

سوال نمبر تین۔ کسی بھی موسم کی پانچ اچھی اور

پانچ خراب باتیں لکھ کر اس موسم کی تصویر بنائیں۔

COMPUTER

CH- 1 (INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS)

General Instructions-

- Read the given content carefully.
- Rewrite the work given below in neat and clean handwriting in your Computer notebook.

NOTEBOOK WORK

Q1. What are Punch cards?

Ans. Punch cards are the paper/wooden cards containing several holes, punched by hands or machines to represent data.

Q2. Explain Mainframe Computers.

Ans. Mainframe Computers are big computers with a large memory and high speed. They are mainly used by big organizations like bank and government offices.

Examples are PDP-10, IBM 390 and System Z10.

Q3. Write any two features of Supercomputers.

Ans.1. They are the world's largest and fastest computers.

2. They are used in weather forecasting, defence, space research, etc.

Q4. What is embedded computer?

Ans. Embedded computer is a small computer fixed inside a machine to perform a particular task. It is designed to do some specific tasks rather than be a general purpose computer for multiple tasks.

Examples are Glucometer, GPS Receiver etc.

Q5. Write a short note on mobile communication.

Ans. Mobile communications refers to a form of communications which does not depend on a physical connection between the sender and receiver and who may move from one physical location to another during communication.

The genius of mobile communication is the division of a city into small cells. Cells are normally hexagonal grid. Where, each cell has one base station (mobile tower).

Draw diagram of mobile communication from page no. 10

SCIENCE

CHAPTER -1 GROWING PLANTS

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. FRUITS.
2. COTYLEDONS.
3. WIND.
4. COCONUT.
5. LEAF.

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT WORDS.

1. LIVING THINGS.
2. SOIL, ROOTS.
3. WING-LIKE.
4. LIGHT, FLOAT.
5. BLACK.

C.NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. SPINACH, CORAINDER.
2. ROSE, HIBISCUS.
3. POPPY, PEA.
4. RICE, MAIZE.
5. SEED COAT.

D.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q1. What is germination?

ANS. The process by which a seed grows into a new plant is called germination.

Q2. What is seed dispersal?

Ans.The process by which seeds are scattered away from the mother plant is called seed dispersal.

Q3. What is the difference between Kharif and Rabi Crops?

Ans. Crops that are grown from June to October are called Kharif crops. Crops that are grown from November to April are called Rabi crops.

Q4. How do animals help in seed dispersal?

Ans. Birds and animals eat fruits. The undigested seeds of these fruits pass through their digestive systems unchanged. This way seeds are dispersed.

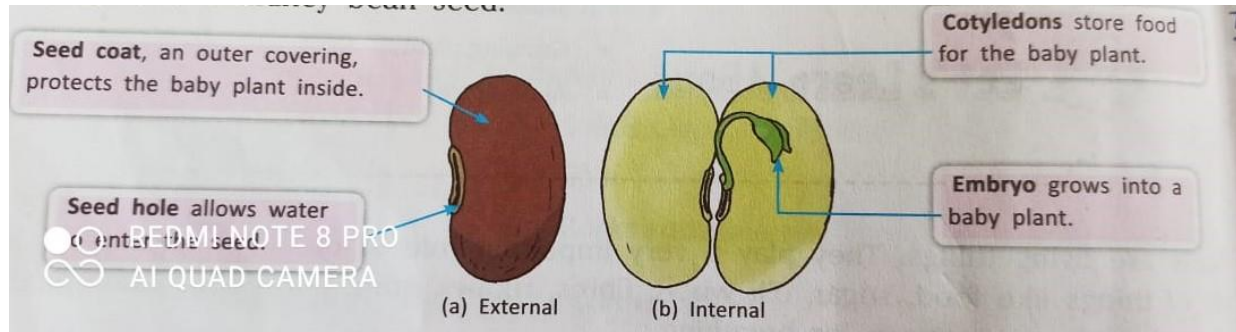
Seeds like cocklebur, datura and tiger claw have spines or hooks. These type of seeds stick to the bodies of animals or birds and are carried away.

Human beings and animals eat fruits like mango, jamun and cherries and throw away their seeds resulting in their dispersal.

Q5. How are cotton and maple seeds dispersed?

Ans. Cotton and maple seeds have fine hair or wing like structures on them and these are dispersed by wind.

Q6. Explain the structure of seed with the help of a well-labelled diagram.



STRUCTURE OF A SEED

Q7. What is the importance of seed dispersal?

Ans. When many seeds are sown too close to each other, they struggle for nutrients. After germination also the seedlings do not get enough sunlight, air, water and space. As a result many seedlings die. Therefore it is important seeds should scatter over a wide area so that each seedling gets enough sunlight, air, water and space to grow.

Q8. What is agriculture? Write the different stages of agriculture.

Ans. Agriculture is the practice of growing crops on a large scale for the food or other purposes.

The different stages of agriculture are:

1. Ploughing.
2. Manuring and fertilizing.
3. Sowing.
4. Irrigation.
5. Spraying pesticides.
6. Harvesting.

NOTE: DO ONLY QUESTION ANSWERS IN YOUR SCIENCE NOTEBOOK AND LEARN THE WHOLE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY.

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Read *Chapter 1: **GLOBE*** carefully.
- Complete the following question and answers of chapter -1 in the notebook.
- Kindly do neat and clean work in the notebook (Use interleaf notebook).

E. Answer these questions.

1. Who confirmed that the Earth is spherical in shape?

Ans. The explorers and astronauts have confirmed that the Earth is spherical in shape.

2. How many types of globes are there?

Ans. There are three types of globes:

- (a) Big globes which cannot be carried easily.
- (b) Small pocket globes.
- (c) Inflated globes (globes like balloons) which are very handy.

3. Why do we need a globe?

Ans. We need a globe to see the correct shapes, position and location of all the continents and oceans. We can even look for countries on the globe.

4. What is an axis?

Ans. Axis is an imaginary line that joins the North Pole and the South Pole.

5. Explain the meaning of 'Lines of Latitudes'?

Ans. The lines parallel to the Equator are called lines of Latitudes. They are imaginary lines which run from east to west direction. The size of these lines are decreasing as we go away from the Equator towards the poles.

6. Draw and write the names of the lines of latitudes.

Ans. The lines of latitudes are:

- The Tropic of Cancer – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
- The Tropic of Capricorn – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
- The Equator – 0°
- The Arctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$

- The Antarctic Circle– $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$

(Note: Draw the diagram on the blank page adjacent to the answer, the answer will be written on lined side of the notebook and the diagram will be drawn at left side or the blank side. You can take help from your textbook page no. 9)

7. What are the Lines of Longitudes?

Ans. Those imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole are called the 'lines of longitudes. They are of equal length. Their total number is 360.

8. Which Meridian divides the Earth into two equal parts? How?

Ans. The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into two equal parts. It is at 0° longitude. There are 360 meridians in total. So, if we count 180° from the eastward and 180° from the westward, the 0° longitude or the Prime Meridian lies in the middle dividing the Earth into two equal halves.

9. What is Grid?

Ans. The latitudes and longitudes which intersect each other at right angles form a network called grid.

10. How does a grid help us?

Ans. A grid helps us in locating places. For example, if we want to locate place 'A', we must know its latitude and longitude. The spot where these two lines cross each other is place 'A'.

- Label the picture of Lines of Latitudes on page no. 12 of the textbook.

UNIT
14

REVISION OF SUPPLICATIONS

1. Before starting something:	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
2. When entering the mosque:	اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ
3. When leaving the mosque:	اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ
4. Before going to bed:	اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا
5. After getting up from bed:	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ
6. When leaving home:	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ
7. When starting for a journey:	اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الْأَهْلِ

8. When visiting a sick person :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اشْفِهِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ عَافِهِ

9. When it rains :

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا

10. After drinking milk :

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

11. At the time of distress :

حَسْبُنَا اللّٰهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيْلُ

12. When seeing your face in the mirror :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ حَسَنْتَ
خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

13. When entering the toilet :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ
مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

14. When leaving the toilet :

غُفِّرَانَكَ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ
اَذْهَبَ عَنِّيْ الْاَذَى وَعَافَانِيْ

NOTE:

- Learn the entire syllabus covered till date for the forthcoming Periodic Test.
 - . Learn first 30 names of Allah with meaning.
 - Learn L-14 Revision of supplications
-

ENGLISH

. Do all the given work in your English literature notebook.

. If new notebooks are not available then do it in any rough notebook or in loose sheets.

. Do your work neatly.

Q1. Learn the given spellings for SPELL BEE Competition and write in your notebook.

1. merchant
2. dawn
3. companion
4. serpent
5. dome
6. foe
7. luxury
8. Baghdad
9. Willow
10. Acorns
11. Oak
12. Pine
13. Frost king
14. Evergreen
15. explore
16. trading
17. fortunately
18. roc

Q2. Learn the given table and write in your notebook.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVE

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
black	blacker	the blackest
bright	brighter	the brightest
clean	Cleaner	the cleanest
clever	Cleverer	the cleverest
confused	more confused	the most confused
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
fascinating	more fascinating	the most fascinating
famous	more famous	the most famous
far	farther / further	the farthest/ furthest
fast	faster	the fastest
fat	fatter	the fattest
fierce	fiercer	the fiercest
late	later	the latest
old	older	the oldest
poor	poorer	the poorest
proud	prouder	the proudest
quiet	quieter	the quietest
sharp	sharper	the sharpest
short	shorter	the shortest
slow	slower	the slowest
small	smaller	the smallest
strange	stranger	the strangest
strong	stronger	the strongest
tall	taller	the tallest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
ugly	uglier	the ugliest
weak	weaker	the weakest
wise	wiser	the wisest
young	younger	the youngest

Q3. Learn the following antonyms and synonyms and write in your notebook.

Antonym			Synonyms		
Accidental	–	Intentional	Large	–	Big
Arrival	–	Departure	Exit	–	Leave
Arrive	–	Depart	Present	–	Gift
Artificial	–	Natural	Alike	–	Same
Beginning	–	End	Stone	–	Rock
Behind	–	in front of	Last	–	Final
Below	–	Above	Easy	–	Simple
Best	–	Worst	False	–	Untrue
Better	–	Worse	Difficult	–	Hard
Beautiful	–	Ugly	Mistake	–	Error
Big	–	Small	Occur	–	Happen
Birth	–	Death	Trip	–	Journey
Bitter	–	Sweet	Sad	–	Unhappy
Black	–	White	Good	–	Fine
Blunt	–	Sharp	Infant	–	Baby
Body	–	Soul	Select	–	Choose
Bore	–	Amuse	Accurate	–	Correct
Boring	–	Exciting	Always	–	Forever
Borrow	–	Lend	Connect	–	Join
Centre	–	Outskirts	Clarify	–	Explain
Far	–	Near	Fast	–	Quick
Fast	–	Slow	ill	–	Sick
Fat	–	Slim	Near	–	Close
Fear	–	Courage	Start	–	Begin
Floor	–	Ceiling	Raise	–	Lift
Hate	–	Enjoy	Under	–	Below