

**ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD**

**Class - V**

**Subject - SST**

**Worksheet – 4 (2020-2021)**

**TOPIC – Great People**

**Date: 12/04/2020**

- A. Name the father of plastic surgery.**
- B. Name the writer of Sushurta Samhita.**
- C. Name the writer of Charka Samhita.**
- D. Name the dramas written by Kalidas.**
- E. Name Tansen's teacher.**
- F. Name the composer of Raga Malhara and Raga Deepak.**

**Note : The following pages contain the content to refer for this worksheet.**

# Great People

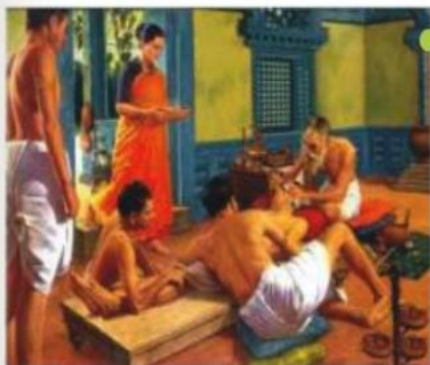
## Concept Mapping

### GREAT PEOPLE

- Sushruta
- Charaka
- Kalidasa
- Tansen
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- Rabindranath Tagore
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Mother Teresa
- Abraham Lincoln
- Martin Luther King, Junior

### GREAT PEOPLE

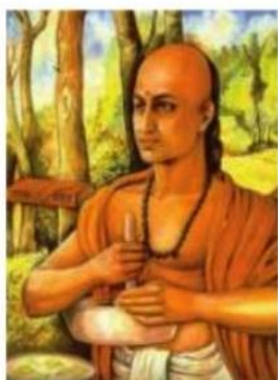
There have been many great people who are remembered even now for their contribution to society, religion, science, arts, literature and music. Let us read about the lives of some such people.



Sushruta – father of plastic surgery

### Sushruta

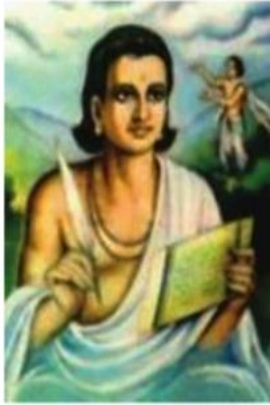
Sushruta was a noted surgeon who lived about 2,000 years ago. Sushruta performed many kinds of surgeries, removing stones from bladder and kidneys, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataracts. Known as the '**Father of Plastic Surgery**', he was especially skilled in reconstructing noses. Sushruta had a vast knowledge of medicinal plants. He is also the author of the **Sushruta Samhita**, a well-known work on medicine.



Charaka

### Charaka

Charaka, a physician, lived in India about 2,000 years ago. He wrote a book on medicine called **Charaka Samhita**. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He described the various stages through which food passes before being fully digested. He also listed what duties and responsibilities doctors had towards patients. He had a vast knowledge about the medicinal values of many plants.



Kalidasa

### 🔊 Kalidasa

Kalidasa was a noted poet and dramatist in ancient India. He lived in the court of a Gupta ruler called Chandragupta II. Two of his well-known poems are [Raghuvamsha](#) and [Kumarasambhava](#). His works include [Meghaduta](#), [Ritusamhara](#) and [Abhijnana Shakuntalam](#).



Tansen

### 🔊 Tansen

Tansen was a famous singer and musician in the Mughal ruler Akbar's court. He was one of the [navaratnas](#), or the nine gems. He learned music from a saint called [Swami Haridas](#), a saint-singer of Vrindavan. Tansen combined the Indian and Persian styles of music in his work. He composed many famous ragas or tunes such as Raga Malhar and Raga Deepak. These were sung at different times of the day.

### Did You Know?

It is said Tansen could cause rain when he sung Raga Malhar. He could light lamps by singing Raga Deepak.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

### 🔊 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a social reformer in British India. He worked hard towards improving the lives of poor people and women. He fought against unjust practices in society at a time when the British ruled India. He believed education could help reform Indian society. Sir Syed laid stress on the education of the masses. He set up the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 in Aligarh to promote education among Muslims. It is now known as the [Aligarh Muslim University](#). It continues to be counted among the important educational institutions of India and as a famous centre of higher learning.



Rabindranath Tagore

### 🔊 Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was a poet, writer, musician and philosopher. He wrote a large number of books and poems such as [Gitanjali](#), [Banphool](#) and [Sisu](#). He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for [Gitanjali](#). He composed our [national anthem](#) – Jana Gana Mana. Rabindranath had a keen interest in dance and music. He developed his own style of music called [Rabindra Sangeet](#) and a new dance form called [Rabindra Nritya](#).

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

COMPUTER

WORKSHEET-4 (2020-21)

CLASS -V

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The first mechanical calculating device was \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ invented the first automatic sequence controlled calculator - Mark I.
- c) Herman Hollerith invented a machine called \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The first general purpose electronic computer was \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Analytical engine was invented in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. State true or false:

- a) UNIVAC I was the first computer to handle both numeric and text data.
- b) Charles Babbage invented the Difference engine in 1822.
- c) George Boole designed the Boolean logic.
- d) Tabulating machine was invented by J. Presper Eckert.
- e) In abacus each rod in Heaven has 5 beads.

3. Match the following by colouring the pair with same colour.

A	B
Lady Augusta Lovelace	One
Calculating device	Howard Aiken
IBM	The first programmer
Blaise Pascal	Leibniz Calculator
Positive results	Pascaline

4. Answer the following questions:

- a) Who is considered as the father of computers.
- b) Who invented the first general purpose electronic digital computer and when?
- c) Name the statistician who designed punched cards.
- d) Write the full form of ENIAC & UNIVAC.
- e) Write the features of Leibniz calculator.

5. Identify the following pictures and write their name.

a)



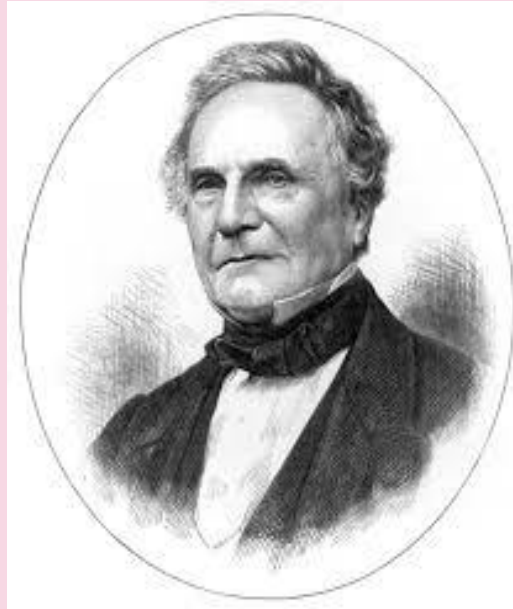
b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



★ Note: Do the worksheet in a separate notebook or A-4 sheets if the notebook is not available.

**St Thomas school**

**Sahibabad**

**English Worksheet-5 (2020-21)**

**Class: - V**

**Note: All answers to be written in a separate copy.**

**Copy down the questions and write the answers.**

**Q1. For each question only one word is spelt correctly. Circle the correctly spelt word.**

- |    |               |               |               |               |
|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. EXCELLENTE | B. EXCELLENT  | C. EXCELLENT  | D. EXCULLENT  |
| 2. | A. TISSUE     | B. TISUE      | C. TISSOO     | D. TYSSUE     |
| 3. | A. GLUCOSY    | B. GLUCOS     | C. GLUCOCE    | D. GLUCOSE    |
| 4. | A. POLITISION | B. POLITICIEN | C. POLITISIAN | D. POLITICIAN |
| 5. | A. BIEGE      | B. BEEGE      | C. BEIGE      | D. BEIGO      |
| 6. | A. EXACTLE    | B. EXACTLY    | C. XACTLY     | D. EXACTLEE   |
| 7. | A. HSITAT     | B. HESITATE   | C. HEYITATE   | D. HESITEAT   |
| 8. | A. AWKWARD    | B. AWKWERD    | C. AWKKWARD   | D. ALKWARD    |

**Q2. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and state its type.**

1. The teacher spoke to the parents.
2. He clutched his head in his hands.
3. This shop sells used goods.
4. Their families helped them to prepare for the journey.
5. The children began to regain health.
6. Buddhisagar had a shop in the bazaar where he sold wisdom.
7. My sister thinks that I am good at finding out the truth.
8. The sun will swallow the earth one day.
9. Kabir Das taught people the value of devotion and humility.
10. That will be our gift to the school.

दिनांक ----`

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल साहिबाबाद

अभ्यास कार्य - 6

कक्षा - 5 विषय - हिंदी

प्रश्न १ निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उचित शीर्षक के नीचे लिखिए।

हिमालय , फूल, बुराई ,बचपन , लड़कपन , बच्चा, राम , कमल , गीता , भारत , मनुष्य , देवता , दोस्त ,  
यौवन, मिठास

व्यक्तिवाचक	जातिवाचक	भाववाचक
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
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प्रश्न २ कोष्ठक में दिए गये सर्वनाम के सही रूप खाली जगह में भरें।

१ . यह ----- स्कूल है। { मैं }

२ . -----काम खुद करना चाहिए। { आप }

३ किसने शिकायत की। { वह }

४ .----- लोगो को पढाई पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। { तू }

प्रश्न ३ उचित विशेषण चुनकर खाली जगह भरें।

मीठा , बुरे , सातवी , पुरानी, लाल , चचेरा , ग्रामीण, रंगीन

- १ दीपावली पर ----- बल्बों की रोशनी होती है।
- २ अभय मेरा ----- भाई है।
- ३ गीता ----- लडकी है।
- ४ तुम्हारी कार बहुत----- है।
- ५ राहुल ----- कक्षा में पढता है।
- ६ मेने एक ----- कमीज खरीदी है


- ७ ----- लोगो की संगती नहीं करनी चाहिए।  
८ यह आम ----- है।

नोट: सभी छात्र अभ्यास कार्य अलग कॉपी पर दिनांक अनुसार करेंगे।




## Lines, Line Segments, and Rays



A **point** has no size or shape, just position

  $M$  Point  $M$

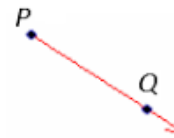
A **line** is a straight path of points that has no beginning or end.

 Line  $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$

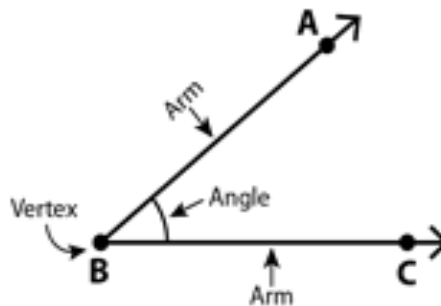
A **line segment** is a portion of a line that has two endpoints.

 Line segment  $\overline{AB}$   


A **ray** is a portion of a line which has one endpoint and extends forever in one direction.

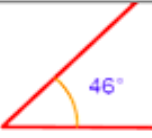
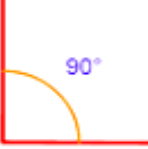
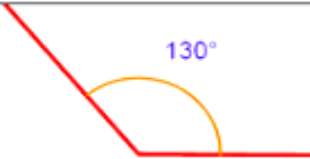
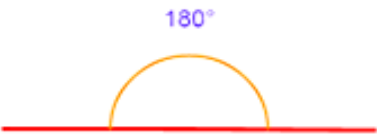
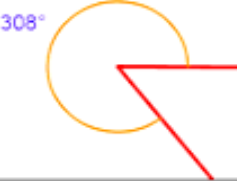
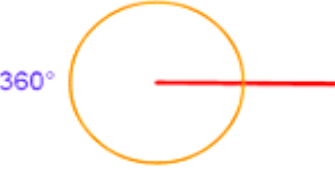
 Ray  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$

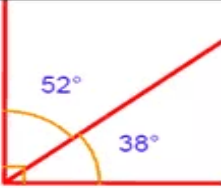
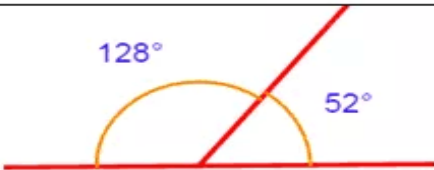
## ANGLE



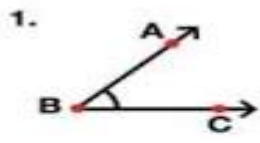
- ★ An angle is defined as the figure formed by two rays meeting at a common end point.
- ★ An angle is represented by the symbol ' $\angle$ '
- ★ The name given to angle is  $\angle ABC$  or  $\angle B$  or  $\angle CBA$

★ Angles are measured in degrees ( ° ), using a protractor.

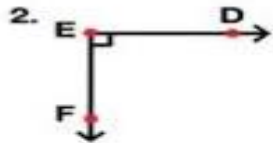
Type of Angle	Description	Example
Acute Angle	An angle that is less than $90^\circ$	
Right Angle	An angle that is exactly $90^\circ$	
Obtuse Angle	An angle that is greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$	
Straight Angle	An angle that is exactly $180^\circ$	
Reflex Angle	An angle that is greater than $180^\circ$ and less than $360^\circ$	
Full Angle	An angle that is exactly $360^\circ$	

Complementary Angles	Angles that add up to $90^\circ$	
Supplementary Angles	Angles that add up to $180^\circ$	

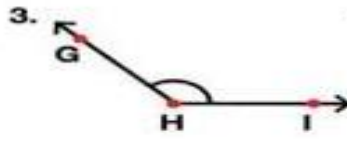
1. Label each of the following angles as acute, obtuse or right.



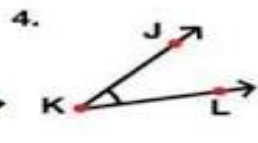
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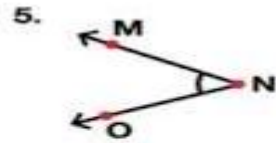
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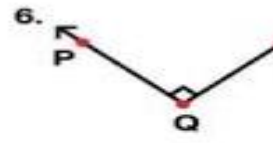
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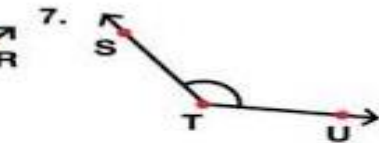
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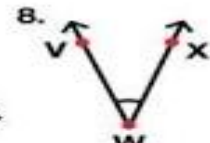
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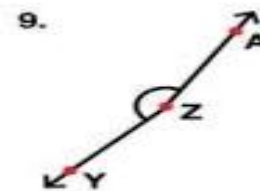
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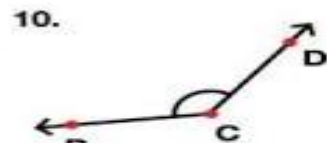
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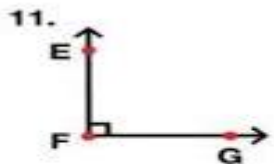
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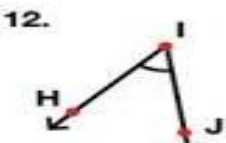
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

2. Find the measure of the complementary angle for each of the following.

Example :  $56^\circ$

Solution: Complement angle for  $56^\circ = 90^\circ - 56^\circ = 34^\circ$

- a)  $67^\circ$                       b)  $12^\circ$                       c)  $39^\circ$

3. Find the measure of the supplementary angle for each of the following.

Example:  $111^\circ$

Solution : Supplement angle for  $111^\circ = 180^\circ - 111^\circ = 69^\circ$

- a)  $48^\circ$                       b)  $135^\circ$                       c)  $7^\circ$

★ **NOTE:** Do the worksheet in a separate notebook or A-4 sheets if the notebook is not available.

**Instruction:-** Read the notes carefully and answer the following questions:-

## CROPS

Plants that are grown in a large area to obtain food or other useful products are called **crops**. The process of growing crops is known as **cultivation**. Different crops require different climate, soil and amount of water to grow well. Different crops grow in different seasons. The crops that grow in summer season (June to October) are called **kharif crops**, like rice, maize, jute, cotton, peanuts, bajra and pulses. The crops that grow in winter season (November to April) are called **rabi crops**, like wheat, barley, gram and mustard.

## Crop Production

Farmers work hard all round the year to grow good quality crops. Different stages of growing a crop are:

1. **Ploughing:** Before sowing seeds in the field, first the soil is prepared. It is loosened over the entire field. This is called ploughing.
2. **Sowing:** After ploughing, good quality and healthy seeds are sown.
3. **Adding fertilisers:** Seeds require nutrients for proper growth. Nutrient rich soil increases productivity. Fertilisers are added to the soil to make it rich in nutrients. Two types of fertilisers are used, namely manures and chemical fertilisers.

Manures are natural fertilisers made from cow dung, and dead and decaying plants and animals. On the other hand, chemical fertilisers are man-made fertilisers. Urea is a chemical fertiliser. Excess of fertilisers may harm the soil and the crop.



Ploughing prepares the soil for sowing of seeds



Sowing



Adding fertilisers increase the productivity of the soil

4. **Irrigation:** Irrigation means watering the crop. After seed germination and growth of young plants, the field is irrigated properly.



Irrigation is an essential part of crop production

5. **Protection:** As young saplings start growing into bigger plants, grazing animals can enter the field and destroy the crop. Putting a fence around the field can protect the crop. A crop also needs protection from pests, like rats and moles, and insects, like locusts and grasshoppers. Therefore, pesticides and insecticides are sprayed over the crop to protect from these pests.



Pesticides and insecticides are sprayed to protect our crops

6. **Harvesting, storing and transportation:** When the crops ripen, the farmer cuts it. This is called **harvesting**. The harvested crop is then stored safely in godowns and sold later. Usually, grains like cereals and pulses, which are non-perishable (do not rot quickly), are stored. The stored crop needs to be protected from moisture, rats, birds and insects.



Transportation of crops

**If the harvested crop is perishable like fruits and vegetables, then it is transported quickly. The stored crop is also transported to different places from where it reaches our kitchens.**

Q1:- Tick the correct option-

(a) Manure consist of:

- (i) Dead leaves      (ii) cow dung      (iii) animal remains      (iv) all of these

(b) Which one of these is a crop?

- (i) Rose      (ii) mango      (iii) jute      (iv) all of these

(c) The process of growing crops is known as;

- (i) Cultivation      (ii) ploughing      (iii) sowing      (iv) irrigation

Q2:- Fill in the blanks:

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are sprayed over crops to prevent them from pests and insects.
- (b) Rabi crops grow in the months of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Kharif crops grow in the months of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3:- Name the following:-

- (a) A rabi crops \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) A kharif crops \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Q4:- Why do we grow crops?

Q5:- Name different stage of crop production.

Q6:- Why should the harvested seeds be stored in airtight sealed container?

Q7:- Write difference between Rabi and Kharif crops with suitable examples.

Q8:- Excess of fertilizers may harmful for soil and growing crop, why?

\*\*\*\*\*