A . Fill in the blanks:

1) Spherical
2) North pole & South pole

B. Define the following:

1) A Globe is a model of earth.
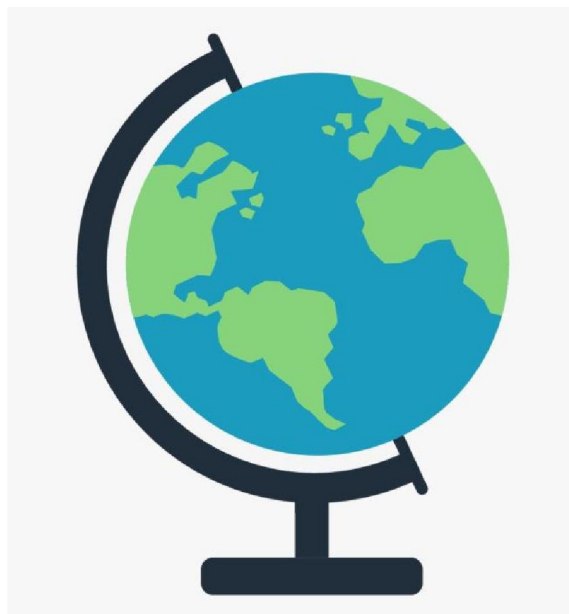
2) Continents are large land masses surrounded by water.

C. Two limitations of globe are:

  1. We cannot see the entire earth at a single time on a globe.

  2. Globes are difficult to carry.

D. Axis is the imaginary line which passes through the two extreme points on the earth.

E. Oceans are the large water bodies surrounding the continents.

F.

A . Fill in the blanks:

1) East to west
2) Complete
3) Equal
4) Equator

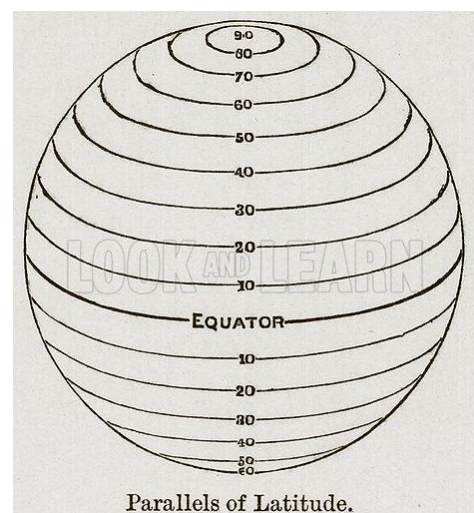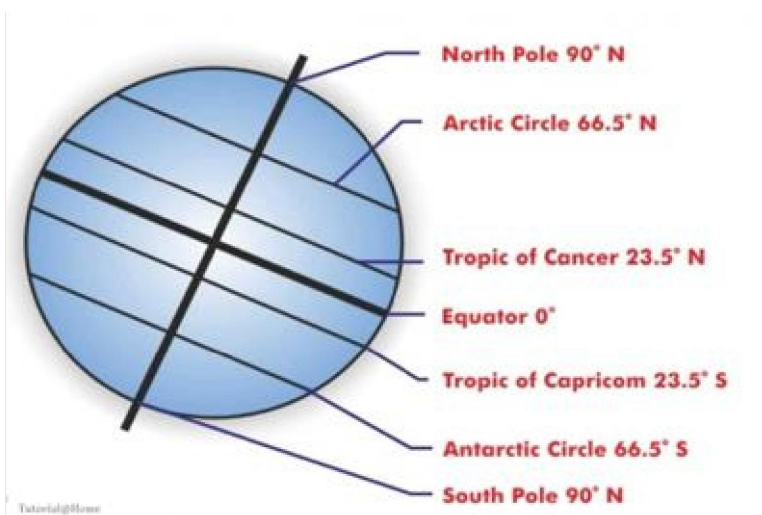**B. Some important parallels of latitude are :**

1. Tropic of Cancer
2. Tropic of Capricorn
3. Arctic Circle
4. Antarctic Circle

C. The Longest Parallel of latitude is equator.

D. Draw a diagram of the following:

1) Parallels of latitudes   **2) Important Parallels of latitudes**

Parallels of Latitude.

A . Fill in the blanks:

1) **360**
2) **Prime Meridian**
3) **Same**
4) **Grid**

B. Grid is a network of Parallels and Meridians which criss-cross each other at right angles.

C. Draw a diagram of the following:

1) Grid   **2) Meridians of Longitude**
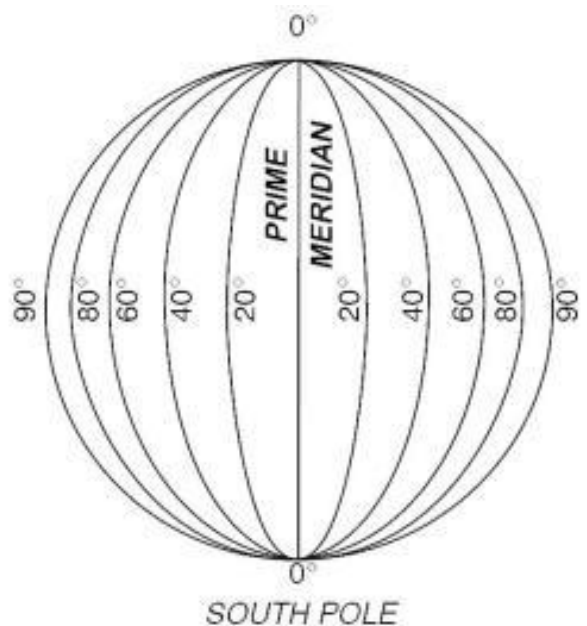
ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

Class - V

Subject - SST

Answer key – 4 (2020-2021)

TOPIC – Great People

A. Sushurta

B. Sushurta

C. Charka

D. Abhijnanashakuntalam , Meghaduta

E. Haridas

F. Tansen

	ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD **Computer worksheet – 1** **Session (2020-21)** **Answer key Class -V**
Q.1)	Microsoft word window is given below, label it. For labeling you can open word file in your computer or laptop and take help from there.
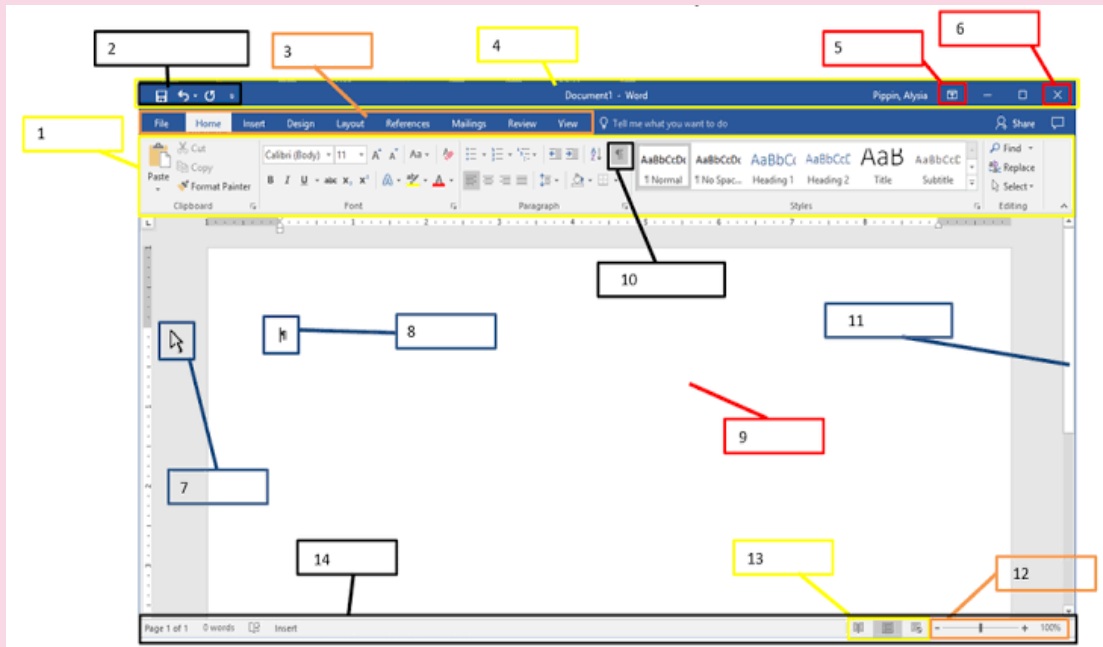
Ans.

1	Ribbon
2	Quick access toolbar
3	Tabs
4	Title bar
5	Ribbon display option
6	Close window option
7	Ethereal void
8	Insertion pointer(cursor)
9	Document pane
10	Show /hide paragraph mark and other hidden formatting
11	Vertical scroll bar
12	Zoom control
13	Document views
14	Status bar

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
Computer worksheet -2(2020-21)
Class –V

(Font size-20)

Instruction: **Read the given notes carefully and learn it.**

➤ **Open word document in your laptop or computer.**

➤ **And write in a similar way as I have written with same font, font size, text color, high light, page color etc.**

➤ **Insert a table with 1 column and 4 row.**

➤ **Margin (Top-1, Bottom-1, Left-0.75 & Right-0.75).**

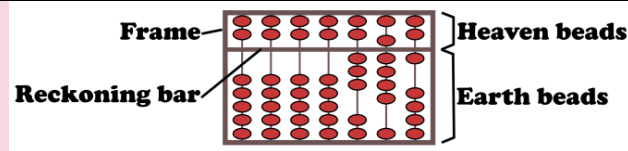➤ **Font Size-11 where it is not mentioned.**

(Font Size-13)

★ **'Computer' is derived from the word, 'compute' which means to calculate.**

★ **A computer is a versatile device that can handle different applications at the same time.**

(FONT SIZE-12)

History of computers *(Font Size-15)*

❖ **ABACUS**

- Abacus was the first mechanical device for calculations, developed in China.

- It was made up of a wooden frame with rods, each having beads.

- The frame is divided into two parts- Heaven and Earth.

- Each rod in heaven has 2 beads and each rod in Earth has 5 beads.

- It was used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

❖ Pascal adding machine

- Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician invented an adding machine called Pascal's calculator, at the age of 19, in the year 1642.

- It used gears, wheels and dials.

- Numbers were displayed by rotating the wheels.

- It wa s capable of performing addition and subtraction.

❖ Leibniz Calculator

- Leibniz, the famous German mathematician improved on Pascal's machine in 1671.

- It was a mechanical device.

- It was capable of performing addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and to find square roots.

❖ Charles Babbage, a British mathematician is considered as the 'Father of computers'. He invented Difference engine in 1822 and Analytical engine in 1833.
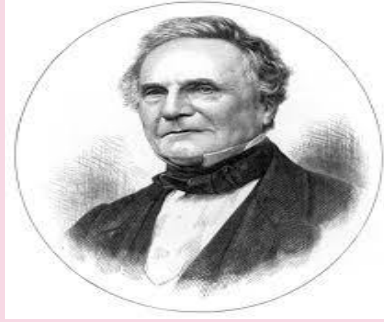
❖ Lady Augusta Ada Lovelace, was an English mathematician and writer is considered as the 'First programmer', who suggested binary data storage (0 & 1) instead of decimal number system.

Worksheet 3

★ **George boole** **was an English mathematician. He linked complex mathematical problems with the binary number system and represent the positive results by 1 and the negative ones by 0. This theory of Boolean logic became the fundamental principle for the design of computer circuitry.**
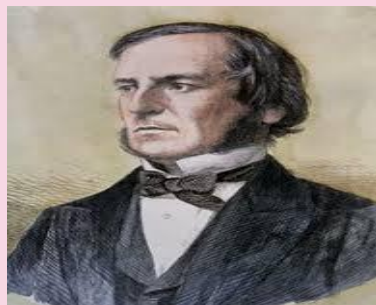
❖ **Tabulating machine**

- **Dr. Herman Hollerith,** an American statistician, invented a machine called tabulating machine.

  - It was capable of reading data, processing it and giving the desired output.

   The input was given through punched cards.

  - The punched cards were used to record and store data or information.

  - In 1890, the United States census bureau used punched cards and sorting machines designed by Herman Hollerith.

- **Howard Aiken** was the primary engineer in IBM, who developed the first automatic sequence-controlled calculator, the **Mark I** in 1944. It was capable to execute long computations automatically.

- ❖ **John von neumann** started the practice of storing data and instructions in binary code, in memory. Neumann joined hands with Presper Eckert (American electrical engineer) and John Mauchly (American physicist) in a consulting role and EDVAC was built using binary code in 1950.

- **ENIAC** (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer), the first general purpose electronic digital computer was invented by **John Mauchly** and **J. Presper Eckert** in 1946.

- ❖ **UNIVAC I** (Universal Automatic Computer I) was the world's first commercially available

computer, designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly in 1951. It was the first computer to handle both numeric and text data. It was also the first computer to come equipped with magnetic tape unit and to use buffer memory.

Class- V   **Answer Key**

Worksheet -1

Q1.

   1. Answers will vary.

2. The main character asked his friends to help pay for the bounce house as it is too expensive for him to buy on his/her own.

 3. The characters switch from buying the bounce house to buying the trampoline because it costs more to maintain a bounce house. It takes electricity to blow it up every time and if there is a hole in the bounce house, they would need more money to mend it.

 4. Develop means to start creating or come up with. The group created rules for using the trampoline for everyone to stay safe.

 5. Answers will vary, but potential answers could be the main character is responsible, one who takes initiative or thoughtful to his friends.

Work Sheet 2

Q1.

1. wealth,   riches

2. zero,   nothing

3. soft,   tender

4. thief ,   robber

5. easy,   simple

6. morning, daybreak

7. dislike,   hate

8. youth,   childhood

9. music ,   melody

10. teach,   instruct

11. power,   force

12. hope,   faith

Q2.

1. Maize corn

2. Pumpkin

3. Broccoli

4. Carrot

5. Mushroom

6. Kalz

7. Asparagus

8. Capsicum

9. Cauliflower

10. tomato

Work Sheet 3

Q1.

1. b

2. c

3. a

4. d

5. b

6. c

7. d

8. b

9. a

Q2.

1. Forest

2. Dropped

3. Pond

4. Sad

5. Silver

6. Accept

7.   Returned

8.   honesty

Work Sheet 4

Q1.

1.   Throne

2.   Doe

3.   Close

4.   Waist

5.   Scent

6.   Wear

7.   site

Q2.

1.   Carriage

2.   Musician

3.   Rise

4.   Helicopters

5.   Dentist

6.   Supervisor

7.   Elevator

8.   Delay

9.   Principal

10.   scientists

Work Sheet 5

Q1.

1.   B

2.   A

3.   D

4.   D

5.   C

6.   B

7. B

8. A

Q2.

1. Teacher, parents

2. Head, hands

3. Shop, goods

4. Families, journey

5. Children, health

6. Buddhisagar, shop, bazaar, wisdom

7. Sister, truth

8. Sun, earth

9. Kabir das,people, devotion,humility

10. School

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल साहिबाबाद

उत्तरपुस्तिका – 1

कक्षा – 5 विषय- हिंदी

प्रशन १ निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नो के उतर दीजिये |

जो व्यक्ति समय का सदुपयोग करता है,वह जीवन में बड़ी- बड़ी सफ़लताए प्राप्त करता है| मैडम क्यूरी ने रात-रात भर जाग कर मेहनत की बीस बीस घंटे प्रयोगशाला में लगाये और रेडियम की खोज की| बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति अपने जीवन के प्रत्येक पल का सदुपयोग करते है|

प्र १. समय का सदुपयोग करने से क्या होता है?

प्र २. रेडियम की खोज किसने की?

प्र ३. जीवन में कैसे व्यक्ति सफल होते है?

प्र ४. इस गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखे|

प्रशन २ उचित संज्ञा शब्द भरिए |

  १. हमारे देश का नाम ------- है | **भारत**
  २. चोर ------- करते पकड़ा गया | **चोरी**
  ३. ------- हमारा राष्ट्रीय पक्षी है | **मोर**
  ४. गाड़ी आने पर ------ उतर रहे है | **यात्री**

प्रशन ३ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए |

१ सदैव – **यदा – कदा**

२ मधुर – **कर्कश**

३ सुपुत्र – **कुपुत्र**

४ राजा – **रंक**

५ लघु - **विशाल**

प्रशन ४ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो प्रर्यायवाचीशब्द लिखिए |

  १. वृक्ष – **तरु, पादक**
  २. बादल – **जलद, मेघ**

३. कमज़ोर – **दुर्बल, शिथिल**

४. पंख – **पर, पक्ष**

५. साथी – **सखा, मित्र**

६. चाँद – **सुधाकर, चंद्रमा**

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

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल साहिबाबाद

उत्तरपुस्तिका - 2

कक्षा – 5 विषय – हिंदी

प्रशन १ <u>उचित सर्वनामों से खाली जगह भरे</u> |

१ ----- क्या कह सकता हूँ | **मैं**

२ ------ भी मेरी तरह शान से खड़े हुआ करो | **तुम**

३ काश ----- मेरा कहा माना होता | **तुमने**

४ ----- कल मुम्बई जाना है | **मुझे**

५ माँ ----- बुला रही है | **तुम्हे**

६ ------ आज नई कमीज पहनी है | **मैंने**

७ ----- जल्दी घर जाना है | **तुम्हे**

प्रशन२ <u>निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से सर्वनाम शब्द छांट कर लिखे</u>|

१ मैं कल बाजार जाऊँगा - **मैं**

२ उसकी शाखायें चारो ओर थी- **उसकी**

३ कमरे में कौन बैठा है - **कौन**

४ वह अपने आप चला जायगा - **वह**

प्रशन ३ नीचे लिखे शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखे|

१ बेसुरा - **सुरीली**

२ कृतिम - **प्राकृतिक**

३ शत्रु – **मित्र**

४ जीत – **हार**

प्रशन ४ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलो |

१ शेर – **शेरनी**

२ चोर – **चोरनी**

३ नौकर- **नौकरानी**

४ ऊंट – **ऊंटनी**

प्रशन ५ अपने पिता जी को रूपये मंगवाने के लिये एक पत्र लिखिए |

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

प्रशन १ सर्वनाम का सही रूप लिखकर वाक्य पूरा करो |

१. -------- आज नई चीज खाई है| { मैंने }
२. -------- एक दूसरे का साथ देना चहिए | { हमें }
३. --------भी यह काम किया है , सही नहीं किया | { जिसने }
४. ------- कानपुर जाऊँगा | { मैं }
५. यह   सब -------ही किया धरा है |{ तुम्हारा }

प्रशन २ संज्ञा किसे कहते है ?

प्रशन ३ संज्ञा के कितने भेद होते है ?

प्रशन ४ सही कथन पर सही तथा गलत कथन पर गलत का निशान लागए|

१ यमुना जातिवाचक संज्ञा है | (गलत)

२ रोहित भाववाचक संज्ञा है | (गलत)

३ जानवर जातिवाचक संज्ञा है | (सही)

४ नेता व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है | (गलत)

५ नीता वायाकिवाचक संज्ञा है | (सही)

प्रशन ५ हिंदुस्तान का दिल दिल्ली विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखे |

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

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कक्षा - 5   विषय –हिंदी

प्रशन -१ निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़ कर नीचे दिए गये प्रश्नो के उतर लिखे|

अभिमन्यु के पुत्र का नाम परीक्षित था | एक बार परीक्षित हिंसक पशुओ का शिकार करने के लिए जंगल में गए | जंगल में उन्होंने ब्राहमण से एक बात पूछी | ब्राहमण ने कोई उतर नहीं दिया | इस पर परीक्षित को गुस्सा आ गया और उन्होंने एक मरा साँप तलवार की नौक से उठाकर उस ब्राहमण के गले में डाल दिया | ब्राहमण का नाम शमीक था उन्होंने मौन व्रत रखा हुआ था | गले में साँप पड़ जाने पर भी वे कुछ नहीं बोले जब यह घटना शमीक के पुत्र श्रंगी को पता चली तो वे आग – बबूला हो गये | उसने परीक्षित को शाप दे डाला , " हे अहंकारी राजा आज से सात दिनों के अन्दर ही तुझे तक्षत काटेगा और उसी से तेरा जीवन खत्म हो जायगा | "

१ अभिमन्यु के पुत्र का क्या नाम था ?

२ परीक्षित जंगल में क्यों गये थे ?

३ परीक्षित ने ब्राहमण के गले में क्या डाला ?

४ ब्राह्मण का क्या नाम था ?

५ शमीक के पुत्र का नाम क्या था ?

६ शाप शब्द का विलोम लिखिए |

प्रशन - २ नीचे लिखे शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए

१ – कमजोर   **दुर्बल, शिथिल**

२ – चाँद   **सुधाकर, चंद्रमा**

३- नभ   **आकाश, गगन**

४- फूल   **प्रसून, पुष्प**

५ – भोंरा   **मधुप, मधुकर**

६- खुशबू   **सुगंध, सुभास**

प्रशन -३ निम्लिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलिए |

१ देव **देवी**   ३ नर **नारी**   ५ घोड़ा **घोड़ी**

२ वर **वधु**   ४ पति **पत्नी**   ६ बाघ **बाघिन**

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

कक्षा - 5 विषय - हिंदी

प्रशन 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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प्रशन २ कोष्टक में दिए गये सर्वनाम के सही रूप खाली जगह में भरो|

१ यह **मेरा** स्कूल है | { मै }

२ **अपना** काम खुद करना चाहिए| { आप }

३ किसने **उसकी** शिकायत की| { वह }

४ **तुम** लोगो को पढाई पर ध्यान देना चहिए| { तू }

प्रशन ३- उचित विशेषण चुनकर खाली जगह भरो |

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

१ दीपावली पर **रंगीन** बल्बों की रोशनी होती है|

२ अभय मेरा **चचेरा** भाई है |

३ गीता **ग्रामीण** लडकी है |

४ तुम्हारी कार बहुत **पुरानी** है |

५ राहुल **सातवी** कक्षा में पढता है |

६ मेने एक **लाल** कमीज खरीदी है

७ **बुरे** लोगो की संगती नहीं करनी चाहिए|

८ यह आम **मीठा** है |

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

1.		**Mark the commas according to Indian and International system and write the number names. Also write it's expanded form**		
Ans.	S.No.	Indian system	International system	Expanded form
	a)	2,70,156 = Two lakhs seventy thousands one hundred fifty six	270,156 = Two hundred seventy thousands one hundred fifty six	200000 + 70000 + 100 + 50 + 6
	b)	1,34,705 = One lakh thirty four thousands seven hundred five	134,705 = One hundred thirty four thousands seven hundred five	100000 + 30000 + 4000 + 700 + 5
	c)	29,53,005 = Twenty nine lakhs fifty three thousands five	2,953,005 = Two million nine hundred fifty three thousands five	2000000 + 900000 + 50000 + 3000 + 5
	d)	5,00,16,183 = Five crore sixteen thousands one hundred eighty three	50,016,183 = Fifty million sixteen thousands one hundred eighty three	50000000 + 10000 + 6000 + 100 + 80 + 3
	e)	60,10,873 = Sixty lakhs ten thousands eight hundred seventy three	6,010,873 = Six million ten thousands eight hundred seventy three	6000000 + 10000 + 800 +70 +3
	f)	4,01,80,005 = Four crore one lakh eighty thousands five	40,180,005 = Forty million one hundred eighty thousands five	40000000 + 100000 + 80000 + 5
	g)	45,45,36,000 = forty five crore forty five lakhs thirty six thousands	454,536,000 = Four hundred fifty four million five hundred thirty six thousands	400000000 + 50000000 + 4000000 + 500000 + 30000 + 6000
	h)	80,16,430 = Eighty lakhs sixteen thousands four hundred thirty	8,016,430 = Eight million sixteen thousands four	8000000 + 10000 + 6000 + 400 +30

			hundred thirty	
	i)	1,08,531 = One lakh eight thousands five hundred thirty one	108,531 = One hundred right thousands five hundred thirty one	100000 + 8000 + 500 + 30 +1
	j)	5,00,216 = Five lakh two hundred sixteen	500,216 = Five hundred thousands two hundred sixteen	500000 + 200 + 10 + 6

2.	**Write the place value and face value of underline digit in the following numbers.**
Ans.	

S.No.	Place value	Face value
a) 2,6<u>8</u>,190	8,000	8
b) 2<u>5</u>,83,901	5,00,000	5
c) 6,19<u>5</u>	5	5
d) 7<u>0</u>,126,563	0	0

3.	**Write the smallest and largest 4 -digit number using each of the digit only once**
Ans.	

S.No.	Greatest number	Smallest number
a) 7,9,1,0	9,710	1,079
b) 4,6,1,3	6,431	1,346
c) 2,6,0,4	6,420	2,046
d) 1,7,2,0	7,210	1,027

4.	**Write the greatest and smallest 5 -digit number having three different digits.**
Ans.	Greatest number - 99987
	Smallest number - 10002

5.	**Find the difference of the place value and face value of the digit 6 in 456309.**
Ans.	Place value of 6 in 456309 = 6000
	Face value of 6 in 456309 = 6
	Difference = 6000 - 6 = 5994

6.	**Fill in the blanks**
a)	1 crore = <u>10000</u> thousands

b)	<u>10000</u> hundreds = 10 lakhs
c)	7 thousands = <u>700</u> tens
d)	85 hundreds = <u>850</u> tens
e)	<u>100</u> thousands = 1 lakh
f)	<u>10</u> lakhs = 1 million
g)	1 crore = <u>100</u> lakhs
h)	1 lakh = <u>10</u> ten thousands
i)	10 tens = <u>1</u> hundreds

7. Find each

a) 2398×169 b) 6809×235 c) $25290 \div 45$ d) $25220 \div 52$

```
    2398              6809        45)25290(562      52)25220(485
  x  169            x  235          225↓              208↓
   21582            34045          279               442
  14388x          20427x          270↓              416↓
 2398xx          13618xx           90               260
 405262          1600115           90               260
                                    0                 0
```

8. Write the successor of each number.

a) 89,799   successor of 89,799 = 89,800

b) 74,610   successor of 74,610 = 74,611

c) 3,49,849   successor of 3,49,849 = 3,49,850

9. Write the predecessor of each number.

a) 6,79,482   predecessor of 6,79,482 = 6,79,481

b) 5,55,555   predecessor of 5,55,555 = 5,55,551

c) 68,68,700   predecessor of 68,68,700 = 68,68,699

10. What must be added to 29,286 to get 85,473?

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

	56,187 must be added to 29,286 to get 85,473
11.	**What must be subtracted from 80,020 to get 39,860?**

	8	0	0	2	0
-	3	9	8	6	0
	4	0	1	6	0

40,160 must subtracted from 80,020 to get 39,860

| **12.** | **Replace each * by the correct digit in each of the following.** |

a)

```
  4  0  1  0  1  0  3
-    1  9  5  8  7  6
  _____
  3  8  1  4  2  2  7
  _____
```

b)

```
  1  0  0  1  0  0
-    2  9  7  7  1
  _____
     7  0  3  2  9
  _____
```

c)
```
  7  6  2  5
-  5  9  1  9
  _____
  1  7  0  6
  _____
```

13.	Draw 5 different fishes using the given shape-
14.	**Radhika sells 8 kg octopus for Rs 2408. At what price does she sell 1kg?**
Ans.	Cost of 8 kg of octopus = ₹ 2408
	Cost of 1 kg of octopus = 2408 ÷ 8 = ₹ 301
	The cost of 1kg octopus is ₹ 301
15.	**The population of a town is 61,370. The number of males is 32613 and that of females is 13192. Determine the population of children.**
Ans.	Total population of town = 61,370
	No. of males in town = 32,613
	No. of females in town = 13,192
	Total no. of males and females in town = 32,613 + 13,192 = 45,805
	No. Of children in town = Total population of town - Total no. of males and females in town
	= 61,370 - 45,805
	= 15,565
	Population of children in town is 15,565
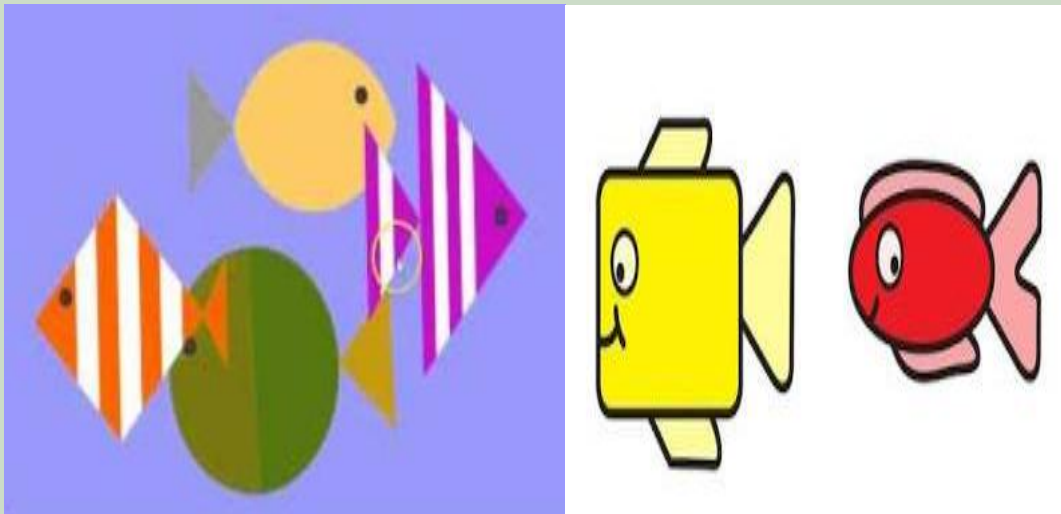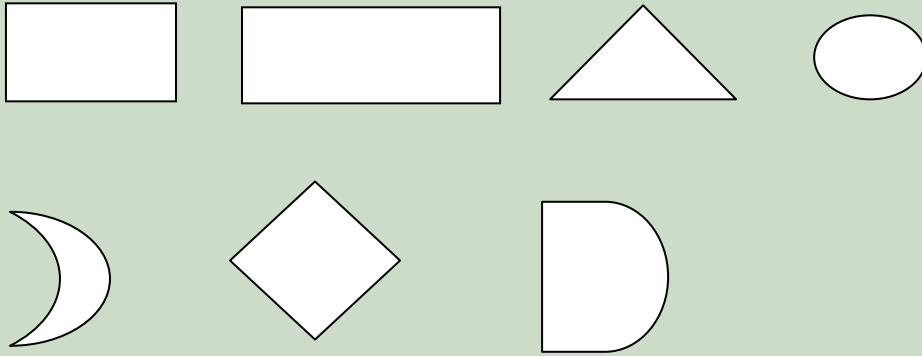
16.	**Sharmila withdrew ₹ 90,000 from her bank account. She purchased a table for ₹ 22,000 , a computer for Rs. 34,500 and an almirah for ₹ 5,700. How much money was left with her?**
Ans.	Sharmila withdrew amount from bank = ₹ 90,000
	Cost of table = ₹ 22,000
	cost of computer = ₹ 34,500
	Cost of almirah = ₹ 5,700
	Total money spend by her = ₹ 22000 + ₹ 34500 + ₹ 5700 = 62,200
	Money left with her = money withdrew from bank - money spend by her
	$$= 90,000 - 62,200$$
	$$= ₹ 27,800$$
	₹ 27,800 is left with Sharmila
17.	**Mariya sells fish for ₹ 80 a kg**
a)	**How much does she earns for seven and half kg of fish?**
Ans.	Cost of 1 kg of fish = ₹ 80
	Cost of 1/2 kg of fish = ₹ 80 × 1/2 = ₹ 40
	Cost of 7 kg of fish = ₹ 80 × 7 = ₹ 560
	Cost of 7 & 1/2 kg of fish = 560 + 40 = ₹600
b)	**Priyanka pay ₹ 200 for fish. How much fish does she get?**
Ans.	Fish brought in ₹ 80 = 1 kg
	Fish brought in ₹ 200 = 200 ÷ 80 = 2 and half kg
18.	**Prithu takes ₹ 30450 from a bank. He gives back ₹ 3540 per month for a year.**
a)	**How much amount will be pay back to the bank?**
Ans.	Amount paid by Prithu in 1 month = ₹ 3540
	1 year = 12 months
	Amount paid by Prithu in a year = ₹ 3540 × 12 = ₹ 42,480
b)	**What interest will he pay?**

Ans.	Interest = Total amount paying back to bank - amount taken from bank
	$\qquad$ = ₹ 42,480 - ₹ 30450
	$\qquad$ = ₹ 12,030

Important formulas:

➢ Speed = Distance ÷ time

➢ Distance = speed × time

➢ Time = Distance ÷ speed

For eg:

speed = 15 km/ hr.   Distance = 75 km   time = ?

We are going to use formula

Time = Distance ÷ speed

$\qquad$ = 75 ÷ 15

$\qquad$ = 5 hours

19.	**The speed of boat is 22 km per hour. How far will it go in five hours?**
Ans.	Speed of motor boat = 22 km/hr
	Time taken by motor boat = 5 hour
	Distance travelled by motor boat = speed × time
	$\qquad$ = 22 × 5
	$\qquad$ = 110 km

20.	**See the table and find the answer.**

Boats	Catch per trip(kg)	Speed
Motor boat	50kg	25km/hr
Log boat	15kg	3km/hr
Machine boat	700kg	90km/hr
Long tail boat	25kg	10km/hr
Double decker boat	500kg	80km/hr

a)	**How far the motor goes in 7 hours ?**
Ans.	Speed of motor boat $\qquad$ = 25 km/hr
	Time taken by motorboat $\qquad$ = 7 hours
	Distance cover by motor boat = speed × time = 25 × 7 = 175 km

|	
b) Ans.	**How long the machine boat will take to go 540 km ?** Distance travelled by machine boat = 540 km Speed of machine boat = 90 km/hr Time taken by machine boat = Distance ÷ speed = 540 ÷ 90 = 6 hour
c) Ans.	**How much fish can the double decker boat bring in 5 trips ?** Fish bring by double decker boat in 1 trip = 500 kg Fish bring by double decker boat in 5 trips = 500 × 5 = 2500 kg
d) Ans.	**How much fish will each boat bring in 4 such trips ?** Fish bring by motor boat in 1 trip = 50 kg Fish bring by motor boat in 4 trips = 50 × 4 = 200 kg Fish bring by log boat in 1 trip = 15 kg Fish bring by log boat in 4 trips = 15 × 4 = 60 kg Fish bring by machine boat in 1 trip = 700 kg Fish bring by machine boat in 4 trips = 700 × 4 = 2800 kg Fish bring by long tail boat in 1 trip = 25 kg Fish bring by long tail boat in 4 trips = 25 × 4 = 100 kg Fish bring by double decker boat in 1 trip = 500 kg Fish bring by double decker boat in 4 trips = 500 × 4 = 2000 kg

Mathematics worksheet-2 (2020-21)
Topic - Does it look like same (introduction)

1. Ans.	**Find out which letters in English alphabet look the same after half a turn.** H, I, X, N, S, Z and O.
2. Ans.	**Find out the one digit and two digits numbers which look the same after half a turn.** 0, 1 and 8 are one digit numbers that look the same after half a turn. 11, 88 are two digit numbers that look the same on half a turn.
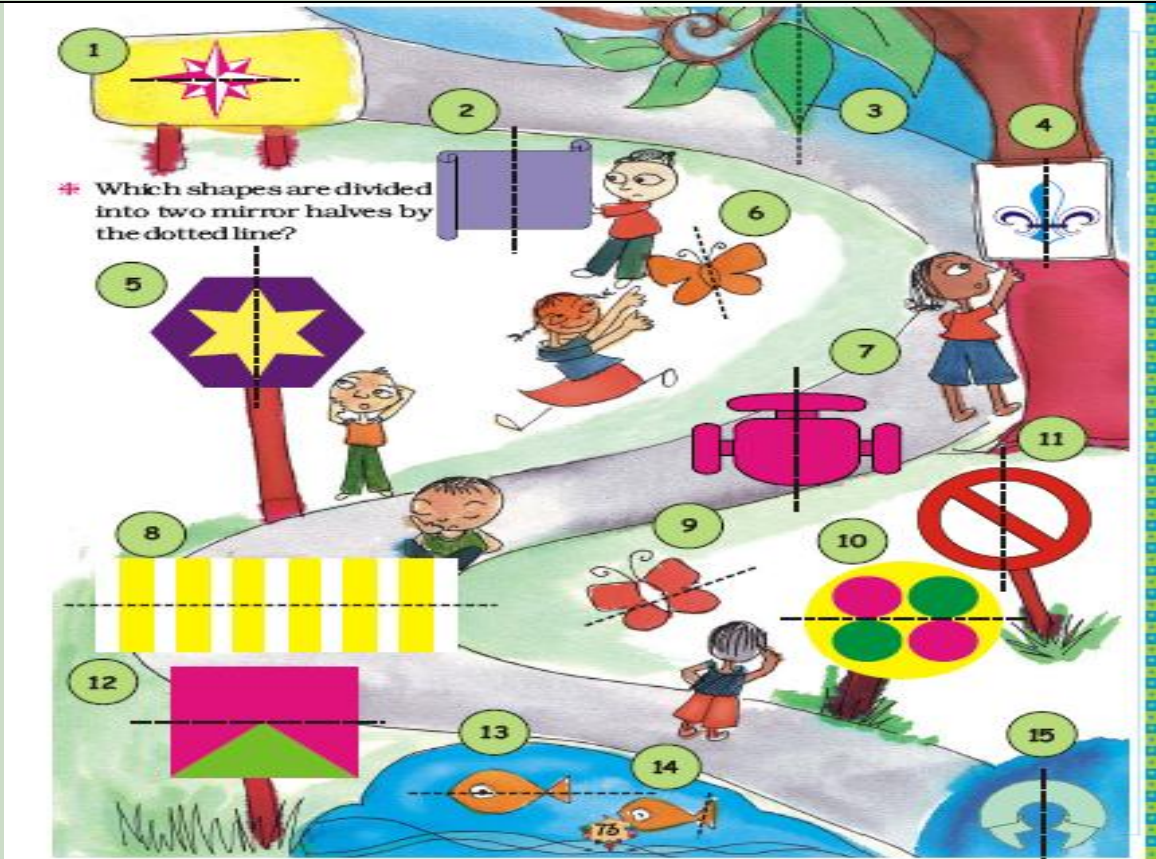
3.	 * Which shapes are divided into two mirror halves by the dotted line?
Ans.	
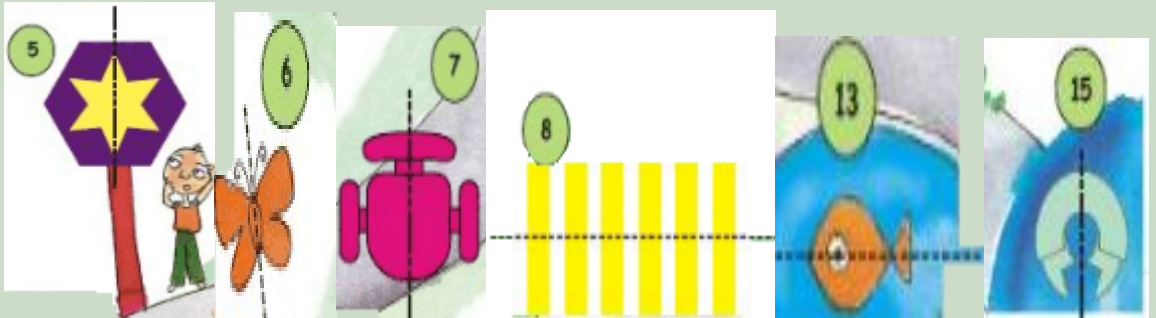
	worksheet -3 (2020-21) **Topic - Types of symmetry**
1. Ans.	**Which among the following pictures will look the same on half a turn?**

2.	**Which of the English words reads the same on half a turn?**
	ZOOM, MOW, SWIMS, SIS, NOON
Ans.	MOW, SWIMS, SIS, and NOON read the same on half a turn.
3.	**Think and write of all 3 digit number which look the same on half turn.**
Ans.	101, 111, 808, 888, 818, 181 are three digit numbers which look same after the half turn.

WORKSHEET-4 (2020-21)

Topic- Symmetry

|	
1.	**Among the following shapes, find out which one would look the same after 1/4 turn, Put a (✓) mark. And put (×) mark on the shapes that will not look the same after 1/4 turn.**
Ans.	

2. Ans.	**Draw what the following shapes would look like on 1/4 and 1/2 turn.** On $\frac{1}{4}$ turn On half turn a) b) c) d)
3. Ans.	**Which fan will look the same on 1/3 turn?** a) b) Fan (a) will look same on 1/3 turn.
4. Ans.	**Draw this shape after 1/3 turn.**
5.	**Look at the following shapes. Draw how they will look on 1/3 and 1/6 turn.**

Ans.

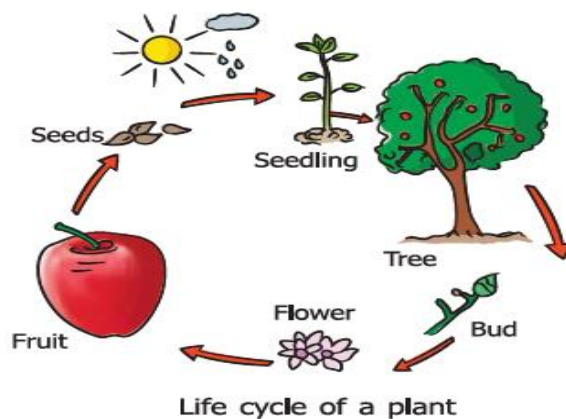|	$\frac{1}{3}$ turn	$\frac{1}{6}$ turn
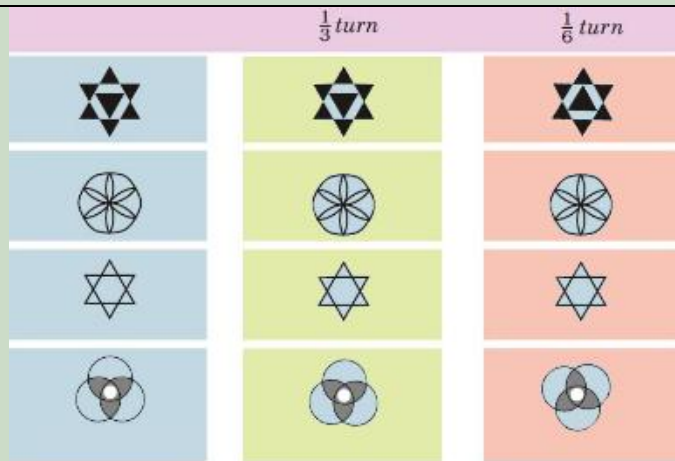
ANSWER KEY

CLASS-V

WORKSHEET-1

Ans1:- Fill in the blanks:

- (a.) Fruits, seeds.
- (b.) Sunlight
- (c.) Pollen
- (d.) Seeds

Ans2:- Match the following:

- (a.) Flower produce - Fruits
- (b.) Reproduction- Giving individual of its own kind
- (c.) Fruit contain- seeds
- (d.) Seeding- A baby plant

Ans3:-

Life cycle of a plant

Ans4:- Define:

- (a) Pollen:-When insect and animals move from one flower to another they transfer tiny particles called pollen.
- (b) Reproduction:-The process by which a living being produce a new individual of its own kind is called reproduction.
- (c) Germination:- The process by which a seed produces a seedling or a baby plant is called germination.

Ans5:- Right amount of water, air and warmth.

Ans6:- Role of flower:- Flower produce fruit, which contain seed.

Ans7:- spore

Ans8:- When a seed germinates, it grows out in the form of young sapling.

Ans9:- Difference between Reproduction and Germination

  (a.)   Reproduction: The process by which a living being produce a new individual of its own kind is called reproduction.
  (b.)   Germination: The process by which a seed produces a seedling or a baby plant is called germination.

Ans10:- Function of fruits: Fruits store food for the plant and bear seeds.

WORKSHEET-2

Ans1:- Fill in the blanks:

  (a)   Dispersal of seeds
  (b)   Wind
  (c)   Animals and explosion of fruits.

Ans2:-Tick the correct option:

  (a) Sunlight
  (b) Coconut
  (c) Wind

Ans3:-Match the following:

  (a) Hydrilla – Dispersed by water
  (b) Peas   - Explosion of fruits
  (c) Mango - By animals(Humans)

Ans4:- Scattering of seeds away from the parent plant by wind, water, animals or other methods is known as seed dispersal.

Ans5:- Types of seed dispersals:-

  (a) Wind- Some seeds are very light and have hair or wings. They are easily carried away by wind and gentle breeze to distant places. E.g. Dandelion.
  (b) Water- Sometimes seeds are also carried and planted by flowing water. e.g. water lilly.
  (c) Animals- (i) By birds:- Birds eat fruit and some time the seeds come out in their dropping undigested and sometimes these buried fruits into new plants. E.g. Cocklebur-seed
              (ii) By human:- Humans eat various fruit and throw away their seeds. Then these seeds grow into a new plant. E.g. Cherries.
  (d) Explosion of fruits – Pods of some fruits like peas burst open when dry, thus scattering their seeds. E.g. Beans.

Ans6:- If seeds are not dispersed, they will not survive.
Ans7:- Necessary conditions are right amount of water, air and warmth.

WORKSHEET – 3

Ans1:- (a) Spores

(b) Money plant

(c) All of these

Ans2:- (a) Potato   - By stem

(b) Mango   - By seeds

(c) Cherry   - By seeds

(d) Radish   - By roots

Ans3:-Some plants like sweet potato, radish and carrot whose roots can grow directly into new plants under suitable conditions.

Ans4:- Examples- Rose and potato.

Ans5:- From leaves. The leaves of some plant like Bryophyllum grow plantlets on their edges. These plantlets have roots and they fall off and grow into new plants.

WORKSHEET – 4

Ans1:- (a) All of these

(b) All of these

(c) Cultivation

Ans2:- (a) pesticides, insecticides

(b) November to April

(c) June to October

Ans3:- Name the following:-

(a) Rabi crops- Wheat, grams, mustards, etc

(b) Kharif crops- Cotton, rice , Maize, jute etc.

Ans4:- We need to grow crops because they are major source of food. They provide raw material for industries such as jute, cotton, etc.

Ans5:- Different stages of crop production are

(i)   Ploughing

(ii)   Sowing

(iii)   Adding fertilizers

(iv)   Irrigation

(v)   Protection

(vi)   Harvesting, storing and transportation.

Ans6:- To be protected from moisture.

Ans7:- Rabi crop:- The crops that grow in winter season are called rabi crops. E.g Wheat, gram, etc.

Kharif crop:- The crops that grow in summer season are called kharif crops. E.g. Rice, jute, etc.

Ans8:- Excess of fertilizer may harm the soil and the crop because it decreases the fertility of soil.