

Class 5 subject :- English -I

Chapter 5

The Balloon – seller

Word Meaning :-

Stream :- went out in a large group.

Dal-baati:--- a delicious dish from Rajasthan; baati is baked bread like a roasted bun.

Looking for an opportunity :- here, looking for a chance to enter a house for stealing.

Scamper for cover :- run with small, quick steps from one hiding place to another.

Screamed the place down :- cried and yelled loudly.

A . Tick (✓) the correct answers. (Only answers)

1. C. The park( ✓)
2. B. Julie ( ✓)
3. A. Walk through the gate. (✓)
4. B. They overheard the couple's conversation with the balloon-seller . (✓ )
5. A . Foolish (✓ )

B. Tick (✓) the correct words within the brackets. ( Only answers ✓ in your book)

Excited  
Begun  
Asked  
Suggested  
Standing  
Followed  
Enter  
Foolish

C. Who said these words and why? (Only answers )

1. Ans :-Amit said these because Ruby wished to solve a mystery which according to him doesn't happen in real life.
2. Ans :-Ruby said these, because the balloon-seller was standing at the gate from a long time without trying to sell a balloon so Ruby thought he is a thief.

3. Ans:- Amit said these , because they peered over the wall to see what the man was doing in a big house.

4. Ans:-Samir's mother said these to thank for the concern shown by the balloon – seller for her child.

4. Ans:- Amit said these, because he felt sheepish on knowing the fact about the balloon - seller . He didn't want to solve any more mysteries, so he suggested his friends to play the usual games they played in the holidays.

F. Tick (✓) the correct words within the brackets.( Only answer)

1. Slept
2. Danced
3. Worked
4. Chattered
5. Galloped
6. Swam

I. Choose the correct words from the brackets and fill in the blanks ( homework do it by yourself?)

J. Match similar sounding words from the columns and their meaning.( Only answers)

1. Pair
2. Bear
3. Soared
4. Flour
5. Write
6. So
7. Kernel
8. Blue

K. Tick (✓ ) the correct words within the brackets. (Only answer)

1. is going
2. will not, will be
3. are going
4. will leave

5. will

6. will

Class 5

Subject -Hindi

Ch-6 ( व्यापारी और श्रमिक )

शब्दार्थ:-

व्यापारी- व्यवसाय करने वाला

मित्रता-दोस्ती

नित्य-रोज

व्यवस्था- इंतजाम

मौन-खामोश

आभारी-कृतज्ञ

श्रमिक-मजदूर

परिश्रम-मेहनत

अन्याय-बेइंसाफी

मानवता-इंसानियत

अवसर-मौका

1. बताओ:-

क. व्यापारी और श्रमिक कौन थे?

उत्तर:- व्यापारी और श्रमिक दोनों अच्छे मित्र थे।

ख. श्रमिक ने दीवार किसके कहने पर बनाई थी?

उत्तर:- अपने व्यापारी मित्र के कहने पर श्रमिक ने दीवार बनाई थी।

ग. चोरी किसके घर में हुई थी?

उत्तर:- व्यापारी के घर में चोरी हुई थी।

घ. व्यापारी को किसकी याद आई?

उत्तर:- व्यापारी को अपने श्रमिक मित्र की याद आई ।

ङ. श्रमिक ने व्यापारी की सेवा क्यों की ?

उत्तर:- श्रमिक ने व्यापारी की सेवा इसलिए की क्योंकि वह उसका मित्र था और इसके अतिरिक्त मानवता के नाते से भी सेवा किया।

2. शब्दों के वाक्य बनाओ:-

परिश्रम:-परिश्रम से ही हमें सफलता प्राप्त होती है।

लालच:- लालच बुरी बला है।

देखभाल:- हमें अपने बुजुर्ग माँ बाप की अच्छी देखभाल करनी चाहिए।

3. वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द लिखो:-

जो व्यापार करता हो:- व्यापारी

जो चोरी करता हो :-चोर

जो मेहनत करता हो :- मेहनती

7. शब्दों का खेल नए (शब्द बनाओ) :-

मा न व ता :-मानव, मान, माता ,नव

Class= 5

Topic=রাখাল ছেলে

জসীম উদ্দিন

\*\*\*\* জ্ঞান মূলক প্রশ্নাবলীঃ---

১/ গ্রামের পথঘাট কেমন হয়?

উত্তরঃ-- গ্রামের পথ ঘাট বেশির ভাগই কাঁচা। শীত ও গ্রীষ্মে সে পথে, যেমন ধুলো ওড়ে, বর্ষায় হয় কদমাক্ত।

২/ গ্রামে গেলে তুমি কী কী দেখতে পাবে ?

উত্তরঃ-- গ্রামে গেলে আমি আম, জাম, কাঁঠাল, বট, সুপারি, নারকেল, বাবল ইত্যাদি গাছ দেখতে পাবে।

৩/ রাখাল ছেলে কাদের বলে ?

উত্তরঃ-- যারা মাঠে গোরু চরায়, চাষবাস করে তাদের রাখাল ছেলে বলে।

৪/ শিশির কোন ঋতুতে দেখতে পাও ?

উত্তরঃ-- শিশির শরৎকাল ঋতুতে দেখতে পাই।

৫/ আকাশে আবির্ভাব রং কখন দেখা যায় ?

উত্তরঃ-- সূর্য উদয়ের পূর্ব মুহূর্তে এবং সূর্যাস্তের মুহূর্তে আকাশে আবির্ভাব রং দেখা যায়।

৬/ সরষে ফুল কেমন দেখতে ?

উত্তরঃ-- হলুদ রঙের ।

\*\*\*\* বোধমূলক প্রশ্নাবলীঃ-----

১/ গাঁয়ের পথঘাট -- পরিবেশের সঙ্গে শহরের পরিবেশের তফাত কী ?

উত্তরঃ-- গাঁয়ের পথ - ঘাট ও বাড়ি - ঘর অধিকাংশ কাঁচা। বাড়ি গুলিতে টালি কিংবা খড়ের থাকে। আর শহরের রাস্তাগুলি পাকা, বাড়ি - ঘরও পাকা।

গ্রামে -- আম, জাম, নারকেল, সুপারি, কাঁঠাল প্রভৃতি অসংখ্য গাছ দেখা যায়। শহরের এসব দেখা যায় না। গ্রামে অনেকটা ফাঁকা ফাঁকা জায়গায় লোক বাস করে। শহরে অল্প জায়গায় অনেক বেশি লোক বাস করে থাকে।

২/ তোমার সারাদিন কীভাবে কাটে, তুমি গ্রামের চাষির ছেলে হলে কীভাবে কাটাতে ---- আলোচনা করো ।

উত্তরঃ-- আমি সকালে ঘুম থেকে উঠে দাঁত মেজে এক কাপ দুধের সঙ্গে দুটি বিস্কুট খেয়ে পড়তে বসি। পড়ি ন'টা পর্যন্ত। তারপর স্নান-- খাওয়া সেরে স্কুলে যাই, স্কুল থেকে চারটা সময় বাড়ি ফিরে কিছু খেয়ে খেলতে যাই।

আমি যদি চাষির ছেলে হতাম তবে ভোরে উঠে মাঠে যেতাম। সেখানে চাষবাসের কাজ করতাম, রাখাল ছেলেদের সঙ্গে খেলে বেড়াতাম। আমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করতে আমার মা। রাতে হারিকেনের আলোয় পড়াশোনা করতাম।

\*\*\*প্রয়োগমূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তরঃ--

১/ সংক্ষেপে উত্তরঃ----

ক) গাঁয়ের পথটি কেমন ?

উত্তরঃ-- বাঁকা।

খ) দূরে মাঠের পারে কী আছে ?

উত্তরঃ-- সবুজে ঘেরা গ্রাম আছে।

গ) ঘরে একলা বসে রাখাল ছেলেকে কে ডাকছে ?

উত্তরঃ-- তার মা।

ঘ) সকালে ঘুম ভেঙে রাখাল ছেলে কী দেখতে পায় ?

উত্তরঃ-- শিশিরে ভেজা ঘাস।

ঙ) 'সরষে ফুলের পাপড়ি নেড়ে', রাখাল ছেলেকে কে ডাকছে ?

উত্তরঃ--প্রভাত হাওয়া।

চ) রাখাল ছেলের পা দু - খানা জড়িয়ে ধরেছে কে ?

উত্তরঃ-- মটরশুঁটি ।

ছ) রাখাল ছেলের খেলা কী ?

উত্তরঃ-- গান গাওয়া আর লাঙল চষা।

২/ প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ---

ক)' সাঁঝ আকাশে ছড়িয়ে পড়া, আবির্ভাব রঙে নাওয়া ' --- লাইনটির অর্থ বুঝিয়ে লেখো।

উত্তরঃ-- সন্ধ্যার পূর্বের আকাশে যখন সূর্য অস্ত যায় ওই সময়ে আকাশটা রঙিন হয়ে যায়। একেই ' সাঁঝ আকাশে আবির্ভাব রঙে নাওয়া ' বলা হয়েছে ।

খ)' ঘুম হতে আজ জেগেই দেখি শিশির ঝরা ঘাসে ' --- ঘুম থেকে জাগছে কে ? শিশির ঝরা ঘাসে সে কী দেখছে ?

উত্তরঃ-- ঘুম থেকে জাগছে রাখাল বালক ।

শিশির ঝরা ঘাসের উপর ঝলমলে রোদের কিরণ পড়ে তার সারা রাতের স্বপ্নকে সার্থক করে তুলছে।

গ)' সারা মাঠের ডাক এসেছে, খেলতে হবে, ভাই ।' --- লাইনটির মধ্যে দিয়ে লেখক কী বলতে চেয়েছেন ?

উত্তরঃ-- লেখক এই লাইনটির মাধ্যমে একজন গ্রাম্য রাখাল বালকের কর্মধারার পরিচয় দিয়েছেন। রাখাল বালকের সম্পর্ক ভূমির সঙ্গে। মাঠই তার খেলার বিচরণ ভূমি, তার খেলার সাথি। তাই সে মাঠের ডাককে অগ্রাহ্য করতে পারে না।

৩/ শূন্য স্থান পূরণঃ---

ক) উত্তরঃ--- ছোট্ট, সোনার।

আকাশে, আবির।

খ) উত্তরঃ--- সাথে, খেলা।

সরষে ফুলের, ডাকছে।

গ) উত্তরঃ--- গান, লাঙল।

দিন, বসা।

My dear student please look at your text book, study's শব্দার্থ এবং বিপরীত শব্দ । Thanks you.

Teacher = Ananda Jm



CLASS-5

पाठ -7

(महक उठा बगीचा )

शब्दार्थ :

1. सेवन करने : सेंकने
2. फालतू – बेकार
3. वनस्पती : हरियाली
4. प्रफुल्लित : खुश
5. समलत : बराबर
6. प्रदुषण : गंदगी
7. रोपा : लगाया

अभ्यास

1. उत्तर :- अखबार लेकर लान मे विनय जी धुप सेवन करने के लिए आ गए ।

ख ) उत्तर:- विनय जी लान मे आकर यह देखा कि उनका पुत्र अभय अपने साथियो, महेंद्र और नरेंद्र के साथ झाड़ -झंखाड़ साफ कर रहे थे ।

ग ) उत्तर :- अभय अपने बगीचे मे साफ हवा , हरियाली और फल-फूल लाने के लिए पेड़-पौधे मंगवाए थे ।

घ) उत्तर :- अभय के पिताजी ने वृक्षरोण कार्यक्रम का श्रीगणेश किया ।

2. किसने किससे कहा ?

<u>किसने</u>	<u>किससे</u>
क) विनय जी	माली से
ख) विनय जी ने	बच्चों से
ग) अभय ने	अपने पिताजी से
घ) नरेंद्र ने	विनय जी से

3. वचन बताओ :-

<u>शब्द</u>	<u>वचन</u>
1. साथियों →	बहुवचन
2. बालक →	एकवचन
3. टोकरी ---	एकवचन
4. क्यारी-----	एकवचन
5. छुट्टियों-----	बहुवचन

9.

# आँखों का संसार निराला है

Write the poem in your note copy.  
 पलकों में आँसू का प्याला है,  
 आँखों का संसार निराला है।

खुली-खुली से देखें दुनिया,  
 बन्द-बन्द से सपने,  
 कभी न पीछे रहती आँखें,  
 नियत कर्म से अपने।  
 सबको राह दिखाती आई,  
 जिसने जब से होश संभाला है,  
 आँखों का संसार निराला है।

देख सको तो देखो इनसे,  
 औरों के भी आँसू।  
 दिखा सको तो सिर्फ दिखाओ,  
 सच्ची राहें बाबू।  
 मरने से भी खत्म न हो जो,  
 इनमें वह जीवन की ज्वाला है।  
 आँखों का संसार निराला है।



✓ कमलेश भट्ट 'कमल' ✓

# शब्द और अर्थ



निराला - अनोखा  
ज्वाला - चमक

औरों - दूसरों के

नियत कर्म - निश्चित कार्य



## अभ्यास

1. सही वाक्य पर सही (✓) और गलत वाक्य पर गलत (x) का चिन्ह लगाओ-

(क) आँखों का संसार निराला है।

(ख) हम खुली आँखों से सपने देखते हैं।

(ग) आँखों से हमें दूसरों के दुख-दर्द को देखना चाहिए।

(घ) आँखें सबको गलत राह दिखाती हैं।

(ङ) आँखें मरने के बाद भी जीवित रह सकती हैं।



2. अर्थ बताओ-

देख सको तो देखो इनसे,

औरों के भी आँसू।

दिखा सको तो सिर्फ दिखाओ,

सच्ची राहें बाबू।

वाक्य बनाओ-

संसार

- आँखों का संसार निराला है।

आँसू

- स्वीटी की आँखों से प्रेम और आनंद के आँसू बहने लगे।

सपने

- मैं अपने माता-पिता के सारे सपने पूरा करूँगी।

खुली

- हम अपने खुली आँखों से दुनिया देखते हैं।





4. विलोम (Antonyms) शब्द लिखो-

जीवन - मृत्यु | होश - बेहोश  
खत्म - शुरू | सच्ची - झूठी

5. मुहावरों (Idioms) का प्रयोग अपने बनाए वाक्यों में करो-

आँख का तारा, आँख खुलना, आँखों में धूल झाँकना

6. बताओ-

आँखों की तुलना किस, किस से करते हैं?

7. रंग भरो-





Let us recall what we have learnt about decimals in Class 4.

### Decimal Fractions

The fractions in which the denominators are 10, 100, 1000, etc. are known as decimal fractions.

**Examples:**  $\frac{7}{10}$ ,  $\frac{64}{100}$ ,  $\frac{219}{100}$ ,  $\frac{3567}{1000}$ , etc. are all decimal fractions.

We have:

$$\frac{1}{10} = .1, \frac{2}{10} = .2, \frac{3}{10} = .3, \dots, \frac{9}{10} = .9$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = .01, \frac{2}{100} = .02, \frac{3}{100} = .03, \dots, \frac{9}{100} = .09.$$

$$\frac{10}{100} = .10, \frac{11}{100} = .11, \frac{12}{100} = .12, \dots, \frac{99}{100} = .99.$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} = .001, \frac{2}{1000} = .002, \frac{3}{1000} = .003, \dots, \frac{9}{1000} = .009.$$

$$\frac{10}{1000} = .010, \frac{11}{1000} = .011, \frac{12}{1000} = .012, \dots, \frac{99}{1000} = .099.$$

$$\frac{100}{1000} = .100, \frac{101}{1000} = .101, \frac{102}{1000} = .102, \dots, \frac{999}{1000} = .999.$$



The dot (.) in a decimal representation is called **decimal point**.

### Decimals

The numbers written in decimal form are called **decimal numbers** or simply **decimals**.

Thus, each of the numbers .7, .64, 2.19 and 3.567 is a decimal.

A decimal number has two parts – **whole number part** and **decimal part**, separated by a decimal point. The whole number part is to the left of the decimal point and the decimal part is to its right.

In 352.89, whole number part = 352 and decimal part = .89.

The absence of any of the parts is shown by 0.

Thus, .63 may be written as 0.63, and, 89 may be written as 89.0.



Also, we read:

- (a) 0.54 as decimal five four.
- (b) 16.08 as sixteen point zero eight.
- (c) 235.975 as two hundred thirty-five point nine seven five.

## Place Value Chart

For decimal numbers, we have the place value chart as shown below.

Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
10000	1000	100	10	1	.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
						(0.1)	(0.01)	(0.001)

We may arrange a decimal number 1238.654 in the place value chart as follows.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1000	100	10	1	.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
1	2	3	8	.	6	5	4

Thus, in 1238.654, we have:

Place value of 1 = 1000

Place value of 2 = 200

Place value of 3 = 30

Place value of 8 = 8

Place value of 6 =  $\frac{6}{10}$

Place value of 5 =  $\frac{5}{100}$

Place value of 4 =  $\frac{4}{1000}$

Hence, we may write 1238.654 in expanded form as:

$$1000 + 200 + 30 + 8 + \frac{6}{10} + \frac{5}{100} + \frac{4}{1000}$$

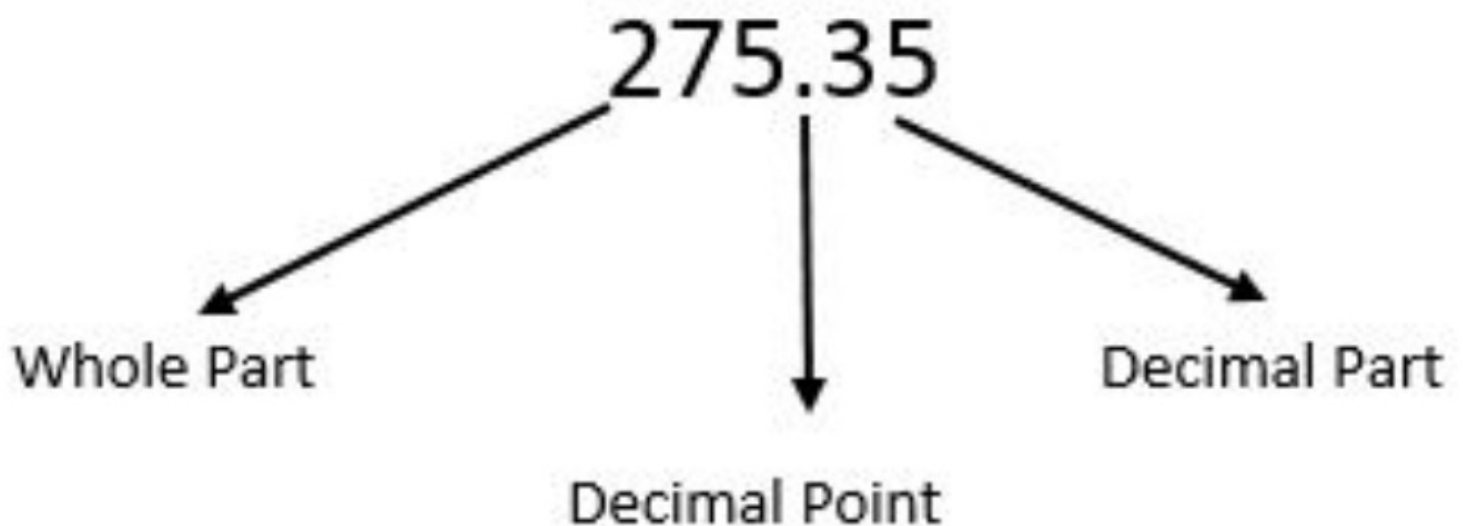
1238.654 is called the ordinary or short form.



# Decimal Numbers

In class IV, we have learnt how fractions with denominators like 10, 100, 1000 can be converted into decimal numbers. For example,  $\frac{2}{10}$ ,  $\frac{15}{100}$  can be written as 0.2 and 0.15 respectively.

A decimal number has two parts, one part is whole part and the other part is decimal part. Both the parts are separated by a dot. Let's see one example.






**Example 1.** Convert 25.321 to a fraction.

**Solution.** 25.321 is the decimal number.  
25321 should be the numerator of the fraction.  
Number of digits present to the right of the decimal point = 3  
Denominator of the fraction should be 1000  
So, the fraction will be  $\frac{25321}{1000}$ .

## Conversion of Fractions into Decimal Numbers

1. If the denominator is not 10, 100, 1000, etc. then Convert the denominator into 10, 100, 1000, etc.
  2. Count the number of zeros in the denominator after 1.
  3. Count the numerator's digit starting from right till it is equal to the number of zeros present in the denominator and place a decimal point towards the left of the digit.
- 

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**Example 1.** Convert  $275/100$  into decimal numbers.

**Solution.** Number of zeros present in the denominator = 2

If we count the numerator's digit starting from the right for 2 times, then we will reach at 7. We must

put a decimal point between 2 and 7 digits of the numerator.

So. The decimal number is equal to 2.75.

**Example 1.** Multiply 25.24 by 5.

**Solution.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 25.24 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 126.20 \end{array}$$

So, the answer is 126.20.

**Example 2.** Multiply 132.452 by 12.

**Solution.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 132.452 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 264.904 \\ 1324.52 \times \\ \hline 1589.424 \end{array}$$

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**Example 1.** Divide 8.7 by 10.

**Solution.**

$$8.7 \div 10 = \frac{87}{10} \div 10 = \frac{87}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{87}{100} = 0.87$$

**Example 2.** Divide 134.26 by 100.

**Solution.**

$$134.26 \div 100 = \frac{13426}{100} \div 100 = \frac{13426}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{13426}{10000} = 1.3426$$

Class:5 Social studies Chap:7( The hot desert)

A. Underline the correct answer

1. Hot desert.
2. Tropic of cancer and Capricorn.
3. There is little rain.
4. Fleshy stem.
5. Sand dunes.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cancer and Capricorn.
2. Cold
3. Waterloss.
4. Oasis
5. Nomadic.

C. Answer the following.

1. Hot desert have little vegetation because there is little water available on the surface. There are almost no rivers or other permanent water bodies.
2. Most of the Earth's desert are located along the tropic of cancer and Capricorn between 15° and 35° north and south of the Equator.
3. Camels are adapted to survive in the desert because it can survive without water and food for a long time. A long double row of eyelashes protects it's eyes from sandstorm and the hot sun.
4. The most striking features of the desert region is that it gets very little rainfall. The hot deserts have very high temperature during the day especially in summer. In winter, the deserts located far from the Equator are very cold.

There is a wide variations in day and night temperature because of the lack of humidity and cloud cover.

5. Bedouins are the people that live in desert and can survive only where water is available. They are inhabitants of the hot desert are usually nomads, who travel from place to place. Their occupation is usually animal herding.

D. Homework.



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## CHAPTER-9 ADJECTIVES

1. What are adjectives? Give an example.

Ans- Adjectives are describing words. They tell us what kind of, how many, how much, what colour etc.. persons, places, animals and things are.

E.g- Anu likes spicy food.

2. What is an adjective of quality? Give an example.

Ans- An adjective which tells us of what kind a person or thing is, is called an adjective of quality.

E.g- Suman is wearing a new dress.

3. What is an adjective of quantity? Give an example.

Ans- An adjective which tells us how much of a thing is meant is called an adjective of quantity.

E.g- I have much work to do.

4. What is an adjective of Number? Give an example.

Ans- An adjective which tells us how many persons or things are meant is called an adjective of number.

E.g- Renu has many toys.

5. What is a demonstrative adjective? Give an example.

Ans- An adjective which is used to point out some person or thing is called a demonstrative adjective.

E.g- This pen writes well.

D. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. I met an old man with grey hair.

2. Shivaji was a brave and fearless ruler.

3. Big tears rolled down her beautiful cheeks.

4. Only noble people can form great nations.

5. A fierce fight took place between the mighty warriors.

6. The hungry lion could not catch the clever fox.

7. The ancient palace was converted into a grand museum.

8. It was a warm, sunny day and a light breeze was blowing.

E. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY. (ONLY ANSWERS)

1. Bitter.

2. Noble.

3. Chilly.

4. Smooth.

5. Shabby.

6. Healthy.

7. Handsome.

J.WRITE Q FOR ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY AND N FOR ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER:(ONLY ANSWER)

- 1.Seven-adj of number.
- 2.Many-adj of number.
- 3.Some-adj of quantity.
- 4.First-adj of number.
- 5.Enough-adj of number.
- 6.Enough-adj of quantity.
- 7.No-adj of number.
- 8.No-adj of quantity.

M. UNDERLINE THE DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

- 1.This box is heavy.
2. These trousers are new.
3. That house belongs to Mala.
4. Those shops were built last year.
5. Such men become popular.
6. I have read these books.
7. Kavita has joined that school.
8. We are selling this car.
9. Who brought those flowers?
10. Everybody loves such children.

N. MAKE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES PLURAL.(ONLY ANSWERS)

2. These cute, white puppies.
3. These new, red cars.
4. Those big oak trees.
5. Those fresh, pink roses.
6. Such lovely babies.
7. These colourful, silken feathers.

O.MAKE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES SINGULAR.(ONLY ANSWER)

2. This brave soldier.
3. This honest and polite man.
4. That rare diamond ring.
5. That funny story.
6. Such a sharp knife.
7. That is an interesting book.

R. PICK OUT THE INTERROGATIVE AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.(ONLY ANSWER)

- 1.What time are you leaving for your school?



(Please check from interrogative adjectives and possessive adjectives given down and underline the words from 2 to 10 like question no. 1)

No	interrogative adj	possessive adj
1.	What	your
2.	Whose	her
3.	Which	my
4.	Which	his
5.	What	your
6.	Whose	my
7.	What	
8.	Which	your
9.	Which	yours
10.	Whose	you

## ROCKS AND MINERALS

### CHAPTER 7 CLASS 5

#### SUBJECT: SCIENCE

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.
- The base of plains, mountains and oceans beds is  
c. igneous rocks
  - This is not a main mineral of granite.  
b. calcite
  - The traces of ancient plants and animals found in rocks are called  
b. fossils
  - This is formed from trees and other plants which died millions of years ago.  
b. coal
  - Which of the following is obtained from petroleum and is used for making candles and waterproof cartons?  
d. paraffin wax
- B. Write true or false.
- Precious metals like gold and silver are used for making utensils. ( false )
  - Asia has more than one-third of the world's coal. (true )
  - Fossil fuel and black gold are some other names of coal. ( false )
  - Dentists use powered pumice for polishing our teeth. ( true )
  - Shale is used as an ornamental rock. ( false )
- C. Write short answers.
- What are rocks made up of?  
Rocks are made up of substances called minerals.
  - What are minerals?  
A mineral is a natural non-living substance.
  - What is slate commonly used for?  
Slate is commonly used for making slate and blackboard.
  - Name two valuable underground resources.  
Coal and petroleum are two valuable underground resources.
  - Name any two places in India where coal mines are situated.  
In India, two places where coal mines are situated in Sohagpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhanbad (Jharkhand).
- D. Answer these questions.
- How are igneous rocks formed?  
Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling and hardening of hot liquid rock mineral while some flows out on the earth's surface and than hardens to form igneous rocks.
  - What are ores? Name any four common ores.

Ores are minerals that have a high concentration of a certain element, a metal. The four common ores are haematite, bauxite, pyrite and calamine.

3. Why are coal and petroleum important to man?

Coal is used as a fuel for cooking foods and for producing electricity in power plants. The petroleum is used for producing petrol and diesel which is useful in automobiles. We can get LPG from petroleum. Thus, coal and petroleum are important to man.

4. Why is Petroleum called a fossil fuel?

Petroleum is called a fossil fuel because fossil fuel is formed from dead remains of ancient land and sea creature.

5. Write two uses of limestone.

Two uses of limestone:

- Limestone is used for making bricks and glass.
- It is used for separating pure metal from their ores.



SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

CHAPTER – 6 CLASS – 5

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

**A. TICK (✓) THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. The wearing off or carrying away of soil by the action of water or wind is called  
c. soil erosion
2. This may lead to soil erosion.  
d. deforestation
3. Soil is mostly conserved by  
a. afforestation
4. The Hwang Ho river which changes its course every year is in  
b. China
5. Afforestation is a term which means  
c. Growing trees.

**B. FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. Running water washes away soil off hill slopes.
2. Natural forces like wind, rain and running water help in soil formation.
3. Plants and trees hold the soil together by their roots.
4. At places where strong winds blow, manure too is blown away along with top soil.

**C. MATCH THE COLUMNS.**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Loss of soil        | a. afforestation (5)     |
| 2. Sorrow of China     | b. deforestation (3)     |
| 3. Cutting down trees  | c. Hwang Ho (2)          |
| 4. Protection of soil  | d. soil erosion (1)      |
| 5. Planting more trees | e. soil conservation (4) |

**D. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS.**

1. What is meant by soil erosion?  
The process of wearing off or carrying away of soil by the action of water or wind is known as soil erosion.
2. What is soil conservation?  
The protection of soil against erosion is called soil conservation.
3. What is meant by afforestation?  
Afforestation is the process of growing large numbers of trees by planting saplings.
4. When is 'Earth Day' celebrated every year?  
Earth Day is celebrated on April 22 every year.
5. What do the three Rs stand for?  
The three Rs stand for Reduce, Reuse and Recycle to protect the Environment.

**E. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.**

1. Why do we say that soil is the foundation of life?

Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. Human and plants also depend upon soil for their survival because it is basic necessity for food and agriculture. Thus, soil is the foundation of all life on earth.

2. How was soil formed from rocks?

Soil is formed by breaking down of rocks by the action of wind, water and climate. The bigger pieces of rocks get converted into small pieces of soil.

3. How does water act as an agent of soil erosion?

Water acts as an agent of soil erosion because in heavy rain soil gets carried away with water and the soil become infertile.

4. Why do some rivers change their course?

The rivers change their course when a river coming down the hill carries a lot of mud and soil with it.

5. How is man responsible for soil erosion?

Man responsible for soil erosion includes –

- Deforestation
- Over grazing by cattle
- Ploughing of hill slopes

6. List three ways by which soil can be conserved.

Three ways by which soil can be conserved –

- Afforestation
- Making terraces on hills
- Building embankments along river banks.

## SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES

### CHAPTER 5 CLASS 5

#### SUBJECT: SCIENCE

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Which of the following is a physical change?
  - Melting of butter
- Milk turning sour is a
  - physical
- ..... and salt are soluble in water.
  - sugar
- In ice , the water molecules are/ can
  - Very close to each other
- The gas that bubbles out of an aerated drink is
  - Carbon dioxide

B. Match each word with its description

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Matter            | a. has a definite shape and volume.(5)             |
| 2. Molecule          | b. has no definite shape, but a definite volume(6) |
| 3. Gas               | c. sugar (4)                                       |
| 4. Miscible in water | d. attraction between molecules is the least (3)   |
| 5. Solid             | e. anything that takes up space and has weight (1) |
| 6. Liquid            | f. smallest unit of a substance (2)                |

C. Write short answers.

1. What is matter?

Any substance that has mass occupies space and has weight.

2. What are molecules?

A molecule is the smallest unit of a substance that has all the properties of that substance.

3. What are molecules made up of?

Molecules are made up of atoms.

4. Name any two solids, two liquids and two gases that can dissolve in water.

Two solids which are soluble in water are sugar and salt, two liquids alcohol and kerosene , two gases oxygen and nitrogen.

D. Answer these questions.

1. Why do solids have a fixed shape?

Solids have fixed shape because the molecules are very close to each other and held in place by strong forces.

2. Why do liquids flow?

Liquids flow because the molecules are less closely packed and can move around freely.

3. Write two differences between liquids and gases.

The differences between liquids and gases are:

LIQUIDS

1. Liquid has a definite volume, but no definite shape.
2. It takes the shape of its container.

GASES

1. Gas has no definite shape or volume.
2. It is required to have a closed container.
4. When do we say that liquids are miscible?  
When two liquids mix together and appear as one liquid, then they are said to be miscible.
5. What is physical change? Give two examples.  
A physical change is a temporary change which can be reversed.  
Examples: water, melting of wax.
6. What is chemical change? Give two examples.  
A chemical change heating or cooling results in a permanent change in the state of matter.  
Examples: burning of paper, rusting.
7. Give three characteristic features of a chemical change.  
Characteristic features of chemical change:
  1. A chemical change are permanent
  2. It cannot be reversed.
  3. Result in the formation of new substances.



