



CLASS : 5 1st MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

MATHEMATICS

Geometry	Numbers (upto page 30)
I. Fill in the blanks	5 x 1 = 5
II. Choose the best answer	5 x 1 = 5
III. Do as directed	5 x 3 = 15
IV. Answer the following	4 x 5 = 20
V. Identify and write the types of angles from the following figures	5 x 1 = 5
Total 50 marks	

SCIENCE

Our Organs System	Matter and Materials
I. Choose the correct answer	8 x 1 = 8
II. Fill in the blanks	6 x 1 = 6
III. Complete the analogy	3 x 1 = 3
IV. Write whether the following are physical/chemical change	5 x 1 = 5
V. Answer in one word	5 x 1 = 5
VI. Circle the odd one	3 x 1 = 3
VII. Answer the following	5 x 2 = 10
VIII. Answer in detail	1 x 5 = 5
IX. Draw the diagram	5 x 1 = 5
Total 50 marks	

SOCIAL STUDIES

The Celestial Bodies	Our Planet, Earth
I. Choose the correct answer	5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks	5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV. Answer in one word	5 x 1 = 5
V. Answer the following	5 x 3 = 15
VI. Answer in detail	2 x 5 = 10
VII. Draw the diagram	1 x 5 = 5
Total 50 marks	

EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

PORSE	POETRY
Rikki Tikki Tavi	In Colour
Black Beauty	
I. Write the meanings of the words	10 x ½ = 5
II. Write the opposites of the words	10 x ½ = 5
III. Write describing words for the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV. Add s and an apostrophe at the proper place	5 x 1 = 5
V. Write the plural form of the following words	10 x ½ = 5
VI. Complete the following sentences	5 x 1 = 5
VII. Choose the best option	5 x 1 = 5
VIII. Answer the following	5 x 3 = 15
Total 50 marks	





CLASS : V KEY ANSWERS TERM : I

Lesson 1 GEOMETRY

Page No. 6

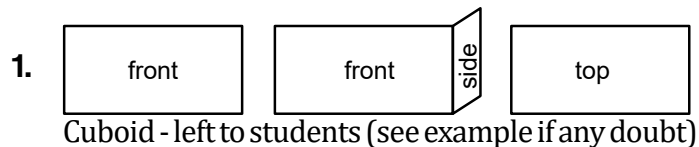
Just for Practice 1.1

1.

#	Shape	Faces	Vertices	Edges
1.	Cylinder	3	0	2
2.	Square Prism (Cuboid)	12	8	12
3.	Cone	2	0	1
4.	Cube	12	8	12
5.	Sphere	0	0	0

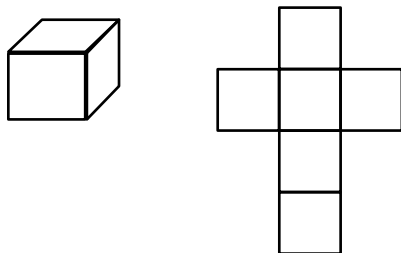
Page No. 7

Just for Practice 1.2



Cuboid - left to students (see example if any doubt)

//Use graph paper//

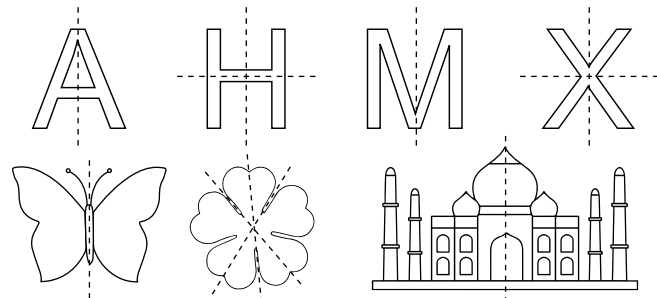


Note: Opposite faces are hatched accordingly.

Page No. 10 and 11

Just for Practice 1.3

1.



Page No. 12

Just for Practice 1.4

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ turn $\rightarrow$ flower, circle, square

$\frac{1}{2}$ turn $\rightarrow$ flower, Rectangle, Circle, Square

2.

3.

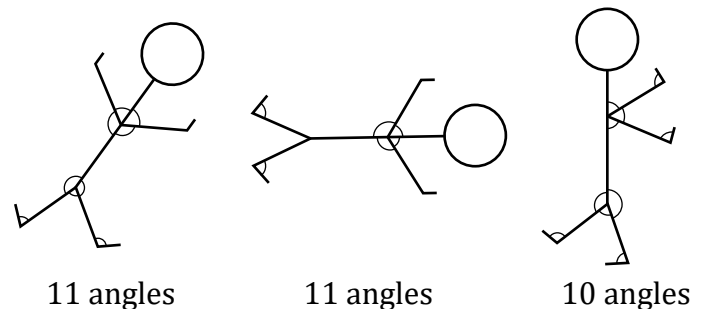
4. 888

5.

6.

Page No. 15

Just for Practice 1.5



Page No. 17

Just for Practice 1.6

- a. end points b. two c. two, common
d. $180^\circ, 360^\circ$ e. 180
- Straight line, reflex angle, full angle.

Lesson 2 NUMBERS

Page No. 23

Just for Practice 2.1

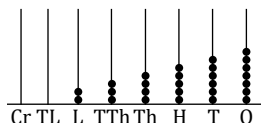
- 1,01,01,000
- 20,00,00,020

3. a. 50,00,05,001 -
fifty crore, five thousand and one
- b. 1,01,001 -
one lakh, one thousand and one
- c. 1,51,93,406 -
one crore, fifty one lakh, ninety three thousand four hundred and six
- d. 99,99,99,990 -
Ninety nine crore, Ninety nine lakh, Ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety.

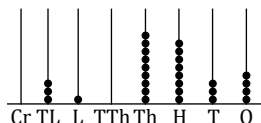
Page No. 24 and 25

Just for Practice 2.2

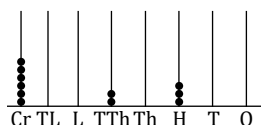
1. a. 2,34,567
Two lakh, thirty four thousand five hundred and sixty seven.



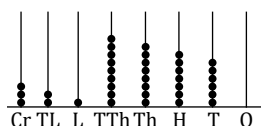
- b. 31,09,834
Thirty one lakh, nine thousand eight hundred and thirty four.



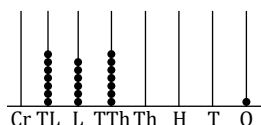
- c. 6,02,00,300
Six crore, two lakh and three hundred.



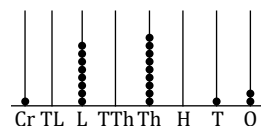
- d. 3,21,98,760
Three crore, twenty one lakh, ninety eight thousand, seven hundred and sixty.



- e. 76,70,001
Seventy six lakh, seventy thousand and one.



- f. 1,08,09,012
One crore, eight lakh, nine thousand, and twelve.



2. a. 1,08,934 b. 3,45,678
c. 1,09,087 d. 62,03,040
e. 61,00,023 f. 71,21,617
g. 32,00,000 h. 11,00,009
i. 35,60,230 j. 76,89,000

3. a. 6,08,954 -
Six lakh eight thousand nine hundred and fifty four.

- b. 7,35,678
Seven lakh, thirty five thousand, six hundred and seventy eight.

- c. 90,90,978
Ninety lakh, ninety thousand, nine hundred and seventy eight.

- d. 2,00,09,001
Two crore, nine thousand and one.

- e. 10,00,036
Ten lakh and thirty six.

4. a. 8,60,051
b. 50,00,402
c. 90,99,999
d. 70,00,00,705
e. 3,04,57,061

5. a. $1089347 \rightarrow 1000000 + 80000 + 9000 + 300 + 40 + 7$

- b. $3456781 \rightarrow 3000000 + 400000 + 50000 + 6000 + 700 + 80 + 1$

- c. $1090878 \rightarrow 1000000 + 90000 + 800 + 70 + 8$

- d. $20304089 \rightarrow 20000000 + 300000 + 4000 + 80 + 9$

- e. $10002300 \rightarrow 10000000 + 2000 + 300$

- f. $12161734 \rightarrow 10000000 + 2000000 + 100000 + 60000 + 1000 + 700 + 30 + 4$

- g. $20000000 \rightarrow 20000000$

- h. $10000999 \rightarrow 10000000 + 900 + 90 + 9$
 i. $56023033 \rightarrow 50000000 + 6000000 + 20000 + 3000 + 30 + 3$
 j. $68900011 \rightarrow 60000000 + 8000000 + 900000 + 10 + 1$

6. a. 2,34,567
 b. 3,07,007
 c. 50,09,854
 d. 6,09,00,309
 e. 40,07,809

7. a. thousand b. thousand, c. hundred
 d. thousand e. lakh f. Lakh
 g. Ten lakh h. Crore i. Crore
 j. unit

8. a. 1,00,009 b. 2,99,990 c. 16,78,900
 1,00,020 3,00,010 16,78,910
 d. 59,00,977 e. 9,98,66,999
 59,00,987 9,98,67,009

9. a. 100000 b. hundred c. four

Page No. 28 and 29

Just for Practice 2.3

1.

#	Greatest	Smallest
a)	11,04,654	8,661
b)	1,00,000	54,876
c)	1,99,90,900	99,879
d)	6,38,72,000	23,090
e)	11,12,13,144	2,75,876

2. 27,838 makalu
 27,940 Lhotse
 28,169 Kachenjunga
 28,251 K2
 29,089 Everest

3. Jupiter 71,492
 Saturn 60,268
 Uranus 25,559
 Earth 6,378
 Venus 6,052

4. a. 8,601; 14,678; 1,32,632; 1,94,754
 b. 64,876; 66,689; 68,657; 78,678; 86,000
 c. 99,876; 1,05,390; 1,09,567; 1,09,560; 1,90,909
 d. 14,298; 20,090; 42,980; 2,30,909; 4,29,800
 e. 2,75,876; 3,65,781; 5,76,445; 7,76,329; 7,78,122

5. a. 9,14,678; 8,34,601; 1,94,754; 1,32,632
 b. 6,86,000; 6,78,678; 6,68,657; 6,06,689; 6,04,876
 c. 1,99,879; 1,90,909; 1,09,567; 1,09,560; 1,05,390
 d. 4,42,980; 4,30,909; 4,29,800; 4,20,090; 4,14,298
 e. 1,65,78,122; 1,05,76,329; 65,65,781; 15,76,445; 15,75,876

6. Greatest Smallest
 a. 9753210 1023579
 b. 8653220 2023568
 c. 8764210 1024678
 d. 5331100 1001335
 e. 9865321 1235689
 f. 9763210 1023679

7. a. 97743210 10234779
 b. 98876520 20567889
 c. 76653210 10235667
 d. 98871100 10017889
 e. 98543221 12234589
 f. 98876210 10267889

8. a. 977643210 102346779
 b. 988765210 102567889
 c. 766532110 101235667
 d. 988765300 300567889
 e. 985432100 100234589
 f. 988651100 100156889

Page No. 32

Just for Practice 2.4

1. a. 8,567,123 -
 Eight million, five hundred sixty seven thousand one hundred and twenty three.

- b. 3,450,923 -
Three million, four hundred and fifty thousand, nine hundred and twenty three.
- c. 34,089,234 -
Thirty four million, eighty nine thousand, two hundred and thirty four.
- d. 10,003,452 -
Ten million, three thousand, four hundred and fifty two.
- e. 45,092,315 -
Fourty five million, ninety two thousand, three hundred and fifteen.
- f. 20,981,457 -
Twenty million, nine hundred and eighty one thousand, four hundred and fifty seven.
- g. 20,939,810 -
Twenty million, nine hundred and thirty nine thousand, eight hundred and ten.
- h. 40,148,253 -
Forty million, one hundred and forty eight thousand, two hundred and fifty three.

2. # Indian system International system

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. hundred | hundred |
| b. unit | unit |
| c. ——— | ——— |
| d. Tens | Tens |
| e. Ten crore | Hundred million |
| f. Ten thousand | Ten thousand |
| g. Ten lakh | Million |
| h. Thousand | Thousand |
| i. Ten lakh | Million |
| j. Ten thousand | Ten thousand |

- 3.** a. ten b. ten thousand c. ten thousand
d. one e. one
f. nine hundred ninety nine thousands nine hundred and ninety nine

Page No. 36 to 38

Just for Practice 2.5

- 1.** a. True b. True c. False d. False
e. True
- 2.** a. 80 b. 9 c. 30
d. 3 hundreds + 9 tens + 10 ones
e. Subtraction

- 3.** a. 9 b. 90 c. 900 d. 27

4. a.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{carry over} \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ + 35 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ + 90 \\ \hline 189 \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ Borrowing} \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ + 35 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

- 5.** a. 45, 40, 35
b) $365 - 189 = 76$ days
c) 27 tens

- 6.** a. = b. < c.

- 7.** a. 68,14,474 b. 3991318
c. 7023908 d. 43236987
e. 8157885 f. 723317896

- 8.** a. 44469 b. 551320 c. 7100767
d. 3156529 e. 2054778 f. 2864211

- 9. # Operation Answer**
- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| a. '+' | 82,69,067 |
| b. '-' | 1,20,626 |
| c. '+' | 1,72,840 |
| d. '+' | 43,90,364 |
| e. '+' | 1,02,285 |
| f. '+' | 22,230 |
| g. '-' | 1,55,634 |
| h. '-' | 12,110 |
| i. '+' | 6,64,691 |
| j. '+' | 1,65,055 |

- 10.** a. Clue: How many illitererate people are there in TN?
b. Clue: How many foreign languages are there?
c. Clue: Which city Cochin or Hyderabad in far from Chennai?

11. a) Venus
b) Mercury and Venus
c) 7,83,40,000 KM
d) Saturn
e) Earth and Mars

Page No. 44 and 45

Just for Practice 2.6

1. a. product b. 1,000 c. 5,62,000
d. $89 \times 45 = 4005$
e. 0 f. 1001 g. 64 beads
h. 2500 i. $91 \times 11 = 1001$
j. Total number of slices = $9 \times 6 = 54$ slices.
Total slices ate = $12 \times 3 = 36$.
Slices left = $54 - 36 = 18$ slices.
k. 0 l. $999 \times 10 = 9990$

2. a. 6426 b. 28,025 c. 3,84,129
d. 21,21,504 e. 9,80,830
f. 1,10,96,787 g. 1,94,33,180
h. 41,92,500 i. 97,51,92,750
j. 4,74,46,12,050

3.
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} & 1 \\ \hline \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} = 4140$$

4. a. 96,85,126 b. 2,26,55,220
c. 55,83,77,688 d. 4,17,86,28,414
e. 10,38,14,374 f. 1,48,87,27,626
g. 9,86,13,64,245 h. 1,57,37,47,200
i. 41,51,75,53,000 j. 48,10,72,85,204
k. 13,29,73,55,085 l. 718678170

5. a. 33,66,93,26,082
b. 1,25,06,37,240
c. 77,29,42,95,760
d. 33,33,29,66,667
e. 1,34,67,86,532

6. a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 707 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 5656 \\ 42420 \\ \hline 48076 \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 435 \\ \times 73 \\ \hline 1305 \\ 30450 \\ \hline 87000 \\ \hline 118755 \end{array}$$

Page No. 48

Just for Practice 2.7

1. quotient = q , remainder = r , divisor = d

#	d	q	r	Checking / $(d \times q) + r$
a.	4	931	2	$(931 \times 4) + 2 = 3,786$
b.	6	470	0	$(470 \times 6) + 0 = 2,820$
c.	8	1,015	5	$(1,015 \times 8) + 5 = 8,125$
d.	9	390	0	$(390 \times 9) + 0 = 3,510$
e.	27	249	22	$(249 \times 27) + 22 = 6,745$
f.	35	229	8	$(229 \times 35) + 8 = 8,023$
g.	19	258	6	$(258 \times 19) + 6 = 4,908$
h.	49	161	14	$(161 \times 49) + 14 = 7,903$
i.	63	366	51	$(366 \times 63) + 51 = 23,109$
j.	79	506	35	$(506 \times 79) + 35 = 40,009$
k.	75	3,267	29	$(3,267 \times 75) + 29 = 2,45,054$
l.	86	3,654	23	$(3,654 \times 86) + 23 = 3,14,267$
m.	93	1,181	76	$(1,181 \times 93) + 76 = 1,09,909$

2. ₹48,000 ($5,76,000/12 = 48,000$)

3. 1,301 plants in each row.

4. 1,304 boxes are needed.

5. 1,302

Lesson 3 PATTERNS

Page No. 53

Just for Practice 3.1

- I. 5. $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$
6. $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$
7. $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$
- II. 100, 9, 36, 81, 64, 49, 1, 25, 16, 25
- III. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

Page No. 56

Just for Practice 3.2

1. a. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 = 64$
[perfect square]
b. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 = 144$ [perfect square]
2. b. 2 zeros

Lesson 4 MEASUREMENT

Page No. 57 and 58

Just for Practice 4.1

- I. 1. (b) 15 cm 3. (b) 50 cm
2. (b) 4 cm
4. (b) 30 cm
- II. 1. 160 mm
2. 7 cm 7. 4,000 m
3. 2,345 cm 8. 52,000 m
4. 9,065 cm 9. 85 km
5. 3 m 10. 71 km
6. 56,900 mm

Page No. 60 and 61

Just for Practice 4.2

1. 7 m 79 cm 8. 593 m 16 cm
2. 39 m 80 cm 9. 13 m 40 cm
3. 117 m 10. 19 m 15 cm
4. 193 m 16 cm 11. 110 m 85 cm
5. 151 m 79 cm 12. 221 m 78 cm
6. 139 80 cm 13. 1 m 44 cm
7. 417 m 14. 38 cm (addition)
15. Tallest building is 33 m (subtraction)
16. 9 m higher than second tallest building
[subtraction]
17. Hari – 2 m
Paul – 4 m (a) Total = 9 m (addition)
Raghar – 3 m (s)
18. Micky – 300 m
Jenny – 290 m (subtraction)
Dev – 287 m (subtraction)

19.

	mm	cm	m
You measure rainfall	✓		
Your uniform measurement		✓	
The distance run by sports people			✓
Height of your house			✓
Length of your finger	✓		
Your height		✓	
Length of a coconut tree			✓
Width of your school play ground			✓
Depth of a well			✓
Width of your little finger	✓		
Thickness of your maths textbook	✓		
Thickness of a sheet of paper	✓		

Page No. 62

Just for Practice 4.3

- I. 1. 76 km 885 m
2. 3435 km 24500 mm
3. 1 km 736 m 83 cm
- II. 1. 156 km 200 m
2. 177 km 400 m
3. $59000000 \text{ mm} - 29304 \text{ mm} = 58 \text{ km. } 970 \text{ m. } 696 \text{ mm.}$

Page No. 65

Just for Practice 4.4

- I. 1. 80 cm 24 mm 3. 52 m
2. 1754 km 375 m
- II. 1. 10 km 10 m
2. 1 m 1 cm 3. 12 cm 1 mm
- III. 1. 243 km 520 m
2. 20 km 150 m
3. 6 m each
4. Chennai – Madurai (478 km 800m)
How much? – 178 km 300 m
5. 18 km 340 m
6. 2 km 175 m

Lesson 5 TIME

Page No. 70 and 71

Just for Practice 5.1

- 240 min
 - 540 min
 - 160 min
 - 205 min
 - 530 min
- 168 hrs
 - 720 hrs
 - 438 hrs
 - 336 hrs
- 70 days
 - 161 days
 - 238 days
 - 280 days
 - 135 days
- 60
 - 204
 - 480
 - 1056
 - 222
 - 323
- 104
 - 260
 - 1068
 - 1256
- 60480 hrs
- 604800 s
- 30432 hrs
- 3600 cars

Page No. 72

Just for Practice 5.2

- 8:30 pm
 - 6:10 am
 - 5:15 pm
 - 12:55 pm
- 6 hrs
- 45 mins
- 12:20 pm
- 40 mins

Page No. 74 and 75

Just for Practice 5.3

- 90 mins
- 4:02 pm
- 6:15 pm
- 9 hrs 20 mins
- 11:41 am
- 10:00 am
- 3:50 pm
- 2 hrs 45 min
- 12:50 pm
- 5:41 pm

Lesson 6 INFORMATION PROCESSING

Page No. 77

Just for Practice 6.1

- 47, 74, 27, 72, 24, 42 - Six 2 digits

2.

Pots	R	G	Y
	P	W	
		P	
		P	W
		W	P
	P		W
	W		P

P → Pink rosebush

W → White rosebush

R - Red

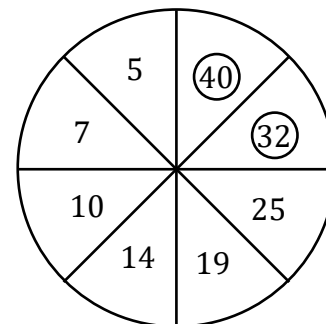
G - Green

Y - Yellow

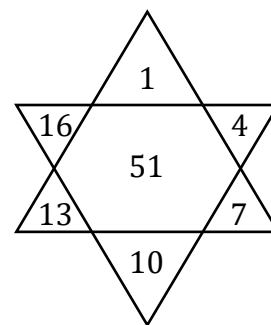
Page No. 78

Just for Practice 6.2

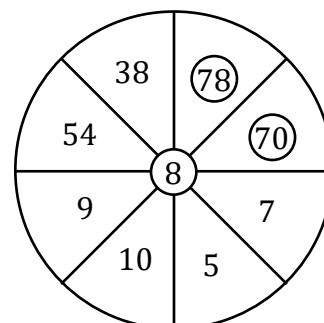
1.



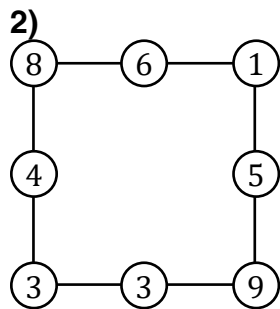
$$\begin{aligned}
 5 + 2 &= 7 \\
 7 + 3 &= 10 \\
 10 + 4 &= 14 \\
 14 + 5 &= 19 \\
 19 + 6 &= 25 \\
 25 + 7 &= 32 \\
 32 + 8 &= 40
 \end{aligned}$$



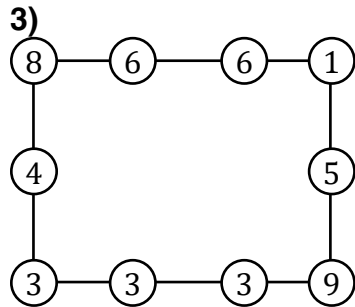
$$\begin{aligned}
 1 + 3 &= 4 \\
 4 + 3 &= 7 \\
 7 + 3 &= 10 \\
 10 + 3 &= 13 \\
 13 + 3 &= 16 \\
 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 &= 51
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (8 \times 5) - 2 &= 38 \\
 (8 \times 7) - 2 &= 54 \\
 (8 \times 9) - 2 &= 70 \\
 (8 \times 10) - 2 &= 78
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 8 + 6 + 1 &= 15 \\
 8 + 4 + 3 &= 15 \\
 1 + 5 + 9 &= 15 \\
 9 + 3 + 3 &= 15
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 3 + 6 + 4 + 5 &= 18 \\
 2 + 9 + 1 + 6 &= 18 \\
 3 + 7 + 2 &= 12 \\
 5 + 1 + 6 &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$

4. a.

3 7 15 31 63 127 255

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3 \times 2) + 1 &= 7, \\
 (7 \times 2) + 1 &= 15, \\
 (15 \times 2) + 1 &= 31, \\
 (31 \times 2) + 1 &= 63, \\
 (63 \times 2) + 1 &= 127, \\
 (127 \times 2) + 1 &= 255
 \end{aligned}$$

b. I G E C A

A B C D E F G H I J K
 2 steps 2 steps 2 steps 2 steps

c) Z W T Q N

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

Page No. 79 and 80

Just for Practice 6.3

1.

2	3	1
1	2	3
3	1	2

2.

4	1	2	3
1	3	4	2
3	2	1	4
2	4	3	1

3.

	5	3		
5	4			3
		5	4	1
1	3		5	4
2	1			5

Page No. 82

Just for Practice 6.4

1.

S.No.	Vehicle	TALLY MARKS	Total
1.	Cars (C)		16
2.	Buses (B)		8
3.	Auto rickshaws (A)		12
4.	Cycles (Cy)		3
5.	Bikes		10
			49

- Cars
- This question cannot be answered with this collected data.
- Nearly 25% ($12/49 \times 100$) of the vehicle passed are Autorickshaws.

2.

Shoe size	Tally marks	Total
1		10
2		13
3		26
4		14
5		6
6		3
		72

- size 3
- size 4
- size 6
- 32% ($23/72 \times 100$) Sale of shoes are of sizes 1, 2 (Kids between ages 3 to 6)
 36% ($26/72 \times 100$) Sale of shoes are of size 3 (Younger children of ages between 7 to 13)
 Total 68% sale of shoes are of size 1, 2, 3
 Children below age 12 purchased shoes sized 1, 3, 4
 (May be school opening, school sports meet, school parade, rainy seasons, immatured handling can be reason or sale of shoes by children below 12)

Just for Practice 6.5

1.

S. No.	Colour	Number of Children	
1.	Mango	35	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺
2.	Pineapple	25	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺
3.	Strawberry	20	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

Each ☺ represent 5 children

2.

S. No.	Colour	Number of people	
1.	Purple	10	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
2.	Pink	15	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
3.	Yellow	13	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
4.	Orange	17	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
		55	

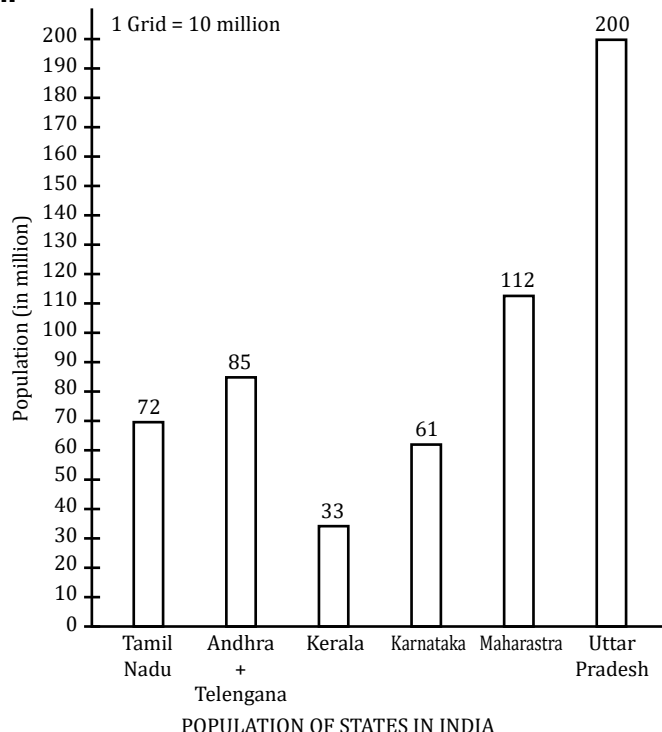
⊕ Each represent 4 people

Total people asked for their favourite colour in 55.

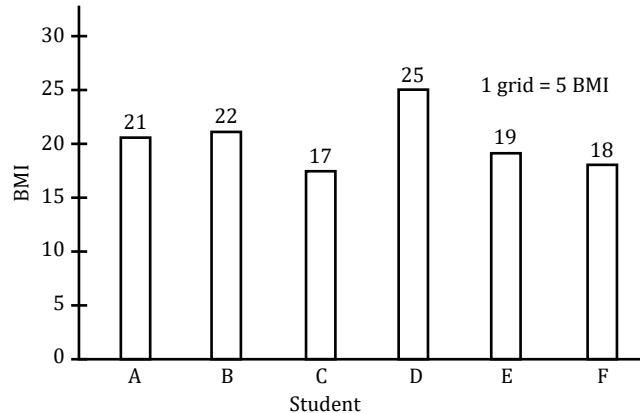
Page No. 87 and 88**Just for Practice 6.6**

//Use graph paper//

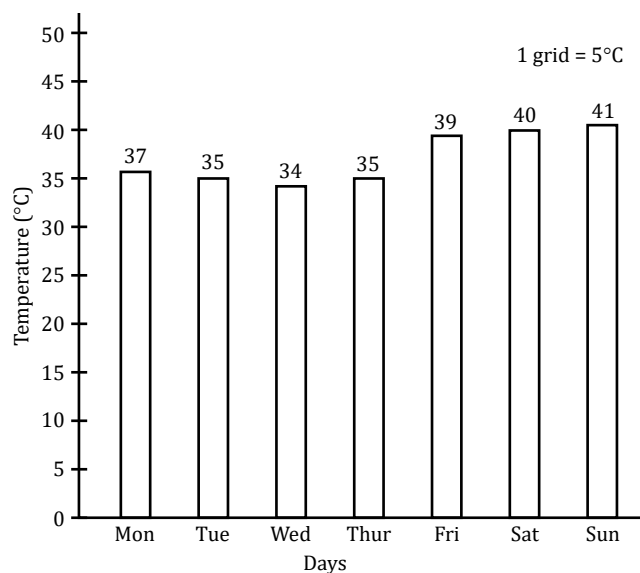
1.



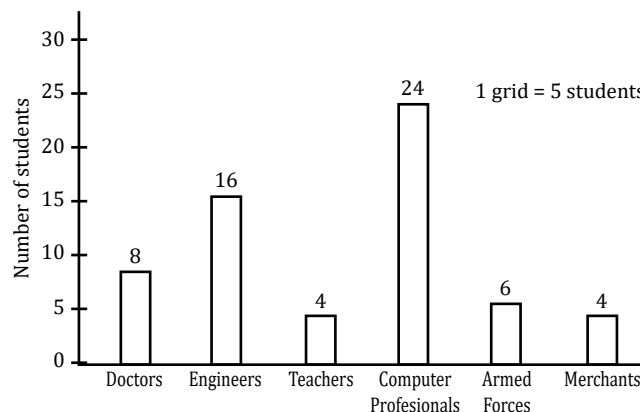
2.

BODY MASS INDEX

3.



- Sunday
- $41 - 34 = 7^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tuesday and Thursday

4. PROFESSION CHOICE OF CLASS XII STUDENTS

- Data handling means gathering and recording information and then presenting it in a way that is meaningful to others.



CLASS : V KEY ANSWERS TERM : I

LESSON - 1 OUR ORGAN SYSTEMS

Page No. 91

Let us discuss...

1. Digestive system
2. Excretory System
3. Respiratory System
4. Skeletal system
5. Circulatory system

Page No. 106 to 107

Let us solve...

A. Complete the analogy.

1. Tongue
2. Balance
3. Vertebral column

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Nerves
2. Spinal cord
3. Spinal cord
4. 2
5. Lungs

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Cerebrum
2. Excretion
3. Cerebellum
4. Spinal cord

D. Answer the following.

1. Cerebrum controls our memory, thoughts, intelligence and learning.
It also controls the sense organs.
2. Cerebellum co ordinates the actions of the muscles and make them work together.

It helps to balance the body and keeps us in an upright posture.

3. Respiration is the process by which we get energy from the food we eat.
4. The automatic response to an event is called a reflex action.

Eg: If we accidentally touch a hot object we withdraw our hand immediately without thinking.

5.	Sensory Nerves	Motor Nerves
	They carry messages from the sense organs to the spinal cord and then to the brain.	They carry messages from the brain to the muscles.

E. Answer in detail.

1. The frame work of the body is made up of the skeletal system.
 - It is made up of 206 bones.
 - The skeleton protects the internal organs of the body.
 - It provides strength ,support and shapes to the body.
 - The joints in our bones help us to move freely.
2. i. **Sensory Nerves**
They carry messages from different parts of the body to the brain.

ii. **Motor Nerves**
They carry messages from the brain to the muscles.

iii. **Mixed Nerves**
They carry messages from the sense organs to the brain and carry back instructions from the brain or the spinal cord to the body.



3. Functions of the digestive system:

Mouth:

The food is softened with the help of saliva.

Food pipe:

- It connects the mouth to the stomach.
- The food passes through the food pipe to the stomach.

Stomach:

The food is broken down, mixed with digestive juices and becomes paste.

Small intestine:

Food is completely digested in the small intestine, the nutrients are absorbed by blood.

Large intestine:

Holds the undigested food and forms waste products called faeces.

4. Three major parts of human brain:

Cerebrum:

- It is the largest part of the brain.
- It is the centre of intelligence.
- It controls the working of our eyes, ears, nose and tongue.

Cerebellum:

- It is smaller than the cerebrum.
- It coordinates the actions of the muscles.
- It helps us balance our body and keeps us in an upright posture.

Medulla oblongata:

- It connects the rest of the brain to the spinal cord.
- It is in charge of breathing, digestion and circulation.
- It controls all involuntary actions such as heart beat and breathing.

LESSON - 2 MATTER AND MATERIALS

Page No. 108

Let us Recall!

1. Oxygen, carbon dioxide
2. Cotton, wet clay
3. Milk, water
4. Petrol, diesel
5. Nitrogen, oxygen
6. LPG, helium
7. Wood, coal
8. Ice cube, book

Page No. 111

Let us discuss...

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Definite shape	No definite shape	No definite shape
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Closely packed	Loosely packed	Very loosely packed
Very strong	Moderate	Very weak

Page No. 121 and 122

Let us solve...

A. Here are some solids/liquids and gases with property. Give an example for each case.

Solid:

1. Paper
2. Coal
3. Ice cube
4. Glass
5. Wood

Liquid:

1. Milk
2. Petrol
3. Fruit juice
4. Oil
5. Water

Gas:

1. Oxygen
2. Carbondioxide
3. Helium
4. Atmosphere
5. LPG

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. molecules, atom
2. Atom
3. hydrogen, oxygen
4. quantity
5. Density

C. Here are a list of changes. Are these physical or chemical changes? Write P for physical change and C for Chemical change.

1. heating wax (P)
2. melting of butter (P)
3. cutting a pineapple (P)
4. water heated in a vessel (P)
5. baking a cake (C)
6. digestion of food in stomach (C)
7. ripening of a fruit (C)
8. preparation of sambar (C)

D. Write whether the following are physical or chemical change.

1. Physical
2. Chemical
3. Physical
4. Physical
5. Chemical

E. Write one line answers to explain the following with regard to paddy.

1. Paddy plants are thrashed on the ground to separate the grains from the plant.
2. Rice is milled out of paddy in factories.
3. When the outer layer alone is removed, we get nutritive rich brown rice.
4. White rice is less nutritive than brown rice because next layer also removed.
5. Boiled rice are boiled and dried with the husk or outer layer.

F. Answer the following.**1. Atomic arrangement in solids, liquids and gases:****Solids:**

In solids the molecules are arranged very close to each another. The molecules have a strong force of attraction between them.

Ex: chairs, books

Liquid:

In liquids the molecules are not closely packed. The attraction between molecules is less.

Ex: water

Gases:

In gases the molecules are very loosely packed as compared to solids and liquids. Negligible Force of attraction between the molecules.

Ex: oxygen , nitrogen

2.	Element	Compound
	Atoms of same kind form an element.	Atoms of different kind, form a compound.
	Example: Iron is an element made of atoms of iron.	Example: water is made of two different atoms.

3. Boiled rice are boiled and dried with the husk or outer layer. Its nutritive value is retained.

4. Different uses of husk:

- Husk can be used to produce electricity using a device called biomass gasifier.
- Rice husk ash is mixed with cement to produce bricks.
- It can form very good organic manure and can be vermicompost.
- Rice bran oil extracted from the inner layer of husk used for cooking.
- Husks also can be used to make air purifiers.

LESSON - 3 ENERGY

Page No. 131 and 132

Let us solve...

A. In the table given below. List the different forms of energy involved in each case.

1. Muscular energy
2. Kinetic energy
3. Sound energy

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer.

1. Energy
2. Less
3. Chemical
4. Kinetic
5. Solar cell

C. The following statements have errors which are highlighted. Correct and rewrite them.

1. Sailing ships and yachts have wind mast to sail.
2. The photo voltaic cell converts solar energy into electrical energy.
3. A toy car has a battery which has stored chemical energy for the toy to move.
4. Heat from the sun reach us through the process of radiation.
5. Running river water has kinetic energy.

D. Answer the following.

1.	Kinetic energy	Potential energy
	Kinetic energy is energy in an moving object.	Potential energy is stored in an object.
	Example: : Teacher writing on a board .	Example: Water at a closed dam.

2. Chemical energy is stored in the food we eat, the battery or cell that we use to run a toy car and the fuels like wood, petrol, biogas etc..
3. The methods of propagation of heat energy are
 - Conduction
 - Convection and
 - Radiation
4. **Solar energy:**
 - To generate electricity with solar cells.

Chemical energy:

- Chemical energy stored in battery used in watch , toys etc..

LESSON - 4 SCIENCE IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Page No. 142 to 144

Let us solve...

A. Answer the questions given under various heads in one word.

1. Sathyendra Nath Bose
 - a. working men 's institute
 - b. bose statistics
 - c. theory of relativity
 - d. S.N. Bose national centre for basic sciences
2. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
 - a. missile
 - b. Rohini
 - c. AGNI and PRITHVI
 - d. Bharat ratna

B. Here are few actions of the scientists. Read those and mention what great quality the scientist exhibit by this action, in the table given below:

1. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

QUALITY	ACTION
Interest to learn	Get up at four in the morning and go to learn with his teacher
Have a vision	Not just the understanding of bird flight but his vision of the future
Work for a cause	Transform India into developed nation by 2020
A responsible son	Distribute newspaper to support his family
Bring about a change through writing	Written many books

2. Sathyendra Nath Bose

QUALITY	ACTION
Love for fine arts	He was good at playing esraj
Patriotism	He came back to india after a brief stay in europe
Humility	I have got all the recognition i deserve
Social responsibility	He started the working men's institute
Good teacher	He insisted that students should design their own equipment with available local materials

C. Expand the following.

1. AEC - Atomic energy commission
2. MIT - Madras institute of technology
3. SLV - Satellite launch vehicle
4. DRDO - Defence research and development organisation.

D. Answer the following.

1.
 - S.N.Bose worked on a statistical method to solve certain problems in physics called as Bose statistics.
 - He acted as the advisor to the council of scientific and industrial research
2.
 - As project director he develop india's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle.
 - He took up the responsibility of developing Indigenous Guided missiles at DRDO.
3.
 - i. Padma Bhushan
 - ii. Padma Vibhushan
 - iii. Bharat Ratna

**CLASS : V KEY ANSWERS TERM : I****LESSON - 1 THE CELESTIAL BODIES****Page No. 147****Think and answer the following:**

1. The sun
2. Because of the bright light of the sun.
3. a. The sun is brighter than the moon.
d. We are not able to see the moon during the day because of the bright light of the sun.

Page No. 150**Let us think...**

When its orbital position changes, cause it to appear bright in the morning before sunrise and appear bright in the evening after sunset.

Page No.154 and 155

- A.** 1. Ursa Major
2. Nitrogen and oxygen
3. Venus
4. Meteor
5. Comets
- B.** 1. Constellation
2. Jupiter
3. Craters
4. Asteroid
5. Meteors
- C.** 1. **UNIVERSE:** All the stars, planets, galaxies and other forms of matter and energy that are in the space are collectively called the universe.
2. **SATELLITES:** They are heavenly bodies that revolve around the planets.

3. **CONSTELLATIONS:** A group of stars which appear to form a pattern in the sky.
4. **METEORS:** A small piece of rock that falls from space with great speed, producing a bright light as it enters the earth's atmosphere.

- D.** 1. The family of the sun is known as the solar system. It include the stars, planets, satellites, asteroids, comets and meteors.
2. • Planets are heavenly bodies that revolve around the sun.
• They are formed from the dust and gas within a large cloud called a nebula.
• There are 8 planets in the solar system.
3. i. It is the only planet where life exists.
ii. Earth's atmosphere helps in maintaining a suitable range of temperature.
iii. It has an adequate amount of oxygen.
iv. About 3/4th of the Earth's surface is covered with water.

Page No. 155**Let us do...****A.** Read the clues and complete the crossword.

- ACROSS:** 1. Neptune,
2. Craters,
3. Moon,
4. Meteors,
5. Mars

- DOWN:** 6. Jupiter,
7. Ganymede,
8. Sun,
9. Comets,
10. Saturn

Lesson - 2 OUR PLANET, EARTH

Page No. 158

1. Mercury
2. Jupiter
3. Uranus, Neptune
4. Venus
5. Orbit

Page No. 161

- A.**
1. Write a short note on earth.
 - Earth is huge spinning ball of rock.
 - It is one of the eight planets that moves around the sun.
 - It is the only planet where life exists.
 - Its surface is made up of oceans and continents.
 2.
 - The seven continents are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and Antarctica.
 - The five oceans are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean.
- B.**
1. Oceans,
 2. Continents,
 3. Antarctica,
 4. Geology, Geography

Page No. 170 and 171

- A.**
1. Equator
 2. Key
 3. Scale
 4. Map
 5. Equator
- B.**
1. Physical map – shape of features on the surface.
 2. Political map – boundaries and location of countries, states and capitals.

3. World map – showing the whole surface of the earth.
4. Wall map – can be hung on the wall
5. Locality map – Directions of a particular locality
6. Thematic map – based on a particular subject.

C. Answer the following:

1.

GLOBE	MAP
Model of the earth	Flat drawing of the earth
Shows the continents, oceans, countries	Shows all the political and physical features of the earth.
Three dimensional	Two dimensional

2.
 - A network of lines formed by latitudes and longitudes is called grid.
 - They help us to locate any places on the globe or map.

3. Difference between latitudes and longitudes.

Latitudes	Longitudes
These lines are parallel line	They are semi-circle lines
Never meet each other	Meet at poles
They run from west to east	They run from north to south
Measures up to 180° (90°N – 0 – 90°S)	Measures upto 360° (180°W – 180°E)
The length of the parallels keeps decreasing as we move towards the pole.	The length of the meridians is the same.

4.
 - The size and distance between places on a map is shown by a scale.
 - Maps are drawn to scale.
 - Scale is important in order to give the map reader a sense of size.
5. Post office, Police box, Temple, Hospital, Church, Hotel

Let us do...

- B.** 1. 82°30' East longitude, Mizarpur, in Uttar Pradesh
2. Indian Standard time (IST) is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Lesson - 3 ATMOSPHERE, WEATHER, CLIMATE

Let us start...

3. To get a temporary relief from the scorching heat of sun.

Let us think...

Earth has moved to a position in its orbit where its axis is more or less perpendicular to the incoming rays of the sun.

Let us think...

1. a. Extremely long hot summer season
b. Sun would be nearly overhead and daylight hours very long.
2. Long and very cold dark winters with long nights.

- A.** 1. Weather,
2. Climate,
3. Seven,
4. Hotter,
5. 1°C

- B.** 1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

C. Answer the following.

1. Distinguish between weather and climate.

Weather	Climate
The change that happens every day in the atmosphere of a smaller area.	Average weather condition of a larger area spread over a longer period of time.
They are temporary and changes quickly.	It remains the same more or less for years.

2. Chennai is near the sea and winds blow from the sea to land makes climate moderate.
3. a. Winds blowing into the land influence the climate.
b. Wind blowing from a hot region increases the temperature and that blowing a cooler region lowers the temperature of the land.
4. a. The amount of water vapour in the air is called humidity.
b. Winds blowing from the sea bring lot of moisture with it which influence the climate.

Let us do...

- B.** Bhopal and Kolkata are located at 23°N latitude.
- C.** We would like to visit hill station in summer to get a temporary relief from the heat of sun. In hilly areas the temperature remains favorable and can enjoy the scenic beauty of nature.
- D.** a. The green house effect is caused by the increased quantity of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air.
b. These gases trap the heat from the sun and increase the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.

Life Skills...

- B.**
1. Barometer: A device that measures air pressure and shows when the weather is likely to change.
 2. Anemometer: An instrument is used for measuring the speed of the wind and is also a common weather station instrument.
 3. Wind vane: A wind vane or weathervane is an instrument used for showing the direction of the wind.
 4. Rain gauge: It is a meteorological instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall.

Lesson - 4 EARLY MAN

Page No. 186

- a. It is of stone age period, lasted roughly 3.4 million years and ended between 8700 BCE and 2000 BCE.
- b. It is the past or prehistoric period because no written record for this period.
- c. Because humans used tools and weapons made out of stones.

Page No. 190

Let us think...

- To document their hunting expeditions.
- To decorate the cave.
- They painted animals because they were important to their existence.

Page no: 192

Let us find out...

Work of ASI: Explore, excavate, conserve, preserve and protect the monuments and the sites national and international importance.

Achievements:

- E-ticketing of all ticketed monuments
- World heritage
- Conservation portal for ASI works
- Satellite mapping of ASI Monuments
- Retrieval of stolen antiquities from abroad

Let us solve:

- A.**
1. Jungles
 2. Stones
 3. Wooden club
 4. River
 5. Copper
- B.**
1. Food gatherer
 2. Stone, bone and wood
 3. Softer and tastier
 4. cattle and oxen
 5. Sledge
- C.**
1. True
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
- D.**
1. The early man was called food gatherer because they were nomads in search of food.
 2. Early man used sharp tools such as axes, sickles, and arrow heads because they realize that it was easier to hunt animals and dig out roots of plants.
 3. Early man discovered fire by rubbing two stones together.
 4. Farming made people to settle down near rivers. They started living in groups. This made people to build villages.
 5. a. Early man tamed animals like horses, donkeys, cows, bullocks and dogs.
b. They used these animals to carry loads, plough the land and for hunting.
 6. The fertile soil in the river valleys were best suited for agriculture. Hence people first settled near river valleys.
 7. Early man saw a small log of wood rolling down a slope. They made a hole in the centre of a log and fitted below their carts to make the first wheel.
 8. a. Copper was the first metal to be discovered. Later iron was discovered.

- b. They used these metals to make strong weapons and tools.

Page No. 194

Let us do...

- D. 1. Early man produced fire by rubbing stones together.
2. Sow seeds to grow crops.

Lesson - 5 GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Page No. 199

Let us think...

- All religions are equal before the state and no religion shall be given preference over the other.
- Indian citizens are free to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice.

Page No. 200 to 202

Let us solve...

- A.** 1. 26th January
2. Constitution
3. Preamble
4. Fundamental duty
5. Directive principles
- B.** 1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
- C.** 1. Right to live and travel in our country
2. Choosing a profession
3. Protect public property
4. Respect the National anthem.
5. Freedom of speech and expression
- D.** 1. Social
2. Constitutional
3. Disciplinary
4. Cultural

5. Personal
6. Constitutional
7. Disciplinary
8. Cultural
9. Disciplinary
10. Personal

- E.** 1. The set of rules drafted, according to which our country is being ruled is called constitution.
2. a. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest written constitution in the world.
b. It is the supreme law of the land.
c. Every law passed by the parliament must be in accordance with the principles laid down by the constitution.
3. The constitution of India gives certain rights which cannot be denied to any citizen. Our country is secular because if anyone feels denied of the fundamental rights, he/she can go for court of justice.
4. a. The directive principles are the guidelines given to the central and state governments while framing laws. They are
- providing proper living condition for all citizens.
 - The rich don't exploit the poor.
 - Free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14.
5. Fundamental Rights:
- Right to Equality
 - Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - Right to choose any profession
 - Right to follow any religion

Page No. 202

Let us do...

- B. Right to education will decide the future of India:
By introducing compulsory and free education for all till age 14 several students are benefitted and encouraged to obtain greater knowledge for their future.



CLASS : V KEY ANSWERS TERM : I

1. IN COLOUR

Page No. 1

Warm up

2. Choose a colour and write five things that are in that colour.

Green colour

1. plants
2. leaves
3. grass
4. spinach
5. banana

Page No. 4

Let us enjoy

A. Work in groups and discuss the following.

1. The colours in a rainbow fade too quickly.
2. Painters know the fine, delicate colours of a fluted shell well.
3. The colours of sunlight on the sea is a mix of green and gold colours.
4. Everybody knows that a rose is red, a fir tree is green and the sea is blue.
5. Everything would look dull and lifeless if things were only grey.

B. Write the colour as described by the poet for the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. early morn | - | red |
| 2. sunlight at the sea | - | green-gold |
| 3. scales on a fish | - | gold |
| 4. fluted shell | - | salmon pink |
| 5. fir tree | - | green |

C. Write what the poet means by the following:

1. as they catch the eye – suddenly one notices the colours of the rainbow in the sky
2. arched across the sky – the rainbow appears in the shape of an arch across the sky
3. wealth of colour – the richness of different colours

Page No. 5 and 6

Vocabulary

A. Give appropriate human qualities to things in nature.

1. angry volcano
2. gloomy night
3. bubbling stream
4. roaring wind
5. weary tree

B. Write the shape of the things shown below.

1. cube
2. cylinder
3. crescent
4. pentagon

Page No. 6

Activity

Write a suitable colour adjective for the words below.

1. golden sun
2. blue sky
3. green grass
4. brown hills
5. grey clouds



2. RIKKI-TIKKI-TAVI

Page No. 7

Warm up

Work in pairs and complete the following.

1. Scissors is to cut as pen is to write.
2. Ten is to number as letter is to alphabet.
3. Carpenter is to tools as musician is to instruments.
4. Radio is to listen as book is to read.
5. Beauty is to ugly as good is to bad.

Page No. 13 and 14

Reading

A. Find sentences in the story which have the same meaning as those given below.

1. Rikki-tikki-tavi did not waste time in looking.
2. But it is impossible for a mongoose to stay frightened for long.
3. But Rikki-tikki was afraid of the terrible lashing return-stroke of the cobra.
4. He knew that mongooses in the garden meant death sooner or later for him and his family.

B. Why did Rikki do the following?

1. Rikki-tikki's body was flexible so he could scratch himself anywhere he pleased with any leg.
2. Rikki-tikki was washed out of his burrow because of the summer flood so he clung to a wisp of grass till he lost senses.
3. Rikki-tikki was filled with curiosity to discover the strange place he was in.
4. Nagina crept up under Rikki-tikki to kill him so Rikki-tikki jumped up high in the air.
5. Rikki-tikki was not sure he could manage two snakes together so he sat down to think.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. One day there was a high summer flood and Rikki-tikki was washed out of his burrow.
2. Rikki-tikki burnt his nose on the end of the big man's cigar.
3. A grown mongoose's duty in life is to fight snakes and eat them.
4. Darzee and his wife were miserable because one of their babies had fallen out of the nest the day before and Nag had eaten him up.
5. After escaping Nag and Nagina, Rikki-tikki sat down to think how to attack and kill them.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Rikki-tikki did the right thing by not following Nag and Nagina because he was young and had never met a cobra before. He was not sure if he could handle Nag and Nagina together.
2. Rikki-tikki wanted to kill both the cobras who were troubling others. He had to come up with a plan to do that. That was a serious matter for Rikki-tikki.
3. It is good to show curiosity because one can discover and learn new things.

Page No. 14 and 15

Vocabulary

A. Match the words in the story with their opposites.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. gentle | 4. faced |
| 2. fresh | 5. fixed |
| 3. whole | |

B. The 'sound words' are mixed up below. Rewrite the right 'sound word'.

1. the rustle of leaves
2. the peal of thunder
3. the toll of bells
4. the pitter patter of raindrops
5. the screech of tyres

C. We also come across non animal similes. Complete the similes by referring to a dictionary.

1. as cold as ice
2. as hard as nails
3. as sharp as a knife
4. as white as snow
5. as light as a feather
6. as bright as a new pin

D. Write the meanings of these idioms.

1. out of the blue – suddenly from nowhere
2. the best of both worlds – to enjoy the benefits of two different things at the same time
3. a piece of cake – a task that is very easy to do
4. get cold feet – to suddenly get scared to do what one had planned especially something important
5. fell on deaf ears – disregard or ignore

E. Complete the sentences using the idioms from above.

1. I always get cold feet before an exam.
2. Mother came out of the blue when she saw me sneaking into the kitchen.
3. Solving math problems is a piece of cake for my brother.
4. Though the government warned the citizens to evacuate before a flood, it fell on deaf ears.
5. I have the best of both worlds because I live in a city and go off to a farmhouse every weekend.

Page No. 16

Language in daily use

1. "No," said his mother. "Let's take him in and dry him. Perhaps he isn't really dead."
2. "It's a Sunday and the weather is nice and pleasant. Let's go on a family picnic."

Page No. 16 to 18

Grammar

A. Write the proper nouns in the story Rikki-tikki-tavi.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Rikki-tikki-tavi | 4. Nag |
| 2. Darzee | 5. Nagina |
| 3. Teddy | |

B. Circle the common nouns.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. soldier | 4. capital |
| 2. road | 5. doctor |
| 3. garment | |

C. Tick the correct form of the noun in each sentence.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. potatoes | 4. thieves |
| 2. watches | 5. child |
| 3. loaves | |

Page No. 19

Listening

Write the facts in the right sequence.

1. Sharks have streamlined bodies, which help them to swim easily in water.
2. Sharks have thousands of teeth which are in five rows along their jaws.
3. Sharks eat a variety of things in the sea.
4. Some sharks eat other sharks and any dead creatures that they find.
5. Be careful if you go swimming in the sea because some sharks are maneaters.

Page No. 19 and 20

Speaking

A. Write three examples for each of the words in the past tense ending with:

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. 'd' | played | smiled | dazed |
| 2. 'id' | started | invited | wanted |
| 3. 't' | jumped | washed | looked |

B. Work in pairs and ask each other five questions using why, what, where, when and who.

1. Who is your hero or heroine?
2. Where are you going during the next vacation?
3. When do you go to bed daily?
4. What do you do on Sundays?
5. Why do you like that game?

Page No. 20

Writing

One Sunday, Father woke us up early and said he would take us to a place. My sister and I begged him to tell us where we were going but he insisted it was a surprise. We drove a long way and were delighted to see the gates of the zoo appear suddenly.

We went to a huge cage and watched monkeys swinging from one pole to another. We fed them bananas and they chattered excitedly. The cage where the foxes lived was smelly! The foxes were asleep and hardly interested to look at us human beings. My sister and I enjoyed a long ride on an elephant. We fed the elephant buns and fruit and he grabbed them in his trunk and gobbled it. We heard the lions roaring and went to look. The lion roared and I thought all the animals in the zoo could hear it as well. We stopped by the place where tigers were housed. It was not a cage. The tigress sat at the entrance of a cave while the tiger paced up and down near the moat. When the feeder threw in a huge piece of meat, the tiger pounced on it and the tigress came out to grab her share too. Tigers are such beautiful animals. Father said sadly they were endangered and reducing in number. As we left the zoo, my sister and I decided that we would do whatever we could to save the tiger.

3. BLACK BEAUTY

Page No. 21

Warm up

Read the hints in the box and complete the following.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. equine | 4. canine |
| 2. leonine | 5. vulpine |
| 3. feline | |

Page No. 26 and 27

Reading

A. Tick the right answer.

1. biting and snapping
2. loose box
3. Black Beauty
4. paces
5. a deer

B. Underline the sentences in the lesson that tell us that horses were treated well at Squire Gordon's park.

1. My groom put me in this fine box and as the sides were not very high, I could see all that went on through the iron rails at the top.
2. He gave me some very nice oats, patted me, spoke kindly, and then went away.
3. The name of our master's coachman was John Manly. The next morning he took me into the yard and gave me a good grooming.
4. He was very particular in letting out and taking in the straps, to fit my head comfortably.
5. Then he brought a saddle, but as it was not broad enough for my back, he got another which fitted nicely.
6. I found he was a very good rider, and thoughtful for his horse too.
7. And our master never uses a whip if a horse acts right.
8. I can tell you there is no better place for a horse all around the country than this.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A fat grey pony called Merrylegs lived next-door to Black Beauty.
2. Black Beauty said he was four years old, which made him a grown-up horse.
3. Ginger was chestnut brown in colour and she had a bad habit of biting and snapping so she was called by that name. People with reddish brown colour hair are given the nick name, Ginger.

4. John Manly was the Squire's coachman.
5. Black Beauty remembered his mother's counsel.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Ginger said nobody had ever been kind to her so that made Merrylegs think that Ginger had been ill-used before.
2. John took Black Beauty out to check his paces and felt he had a fine spirit. When a gun went off close by, he pulled up a little but did not step to the right or left. All this made John feel that Black Beauty was not irritable or impatient because he had not been ill-treated when he was young.
3. Black Beauty was a suitable name because he was black in colour and a beautiful horse. He also had a sweet, good-tempered face and an intelligent eye. Mrs Gordon suggested Ebony because Black Beauty was black as ebony, a dark kind of timber. She suggested Blackbird because the Squire's uncle's old horse was called by that name.

Page No. 27 to 29

Vocabulary

A. Complete the following sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. paddock | 4. groom |
| 2. ill-used | 5. counsel |
| 3. thoughtful | |

B. Find out five other words associated with either the movement of horses or other parts of the gear used on horses.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. trot | 4. saddle |
| 2. rein | 5. bridle |
| 3. gallop | |

C. Write quite or quiet at the appropriate place.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. quiet | 4. quiet |
| 2. quite | 5. quite |
| 3. quite | |

D. Make sentences with the following phrasal verbs.

1. The plan will take off in a few minutes.
2. My energy levels drop off by evening.
3. The villager set off early in the morning to work in the fields.
4. It is difficult to get off the train when it is very crowded.
5. During a cyclone communication is usually cut off.

Page No. 29

Language in daily use

1. "Well, my dear, how do you like him?" she said.
2. "Whose place are we going to? Do I know them?"

Page No. 30 and 31

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns.

1. a bunch of grapes
2. a team of players
3. a troupe of dancers
4. a pack of wolves
5. a fleet of ships

B. Write the feminine gender for the following.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Countess | 5. Empress |
| 2. Madam | 6. Tigress |
| 3. Lioness | 7. Mistress |
| 4. Sow | 8. Hostess |

C. Add s and an apostrophe at the proper place.

1. My mother has gone to the tailor's shop.
2. The plants' leaves were withering.
3. He went on a week's holiday.
4. The Chief Minister's speech was very inspiring.
5. The men's washroom is just around the corner.

Page No. 32

Listening

Listen carefully about different types of horses. Match the horse with its type.

1. mare
2. colt
3. pony
4. filly
5. stallion

Page No. 32

Speaking

A. Write five more examples of words with 'gh' as silent letters.

1. rough
2. bright
3. caught
4. sigh
5. tough

B. Introduce yourself to the class briefly yet in an interesting way.

I am Deepak.

D for dear to all

E for entertaining

E for energetic

P for patient

A for attentive

K for kind

Page No. 33

Writing

Write about a scene where farm animals are discussing their lives.

Cock (cheerfully): Cock-a-doodle-doo! Good morning everyone!

Dirty Pig (grunt): Why do you wake us up so early?

Horse (stretching legs): I'm so tired. I just want to graze all day in the paddock.

Dog: I too want a holiday and chase rabbits all day.

Cow: I don't have much milk to give but these humans will try again and again.

Duck: They use us to make money. We should demand a holiday every week.

Cock: Remember why I woke you'll up? We need to form a committee and demand fair treatment. We are being over-worked.

Animals: Come, come, let us hold a meeting and fight for our animal rights.

4. THE SHEEP

Page No. 34

Warm up

Complete the animal similes by matching them.

1. as gentle as a lamb
2. as proud as a peacock
3. as brave as a lion
4. as cunning as a fox
5. as free as a bird
6. as blind as a bat
7. as busy as a bee
8. as strong as a bull

Page No. 37

Let us enjoy

A. Write Yes or No for the following. Justify your answer.

1. Yes. In spring sheep enjoy lying in fields and eating daisies and grass from morning to night.
2. No. Winter nights are not pleasant for sheep because it is chilly and the grass is cold and dewy. The land is brown and bare and food is scanty.
3. Yes. Woollen clothes keep us warm in winter.
4. Yes. Sheep give us wool and meat.
5. No. Sheep seem to graze all day, but in winter they put up with the cold and have little to eat. The wool that grows on their backs, is cut to make woollens for us.

B. The poet has used several describing words. Explain the meanings of those given below.

1. dewy grass - the grass is covered with dew
2. woolly coat - wool covering the sheep appears like a coat
3. chilly nights - very cold nights
4. merry spring - spring is a happy season with bright colours
5. pleasant fields - fields with soft green grass make a pleasant sight

C. Write the rhyming words in the poem.

Stanza 1

why - lie white - night do - you

Stanza 2

nay - pray grows - clothes be - me

Stanza 3

thing - spring pass - grass where - bare

Stanza 4

last - past away - day why - lie

Page No. 38 and 39

Vocabulary

A. You have come across the word 'nip'; it means to bite gently. Circle the words related to chewing food.

1. nibble 5. chomp
2. crunch 6. grind
3. chew 7. crush
4. munch

B. Write the different meanings for these words.

1. sow - plant seeds in the ground
sow - female gender of pig
2. wave - to move one's hand to and fro in greeting
wave - move and down movements of water in the sea

3. fine - in good condition
fine - an amount of money that one has to pay as a punishment
4. light - brightness that lets one see things
light - not heavy
5. mind - that part which makes a person think, feel emotions and understand things
mind - to affect or move the feelings of

C. Personify the following things in nature.

1. fields : Fields celebrated a rich harvest.
2. wind : Brother Wind howled away.
3. lightning : Lightning appeared angry and snappy.
4. stars : Stars twinkled in glittering silver dresses.
5. flowers : Flowers danced in the gentle breeze.

Page No. 39

Writing

Make a list of ten animals and write a line on either what they give us or how they help us.

1. Hens give eggs and chicken.
2. Dogs guard the house.
3. Ducks give eggs and meat.
4. Goats give meat.
5. Cows and buffaloes give milk.
6. Bullocks are used to plow fields.
7. Donkeys are used to carry load.
8. Horses are used for riding or to pull carriages.
9. Fish provides food.
10. Camels carry load.

5. THE SECOND VOYAGE

Page No. 40

Warm up

Create six words from the word 'island'.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. land | 3. and | 5. an |
| 2. sand | 4. is | 6. in |

Page No. 48 and 49

Reading

A. Complete the following.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. quietly | 4. leather wallet |
| 2. good ship | 5. toil and pain |
| 3. escape | |

B. Sequence the story of the famous valley of diamonds by numbering the sentences.

3. The merchants threw huge pieces of meat into the valley with great force.
6. The merchants frightened the eagles away with shouts and outcries.
1. The sailors had talked about the merchants trying to get the diamonds in cunning ways.
4. Some of the pieces of meat stuck to the precious stones.
5. The eagles pounced upon the meat and carried them off to feed their young ones.
7. The merchants got hold of the diamonds stuck to the pieces of meat.
2. The merchants came to the valley when the eagles hatched their young.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Sindbad went off to sleep and when he woke up, the ship was gone.
2. The dazzling white object was a roc's egg.
3. The roc helped Sinbad escape from the island.
4. An eagle carried Sinbad into the nest.
5. The merchants were angry that Sinbad had discovered the diamonds. They blamed him for robbing them of their usual profit.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Sindbad was dissatisfied with his idle life and longed to go out into the sea again.
2. Sinbad had presence of mind because every time he was in a difficult situation he was calm and found a way out of it. He used a roc to escape from a desolate island and an eagle to escape from a deep and narrow valley. He also managed to convince the merchants that he would share the diamonds he had collected and journeyed homewards with them.
3. The merchants were cunning because they had thought of a unique way to collect the diamonds. They threw lumps of meat into the valley so the diamonds got stuck to them. They knew the eagles would pounce on the meat and carry it off to the nests to feed their babies. The merchants scared the eagles away from the nests by shouting and got hold of the diamonds stuck to the meat.

Page No. 49 and 50

Vocabulary

A. Tick the words which mean the same as the words given.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. empty | 4. fantastic |
| 2. here and there | 5. protest |
| 3. insulting | |

B. Circle the collision sounds in the box.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. clash | 4. bump |
| 2. bang | 5. plop |
| 3. thump | |

C. Use lines to match the word pairs.

1. toss and turn
2. pros and cons
3. war and peace
4. terms and conditions
5. wear and tear
6. supply and demand

D. Tick the right combination for the piece word.

1. a piece of writing
2. a piece of cloth
3. a piece of land
4. a piece of furniture
5. a piece of gold

Page No. 51

Language in daily use

Write how you will convince your mother or father to let you go for a sleepover at your friend's place.

"Mother, Neeta's parents are travelling and she wants me to come to her place for a sleepover this weekend. Her aunt is also staying with her, so we won't be alone. I will complete my homework on Friday before I go."

Page No. 52 and 53

Grammar

A. Identify the following sentences.

1. declarative
2. interrogative
3. interrogative
4. exclamatory
5. imperative

B. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. Who's telling the story?
2. I will come and talk to you.
3. What do you do for a living?
4. Will you be around when Lata comes?
5. How beautiful is the rain!

C. Write R for request, S for suggestion and C for command beside the sentence.

1. command
2. request
3. suggestion
4. command
5. suggestion

Page No. 53

Listening

Match the proverbs.

1. Unity is strength.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. Birds of a feather flock together.
4. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
5. The early bird gets the worm.

Page No. 53 and 54

Speaking

A. Write three more words with a z sound in the middle of the word.

1. dizzy
2. blizzard
3. grizzly

B. Role-play the situation with your partner and ask for directions.

Me: Excuse me, sorry for bothering you.

Stranger: It's alright.

Me: I'm looking for the stationery shop.

Stranger: Mani stationery shop?

Me: Yes, yes. That's the one.

Stranger: Go down straight till you see a house with a 'Beware of dog' board. Turn right and you will see a few shops. The stationery shop is the last one.

Me: Thank you.

Page No. 54

Writing

Write an account of the incident.

One Wednesday, Mother had packed my favourite dish puri with potato curry. Throughout the class before the lunch break, I kept thinking of my delicious lunch and how nice it smelt.

At lunch time I sat down on the grass with my friends to eat. I held a puri in my hand and listened while Gopal narrated a funny scene from my favourite Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck cartoon series. Suddenly something struck my hand and whoosh,

a crow flew away with my puri! I was stunned and upset that I had lost one puri. My friends laughed a lot and said that crows liked to eat puris too.

6. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Page No. 55

Warm up

Which one is better for you? Why? Discuss in groups.

The picture with the rotis, vegetables and salad is better for us. Daily we should eat food that is nutritious and keeps us healthy. We can eat junk food occasionally because it is oily or sugary.

The second picture is better for us because it shows children playing outdoors in the fresh air, which is healthy. In the first picture, the person is a couch potato who prefers watching television than doing exercise, which is unhealthy.

Page No. 58

Let us enjoy

A. Write agree or disagree for the following.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Disagree | 3. Agree | 5. Disagree |
| 2. Disagree | 4. Agree | |

B. Answer the following.

1. The poet was not able to decide which road would be better. But he did not regret taking the other road.
2. The diverged roads symbolise two different choices one has to make.

C. Write what the poet means by the following:

1. yellow wood – in autumn wood was covered in yellow leaves
2. way leads on to way – one path leads to another one

3. no step had trodden black – no one had walked on it and made it dirty

Page No. 58 and 59

Vocabulary

A. Complete the following with a suitable word ending with 'y'.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. windy | 3. foggy | 5. breezy |
| 2. sunny | 4. cloudy | |

B. Add 'ing' to these words to know what a curious person is like!

1. searching
2. examining
3. investigating
4. questioning
5. inquiring

Page No. 59

Writing

Write about two such choices that you had. How do you make the decision?

1. I wanted to learn to play the piano and the drums as well. I could not decide which one to learn. I thought I would learn the piano from an expert and ask my older brother to teach me to play the drums during the holidays.
2. I had a birthday party to attend and my cousin sister's wedding at the same time. I could not decide which one to attend. I went to my cousin's wedding because it was a special family occasion.

Who helps you make the decisions?

In the beginning I feel confused. When my parents help me with my choices, I am able to make the right decisions.