



CLASS : 5 2nd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

MATHEMATICS

Geometry	Numbers
I. Choose the best answer	5 x 1 = 5
II. Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
III. Do as directed	5 x 3 = 15
IV. Do as directed (any 4)	4 x 5 = 20
V. Number grid	5
Total	50 marks

SCIENCE

Food Preservation and Storage	Water
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. Circle the odd one and give reason	5 x 1 = 5
V. Complete the table	5 x 1 = 5
VI. Answer the following	5 x 2 = 10
VII. Answer in detail (any 1)	2 x 5 = 10
VIII. Draw the diagram	1 x 5 = 5
Total	50 marks

SOCIAL STUDIES

Ancient Excavations	Hydrosphere
I. Choose the correct answer	6 x 1 = 6
II. Fill in the blanks	6 x 1 = 6
III. Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV. True or false	6 x 1 = 6
V. Who am I?	5 x 1 = 5
VI. Answer the following (any 6)	6 x 2 = 12
VII. Answer in detail (any 2)	2 x 5 = 10
Total	50 marks

EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Aunty Goes to the Dentist	Tom Plays Truant	The Bridge Builder
I. Write the meanings and opposites of the given words.		6 x ½ = 3
II. Make sentences using the phrases from the lessons.		3 x 1 = 3
III. Match the idioms with their meanings.		4 x 1 = 4
IV. Complete the sentences using suitable predicates.		5 x 1 = 5
V. Complete the sentences using suitable objects.		5 x 1 = 5
VI. Choose the correct form of the verbs.		10 x ½ = 5
VII. Complete the following sentences.		5 x 1 = 5
VIII. Choose the best option.		5 x 1 = 5
IX. Answer the following.		5 x 3 = 15
Total		50 marks





Class : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1. Geometry

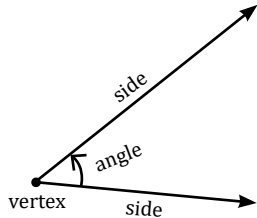
Page No. 1

Recall

1. A point
2. end point
3. A plane
4. A ray
5. a) line
c) Ray
- b) line segment
d) A point

Page No. 2

Just for Practice 1.1:

1. a) vertex
c) vertex
 - b) arm or sides
d)
- 
- e) degrees
g) an obtuse angle
i) reflex angle
 - f) an acute angle
h) straight
j) full angle

2. a) full angle b) 90° - right angle

Page No. 5 and 6

Just for Practice 1.2:

1.

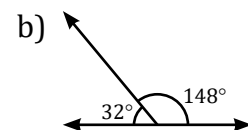
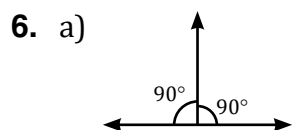
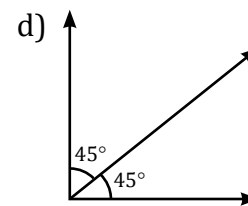
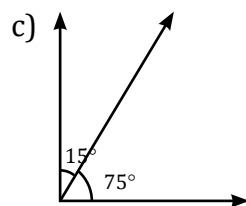
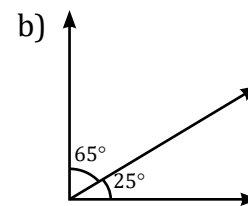
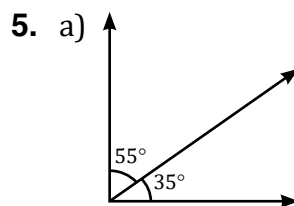
	angle	complement
a)	25°	$90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$
b)	45°	$90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$
c)	85°	$90^\circ - 85^\circ = 5^\circ$
d)	70°	$90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$
e)	33°	$90^\circ - 33^\circ = 57^\circ$

2.

	angle	supplement (180° - given angle)
a)	97°	83°
b)	110°	70°
c)	135°	45°
d)	170°	10°
e)	158°	22°

3. c) ($25^\circ, 65^\circ$)

4. d) ($130^\circ, 50^\circ$)



Lesson 2. Numbers

Page No. 11

Activity 2.1

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 9 d) 16 e) 25

Page No. 12

Activity 2.2 (Circle the following numbers in the grid)

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|
| 9 | 16 | 25 | 36 |
| 49 | 64 | 81 | 100 |

Just for Practice 2.1:

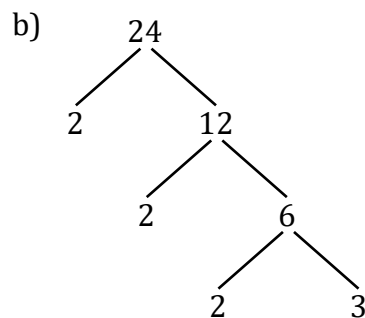
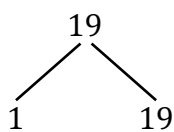
1. a) 4 b) 16 c) 49 d) 81
e) 225 f) 324 g) 400
2. a) 4 c) 81 d) 36 e) 64
3. 9.
4. b) 64

Page No. 16

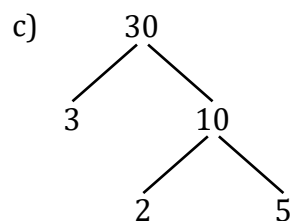
Just for Practice 2.2:

1. a) 27 - The factors are 1, 3, 9, 27
b) 32 - The factors are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32
c) 25 - The factors are 1, 5, 25
d) 68 - The factors are 1, 2, 4, 34, 68
e) 38 - The factors are 1, 2, 19, 38
2. a) $7 \times 8 = 56$ b) $6 \times 8 = 48$
c) $8 \times 3 = 24$ d) $8 \times 9 = 72$

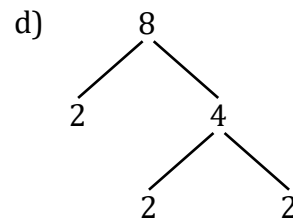
3. a) The factors are 1, 19



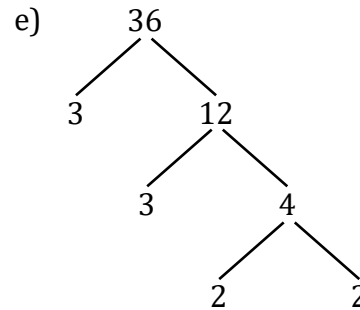
The factors are $2^3, 3$



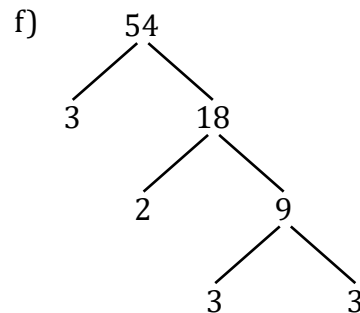
The factors are 3, 2, 5



The factors are 2^3



The factors are $3^2, 2^2$



The factors are $3^3, 2$

4. a) 2 b) 5, 7, 35
c) 2 factors, 1 and 13 d) Composite

5.

11	42	16	25	43	6	32	21	38	2
22	67	79	59	82	64	44	52	75	17
33	45	84	68	30	83	12	60	41	51
46	85	63	5	19	56	80	36	81	69
7	55	74	26	76	73	40	99	72	27
18	90	91	94	62	100	53	31	66	9
86	13	57	92	93	23	61	97	58	50
28	47	77	39	54	96	95	29	98	70
37	3	34	48	94	78	88	35	14	4
10	65	20	87	15	8	49	71	89	24

Shaded numbers are prime and the remaining are composite numbers.

Page No. 21

Just for Practice 2.3:

1. a) 4 and 6 b) 99 c) 3, 2 and 5
2. a) 4 – 4, 8, 12, 16, 20
b) 3 – 3, 9, 12, 15, 18
c) 7 – 7, 14, 21, 28, 35
d) 9 – 9, 18, 27, 36, 45
e) 5 – 5, 10, 15, 20, 25
f) 12 – 12, 24, 36, 48, 60
g) 8 – 8, 16, 24, 32, 40
3. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48
4. Multiples of 4 always even
Multiples of 3 are not always odd. Eg: 6 is a multiple of 3 which is not odd.
5. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110
6. a) 180 b) 144 c) 1080 d) 30
e) 24 f) 585 g) 48
7. a) 84 b) 48 c) 24 d) 60
8. 30
9. 24
10. 7.12 am
11. every 8 minutes

Lesson 3. Measurements

Page No. 23 - Recall:

1. a) 2000 g b) 3700 g c) 7 kg
d) 1.143 kg e) 12000 mg f) 54000 mg
g) 3 g 0 mg h) 7 g 500 mg

Page No. 27

Just for Practice 3.1:

1. a) 575 kg 300 g b) 470 mg 575 g
2. a) 196 kg 28 g b) 301 g 20 mg

3. a) 52 kg 800 g
b) 4 kg 215 g 130 mg or 4215 g 130 mg
c) 1888 g 400 mg or 1 kg 888 g 400 mg
4. a) 1 kg 250 g b) 13 kg 50 g
5. a) 10 kg 250 g of fruits
b) 60 kg c) 1000
d) 1 kg 440 g e) 15 kg
f) 5 kg or 5000 g

Page No. 30 - 32

How much water is in the jug

1. 250ml 3. 750 ml
2. 500 ml 4. 1 l

Just for Practice 3.2:

1. b) 2 l, 400 ml c) 4 l, 200 ml
d) 2 l, 50 ml e) 3 l, 250 ml
2. i) (b) 400 litres
ii) (b) 6 litres
iii) (b) 3000 millilitres
iv) (c) 270 litres
v) (b) 8 litres
3. i) (c) 40 litres ii) (b) 6 litres
iii) (b) 3000 millilitres iv) (c) 270 litres
v) (b) 6-8 litres vi) (a) 20

Page No. 32

Just for Practice 3.3:

1. a) 2 cl b) 1.7 l c) 3450 ml
d) 9500 ml e) 3 l f) 56900 ml
g) 4000 l h) 52000 l i) 0.085 kl
j) 0.071 kl

Page No. 36 and 37

Just for Practice 3.4:

1. a) 6 l 100 ml b) 7 kl 900 l c) 25 l 700 ml
2. a) 3 kl b) 800 ml c) 19 l 400 ml

3. a) 82 / 400 ml b) 1754 kl 375 l
 c) 52 l
 4. a) 10 kl 100 l b) 1 / 10 ml c) 12 / 100ml
 5. a) 6 / 250 ml b) 34 / 800 ml
 c) 66 / 500 ml d) 5 / 100 ml

More problems:

1. 200 ml 2. 35 l 3. 575 ml 4. 75 ml

H.O.T.S:

1. 6 times

Lesson 4. Patterns

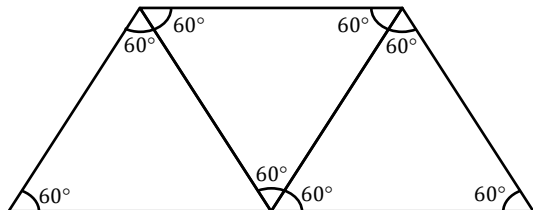
Page No. 39

Just for Practice 4.1: - Students work:

Page No. 41

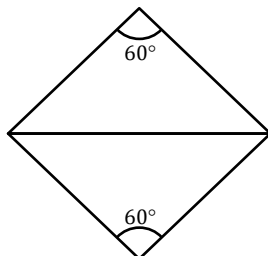
Just for Practice 4.2:

1. a)



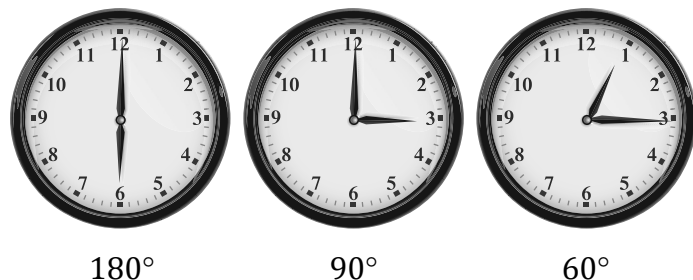
Angle at each vertex = 120°

- b)



Page No. 42 and 43

Just for Practice 4.3:



11 o'clock - 30° 9 o'clock - 90° 6 o'clock - 180°



06:10 - 120° 06:45 - 90° 06:30 - 360°

Page No. 44 and 45

Just for Practice 4.4:

1. a) WENT, SENT, BENT, RENT, TENT
 b) NIGHT, LIGHT, RIGHT, BRIGHT, MIGHT
2. a) COAT, BOAT, GOAT
 b) REB, BED, WED

More problems on reasoning:

3. i) (b)
 ii) (c)
4. 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5
5. a) 11
 b) 7
6. number of triangles 5 4
 Number of squares 2 0

7.		0
		2
		6

Lesson 5. Interconcept

Page No. 47

Just for Practice 5.1:

- a) 128 km b) 172 km
c) 332 km d) 130 km
e) 162 km f) 707 km
g) 375 km h) 496 km
i) 462 km j) Chennai to Madurai

Page No. 49 and 50

Just for Practice 5.2:

- a) s.no. Distance b) s.no. Time (in hr)
1 96 km 1 8 hrs
2 105 km 2 9 hrs
3 150 km 3 7 hrs
4 200 km 4 6 hrs
5 120 km 5 5 hrs
- a) 64.372 km b) 418.4 km
c) 240 km d) 480 km
e) 126 km
- 168 km 4. 120 km
- 4 hrs 6. 5 hrs
- 4 hrs 8. 4 hrs

Page No. 51

Just for Practice 5.3:

- s.no. Total Cost
1 ₹900
2 ₹1760
3 ₹1260
4 ₹2520
5 ₹1740

2. Total travelling cost is ₹5950

3. Total travelling cost is ₹5220

Page No. 53 and 54

Just for Practice 5.4:

- a) $\frac{7}{2}$ km b) $25\frac{1}{4}$ km c) $17\frac{3}{4}$ km
d) $35\frac{1}{4}$ km e) $45\frac{3}{4}$ km
- a) $\frac{1}{6}$ hrs b) $\frac{5}{12}$ hrs c) $\frac{6}{10}$ hrs
d) $\frac{4}{5}$ hrs e) $\frac{5}{6}$ hrs
- a) 50 mins b) 48 mins c) 40 mins
d) 30 mins e) 36 mins
- Match
a) 50 paise b) ₹1 c) ₹5 d) ₹75 e) ₹100
- | | Money | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
|---|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a | ₹200 | ₹50 | ₹100 | ₹150 |
| b | ₹10000 | ₹2500 | ₹5000 | ₹7500 |
| c | ₹8000 | ₹2000 | ₹4000 | ₹6000 |
| d | ₹24000 | ₹6000 | ₹12000 | ₹18000 |
| e | ₹50000 | ₹12500 | ₹25000 | ₹37500 |
- Distance = 330 kms, Travelling cost = ₹4950.
- Time - 2 hrs 36 mins, Stitching cost = ₹1170.



CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

FOOD PRESERVATION AND STORAGE

Page No. 73 and 74

A. Write how each of these are preserved. Use each method once only.

1. pasteurisation
2. Sweetening
3. cold storage
4. Vacuum packing
5. Smoking
6. salting

B. Read the description and guess the food preservation method.

1. canning
2. Freezing
3. Drying
4. Pickling
5. Pasteurisation

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. food poisoning
2. Pulses, wheat
3. Cold and dry
4. Dry storage
5. Marasmus, kwashiorkor

D. Answer the following.

1. Air, moisture, enzymes, insects, temperature, microorganisms, light
2.
 - To maintain its nutritive value.

- Contaminated food causes illness and may lead to food poisoning.
 - Deterioration of quality may cause food to be wasted.
 - To ensure availability of food even during off-season.
3. Smoking, dehydration, vacuum packing (any 3 methods)
 4. Food pyramid helps to choose the right amount of food from each group. The different food groups are Grain group, Fruits and vegetable group, milk and meat group, others (fats and oil).

Grain group	The food in this group contain carbohydrates that give lot of energy.
Fruits and vegetables group	It contains different types of vitamins and minerals to keep our body healthy.
Milk and Meat group	It provides proteins which helps to repair the body and build muscles.
Fats and oil group	It provides necessary fats that help our organs to keep working. Too much intake of fat is not good for health.

5.

Deficiency diseases	Symptoms	Food
Night Blindness	Cannot see properly in dim light	Carrot, papaya
Scurvy	Bleeding of gums and swelling of joints	Lemon, gooseberry
Anaemia	Loss of haemoglobin	Dates

Lesson 2.

WATER

Page No. 90 and 91

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. all
2. atmosphere
3. underground water
4. 3%
5. desalination

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. condensation
2. evaporation
3. springs
4. rain water harvesting
5. aedes female mosquito

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. microbeads | c. pollute marine organisms |
| 2. reservoir | e. man-made lake |
| 3. typhoid | a. salmonella |
| 4. freezing | b. snow and hail |
| 5. swine flu | d. influenza virus |

D. Answer briefly.

1. Rain, river, lakes, ponds, ground water
2. It is an artificial process of converting saline water into fresh water.
3. Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation
4. It is a process of desalination method by which water is forced under pressure through a semi permeable membrane. Tiny pores in the membrane allow water to pass but excludes salts and minerals.
5.
 - Spray the house with anti – mosquito spray.
 - Wear clothes that cover skin area.
 - Close the doors and windows during early morning and evening.
 - Do not allow water to stagnant.

E. Answer in detail.

1.
 - Reduces flooding in the cities
 - Reduces top soil loss
 - Increases the level of ground water
 - Saves ground water
 - Improves plant growth
2.
 - Good personal hygiene
 - Basic sanitation
 - Drinking chlorinated and boiled water
 - Drinking boiled or pasteurised milk
 - Disposing infectious waste properly
3. The discharge of untreated industrial waste into rivers and lakes which contains harmful substances such as acid, alkalis, hot water and chemicals like arsenic, lead, mercury and cadmium leads to toxicity in plants and animals.

Lesson 3.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Page No. 104 and 105

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. bright colour, smell
2. Seed coat
3. Pots and toys

B. True or False. Correct the sentences that are false.

1. False – one cotyledon
2. True
3. True
4. False – seeds need to spread far and wide

C. Answer the following.

1.

Monocot	Dicot
One seed leaf is present.	Two seed leaves are present.
Eg: maize, rice	Eg: beans, peas

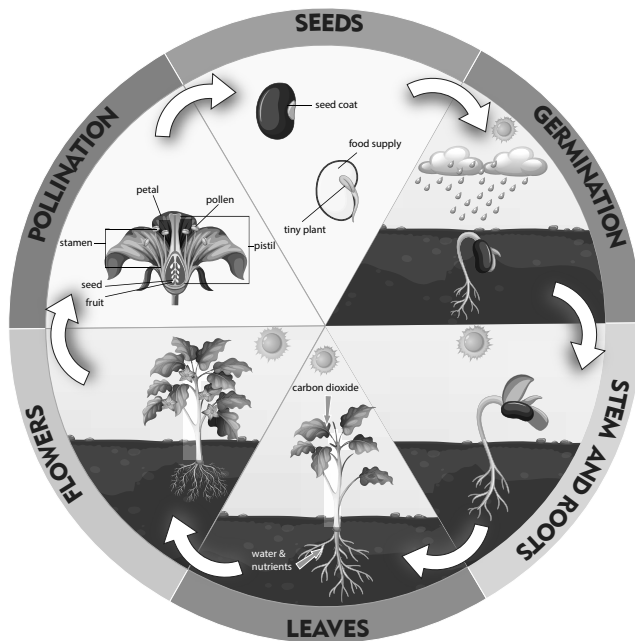
2. Stage 1 – Seed: It protects the embryo inside. All plants begin their life as seeds.

Stage 2 – Germination: The seed start to grow. The roots come out first to fix the baby plant to the soil.

Stage 3 – Sprouting of the seedling: The first part of the plant appears above the soil.

Stage 4 – Plant: The seedling grows out leaves, stronger roots and stems.

Stage 5 – Flowers: The flowers through pollination produce fruits and seeds. The seeds go back to the ground and once again the cycle starts.



3. The different agents of dispersal are air, water, insects, birds, animals.

Water: The seeds of Lotus and coconut have a spongy or fibrous covering that helps them float in water. They are carried by water from one place to another.

Wind: The seeds of dandelion and cotton are very small, light and have soft hair or wings that help them to be carried far away by the wind.

(//*Students can explain any 2 agents of dispersal)

- 4.

Loam	Sand
It does not hold water and allow it to pass easily.	It stays moist and allows water and air to pass through.
It is not good for plant growth	It is the best soil for plant growth.



CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

ANCIENT EXCAVATIONS

Page No. 122 - 124

Let us solve...

A. Name the following.

1. Mahabalipuram
2. To preserve the remains of rulers for their after life
3. Paleontology
4. Indus valley civilisation
5. Urns

B. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. b. Sangam | 6. c. hieroglyphics |
| 2. b. Arikamedu | 7. c. Queen |
| 3. b. Carnelian | 8. b. Harappan |
| 4. c. Keezhadi | 9. a. Thoothukudi |
| 5. a. Archaeologists | |

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pyramids | e. Egypt |
| 2. Baked bricks | c. Indus Civilization |
| 3. Pottery | a. Adichanallur |
| 4. Sivagangai | b. Keezhadi |
| 5. Arikamedu | d. Roman Lamp |

D. True or False.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

E. Answer in a sentence or two.

1. It is the study of material and artifacts in order to learn about the activities and culture of ancient humans, or their way of life.
2. Excavation can be defined as digging, to remove the earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past histories and cultures.
3. An archaeologist is a scientist who study man-made objects from the distant past to learn more about the development of various civilizations.
4. They are the places in the world that are very important from the cultural or natural point of view. These places are selected by UNESCO to be preserved and protected.
5. It is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country.
6. A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides located in Egypt
7. Iron tools, swords, daggers, spears and arrows, stone beads and gold ornaments. Bronze objects with carvings of domestic and wild animals like tigers, antelopes and elephants.
8. Sivagangai – Thiruppuvanam taluk

F. Answer in detail.

1. A grid is a design that breaks a section of ground into small squares. These are marked with rope and strings. Each square in the grid has to be carefully searched and measured. If something is found, archaeologists note how deep it was and carefully label each item by assigning it a number in the grid.
2. Adichanallur – Thoothukudi ; Arikamedu – Near Puducherry; Keezhadi – Sivagangai
3. The largest of the pyramids was the one built for the Pharaoh Khufu. The great pyramid of

Giza took over 23 years to build. Scientists believe that large blocks were cut by the workers, transported along the Nile and then moved up the Pyramids on ramps.

4. Over 4,000 years ago, people built huge, planned cities, with straight street and brick homes with private baths.

The ancient civilization must have had marvellous craftsmen, skilled in pottery, weaving and metal working.

5.

Fossils	Artifacts
The remains of living things like plants, animals, people.	The remains of the things that were made, like clothes, dishes, tools.
It is not the things that were made.	It is not the remains of living things.

6. Keezhadi:

ASI excavated an ancient town dating back to the sangam age in Keezhadi village of Thiruppuvanam taluk and discovered the following,

- Brick buildings
- Well – laid drainage system
- Pottery with Tamil Brahmi inscriptions
- Beads of glass
- Carnelian and quarts
- Pearl and gold ornaments, iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice.

7. Arikamedu:

The archaeologists here noted that for the local fishermen the antiques were new. Traders had travelled from the West Coast, Ceylon and around the Ganges to trade in precious stones. They took great care not to break the precious stones while excavating. They found,

- Roman lamps
- Glass, gems, stone beads
- Cutlery, crockery
- Wine containers

Lesson 2.

HYDROSPHERE

Page No. 137 and 138

Let us solve...

A. Answer in one word.

- rain
- underground water
- deposition
- lagoons
- hydrosphere

B. Choose the correct answers.

- b. water
- a. Ganga
- c. lake
- a. first
- c. bay

C. Write True or False.

- True
- False
- False
- False
- True

D. Match the following.

Section – A

- e. Dal lake
- d. Chilika in Odisha
- b. Palk strait
- a. Sambhar lake
- c. Formation of cloud

Section – B

- d. strip of sea separated by a sand bank
- f. moving ice slabs
- e. block of ice separated from a glacier
- b. water body, surrounded by land
- a. river, falling from a height
- c. large water body, smaller than an ocean

E. Explain the terms in one sentence.

- Hydrosphere: It is the total amount of water on a planet.
- Gulf: It is a deep inlet of the sea almost surrounded by land on three sides.

3. Evaporation: The water from the water bodies gets heated and evaporates in the form of vapours into the air.
4. Condensation: The water vapour is cooled down to form water.
5. Humidity: The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.
6. Green house effect: The trapping of heat from the sun due to green houses gases present in air.

F. Answer the following.

1. It is the total amount of water on the planet. It includes surface and underground water and water in the air.
2. It is essential for all life forms and keeps the planet alive.
3. Oceans, Seas, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bay, lagoon, strait, waterfall, glaciers, icebergs, underground water.
4. Lithosphere: The land on which we stand.
Hydrosphere: It includes all types of water bodies.
Atmosphere: The air around us that we breathe.
Biosphere: It is made up of the parts of Earth where life exists.
5. Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, infiltration
6. We need water to cook, drink, bathe etc.
Animals and Plants need water to survive.
Swimming, fishing, boating, river rafting.
Generation of hydroelectricity. (any 3 points)
7. It affect the weather of an area.
It causes less water released into the atmosphere which results in the imbalance of water cycle
8. Gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, trap heat just like the glass roof of a green house and keeps our Earth warm at an average temperature of 14 degree Celsius.

G. Answer the following in detail.

1. Evaporation: The water slowly evaporate as vapours into the air as the heat of the sun falls on the water bodies.

Condensation: As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperature makes them cool and turn it back to water. Wind moves the liquid to form clouds.

Precipitation: Wind movements causes the cloud particles to collide and fall as rain.

Infiltration: When rain water falls on the earth, it flows into the Ocean and rivers and is called run off and if it is absorbed into the soil it is called infiltration.

2. Do not use the shower to have a bath. Use a bucket instead.

Keep the tap closed while brushing your teeth.
Repair leaky taps and pipes.

Lesson 3.

CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

Page No. 152 - 154

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. b. Seven | 4. a. North America |
| 2. b. Asia | 5. b. Antartica |
| 3. c. Nile | |

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pangea
2. (Word to be corrected//between//) tectonic plates
3. Continental drift
4. Core
5. Congo (any relevant answer)
6. China, India, Asia
7. Great Barrier reef
8. Brazil, South America

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Asia | e. Biggest continent |
| 2. Africa | c. Sahara desert |
| 3. Europe | a. Vatican City |
| 4. South America | b. Amazon forest |
| 5. Australia | d. Kangaroo |

D. True or False.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. True | 5. False |
| 2. True | 4. False | |

E. Name the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tasmania | 5. Antarctica |
| 2. Ukraine | 6. North America |
| 3. Finland | 7. The Great Wall (China) |
| 4. Ural mountains | 8. Vatican (Europe) |

F. Name the following and write a line or two about it.

1. Long ago all continents were together and formed a single large land mass called the super continent (Pangea)
2. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world. It is a part of Himalayan ranges in Asia .
3. Sahara is the world's largest desert located in Africa.
4. Penguins are featherless flightless aquatic birds. They are found in Antarctica
5. India is a country in Asia which is well known for its diversity.
6. Africa is called the dark continent because it was uninhabited, remained unknown for many years with dense forests and dangerous wild life .
7. Nile is the world's longest river located in Africa. It was the home of world's oldest civilization.

G. Answer the following questions.

1. The continents on the earth are constantly drifting away from each other.
2. Temperate zone is one of the heat zones. The countries here experience moderate heat and experience all four seasons. Canada and Japan lie in this zone
3. Europe is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains. It is in temperate zone. Ukraine, the largest producer of wheat is in this continent. (any relevant point)
4. Maitri and Bharati are two research stations of India in Antarctica .
5. Europe is a continent that is completely in the northern hemisphere. (any other point as

given in 3) or North America is completely in the Northern Hemisphere (any point as given in 8)

6. The seven continents are Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica.
7. Taj Mahal is located in the city of Agra on the banks of river Yamuna.
8. It is the third largest continent and is completely located in northern hemisphere. Lake Superior the largest fresh water lake is located here. It is spread over three temperate zones.
9. Great barrier reef is in the coral sea region in the continent of Australia
10. Antarctica is the coldest, white continent and is also called the frozen continent.

H. Answer the following in detail.

1. South America: Most of it lies in the southern hemisphere. The world's largest river Amazon flows through this region. The Andes mountain ranges are one of the longest ranges of this continent. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee.
Africa: It is the second largest continent. The longest river Nile flows across this continent . Sudan, Egypt, Kenya are few countries in this continent. More than 50% of gold and diamond of the world is found in this continent.

(Students can write any other relevant answer or choose any other continent)

2. India has many historical monuments, the Taj Mahal in Agra, Gate way of India at Delhi, Sanchi stupa in Madhya Pradesh, Gate way of India in Mumbai, Fort St. George and Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu and few to mention.
Charminar, Konarak Sun temple, Ajanta Caves, Vivekananda rock memorial, Bragadeeshwara temple are few very famous monuments.
3. Being an Island continent Australia has a unique landscape. The great barrier reef is a natural marine structure in the coral sea with over 2500 individual reefs is the largest eco system. 90% of the people of this continent live near the coast. The island of Tasmania is a part of this continent and is said to be pollution free place in the world.



Class : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

1. AUNTY GOES TO THE DENTIST

Page No. 1

Warm up

A. Name the relationships in a family.

1. cousin
2. great grandfather
3. aunt
4. grandmother
5. uncle

B. Have you ever been to a dentist? Share your experiences.

I am not scared of going to a dentist. My parents tell me that when I was five years old, I was fearless. At the dentist's, children older than me would look scared or cry. I used to tell them injections do not hurt and console them. The parents of the other children used to start smiling when they heard me say this. Then I would be embarrassed and hide my face on my mother's shoulder.

In-text questions

Will aunty stop her music practice? What do you think?

I do not think aunty will stop her music practice. She is a determined lady.

Who turned out to be the patient?

Brinda turned out to be the patient! She was calm and collected and looked in charge when she took her mother to the dentist. But she fainted on seeing the syringe.

Page No. 6 and 7

Reading

A. Write a suitable sentence from the lesson beside Aunty's character trait.

1. **stubborn** - She was even more determined to avoid seeing a dentist.
2. **problem-solver** - She had solutions for almost everything so the neighbours flocked to her for advice.
3. **social** - Aunty visited every neighbour in the colony as she was keen on socialising.
4. **timid** - Aunty insisted on making her own home remedies and refused to see a dentist.
5. **enthusiastic** - She enthusiastically helped the gardener and watered the plants.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. quiet and leisurely
2. pleased
3. pursue
4. toothache
5. unwilling

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Aunty was good in both cooking and singing.
2. Aunty's old hobby was singing.
3. Aunty's daughter, Brinda, persuaded her to visit the dentist finally.
4. Everyone was bewildered because Aunty was behaving strangely.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Mr. Raj may be taking revenge because many mornings Aunty had woken him up rudely from his precious sleep with her singing sessions.

2. Auntie was apologetic because she had an appointment with the dentist but she was unable to complete her treatment. Her daughter Brinda, fainted as she could not bear the sight of her mother being injected. So the doctor and Auntie had to rush and help Brinda.

3. Brinda turned out to be the patient finally.

Page No. 7 and 8

Vocabulary

A. Tick the correct option.

1. uttered ✓
2. revive ✓
3. socializing ✓
4. bewildered ✓
5. abrupt ✓

B. Write words to describe the taste of food. Follow the hints in the box.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. crunchy | 5. bland |
| 2. tangy | 6. fizzy |
| 3. chewy | 7. gooey |
| 4. crumbly | |

C. Write the meaning of other 'wind' idioms. Make sentences with them.

1. **go like the wind** – to move very quickly
If we do not go like the wind, we will be late and miss our train.
2. **wind fall** – an unexpected big win
It took the wind out of my sails when I was told that I there would be a surprise test.
3. **wind down** – to come to an end slowly
My grandfather is planning to wind down his business.
4. **gone with the wind** – disappeared or gone forever
The picnic was gone with the wind since my father had a sudden travel plan.

5. something in the wind – something is about to happen

Though we did not discuss with Mother about her birthday party, she knew there's something in the wind.

D. Name the profession.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. surgeon | 4. astronomer |
| 2. architect | 5. lifeguard |
| 3. ornithologist | |

Page No. 9

Language in daily use

Write an apology for the following situations.

1. I'm sorry I'm late. I will be on time from now.
2. I'm sorry. That was so careless of me.

Page No. 9 to 11

Grammar

A. Underline the subject in the sentences.

1. I
2. The bird
3. I
4. The eagle
5. The glittering diamonds

B. Circle the correct action word or verb.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1. climbed | 4. saw |
| 2. struck | 5. fell |
| 3. sets | |

C. Fill in the blanks with a noun and a verb to complete the sentences.

1. The **bird** **laid** many eggs.
2. The **doctor** **asked** him to rest for a while since he was unwell.
3. **I** **practised** hard for my tennis match.
4. The **train** **leaves** at 8 am from the station.
5. The **magician** **managed** the crowd with his magic.

Page No. 11

Listening

- i. beard – feared ii. hen - wren
- The old man's fear was birds would build their nests in his beard.
- Two owls and a hen and four larks and a wren, built nests in the old man's beard.
- The old man's beard was long.
- The limerick is funny.

Page No. 11 and 12

Speaking

A. Write three words with 'dge' and a j sound.

- judge 3. fudge
- budge

Write three words with 'ge' pronounced with a 'j' sound.

- range 3. hinge
- strange

Write three more words ending with /ed/ and pronounced as /id/.

- wanted 3. folded
- needed

Enact the following scenes:

- Your neighbour, an elderly lady is carrying a heavy shopping bag

Me : Hello Aunty!
How are you?

Aunty (huffing and puffing) : I'm fine.

Me : Aunty, let me
carry your bag
for you.

It looks heavy.

Aunty : Thank you, dear.
So thoughtful of
you.

- Your teacher is carrying note books.

Me : Good morning, Ma'am.

Teacher : Good morning!

Me : Ma'am, May I help you with these
books?

Teacher : Thank you. Don't peep into them.

Me : I won't.

- Your father is washing the dishes

Me : Hello Papa. You are doing the dishes?

Papa : Why not?

Me : You must be tired after office.

Papa : Even your mother is tired. I like to share
the workload.

Me : I'll dry the dishes and help you.

Papa : You should help your mother too.

Me : I will do that.

Page No. 12

Writing

Write a funny story or three jokes that your group knows.

Once it happened that my mother had gone out. An elderly lady came home to see my grandmother. I was watching television and when she asked me where my younger brother was, I replied carelessly. I told her that my younger brother had gone out too. After a few minutes I suddenly realised that my younger brother was at home and I had told the elderly lady that he was out. I was embarrassed that she would think I was a liar. I grabbed my brother and hid him behind a trunk. He grumbled and refused to stay there but I kept pushing him down each time he popped his head up! After my grandmother's friend left, I heaved a sigh of relief. My parents had a hearty laugh when I told them about it but my younger brother was furious with me.

2. TOM PLAYS TRUANT

Page No. 13

Warm up

Fill in the blanks with a body part from the box.

1. arm of a chair
2. hand of a clock
3. heel of a shoe
4. leg of a table
5. eye of a cyclone
6. teeth of a saw blade
7. mouth of a river
8. brow of a hill

In-text questions

Will Tom be successful in fooling his Aunt Polly?

Tom may or may not be successful in fooling his Aunt Polly.

Do you think Aunt Polly was unsympathetic? Or was she right?

Aunt Polly appeared unsympathetic but she was right. She knew that Tom was only faking illness.

Page No. 18

Reading

A. Tom makes several excuses to skip school. Work in pairs and find evidences from the lesson to support your answer.

1. However, it seemed well worthwhile to chance it, so he began groaning.
2. "Hours! Ouch! Oh, don't stir so, Sid, you'll kill me."
3. "Oh, Auntie, my sore toe!"
4. "Aunt Polly, it hurt so much that I never minded my tooth at all."
5. Please don't, auntie. I don't want to stay home from school."

B. End the sentence with a word.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. miserable | 4. loose |
| 2. difficult | 5. inspection |
| 3. ailment | |

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Tom preferred to go fishing than to school.
2. Tom was aggravated because Sid continued to sleep and did not ask why he was groaning.
3. Sid told Aunt Polly that Tom was dying.
4. Aunt Polly laughed in relief when she realised Tom was not seriously ill. She cried because she had been frightened when Sid told her that Tom's dying.
5. Aunt Polly used silk thread and a chunk of fire to pull out Tom's tooth.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. After an intervening holiday, Tom found going back to school was more difficult.
2. When Tom realised that a sore toe was a lame excuse to skip school, he immediately made another excuse. He told Aunt Polly that he forgot his tooth ache because of his sore toe. Aunt Polly caught Tom's prank because she realised he was making another excuse because the previous one did not work.
3. Going to school includes studies, homework and sitting in class for hours. So most children prefer to skip school and relax.

Page No. 18 to 20

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with the words that you learnt in the lesson.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. joggled | 4. ceased |
| 2. aggravated | 5. intervening |
| 3. outrageous | |

B. Match the 'make' idiom with its correct meaning.

1. c. manage with resources available

2. d. treat something as unimportant
3. e. makes you very happy
4. a. make a decision
5. b. makes you very confused

C. Unscramble the things you do when you have aches and pains.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. GRUMBLE | 4. WHINE |
| 2. WHIMPER | 5. GRIPE |
| 3. FUSS | |

D. Use lose or loose appropriately.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. lose | 4. loose |
| 2. loose | 5. lose |
| 3. lose | |

Language in daily use

1. If you have time, can you help me with this math problem? I'm unable to understand the steps.
2. Excuse me, I have lost my way. Could you please tell me how I can reach this address?

Page No. 21 and 22

Grammar

A. Write S for subject, V for verb and O for object in these sentences.

1. The cat (S) drank (V) the milk (O).
2. The dog (S) attacked (V) the stranger (O).
3. I (S) like (V) chocolate cake (O).
4. I (S) carried (V) the green box (O).
5. I (S) met (V) Rohan yesterday (O).

B. Complete the sentence with a suitable object.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. ball | 4. the game |
| 2. aeroplane | 5. tree |
| 3. the vessels | |

C. Choose the correct form of the verb for each sentence.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. are | 4. was |
| 2. is | 5. have |
| 3. have | |

Page No. 22

Listening

Listen to the riddles carefully. Work in pairs and write the answers.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. coin | 4. doorbell |
| 2. needle | 5. water |
| 3. clock | |

Page No. 23

Speaking

A. Read the sentences aloud stressing on the highlighted words. Does the meaning change?

The meaning changes when we stress some words.

B. Work in groups. Create more dialogues. Enact the story as a play.

Some dialogues which can be created are: Tom (whispering): Sid, do something! Help me. She is going to pull out my tooth!

Sid : Auntie, Tom's tooth is fine.

Auntie (sternly) : You shouldn't be encouraging him with is excuses, Sid. If he thinks it is loose, I will remove it.

Sid : So you woke me up from my sleep and see what happened.

Tom : Phew! Aunt Polly is sharp. She caught my prank.

Writing

Write a list of dos and don'ts you are expected to follow:

- at school

Dos	Don'ts
Dress neatly.	Don't be late.
Pay attention.	Don't bully others.
Form a straight line.	Don't bring junk food.
Ask, if you have a doubt.	Don't litter the school.

- in a library

Dos	Don'ts
Maintain silence.	Don't tear the pages or lose the book.
Return the book that you take.	Don't lend the library book to others.
Keep the library neat and clean.	Don't waste time in the library.

3. THE BRIDGE BUILDER

Page No. 25

Warm up

Write the sights and sounds you enjoy while going on a train journey.

Sights	Sounds
1. Green fields	1. Vendors selling
2. Farmers plowing fields	2. Trains whistling past
3. Scarecrow	3. Clatter of wheels on tracks
4. Bridges	4. Passengers talking
5. Guards waving flags	5. Vibrations over a bridge

Page No. 28 and 29

Reading

A. Tick the correct option.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. bold ✓ | 4. used ✓ |
| 2. vast ✓ | 5. unselfish ✓ |
| 3. turned ✓ | |

B. Read the extracts from the poem and answer the questions.

- It was a cold evening.
 - The old man was going on a highway.
 - The old man came across a vast, deep and wide chasm.
- The old man was building a bridge.
 - A fellow pilgrim felt that it was a waste. He said the old man had crossed the

deep chasm and would never do so again. The pilgrim felt the old man need not waste his strength to build a bridge for others to cross safely.

- The old man was thoughtful and wanted to make the way easier for younger people who would walk by.

- The old man was building a bridge for the youth who was coming down the same way.
 - This chasm that has been as naught to me
 - The old man built a bridge for the future generation.

C. Answer the following questions.

- The old man was able to cross the bridge because he was not afraid. He had trust in himself.
- The old man turned to look back because he knew he had to build a bridge so that other could cross the stream easily. He put himself in their shoes.
- The fellow pilgrim was self-centered. He thought only about himself. He warned the old man about wasting his time.
- The pilgrim would not have been able to cross the chasm. He would have waited for help or wondered helplessly how to cross the sullen stream.
- Some people grow trees for other to eat the fruit. They think of others and would like to contribute to others. The old man is an example of such kind of people. Some other, like the youth, think only of themselves and what gain they can get from a situation. They work, only if it benefits them.

Page No. 29 and 30

Vocabulary

A. Write synonyms for 'sullen'.

A sullen person is also:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. glum | 4. sulky |
| 2. morose | 5. surly |
| 3. moody | |

Write antonyms for 'sullen'.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. friendly | 4. agreeable |
| 2. cheerful | 5. bright |
| 3. pleasant | |

B. Write the character traits under the names of Pythias and Damon.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. tall | 5. shallow |
| 2. long | 6. high |
| 3. deep | 7. steep |
| 4. broad | 8. narrow |

C. Discuss what the poet means by the following.

1. lone highway – lonely highway
2. sullen tide – the tide seemed to be in an unhappy mood. It is a personification as the tide is personified as a human being by the poet.
3. cold and gray – the weather was cold and the sky was gray
4. fair-haired youth – a young man with blonde hair

Writing

A. Write a paragraph on what the young can learn from the old using the hints.

Older people have a lot of experience. They have faced obstacles and overcome them, which makes them wiser. They are able to tell right from wrong and prevent us from making mistakes. During a difficult situation, they guide us and help us choose the better path. When we spend time with older people, we can learn a lot of life's lessons from them.

B. Complete the following story in your own words. Do you think the story is similar to the central idea in this poem?

An old man planted a mango sapling in an open area near the road. A passer-by asked him, "Old man, why are you wasting your energy, digging the ground? By the time this sapling grows, your journey would have ended."

The old man said wisely, "I'm not wasting my energy. I'm planting a tree for the future generation. Someday this tree may provide shade to tired and weary youth. It may be a home for birds. I will pass away but the passer-by enjoy the greenery."

The story is similar to the central idea in this poem.

4. DAMON AND PYTHIAS

Page No. 31.

Warm up

A. The word friendship (friend + ship) is a compound word.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. partner + ship | - partnership |
| 2. scholar + ship | - scholarship |
| 3. citizen + ship | - citizenship |
| 4. leader + ship | - leadership |
| 5. relation + ship | - relationship |

B. Work in Pairs

How many words can you make from the word COURAGEOUS?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. rage | 6. age |
| 2. our | 7. sugar |
| 3. sour | 8. gear |
| 4. rag | 9. course |
| 5. courage | 10. grace |

Page No. 36 and 37

Reading

A. Rewrite the events in the right order.

1. Pythias is taken to court because he insults the king.
2. The king declares that Pythias should be imprisoned and crucified on the tenth day.
3. Pythias accepts the sentence but requests the king to relieve him till he fulfilled his family responsibilities.
4. Damon agrees to take Pythias' place till he returns.

5. Pythias does not return as promised so Damon is taken to be crucified.
6. The king mocks Damon and says that he had warned him that Pythias would escape the trial.
7. Pythias comes running in looking pale, bloodstained and dishevelled.
8. The king is overwhelmed to see such true and binding friendship

B. Write the character traits under the names of Pythias and Damon.

Character of Pythias	Character of Damon
stands for justice	sacrificial
responsible	courageous
reliable	loyal
good	faithful
honest	trusting
true to his word	unselfish

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The King's man overheard Pythias talk against the King so he was taken to court.
2. The king commanded that Pythias should be thrown into the prison. On the tenth day of the next month, he should be taken to trial and immediately crucified after that.
3. The king laughed harshly because he did not believe that Pythias would return to be executed.
4. Damon still believed that his friend would not let him down.
5. Pythias came running in, pale, bloodstained, and dishevelled.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Damon took a risk to help Pythias because he had faith in his friend. He believed if Pythias had said he would come back, he would keep his word.
2. Pythias was the only support for his old mother and sister. So he was right in fulfilling his family responsibilities.

3. Friendship is all about sharing and caring. True friendship is unselfish. We should be there when a friend needs us.

Page No. 38 and 39

Vocabulary

A. Circle the odd word.

1. a. cheerful ✓
2. b. benign ✓
3. c. neat ✓
4. b. advanced ✓
5. c. planned ✓

B. Circle the words that describe the water in a flooded river.

1. rising
2. churning
3. twirling
4. swelling
5. surging

C. Write how you do the following. Add 'ly' to each word.

1. happily
2. politely
3. generously
4. properly
5. carefully

D. Add a suitable prefix 'un' or 'dis' to make an opposite word.

1. distrust
2. unwilling
3. unfulfill
4. discourage
5. untied
6. unhindered
7. disloyal
8. disagree

Page No. 39

Language in daily use

Write two compliments you would like to pay someone.

1. You are so kind and helpful.
2. You sing and dance so well.

Grammar

A. Underline the simple present tense in the sentences.

1. A snake's eyes never change their expression.
2. The black cobra spreads its hood and hisses.
3. A mongoose never sits in one place.
4. The small boy tries to save the mongoose.
5. The cobra appears every evening.

B. Write a sentence about each picture using the simple present tense.

1. The puppy is chewing a ball.
2. The child is saying goodbye to mother.
3. The professor is teaching.
4. The men are climbing the mountain.
5. The cock is crowing.

C. Fill in the blanks with the simple continuous tense form of the given verb.

1. The river is **flowing** under the bridge.
2. Birds are **flying** in the sky.
3. Reena cannot come because she is **doing** her work.
4. The students are **preparing** for their exams.
5. What are you **laughing** at?

Listening

Answer the following questions.

1. Helen Keller was blind as well as deaf, but she learned to communicate. She devoted her life to helping others.
2. As she grew up, Helen Keller became very frustrated with her inability to communicate.
3. The biggest challenge for Anne Sullivan was to help Helen make the connection between a word and a concept.

4. Helen Keller spent the rest of her life working on behalf of blind and/or deaf people across the world.
5. Her faith, determination, and spirit helped her to accomplish far more than many people expected. Helen Keller had aspirations of going to college. She was a person who didn't allow her physical challenges to deter her dreams.

Speaking

A.

Write three words with an 'ai sound'.

1. train
2. mail
3. aid

Write three words with a short 'o' sound.

1. mob
2. loss
3. odd

B. Form groups and discuss the meaning of the saying: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A good friend is there in good and bad times. We should be around when a friend needs help. If my friend is sick, I will visit him or her and help with the homework. If my friend is unhappy, I will find out the reason and cheer him or her. I know a good friend will also do the same for me in times of need.

Writing

Describe a day's routine activities as well.

Dear xxx,

Oct. 1, 2019

How are you? It has been a while since we exchanged news. Now I have holidays so I thought it is a good time to write to you.

Right now I am in Hyderabad, visiting my maternal aunt. I am enjoying my holidays. I wake up late and eat breakfast leisurely. I have made many friends in the apartment block. We play kabaddi, hide and seek and other games. In the evening after Uncle returns from office, we go out.

Yesterday I ate the famous Hyderabad biryani. It was so delicious! I wish I could send some for you to taste as well. I also ate a dessert called double ka meetha made from bread and milk. Aunt said she would teach me how to make it. This weekend I am going on a city tour by bus. I will see famous landmarks such as Charminar, Salar Jung museum, Public Gardens and Golconda Fort. Another day, Uncle will take us to Ramoji Film City. I hope I get to see a film being shot. There is so much more to say but I will end here as my friends are calling me.

Do give me news about yourself.

Love,
Rani

5. IT COULDN'T BE DONE

Page No. 45

Warm up

Write five things you think you cannot do.

I think I cannot...

1. stitch my button or hook if it comes off
2. cross a very busy road all on my own
3. plait my hair
4. climb a tree
5. travel on my own

Write two things that you would like to learn.

1. Students choice
2. Students choice

Page No. 48 and 49

Reading

A. Tick the right answer.

1. He buckled right in with the trace of a grin. ✓
3. He just grinned and looked away. ✓

4. He took off his coat and he took off his hat and began. ✓
6. He started to sing as he tackled the thing. ✓
8. He wouldn't say it couldn't be done till he had tried. ✓

B. Answer the following.

1. There will be obstacles in the way. Many people will criticize and say something should be done in a particular way. The optimist is one who looks ahead and doesn't say something cannot be done until one tries.
2. The optimist hid his worries and fears by buckling right in with a trace of a grin. He also sang while tackling the thing which couldn't be done.

C. Write what the poet means by the following:

1. to prophesy failure – to predict that one will fail
2. tackled the thing – took on the task with determination
3. dangers that wait to assail you – obstacles in the way

Page No. 49

Vocabulary

A. Strike off the appropriate letters and make it a positive word.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. POSSIBLE | 4. HOPE |
| 2. CAN | 5. WORKABLE |
| 3. ABLE | |

B. Unscramble the different ways in which you enjoy a joke.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. LAUGH | 4. GUFFAW |
| 2. CACKLE | 5. GIGGLE |
| 3. SMILE | |

Writing

Write about something you were fearful about and how you overcame your fear.

I was afraid of making new friends or talking to people in a social gathering. I preferred to watch television or stay at home. When I looked at other children playing in the neighbourhood, I would

want to join them. I imagined myself laughing and playing but I felt shy and afraid. I discussed my fears with my mother. She made me join painting classes where I made a friend or two. I went for swimming classes where I trained with children of my age. My mother selected a few friends of mine and called them home for a meal. These informal gatherings gradually built my confidence and I lost my fear of meeting people.