

Navjeevan Term Books

5xandary

Teacher's Copy

Books - 1 to 4

- English Balbharati
- मराठी सुलभभारती
- ♦ हिंदी सुलभभारती
- Mathematics
- ◆ Environmental Studies Part I
- Environmental Studies Part II



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BOOK 1

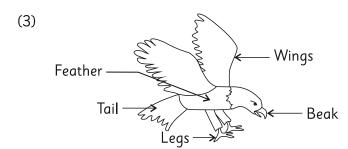
English Balbharati

Unit - One

1: What a Bird Thought

Think and answer

- (1) The first little house of the bird is the egg with a pale blue shell. It is very small and round. The little bird hatches from the shell.
 - (2) The nest is the small home of the bird after it hatches from the egg. It is made of straw and it is home for the bird which is quarded by its mother.
 - (3) The world here is the blue sky and tall trees that surround the birds nest. This is nature that must be really very beautiful to the bird.
- (2) (1) A baby will find the world vast. The baby will look around and see big huge furnitures in the rooms. The baby will see the loving, smiling and caring face of mother and father. The baby, if bought near the window, will see the blue sky with puffy clouds and tall trees with green leaves or may be even high buildings. All this will be something that the baby does not understand. This is what the world looks like to the baby.
 - (2) The fish will see water around him. Water plants will be floating in the water. There will be other sea animals like it moving up and down and searching for food. It will notice other fishes moving towards the top of the pool and some others diving down. There will be water, everywhere.



Comprehension

- **Q.1.** (i) little (ii) small, round (iii) straw (iv) blind
- The very first house of the bird was the egg with a pale blue shell. It was very small and round.
 - The bird saw the big blue sky when it flew beyond the tree.
 - After coming out from the egg the bird's second home is the nest.
 - The two words use by the poet to describe the egg are small and round.
 - 'Covered by my mother' means the bird is physically under the mother's feather.
 - According to the bird in the nest its world was made up of straw.
 - The bird saw that the world was made of leaves when it fluttered from the nest.
 - The bird saw the big blue sky when it flew beyond the tree.
 - (9) In the poem I see the picture of a parrot.
- **Q.3.** (1) big (2) uncovered (3) large (4) lose (5) dark blue

Grammar / Language Study

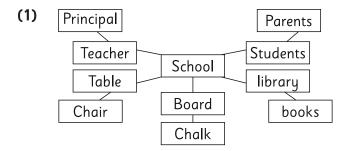
Q.1. Beyond

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- Q.2. Fluttered
- **Q.3** (1) well shell
- (2) find blind
- (3) blue you

2: Daydreams

Think and answer



: a couple, a few cows, a stout stick **(2)**

an : (no phrases having 'an'.)

the : all the hard work, all the milk, one of the pots

- (3) 'A dream' is an picture that you see when you are fast asleep. 'A daydream' is an imagination that you have when you are awake. It is just imagining things that you do not have the ability or capability to achieve.
- (4) Very often I daydream of becoming a famous piano player, playing in a famous band. I feel that this is something I have to work hard for, or my daydream will only stay a dream.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) a few cows.
 - she had kept aside many earthen pots which she could use for dahi, milk and butter.

Q.2.



- **Q.3.** (1) pots
- **(2)** cows
- **(3)** milk
- **(4)** talk

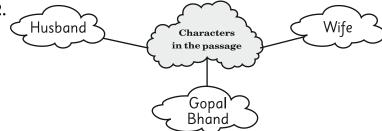
- **Q.4.** (1) (a) night
 - ght (b) false
- (c) many
- (d) disagree

- (2) (a) dahi, milk, more, pots
 - (b) cows, idle, talk, time
- **Q.5.** (1) The husband wanted to buy a few cows.
 - (2) The wife planned to have plenty of dahi and butter and ghee stored in different pots and also to send a pot of milk to her sister.
 - (3) The husband wanted to sell the extra milk in the market.
 - (4) Gopal Bhand said that he was driving away the man's greedy cows since they were wandering in his field of beans and cucumbers and ruining the crop.
 - (5) No, Gopal Bhand did not have a field.

Extract - 2

Q.1. (i) True (ii) False

Q.2.



Q.3. (1) Gopal Bhand picked up a stout stick that stood in a corner and began to swish it through the air and pound it on the floor when he heard the commotion.

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- (2) Beans and cucumbers are the vegetables mentioned in the passage.
- (3) Gopal Bhand wanted to tell the husband and wife not to make plans when they had nothing with them in hand i.e. not to daydream.
- **Q.4.** (1) a lot of noise
- (2) highly surprised
- (3) behaviour
- (4) destroyed
- (5) moving

Grammar / Language Study

- **Q.1.** (a) Gopal proper noun, stick common noun
 - (b) earthen pots common noun
 - (c) time abstract noun, talk common noun
- **Q.2.** (a) picked past tense (b) have present tense
- **Q.3.** (a) an (b) a (c) a (d) a (e) a (f) an (q) a
- **Q.4.** (1) cows (2) markets (3) sisters (4) drops
 - (5) pots (6) sticks (7) jars (8) corners
 - (9) milk (10) fields
- **Q.5.** (i) will use
- (ii) feed, walk, bathe
- (iii) will see
- (iv) send

3: Be a Good Listener

Think and answer

- (1) (1) some water
 - (2) rain / drizzle
 - (3) careful
 - (4) very happy / disappointed
 - (5) surprised / very happy

Good readers try to guess the meaning tof new or unfamiliar words from the context

They pay keen attention to what they are reading

They look in the dictionary and find out meanings of difficult words

Absolute concentration is needed while reading

(3) It is important to be a good listener because listening helps in understanding and building rapport with them. It helps in communicating more with the opposite person leading to better relationships. By being a good listener we come in contact with wise people who make our life less frustrating. Good listening skills can help us establish a good image.

(4) Characteristics of a good listener:

- (i) Pays close attention to the speaker.
- (ii) Tries to understand what the speaker is saying.
- (iii) Tries to guess the meaning of words you do not know.
- (iv) Gets your doubts clarified when it is time to ask questions.
- (v) Notes down important words or points.
- (vi) Looks at the speaker.
- (vii) Thinks about what was said by the speaker.
- **(5)** (To be done by the students)

Grammar / Language Study

- Q.1. (1) Unimportant (2) easy (3) misunderstand
 - (4) familiar (5) agree (6) impolite

English Balbharati
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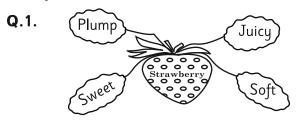
Q.2. (1) carefully (2) quietly (3) lastly (4) politely

4: Strawberries

Think and answer

- (1) In the poem I see the strawberry fruit.
- **(2)** The colour of strawberries is red.
- (3) (To be done by the students)
- (4) Yes, I have eaten strawberries, grapes, cucumbers straight from the tree. These are very tasty when plucked and eaten. I rub it with my hand or a cloth and then eat. The grapes and strawberries were very juicy and sweet. I kept popping these fruits into my mouth. I enjoyed this experience.
- (5) We get strawberries in October November and April May in Mahabaleshwar.
- (6) (To be done by the students)

Comprehension



- **Q.2.** (i) Strawberries grown in the garden are plump and juicy.
 - (ii) Strawberries from woodland vine are sweeter.
 - (iii) They grow in gardens as well as in woodlands.
 - (iv) One way is putting the strawberries in a bowl along with sugar or spice or cream and eating them with a silver spoon. The other way is plucking the strawberries and putting them in the mouth.

- (v) I would like to eat them with cream.
- **Q.3.** (1) container

- (2) pulpy red fruit
- (3) water flowing slowly
- (4) pulled from the branch

- **Q.4.** (i) know
- (ii) vine
- (iii) stream
- (iv) june

- **Q.5.** (i) abab in the first stanza
 - (ii) abab in the second stanza

5: The Twelve Months

Think and answer

- (1) (i) January
- i) February
- (iii) March

- (iv) April
- (v) May
- (vi) June

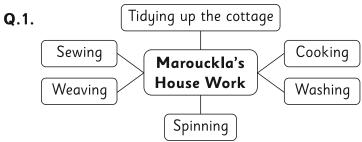
- (vii) July
- (viii) August
- (ix) September

- (x) October
- (xi) November
- (xii) December
- (2) Marouckla's stepmother hated her because she was prettier than her own daughter Holena.
- (3) No, she gets nothing of what she brings, her stepmother and stepsister take away everything.
- (4) Holena and her mother thought that Marouckla had eaten up most of the apples on her way home. They wished to find the place from where Marouckla had got the apples since these apples were very delicious, so they go out in the snow themselves.
- (5) Holena and her mother stepped by the fire and stretched out their hands to warm them without even asking permission or speaking one polite word. When asked why they were there, they spoke very rudely to Great January, hence he was very annoyed with them. No, he does not help them, instead he punishes them.

- (6) (To be done by the students)
- (7) (1) In spring the trees begin to bud and the ground gets covered with grass, violets begin to bloom among their little leaves. They spring in such great numbers, that the ground looks as if it is covered with a blue cloth.
 - (2) In summer the ground is all green, the trees are covered with leaves, birds sing in the trees and the forest is filled with all kinds of flowers. There are strawberries ripening everywhere.
 - (3) In winter there is thick snow everywhere. The sky grows dark when it begins to snow. There is icy wind blowing in the forest and everyone is indoors.

Comprehension





- **Q.2.** (i) The story takes places in the winter season.
 - (ii) Holena spends her time adorning herself and lazing around.
 - (iii) When Marouckla was working, Holena lazed and adorned herself.
 - (iv) Marouckla's stepmother hated her because she was prettier than her daughter Holena.
- **Q.3.** (1) Beautifying oneself
- (2) Stitching

(3) scolded

(4) Extremely cold

- **Q.4.** (1) (i) stepdaughter
- (ii) gentle-hearted
- (2) (i) Marouckla
- (ii) Holena
- (3) (i) cottage
- (ii) daughter
- (iii) mother

Extract - 2

Q.1.



- Q.2. (1) Twelve stones on which twelve men were seated.
 - (2) January
 - (3) The twelve months
 - (4) Great January sat on the highest seat of all the months. His hair and beard were as white as show. In his hand he held a club.
- **Q.3.** (i) qlow
- (ii) club
- (iii) bloom
- (iv) silent

- **Q.4.** (a) young
- (b) youngest
- (c) great

Q.5.		Comparative	Superlative
	(1)	Younger	Youngest
	(2) lighter		lightest
	(3) more handsome		most handsome
	(4)	bolder	boldest

- **Q.6.** (1) (a) high
 - 1
 - (2) (a) saw
- (b) went

(b) biq

Grammar / Language Study

- **(1)** (i) rude
- (ii) ugly
- (iii) hot
- (iv) dislike

- (2) (a) Beautiful
- (b) Kind
- (c) Jungle

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- (3) Comparative Superlative

 (1) prettier prettiest

 (2) gentler gentlest

 (3) tidier tidiest
- **(4)** (i) adorning beautifying oneself
 - (ii) rated scolded a great deal
 - (iii) abused to treat someone cruelly
 - (iv) starlets strawberry flowers
 - (v) delicious very tasty
- (5) (i) stepmother step + mother
 - (ii) footprint foot + print
 - (iii) snowwhite snow + white
 - (iv) springtime spring + time
 - (v) qentle-hearted gentle + heart
 - (vi) anywhere any + where
- **(6)** Stepfather, grandmother

footwork, handprint

snowfall, offwhite

springboard, summertime

gentleman, kind-hearted

anytime, somewhere

(7) Holena, January, March, Strawberries, Carpet, brother.

6: Announcements

- **Q.1.** (1) Cleanliness
- (2) Change in School hours
- (3) Football match
- (4) Story-telling competition

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(5) Warning

- (6) Lost and found
- **Q.2.** (To be done as activity by students)

Q.3. (1) School Picnic

The school is organising a picnic to the Elephanta Caves on 15th January. Charges per student will be ₹ 500/-. Students interested will pay the amount to their class teacher by 10th January.

(2)**Drawing Competition**

All students of class IV and V please be informed that there will be a Drawing Competition on 21st of this month. Students have to register for this competition by informing the Art teacher Mrs. Shah. The last day of registration will be 18th July. Topic will be given on the spot. Students will have to bring their own drawing and colouring material. The art paper will be provided by the school.

7: Major Dhyan Chand

Think and answer

(1) Yes, I think playing games helps us because -

Games develop our body.

Games make our body strong.

Games provide freshness to our mind after a hard day's work.

Games teach us team spirit, leadership and obedience.

Games teach us the spirit of honesty and sportsmanship.

- **(2)** (i) Germany (ii) Hitler
- (iii) India
- Roop singh (v) German team (vi) Major Dhyan Chand
- (vii) German qoalkeeper
- (viii) The Indian team
- English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

- Hitler was sure that Germany would win, hence he (3) went to watch the match.
 - All day before, it had rained heavily, hence the field was water-logged.
 - The Indian team was a little under pressure because they had lost to Germany in the practice match and they were not very comfortable with the wet ground.
 - The Maharaja of Baroda, the Prince of Bhopal and few other Indians were present there, they had come to cheer and support the Indian team.
 - The German team adopted a novel strategy of using the Indian technique of short distance passes against the Indian team itself.
 - Major Dhyan Chand's birthday, August 29 is celebrated as National Sports Day in India.
 - The German dictator Hitler offered Dhyan Chand a higher salary and rank in the German army, if he agreed to play on behalf of Germany.
 - Indians were the third time winners of the Olympic Gold medal. This is the hat-trick victory for India.
 - Dhyan Chand's real name was Dhyan Singh.
 - (10) Dhyan Chand practiced hockey at night in moonlight because the whole day, he was very busy, since he was a soldier in the Indian army.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1**. (i) they had lost to Germany in the practice match and they were not very comfortable with the wet ground.
 - using the Indian technique of short distance passes against the Indian team itself.

Q.2. (i) (ii) Postpone Hosts Water logged (iv) Famous **Q.3**. (1) victory (2) dry (3) long (4) uncomfortable **Q.4**. (1) Germany had defeated several teams to enter the finals against the Indian team. They were the hosts of the Olympics, and they were sure of their victory. Perhaps that was the reason for Hitler's presence at the stadium. (To be done by the students.) **Q.5.** (i) (ii) held had Extract - 2 **Q.1.** (1) (ii) 29th August (i) Germany **Q.2.** (i) Hitler left the stadium before the match was over. German dictator Hitler offered Dhyan Chand a higher salary and rank in the German army. Q.3. Legacy **Q.4.** (i) Before (ii) Lower (iii) Unimpressed (iv) Down **Q.5.** (i) didn't he? (ii) wasn't he? **Q.6.** (i) (ii) higher great Grammar / Language Study **(1)** (i) flooded rearranged for a later date (ii) (iv) without shoes new (vi) jumped, attacked (v) with no result (2) held, come, was, were, gathered, adopted, resorted, scored, found, succeeded, resolved, carry, named etc. One must be sure of what one wants in life. **(3)** (i) It is very important to try one's level best to achieve success in any field.

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- (iii) Our parents teach us to be well mannered and polite at any cost.
- (iv) I turned down the offer because I found it was not an honest offer.
- (4) (i) adjective gold, noun medal
 - (ii) adjective great, noun glory
 - (iii) adjective rough, noun game
 - (iv) adjective last, noun goal
- **(5)** (A) (1) defeat (2) lower
 - (3) unimpressed (4) uncomfortable
 - B) (a) definitely (b) triumph
 - (c) convenient (d) viewers

8: Peer Profile

Q.1. (To be done by the students.)

मराठी सुलभभारती १. नाच रे मोरा

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मोर आंब्याच्या वनात नाचत आहे.
 - (२) वारा ढगांशी झुंजत आहे.
 - (३) टाळी वीज देत आहे.
 - (४) झाडांची इरली भिजली आहेत.
 - (५) पावसाचे थेंब तळ्यात नाचत आहेत.
 - (६) पावसाची रिमझिम थांबल्यावर मुलीची व मोराची जोडी जमली.
 - (७) पिसारा फुलवून मोर नाचत आहे.
 - (८) सात रंगी कमान आभाळात दिसत आहे.
 - (९) निळा सौंगडी मोराला म्हटले आहे.
- प्र.२. (१) वारा (२) इरली (३) जोडी (४) कमान (५) वीज
- **प्र.३.** (१) मयूर
- (२) मेघ, जलद
- (३) दामिनी, विद्युल्लता

- (४) वृक्ष,तरु
- (५) वर्षा, पर्जन्य
- (६) पर्ण

- (७) रेषा
- (८) आकाश, नभ, गगन, अंबर
- (९) वात, वायू (१०) जंगल, रान, कानन, विपिन
- प्र.४. (१) पिंजला
- (२) टाळी
- (३) पिसारा
- (४) इरली

- (५) गाऊ
- (६) वाजती
- (७) पानात
- (८) दोघांत

- (९) कमान
- (१०) जमली

२. हत्तीचे चातुर्य

स्वाध्याय

प्र.१.





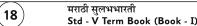




(२) फुटबॉल

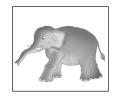


(३) ससे









(४) खडडा

(५) फळी

(६) हत्ती

- प्र.२. (१) पहिल्या चित्रात दोन मुलगे व एक मुलगी फुटबॉल खेळताना दिसत आहेत. तेथेच थोड्या अंतरावरून ३ ससे खेळ पाहताना दिसत आहेत.
 - (२) दुसऱ्या चित्रात मुले खेळून परत जाताना दिसत आहेत व त्यानंतर फुटबॉलचा ताबा सशांनी घेतला असून ते फुटबॉल खेळत आहेत.
 - (३) तिसऱ्या चित्रात खेळणाऱ्या सशांचा फुटबॉल खड्ड्यात पडल्यावर ससे त्या खड्ड्यात वाकून बघत आहेत.
 - (४) चौथ्या चित्रात खड्ड्यात पडलेला फुटबॉल ससे फळीच्या साहाय्याने बाहेर काढण्याचा प्रयत्न करताना दिसत आहेत.
 - (५) तेवढ्यात तेथे एक हत्ती येतो व आपल्या सोंडेतून पाणी आणून ते खड्ड्यात टाकुन फुटबॉल बाहेर काढण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. ससे हे सर्व पाहत आहेत.
 - (६) सहावी चौकट पूर्णपणे कोरी आहे.
- प्र.३. गोष्टीत शेवटी हत्ती सशांच्या मदतीला येतो व आपल्या सोंडेतून पाणी आणून खड्डा पूर्णपणे पाण्याने भरतो मग आपोआपच खड्ड्यात पडलेला फुटबॉल पाण्यावर तरंगत वर येतो. फुटबॉल वर आल्यावर ससे खुश होतात व ते हत्तीचे आभार मानतात.
- **प्र.४**. (१) ससे (२) हत्ती

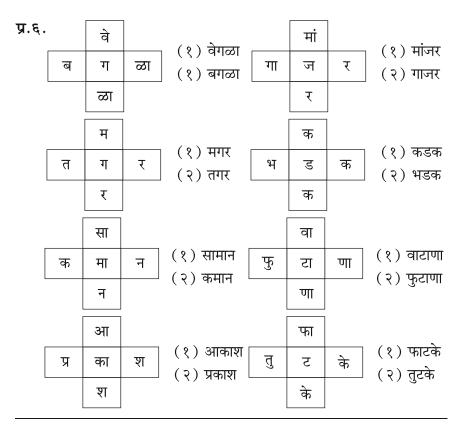








विद्यार्थ्यांनी इतर अक्षरांपासून वेगळी चित्रे काढण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.



३. खेळूया शब्दांशी

स्वाध्याय

वाचाः विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.



























इ - इमारत

घ - घर

य - यज्ञ

अं– अंगठा

ग - गवत

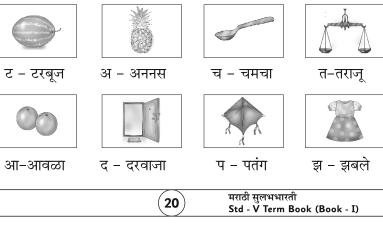
फ - फणस

छ – छत्री

ज्ञ – संत ज्ञानेश्वर

ल – लसूण

ह - हरिण



न – नळ

ज – जहाज

ब - बदक

स - ससा

व- वजन

भ – भटजी

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ढ - ढग

ध - धनुष्य

ई- ईडलिंबू

व – वड

ड - डमरू

क - कमळ

प्र.२.	अ	_	अजगर, अजय	आ	– आई, आभाळ	प्र.३.	<u> </u>
	इ	_	इनाम, इडली	ई	– ईडलिंबू, ईश्वर		
	उ	_	उज्ज्वल, उदबत्ती, उखळ	ऊ	– ऊन, ऊष्म, ऊस		फळा
	ए	_	एकूण, एकावन्न	ऐ	- ऐरावत, ऐकणे		
	ओ	_	ओठ, ओढणी	औ	– औत, औदुंबर		
	अं	_	अंबर, अंकुश	क	– कचरा, कडू, करवत		गुलाब
	ख	_	खग, खडक	ग	– गजरा, गजानन		
	घ	_	घरटे, घसा	च	– चटई, चणा, चमचा		
	छ	_	छपाई, छडी, छत्री	ज	- जप, जखम, जहाज		कळी
	झ	_	झगा, झरा	ट	– टक्कर, टपाल		
	ਠ	-	ठसा, ठग	ड	- डफ, डबा		
	ढ	-	ढग, ढब	त	– तगर, तराजू		कुऱ्हाड
	थ	-	थर, थकवा, थवा	द	- दही, दसरा		3,610
	ध	-	धन, धरती	न	- नयन, नभ		
	प	-	पपई, पगार	फ	- फळा, फळ, फणस		खिडकी
	ब	-	बकरी, बत्ती, बदक	भ	– भटजी, भजन		ାଏବେ ।
	म	_	मटार, मध	य	- यशोदा, यम		
	र	-	रमा, रक्त, रस	ल	– लढाई, लसूण		
	व	-	वचन, वकील	श	– शरद, शब्द		करंगळी
	घ	_	षटक, षटकार, षटकोन	स	– सण, समई		
	ह	_	हमाल, हळद	क्ष	- क्षत्रिय, क्षण, क्षमा		
	ज्ञ	_	ज्ञान, संत ज्ञानेश्वर				नळ

23)

४. ही पिसे कोणाची ?

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मिनूचे घर शेतात होते.
 - (२) पिसे पाह्न मिनूच्या मनात विचार आला, की ही पिसे नक्कीच कोंबडीची असणार
 - (३) मिनू कोंबडी, कबुतर, मोर व बदक यांना भेटली.
 - (४) मिनुला बदकाचा पत्ता मोराने सांगितला
 - (५) पिसे बदकाची होती.
 - कोंबडी खुराड्यात जाऊन बसली.
 - (७) कबृतर पांढऱ्या, करड्या रंगाचे होते.
 - (८) मोराचा पिसारा खूप मोहक दिसत होता.
 - (९) मोराची चाल ऐटदार होती.
 - (१०) बदक झाडीतून बाहेर आले.
- **प्र.२.** (१) कोंबडी (२) झाडी (३) घरी (४) जोडली
 - (५) कौतुक (६) मोर
- प्र.३. (१) (अ) पिसे कोणाची आहेत, हे माहीत करून घ्यायचे होते.
 - (२) (आ) पळतच नदीवर आली.
 - (३) (आ) मोराची पिसे रंगीबेरंगी लांबसडक होती.
 - (४) (अ) मिनू बदकाची पिसे देण्यासाठी इतक्या दूर आली होती.
- **प्र.४.** (१) (आ) (२) (इ) (३)-(अ)
- गाव गावापासून पाय पायापासून प्र.५. घर - घरापासून गाव - गावाजवळ – घराजवळ पाय - पायाजवळ तळे – **तळ्यात** खुराडे - खुराड्यात घरटे - **घरट्यात**
- प्र.६. शाळेत/वर्गात एखादी वस्तु सापडली तर आम्ही वर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी ती कोणाची आहे का? असे विचारतो आणि ज्याची असेल त्याला देतो. कोणाचीही नसेल तर वर्गशिक्षकांना देतो आणि त्यांना सांगतो की, शाळेत/वर्गात आम्हांला ही वस्तू सापडली आहे.

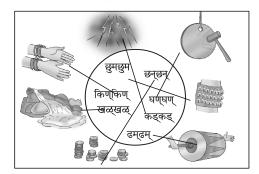
- प्र.७. चिमणी चिमणीच्या पोटाच्या भागावर पांढऱ्या रंगाची पिसे असून पाठीवर तांबूस, मातीच्या किंवा तपिकरी रंगांची छोटी पिसे असतात.
 - कावळा कावळ्याची पिसे राखाडी, काळ्या रंगाची असून मध्यम आकाराची असतात.
 - पोपट पोपटाची पिसे मध्यम आकाराची असून हिरव्या रंगाची असतात. सर्व पक्ष्यांना त्यांच्या पिसांचा उपयोग शरीर रक्षणासाठी होतो. उडताना त्यांना या पिसांच्या पंखांचाच उपयोग होतो आणि ते सहजरीत्या उडु शकतात.

५. डराव डराव!

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) 'डराव डराव' आवाज बेडूक करतो.
 - (२) धो धो पाऊस पडल्यामुळे तलाव भरला.
 - (३) बेडकाचे डोळे बटबटीत आहेत.
 - (४) धो धो पाऊस सुरू झाल्यानंतर मुलीने पाण्यात नाव सोडायला सुरुवात केली.
 - (५) मुलीने बेडकाला आपले गाव गाठण्यासाठी छत्री व नाव दिली.
 - (६) धो धो पाऊस पड्न तलाव तुडुंब भरल्यावर बेडकाची डराव डराव सुरू झाली.
- प्र.२. (१) (31) (२) (3)
- (३)-(ई)
- (४) (अ)

प्र.३.



- प्र.४. पाण्यातून प्रवास करण्यासाठी जहाज, नाव, तरंग नौका, शिडाची होडी, पडाव इत्यादी साधने वापरतात.
- प्र.५. पावसात भिज् नये यासाठी आम्ही छत्री, रेनकोट, घोंगडे, इरले इत्यादी गोष्टी वापरतो.
- **प्र.६.** (१) सळसळ
- **★**(२) फडफड
- (३) चुरचुर

- (४) झणझण
- (५) धबधब
- (६) टपटप

- **प्र.७.** (१) गुटर ऽ गूँ
- (२) चिव चिव
- (३) मियाँ मियाँ

- (४) कुहू कुहू
- (५) क्वॅक क्वॅक
- (६) काव काव

प्र.८. (१) (i) बाण

किनारा, काठ

(२) (i) शिक्षा

शरीराचा अवयव (ii)

(3) (i) आवाज

- छंद (ii)
- (४) (i) शरीराच अवयव
- पाठांतर (ii)

(५) (i) फूल

(ii) चांगले मन

- प्र.९. (१) वर्षा, पर्जन्य
- (२) नयन, नेत्र
- (३) होडी

- (४) ग्राम. खेडे
- (५) जलाशय
- प्र.१०. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

६. ऐक्या. खेळ्या.

स्वाध्याय

विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

७. खेळत खेळत वाचूया !

स्वाध्याय

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- प्र.१. (१)
- (2)
- (3)
- (8)
 - (१०) ✓

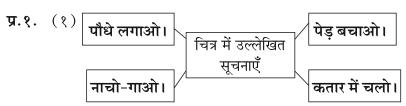
- X X (७)
- (3)

मराठी सलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

हिंदी सुलभभारती पहली इकाई आओ खेलें

प्र.१. खेल का नाम सुनते ही मन में खुशी और उत्साह आता है। खेलना-कूदना सभी को अच्छा लगता है। मुझे भी खेलना अच्छा लगता है। मेरा प्रिय खेल है क्रिकेट। यह खेल मुझे खेलना और देखना भी अच्छा लगता है। मैं क्रिकेट मेरे दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ। यह खेल खेलने के लिए बल्ला, गेंद, तीन डंडे जिसे विकेट कहते है यह सामग्री लगती है। इस खेल में दो संघ होते हैं। प्रत्येक संघ में ११-११ खिलाडी होते हैं। एक संघ के खिलाडी बल्लेबाजी करते हैं। दूसरे संघ के खिलाड़ी क्षेत्ररक्षण (फिल्डिंग) करते हैं। गली महल्लो में छुट्टी के दिन यह बड़े चाव से खेला जाता है। दुनियाभर के प्रसिद्ध खिलाड़ियों के नाम बच्चों की ज़ुबान पर होते हैं। हर खिलाड़ी अपने देश के लिए खेलते हुए गर्व महसूस करता है। मुझे सचिन तेंडुलकर का खेल बहुत अच्छा लगता है। यह केवल मेरा ही नहीं सारी दुनिया का लोकप्रिय खेल है।

1. नंदनवन



(२) चित्र में आए अभिवादन पर शब्द :



(३) (i) (१) वृक्ष

(२) पंक्ति

(१) अलग

- (२) पालतू
- (४) पेड हमें जीवन वाय प्रदान करते हैं जिसके बिना हमारा जीवन असंभव है । इसके अलावा भी कई अन्य लाभ होते हैं। पर्यावरण को दूषित करने वाली हानिकारक गैसें अवशेषित कर वे प्रदूषण को कम करने में

हिंदी सुलभभारती 27 Std - V Term Book (Book - I) मदद करते हैं। हमें फल, फूल, जड़ीबूटियाँ और शुद्ध हवा देते हैं। पशु-पिक्षयों को आश्रय देते हैं। बरसाती बादलों को आकर्षित करते है। इनकी जड़े मिट्टी की क्षति रोकती हैं। इनकी लकड़ी भी हमें कई तरह से उपयोगी होती है।

- प्र.२. (अ) (१) पानी
- (२) जिंदगी
- (आ) (१) मृत्य
- (२) जाओ
- प्र.३. (१) नारियल
- (२) अशोक
- (३) गुलमोहर

(४) पीपल

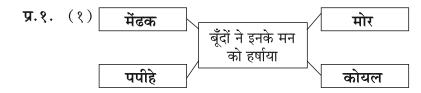
- (५) नीम
- (६) बरगद

(७) आम

- (८) अमरुद
- (६) कटहल

(१०) बादाम

2. बूँदें



- - (ii) पुरवाई का रथ
- (३) बूँदें जब धरती पर आती हैं तो छोटे-मोटे नालों में बहने लगती हैं। इन नालों से गुजरती हुई वे निदयों में पहुँच जाती हैं और नदी से सागर में जा मिलती हैं। ये बूँदें गरमी से परेशान लोगों को शीतलता पहुँचाती हैं। मेंढक, मोर, पपीहे, कोयल सबको खुशी देती हैं। मनुष्य, पशु-पक्षी सबको हरषाती हैं ये बूँदें। पुरवाई के रथ पर सवार होकर इठलाती और मुसकाती हुई आती है ये बूँदें।
- प्र.२. (१) कवि का नाम : रोहिताश्व अस्थाना

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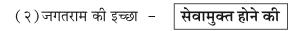
- (२) पसंद की पंक्तियाँ: रिमझिम-रिमझिम गातीं बूँदें, धरती पर हैं आतीं बूँदें। खेतों, बागों, मैदानों में, हरियाली फैलातीं बूँदे।
- (३) पंक्तियाँ पसंद होने का कारण: ये पंक्तियाँ मुझे पसंद हैं क्योंकि इन पंक्तियों में प्रकृति के सुंदर परिवर्तन को किव ने चित्रित किया है। हिरयाली मन-मिस्तिष्क को सुकुन देती है। किव ने लयात्मक शब्दों का उपयोग कर इसे और भी सुखद बना दिया है।
- (४) किवता द्वारा मिलने वाला संदेश: इस किवता से किव ने परोक्ष रूप से हमें परोपकार, त्याग, समर्पण जैसे मूल्यों को समझाया है। बूँदें हर तरफ हिरयाली फैलाती है वैसे ही हमें भी अच्छे कार्य करते हुए खुशियाँ फैलानी चाहिए। बूँदें तपती गरमी से लोगों को राहत पहुँचाती है वैसे ही हमें भी मुसीबत में लोगों की मदद करके उन्हें सुख पहुँचाना चाहिए।
- प्र.३. (अ) (१) रिमझिम-रिमझिम,
- (२) गाती बुँदे, आतीं बुँदें,
- (३) हरियाली फैलातीं बूँदें,
- (४) मिल जातीं बूँदें
- (५) पहुँचातीं बूँदें
- (६) मन हरषातीं,
- (७) इठलातीं, मुसकातीं
- (ब) (१)भूमि
- (२) मयूर
- (३) उपवन
- (४) ठंडक
- प्र. ४. (अ) (१) धरती,
- (२) हरियाली, (३) सागर,
- (४) लोगों,
- (आ) (१) (ग),
- (२) (ड),
- (3) (a),

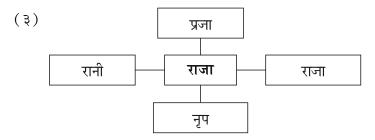
- (४) (ख),
- (১ৄ) (ঘ)

3. योग्य चुनाव

प्र.१. (१) -(ख), (२) - (घ), (३) - (क), (४) - (ग)

> हिंदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - I)





- (४) महात्मा गांधीजी के मार्ग का अनुसरण करनेवाले मेरे पिताजी के गुणों का मैं प्रशंसक हूँ। उनकी सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी का मैं कायल हूँ। वे समय का सम्मान करते हैं और समय का सदुपयोग करने की पूरी कोशिश करते हैं। उन्होंने हमेशा अपने माता-पिता का सम्मान किया। माता-पिता की सेवा कर्तव्य समझकर नहीं बल्कि आत्मसंतुष्ट के लिए की। पर्यावरण के प्रति उनका प्रेम भी प्रशंसनीय है। उन्होंने मुझे अपने जन्मदिन पर पौधा लगाने की अमूल्य सीख दी है जो केवल मेरे लिए ही नहीं बल्कि आनेवाली पीढ़ी के लिए भी उपयुक्त सिद्ध होनेवाली है। ऐसे मेरे अद्वितीय पिताजी को मेरा प्रणाम!
- प्र.२. (१) (ब) कर्मवीर के कपडे की चड से सने थे।
 - (ड) बैलगाड़ी वाला वृद्ध स्वयं मंत्री जगतराम थे।
 - (क) राजा मंगलसेन बहुत प्रसन्न हुए।
 - (अ) जगतराम जी ने योग्य व्यक्ति का चुनाव किया है
 - (२) (i) (१) क्योंकि उसके कपड़े की चड़ से सने थे।
 - (२) क्योंकि कर्मवीर में वे सारे गुण थे जो राज्य के मंत्री के लिए आवश्यक थे।
 - (ii) (१) सत्य
- (२) असत्य
- (३) (i) (१) उदास
- (२) जवान
- (ii) (१) पुल्लिंग
- (२) स्त्रीलिंग

- (४) दूसरों के दुख दूर करने से हमें मन की शांती मिलती है। दुखी व्यक्ति की मदद करने पर, उसके दु:खों को दूर करने पर उस व्यक्ति के मुँह से हमारे लिए आशीर्वाद निकलते हैं जो हमें जीवन में संघर्षों का सामना करने की शक्ति देते हैं। अत: यथाशक्ति दूसरों की पीड़ा को अपनी पीड़ा समझकर उस पीड़ा को दूर करने वाला कर्मवीर इसीलिए तो मंत्री की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुआ और नया मंत्री बना।
- (आ) (१) हरकारे,
- (२) वृद्ध,
- (३) राजदरबार,

- (४) प्रतिभाशाली,
- (५) आशीर्वाद.

4. कश्मीरा

- प्र.१. (१) एक लड़की के हाथ में चूड़ी नहीं है।
 - (२) चित्र में चप्पू के आकार अलग-अलग है।
 - (३) चित्र में पंछिय़ों की संख्या कम-ज्यादा है।
 - (४) चित्र में पेड़ों की संख्या कम-ज्यादा है।
 - (५) लड़की के कुर्ते में बॉर्डर का रंग अलग है।
 - (६) फूलों की टोकरी का रंग अलग है।
 - (७) मटके का रंग अलग है।
 - (८) एक चित्र में एक पहाड़ की चोटी पर बर्फ नहीं है।
 - (६) चित्र में फूल नीचे गिरा हुआ है।
 - (१०) दुपट्टा एक चित्र में लंबा है।

5. पहचान हमारी - भाग (१)

- **प्र.१.** (अ) (१) जल, रज, चल
- (२) दम, कल, दल, कम
- (३) काम, कान, मन
- (४) কাश

(५) लय

(६) रूह

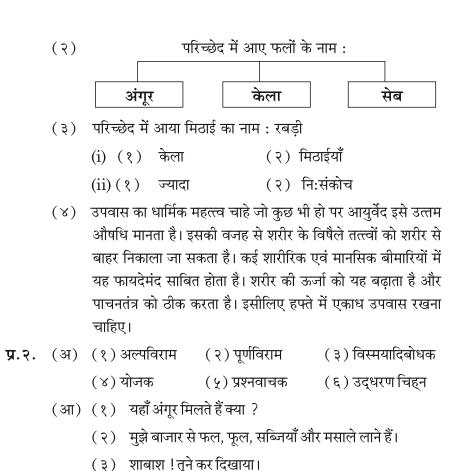
(७) चमच

- (८) चमक, कम
- (31)

(१०) कुछ (६) पर (११) गम, मल (१२) टहल, कल, हल, लटक (१३) मार, रट, टर (१४) लाख, उड, नख (१५) जग अगर, रज। (३) <u>शि</u>कारी (आ) (१) आ<u>शा</u> (२) <u>श</u>रद (४) अशरफ (५) आकाश क – किला. ख – खिलौना, (इ) ह - हिरन, ज – जिंदगी. च – चिडिया. र – रिश्ता. स – सिपाही, प – पिताजी. छ – छिपकली. ग – गिलहरी । (ई) मात्रा - आ : (१) <u>का</u>म, (२) <u>रा</u>म, (३) <u>शाका</u>हार (५) क<u>हा</u>नी (४) ह<u>रा</u> मात्रा - ई : (१) जीवन, (२) कीमत, (३) मीठा (४) थपकी, (५) पीला मात्रा - उ : (१) कछुआ, (२) खुशी (३) गुलाब, (४) सुबह (५) मुख मात्रा - ऊ : (१) जुगनू, (२) डमरू, (३) उल्लू, (५) अमरूद (४) <u>ख</u>ुब<u>स</u>ुरत, (४) छिपकली (२) साइकिल (३) घडी (उ) (१) अनार (६) डमरू (५) लड़की (৩) জন (८) कछुआ 6. पेटूराम प्र.१. (१) (34) (ब) आधा किलो (१) अंगुर (२) केला आधा दर्जन (३) मिठाई सवा पाव (४) मेवा एक पाव हिंदी सुलभभारती

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(४) हमारे घर मेहमानों का आना-जाना लगा रहता है।

(५) आप जरूर आइएगा: हमें आपका इंतजार रहेगा।

(८) आशा, सीमा, पायल और मीना मेरी सहेलियाँ हैं।

(१०) रंगीन काँच के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े चिपका दीजिए।

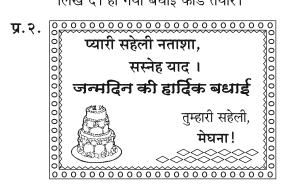
मुंशीजी ने कहा, ''मेरा काम हो गया।''

(७) दिवाली के दिन घर-घर दीए जगमगा उठे।

(६) राजा ने कहा, ''तभी आपको सेवामुक्त किया जा सकता है।''

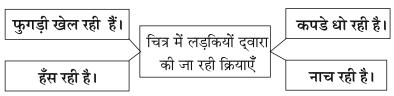
7. बधाई कार्ड

प्र.१. पहले बधाई कार्ड बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री इकट्ठा कर लें; जैसे कि कागज, पुरानी वस्तुएँ, गोंद, स्केच पेन, कैंची आदि। सबसे पहले कार्ड के लिए आवश्यक आकार का कागज काट लें। कटे हुए कागज के किनारों पर चारों ओर पुरानी लेस चिपका दें। टिकलियाँ, काँच के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों को आकर्षक ढंग से चिपका दें। स्केच पेन से रंग भर दें और उसपर बधाई संदेश लिख दें। हो गया बधाई कार्ड तैयार।

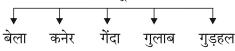


8. करो और जानो

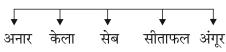
प्र.१. (१)



(२) (१) चित्र में वर्णित फूलों के नाम:



(२) चित्र में वर्णित फलों के नाम:



34) हिंदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

- (३) (i) (१) कुम्हार (२) पंसारी
 - (ii) (१) रुलाना (२) खोलना
- (४) वैसे तो माँ मुझे कुछ काम करने नहीं देती और पढ़ाई पर ध्यान देने के लिए ही कहती रहती है। परंतु छुट्टी के दिन में अपनी अलमारी साफ करके उसे थोड़ी-बहुत मदद करता हूँ। मुझे रसोई में माँ की मदद करना अच्छा लगता है। इसलिए रात के भोजन के समय मैं माँ के साथ रसोईघर में रुककर उसकी मदद करता हूँ। कुछ डिब्बे ऊपर की अलमारी से निकालना या रखना हो या बरतन जमाकर रखना हो तो मैं मदद कर देता हूँ। मटर छिलने का भी मुझे बड़ा शौक है। माँ को पता है, इसलिए माँ मुझे बुला भी लेती है और मेरा पसंदीदा काम मुझे सौंप देती है।
- प्र.२. (१) किसान (२) डाकिया (३) नर्स (४) सैनिक
 - (4) वकील (4) शिक्षक (4) डॉक्टर (4) दर्जी
 - (६) धोबी (१०) बढई (११) सुनार

Mathematics

Part One - 1. Roman Numerals

Problem Set 1

1.	Numbers	Roman numerals	Numbers	Roman numerals
	1	I	11	XI
	2	II	12	XII
	3	III	13	XIII
	4	IV	14	XIV
	5	V	15	XV
	6	VI	16	XVI
	7	VII	17	XVII
	8	VIII	18	XVIII
	9	IX	19	XIX
	10	X	20	XX

2. (1) 5 **(2)** 7 **(3)** 10 **(4)** 13 **(5)** 14 **(6)** 16 **(7)** 18 **(8)** 9

3.	Number	Three	Eight	Six	Twelve	Fifteen	Nineteen
	Roman	Ш	VIII	VI	XII	XV	XIX
	numerals						

- 4. (1) |X (2) || (3) XV|| (4) |V (5) X| (6) XV|||
- 5. International numerals 4 8 6 16 15 Ш llХ XVI VVVRoman numerals V١ Right / Wrong X / X X Correct if Wrong IV VIII XV

Problems for Practice:

1. (1) 1 **(2)** 5 **(3)** 10 **(4)** 50 **(5)** 100 **(6)** 500 **(7)** 1000

(36)	Mathematics
(36)	Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

2.

Numbers	Roman Numbers
30	XXX
31	XXXI
32	XXXII
33	XXXIII
34	XXXIV
35	XXXV
36	XXXVI
37	XXXVII
38	XXXVIII
39	XXXIX
40	XL

2. Number Work

(6)

Problem Set 2

- 1. Is Two Digit Numbers:
 - **(1)** Ten.
 - **(2)** Twenty five. **(7)** Fifty three.
 - Forty five. (8) Sixty.
 - **4)** Sixty seven. **(9)** Seventy six.
 - (5) Eighty nine. (10) Fifty two.
 - Three Digit Numbers :
 - (1) One hundred and two.
 - (2) Five hundred and sixty eight.
 - (3) Four hundred and twenty three.
 - (4) Three hundred and forty one.

(27)	Mathematics
(3/)	Std - V Term Book (Book - I)
	Sta - V Territ Book (Book - 1)

Forty two.

- (5) Seven hundred and sixty nine.
- (6) Two hundred and seventy.
- (7) Three hundred and fifty.
- (8) Six hundred and ninety.
- (9) Eight hundred and five.
- (10) Seven hundred and eighty one.

Four Digit Numbers :

- (1) One thousand and twenty four.
- (2) Three thousand four hundred and sixty.
- (3) Nine thousand one hundred and five.
- (4) Eight thousand seven hundred and sixty two.
- (5) Five thousand and forty three.
- **(6)** Four thousand and ninety five.
- (7) Nine thousand six hundred and two.
- (8) One thousand six hundred and ninety three.
- (9) Two thousand seven hundred and ninety.
- (10) Six thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

Five Digit Numbers:

- (1) Twenty thousand four hundred and sixty five.
- (2) Fifty five thousand nine hundred and three.
- (3) Seventy four thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- (4) Ninety thousand six hundred and fifteen.
- **(5)** Eighty thousand five hundred and sixty nine.
- **(6)** Sixty five thousand four hundred and twenty seven.

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- (7) Eighty thousand five hundred and sixty two.
- (8) Ninety five thousand seven hundred and one.

- **(9)** Thirty five thousand six hundred and seventy four.
- (10) Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty nine.

2.	Devanagiri numerals	International numerals	Numbers written in words
(1)	२,३५९	2,359	Two thousand three hundred and fifty nine.
(2)	३२,७५६	32,756	Thirty two thousand seven hundred and fifty six.
(3)	६७,८५९	67,859	Sixty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty nine.
(4)	१,०३४	1,034	One thousand and thirty four.
(5)	२७,८९५	27,895	Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and ninety five.

- **3. (1)** Twelve thousand seven hundred and forty.
 - (2) Twenty eight thousand and ninety five.
 - (3) Thirty one thousand six hundred and eight.
 - (4) Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy two.

4.	(1)	20 notes of 1000 rupees	20,000
		5 notes of 100 rupees	500
		14 notes of 10 rupees	140
	Ans	. ₹20,640	20,640

- **(2)** ₹ 16,285 in all.
- 5. Biggest number 75,430; Smallest number 30,457
- **6. (1)** Washi 92,173 **(2)** Moregaon **(3)** Gaganbawada 35,777

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Problem Set 3

- **1. (1)** Seven lakh, sixty-five thousand, two hundred and thirty-four.
 - **(2)** Four lakh, seventy-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-five.
 - (3) Three lakh, twenty-seven thousand, and one.
 - **(4)** Eight lakh, seventy-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-five.
 - (5) One lakh, fifty thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven.
 - **(6)** Two lakh, three thousand, one hundred and seventy-four.
 - (7) Six lakh, forty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fiftyone.
 - (8) Nine lakh, nine hundred and ninety-nine.
 - (9) Five lakh, seventy-five thousand, and ten.
 - (10) Four lakh, three thousand, and five.
- **2. (1)** 1,35,855
- **(2)** 7,27,000
- **(3)** 4,25,300

- **(4)** 9,09,099
- **(5)** 7,49,362
- **(6)** 8,00,000

- **3. (1)** 7,64,351
- **(2)** 5,40,293
- **(3)** 3,76,125

- **(4)** 2,49,108
- **(5)** 8,75,641

Problem Set 4

- (1) Twenty-five lakh, seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine.
 - **(2)** Thirty lakh, seventy thousand, five hundred and six.
 - **(3)** Forty-five lakh, seventy-one thousand, five hundred and four.
 - **(4)** Twenty-one lakh, nine thousand, and nine hundred.
 - **(5)** Forty-three lakh, seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four.

- (6) Fifty lakh.
- (7) Sixty lakh, and ten.
- (8) Seventy lakh, and one hundred.
- (9) Eighty lakh, and one thousand.
- (10) Ninety lakh, and ten thousand.
- (11) Ninety-one lakh.
- (12) Ninety-nine lakh, ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine.
- **2. (1)** Rupees Ninety-four lakh, twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and eight.
 - (2) Rupees Sixty-one lakh, seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven.
 - (3) Rupees Forty-six lakh, fifty-three thousand, five hundred and seventy.
 - **(4)** Rupees Forty-five lakh, forty-three thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine.
 - **(5)** Rupees Thirty-seven lakh, one thousand, two hundred and eighty-two.
 - **(6)** Rupees Twenty-seven lakh, seventy-two thousand, three hundred and forty-eight.
 - (7) Rupees Fifty-eight lakh, forty-nine thousand, six hundred and fifty-one.

Problem Set 5

1. (1) Seventy lakh 70,00,000

2) Four lakh 4,00,000

(3) Fifty thousand 50,000

(4) Zero 0

(5) Ninety Thousand 90,000

- **2.** (1) 50,00,000 + 6,00,000 + 40,000 + 3,000 + 200 + 10 + 5
 - (2) 70,000 + 0 + 800 + 10 + 5
 - (3) 8,00,000 + 30,000 + 5,000 + 900 + 90 + 9
 - **(4)** 8,00,000 + 80,000 + 8,000 + 800 + 80 + 9
 - **(5)** 90,00,000 + 2,00,000 + 30,000 + 2,000 + 900 + 90 + 2

3. (1)

Digit	3	5	7	0	5
Place	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
Place Value	30,000	5,000	700	0	5

(2)

Digit	7	8	2	8	9	9
Place	Lakhs	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
Place Value	7,00,000	80,000	2,000	800	90	9

(3)

Digit	8	2	7	4	5	0	8
Place	Ten lakhs	Lakhs	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
Place Value	80,00,000	2,00,000	70,000	4,000	500	0	8

- **4. (1)** 64,679
- **(2)** 9,27,805
- **(3)** 23,69,517

- **(4)** 7,84,500
- **(5)** 80,51,609

Problem Set 6

- 1. (1)< (2)> (3)> (4)< (5)< (6)<
- 2. (1) Swayamsiddha Savings Group Swabhimani Group 3,45,000 > 2,95,000
 - Mathematics
 Std V Term Book (Book I)

- (2) Pune District
- (3) Pandharpur taluka
- (4) Annapoorna Savings Group had the largest sale. Nirman Group had the smallest sale.

Ascending order → ₹4,12,900; ₹ 4,33,000; ₹ 5,11,937; ₹5,12,345.

3. Addition and Subtraction

Problem Set 7

- (1) 4 0 7 2 2 + 1 3 8 1 9 5 4 5 4 1
- **(2)** 67075
- **(3)** 92436
- **(4)** 61756

Problem Set 8

(1) 42,311 + 65,36,624

- **(2)** 11,22,142
- **(3)** 17,26,494
- **(4)** 47,31,694

- **(5)** 5,77,652
- **(6)** 51,37,029
- **(7)** 42,16,922

- **(8)** 33,33,332
- **(9)** 3,90,596
- **(10)** 77,22,146

8

Problem Set 9

1. Number of women voters

3 4 7 0

Number of men voters

Total number of votes cast

<u>- 1 4 2 9 6 3 8</u> - 2 7 7 6 6 8 6

Altogether 27,76,686 votes are polled.

- **2.** 10,99,999
- **3.** ₹8,40,566
- **4.** 40,71,994 metres

5. ₹37,89,528

Problem Set 10

Subtract:

- (1)
 6
 4
 2
 9
 3

 2
 8
 5
 4
 7

 3
 5
 7
 4
 6
- **(2)** 13589
- **(3)** 12912
- **(4)** 01785

Problem Set 11

Subtract:

(1) 8,57,513 – 4,82,256

7	15		4	10	13
8	Ø	7	Ø	1	3
- 4	8	2	2	5	6
3	7	5	2	5	7

- **(2)** 3,10,096
- **(3)** 44,76,678
- **(4)** 33,37,889

- **(5)** 41,47,798
- **(6)** 46,565

Problem Set 12

1. Amount required for laptop $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 2 7 4 5 0

Amount Prathamesh has $\stackrel{?}{=}$ - 2 2 9 7 5

Amount he still needs $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 4 4 7 5

Prathamesh still needs ₹ 4,475 to be able to buy the laptop.

- **2.** 1,580
- **3.** 15,122
- **4.** ₹ 1,57,340

5. 3,207

Mathematics Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

Problem Set 13

1. Number of khair trees

2 3 0 7 8 + 1 9 4 7 6

Total number of khair and behada trees

4 2 5 5 4

The Forest Department planted 50,000 trees altogether.

.. Number of other trees = ?

Trees planted altogether

Number of behada trees

5 0 0 0 0

Total number of khair and behada trees -42

.. Number of other trees

7 4 4 6

Ans. 7,446 trees were neither of khair nor of behada.

- **2.** 14,84,379
- **3.** ₹4,60,418
- **4.** 14,000

4. Multiplication and Division

Problem Set 14

- 1. Multiply.
- (1) 3 2 7 × 9 2 6 5 4

- **(2)** 1,01,682
- **(3)** 5,04,630
- **(4)** 35,57,208

- **(5)** 12,36,676
- **(6)** 1,16,523
- **(7)** 85,272

- **(8)** 5,16,897
- **(9)** 19,18,592
- **(10)** 32,72,361

(11) 29,29,638

18,625

- **(12)** 17,66,448
- **4.** ₹ 4,95,720

5. ₹7,70,000

2.

- **6.** ₹ 18,78,450
- **7.** 13,14,000 seconds

- **8.** ₹34,31,571
- **9.** 99,89,001

3. 28,380

10. ₹ 1, 98,900

Problem Set 15

Quotient = 40, Remainder = 4

- Quotient = 64, Remainder = 18
- Quotient = 44, Remainder = 19
- Quotient = 208, Remainder = 15
- Quotient = 53, Remainder = 25
- Quotient = 2,182, Remainder = 9
- Distance to be travelled = 336 km48) 3 3 6 Speed = $48 \, \text{km/hr}$ - 336 ∴ Number of hours taken = ? 000 It will take 7 hours to travel that distance.
- 3. 40 books
- **4.** 45 people
- **5**. 173

122 notebooks, 24 sheets

7. 10

Problem Set 16

500 Total amount Anna had 10000 6)3000 Amount donated to school = 70003 0 3 0 0 0 Remaining Amount 0.00 Number of students among whom amount 00 got equally divided as prize = 6 000 Amount of each prize = ? 0 0 0.0

Ans. Amount of the prize was ₹ 500.

- ₹ 1,550
- **3**. ₹150
- **4.** ₹ 1,140

- 5. 56 kilos
- **6.** 600 litres

Mathematics 46 Std - V Term Book (Book - I)

Environmental Studies: Part 1

Topic 1: Our Earth and Our Solar System

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) planets
- sun
- **(3)** orbit

- **(4)** Pluto
- (5) Rakesh Sharma
- **Q.2.** (1) (b),
- **(2)** (a),
- **(3)** (d),
- **(4)** (c)

- **Q.3. (1)** Mercury
- (2) at third position
- (3) Venus
- (4) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
- (5) Planet Neptune
- Q.4. (1) Heavenly bodies that do not twinkle are known as planets.
 - (2) The earth's movement around the sun is called revolution of the earth.
 - (3) The planets in the solar system Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
 - (4) The name of the dwarf planet is Pluto.
 - **(5)** The path that the planet takes to revolve around the sun is known as the orbit of the planet.
 - **(6)** Heavenly bodies revolving around planets are known as satellites.
 - (7) The asteroids found in between the planets Mars and Jupiter.
 - **(8)** The moon is closest to the earth. Hence, it appears to be big but it is actually smaller than the sun.
- **Q.5.** Send a very powerful space rocket into space. The rocket and the asteroid will clash and the asteroid will be smashed to pieces and our earth will be safe.

- **Q.6.** (1) The sun is the source of light to all planets. Without the sun, there will not be any light for any planet, hence there will be darkness everywhere and it will be very cold.
 - (2) I will write the blue planet earth filled with greenery. Third from the sun next to Venus with a satellite called the moon.
- **Q.7.** The sequence should be the sun in the centre. To the left should be Mercury, Venus, Earth with the moon and Mars.

To the right will be Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and lastly Pluto the dwarf planet.

Q.8. (1) Moon

(2) Sun

(3) Moon

(4) Earth

5) Earth

6) Sun

- **Q.9.** (1) Rockets are used to send a spacecraft into space. They burn a tremendous quantity of fuel in order to lift spacecrafts weighing thousands of tons into space.
 - (2) Man-made satellites provide useful information for agriculture, environment, weather forecasting, making maps, searching for water and mineral wealth on earth and also for telecommunication.

Q.10.

	Planets		Stars
(i)	Planets do not twinkle in the sky.	(i)	Stars twinkle at night in the sky.
(ii)	Planets do not have their own light.	(ii)	Stars have their own light.
(iii)	Eg. Earth, Jupiter	(iii)	Eg. Sun

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Topic 2: Motions of the Earth

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) rotation (2) revolution (3) day and night
 - (4) earth's axis (5) inclined
- **Q.2.** (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(d), (4)-(a) (5)-(f)
- Q.3. (1) Phases of the moon
 - (2) Round moon Full moon day, No moon at all New moon day.
- **Q.4.** (1) The equator is an imaginary circle dividing the earth into two equal parts. This imaginary circle is drawn around the surface of the earth exactly in between the north and south poles.
 - (2) The two parts of the earth made by the equator are Northern hemisphere and the Southern hemisphere.
 - (3) N refers to North pole and S refers to South pole.
 - (4) A leap year has 366 days.
- **Q.5.** (1) Full moon is when we can see the entire side of the moon that faces the earth.
 - (2) New moon is when we cannot see any part of the moon from the earth.
 - (3) The period from one new moon to the next is of 28-30 days. This is called the Lunar month.
 - (4) Everyday of the lunar month is called a 'tithi'.
- **Q.6.** Amit should make this trip anytime between end of September and end of March since days are longer during these months and Southern hemisphere receives more heat.
- **Q.7.** (1) 365 rotations.
 - (2) Kolkata, Bhopal, Nagpur, Mumbai.

Topic 3: The Earth and its Living World

Exercises

Q.1. (1) land

- Two-third
- (3) waterfalls

- **(4)** atmosphere
- **(5)** troposphere
- **Q.2.** (1) (d) (2) (c)
- **(3)** (b)
- (4) (e)
- **Q.3.** (1) We get water from rivers, ponds, creeks, wells, rain, snow, ice, straits, bays, etc.
 - (2) Since the buildings have to stand firm and not collapse, the foundation has to be very strong. Hence, we lay foundations of building on firm land that does not collapse easily.
 - (3) Breathing helps us to take in fresh air and give out impure air. Breathing keeps us alive.
 - (4) The earth gets light and heat from the sun.
- Q.4. (1) Clouds are made up of water that has turned into water vapour due to the heat of the sun. It contains small drops of water after the vapour has condensed.
 - (2) Living things and all the parts they occupy, i.e. lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere are together called the biosphere.
 - (3) The different landforms that one can see around are grassy plains, hills and mountains, plateaus and jungle and forest areas too.

The grassy plains are lovely to behold. There are animals running around since this is a sanctuary for wild animals. Everything is green and clean. There are hills at a distance. These hills are quite high. The hills are bare. We see some people trekking up the hills. There are several monkeys who have made these hills their home.

- (4) The seven continents are : Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australia.
- (5) The five oceans are: The Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean.
- **(6)** Aeroplanes fly in the higher parts of the troposphere. The air is very rare in the troposphere. Hence, arrangements have to be made in aeroplanes to ensure that passengers get enough air for breathing.
- **Q.5.** The dark patches that appear on the skin are called sunspots. The solution for dark patches that have appeared on the skin after exposure to the sun are:
 - Have a bath with cold water after coming from outside.
 - Apply aloe vera gel.
 - (iii) Apply fresh lemon slices.
 - (iv) Wear a cap, carry an umbrella and use sunscreen as preventive measures.
- **Q.6.** (1) We see the rainbow in the troposphere.
 - (2) As we go higher and higher, the air becomes rarer and rarer. The amount oxygen gas that is needed to stay alive becomes less, hence oxygen cylinders are necessary.
 - (3) Micro-organisms living in the soil helps the process of decomposition of plant residue, dead animals, excreta, etc. As a result, substances that help in the growth of plants are formed. These substances get added to the soil. Plants use them for their growth.
- **Q.7.** (1) Hill

- (2) Plateau
- **Q.8.** (1) fog, storms, floods
- (2) Oceans, seas, lakes, rivers
- **Q.9.** (1) Evaporation is the process by which water on the earth's surface evaporates continually due to the sun's heat. The evaporated water enters the atmosphere. Evaporation of water leads to the formation of clouds, rain and, fog.

- (2) When water gets evaporated due to heat, it forms vapour. Water vapour is lighter than air and hence it rises high up into the atmosphere. As it goes higher and higher, it cools and forms fine droplets of water. This is called condensation.
- (3) The process of evaporation, when the water from the seas, lakes, ponds, etc., becomes vapour due to heat and rises in the air and the process of condensation, when the vapour cools and forms small drops of water and the process of these small drops of water falling down as rain together makes up the water cycle.

Q.10. Sun condensation clouds rain vapour water

The Water Cycle

Topic 4: Environmental Balance

Exercises

Q.1. (1) biodiversity

environment

Environmental Science

Micro-organisms

water cycle

Q.2. (1) True

(2) True **(3)** False

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Q.3. (1) A food chain is a chain that has several links in it. Each member of the food chain is an individual by itself and yet, is connected to the other. Every component in the chain is food for the next component.

> **Example:** Let's take the components – sun, plants, a worm, a grasshopper and a sparrow.

> Plants grow with the help of the sun, worms feed on plants, grasshoppers eat worms and sparrows eat grasshoppers.

- (2) There are many food chains in our environment. This is what enables every living thing to get the food it needs. There is interaction amongst living things and between living and non-living things in nature. The water cycle gives us continuous water supply. The air cycle enables us to get oxygen. When various cycles in the environment go on uninterrupted, environmental balance gets maintained.
- (3) The variety we see in all living things that belong to a particular area, is called biodiversity of that area.
- **(4)** The surroundings and conditions that affect the life of the organisms living in that surrounding, are together known as environment.
- **(5)** The components of the environment are sunlight, water, soil, plants, animals, etc.
- Plants make their own food in presence of sunlight using water from soil and carbon dioxide from the air.
 - Many animals in the environment eat only plants.

Hence, plants are the main support of every food chain.

- **Q.4.** To remove insects from the grain without using insecticides, the following natural methods can be used:
 - Place the grains in sunlight.
 - Make use of neem or bay leaves that act as insect repellants.

- (iii) You can also apply citronella oil or canola oil to the grains since they act as insect repellants.
- **Q.5.** grass \longrightarrow worm \longrightarrow frog \longrightarrow snake \longrightarrow kite.
- **Q.6.** The substances in the soil useful for growth of plants are:
 - (i) Nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.
 - (ii) Water, minerals, organic matter, etc. are also useful for plant growth.
- **Q.7.** (1) Weasels, snakes, foxes and birds like hawks, owls, etc.
 - (2) Sugar (glucose)
 - (3) Grass, leaves, herbs, shrubs, etc.
 - (4) Tigers eat any animal it can catch. They include deer, wild bear, etc.
- **Q.8.** Fruit \longrightarrow Worm \longrightarrow Mouse \longrightarrow Bird

Grass \longrightarrow Worm \longrightarrow Cricket \longrightarrow Mouse \longrightarrow Owl

[**Note:** One living thing can be a part of number of food chains. This gives rise to a food web in nature.]

Topic 5 : Family Values

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) strength (2) co-operation
 - (3) Tolerance (4) learn and make progress
 - (5) human beings (6) opportunities of progress
- **Q.2.** (1) Everyone living in our surrounding has a role in making decisions about changes in our environment.
 - (2) Respecting opinions which are different from our own is called tolerance or broadmindedness.
 - **(3)** Considering boys and girls to be equal without discrimination is called gender equality.
 - **(4)** Food, clothing, shelter, health and education are the common needs of men and women.

- **Q.3.** (1) (i) In the family, we must see to it that all members voice their opinions and their opinions are thoroughly discussed.
 - (ii) Each person is encouraged to say what he or she thinks about the subject.
 - (iii) Everyone's opinion is valued.
 - (iv) We talk to each other and consult with each other before the final decision.
 - (2) When there are differences of opinions or disagreements we must not insist that we are correct, but we must try to understand the point of view of others and listen carefully to what the other person wants to say. In this way we learn to be tolerant. Respecting the opinions which are different from our own, is called tolerance or broadmindedness.
 - **(3)** Honesty can increase efficiency in public life. Honesty is the best way to increase discipline and efficiency in public life.
- **Q.4.** (1) Afreen is honest since she returned the pencil.
 - (2) Neha is dishonest. She is not only lying to her mother but also accusing her friend who is innocent.
 - (3) Mary showed honest behaviour.
- **Q.5. (1)** Ask him to tell you where he wants to go. Direct him properly. If he cannot understand you, take him to the place he wants to go to.
 - (2) Tell him / her not to get worried. You and your friends will decide to share your tiffin with him / her.
 - (3) We will ask the people inside the lift to press the bell cyren, while we go and call the watchman and others to try their best and rescue the people stuck in the lift.

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Topic 6: Rules are for Everyone

Exercises

Q.1. (1) rules (2) customs of untouchability

(3) neglect **(4)** 1988

Q.2. (1) Rules are made to specify each person's duties and responsibilities.

(2) Values of non-violence and peace have been a part of our social life, since ancient times.

(3) Wrong customs and traditions, poverty and lack of education are the big obstacles in our country.

(4) In India, after independence, the voting age was 21 years.

Q.3. (1) The unjust customs that have been banned by law are:

Sati and child marriage, the use of magic to cheat people, receiving dowry, child labour and believing in superstitions.

(2) We are dependent on nature for most of our needs. Natural resources should be available in enough quantities for the future generations. Therefore, we must conserve these natural resources by using them carefully.

Q.4. (1) I think this is a good law because people have to go to bed early to wake up the next morning for their regular duties. Children have to study and some have to go to school.

(2) This is a must, since we have many families who cannot afford paying fees. If all children will be sent to school. The girl child also can get education.

(3) This is a good law as dumping garbage in the river pollutes the water and causes harm to sea animals and plants. It also causes harmful impacts on humans and land animals.

Environmental Studies: Part 2

Topic 1: What is History?

Exercises

Q.1. (a) History (b) imagination (c) present

(d) past, present, future

Q.2. (a) The method which uses a number of different tests to determine whether the evidence is reliable or not is called scientific method.

(b) India's Independence is the historical action of the Indian people who fought for Independence against the British.

(c) The study of history makes us realize that the future depends on past events.

(d) The past, present and future are linked by continuous chain of events.

Q.3. (a) (i) History uses scientific method for collecting evidence, examining it and putting it together.

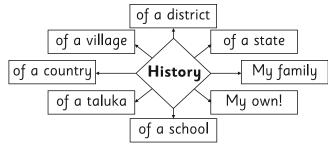
(ii) When required, help is also taken from other sciences. Therefore, history is considered to be a scientific discipline.

(b) (i) Individual and collective actions of human beings have consequences.

(ii) Due to this, an environment is created which is either favourable or unfavourable for the development of society.

(iii) The obstacles in the way of village development are: People not working together and helping one another.

Q.4.



Q

.5. Material	Written	Oral
coins forts pots old structures pillars rock-cut caves	letters stone inscriptions biographies copper plates	traditional songs folk songs folk tales

Topic 2: History and the Concept of 'Time'

Exercises

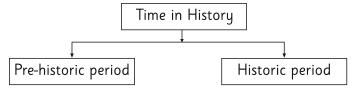
- **Q.1.** (a) Christian Era
- (b) Before Comman Era
- earth
- (d) sun
- (e) 24
- Q.2. (a) Shalivahan Shaka, Vikram Samvat
 - (b) Prophet Muhammad
- (c) Shahenshahi Era
- (d) Rajyabhishek Shaka
- **Q.3.** (a) The scientific methods used to estimate the age of the layers of soil and the remains found in them are Carbon-14 analysis, Tree rings analysis (Dendrochronology), etc.
 - (b) The first hundred years, i.e., the first century of this era is written as years '1-100 CE' or '1-100 AD'.
 - (c) The Christian Era began in the memory of Jesus Christ.
 - (d) Pre-historic period and Historic period are the two periods of history.
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- (e) The pre-historic period is the period for which no written records are available.
- The historic period is the period for which written records are available for which history can be written.
- **Q.4.** (a) (i) The method that we use for reckoning time depends on our purpose for dividing it and the manner in which we do.
 - Due to the rotation of the earth, day is formed which is divided into two parts, i.e., day and night.
 - (iii) Accordingly, 24 hours make a day, seven days make one week, two weeks make a fortnight, four weeks make a month, twelve months make a year, 100 years make a century and 1000 years make a millenium.

This is called unilinear division of time.

- (b) (i) Measuring time is to measure the length of time.
 - (ii) The following are the units of measuring time second, minute, hour, day, week, fortnight, month, year, century and millenium.
 - (iii) Among these, second is the smallest unit.
 - (iv) In different parts of the world, different methods are used to measure time.

Q.5.



(No written records available)

(Written records available)

Q.6. A rough estimate of how many years ago the layers of soil deposited one above the other under the surface of the ground and of the remains, existed can certainly be made using scientific methods such as Carbon - 14 analysis, Treerings analysis (Dendrochronology) etc. These methods are known as dating techniques.

BOOK 2

English Balbharati

Unit - Two

9: The Triantiwontigongolope

Think and answer

- (1) The name of the insect in the poem is Triantiwontigongolope.
- (2) The insect in the poem looks like a beetle and also like a bee.
- **(3)** An insect has six legs.
- (4) If you scold it, it will scuttle off in shame. If you call it by its name, it will purr quite proudly.
- **(5)** It lives on weeds and wattle-gum.
- **(6)** Hearty is used to describe appetite and disgrace is used for manners.
- (7) No, the insect described in the poem is not a real insect. It is a figment of the poet's imagination because in reality there is no insect with the name triantiwontigongolope nor it looks like the one in the book.
- (8) (To be done by the students.)
- **(9)** The insect described in the poem is not a real insect but an imaginary insect. Hopperslipograssipede, my green friend who lives in the greenery glows in sunlight.

(Students can draw any imaginary insect.)

Comprehension

Q.1. (i) insect

- (ii) weeds, wattle-gum
- (iii) but it has a snubbish nose
- (iv) purple, bottle green
- **Q.2.** funny, disgrace

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- **Q.3.** (i) hard (ii) late (iii) go (iv) unlike
- **Q.4.** (i) Larva

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) spy-fly, bee-tree, face-disgrace, scare-there, toes-nose, shame-name, confess-address, bean-green.
- (2) weeds

10: Three Sacks of Rice

Think and answer

- (1) The businessman was looking for a son-in-law who would be a good husband to his daughter, because he was getting old and his daughter was of marriageable age. His son-in-law would handle his business after marrying his daughter.
- (2) (To be done by the students.)
- Yes, it was right for him to do so. This shows that the youngest brother is going to turn out to be a smart businessman and he will be able to handle the businessman's business. Secondly the youngest brother had put in a lot of effort to increase the quality of rice, therefore he should get his share of profit.
- (4) Yes, because the middle brother acted wisely and kindly by distributing the rice among the poor in his name. The businessman got blessings from the poor people which was enough for him.
- (5) The step-by-step process for cultivating rice is given below. Students have to stick/draw pictures as per the steps given.

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(1) Field Preparation: Rice needs heavy clay soils and good amount of water for its growth. Therefore, these fields are levelled to help conserve water. Later, fertilizers and furrows are added.

- Flooding and seeding: A lot of water is added in the rice fields. Later, rice seeds are soaked which sinks into the furrows and begins to grow.
- Rice Matures: Rice grows 3 feet long but the water in the fields should be the same.

The grain forms long panicles on top of the plant. By September, the grain is matured and ready to be harvested.

- Harvest: Fields are drained and completely dried. (4)
- Milling and storage: Rice is carefully dried to a certain level and stored. Milling is done throughout the year.

Comprehension

Extract - 1 hardworking Q.1. kind affection honest respect Good Qualities

- The three brothers lived in a small town. **Q.2.** (i)
 - All three were honest, kind and hardworking.
 - All the three brothers were very fond of their mother.
 - The third son was the prosperous businessman.
 - The woman started working after the sudden death of her husband (father of the three brothers).
- **Q.3.** (i) ran a shop (ii) priest (iii) just finished his education
- (i) mother, small, started, story Q.4. (1) (ii) father, friend, marriage, middle
 - (i) read (ii) honest **(2)**
- **Q.5.** (1) (d), (2) (c), (3) (b), (4) (a).

Extract - 2

- True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) False **Q.1.** (i)
- **Q.2.** (i) a sack of rice with me.
 - you are such an honest person.
 - but then I was worried that it may get spoilt.
 - for satisfying their hunger.
- **Q.3**. (i) The friend was away for nearly a year.
 - The eldest brother gave a small purse full of money to the friend.
 - The second / middle brother was worried that the rice would get spoilt, therefore he distributed it among the poor in the name of the businessman.
 - The poor people gave blessings in return for satisfying their hunger.
- **Q.4**. (i) fondness (ii) fulfilling (iii) sanction (iv) readu
- **Q.5**. (i) youngest (ii) borrowed (iii) spent (iv) wide
- **Q.6.** (i) The (ii) an (iii) a (iv) a

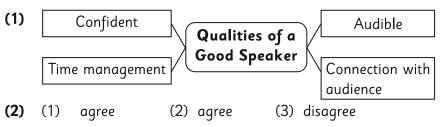
Grammar / Language Study

- (b) sold (1) finished (c) accept (d) mean
- **(2)** (a) readily
 - (a) All three of them were honest.
 - strong, clever, elder, unkind, youngest, simple, soft.
 - (a) sudden sudden change, sudden shower, sudden fall.
 - (b) simple simple solution, simple person, simple language
 - (c) odd odd fraction, odd example, odd action

- (d) only only child, only person, only occasionally
- (e) honest honest person, honest effort, honest answer
- (f) long long story, long route, long narrative
- (3) (i) wisely (ii) hunger Abstract noun

11 : Be a Good Speaker

Think and answer



- (4) disagree (5) agree (6) disagree
- Good Manners

 Sorry

 Please

 Excuse Me
- (4) (1) Agree (2) Agree (3) Disagree (4) Agree
- (5) (1) Yes The girl is speaking to a large audience, but is very confident.
 - (2) No One person is asleep and the other one is bored.
 - (3) No The girl is searching in the notes for what she has to say.
 - (4) No The person is too soft, the other person cannot hear.
 - (5) Yes There is eye to eye contact.
- (6) (1) easily (2) loudly (3) carefully(4) clearly (5) politely (6) properly

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7)	Do's		Don'ts	
	(a)	Speak clearly	(a)	Don't mumble
	(b)	Look at the person you are talking to	(b)	Don't be too loud or too soft
	(c)	Be polite and pleasant	(c)	Don't speak too fast or too slowly
	(d)	Think of other people's feelings and interests	(d)	Don't talk all the time
	(e)	Listen carefully to others	(e)	Don't neglect to rehearse your speech
	ரு	Use polite words and expressions	டு	Don't use harsh words
	(g)	Plan what you are going to say in advance	(g)	Don't interrupt others when they are speaking

(8) Pardon, excuse, Ma'am, Sir, friends, sorry, beg your pardon, kind sir, we beg to disagree, we are happy to be here etc.

12 : Count your Garden

Think and answer

- (1) Yes, I like going to the garden.
- (2) Flowers, trees, swings, see-saw, slides, bench, people, lawn, etc.

(3) People count :

- (a) the number of likes on social media.
- **(b)** their age according to years
- (c) their items in a shopping list
- (d) calories

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- (e) glasses of water consumed.
- (4) (To be done by the students.)

Comprehension

Q.1.

Нарру	Sad	
friends in your life	falling leaves	
golden hours	passing years	
flowers	shadows	
smiles	clouds	
stars	tears	

- Q.2. stars
- Q.3. smiles, tears
- **Q.4.** (i) golden hours
- (ii) clouds
- **Q.5**. (1) We should count the richness of our garden by the flowers that we see there and not the leaves.
 - (2) Count our age by the friends we have and not the years that have gone by.
 - (3) The poet actually tells us to be happy always and remember the good things.

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) flowers hours, fall all, tears years
- (2) (a) The rhyme scheme is : abab
 - (b) The rhyme scheme is : abcb

13: The Adventure of Gulliver

Think and answer

- (1) (To be done by the students.)
- (2) Gulliver stepped over the wall and walked carefully along the two largest streets. People were standing at their windows watching him. Gulliver looked into the palace window and saw the Queen and Princes.
- (3) (a) If I were a Lilliputian, I would love to get a ride on a shaggy dog. I would be able to hide in its fur and move everywhere without being seen.
 - (b) If I were a Lilliputian, I would get into the hair of a normal person and tickle and worry him till he screamed.
 - (c) I would love to distract and worry someone trying hard to concentrate on his work.
- **(4)** Gulliver was on his back, with his arms and feet held down to the ground with strings. His hair was tied to the ground in the same way. Thousands of strings had been passed across his body.
- (5) The important looking man, told Gulliver with his gestures that they would not harm him if he did as they told him to do.
- (6) The people made a great cart by joining many carts. Nine hundred people worked for three hours to put Gulliver on the cart that was drawn by fifteen hundred of the King's best horses. Gulliver was taken to the city in this cart.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) The bread was as small as bullets.
 - (ii) The little men were the Lilliputians.
 - (iii) The king lived in the city.

- **Q.2.** (i) The people made a great cart by joining many carts. Nine hundred people worked for three hours to put Gulliver on the cart that was drawn by fifteen hundred of the King's best horses. Gulliver was taken to the city in this cart.
 - They danced upon his body and ran to and fro.
 - The Lilliputians bread looked like small bullets. Gulliver ate two or three loaves at a time.
- **Q.3.** (i) afraid of me.
- (ii) made by joining many carts.
- gaint in the world.
- (iv) almost a full day.

- Q.4. (i) (1)-(e),
- (2)-(c)
- (3)-(d)(4) - (b),
- (a) slowly
 - (b) short (c) up
- (d) empty

(5)-(a)

- **Q.5**. (a) or
- (b) but
- **Q.6.** (i) A (great) cart was made by joining carts.
 - The bread was a small as a bullet. (ii)

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (i) I might see the city.
 - Orders were given to all the people to remain in their houses.
 - All the windows were full of faces looking out at me.
 - The king's house was just outside the place where two streets met.
 - They were greatly pleased by my visit.
- **Q.2.** (i) was set free I asked if I might see the city.
 - the wall, and went very carefully, along the two largest streets.
 - garden I put my eyes to the windows.
 - pleased by my visit. (iv)

- **Q.3**. (i) The large number of people were standing on the top of the houses
 - The rooms inside the palace were very beautiful.
 - Gulliver saw the queen and some of the young princes inside the room.
- **Q.4**. (a) There is a huge garden behind my house.
 - (b) My sister looks beautiful in this picture.
- **Q.5**. (a) carefully, garden, given, greatly
 - beautiful, faces, princess, young (b)
 - carefully, houses, king, large

Q.6.	Positive		Comparative	Superlative	
	(1)	Large	larger	largest	
	(2)	Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	
	(3)	Careful	more careful	most careful	

Grammar / Language Study

- Pleased (1)
- very happy (a)
- (3)(a) queen
 - (b) ugly (c) outside
- (d) commoners
- I saw the king and some of the young princes. (4) (i)
- walk walk fast, walk slowly, walk straight **(5)** (1)
 - speak speak loudly, speak softly, speak clearly
 - push push forcefully, push lightly, push carefully
 - study study well, study carefully, study hard
 - sing sing sweetly, sing loudly, sing melodiously
 - work work hard, work patiently, work quickly

(6) (1) soft (2) slowly (3) slow (4) untidily

(8) always

- (5) knowingly (6) late (7) seldom(9) dishonestly (10) shamelessly
- **(7)** (1) on (2) in (3) from
- (8) (1) great cart (2) wisest thing (3) little men
 - (4) great (pain) (5) great (streets)

14 : A Lesson for All

Think and answer

- (1) (i) Waste is generated by collecting all discarded materials, irrespective of being recycled. These are then transported to waste treatment plants and are compressed.
 - (ii) Waste is removed or cleared by separating the pile of waste into organic waste, non degradable waste, mixed and electronic waste. After which, recycling is done.
 - (iii) Practice proper disposal of garbage, segregate the wet and dry waste and disposal of waste like wrappers, pet bottles, etc. must me properly taken care of and dumped in the garbage bins provided at all places.

(2) Human characters

Mr. Desai, Mrs. Patel, Madhu, Mrs. Joshi, Dr. Sawant, Nidhi, Milkman, Newspaper boy, Hawker, Mayor, School bus driver.

Birds and animals

Deer, Rabbit, Squirrel, Bear, Tortoise, Peacock and other birds.

- **(3)** (To be done by the students.)
- **(4)** (1) Air pollution leads to chronic respiratory disease.
 - (2) Water pollution can contaminate water sources causing diseases like hepatitis, cholera or typhoid.

- (5) I would not use plastic bags at all. Instead I would use cloth on paper bags. All left over food would be carried away in dust-bins after separating the dry waste from the wet waste. I would give away dry waste for recycling so that this does not get wasted when it can be used again. I would also get all my friends and neighbours to help in keeping the environment clean.
- (6) (1) Make the planet green to live clean.
 - (2) Cleanliness is next to Godliness.
 - (3) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Restore.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- Q.1. (i) Mr.Patel (ii) Mr. Desai (iii) Nidhi (iv) Mr. Desai
- **Q.2.** (1)-(e), (2)-(d), (3)-(b), (4)-(c), (5)-(a)
- **Q.3.** (i) Mr. Desai did not receive his newspaper. Mrs. Patel did not get milk. Madhu injured her foot. The milkman's cycle tyres punctured. The newspaper boy tripped and sprained his foot. The bus driver could not drive.
 - (ii) Madhu was crying because she had cut herself on a broken glass bottle and her foot was bleeding.
 - (iii) The streets were all covered with litter and garbage.
- **Q.4.** (1) (a) day (b) new (c) bright (d) left/wrong
 - (2) (a) sea (b) sum (c) two, too (d) rode (e) deer (f) knight

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (i) Deer (ii) Bear (iii) Birds
 - (iv) Tortoise (v) Mayor

- **Q.2.** (i) The animals and birds littering the town with garbage to teach the people a lesson and make them stop littering the forests and rivers with garbage and poisonous chemicals.
 - (ii) The animals complained that the trees were dying and vanishing. There was no place for them to live. The water was polluted and animals were force to drink that water. This made them fall sick because of the chemicals in the water.
 - (iii) If the roads were not cleared there would be more accidents, spread of epidemics, stinking streets and it would be difficult to live at that place.
- **Q.3.** (1) river-side (2) self-help
- Q.4. (1) (i) far (ii) unsafe (iii) blunt (iv) bad
 - (2) (i) won (ii) hour (iii) wright, rite
 - (iv) here (v) dye
- Q.5. (i) dispose of (ii) hinder (iii) dumped
 - (iv) mystery (v) recycling

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) (i) in (ii) through (iii) with (iv) about
- (2) (i) (a) Let us save our mother earth from further harm.
 - (b) Self-help is the best help.
 - (ii) (a) Where can we roost or build nests?
 - (b) What right do you all have to dump all this in the forests?
 - (iii) (a) Run and fetch Dr. Mrs. Sawant.
 - (b) Look around.
 - (iv) (a) We are responsible!
 - (b) How shocking! Terrible!

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English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - II)

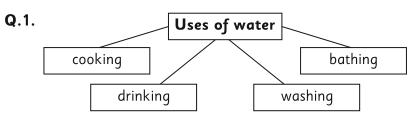
15: Bird Bath

Think and answer

- (1) I would try to see that there is plenty of greenery around. I would plant trees to attract birds and help them to build their nests there. I would also strew grains in special places where birds can fly to eat them. I would try to build small pools to supply water to the birds and also a place where they can splash and have fun.
- (2) (a) Keep some food ready for stray animals.
 - (b) Have special places that will provide a home to these animals and they will be looked after.
 - (c) Have sanctuaries so that animals and birds can be looked after well.

Comprehension

Extract - 1



- **Q.2.** (i) water clean and cool
 - (ii) Robins cluster round its brink
 - (iii) they flash
- Q.3. Cluster
- **Q.4.** (i) In the garden there is a pretty little pool
 - (ii) Robin
 - (iii) Robins gather at the edge, and go down to drink some water.

- The poet says that the pool is lined with pebbles and filled with clean and cool water.
- Q.5.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	Pretty	prettier	prettiest
(2)	high	higher	highest
(3)	Bright	brighter	brightest
(4)	Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest

- Q.6. (i)
- Stanza One: (i) made—laid,
- (ii) pool cool

- Stanza Two :
 - (i) high by,
- (ii) brink drink
- (iii) Stanza Three: (i) splash flash, (ii) bright delight
- **Q.7.** (i) There is never a time, when the birds seeing the pool will not come down to it and have a small drink of water or splash in the water.
 - After they have enjoyed themselves, splashing in the water, they take off and begin to fly away. They sing sweetly to show their delight and their happiness.
- **Q.8.** (a) Personification
 - Onomatopoeia/Repetition (b)
 - Personification (c)

Grammar / Language Study

(1) (a) scattering

- (b) small rounded stones
- covered the inside surface (c)
- (d) come in groups

(e) edge

- (f) move away
- The rhyme scheme of the poem is: abab.

16: Write your own Story

- **Q.1. (1)** c
- **(2)** b
- **(3)** e
- **(4)** a
- An ant was searching for some water. **Q.2.** (1)
 - The ant came to a spring.
 - The ant slipped and fell into the water.
 - The ant got drowned.
 - The dove helped the struggling ant.
 - The ant climbed up the leaf.
 - The ant climbed a blade of grass.
 - The hunter threw the net.
 - Dove was trapped.
 - (10) The ant bit the hunter.
 - (11) The hunter felt the pain and dropped the net.
 - (12) The dove flew away safely.
- **Q.3** (To be done by the students.)

मराठी सुलभभारती ८. कोणापासून काय घ्यावे ?

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) झाडापासून घेउ सावली. मातीपासुन जगणे.
- (२) **प्रभातकाळी** एक शिक्या. जगवित जीव जगुया.
- (३) गडगडणाऱ्या ढगापासुनी घेऊ जीवनगाणे.
- (४) **सूर्यापासून** रंग घेउया चंद्रापासून शांती
- (५) फुलापासुनी **गंध** घेउया. कोकिळाकडून गाणे.
- (६) संध्यासमयी एक होउनी सारे मित्र हसूया.

- प्र.२. (१) सूर्य **रंग**
- (२) चंद्र **शां**ती
- (३) तारा **कांती**

- (४) फल गंध (५) कोकीळ गाणे (६) झरा नवे तराणे
- (७) झाड **सावली** (८) माती **जगणे**
- (९) ढग जीवनगाणे
- प्र.३. (१) संध्यासमयी एक होऊन सारे मित्र हसूया.
 - (२) फुलापासून आपण गंध घेऊया.
 - (३) चमचमणाऱ्या ताऱ्यापासून आपण दिव्य कांती घेऊया.
 - (४) सूर्यांकडून आपण रंग घेऊया.
- **प्र.४.** छमछम. घणघण, ढमढम, फडफड. टकटक. मटमट. पकपक, कडकड चटचट. लटलट.
- प्र.५. (१) दिनकर, भास्कर
- (२) शशी
- (३) पुष्प, सुमन

- (४) वास
- (५) वृक्ष, तरु
- (६) छाया

- (७) मेघ
- (८) सखा, सोबता
- (९) सकाळ, पहाट
- (१०) मृदा
- (११) तेज

- (१२) गीत
- प्र.६. (१) अशांती
- (२) जुने
- (३) शत्रू

- (४) रडणे
- (५) मरणे
- (६) ऊन

९. सिंह आणि बेडक

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. सिंह, बेड्क या प्राण्यांची नावे गोष्टीत आली आहेत.
- प्र.२. सिंह व बेड्क यांमध्ये सिंह हुशार आहे.
- प्र.३. (१) सिंह जंगलात राहायचा.
 - (२) नव्या जंगलात प्राणी, पक्षी व बेड्क राहत होते.
 - (३) पढारी बेडकाने मोठा आवाज काढला.
 - (४) सिंहाने बेडकाच्या डोक्यावर पाय दिला.
- प्र.४. (१) वाघाची – डरकाळी
- (२) हत्तीचा चीत्कार
- हंबरणे (३) गाईचे
- (४) बकरीचे बें-बें
- (५) घोड्याचे खिंकाळणे
- (६) कुत्र्याचे भंकणे
- (७) कोंबड्याचे आरवणे
- (८) मांजराचे म्याँव म्याँव

- **प्र.५.** (१) सिंह
- (२) बेडूकही
- (३) बेडकाने
- (४) गर्जना (५) पाय
- प्र.६.



- (१) साफसफाई करूया, रोगराई थांबवया!
- (२) स्वच्छता असे जेथे, आरोग्य वसे तेथे!
- (३) कचरा कुंडीचा वापर करू, सुंदर परिसर निर्माण करू!



- (१) झाडे लावूया, झाडे जगवूया!
- (२) झाडे लावा, पर्यावरण वाचवा!
- (३) झाडे लावूया, निसर्गाचे मित्र बनूया !



- (१) ध्वनी प्रदृषण थांबवा, आयुष्य वाढवा!
- (२) ध्वनी प्रदूषण थांबवूया, चांगले नागरिक बन्या!

१०. बैलपोळा

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) बैलांच्या सणाला पोळा म्हणतात.
 - (२) अंगावर मखमली झुली घालून, शिंगे रंगवून, कपाळावर रेशमी बाशिंग बांधून बैलांना सजवले आहे.
 - (३) ढवळ्या-पवळ्या ही बैलांची नावे आहेत..
 - (४) बैलपोळ्याच्या दिवशी बैलांना पुरणपोळी खाऊ घालतात.
 - (५) गोठ्यातील बैलांना न्हाऊ घातले.
 - (६) पुरणपोळी खाऊन बैल नुसता आराम करणार आहेत.
 - (७) सजले धजलेले बैल गावभर मिरवू लागले.
 - (८) बैलांच्या कपाळी रेशमी बाशिंगे बांधली.
- प्र.२. ढवळ्या पवळ्या कपाळी पुरणपोळी शिंगे - बाशिंगे कामधाम - आराम सजले - धजले
- प्र.३. (१) तबेला (२) गुहा (३) झाड (४) हत्तीखाना
 - (५) पाणी (६) पाणी (७) वारुळ (८) खुराडे
 - (९) घरटे (१०) मधाचे पोळे (११) जाळे
- प्र.४. (१) पोळी, पोर, रण, पुरण
 - (२) भर, वर, गाव, रव, भरव, गार
- प्र.५. (१) शेजारीपाजारी (२) आरामबिराम (३) दिवसरात्र
 - (४) घरदार (५) काबाडकष्ट
- प्र.६. (१) तोंडभर रंगपंचमीच्या दिवशी <u>तोंडभर</u> रंग लावतात.
 - (२) पिशवी आईने पिशवीभर भाजी घेतली.
 - (३) **हातभर** लग्नाला मुलीने <u>हातभर</u> मेंदी काढली.
 - (४) **घरभर** मुलांनी <u>घरभर</u> खेळण्यांचा पसारा केला.

प्र.७. माझा आवडता प्राणी - कुत्रा

अनेक प्राण्यांमध्ये कुत्रा हा माझा आवडता प्राणी आहे. कुत्रा प्रामाणिक असतो. कुत्रा हा एक पाळीव प्राणी आहे. माझ्या घरी एक कुत्रा आहे. त्याचे नाव 'फायटर' आहे. तो आमच्या सगळ्या आज्ञा पाळतो. तो आमच्या घराचे रक्षण करतो. तो रंगाने पांढरा आहे. त्याचे डोळे पाणीदार आहेत. शेपूट लहान आहे, पण ती हलवत ऐटीत चालतो. मी किंवा आई त्याला खायला दूध – चपाती देतो. आठवड्यातून एकदा मटणही खायला देतो. अनोळखी माणूस घरी आला की, 'फायटर' त्याच्यावर भुंकतो. कधी कधी 'फायटर' माझ्याबरोबर खेळतो. फायटरचे मी खूप लाड करतो. फायटर मला अत्यंत प्रिय आहे.

- प्र.८. (१) पारिजातक (२) जाई (३) जुई (४) गुलछडी
 - (५) चाफा (६) झेंडू (७) सदाफुली (८) गुलाब
 - (९) अबोली (१०) कमळ (११) शेवंती (१२) मोगरा
 - (१३) जास्वंद

११. इंधनबचत

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) हा संवाद स्वयंपाकघरात झाला.
 - (२) संवादात दिन् व फातिमा अशी दोन पात्रे आहेत.
 - (३) दिनूला इंधनबचतीचे महत्त्व पटले.
 - (४) दिनू स्वयंपाकघरात आईसाठी चहा करत होता.
 - (५) दिनूच्या वर्गमैत्रिणीचे नाव फातिमा होते.
 - (६) दिनूला एक कप चहा करायचा होता.
- प्र.२. इंधन बचतीचे आणखी काही मार्ग
 - (१) गरज नसताना पंखे, लाईट बंद करावी.
 - (२) स्वयंपाक बनवताना प्रेशर कुकरचा वापर करावा.
 - (३) वाहनांचा वेग मर्यादित असावा.
 - (४) गॅसवर कोणताही पदार्थ बनवण्यापूर्वी आवश्यक वस्तूंची आधीच तयारी करून ठेवल्याने गॅसची बचत होईल.

प्र.३.













कोळसा, रॉकेल, लाकडे, शेण, गॅस, सूर्यप्रकाश यांपैकी सौरपेटी हे सूर्यप्रकाशावर (सौरऊर्जेवर) चालणारे साधन वापरल्यास सर्वांत जास्त इंधनबचत होते.

१२. बोलावे कसे?

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) अशा वेळी स्वतः उभे राहून त्या वृद्ध व्यक्तीला बसण्यासाठी जागा देऊ
 - (२) अशा वेळी स्वत: उभे राहून त्या काकूंना बसण्यासाठी जागा देऊ.
 - (३) त्या व्यक्तीशी चांगल्याप्रकारे संवाद साधून त्यांच्याविषयी सगळी माहिती विचारून, त्यांच्याही सगळ्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे नम्रपणे देऊ.
 - (४) त्या व्यक्तीची अडचण समजून त्या व्यक्तीला योग्य पत्ता सांगून त्याला मदत करू.
 - (५) त्या मुलाला शाळेत जाताना व परत येताना बरोबर घेऊन जाऊ. त्याची बॅगही घेऊन त्याला मदत करू.
- **प्र.२.** तक्त्यात काही व्यक्ती, वस्तू, ठिकाण, वाहन यांची नावे आली आहेत व त्याचबरोबर अंगी असणारा गुण पण सांगितला आहे. यावरून व्यक्ती, वस्तू, गुण यांच्या नावांना '**नाम**' असे म्हणतात.

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- प्र.३. (१) हॅलो <u>काका</u>, मी <u>संज</u>ू बोलतोय.
 - (२) <u>आजी</u>, तुम्ही या <u>जागे</u>वर बसा. नाम जागा
 - (३) <u>दिनेश</u> हा गुणी <u>मुलगा</u> आहे.
- **प्र.४.** (१) विजय

- (२) वही, पुस्तक, पेन
- प्र.५. (१) माया मायाळू
- (२) कष्ट कष्टाळू

(३) गोड - गोडवा

- (४) लहान लहानपण
- (५) चपळ चपळाई / चपळता
- (६) मोठे मोठेपण

प्र.६. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः चर्चा करा.

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१३. अनुभव - १

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मारियाचे आईबाबा लग्नाला गेले होते म्हणून घराला कुलूप होते.
 - (२) अचानक खिडक्यांची दारे एकमेकांवर धाड्धाड् आपटू लागली म्हणून मारियाने दारे, खिडक्या बंद केल्या.
 - (३) पाऊस थांबल्यावर पानांआड लपलेले पक्षी बाहेर आले.
 - (४) खूप वेळ वाट पाहून कंटाळल्यामुळे मारियाला आई दिसताच ती तिला बिलगली.
 - (५) हातपाय धुतल्यावर मारिया घरात खाऊ शोधत होती.
 - (६) खुर्चीत बसल्यावर मारियाला पावसावरच्या कविता आठवू लागल्या.
 - (७) मारियाने पावसाचा आवाज कमी झाल्यावर खिडकी उघडली.
- **प्र.२.** (१) -(इ), (२) (ई), (३) (अ), (४) (आ)
- प्र.३. (१) टप्टप्, फडफड, हळूहळू, कडकड, गडगड, खळखळ
 - (२) फडफडाट, खळखळाट, तडतडाट, ढम्ढम्, टकटक
- प्र.४.(अ) घड्याळ (आ) खिडक्या (इ) हळूहळू
 - (ई) गुणगुणू (उ) रिमझिम (ऊ) खळखळाट
- **प्र.५**. (१) पाऊस <u>बंद</u> झाला. (२) मारिया <u>जलद</u> दाराकडे गेली.
- **प्र.६.** (१) उतरणे (२) विसरणे (३) सखल (४) आत (५) अस्वच्छ (६) जाणे
- प्र.७. एकदा मी शाळा सुटल्यानंतर एकटाच घरी परतत होतो. अचानक आकाशात काळे ढग जमा झाले. विजा कडकडायला लागल्या. ढगांचा गडगडाटही सुरू झाला. मी खूप घाबरलो. रस्त्यात कोणी दिसत नव्हते. आता काय करावे मला समजेना. मी माझ्या चालण्याची गती वाढवली. हवेत गारवा पसरलेला असतानाही माझ्या अंगाला घाम फुटला होता आणि अचानक पावसाला सुरुवात झाली. माझ्याकडे छत्री नसल्याने टपोऱ्या थेंबांचा पाऊस माझ्या अंगावर कोसळत होता. पावसात भिजायला सगळ्यांनाच आवडते पण आज

मला मात्र एकटेपणामुळे भीती वाटत होती. मी जलद गतीने घराच्या दिशेने

चालत होतो. तेवढ्यात मला दूरवर एक आजोबा दिसले. मला थोडेसे हायसे वाटले. त्यांच्याजवळ जाताच माझ्या चेहऱ्यावरील भाव पाहून मी घाबरलो आहे हे त्या आजोबांनी ओळखले. त्यांनी मला आपल्या छत्रीखाली घेतले. मी आजोबांना मला घरापर्यंत सोडण्याची विनंती केली. आजोबांनीही माझी गरज ओळखून मला घरापर्यंत आणून सोडले. घरी पोहोचल्यानंतर मला खूपच आनंद झाला.

★प्र.८.(१) पाणी उकळून पिण्यासाठी वापरू. (२) जेवणापूर्वी जेवण गरम करूनच जेवू. (३) अंघोळीनंतर किंवा पावसात भिजल्यानंतर केस ओले न ठेवता टॉवेलने पूर्णपणे कोरडे करू. (४) सर्दी, ताप असे आजार झाल्यास ताबडतोब डॉक्टरांकडे जाऊ. (५) रस्त्यावरील कोणतेही उघडे पदार्थ खाणार नाही. (६) अंगावर घालण्यासाठी ओल्या कपड्यांचा उपयोग करणार नाही.

प्र.९.

	शब्दसमूह	शब्दसमूह	शब्दसमूहाचा अर्थ कळतो तो शब्द
(8)	मारियाने कुलूप	मारियाने कुलूप उघडले.	उघडले.
(२)	मारियाने दारे, खिडक्या	मारियाने दारे, खिडक्या बंद केल्या.	बंद केल्या.
(3)	मारिया आईला	मारिया आईला बिलगली.	बिलगली.

वरील तक्त्यातील दुसऱ्या शब्दसमूहांत कोणती क्रिया झाली, हे दाखवणारे शब्द दिले आहेत. **उदा.** उघडले, बंद केल्या, बिलगली या शब्दांमुळे क्रिया सांगणाऱ्या वाक्यांचा अर्थ कळतो. या शब्दांना **क्रियापद** म्हणतात.

क्रियापद: वाक्याचा अर्थ पूर्ण करणाऱ्या क्रियावाचक शब्दाला क्रियापद असे म्हणतात.

- प्र.१०.(१) पक्षी बाहेर <u>आले.</u>
- (२) मारियाने आकाशाकडे <u>पाहिले.</u>
- (३) दारावरची बेल **वाजली.**
- (४) मारिया पळत दाराकडे <u>गेली.</u>
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- **प्र.११.**(१) मारिया घरी **आली**.
- (२) मारिया कविता गुणगुणू लागली.
- (३) मारियाने दार उघडले.
- (४) मी चेंडू **फेकला**.
- (५) ताई पुस्तक वाचते.

- (२) कैचा = चा = र्+या = चा
- (3) प्राणी = प्रा = प्+र = प्र
- (४) महाराष्ट्र = ष्ट्र = ष्+ट्+र् = ष्ट्
- (4) $\sqrt{4}$ \sqrt
- (ξ) समुद्र = द्र = द्+र् = द्र
- (७) पऱ्या = ऱ्या = र्+या = ऱ्या
- (८) प्रकाश = प्र = प्+र् = प्र
- (9) \overline{c} \overline
- प्र. १३. (१) टप्टप्णारा पावसाचे थेंब टप्टप् पानांवर पडू लागले.
 - (२) मुसळधार मुसळधार पावसाने घरे वाहून गेली.
 - (३) जोरदार सकाळपासून जोरदार पावसाच्या सरी कोसळत होत्या.
 - (४) दमदार जूनमध्ये पावसाचे दमदार आगमन झाले.
 - (५) रिमझिम दिवसभर रिमझिम पाऊस पडत होता.

१४. चित्रसंदेश

स्वाध्याय

- (१) (अ) धूम्रपान करू नये.
 - (ब) चालत्या गाडीतून उतरू नये.
 - (क) स्फोटक वस्तूंची ने-आण करू नये.
 - (ड) बसच्या दरवाजातून अगर खिडकीमधून शरीराचा कोणताही भाग बाहेर काढू नये.
 - (इ) बेवारस वस्तू आढळल्यास त्वरित वाहक / स्थानक प्रमुखांच्या निदर्शनास आणावी. अशा वस्तूंना स्पर्श करू नये.
 - (फ) तिकीट मागून घ्या. विनातिकीट प्रवास करणे गुन्हा आहे.

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- (अ) शांतता राखणे.
 - (ब) येथे पार्किंग करण्यास मनाई आहे.
 - (क) कोणत्याही अनोळखी वस्तूला हात लावू नये.
 - (ड) कचरा कचराकुंडीत टाका, परिसर स्वच्छ ठेवा.
 - (इ) परिसरात थुंक नये.
- (३) (१) कचरा कचरापेटीतच टाकावा.
 - (२) शाळा हे आपले दुसरे घर. ते स्वच्छ ठेवणे आपली जबाबदारी आहे.
 - (३) स्वच्छ शाळा, सुंदर शाळा.
 - (४) भिंतींवर, बसण्याच्या बाकावर पेनाने लिहू नये.
 - (५) शिक्षकांशी आदराने वागा.
 - (६) वर्गात शांतता ठेवा.
- ★(४) सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी लिहिलेले सूचना फलक सार्वजनिक हिताच्या दृष्टीने नागरिकांसाठी लिहिलेले असतात. लोकांनी त्या सूचनांचे पालन करून सामाजिक आरोग्य सुरक्षित ठेवावे अशी अपेक्षा असते. परंतु काही लोक या सूचनांप्रमाणे वागत नाहीत कारण त्यांना नैतिक जबाबदारीची जाणीव नसते. आपण केलेल्या चुकीच्या गोष्टींमुळे लोकांच्या आरोग्याला हानी पोहोचेल याचा विचार ते करत नाहीत. होणाऱ्या वाईट परिणामांकडे ते दुर्लक्ष करत असतात. स्वत:बरोबरच इतर लोकांनाही त्यांच्या या चुकीच्या वर्तनाने अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागणार आहे याविषयी त्यांना सामाजिक बांधिलकी नसते.
- **★(५)**(१) **स्वच्छतागृह** : जसे : स्वच्छता राखा.
 - (२) प्रयोगशाळा : जसे : उपकरणे सांभाळून हाताळावीत.
 - (३) ग्रंथालय: जसे: शांतता राखावी., पुस्तके जागेवर ठेवावीत.
 - (४) पाण्याची व्यवस्था असलेल्या ठिकाणी (वॉश बेसिन): नळ चालू ठेवू नये.
 - (५) वर्गखोली: शांतता राखा.
 - (६) शाळेचे कार्यालय: शिस्त ठेवणे., आपले म्हणणे शांतपणे सांगा.
 - (७) संगणक कक्ष: कृपया शांतता राखा, शिस्तीचे पालन करा, संगणक कक्षाबाहेर जाताना संगणक बंद करा.

हिंदी सुलभभारती 9. नीम



- (२) (i) (१) नीम की घनी पत्तियों के कारण।
 - (२) नीम की सूखी पत्तियों के जलाने से उठे धुएँ के कारण।
 - (ii) (१) गरमी और थकान मिट जाती है।
 - (२) अनाज में इल्लियाँ या कीड़े-कीट नहीं पड़ते। वह सुरक्षित रहता है।
- (३) सरल अर्थ नीम का वृक्ष अपना परिचय देते हुए कह रहा है, ''मैं डॉक्टर या ओझा नहीं हूँ, वैद्य या हकीम भी नहीं हूँ, मैं तो सिर्फ एक पेड़ हूँ और मेरा नाम नीम है। अर्थात एक डॉक्टर या वैद्य की तरह मैं मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल रखता हूँ। मेरी सूखी पत्तियाँ ऊनी कपड़ों के साथ रखने से ऊनी कपड़े सुरक्षित रहते हैं। कोठार में अनाज के साथ सूखी पित्तयाँ रख देने से अनाज में इल्लियाँ या कीड़े-कीट नहीं पड़ते। मेरी सुखी पिततयों को जलाने से जो धुआँ उठता है उससे मच्छर, मिक्खयों जैसे किटाणु दूर भागते हैं।"

बैसाख-जेठ की गरमी में नीम का हरापन और गाढ़ा हो जाता है। इसलिए नीम कहता है, ''मेरी घनी पत्तियों के कारण मेरी छाया में शीतलता की रंगत है। जो कोई मेरी छाया में आकर बैठता है उसकी सारी थकान मिट जाती है और वह गरमी से राहत पाता है।

- प्र.२. (अ) (१)ओझा,
 - (२)अनाज,
- (३) पत्तियों

- (४) थकान
- (५) शुद्ध
- (६) धरती

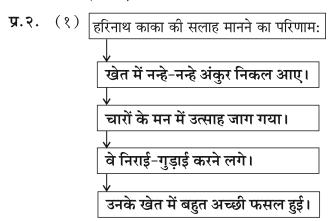
- (७) सुख।
- (आ) <u>मैं</u>ने, कपड़े, ह<u>की</u>म, अ<u>नाज, थ</u>कान, सूरज, क<u>हा</u>नी, <u>कि</u>रणों।

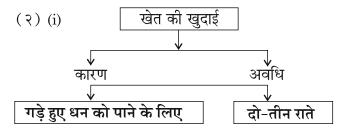
10. गड़ा धन

- **प्र.१.** (१) (१)-(ग), (२)-(घ), (३)-(क), (४)-(ख)।
 - (२) (i) (१) उसके चारों बेटे बड़े आलसी थे।
 - (२) पत्नी द्वारा सुझाया गया उपाय।
 - (ii) (१) भविष्य
- (२) बैठकर
- (३)(i) (१) फिक्र
- (२) निशा

(ii) (१) पा

- (२) बेटियाँ
- (४) 'श्रम ही जीवन है' यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगा क्योंकि श्रम करने से ही हम जीवन में तरक्की कर सकते हैं। श्रम करने से हमारा मन प्रसन्न रहता है और शरीर तंदुरुस्त। श्रम करके ही हम मान-सम्मान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, धन-वैभव पा सकते हैं। श्रम ही सफलता की कुँजी है। श्रम हमारे भाग्य के बंद ताले की चाबी है। मेहनत करनेवाला कभी असफल नहीं होता। इसीलिए हमें आलस्य को त्यागकर श्रम करने चाहिए।

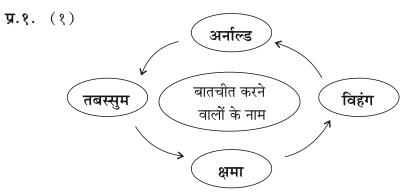




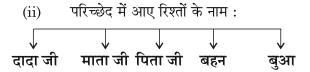
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- (ii) (१) सत्य (२) असत्य
- (३) (i) (१) दिन
- (२) शत्रु
- (ii) (१) दो तीन
- (२) नन्हे नन्हे
- (४) मन के खिलाफ होनेवाली घटनाएँ इनसान को उदास कर देती हैं। उस समय मित्र या सहेली को उसकी उदासी दूर करने में आगे बढ़कर मदद करनी चाहिए। ऐसा कुछ करना चाहिए जो उसके शरीर और मन में उत्साह भर दें। मैं अपने मित्र या सहेली को खुले में घूमाने ले जाऊँगा जहाँ की शीतलता, प्राकृतिक सुंदरता उसके मन को तरोताजा कर देगी। अगर उसे संगीत पसंद हो तो ऐसे कोई कार्यक्रम में ले चलूँगा। उसके साथ उसका मनपसंद खेल खेलूँगा तािक उसके मन में सकारात्मक ऊर्जा पैदा हो जाए और वह उदासी के आवरण से बाहर निकलकर सामान्य हो जाए।
- प्र.३. (अ) (१) परिश्रमी,
- (२) अल्हडपन,
- (३) तीर्थयात्रा
- (आ) (१) रामदीन परेशान था क्योंकि उसके चारों बेटे बड़े आलसी थे और इधर-उधर बैठकर गप्पे मारा करते थे।
 - (२) तीर्थयात्रा पर निकलते समय रामदीन ने बेटों से कहा कि उन्होंने खेत में धन गाड़कर रखा है और जरुरत पड़ने पर उसे निकालकर वे उपयोग कर सकते हैं।
 - (३) खेत में जब नन्हे-नन्हे अंकुर निकल आए तब चारों भाइयों के मन में उत्साह जागा।
 - (४) चारों भाइयों को पिता जी की 'जरुरत पड़ने पर खेत में गड़ा धन निकाल लेना' यह बात याद आई।

11. मित्रता







(३) (i) (१) पास

- (२) चिकित्सालय
- (ii) (१) देवालय
- (२) पुस्तकालय
- (४) मेरा जन्मदिन हर वर्ष धूमधाम से मनाया जाता है। मेरे रिश्तेदार और मित्र-पिरवार को निमंत्रित किया जाता है। इस वर्ष भी सभी मेरे जन्मदिन पर आए थे। मुझे तोहफों के साथ-साथ ढेर सारा आशीर्वाद और शुभकामनाएँ मिलीं। पिताजी ने मुझे साइकिल दी और माँ ने घड़ी। ये दोनों चीजे मुझे गित और समय का सदुपयोग सिखलाएँगी। इस वर्ष शनिवार को जन्मदिन आया था। इसिलए रात्रि भोजन के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रम, छोटी-मोटी प्रतियोगिताएँ भी आयोजित की थी जिनका सभी ने भरपूर मजा उठाया। बुआ जी ने गाए मध्र गीत ने इस दावत को सभी के लिए यादगार बना दिया।

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- (आ) (१) छतरी, (२) बस स्टैंड, (३) ज्ञान-विज्ञान, (४) किस्से।
- (इ) **राजू**: नमस्ते ! मेरा नाम राजू है।

रमा : नमस्ते, दोस्त, मैं रमा हूँ।

राजू: मैं पाँचवीं कक्षा में पढ़ता हूँ।

रमा: मैं भी पाँचवीं कक्षा की छात्रा हूँ।

राजू: मुझे कहानियों की किताबें पढ़ना अच्छा लगता है।

रमा: फिर तो हमारी खुब जमेगी। मुझे भी कहानियाँ पढ़ने में रुचि है।

राजू: क्या हम अपनी किताबें एक-दूसरे को दे सकते हैं?

रमा : नेकी और पूछ-पूछ? जरूर दे सकते हैं।

- (ई) (१) महात्मा गांधी जी वक्त के पाबंद <u>थे</u>।
 - (२) पाठक सर हमें हिंदी पढ़ाते हैं।
 - (३) तुम बड़े होशियार हो।
 - (४) रोहन फुटबॉल खेलता <u>हैं</u>।
 - (५) मेरी चाची जी पाठशाला में पढाती हैं।
 - (६) क्या, तू मेरी पढ़ाई में मदद करेगा?



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- (२) (i) बचत का महत्त्व समझ में आते ही जीवन की हर जरूरत पूरी होगी और जीवन खुशहाल, सुंदर बनेगा।
 - (ii) (क) पीना, नहाना, खेती, साफसफाई आदि।
 - (ख) उजाला, विविध उपकरण चलाना आदि।
 - (ग) लकड़ी, औषधि, पशु-पक्षियों की रक्षा।
- (३) (i) (१) जल

(२) कानन

(ii) (१) पेन्सिलें

- (२) बिजलियाँ
- (४) अन्नपानी के बगैर जिंदगी की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती। इनका महत्त्व समझ में आने पर उसकी बर्बादी न करने की कोशिश की जा सकती है। अत: बच्चों में जागरूकता लाना आवश्यक है। थाली में जूठन छोड़कर अन्न की बरबादी नहीं करनी चाहिए। भोजन बचा हो तो उसे अन्य भूखे, गरीब लोगों में बाँटकर सड़ने से बचाया जा सकता है। ठीक वैसे ही पानी भी बेवजह न बहाकर हम बर्बाद होने से बचा सकते हैं। वर्षाजल को संचित कर उसका उपयोग करना, पानी का पुन: प्रयोग करना आदि उपाय भी कारगर सिद्ध होंगे।

13. पहचान हमारी - भाग (२)

- प्र.१. पाठ में ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, ऋ, अं, अ:, अँ और ऑ स्वर आए हैं।
- **प्र.२.** ए एकता, एड़ी, एकाग्र, एवं, एकाक्ष। ऐ – ऐरावत, ऐनक, ऐतिहासिक, ऐश्वर्य, ऐसा।
- **प्र.३.** ए मेज, बेखबर, लेखक, देर, केला। ऐ बैल, चैत्र, जैसा, मैला, फैलाना।
- प्र.४. कोयल, झरोखा, सरौता, दौड़ा, बोलना।
- **प्र.५.** (१) वृक्ष (२) संस्कृत (३) गृह (४) तृप्त (५) पृथ्वी।

- प्र.६. अं बंदर, गंगा, रंग, संगीत, कंगन, हंस।
 - अ: प्रात:, प्राय:, अत:, पुन:।
 - अँ हँसना, पाँच, ऊँट, चाँद, पूँछ।
 - ऑ डॉक्टर, हॉल, कॉफी, बॉल, ऑटो।
- प्र.७. बंधन, पंढरपुर, अंजीर, कंधा, शतरंज, अनंत, पंख, निरंजन, आनंद, गोविंद।
- **प्र.८.** (१)-(ड), (२)-(घ), (३)-(क), (४)-(ग), (५)-(ख), (६)-(छ), (७)-(च)

14. मैं सड़क हूँ



- (२) (i) (१) सडक
- (२) पुलिस का सिपाही
- (ii) (१) सड़क इन सबके काम आती है:



(२) सड़क ऐसी बनी हुई है:

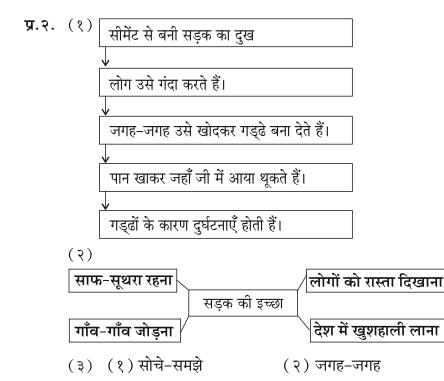


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(३) (i) (१) पुल

- (२) युवा
- (ii) (१) चौराहा
- (२) साइकिलें

(४) एक सफल और खुशहाल जिंदगी के लिए 'अनुशासन' में रहना बहुत जरूरी है। अनुशासन से जीवन में शांती और सकून आता है और प्रगति के रास्ते पर हम अग्रेसर हो पाते हैं। घर हो, पाठशाला हो या खेल का मैदान हमें बनाए गए नियमों का कठोरता से पालन करना चाहिए। अनुशासन के कारण हम अपनी भावनाओं को नियंत्रित करना सीखते हैं, सही समय पर सही कार्य करना सीखते हैं। हमारा जीवन संतुलित बनता है। हम जिम्मेदार बनते हैं। दूसरों का विश्वास प्राप्त कर पाते हैं। जीवन के हर पड़ाव पर दुविधा की स्थिति से बचकर निकलने में सक्षम बनते हैं। समय के पाबंद बनते हैं।



(३) मेल-जोल

(४) अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए सभी प्रकार की स्वच्छता आवश्यक है। हमें स्वच्छता से कभी समझौता नहीं करना चाहिए। स्वच्छता के प्रति लोगों में जागरूकता लाना बेहद जरूरी है। हमें पेडों को नहीं काटना चाहिए

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(४) दूर-दूर

और पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ बनाए रखना चाहिए। हमें साफ-सफाई की आदत डाल लेनी चाहिए तािक हमारा शारीरिक एवं बौद्धिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे। गंदगी कीटाणुओं को पैदा करती है और कीटाणु से बीमारियाँ पनपती है। अत: सफाई नियमित रूप से होनी चाहिए। यह बात लोगों को समझानी चाहिए। जन-जागृति से आस-पास का माहोल साफ-सुथरा रखने में मदद मिलेगी।

प्र.३.	(अ)	(१) सेतु,	(२) तकनीक,	
		(३) दुर्घटनाएँ,	(४) साफ–सुथरी,	(५) इ

- (आ) (१) मनुष्य के पैरों से मिट्टी दब जाने से पगडंडी बनती है। खेतों में किसान पगडंडी बनाकर अपने खेत को सड़क से जोड़ता है। पहाड़ों में, नदी किनारे, जंगलों में पगडंडियाँ देखने को मिलती है।
 - (२) हमारा देश देहातों में बसता है। देहातों में जहाँ बस्ती बहुत कम है आज भी कच्ची सड़कें देखने को मिलती हैं। ये मिट्टी से बनी होती है और उबड़-खाबड़ होती है। गाड़ियों-बसों को इनपर चलने में दिक्कत होती हैं।
 - (३) कच्ची सड़क पर रेती, कंकड़ बिछाकर ऊपर से कोलतार डाला जाता है और पक्की सड़कें बनाई जाती है। इनपर वाहन तेज गित से दौड़ते हैं। आजकल नई तकनीक से सीमेंट से पक्की सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं जो जल्दी खराब नहीं होती और रखरखाव का खर्च कम होता है। सरकार की कोशिश होती है कि हर कच्ची सड़क को पक्की सड़क में तबदील करें।
- (इ) (१) गणवेश
 (२) डामर, तारकोल

 (३) सडक, मार्ग
 (४) गृह, भवन

 (ई) (१) गुण
 (२) साफ

 (३) अविकसित
 (४) पक्का

 (३) (१) बालिका
 (२) बृढ़ी

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हे स्वार्थी मनुष्य, तूने मेरी सारी तपस्या मिट्टी में मिला दी है। आज तू अपनी सफलता के नगाड़े बजा रहा है, नए-नए कल-कारखाने खोल रहा है। इन कारखानों का गंदा पानी मुझमें बहा रहा है। मेरा पानी जहरीला बन गया है। मैं अब किसी के काम नहीं आ सकती। कभी तेरे पूर्वज मुझे माता कहकर मेरी पूजा करते थे। कभी मैं जीवनदायिनी हुआ करती थी। मनुष्य तू अगर अपनी आदतें नहीं बदलेगा और कचरा मुझमें फेंकता रहेगा तो मुझे उग्र रूप धारण करना पड़ेगा और तब मैं खुद अपने बस में नहीं रहूँगी। कह देतीं हूँ कि अब भी वक्त है, सुधार ले अपनी आदतें!

15. व्यायाम

- प्र.१. (१) पद्मासन
- (२) वज्रासन
- (३) धनुरासन

- (४) भूजंगासन
- (५) हलासन
- (६) पवनमुक्तासन

- (७) शवासन
- (८) पर्वतासन
- (६) सर्वांगासन

(१०) मकरासन

16. बोलो और जानो

प्र.१. मातृभाषाः

- (१) अमरूद
- (२) गुब्बारा
- (३) घर
- (४) बस्ता

- (५) बेला
- (६) पानी
- (७) गुड़िया
- (८) हवाईजहाज

- **प्र.२.** (१) यह मोर है।
- (२) वह शेरनी है।
- (३) वह चाँद है।

- (४) यह पाठशाला है।
- (५) वह मैदान है।
- (६) यह नदी है।
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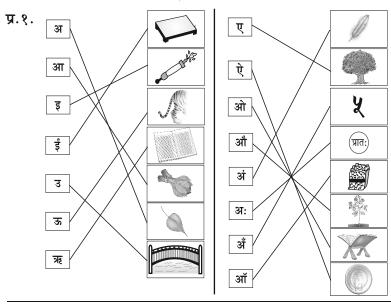
- (७) यह कलम है।
- (८) वह सुरज है।
- (६) यह महामार्ग है।

- (१०) यह गेंद है।
- (११) वह खिलाड़ी है।
- प्र.३. (१) भाषा,
- (२) फूल,
- (३) पुस्तक,
- (४) हवा,

- (५) नदी.
- (६) पर्वत.
- (७) विद्यार्थी, (८) शिक्षक,

- (६) मुख्यमंत्री,
- (१०) अध्यक्ष।

स्वयं अध्ययन



पुनरावर्तन - १

- प्र.१. विद्यार्थीं स्वयं कृती करे।
- प्र.२. (१) जाला,
- (२) तालाब,
- (३) दड़बा,
- (४) छत्ता,

- (५) गोठ,
- (६) घर,
- (७) घोंसला,
- (८) गुफा

पुनरावर्तन - २

प्र.१. परीक्षा का विद्यार्थी जीवन में बड़ा ही महत्त्व होता है। सभी छात्र परीक्षा के दिनों में कड़ी मेहनत करते हैं। हर कोई अच्छे अंक पाने की कोशिश में लगा

95 हिंदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - II) होता है। मैं भी उनसे अलग नहीं हूँ। पूरी लगन से मैंने जो पढ़ा, याद किया; उसे निर्धारित समय में पेपर में उतारने की कोशिश करता हूँ। अब ऐसे में अगर पेन खराब हो जाएगा तो पूरी मेहनत पर पानी फिर जाएगा। अगर मेरे साथ ऐसा हुआ तो पहले अपने आप को सँभालकर शांत मन से सोचूँगा। समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश करूँगा। अपने सुपरवाइजर को अपनी परेशानी बताऊँगा। उनके पास मदद की गुहार लगाऊँगा। हो सकता है कि वे मेरी मदद कर दें। मुझे कोई दूसरा पेन लिखने मिल जाए और अगर पेन दिलाना संभव न हो पाया तो अपने खराब पेन से लिखने में ज्यादा समय लगेगा इसलिए अधिक समय की माँग करूँगा। किसी तरह समस्या का समाधान तो ढूँढ़ना ही होगा। अगर ऊपर लिखे दोनों उपाय संभव न हो पाए तो उन प्रश्नों को पहले हल करूँगा जिनके अंक अधिक मिलते हैं। जैसे कि वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, व्याकरण के प्रश्न पहले हल करके पेपर अधिक से अधिक पूरा करने की कोशिश करूँगा।

प्र.२. विद्यार्थीं स्वयं कृती करें।

प्र.३.		हिंदी	मराठी	हिंदी	मराठी
	(१)	पीपल	पिंपळ	(२) आम	आंबा
	(3)	पपीता	पपई	(४) नीम	लिंब
	(४)	केला	केळी	(६) कमल	कमळ
	(७)	नारियल	नारळ	(८) बेल	बेल
	(_ξ)	इमली	चिंच		

- प्र.४. कुछ शब्द यहाँ उदाहरण के तौर पर दिए जा रहे हैं। विद्यार्थी कोई भी समाचार पत्र या दिनदर्शिका को लेकर शब्द लिखें। दैनिक भास्कर, जागरण, नवभारत टाइम्स जैसे समाचार पत्र और कालनिर्णय, महालक्ष्मी (कलैंडर) दिनदर्शिका का उपयोग छात्र कर सकतें हैं।
 - आ की मात्रा (7) कमियाँ इकी मात्रा खास सभी ई की मात्रा उ की मात्रा (3) च्टकुला ऊ की मात्रा ए की मात्रा (٤) नेता रूप (ξ)

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- (७) <u>तै</u>यारी ऐकी मात्रा (८) <u>लो</u>ग ओकी मात्रा
- (६) <u>बौ</u>छार औकी मात्रा (१०) <u>सु</u>ंदर अंकी मात्रा

दिनदर्शिका के शब्द

- (१) <u>व</u>ार आकी मात्रा (२) र<u>वि</u>वार इकी मात्रा
- (३) मह<u>ाव</u>ीर ईकी मात्रा (४) <u>ब</u>ुधवार उकी मात्रा
- (५) लक्ष्मी पूजन ऊकी मात्रा (६) तृतिया ऋकी मात्रा
- (७) देव प्रबोधिनी एकी मात्रा (८) चैत्र ऐकी मात्रा
- (६) <u>सो</u>मवार ओ की मात्रा (१०) <u>पौ</u>र्णिमा औ की मात्रा
- प्र.५. प्रस्तुत चित्र में पाठशाला दिखाई दे रही है। पाठशाला की इमारत के बाहर की जगह में छात्रोंको खेलने के लिए इंतजाम किया हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। वहाँ झूले दिखाई दे रहे हैं। झूले पर झूलने का मजा बच्चे ले रहे हैं। वहाँ फिसलपट्टी है। वहाँ पर भी बच्चे खेलते नजर आ रहे हैं। पाठशाला के बच्चे तरह-तरह के खेल खेल रहे हैं। कुछ बच्चे लगोरी खेलते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं। पाठशाला के बाहर की जगह में दो तीन पेड़ भी नजर आ रहे हैं। सब बच्चे खेलों का आनंद उठाते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

Mathematics

5. Fractions

Problem Set 17

- **(1)** 10 **(2)** 20 **(3)** 22 **(4)** 2 **(5)** 7 **(6)** 2 **(7)** 5 **(8)** 2
- 2. (1) $\frac{9}{19}$ (2) $\frac{12}{19}$ (3) $\frac{12}{19}$ (4) $\frac{4}{19}$ (5) $\frac{14}{19}$ (6) $\frac{30}{19}$
- 3. (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$ (3) $\frac{2}{5}$ (4) $\frac{3}{5}$ (5) $\frac{3}{5}$
- 4. (1) $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{18}{27}$ (2) $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{10}{16}$ (3) $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{15}{33}$ (4) $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{14}{18}$
- **5.** (1) $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{28}{36}$ and $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7 \times 5}{9 \times 5} = \frac{35}{45}$ $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{28}{36} = \frac{35}{45}$
 - (2) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{12}{15}$
 - (3) $\frac{3}{11} = \frac{12}{44} = \frac{15}{55}$

Problem Set 18

- 1. (1) $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{6}{8}$ Ans. Thus, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ are like fractions.
- (2) $\frac{21}{35}, \frac{15}{35}$ (3) $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{3}{10}$ (4) $\frac{12}{54}, \frac{9}{54}$
- (5) $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{8}{12}$ (6) $\frac{25}{20}$, $\frac{24}{30}$ (7) $\frac{18}{48}$, $\frac{8}{48}$

(8) $\frac{9}{54}$, $\frac{24}{54}$

Problem Set 19

1. (1) = (2) > (3) < (4) = (5) >(6) >(7) > (8) > (9) > (10) > (11) = (12) =(13) > (14) > (15) < (16) >

Problem Set 20

- 1. (1) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1+3}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ (2) $\frac{6}{7}$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}$ **(4)** 1 **(5)** $\frac{7}{15}$ **(6)** $\frac{6}{7}$ **(7)** $\frac{9}{10}$ **(8)** $\frac{5}{9}$ **(9)** 1
- 2. Mother gave $\frac{3}{8}$ guava to Meena and $\frac{2}{8}$ guava to Geeta. \therefore Altogether she gave $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3+2}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

Ans. Mother gave $\frac{5}{8}$ part of the guava altogether.

The whole field

Problem Set 21

- 1. (1) $\frac{5}{7} \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5-1}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ (3) $\frac{5}{9}$ (4) $\frac{3}{11}$ (5) $\frac{5}{12}$ (6) $\frac{2}{5}$ (7) $\frac{7}{12}$ (8) $\frac{7}{15}$
- 2. $\frac{7}{10}$ of a wall is to be painted. Ramu has painted $\frac{4}{10}$ of it. So, the part of the wall which $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{4}{10} = \frac{7-4}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$ needs, to be painted is $\frac{3}{10}$ more of the wall needs to be painted.

Problem Set 22

1. (1) $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{6}{9} = \frac{1+6}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$

(2)
$$\frac{11}{21}$$

(3)
$$\frac{11}{15}$$

(2)
$$\frac{11}{21}$$
 (3) $\frac{11}{15}$ (4) $\frac{11}{14}$ (5) $\frac{42}{45}$

(5)
$$\frac{42}{45}$$

2. (1)
$$\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3 \times 2}{10 \times 2} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{6}{20} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{6-1}{20} = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

(3)
$$\frac{1}{7}$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 (3) $\frac{1}{7}$ (4) $\frac{1}{15}$ (5) $\frac{1}{28}$

(5)
$$\frac{1}{28}$$

Problem Set 23

1. (1)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of 15 = $\frac{1}{3} \times 15$ = 15÷3 = 5, 5 pencils

- **(2)** 7 balloons
- **(3)** 3 children
- **(4)** 6 books

2. (1)
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 of 20 = $\frac{1}{5}$ × 20 = 20÷5 = 4, 4 rupees

- **(2)** 6 km.
- **(3)** 3 litres.
- **(4)** 5 cm.

3. (1)
$$\frac{2}{3} \times 30 = 2 \times 10 = 20$$

(2) 14

(3) 24

(4) 25

6. Angles

Problem Set 24

Diagram	Name of the angle	Vertex	Arms of an angle
P R Q	'∠PQR' or '∠RQP'	Q	QP and QR
L N M	'∠LMN' or '∠NML'	М	ML and MN
S	'∠TUS' or '∠SUT'	U	UT and US

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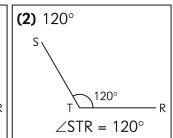
Problem Set 25

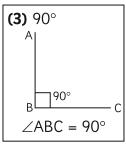
1. 40° 120° 85° 90°

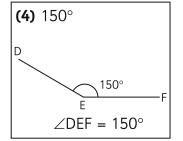
Problem Set 26

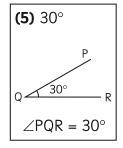
(1) 60°

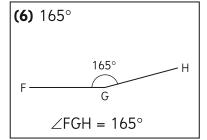
 $\angle PQR = 60^{\circ}$

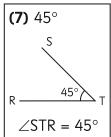












Problem Set 27

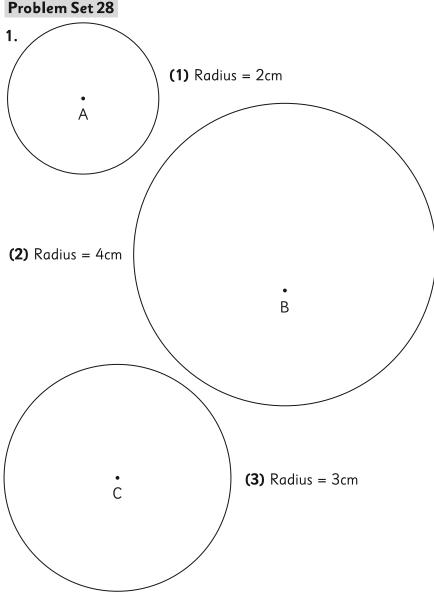
- (1) Railway tracks (2) Banks of a river
- (1) An electric pole fixed to the ground (2) Tree trunk on the ground.
- Parallel lines, Perpendicular lines, Parallel lines, Parallel lines, Perpendicular lines

Problems for Practice:

1. (1) \angle Y, \angle XYZ (2) \angle B, \angle ABC (3) \angle T, \angle STR (4) \angle E, \angle DEF

7. Circles

Problem Set 28

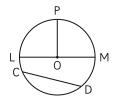


(102)

Mathematics

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2.



Diameter LM

Radius OP

Chord CD

Problem Set 29

- Radius = 5 cm; Diameter = $2 \times Radius = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ cm}$.
- 3cm. 2.
- 3. Radius 4 cm 8 cm 9 cm 11 cm Diameter 8 cm 16 cm 18 cm 22 cm

Problem Set 30

Points in the interior of the circle = Y, R, T, X

Points in the exterior of the circle = M, W, Z

Points on the circle = P, N

Problem Set 31

- (1) 'arc SLM' and 'arc SNM'.
 - (2) 'arc LMN' and 'arc LSN'.
 - (3) 'arc ABC', 'arc BCD', 'arc CDA' and 'arc DAB'.
 - (4) 'arc PQR', 'arc QRS', 'arc RST', 'arc STP and 'arc TPQ'.
 - **(5)** [To be done by students]

Problems for Practice:

- Radius 4.8 cm 9 cm 3.9 cm 10.5 cm Diameter 9.6 cm 18 cm 7.8 cm 21 cm
- (1) Arc AOB, Arc ALB (2) Arc ATU, Arc ALU
 - (3) Arc TQR, Arc TPR

Part Two

8. Multiples and Factors

Problem Set 32

- **(1)** 1, 2, 4, 8
- **(2)** 1,5

(3) 1, 2, 7, 14

- **(4)** 1, 2, 5, 10
- **(5)** 1, 7

(6) 1, 2, 11, 22

- **(7)** 1, 5, 25
- **(8)** 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 **(9)** 1, 3, 11, 33

Problem Set 33

- **(1)** 100, 102, 104, 106, 108 **(2)** 100, 105, 110, 115, 120
- - **(3)** 100, 110, 120, 130, 140
- 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 2.
- 3. 3 m = 300 cm ribbon is to be divided by 50 cm. Yes, we can cut the ribbon into 50 cm pieces with nothing left over, because 300 is a multiple of 50; so we get 6 such pieces.
- 20 cm shorter. 4.

_	
5	
J	

Divisor Number	2	5	10
15	×	/	×
30	1	1	1
34	1	×	×
46	1	×	×

Divisor Number	2	5	10
55	×	1	X
63	×	×	X
70	1	1	1
84	1	×	×

Problem Set 34

- 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.
- 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 2. 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.
- 22,(37)(43) 48,(53), 60, 91, 57,(59), 77,(79)(97), 100
- 2 is the only prime number which is even.

Problem Set 35

- (1) 22 1, 2, 11, 22 and 24 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 More than 1 common factors, not co-prime numbers.
 - (2) not co-prime numbers
 - (3) co-prime numbers
 - (4) co-prime numbers
 - (5) co-prime numbers
 - (6) co-prime numbers
 - (7) not co-prime numbers
 - (8) co-prime numbers

Environmental Studies: Part 1

Topic 7: Let us Solve our own Problems

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) worse (2) issues (3) Hiware Bazaar
 - **(4)** efforts, co-operation
- **Q.2.** (1) Problems faced by people in cities and villages are called problems or issues in civic life.
 - **(2)** These problems can be solved through everyone's efforts and co-operation.
 - (3) Sant Gadgebaba and Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj were two of the great personalities who stressed on cleanliness.
 - (4) 21st September is celebrated as 'International Peace Day'.
- **Q.3. (1)** 'Shramdaan' means, voluntary contribution of labour by the villagers to clean the village. It involves disposal of waste water and making of manure from garbage using vermiculture. This concept was successfully implemented in Khudawadi village in Osmanabad district.
 - **(2)** To create a peaceful society, the basic needs of all its sections need to be met. Each person must get the necessary security. All exploitation in society must be stopped and inequality must decrease.
 - Everyone must have the right to participate in public life. By learning the importance of peace and using peaceful methods, we can create a peaceful environment everywhere.
- **Q.4.** (1) I will decide to maintain silence in the classroom in absence of the teacher and explain my classmates the need to co-operate with the class teacher.

- (2) I will help my classmates to revise the new topic taught the previous day and solve their queries if any.
- (3) I will ask someone to go and call the sports master and the coach to solve the problem and in the mean time, I will try to keep the crowd under control.
- **Q.5.** (1) There is water shortage.
 - **(2)** The garbage thrown on the road is giving out a foul stench. It is unbearable.
 - **(3)** The girl is riding her cycle on the main road. This is dangerous. It can lead to an accident since there is no special bicycle track.
 - (4) The boy is worried because there are problems in the village. There are land disputes and his father has to visit the taluka to get his problems solved.
- **Q.6.** (1) Yes, there should.
 - **(2)** The head students of the four houses of the higher standards can be selected as peacekeepers.
 - (3) First of all the peacekeepers must be honest. They must not be biased and decision must not be taken by just a few of the peacekeepers.

Topic 8: Public Facilities and My School

Exercises

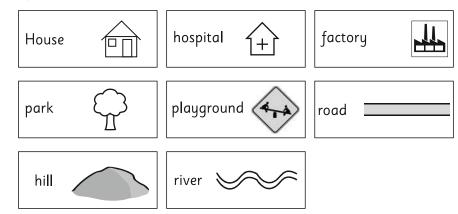
- Q.1. (1) responsibly (2) world (3) community
 - (4) unique, identity (5) home
- **Q.2. (1)** Important public services are water supply, electricity supply, health services, education and transport, gas supply, telephone service, etc.

- (2) Each child has the right to go to school and learn.
- **Q.3. (1)** We use several public services and facilities such as water supply, electricity supply, education, transport, gas supply, telephone service, banks, etc.
 - (2) These two bodies are very important since they bring about a conversational interaction between parents and teachers. Parents can help in various activities of the school.
- **Q.4. (1)** Boys will think they are superior. Girls will have no education or less education. This will make them feel inferior and they will be made to do the manual work at home. We must remember that education is the fundamental right of every child.
 - (2) School will not get help for its set up. School will not get help from community for its growth. School will not have assistance in the construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories and procurement of sports equipments.
 - (3) The services will not be able to work well for the community. We as citizens will be responsible if the services do not work well.
- Q.5. (1) Public facilities available inside the home are water supply, electricity, telephone.
 Public facilities available outside the home are health services, education, transport, portal service, fire brigade, police, bank, park, etc.
 - **(2)** The facilities we use are water supply, electricity, education, transport, park.
- **Q.6.** (Student are expected to answer this question with the help of their teacher.)

Topic 9: Maps – Our Companions

Exercises

- **Q.1.** Hill, plateau, plain. (Student can do map B of geography textbook page no. 39.)
- **Q.2.** (a) Mount ↑ Symbol. (b) Island Symbol.
- **Q**.3.



- **Q.4.** Blue colour. Blue colour is used for water and water bodies. Moderate should have been darker and low should have been a lighter shade of brown.
- **Q.5.** (To be done by students.)
- **Q.6.** (1) In map A, the height of the land is been shown by contour lines.
 - (2) Colours have been used in the map B, to show the difference in the heights of landforms.
 - (3) Map C, is different from the other two maps because in this map the difference in the height of landforms can be directly observed.
 - **(4)** The highest point in map A, B, and C is in the south direction.
 - **(5)** The landforms can be seen most clearly in the map C.

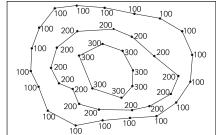
- **Q.7.** (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (b) Doordarshan

(c) Toilet

(d) Hospital

(e) School

- (f) Balbharati
- Q.8. (1) Contour line method.



- (2) The required map is

 India Physical map on textbook Pq. 45.
- (3) lighthouse (symbol) fort (sign) battlefield (symbol) (3) (symbol) railwau (5) (sign) well (6) (sign) spring
- **Q.9.** (1) They are (a) Contour line method, (b) Layer tinting method, (c) Digital elevation model.
 - (2) It is measured from sea-level.
 - (3) Each colour indicates a specific height.
 - **(4)** Physical maps are used in military operations, tourism, drawing up mountaineering routes, making regional development plans, etc.
 - **(5)** The use of signs and symbols in a map helps the reader to get exact information about the places on the map.

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Topic 10: Getting to Know India

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) There are coffee plantations in Kerala.
 - (2) Konkan lies in the western part of India.
 - (3) Goa is the smallest State in India.
 - (4) The Sabarmati river flows through Gujarat.
 - **(5)** The Sahyadri mountains are located in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Q.2.	Rivers	States	
	Ganga	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.	
	Beas	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab	
	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa	
	Godavari	Maharashtra, Telengana, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.	
	Krishna	Maharashtra and Karnataka.	
	Kaveri	Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.	
	Brahmaputra	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.	
	Sabarmati	Rajasthan and Gujarat	

- Q.3. (1) (a) The mountains are the Himalayan Range, Shiwalik range, Karakoram range, Zaskar mountains, Ladakh range, Aravalli range, Vindhya mountains, Satpura range, Ajanta range, Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats and Harishchandra range.
 - **(b)** Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills, Nallamalai hills, Rajmahal hills, Dafla hills, Mizo hills, Naga hills, Abu hills.
 - (c) Telengana plateau, Deccan plateau, Malwa plateau, Chota Nagpur plateau, Bastar plateau.

- (d) The rivers Gilgit, Shyok, Jhelam, Ravi, Satluj, Ghaggar, Beas and Chenab originate in the Himalayas and join the Indus. The height is over 6000 m. and they flow towards the east.
- (e) Rivers Kaveri, Krishna.
- (f) Lake Chilka, Pulicut lake, Vembanad lake, Rakas lake, Pangang lake, Kolleru lake.
- **(g)** Gulf of Khambhat and Gulf of Kachchh on the western coast of India, Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka to the south.
- (i) To the east is the Bay of Bengal. To the west is the Arabian Sea and to the south is the Indian Ocean.
- **(j)** River Ganga flows towards the east, River Narmada flows towards the west, Vainganga flows towards the south and Godavari and Kaveri flows towards the east.
- **(k)** Chettlon, Andron, Kalpeni and tree island lie in the Lakshadweep. Car Nicobar, South Andaman, cocoisland North Andaman and middle Andaman lie in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- (2) (a) Our State Maharashtra. Capital Mumbai.
 - **(b)** Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (c) Tamil Nadu.
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh Itanagar, Meghalaya Shillong, Nagaland — Kohima, Manipur — Imphal, Mizoram — Aizwal, Tripura — Agartala, Assam — Dispur.
 - (e) Rajasthan Jaipur.
 - (f) The names in red letters show union Territories.
- (3) (a) We will get saffron from Jammu and Kashmir. The most convenient route is the National highway.
 - **(b)** Tea is grown in Assam and Sikkim.

- (c) Cloves have to be brought from Kerala to Maharashtra. We can use the highway along the coast line passing through Karnataka and Goa.
- **(d)** Apples are grown in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
- (e) First take the east west corridor that connects the National Highway right to Bikaner in Rajasthan. The path moves in the North West direction.
- **(f) Coffee -** from Kerala by the help of N. South corridor (orange line) up to Nagpur and then the National Highway up to W. Bengal.
 - **Mangoes -** Using the Golden Quadrilateral (green line) or part of the Golden Quadrilateral and then the National Highway (Black line).
- **(g)** With the help of National Highway up to West Bengal and then with the help of East West corridor.
- Q.4. (1) Telangana.
 - (2) We had 29 states and 7 union territories, but now i.e. after 2019, we have 28 state and 8 union territories. *Teacher please note this.
 - (3) Rajasthan.

Topic 11: Our Home and Environment

Exercises

★Q.1. (a)









The house is a small multi-storeyed house. It will be able to stand against the force of the strong wind. It is made of mud and stone that is available in mountainous areas.

- (b) (c) Iron / cement / mortar / bricks.
- Q.2. (3) Climate (2) Structure (1) Luxury.
- **Q.3.** (1) Water filter, balcony where there is sunlight, plants in the garden, wooden structure, wooden steps.
 - (2) The water heater, the washing machine, the grinder.
 - (3) (a) Digging up hills for quarrying. (b) Extracting sand from seashores and riverbeds (c) Extracting stone and earth from the ground. (d) Drawing out excessive amounts of groundwater. (e) Felling trees to clear land (f) Filling up ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, creeks and low lying areas to reclaim land.
- **Q.4.** Air, water, noise and environmental pollution takes place at a construction site due to cement mixing machines chugging on non-stop and cement dust, mud and sand flying around.

Q.5.

Sr.	Region	Type	Shape /	Building	material
No.			Construction	Roof	Walls
(1)	Plains	Flat-roofed houses	Rectangular	Wood, earth	Stone, earth
(2)	Plateau	Sloping roofs	Rectangular	Wood, hay	Stone, earth
(3)	Heavy rainfall	Sloping roofs	Rectangular	Wood, tiles	Bricks, cement
(4)	Mountains	Sloping roofs	Rectangular	Wood, tiles	Bricks, cement
(5)	Desert	Flat-roofed house	Rectangular	Cement	Stone, earth

Q.6. (1) Ajit and his family will have to close their window during the daytime for some days and keep dusting their house everyday till the dust and noise reduces.

- (2) We must use natural resources. We must use energy from solar power or wind power to make our bricks and cut wood. We must not cut trees but use wood from trees that have uprooted. Our homes must be eco-friendly. We must use recycled water and recycled garbage.
- **Q.7.** They use their nests as homes to protect themselves from the sun, wind, storm, rain and to lay and hatch their eggs.

Environmental Studies: Part 2

Topic 3: Life on Earth

Exercises

Q.1. (a) Earth

- (b) unicellular
- (c) plants, animals
- (d) water
- **Q.2.** (a) A microscope is needed to see the unicellular organism.
 - (b) The protozoa first appeared in water.
- **Q.3.** (a) (i) Billion years ago, clouds of very hot gases and dust was spinning circular in motion and at a great speed causing its division in several portions.
 - (ii) Thus, the sun and the other planets in our solar system were created.
 - (b) The two main characteristics of animals are :
 - (i) Animals breathe.

(5) Jupiter

- (ii) They move in order to get food or for other purposes.
- Q.4. (1) Mercury (2) Venus (3) Earth
 - (6) Saturn (7) Uranus (8) Neptune

(4) Mars

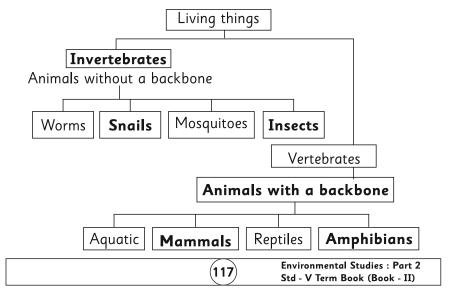
- **Q.5.** (d) An enormous cloud of hot gases and dust was formed in space.
 - (b) The sun and the planets revolving around it were created.
 - (a) Water bodies appeared on the earth's surface.
 - (c) Protozoa appeared in water.

Topic 4 : Evolution

Exercises

- Q.1. (a) Charles Darwin (b) Mammals
- **Q.2.** (a) Animals which live in water and also on land are called Amphibians. e.g. Frog, Tortoise, etc.
 - (b) The first humans appeared on the African Continent.
- **Q.3.** (a) According to Darwin, species that cannot adapt to certain changes in the environment become extinct in the process of evolution. It is believed that dinosaurs became extinct due to a sudden natural disaster or environmental changes.
 - (b) (i) In order to survive, some species of animals adopted environmental changes, certain internal physical changes occur in some species of animals.
 - (ii) Over a period of time, these internal changes become inherited characteristics seen in the generations that followed. Thus, in the course of time, a new species with characteristics different from the original species was created.

*Q.4. Evolution of Animals



BOOK 3

English Balbharati

Unit - III

17: On the Water

Think and answer

- (1) (a) The ripples run, twinkling brightly in the sun.
 - (b) The lilies are round and large. They are floating near the reedy margin.
 - (c) The swallow skims pass the poet in his boat.
 - (d) The fishes spring and gleam, before they splash in the stream.
 - (e) The kingfisher darts a gleam of green and blue, as these are its colours.
- (2) The poet is in his little boat gliding peacefully over the rippling water under the smooth bright sky.

The poet is greatly delighted and enjoying his experience.

The line that tells us this is "What could give us more delight."

- (3) The words used to describe water blue and wide, sky smooth and bright.
- (4) The colours mentioned are green and blue.
- (5) Lilies are described as round and large.
 Ripples are described as twinkling brightly.
- (6) Once I went sailing in a boat across the Mandavi river. It was like being in heaven. The bright sky above us, the blue rippling water under us, the birds chirping and fluttering in the gentle breeze and the fishes taking small jumps and leaps in and out of the water.

On the whole it was a pleasing, satisfying and very colourful experience.

- (7) (To be done by the students.)
- (8) Dear friends. I must tell you about this place that I went to last year. The name of the place is Colva Beach. It is in South Goa. The beach is clean and sandy. It is famous for 'paragliding' and 'parasailing'. These are two types of water sport where you can go right up in the sky with the help of a parachute. This give you a feeling of being in heaven. The feeling is simply awesome. I love this than any other beach.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (1) qlide (2) ripples
- **Q.2.** (i) The ripples twinkle in the sun.
 - (ii) The lilies float near the reedy marge.
 - (iii) The kingfisher darts a gleam of green and blue.

Q.3.	Insects	Birds	Trees	Plants
	Dragonfly	Kingfisher	Lilies	Bulrush
				Water - lace

- **Q.4.** (1) (e), (2) (c), (3) (d), (4) (b), (5) (a)
- Q.5. (1) wide glide, (2) bright delight, (3) run sun (4) sea - tree, (5) large - marge (6) place - water-mace

Q.6. aabb

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) (i) Alliteration the consonant sound 'g' is repeated for poetic effect.
 - (ii) Metaphor the kingfisher is compared to a dart.
 - (iii) Personification the swallows are given the human qualities of skimming.

18: Weeds in the Garden

Think and answer

- (1) Yes, I do like going to the garden.
- (2) I see flower, trees, grass birds, slides, see-saw, swings, pebbles, etc.
- (3) I like to go to the garden in the evenings and on holidays.
- (4) Yes, I like growing plants. Because of their colours and smell of soil they make the environment look fresh.
- (5) We all generally do not agree we have bad habits but we all do. Even though we know that it is bad to do a certain thing, we still do it. But the right thing is to admit and improve ourselves.
- **(6)** Anshumans father compared bad habits to the weeds.
- Time and again, early one morning, after a white.
- (To be done by the students.)
- Understand your bad habits. 1.
 - Discuss the problem with your elders to come out of it soon.
 - Constantly remind yourself of the problems you might face when doing something bad.
 - Replace your bad habit with something else.
 - Motivate and reward yourself when you do not repeat the bad habit.
- **(10)** (i) I am sorry to be late again.
 - It is difficult to get rid of cockroaches.
 - It is necessary to get a hold of the important aspects of life to become a successful person.
 - (iv) I tried to catch the colourful butterfly, but it was all in vain.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (1) Most of the parents like to fulfil the wishes of their children.
 - Parents feel sorry when they cannot indulge with their kids or when they have to scold them, when even a scolding has no effect on their children, the parents become very unhappy.
 - Anshuman was developing bad habits.
 - Anshuman's parents used the method of gentle words, strict warnings, and scolding to warn about his bad habits.
 - Anshuman refused to believe that he was letting those bad habits get a hold over him.
- **Q.2.** (i) (ii) without any success (iii) strict indulge
 - (iv) (v) gentle warn
- **Q.3**. (i) (ii) opportunity to correct
- **Q.4.** (i) Anshuman - proper noun truth - abstract noun
 - seedlings common noun
- **Q.5**. (i) sad (ii) good (iii) long (iv) wrong
- **Q.6.** (i) (ii) correctly justice (iii) shortly

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (i) pointed at a small seedling growing near a plant.
 - the specialities of various plants and vines and bushes and trees to Anshuman.
- **Q.2.** (i) (ii) seedling weed

- Anshuman had gone to stay at his grandfather's farm **Q.3**. (1) with his parents.
 - His father took him for a walk around the farm.
 - Anshuman uprooted it carefully, twisting it and pulling it hard so that the entire plant came out.
 - Anshuman had no difficulty in pulling the small seedling out.

Q.4. (1) - f (2) - e (3) d (4) - c (5) b

Grammar / Language Study

- **(1)** (i) unhappy (ii) unnoticed
- (iii) disbelieve

- discontinue (i)
- (ii) uproot

- (3) (i) for
- (ii) in (iii) of
- (iv) around

- (4) (i) farms
- (ii) walks
- (iii) plants

- (iv) weeds
- (v) difficulties
- (vi) habits
- (1) d, (2) c, (3) b, (4) a.
- (6) (i) The tiger jumped across the river.
 - Put the cubes on top of the box. (ii)
 - We travelled across Mumbai by train.
 - There were many people in the house. (iv)
 - The children were asked to come with their parents. (v)

(ii) qo out

- **(7)** (i) speak rudely
 - Hit the stone gently with the hammer.

19: Be a Good Host and Guest

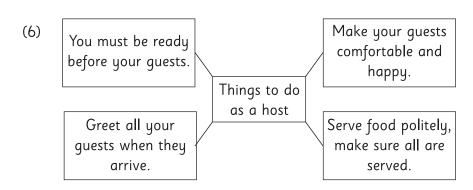
Think and answer

Yes I have celebrated my birthday with my friends and relatives.

- I invited my friends, cousins, uncles and aunties, for the birthday party.
- My parents organized the birthday party.
- Dear Mr. and Mrs. Shah and Family, Please join in celebrating my sister Geeta's 9th Birthday. On 20th November, 2020 at 7.00 pm, Star banquet hall, Yari Road Andheri (W).

Contact.: 9877700180

(5)Reach in time Be friendly with for the party. the other quests. Appreciate the food Take part in the programms and the and decorations honestly. games. Thank the host and Don't waste food then leave.



Diamond Mansion,

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dear Rahul,

I will be celebrating my birthday on Sunday the 15th of November. I want you to be present at my home. With you by my side I feel happy. We will have a lot of fun.

I will be eagerly waiting for you.

Your loving friend,

Anish

Diamond Mansion,

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dear Reema.

I am writing this letter to share with you the fun I had yesterday at my classmate's birthday party.

The house was beautifully lit with colourful lights, different coloured balloons were on the floor multi-coloured caps and hairbands were given to all boys and girls. Unopened present were kept at the corner of the room.

The birthday cake was a pretty doll cake and it tasted yummy. We were then served sandwiches, sweets and juices. We played a few games, I enjoyed the birthday party. I missed you see you soon.

Your loving friend,

Mary

English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

20. Only One Mother

Think and answer

- The poet of this poem is George Cooper.
- The poet George Cooper gives examples of stars, shells, birds, lambs, dewdrops, bees and butterflies.
- Dewdrops are formed on leaves and branches of trees when the moisture in the air condenses very early in the morning before the sun rises, hence the poet says that dewdrops are the first things that the dawn sees.
- Yes, I agree with the poet's thoughts. Our mother is the one and only best person in the world. There is no one who can love us and care for us, as our mother does. She is there for us and will continue to be there till the end. There is no one to replace her.

Living things -

(1) birds

(2) lambs

(3) bees

(3) dewdrops

(4) mother

Non-living things - (1) stars

(2) shells

(4) sky

Diamond Mansion, (6) (1)

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dearest Mom,

This little letter is just to show you that I am aware of all that you have done and still doing for me. I love you. I know you will always be there for me. I know how much you love me. I want you to know that I love you too and I am very thankful to God for giving me a mother like you.

Thank you mom,

Your loving daughter / son,

XYZ

Diamond Mansion,

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dearest Dad.

Thank you darling dad for being there whenever I needed you. I know how much you love all of us, I know that I am very lucky to have a dad like you. I am writing this letter just to thank you for being my dad. I pray to God for your good health. Love you dad. You are the best dad!

Your loving daughter / son,

XYZ

Diamond Mansion,

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dearest Uncle Amit.

Thank you for your love and affection. Thank you for your lovely gift on my birthday. I know how kind, loving and caring you have always been. May God give you good health and be with you always.

Your loving nephew / niece,

XYZ

English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - III) Diamond Mansion,

Charni Road (W),

Mumbai - 400003.

3rd November, 2022

Dearest Ma'am

Thank you for being there whenever I have needed you. You have encouraged me to do better always. I am very thankful to God for giving me a kind and loving teacher like you.

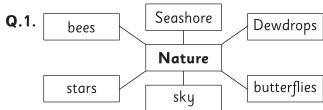
I love you.

Your loving student,

XYZ

Comprehension

Extract - 1



- **Q.2.** (1) b, (2) c, (3) a, (4) e.
- **Q.3.** (i) lawn (ii) clover
 - (iv) weather (iii) dewdrops
- Q.4. (i) pretty (ii) sunny (iii) purple

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) books (2) sweets (3) chairs (4) birds (1) Countable -
 - **Uncountable -** (1) hair (2) sand (3) stars
- (2) (a) sky by + fly(b) together - weather + feather
 - (c) dawn lawn + born (d) clover - over + lower

Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

- (3) (a) an iota of chance
 - (b) a thousand times
 - (c) millions of people around

21. The Journey to the Great Oz

Think and answer

- (1) (a) **Dorothy -** Dorothy was a young girl who was whisked along with her dog, Toto to the wonderland of Oz, by the cyclonic wind. She had a lot of courage and saw to it that her dog was always safe.
 - (b) **Tin Woodman -** He was made of tin, he did not have a heart and was in need of one. It was the Tin Woodman who chopped the great tree with his sharp axe in order to help all of them to cross the ditch.
 - (c) **The Scarecrow** The Scarecrow is brainless. He just could not give good advice. He normally advised people to do wrong things since he was very much in need of brains. The Scarecrow however was bold and courageous.
 - (d) **The Lion** The Lion was very helpful, he went to and fro reaching Dorothy and Toto, the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow across the qulf.
 - (e) The Kalidahs These are fierce beasts who would tear Dorothy, Toto, the Lion, the Scarecrow and even Tin Woodman to pieces if they got a chance. They had bodies like bears and heads like tigers. Their claws were long and sharp and they could tear you to pieces.
- (2) The first ditch was deep with many big jagged rocks at the bottom. The sides were so steep and none of the members could climb down. The Scarecrow suggested that since they could not fly nor climb down, the best way to cross was jumping across the ditch.

(3) The second gulf was so broad and deep that the Lion was sure he would not be able to leap over it. Suddenly the Scarecrow noticed a great tree. The Tin Woodman cut down the tree with his powerful axe. Then the Lion pushed the tree with his strong front legs and the big tree tripped and fell across the ditch. This was like a bridge. Dorothy crossed with Toto in her arms, followed by the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow. The Lion was the last to cross the gulf.

(4) The Scarecrow was intelligent -

- (i) When the group finds it is impossible to cross the second deep gulf, the Scarecrow gets the idea that the Tin Woodman should chop the huge tree so that it would fall across the ditch and all of them would be able to cross with the help of the tree trunk.
- (ii) When the Kalidahs followed, the Scarecrow asked the Woodman to chop away the ends of the tree so that the tree would crash into the gulf and take the Kalidahs with it down into the gulf.

The Lion was brave -

(i) When the group wanted to cross the first ditch, the Lion agreed to spring across the gulf carrying the group members on his back. Since he could carry only one at a time, he went springing to and fro several times to help his team members.

- (ii) At the second rift, the Lion, though he was scared, turned to face the Kalidahs and gave a very loud roar to frighten them.
- **(5)** (To be done by the students.)
- (6) Today _____ I had to reach the Wizard of Oz, but I did not know how to do so. I met the Lion, the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow who were also going to Emerald City of Oz, hence we all got together. We came across a deep ditch that had to be crossed. Our brave Lion took us across one by one. Soon we came to another ditch which was even deeper and wider than the first one. Tin Woodman knocked down a tree that fell across the gulf. We walked across the ditch on this fallen tree. There were some beastly animals following us. We pushed the fallen tree down the ditch and these beasts who fell down in the gulf along with the tree.

Finally we were free to move toward Emerald City.

(7) Dorothy and Toto (dog) -

- (i) The Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow were my companions.
- (ii) After measuring the ditch thoughtfully, I felt I could jump by keeping big bricks and cross and the others also could cross by walking on those bricks laid by me.
- (iii) Yes, I was afraid of the Kalidahs as they were fierce beasts. My friends too were with me by I was the only one who looked ferocious. My friends believed me that is why I decided to fight with the Kalidahs.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

Q.1. Herbivorous - (1) rabbit (2) squirrel (3) camel (4) horseCarnivorous - (1) lion (2) tiger (3) fox (4) cheetah

(130)

English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

- **Q.2.** (i) discomfort
- (ii) gloomy
- **Q.3.** (1) The forest looked dark and gloomy.
 - (2) The Kalidahs made strange noises in the forest.
 - (3) The animals mentioned in this passage are the cowardly Lion and dog Toto.
 - (4) The Kalidahs were monstrous beasts with bodies like bears and heads like tiger. They had claws which are long and sharp.
- Q.4. (i) gloomy (ii) whispered (ii) monstrous (iv) queer

.5.		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	(1)	dark	darker	darkest
	(2)	bright	brighter	brightest
	(3)	tired	more tired	most tired

Q.6. (1) and

(2) terribly

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (1) The travellers were more anxious to get out of the forest.
 - (2) Dorothy was tired because she walked fast to get out of the forest.
 - (3) Dorothy was riding on the lion's back.
- **Q.2.** (i) adventure
- (ii) meadows
- **Q.3.** (1) d, (2) c, (3) b, (4) a.
- **Q.4.** suddenly, swiftly, greatly, farther
- **Q.5.** (1) e, (2) c, (3) d, (4) b, (5) a.

Grammar / Language Study

- (1) (i) grateful, careful, frightful, beautiful.
 - (ii) singers, players, dancers.

- (iii) properly, bravely, hastily, gloomily, sadly.
- (iv) beautifully, tearfully, balefully, gratefully.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	thin	thinner	thinnest
(2)	far	farther	farthest
(3)	fast	faster	fastest

(3) (i) ugly (ii) sorrow (iii) dark / dull (iv) after (v) careless (vi) thinner

22: A Book Review

Think and answer

- (1) Yes, I like science because it helps me to be curious and develops my ability to think, communicate and remain focused. It helps me to accept failure and try harder to achieve success.
- (2) Yes, I have read many story books. They are The Jungle book, Stories of Tenali Raman, Aesop's Fables, Fairy Tales, etc.

(3) (i) Alexander Graham Bell -

Alexander Graham Bell was born on 3rd March 1847. He was initially home-schooled by his father who was a professor. Alexander Graham Bell was best known for inventing the telephones. He first grew his interest in the science of sound. He worked with his assistant named Thomas Watson. On 10th March 1876, Bell made his first successful test of the telephone.

(ii) Albert Einstein -

Albert Einstein is one of the most famous scientists. He

English Balbharati
Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

was born on 14^{th} March 1879. Albert Einstein was gifted a pocket compass by his father. That generated obsession and sparkled his curiosity. As he grew up he was excellent in finding and solving mathematical problems. The most famous equation that Einstein gave the world was $E = mc^2$.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (a) understand global issues(b)environmentalist
 - (c) TV and Computers
- **Q.2.** (1) c, (2) a, (3) d, (4) b.
- Q.3. (i) George's dad was an ardent environmentalist.
 - (ii) T.V and computers was banned in George's house.
 - (iii) They used candles in this house to avoid using electricity.
 - (iv) Modern inventions of science and technology causes a lot of damage on the earth.
 - (v) George's family eats only vegetarian and home cooked food.

Q.4.	Positive		Comparative	Superlative
	(1)	ardent	more ardent	most ardent
	(2)	bad	worse	worst
	(3)	young	younger	youngest

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (i) Unfortunately, there is one old angry scientist who wants to use science for his own selfish motives.
 - (ii) His achievements are all the more astounding as he is a victim of many physical aliments.

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133	English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

- (iii) The book includes very attractive and expressive sketches drawn by Garry Parsons.
- (iv) But turning away from technology is not the solution.
- **Q.2.** (i) environmentalist (ii) astounding
- **Q.3.** (1) Science can be used for a good cause.
 - (2) Eric vowed to use science for people's welfare.
 - (3) The odd angry scientist wanted to use science for his own selfish motives.
 - (4) 'George's secret key to the universe'.
 - (5) Lucy Hawking
 - (6) Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest scientists.
 - (7) Stephen Hawking is the victim of many physical ailments.
- **Q.4.** (i) motives (ii) ailments (iii) strategies
 - (iv) imaginary (v) adventure (vi) expressive (vii) nasty
- **Q.5.** (i) selfishness (ii) hunger
 - (iii) imagination (iv) attractiveness

Grammar / Language Study

(1)

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	good	better	best
(2)	hungry	hungrier	hungriest
(3)	attractive	more attractive	most attractive

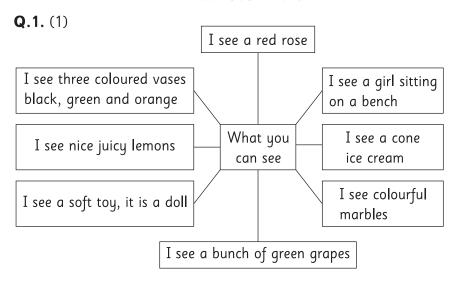
23: Write your own Poem

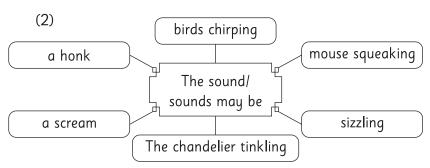
- (1) My mother has switched off the light,It is now almost the middle of night,I go to bed and dream of the mountain,I can see the water flowing down into the fountain.
- (2) I can get the fragrance of the rose,
 The lovely scent comes right to my nose,
 I love to see this flower bloom,
 It gets me right out of life's gloom.
- (3) As I stand by the window staring.
 I see the bright colours of flowers and hear the birds chirping.
 I can feel the cool breeze and smell mother's roasted toast.
 And oh! dear mum, the taste says "Your just the right host".

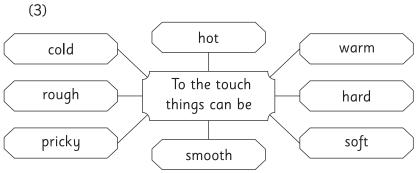
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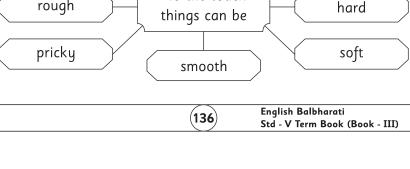
(4) There are lots of feelings inside of me
I clap when I am happy,
I frown when I am snappy,
I ask myself, why?
Then I say; I am I.

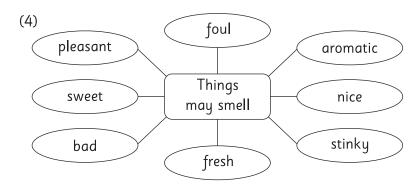
24 : Senses Alert

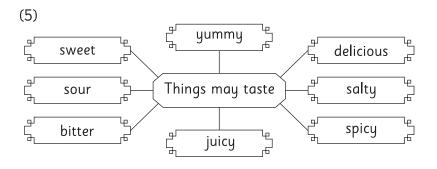












मराठी सुलभभारती १५. नदीचे गाणे

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मंजुळ गाणे नदी गाते.
 - (२) गावे नदीच्या तीरावरती वसली आहेत.
 - (३) नदीवर शीतल छाया आम्रतरू धरतात.
 - (४) नदी जेथे जाईल तेथे आनंदाची मनोहर बाग फुलवेल.
- प्र.२. (१) फुलवेली मज सुमने देती, कुठे लव्हाळी खेळत बसती, कुठे आम्रतरू माझ्यावरती शीतल अपुली छाया धरती.
 - (२) पाणी पिउनी **पक्षी जाती घूट भरुनी कोनी** जल नेती

 गुरे-वासरे जवळी येती

 मुले खेळती लाटांवरती
- **प्र.३.** (१)-(इ) (२)-(अ) (३)-(आ)
- प्र.४. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- प्र.५. पर्वतावर उगम पावलेली नदी पुढे पुढे वाहत येत आहे. नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावर काही घरे दिसत आहेत. नदीच्या पात्रामध्ये गुरे पाणी पिताना दिसत आहेत व त्यांच्या पाठीमागे एक माणूस उभा आहे. दोन स्त्रिया नदीच्या पात्रातील पाणी घागरीमध्ये भरून नेताना दिसत आहेत. दोन मुलगे व एक मुलगी नदीच्या पाण्यामध्ये पोहण्याचा आनंद घेत आहेत. आकाशात काही पक्षी उडतानाही दिसत आहेत. नदीच्या आजूबाजूला हिरवीगार झाडे व हिरवळ पसरलेली दिसत आहे.

ओळखा पाह

आंबा, पोपट

मराठी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

१६. मी नदी बोलते

स्वाध्याय

- प्र. १. (१) नदीचा जन्म पर्वतावर होतो.
 - (२) पर्वतावरून वाहत येताना अनेक ओढे नदीला येऊन भेटतात व नदी मोठी होते.
 - (३) पर्वतउतारावरून सपाट मैदानी भागात वाहत येताच नदीचा वेग कमी होतो.
 - (४) नदीच्या पाण्याचा उपयोग लोक वीज निर्मितीसाठी, शेतीसाठी तसेच पिण्यासाठी करतात.
 - (५) जीवनप्रवासात अडथळे आले तरी न थांबता सतत पुढे-पुढे जात राहावे. हा संदेश नदी आपल्याला देते.
 - (६) कृष्णा, कोयना, गोदावरी, यमुना, तापी, भीमा, तुंगभद्रा, मांजरा, नर्मदा इत्यादी नद्या आहेत.
- प्र.२. (१) चालणे चालतात चालवतात
 - (२) पळणे पळतात पळवतात
 - (३) भेटणे <u>भेटतात भेटवतात</u>
 - (४) <u>करणे</u> करतात <u>करवतात</u>
 - (५) मिळणे <u>मिळतात</u> <u>मिळवतात</u>
 - (६) थांबणे थांबतात थांबवतात
- प्र.३. (१) काळेकुट्ट / काळेभोर (२) निळेशार (३) पिवळेजर्द / पिवळेधम्मक (४) लालबुंद / लालचुटूक (५) पांढराशुभ्र
- प्र.४. (१) वाचाल तर वाचाल
- (२) प्रयत्नांती परमेश्वर
- (३) मानवता श्रेष्ठ धर्म आणखी सुवचने विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वत: जमवा.
- प्र.५. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- **प्र.६. उपक्रम: (१)** मुळा, मुठा, इंद्रायणी, भामा, चंद्रभागा, काटेपूर्णा, सोना, मांजरा, प्रवरा, पंचगंगा, पूर्णा, गोमती, मांडवी, पवना, पैनगंगा, बोर्डी, वान, शिवना, भोगावती, गिरणा, कोलार इत्यादी.

(२) नदीमध्ये कपडे, भांडी, गुरे धृणे टाळावे. नदीमध्ये शौचास जाऊ नये. कचरा नदीच्या पाण्यात न टाकता कचराकुंडीत टाकावा. घरातील, कारखान्यातील सांडपाणी नदीच्या पाण्यात न सोडता त्याची योग्य विल्हेवाट लावावी. वेळोवळी नदीच्या पाण्याचे शुद्धीकरण करावे.

(३) घोषवाक्ये:

- (अ) पाणी अडवा, तयार करा तळे, त्यातून फुलवा हिरवेगार मळे.
- (आ)प्रत्येकाचा एकच नारा पाण्याची काटकसर करा!
- (इ) बचत पाण्याची, गरज काळाची !
- (ई) पाणी वाचवा, जीवन वाचवा!

पाण्याची बचत:

- (४) बरोबर **प्र.१**. (१) बरोबर (२) चूक (३) चूक
 - (५) चूक (६) बरोबर (७) चुक (८) चुक
 - (९) बरोबर (१०) बरोबर

१७. आमची सहल

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मुलांची सहल गावच्या आमराईमध्ये गेली होती.
 - (२) सहलीला जाताना मुलांनी जेवणाचे डबे, पाण्याच्या बाटल्या व चित्रकलेचे साहित्य सोबत नेले होते.
 - (३) जिथे आंब्याची अनेक झाडे लावून ती जोपासलेली असतात, अशा आंब्यांच्या दाट झाडीला आमराई म्हणतात.
 - (४) आमराईमध्ये मुले लपाछपी, शिवणापाणी, ऊनसावली हे खेळ खेळली.
- प्र.२. लपाछपी, आंधळी कोशिंबीर, तळ्यात मळ्यात, डोंगरपाणी इत्यादी.
- प्र.३. आमच्या घरी आंब्यापासून आंबापोळी, आमरस, आंबा बर्फी, आंबा चॉकलेट तर कैरीपासून कैरी पन्हे, कैरीचे लोणचे, मुरांबा इत्यादी पदार्थ बनवतात.

आमची सहल प्र.४.

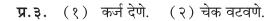
सहल सर्वांनाच आवडते. दरवर्षी आमच्या शाळेची सहल कोठे न कोठे जात असते. यावर्षी आमची सहल नेहरू विज्ञान केंद्र, वरळी येथे जाण्याचे ठरले. सहलीच्या दिवशी सर्व विद्यार्थी डबा घेऊन सकाळी ७.३० वाजता शाळेत जमले. सहलीला इयत्ता ५ वी चे सर्व विद्यार्थी, ६ शिक्षक व ४ शिपाईही आले होते. बसने नेहरू विज्ञान केंद्राच्या मोठ्या परिसरात आम्ही पोहोचलो. येथे उजव्या बाजुला उद्यान आहे तर डाव्या बाजुला रेल्वेचे वाफेचे इंजिन आहे तसेच हवाई दलाचे विमान आहे. विविध शास्त्रज्ञांचे अर्धपुतळे आहेत. प्रत्येक मजल्यावर वेगवेगळे हॉल होते. एका दालनात तारांगण, आकाशदर्शन असे शो आम्हांला पहायला मिळाले. एका हॉलमध्ये मानवी शरीररचना ही फिल्म आम्हांला दाखवली त्यामुळे आम्हांला खुप माहिती मिळाली. दुसऱ्या मजल्यावरील हॉलमध्ये ३ D शो होता. विशिष्ट प्रकारचा चष्पा घालून हा शो पहावा लागला. वेगवेगळ्या सरपटणाऱ्या प्राण्यांची माहिती या फिल्ममधून आम्हांला मिळाली. दुसरा शो पाहताना तर खुप धमाल आली. येथे खुर्चीला टेकून बसल्यावर आम्ही आडवेच झालो. डोक्यावर सुरू झालेली फिल्म पाह लागलो. ही फिल्म पाहताना प्रत्येक ठिकाणी आपणच आहोत असे वाटत होते. बर्फाळ शिखरांची माहिती येथे देण्यात आली. संध्याकाळी सर्व विद्यार्थी विज्ञान केंद्र पाहन बाहेर पडलो. विज्ञानाची खुप माहिती आम्हांला मिळाली होती. गाणी म्हणत. धमाल करत बस कधी शाळेत आली समजलेच नाही.

- प्र.५. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- प्र.६. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

१८. पैशांचे व्यवहार

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. बँक, मंडई, (भाजी मार्केट) दूरध्वनी केंद्र, वीज देयक केंद्र, पोस्ट ऑफीस, कपड्यांचे दुकान, किरणा मालाचे दुकान, चपलांचे दुकान, सोनाराचे दुकान.
- प्र.२. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.



प्र.५.





किंमत रु. ५५,

किंमत रु. ७०,





किंमत रु. ३५,







किंमत रु. ६५०,

किंमत रु. २५०,

किंमत रु. ४००

प्र.६. (१) 🗹

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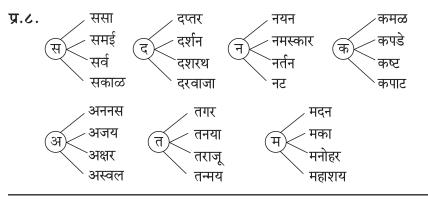
(१०) ☑

(११) ☑

(१२) ☑

प्र.७. भाज्यांची यादी - गवार, हिरवा वाटाणा, कांदे, बटाटे, टोमॅटो, वांगी, फ्लॉवर, कोबी, लाल भोपळा, सुरण, शिराळे, भेंडी, सिमला मिरची, आले, मिरची-कोथिंबीर, घेवडा, पालेभाज्यांमध्ये अळू, चुका, मेथी, पालक, चवळी, लाल माठ, मका, शेवग्याच्या शेंगा, दुधी, पडवळ, तोंडली, काकडी, गाजर, मुळा, विविध फळे भाजी मंडईत विक्रीसाठी असतात.

> भाजी मंडई - भाजी मंडईमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या भाज्या घेऊन भाजीवाले विकायला बसलेले असतात. भाज्यांचे विविध रंग व आकार पाहन मन तृप्त होते. भाजीवाले आपल्या भाज्यांचा दर ओरड्न सांगत असतात आणि लोकांना भाजी घेण्यासाठी बोलावत असतात. भाजी मंडईत ताज्या आणि अनेक रंगांच्या भाज्या पाहून कोणती घ्यावी कोणती नको असे होते. अनेक लोक भाज्यांचा दर कमी करून भाजी घेण्यासाठी भाजीवाल्याबरोबर घासाघीस करत असतात. लोकांची खूप गर्दी असते. अनेक ओळखीची माणसे भेटतात. गप्पा मारणारेसुद्धा बरेच असतात.



१९. अनुभव - २

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) शाळा स्टल्यावर मुलगा घरी जायला निघाला. वाटेत त्याला त्याची आई दिसली. तिच्या हातात दोन मोठ्या पिशव्या होत्या. त्या खूप जड असाव्यात, असे तिच्याकडे पाहन त्याला जाणवले. तिच्या हातातील पिशवी घेऊन तिला मदत करण्यासाठी मुलगा आईला पाहताच तिच्याकडे धावत गेला.
 - (२) आईने बाजारात जाऊन महिनाभराचे किराणा सामान दोन पिशव्यात भरून आणले होते. आईला मदत करण्यासाठी मुलाने आईच्या हातातील एक पिशवी घेतली. एक पिशवी हातात धरल्यावर मुलाला समजले की त्या जड पिशव्यांच्या ओझ्यामुळे आईचे हात लालेलाल झाले होते.
 - (३) आई दोन पिशव्या भरून सामान बाजारातून आणत होती. वाटेत तिला मुलगा भेटला. त्याने आईच्या हातातील एक पिशवी घेतली. त्यामुळे आईला थोडी मदत झाली. दर महिन्याला आई अशाच पिशव्या भरून सामान आणत असे. एवढं ओझं ती एकटीच घेऊन येत असे. आज मुलाने आईला सामान आणण्यास मदत केली. त्यामुले आईचे काम थोडे हलके झाले म्हणून आईला बरे वाटले.
 - (४) आई दर महिन्याला किराणा सामानाने भरलेल्या पिशव्या एकटीच घेऊन येत असे. आज मुलाने आईच्या हातातील एक पिशवी घेतल्याने त्या खूप जड असतात व त्या आणताना आई खूप दमते हे मुलाला समजले. आईला

(143)

मदत व्हावी म्हणून ज्या दिवशी शाळेला सुट्टी असते, त्याच दिवशी आपण किराणा सामान आणायला जात जाऊ म्हणजे आईही दमणार नाही व मुलाचेही व्यवहारज्ञान वाढेल म्हणून मुलाने किराणा सामान शाळेला सुट्टी असते त्या दिवशी आणायचे ठरवले.

प्र.२. पाठवणी - पाठ यजमान - मान

आगबोट – बोट तोंडपाठ – तोंड, पाठ

पोटपूजा - पोट पायपुसणी - पाय

गालबोट - गाल, बोट नाकतोडा - नाक

- प्र. ३. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- प्र.४. (अ) छोटे, लहान (आ) रडणे (इ) हलके
 - (ई) वर (उ) येणे (ऊ) भरणे
- प्र.५. (अ) सामानाला सामान, नाला, मासा, माला
 - (आ) बाजारात बाजार, रात, राजा, बाजा, बारा, जात
 - (इ) चाललीस चालली, सलील, चाल, सल
 - (ई) मनापासून मन, सून, पासून, पान, नाम, नासून
- **प्र.६.** मी वाळलेल्या कपड्यांच्या घड्या घालते. आईने घरातील एखादी वस्तू मागितली तर ती नेऊन देते. जेवायला बसण्याआधी ताट, वाटी, तांब्या, ग्लास नेऊन ठेवते. कचरा काढते. कोथिंबीर निवडते. लसूण, वाटाणे सोलून देते. छोट्या भावाचा अभ्यास घेते. त्याला सांभाळते. मी कपडे वाळत घालायला मदत करू शकेन. लादी पुसू शकेन. आईला कपाट लावायला मदत करू शकते. बिल्डिंगच्या आवारात असलेल्या दुकानातून वस्तू आणून देऊ शकते इत्यादी.
- प्र.७. घराजवळील किरणामालाच्या दुकानातील वस्तूंची यादी: गहू, तांदूळ, ज्वारी, बाजरी, नाचणी, तूरडाळ, मुगडाळ, मसूरडाळ, हिरवे वाटाणे, पांढरे वाटाणे, चवळी, मुग, मटकी, काबुली चणे, हरभरा, वाल, राजमा, साखर, चहापावडर, गोडेतेल, खोबरेल तेल, मसाला, हळद, सॉसची पॅकेटे /बाटल्या, राई, जिरे, हिंग, नूडल्स पॅकेट, बिस्कीटे, तूप, पोहे, रवा, गूळ, चॉकलेट्स, साबण, टूथब्रश, कोलगेट इत्यादी.

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- प्र.८. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- **प्र.९.** (१) संजू <u>लवकर</u> उठतो
 - (२) गोगलगाय हळूहळू चालते.
 - (३) हा बंगला नेहमी बंद <u>असतो</u>.
 - (४) शाळा वेळेवर भरते.
 - (५) यावर्षी खूप थंडी <u>पडली</u>.

२०. गमतीदार पत्र

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) पत्र मायाच्या काकांनी पाठवले.
 - (२) पत्र मायाला पाठवले.
 - (३) काकांनी लिंबाच्या रसाने पत्र लिहिले होते, रस सुकल्यावर कागद कोरा दिसत होता म्हणून मायाला पत्र वाचता आले नाही.
- **प्र.२.** (१) माया (२) रेश्मा
- प्र.३. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- प्र.४. (१) तु जेवण केलेस का?
 - (२) हे ऐकून तुला आनंद झाला का?
 - (३) मी, आई, बाबा, राजू, पिंकी बाजारात गेलो.
 - (४) सुशांत, रघू, राजेश हे चांगले मित्र आहेत.
 - (५) रमेश, सीता, अनिता, गणेश हे सर्वजण दररोज बागेत खेळतात.
 - (६) मी संगणक सुरू केला. मामाचा ई-मेल वाचला. काय म्हणतो मामा ? कधी येणार आहे तो घरी ? आईने विचारले, मामा चार दिवसांनी येणार होता. आम्ही आनंदित झालो.

२१. छोटेसे बहीणभाऊ

स्वाध्याय

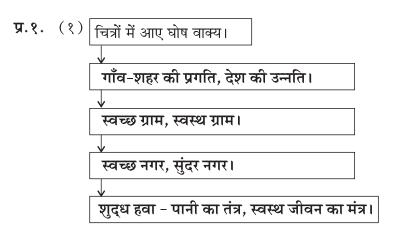
- प्र.१. (१) छोटेसे बहीणभाऊ उद्याच्या जगाला, उद्याच्या युगाला नवीन आकार देणार आहेत.
 - (२) छोटेसे बहीणभाऊ शेतांना, मळ्यांना, फुलांना, फळांना नवीन बहार देणार आहेत.
 - (३) छोटेसे बहीणभाऊ मोकळ्या आभाळी जाऊन मोकळ्या गळ्याने गाणी गाणार आहेत.
 - (४) छोटेसे बहीणभाऊ उद्याला मोठे होणार आहेत.
- प्र.२. (१) भगिनी
- (२) बंधू
- (३) नूतन
- (४) पुष्प, सुमन (५) मृत्यू
- (६) पोषाख (७) आकाश, नभ

- प्र.३. (१) मोठे

- (२) जुने (३) कुरूप (४) द्वेष

- (५) मृत्यू (६) दु:ख (७) भरलेल्या (८) अनेक

हिंदी सुलभभारती दूसरी इकाई 1. गाँव और शहर



(२)(१) गाँव की विशेषताएँ:



(२) शहर की विशेषताएँ :



- (३) (i) (१) अवनति (२) विषमता

 - (ii) (१) साफ
 - (२) गाँव
- (४) स्वच्छता मानव का एक आवश्यक गुण, एक अच्छी आदत है। हमारे आसपास की अस्वच्छता के कारण हमें अनेक बिमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। स्वस्थ मन और स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए स्वच्छता बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण होती है। अगर हम अपने घर और आसपास की जगह साफ रखेंगे तो हमारा शरीर और मन दोनों प्रसन्न रहेंगे। स्वच्छता हमें सकारात्मक विचार की ओर प्रवृत्त करती है। हमारी भारतीय संस्कृती

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में भी यह माना गया है कि जहाँ पर सफाई होती है वहाँ पर लक्ष्मी रहती है। व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता के साथ आसपास की सफाई भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। हम घर का कचरा बाहर डालते है और बाहर गंदगी फैलाते है ऐसा ना कर हमें कचरा कूड़ेदान में ही डालना चाहिए। स्वच्छता उत्तम स्वास्थ्य का मूल है। इसलिए हमें अपने आप को स्वस्थ रखने और स्वस्थ जीवन बिताने के लिए स्वच्छता के मूल्य को समझकर अच्छी आदतें जीवन में डालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

- प्र.२. (१)(१) अस्वस्थ
- (२) अशुद्ध
- (३) अवनति

- (४) अस्वच्छ
- (५) कुरूप
- (६) विदेश

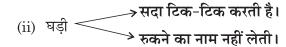
- (२) (१) पाठशाला
- (२) जल
- (३) राष्ट्र
- (४) प्रगति
- **प्र.३.** (१) अस्पताल
- (२) यातायात
- (३) सिग्नल
- (४) जेब्रा क्रॉसिंग (५) इमारत
- प्र.४. (१) विकास की अंधी दौड़ में मनुष्य अपने पर्यावरण को भूल गया है। अनुशासन भूल गया है। अनुशासन का पालन न करने से न केवल दुर्घटनाएँ होंगी बल्कि देश का विकास भी ठीक से नहीं होगा। अनुशासन में कई बातें आती है जैसे कि यातायात के नियमों का पालन करना, टैक्स समय पर भरना, बिजली-पानी का उपयोग करते समय उनकी बचत का ख्याल रखना आदि। अगर हर नागरिक अनुशासन का पालन करेगा तो देश के विकास में चार चाँद लग जाएँगे।
 - (२) शहर के हर नागरिक की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह अपने शहर को स्वच्छ रखें। कचरा केवल कूड़ेदान में ही फेकें। नगर में पेड़, पौधे उगाएँ, उनकी देखभाल करें क्योंकि ये पेड-पौधे और उन पर खिले रंग-बिरंगे फूल नगर को सुंदर बनाते हैं। शोर कम करें, अनुशासन का पालन करें तभी हमारा शहर स्वच्छ और सुंदर बन सकता है।

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2. जीवन



- (२) (i) (१) चलता है।
- (२) मेहनत करता है।



- (३) सागर जैसे जोश से लहराता, उछलता है वैसे ही हमें भी जीवन में पूरे जोश और उत्साह के साथ आगे बढ़ना है। हमारा हृदय आसमान की तरह विशाल होना चाहिए जो दूसरों को माफ कर सकें। हमें धरती की तरह सहनशील बनना चाहिए ताकि काम बोझ न लगें। मिलजुलकर काम करना चाहिए और आगे बढना चाहिए क्योंकि जो इस तरह सहनशील, दिलदार होकर चलेगा वह सफल होगा। नाम और शोहरत पाने के लिए मेहनत के, कर्म के मार्ग पर ही चलना चाहिए और ईमानदारी से पद, नाम प्राप्त करना चाहिए।
- (१) डॉ. कुलभूषणलाल मखीजा। प्र.२.
 - (२) लहराना सागर से सीखो, आसमान-सा हृदय विशाल। सहनशील बन धरती जैसे।
 - (३) प्रकृति के घटक हमें कुछ न कुछ सीखाते है। सागर से हमें लहराना सीखना चाहिए। आसमान की तरह हमें अपना हृदय विशाल रखना चाहिए। धरती से हमें सहनशीलता सीखनी चाहिए। इसलिए मुझे यह पंक्तियाँ पसंद है।
 - (४) 'जीवन' कविता दुवारा कवि निरंतर कार्यरत रहने का संदेश दे रहे हैं। कवि कहते हैं कि हमें कभी भी आराम नहीं करना

चाहिए, बल्कि निरंतर आगे बढ़ते रहना चाहिए। मेहनत और ईमानदारी से नाम और पद प्राप्त करना चाहिए।

- प्र.३. (अ) (१) विश्राम,
- (२) सूरज-सा,
- (३) अपनत्व,

- (४) सागर,
- (५) धरती,
- (६) बोली,

- (७) सुविचार
- (आ) नाम विश्राम, बढ़ना उठना,

काम - नाम,

चलता – बढ़ता, विचार – सुविचार।

व्याकरण

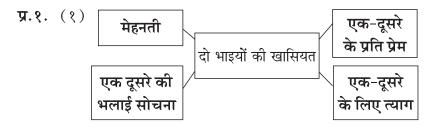
- प्र.४. (१) (१) मृत्यु
- (२) छोटा
- (३) धरती

- (४) परायापन
- (५) पीछे
- (६) नीचे

- (७) कडवी
- (८) झूठा
- (२) (१) पारावार
- (२) परिश्रम
- (३) दिल (४) आराम

- (३) (१) बोलियाँ
- (२) सेवाएँ
- (४) (१) पिता
- (२) भाई

3. भाई - भाई का प्रेम



- (२) (i) (१) छोटे भाई के बाल-बच्चे नहीं है।
 - (२) मनोहरपूर के अधिकांश लोग खेती करते थे।
 - (ii) (१) छोटे भाई को सारा काम अकेले ही सँभालना पड़ता है।
 - (२) पूरे गाँव में फसल अच्छी हुई थी और कटाई हो चुकी थी।
 - र्हिदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

- (३) (i) (१) बहन
- (२) बच्चियाँ
- (ii) (१) कृषक
- (२) सहायता
- (४) जिदंगी में हर रिश्ते की अपनी अलग पहचान होती है। हर रिश्ता अपने आप में खास होता है। ये रिश्ते हमेशा के लिए बनाए रखना हो तो समझदारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। समझदारी के गुण से किसी छोटी गलती या गलतफहमी की वजह से रिश्ते टूट नहीं सकते। एक दूसरे के गिले-शिकवे ध्यान में नहीं रखे जाते। रिश्तों की समझदारी ही आपस में प्यार और मिठास बनाएँ रखती है। एक-दूसरे की बातें अच्छी तरह समझ लें, कडवी बातें भूल जाएँ तो कोई भी रिश्ता खत्म नहीं होगा। वह और मजबूत बन सकता है। रिश्तों में अपनापन बरकरार रखकर रिश्ते निभाएँ जाते हैं। रिश्तों में समझदारी होगी तो बहुत से परिवार टूटेंगे नहीं। कोई भी रिश्ता हो दोस्ती का, खून का, पड़ोसियों का सभी रिश्ते समझदारी से ही अटूट रहते हैं।

प्र.२. (१)

	बड़े भाई का दृष्टिकोण		छोटे भाई का दृष्टिकोण
(१)		(१)	 बड़े भाई बाल-बच्चे वाले है।
1, ,,	,	' ' '	जितना चाहे उतना काम कर
	अकेले सँभालना पड़ता है।		सकता हूँ।
(3)	मेरे बच्चे मेरी कुछ-न-कुछ	(३)	बड़े भाई के घर गृहस्थी के
	मदद करते हैं।		खर्च अधिक है।
(8)	छोटे भाई के पास अनाज	(8)	बड़े भाई को अधिक मात्रा में
	अधिक होगा तो अधिक दिन		अनाज चाहिए।
	तक घर चलेगा।		

- (२) (i) (१) धीरे-धीरे
- (२) गठरियाँ
- (ii) (१) घर गृहस्थी के खर्चे अधिक हैं और अधिक मात्रा में अनाज चाहिए।
 - (२) दोनों भाई एक-दूसरे के अनाज के ढेर की ओर बढ़ रहे थे और अचानक एक-दूसरे से टकरा गए।

र्हिदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - III)

- (३) (i) (१) उजाला
- (२) जमा
- (ii) (१) बाल-बच्चेवाले
 - (२) एक-दुसरे
- (४) एक -दुसरे की मदद करना हमारा कर्तव्य है यह बात सच है। हम दूसरों की मदद करते है तो हमारे दिल को खुशी मिलती है। दूसरों की मदद करना अपने-आप में एक अच्छा गुण है। हम किसी की मदद करेंगे तो दूसरा व्यक्ति भी हमारी मदद करने जरूर आएगा। दूसरों को भी मदद करने के लिए हमें प्रेरित करना चाहिए। दूसरों को मदद करने से रिश्ते बनते हैं। मन में भाईचारे की भावना निर्माण होती है। हमें जब भी किसी की मदद करने का मौका मिलता है उस वक्त हमें मुँह नहीं फेरना चाहिए। किसी की हम मदद करेंगे तो ही हम अच्छे इन्सान बनेंगे वरना जीवन में हमेशा पछताते रहेगें क्योंकि 'जैसा आप करोगे वैसा ही पाओगे,' इसलिए दूसरों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए।
- **प्र.३.** (१) उपजाऊ
- (२) प्रेम
- (३) फसल

(४) गठरियाँ

व्याकरण

- **प्र.**४. (अ) (१) स + प्रेम, (२) प्रति + दिन, (३) वि + ज्ञान,
 - (४) अ + दृश्य, (5) कु + संग, (5) खुश + बू,
 - (७) नि: + मल, (८) अप + यश, (६) अ + ज्ञान,
 - (आ) (१) अनुकरण, (२) अभिमान,
- (३) दुरुपयोग,

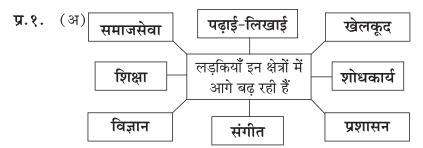
- (४) प्रयत्न,
- (५) निडर.
- (६) सुविचार,

- (७) पराधीन,
- (८) विदेश,
- (£) लापरवाह
- **प्र.५.** (१) उपज + आऊ, (२) भला + आई

- (३) गृहस्थ + ई,
- (४) कारण + वश,
- (५) आवश्यक + ता,
- (६) बाल-बच्चे + वाले.
- (७) ईमान + दार,
- (८) अल्हड + पन,
- (६) आरंभ + इक।
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प्र.६.		शब्द	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय	नया शब्द
	(१)	सप्रेम	प्रेम	भरा	प्रेमभरा
	(२)	प्रतिदिन	दिन	इक	दैनिक
	(\xi)	विज्ञान	ज्ञान	ई	ज्ञानी
	(8)	अदृश्य	दृश्य	मान	दृश्यमान
	(½)	परोपकार	उपकार	ई	उपकारी
	(ξ)	बेईमान	ईमान	दार	ईमानदार
	(७)	सुविचार	विचार	इक	वैचारिक
	(ς)	सजग	जग	ता	सजगता
	(ξ)	सुसज्ज	सज्ज	इत	सज्जित
	(१०)	अनुपस्थित	स्थित	इ	स्थिति

4. बालिका दिवस



- (आ) (i) (१) सावित्रीबाई फुले
- (२) तीन जनवरी
- (ii) (१) शिक्षा हमें स्वावलंबी और सजग बनाती है।
 - (२) सृष्टि बहुत बन-ठनकर पाठशाला में आई।
- (इ) (i) (१) लड़की
- (२) शिक्षिकाएँ
- (ii) (१) वर्षगाँठ (२) विद्यालय
- (ई) शिक्षा सभी के लिए जीवन में आगे बढने और सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। शिक्षा हमें स्वावलंबी बनाती है। शिक्षा से हमें तरह-तरह का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है।

शिक्षा हम में आत्मविश्वास जगाती है यह आत्मविश्वास जीवन के कठिन समय में संकटों का सामना करने के लिए हमें मदद करता है। आजकल हर क्षेत्र में कामयाबी पाने के लिए शिक्षा आवश्यक है। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से हमें अच्छी नौकरियाँ मिलती है। समाज में सम्मान मिलता है। शिक्षा हमारा जीवन सुखी और समुद्ध बनाती है। अच्छा नागरिक होने के लिए शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी चाहिए क्योंकि शिक्षा ही हमें एक दूसरे का आदर करना सिखाती है । क्या सही क्या गलत यह समझ हम में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से ही आती है। उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए शिक्षा एक बहुत आवश्यक साधन है।

- प्र.२. (अ) (१) पत्नी
- (२) बालक
- (३) लडके

- (४) भाई/बहनोई
- (५) शिक्षक
- (६) पिता

- (आ) (१) पढ़ाई लिखाई
- (२) बन-ठनकर

- (३) हाँ हाँ
- (१) नियमित
- (२) पीडित
- (३) मोहित

- (४) व्यथित
- (५) सुगंधित
- एक लड़की शिक्षित होने से पूरा परिवार शिक्षित होता है। इसीलिए प्र.३. (i) लडिकयों की शिक्षा महत्त्वपूर्ण है। आजकल सभी लडिकयाँ पाठशाला जाती हैं। इसीका परिणाम है कि वे न केवल पढाई-लिखाई में बल्कि विज्ञान, संगीत, प्रशासन, खेलकूद आदि हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ रही हैं।
 - पड़ोसी हमारे जीवन में बहुत महत्त्व रखते हैं। जब कभी मुसीबत आती है तो मदद करने दौडकर आएगा हमारा पडोसी। धर्म, जाति-पाति सारे बंधन पडोसी धर्म के आगे शिथिल पड जाते हैं। कई बार इसके सबूत हमें मिलते हैं। हिंदू-मुस्लिमों के बीच जब कभी संघर्ष हुआ तो हिंदुओं की बस्ती में रहनेवाले मुस्लिम की रक्षा हिंदू पडोसियों ने की है और मुस्लिम बस्ती में रहनेवाले हिंदू की रक्षा मुस्लिम पड़ोसियों ने की है।

अच्छे पड़ोसी मिलना हमारा सौभाग्य है, लेकिन अगर वह अच्छा नहीं है तो हमारी जिदंगी में पर्व उत्सव का मजा ही चला जाता है। पड़ोसियों के साथ पर्व-उत्सव मनाने से आनंद दुगुना हो जाता है। मिल-जुलकर रहने

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से जीवन की रंगत बढ़ती है। एक पड़ोसी दूसरे पड़ोसी पर विश्वास करता है तब एक-दूसरे की जिम्मेदारियाँ भी हँसते-खेलते उठाता है और जीवन की हर मुश्किल आसान कर देता है। सहयोग की भावना जन्म लेती है और एक स्वस्थ समाज की नीव रखी जाती है।

5. रोबोट

स्वाध्याय

प्र.१. विद्यार्थी स्वयं कृती करें।

6. जुड़ें हम

- **प्र.१.** (अ) (१) ल<u>क्ष्य</u>
- (२) <u>ध्या</u>न
- (३) प्र<u>हला</u>द

- (४) वि<u>दया</u>
- (५) <u>कुम्ह</u>डा
- (६) इं<u>द्र</u>धनुष

- (७) महाराष्ट
- (८) अ<u>क्ख</u>ड
- (६) र<u>फ्ता</u>र

(१०) सूर्य

(आ) (१)











बैंगन

गाजर

आलु

शिमला मिर्च मटर











प्याज

कद्दू

भिंडी

मिर्च



पत्तागोभी



लहसुन



मूली



अदरक



फूलगोभी

टमाटर

(१) सेवा डॉक्टर का कर्तव्य है।

- (२) इंद्रधनुष के रंगों की तरह मिलकर रहिए।
- (३) पौधे लगाओ, प्रदूषण हटाओ।
- (४) रक्तदान-जीवनदान, नेत्रदान-श्रेष्ठदान।

- (ई) इंद्रधनुष के सात रंगों के नाम इस प्रकार है (१) लाल (२) नारंगी (३) पीला (४) हरा (५) आसमानी (६) नीला (७) जामूनी
- (3) (8) (\$), (8) (7), (8) (8), (8) (\S) – (\S) , (\S) – (\S) , (\S) – (\S)

7. (अ) बोध

- प्र.१. (अ) (१) एकवचन
- (२) बहुवचन
- (३) बहुवचन

- (४) एकवचन
- (५) एकवचन
- (६) एकवचन

- (७) बहुवचन
- (८) एकवचन
- (६) बहुवचन

- (आ) (१) आँखें
- (२) गाएँ
- (३) चूहे

- (४) सिक्का
- (५) वस्त्
- (६) नदी

- (७) आम
- (८) पपीते
- (६) सब्जियाँ

- प्र.२. (अ) (१) स्त्रीलिंग,
- (२) पुल्लिंग,
- (३) स्त्रीलिंग,

- (४) स्त्रीलिंग,
- (५) पुल्लिंग,
- (६) पुल्लिंग,

- (७) स्त्रीलिंग,
- (८) पुल्लिंग,
- (६) स्त्रीलिंग।

- (आ) (१) नाग
- (२) रानी
- (३) चूहा

- (४) बुढ़िया
- (५) बहन
- (६) देवर

- (७) हिरनी
- (८) गाय,
- (६) बिलाव

- प्र.३. (अ) (१) बैल पानी पीता है।
- (२) बिलाव दूध पी रहा है।
- (३) बहन पत्र लिखती है।
- (४) देवरानी घर आ गई।
- (५) नागिन फुफकारती है।
- (आ) (१) भाई ने गठरियाँ बाँधीं।
- (२) हम <u>पुस्तकें</u> पढ़ते हैं।
- (३) लड़के <u>कहानियाँ</u> सुनते हैं।
- (४) कई मकान गिर गए।
- (५) लडिकयों ने आवाजें लगाईं।

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(आ) समान - विरुद्ध

- प्र.१. (अ) (१) नेत्र, नयन, लोचन, चक्षु। (२) पेड़, तरु, विटप,

 - (३) पंछी, विहंग, खग,
- (४) पुष्प, सुमन, कुसुम,
- (५) दरवाजा, पट,
- (६) सवेरा, प्रभात, प्रात:

(७) केश,

(८) खटिया।

- (आ) (१) रात,
- (२) नीचे,
- (३) छोटा,
- (४) दुखी,

- (४) पीछे,
- (६) खुला,
- (७) अधिक,
- (८) गर्म।
- (क) (ण), (ख) (ढ), (ग) (ट),
 - (घ) (궁), (ङ) (롱)।

8. बीज

(१) बकरी प्र.१. (i)

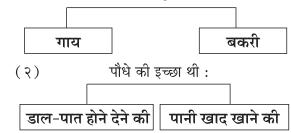
- (२) चिडिया
- (१) क्योंकि बीज ने उसे खाने से रोका।
 - (२) क्योंकि कोंपल ने उसे खाने से रोका।
- बीज को अंकुर फूटने की वजह (?) धूप
 - (ii) (१) असत्य
- (२) सत्य
- (i) (१) सरिता (ξ)
- (२) शाखा, टहनी
- (ii) (१) बकरियाँ
- (२) कोंपल
- (४) पेड-पौधों की सुरक्षा करना प्रत्येक नागरिक का कर्तव्य है। घर के आसपास लगाए हुए पौधों को नियमित रूप से और उचित मात्रा में पानी, धूप, खाद देना आवश्यक है। जहाँ पेड-पौधे लगाएँगे वह जगह हमेशा साफ-स्थरी रखनी चाहिए। सप्ताह में एक दिन पौधे के आसपास की मिट्टी को खोदकर उसमें पानी डालें जिससे पेड़ की जड़ो में हवा और पानी अच्छे से पहुँच जाएँ। हम ज्यादा दिनों के लिए कही बाहर जा रहे है तो पौधों को पानी डालने के लिए किसी को बताना चाहिए, नहीं तो वे मुरझा जाएँगे। पेड़-पौधों को काँटना

नहीं चाहिए, अगर कोई उसे तोड़ रहा है तो उसे मना करना चाहिए और उसकी गलती का अहसास दिलाना चाहिए। हम जैसे अपने बच्चों का प्यार से ख्याल रखते है उसी तरह हमें पेड़-पौधों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।





(२) (१) परिच्छेद में आए पशुओं कें नाम:



- (३) (i) (१) पौधे
- (२) गाएँ
- (ii) (१) डाल-पात
- (२) एक-दूसरे
- (४) वृक्ष हमें प्राणवायु देते हैं। वृक्ष से हमें फल, फूल मिलते हैं। कुछ वृक्षों का उपयोग हमें औषधियाँ बनाने के लिए और उसकी लकड़ी का उपयोग विविध वस्तुएँ बनाने के लिए होता है, जैसे कि मेज, कुर्सी, अलमारी। बारिश होने में वृक्ष का बड़ा योगदान रहता है। थके हुए मुसाफिर को वृक्ष की छाँव राहत देती है। इंधन के लिए भी वृक्ष काम आते हैं। प्रदूषण दूर करने में वृक्षों की बहुत मदद होती है। वह पशुपंछियों का आश्रयस्थान है। उसकी जड़े मिट्टी की क्षित रोकती है। प्राकृतिक अपदाओ को रोकने में पेड़ की मदद मिलती है। वृक्ष के कारण हरियाली और हरियाली के साथ जीवन में खुशहाली आती है।

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वैश्विक ताप को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए हमें अधिक-से-अधिक वृक्ष लगाने होंगे।

- प्र.३. (ख) किसी नदी किनारे एक बीज पड़ा था।
 - (क) पानी और धूप पाकर बीज में अंकुर फूटा।
 - (घ) उसकी डालें बड़ी-बड़ी हो गईं।
 - (ग) अब मैं तुम सबके काम आ सकता हूँ।
- प्र.४. (१) बीज, (२) जमीन, (३) पौधा
- **प्र.५.** (i) (१) रात (२) आसमान (३) छाव (४) नाखुश
 - (ii) (१) बैल (२) बकरा
 - (iii) (१) जल (२) पत्ता
 - (iv) अर्थ: खाने की इच्छा होना।

वाक्य: मिठाई देखकर रमेश के मुँह में पानी भर आया।

9. मुझे पहचानो

स्वाध्याय

- **प्र.**१. (अ) $(\xi) (\xi)$, $(\xi) (3)$, $(\xi) (3)$, $(\xi) (\xi)$
 - (आ) (१) चुड़ियाँ, साइकिल का चक्का।
 - (२) श्यामपट्ट, खो-खो खेल का मैदान, लिफाफा।
 - (३) कैरम बोर्ड, घडी।
 - (४) कंपास-बॉक्स, बक्सा,।
 - (५) आकाश कंदील, बनिए के दुकान के तराजु के नाप।
 - (६) पेन्सिल, पानी का नल या पाइप आदि।
 - (७) सैंडविच, विक्स की गोली,।
 - (८) जोकर की टोपी, आइस्क्रीम कोण।

10. मुझे जानो

प्र. १. देवनागरी लिपि (हिंदी)

रोमन लिपि (अंग्रेजी)

(१) जहाज

Jahaj

(२) प्याला

Pyala

(३) रिक्शा

Riksha

(४) बैल

Bail

(५) ट्रक

Truck

(६) कलम/लेखनी

Kalam

(७) बस

Bus

(८) रेडियो

Radio

(६) ब्रश

Brush

(१०) ट्रैक्टर

Tractor

Mathematics

9. Decimal Fractions

Problem Set 36

- 1. (1) $3\frac{9}{10} = \frac{39}{10} = 3.9$ = Three point nine.
 - (2) One point four
- (3) Five point three
- (4) Zero point eight
- (5) Zero point five

Problem Set 37

- 1. (1) $9\frac{1}{10} = \frac{91}{10} = 9.1$ = Nine point one.
 - (2) Nine point zero one
- (3) Four point five three
- (4) Zero point seven eight
- (5) Zero point zero five
- (6) Zero point five
- (7) Zero point two
- (8) Zero point two

Problem Set 38

- 1. (1) Place value of 6 = 6; Place value of 1 = 0.1; Place value of 3 = 0.03
 - (2) Place value of 4 = 40; Place value of 8 = 8; Place value of 8 = 0.8; Place value of 4 = 0.04
 - (3) Place value of 7 = 70; Place value of 2 = 2; Place value of 0 = 0; Place value of 5 = 0.05
 - (4) Place value of 3 = 3; Place value of 4 = 0.4
 - (5) Place value of 0 = 0; Place value of 5 = 0.5; Place value of 9 = 0.09

Problem Set 39

- **1. (1)** 58 rupees 43 paise
- **(2)** 9 rupees 30 paise
- **(3)** 2 rupees 30 paise
- (4) 2 rupees 30 paise

- **(1)** ₹ 6.25 2.
- **(2)** ₹ 15.70
- **(3)** ₹8.05

- **(4)** ₹22.04
- **(5)** ₹ 7.20
- **(1)** 58 m 75 cm. 3.
- **(2)** 9 m 30 cm.
- **(3)** 0 m 30 cm.

- **(4)** 0 m 30 cm.
- **(5)** 1 m 62 cm.
- (6) 91 m 40 cm.

- **(7)** 7 m 2 cm.
- **(8)** 0 m 9 cm.
- **(1)** 1.50 m 4.
- **(2)** 50.40 m
- **(3)** 50.04 m

- **(4)** 7.34 m
- **(5)** 0.10 m
- **(6)** 0.02 m

- 5. (1) 6 cm 9 mm
- (2) 20 cm 4 mm
- (3) 0 cm 8 mm
- **(4)** 0 cm 5 mm
- **(1)** 7.1 cm
- **(2)** 1.6 cm
- **(3)** 14.4 cm
- **(4)** 0.8 cm

Problem Set 40

- **1. (1)** 2.5
- **(2)** 2.25
- **(3)** 2.75
- **(4)** 10.5

- **(5)** 14.75
- **(6)** 16.25
- **(7)** 28.5

Problem Set 41

- 1. (1) 1. 50 m + 2. 50 m 4. 00 m
 - **(2)** 12.00 rupees **(3)** 10.25 m
- 2. (1) 23. 4 87. 9 111. 3
 - **(2)** 852.34
- **(3)** 81.83
- **(4)** 51.01

- **(1)** 119. 9 cm 3.
- **(2)** 1833. 15 m
- (3) ₹ 6000.00

Problem Set 42

1. (1) 25. 74

- **(2)** 38.13 **(3)** 31.60 **(4)** 31.63 **(5)** 31.57 **(6)** 2.78

- **(7)** 8.78
- **(8)** 36.38
- Vrinda's height increased by 0.05 m.

Problems for Practice:

- **(1)** 2.4
- **(2)** 77.1
- **(3)** 163.8

- **(1)** 88.079
- **(2)** 228.3
- **(1)** 6.939
- **(2)** 593.74

10. Measuring Time

Problem Set 43

- 1.

 - 2:25







8:05



2.



9.15 o'clock





- 5 o' clock in the morning to 10 : 30 in the morning the same day
 - = 5 hours 30 minutes

The journey takes 5 hours and 30 minutes.

- **4.** 9:45 pm.
- **5.** 15 hours and 25 minutes.

Problem Set 44

- **1.** 10:30,8:10,13:20,17:40
- **2. (1)** 9:10 **(2)** 14:10 **(3)** 17:25 **(4)** 23:10 **(5)** 7:25

Problem Set 45

1. (1) Hr Min

2 3 0
+ 4 5 5
6 8 5
+ 1
7 2 5

7 hours 25 min

(2) 8 hours 10 min **(3)** 5 hours 20 min **(4)** 7 hours 05 min

8 5

2 5

2. (1) Hr Min

2 60+10

3 10 70

- 2 40

0 30

3 0

0 hours 30 min

- (2) 2 hours 45 min (3) 2 hours 30 min (4) 3 hours 30 min
- **3.** 8 hours

4. 6 : 15 in the evening

5. 1 hour to reach

- **6.** 1 hour and 15 minutes
- **7.** 4 hours and 10 minutes
- **8.** 6 hours and 30 minutes
- **9.** 12 hours and 30 minutes
- 10. 28 hours and 45 minutes

11. Problems on Measurement

Problem Set 46

₹ 24, 10 paise

- (2) 14 cm 4 mm
- (3) 48 m 25 cm
- (4) 29 km 690 m

- **(5)** 55 kg 420 g
- **(6)** 45 *l* 090 *ml*
- 2. (1) ₹ paise

 18 150

 19 50 ₹1+100

 12 60 150-60

 6 90

₹ 1 + 100 paise 150 - 60 = 90 paise

₹ 6, 90 paise

- (2) 20 cm 4 mm
- **(3)** 2 m 70cm
- (4) 22 km 295 m

- **(5)** 8 kg 680 g
- **(6)** 7 *l* 450 *ml*

Problem Set 47

Milk to the children in an Ashramshala Milk to the children in an orphanage Total milk donated

Ajay donated 49l 250 ml of milk.

- **2.** 825 m
- **3.** 52 *l* 600 *ml*
- **4.** ₹308

5. 50 km

6. 45 minutes

7. 22.5 km

8. 6 kg 250 gm

9. 12 m 50 cm

10. (1) 120 km

(2) 15 km

(3) 30 km

(4) 210 km

11. 98 grams

12. 62 pouches

13. 5 m 10 cm

14. 27 *l* 500 *ml*

15. 94 kg 300 gm

16. 19 m 50 cm

17. 9 kg 200 gm

18. 925 m

19. 7 kg 500 gm

20. [Note: For this question, we assume that all the given places lie on the same route and also in the same direction from Akola.]

Akola	Amravati	Bhusawal	Nagpur	Jalgaon	
0	95	154	249	181	km

(1) The distances are measured from which city?

Ans. Akola.

(2) What is the distance between Bhusawal and Nagpur?

Bhusawal is at 154 km and Nagpur is at 249 km from Akola.

 \therefore We subtract to find the distance between them.

	249	km
_	154	km
	095	km

Nagpur

Bhusawal

Ans. The distance between Bhusawal and Nagpur is 95 km.

(3) What is the distance between Amravati and Jalgaon?

Jalgaon is at 181 km and Amravati is at 95 km from Akola.

 \therefore We subtract to find the distance between them.

	181	km	Jalgaon
_	95	km	Amravat
	86	km	

Ans. The distance between Amravati and Jalgaon is 86 km.

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(4) What is the distance between Amravati and Nagpur?

 $\,\,^{}$ Amravati is at 95 km and Nagpur is at 249 km from Akola.

We subtract to find the distance between them.

249 km	Nagpur
– 95 km	Amravati
154 km	

Ans. The distance between Amravati and Nagpur is 154 km.

(5) What is the distance between Akola and Nagpur?

Ans. The distance between Akola and Nagpur is 249 km.

(6) What is the distance between Akola and Amravati?

Ans. The distance between Akola and Amravati is 95 km.

21. Sugar:
$$1 \text{ kg} = 32 \text{ rupees}$$

 $2 \text{ kg} 500 \text{ gram} = 32 \times 2 + 32 \times \frac{1}{2} = 64 + 16$

Rice:
$$4 \text{ kg} = 35 \times 4 = 140 \text{ rupees}$$

Chana Dal:
$$1 \text{ kg } 500 \text{ gram} = 60 \times 1 + 60 \times \frac{1}{2} = 60 + 30$$

Toor Dal:
$$3 \text{ kg} = 70 \times 3 = 210 \text{ rupees}$$

Wheat:
$$7 \text{ kg} = 21 \times 7 = 147 \text{ rupees}$$

Oil:
$$1 \text{ kg } 500 \text{ gram} = 110 \times 1 + 10$$

$$= 110 + 55 = 165 \text{ rupees}$$

Problems for Practice:

1. (1) 9 kg 902 g

(2) 808 km 0 m

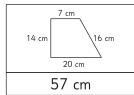
(3) 60 *l* 9 *ml*

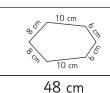
(4) 78 kg 178 g

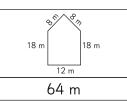
12. Perimeter and Area

Problem Set 48

1.





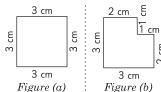


2. Perimeter of figure (a)

= 12 cm

Perimeter of figure (b)

= 12 cm



Perimeters of both the figures are equal.

Problem Set 49

- 22 cm
- **2**. 64 m
- 36 m
- **4.** 2 km

- 5 km 760 m dailu
- **6.** ₹28,800
- **7.** 400 m

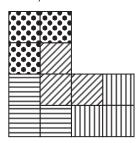
- 800 m
- **9.** 55.6 cm **10. (1)** 12 cm
 - **(2)** 10.2 cm **(3)** 9.6 cm
- **(4)** 10 cm

Problem Set 50

- (1) Area of the square = length of its side \times length of its side $= 12 \times 12 = 144 \text{ sq m}$
 - (2) 36 sq cm
- **(3)** 625 sq m
- (4) 324 sq cm

- 2. ₹4,50,000
- (1) Area of the square is 16 sq cm and its perimeter is 16 cm.
 - (2) Area of the rectangle is 16 sq cm and its perimeter is 20 cm.
- ₹ 15, 360
- **5.** 6 squares

6.



Environmental Studies: Part 1

Topic 12 : Food for All

Exercises

Q.1. (1) 60

- Fertilizers
- (3) nectar, honeycomb
- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
- (5) organic farming
- **Q.2.** (1) (c), (2) (a), (3) (b)
- **Q.3.** (1) Improved seeds are developed through research. These seeds have higher yield and can resist pest attacks. Some varieties become ripe for harvesting in a shorter period of time, while some give a higher yield even with low water supply.
 - (2) Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are two modern methods of irrigation. The drip irrigation makes use of pipes with holes. This ensures that the required amount of water drips only near the plants, thus full use is made of the available water.
 - Sprinkle irrigation makes use of sprinklers of different sizes that spray water directly on plants.
 - (3) The drip irrigation makes use of pipes with holes. This ensures that required amount of water drips only near the plants, making full use of the available water.
 - (4) Excessive fertilizers may have harmful effects on crops. The accumulation of excessive chemicals in the soil lowers the fertility of the soil and crops get affected.
 - Overwatering makes the land saline and fallow. Hence, it is better to avoid excessive use of fertilizers and water.
 - (5) Diseases and pests damage crops. As a remedy, insecticides and pesticides are sprayed on crops, or certain chemicals are rubbed on the seeds before sowing.

- (6) (a) If the same crops are grown frequently in a field, the fertility of the soil decreases. (b) Overuse of chemical fertilizers leads to accumulation of excessive chemicals in the soil and reduces its productivity. (c) Overwatering makes the land saline and fallow and reduces the soil fertility.
- (7) (a) Now-a-days improved seeds are developed through research. They can resist pest attacks, take shorter time for harvesting and give higher yield with low water supply. (b) Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation make full use of the available water. (c) Today, chemical fertilizers are used for quicker growth and higher yields.
- (a) The foodgrains are dried well and filled in sacks and stocked.(b) To prevent damage, protective chemicals are mixed with the grains and neem leaves too are mixed.(c) Storage places are kept dry and airy to prevent fungus formation.
- (9) Water from rivers, lakes and wells is used for irrigation in addition to rainwater. Greater quantities of water are stored by building dams and bunds on rivers to obstruct the flow of water in the downward direction.
 - Drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation are the two new methods of irrigation used. They make full use of the available water.
- (10) The farming that relies on natural (organic) materials is called organic farming. It is a form of traditional agriculture. In this method, nutritive substances present in the soil are retained. Food grains grown by this method are nutritious and have good taste.
- **Q.4. (1) Incorrect.** Today, there are modern improved methods of agriculture, viz. drip irrigation, sprinkle irrigation, etc.
 - (2) Correct.

- **(3) Incorrect.** Use of improved seeds gives a high yield even with a low water supply.
- **Q.5.** (i) The water holding capacity of soil in a pot at home is less than garden soil. Hence, it is important to provide sufficient amount of water by watering it twice daily.
 - (ii) The plant should be kept in sufficient sunlight.
 - (iii) Care should be taken that insects or pests do not harm the plant.
 - (iv) Add manure to the soil in the pot.
- **Q.6.** (1) (i) Wattle and daub baskets have holes on their surface.
 - (ii) The presence of holes ensures continuous air flow and circulation.
 - (iii) The food grains do not become moist and are kept dry.
 - (iv) Lack of moisture and humidity means less chances of fungus growing on the food grains.
 - (v) The dry and airy conditions also mean less chances of insect attack on grains.
 - (vi) Wattle and baub baskets help preserve food grains for a long time.
- (2) (i) We store food grains in the house so that we have sufficient quantity of them. This helps save valuable time and we do not need to go to the grocery store.
 - (ii) Also, foodgrains are stored for emergencies and disasters. For example, floods, earthquake, etc.
- **Q.7.** Chemical fertilizers are also known as artificial fertilizers. They are mixtures of different chemical substances in specific proportion, useful for agriculture. Chemical fertilizers are used for quicker growth and higher yields. However, excessive use of chemical fertilizers leads to its accumulation in soil. This reduces the soil fertility and productivity.

Topic 13: Methods of Preserving Food

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) expiry (2) masalas (3) fungus
 - (4) micro-organism (5) Grains
- **Q.2.** (1) Drying, cooling, boiling, placing in airtight containers, as also adding preservatives to them are the different methods of preserving food.
 - (2) If we eat spoiled food, the micro-organisms in the food will act on us and we will suffer from stomach pain, food poisoning, dysentry, diarrhoea, vomiting, etc. The poisoning may even prove fatal.
 - (3) Fruits do not remain fresh for a long time. If the fruits are preserved in the form of jams, we can still savour the taste of the fruit at home.
 - **(4)** Preservatives are certain substances added to food in order to prevent them from getting spoilt or from decomposing. They make the food last longer.
 - (5) garlic is a bulb of the plant ginger is the root
 cardamom seed clove fruit of the tree
 pepper fruit
 fenugreek seeds of the plant
 cinnamon is obtained from the bark of the tree
 saffron stigmas of the flower

Q.3. (1) Correct

- **(2) Wrong -** Our food gets spoiled when micro-organisms begin to grow in it.
- **(3) Wrong -** Fruits dried in summer can be used for the rest of the year.
- **(4) Wrong -** When placed in a fridge, food becomes cold and micro-organisms do not grow.

- Q.4. (1) Put the papad to dry in the open air, under the sun.
 These can be used throughout the year in the form of jelly, sauce, mixture preserved in vinegar or as jam.
 Peas can be frozen and conveniently used throughout the year.
- **Q.5.** Semolina (shevaya) has low moisture content. Hence, it can be stored for a long time as it remains unaffected by microorganisms. However, making kheer involves mixing semolina with milk. Due to the high moisture content, micro-organisms grow leading to its spoilage.
- **Q.6. (1)** We say that foodstuff is spoiled when it emits a foul smell or it has an unpleasant taste. The taste and colour of spoiled food changes completely.
 - (2) Yes, the time in which foodstuffs get spoiled is different in different seasons. Foods get spoiled quickly when the temperature is high and humidity is more. Hence, foodstuffs gets spoiled quickly in summer and monsoon than they do in winter.
 - (3) Milk and milk products, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish are foodstuffs that get spoiled more quickly.
 - **(4)** Salting, freezing, cold storage, drying, and canning are some of the measures taken to keep the foodstuffs in the house in good condition.
- **Q.7. (1)** Storing food in the refrigerator is a method of food preservation. When food is placed in a refrigerator, micro-organisms do not get the warmth they need for growth.
 - (2) The chapati kept in a box creates favourable conditions for the growth of fungus. Spores of the fungus are present in air and water. The cotton wool-like fibrous growth seen on the chapati is the growth of fungi due to the availability of food, water, air and warmth.

Topic 14: Transport

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) air, noise (2) trade (3) Air pollution
 - (4) scorched (5) LPG, CNG
- **Q.2.** (1) An excess of the poisonous gases in the air lowers the quality of air in the environment. This is air pollution.
 - (2) CNG: Compressed Natural Gas, LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
- **Q.3.** Transport facilities helps us to save time and effort that we would have spent walking. Our work gets done faster. Transportation of goods gets done smoothly. Tourism has increased facilities of health and education has improved.
- **Q.4.** (a) Imported goods are available at our local markets.
 - **(b)** Quick transport facilities have made it possible to visit malls and markets.
 - (c) Basic necessities are supplied on time.
 - **(d)** Transportation to commute to nearby places have become easier.
- **Q.5.** (a) Visit nearby markets and schools walking.
 - **(b)** People working in the same area must share a vehicle or a cab.
 - **(c)** Leaving early for work or school can help since we can leisurely walk the distance.

Q.6. Mahalaxmi race course area

The race course is huge. There is road only on one side. The other side is surrounded by trees and the Arabian Sea. Cars are allowed only in the parking section. There is no noise, no smoke and no honking. Hence, it is least polluted.

- **Q.7.** (a) The bus is causing pollution.
 - **(b)** Check the different parts of the engine. Stop using petrol or diesel and use CNG or LPG.

- **Q.8.** The remedies for pollution due to transportation are :
 - (1) Using fuels that cause less pollution eg. LPG or CNG.
 - (2) Timely maintenance and repair of vehicles.
 - (3) Using public transport as far as possible.
 - (4) Using private vehicles only when necessary.
 - (5) Planting tress.

Q.9. The advantages of transportation are:

- (1) Work gets done sooner.
- (2) Time and effort are saved.
- **(3)** Trade is facilitated.
- **(4)** Different parts the world are now connected due to transport facilities.
- **(5)** The transport of goods even on a global level has become simple and easy.
- **(6)** The facilities of tourism, health, education, etc. have become speedier.

The disadvantages/harmful effects of transportation are:

Transportation pollutes the air and environment drastically:

- (1) Trachea, lung and eye disorders, e.g. burning of the eyes.
- **(2)** The growth and development of plants is affected adversely.
- (3) Constant traffic harms the habitat of plants and animals living there.
- **(4)** Sound pollution due to transportation causes restlessness, irritability, headaches, lack of concentration, psychology disorders etc.

- **Q.10.** Bicycle gives us physical exercise, it does not cause pollution. It saves money, it can be kept in a small place. It does not lead to crowding on roads. It does not hinder traffic.
- **Q.11. (1)** (a) The children have stopped on the divider.
 - **(b)** The children have stopped on the divider because they are unable to cross the road due to constant moving traffic.
 - **(c)** The children are rubbing their eyes and covering their ears because of dust and noise.
 - **(d)** The smoke from the vehicles and the honking sound is troubling the children.
 - (2) (a) The leaves close to the road have lost their freshness and appear dull.
 - **(b)** The colour of the leaves have turned brown due to layers of dust being settled because of continuous moving vehicles.
 - **(c)** The plants on the roadside have fewer leaves as their growth is being affected due to pollution.
 - (3) (i) a/b (ii) a/b (iii) c/d (iv) c/d
- Q.12. (2) \checkmark (3) \checkmark

Topic 15: Communication and Mass Media

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) Artificial satellites
- (2) communication

(3) feelings

(4) forewarned

- (5) peace, order
- **Q.2.** (a) We get information, meanings, answers to tricky problems with the flick of a button instead of turning pages of books.

- **(b)** We can save a lot of time and effort when exchanging information.
- **(c)** Students can become aware about matters relating to food, clothing, shelter, education and health.
- **(d)** We can be made aware of health, educational facilities and all the good things happening in society.
- **Q.3.** Before the telephone, we had to use the post and this took awfully long. Communication was done by means of post cards or letters posted in envelopes.
- **Q.4.** The difference is so great that it is unbelievable. Formally we had to turn pages to find out a meaning or a map or some information. Today this can be done with a touch on the screen or just a small jab with your finger. Long notes can be either recorded or typed. Things have really become very easy today. Communication with my friends and relatives abroad has also become very easy.



(2) (a) The means of communication that are being used are video camera, artificial satellite, dish antenna, television, newspaper and radio.

(177)

(b) The different kinds of information we can obtain from a newspaper are educational, political, cultural, social, economic and entertainment.

- Q.6. (a) Amod's mother will feel better when -
 - Amod gets engaged in other outdoor sports like swimming, jogging, cycling etc.
 - he follows a proper diet.
 - he keeps himself busy in activities like watering the plants, helping his mother, etc.

Q.7. The four advantages of telecommunication and mass media are:

- (1) We can easily contact people living far away from us.
- **(2)** People can be forewarned about natural disasters like storms, tsunami, floods, etc.
- (3) Awareness can be raised about matters related to food, clothes, shelter, education and health. This improves people's way of life.
- (4) Mass media helps in the expansion of trade and industry.

Q.8. Few disadvantages of telecommunication are:

- (1) Disorder of the eyes, ears and back due to excessive use of television, computer, mobile phones, etc.
- **(2)** People can go through psychological disorders and isolation.
- **(3)** Information provided through television channels can be misused to disturb the peace and order in society.
- **(4)** Negligence of outdoor sports which may adversely affect the physical health.

Topic 16: Water

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) Sewage, diseases (2) evaporates
 - (3) natural (4) Water
- **Q.2.** (a) False. We get rainwater only during the rainy season.
 - (b) True
- **Q.3. (1)** Humans and animals suffer from scarcity of water. There is no water for agriculture. The water level in rivers, wells, lakes, bunds and dams fall. There is no water for drinking and agriculture. Grain and fodder becomes scarce. People suffer lots of hardships. Animals and plants also suffer.
 - (2) Rain water must be allowed to percolate into the soil. This will help trees to get water and will help fill the wells too. Dams can be built. The government and the people, together build reservoiurs, do contour bunding and construct bunds or bandharas, etc. Rainwater falling on roofs is collected in large tanks, etc.
 - (3) It is necessary to stop rainwater because this water has to be collected to meet the entire year's need. When the rainwater is stopped, only then the water will percolate into the soil and fill up the wells.
 - **(4)** In order to meet the whole year's needs, rainwater must be stored. Taking steps to ensure that rainwater will be available even in the period after the rainy season is called 'water management'.
- **Q.4.** (1) The sugar will dissolve, the sawdust and part of the soil will be at the bottom of the glass as sediment and the water will get a brownish colour.

- (2) The three states of water are liquid, solid and vapour.
- (3) Drinking water must be treated well so that the impurities and micro-organisms die. Water must be purified and filtered so that it becomes clean for drinking. At home level, we must filter and boil the water before using it for drinking.
- **Q.5.** (1) Bottled water has to be carried in the vehicles for the trip, and distributed with caution or water has to be boiled over wood fire.
 - (2) Soil in a garden gets washed away with the water due to the slope of the land. When this happens, it means the fertile soil is getting drained away. This must be stopped. A bund has to be built so that the soil does not get carried down but remains in the same place.
- **Q.6.** The entire road and complete footpath must not be paved and tared. There must be some portion of earth and mud that will enable the water to seep down into the earth. If these areas are at a slant, the rainwater will come down the inclined roads and slowly seep down the muddy path into the ground.
- **Q.7. (1)** Soap, shampoo, washing detergents, left over food materials (particles), dirt from soiled clothes, urine, excreta, and other contaminants, are mixed in the waste water drained out of the kitchen and bathroom in your house.
 - **(2)** If it did not rain for a very long period of time, the following effects could be seen on the life of people staying there:

There will be droughts like conditions and animals and humans will die. Plants will wither away with no water, hence there will be no food. This will lead to famine.

Q.8. The water in rivers and lakes gets polluted due to discharge of effluents and waste water, mining activities, industrial wastes, pesticides and chemicals, etc.

Topic 17: Clothes - Our Necessity

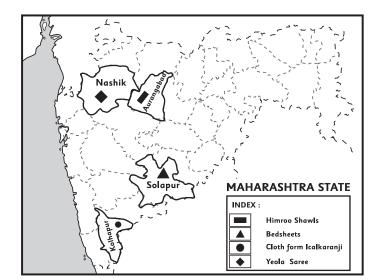
Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) Water bottle (2) Ball (3) Bicycle (4) Tiffin box. I shall use all these for myself. I would like to have the other articles too, but not now. I am only in the 5th Std. There is time for the other articles.
- **Q.2.** I would like to wear typical Maharashtrian clothes. Nine yard sari with all the jewellery or dothi kurti along with the 'topi'.

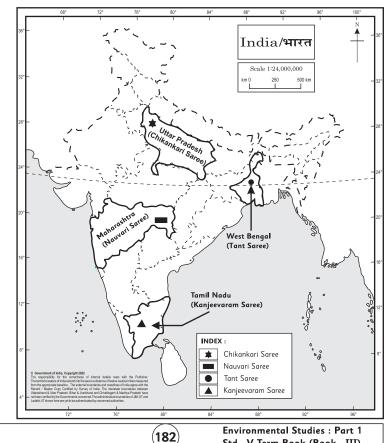
Q.3.	State	Fabric / Garment
	Maharashtra	Paithani sarees and dhoti kurta
	Gujarat	Bandhani sarees
	Punjab	Chikan shalwar khameez, kurtas
	Odisha	Silk ikat fabrics, sambalpuri sarees, bedsheets
	West Bengal	Bengali saree
	Karnataka	Mysore silk, sarees and kurtas

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Q.4.



Q.5.



- Q.6. Rohan and Sanina's problem can be solved -
 - (1) by giving their clothes to the needy.
 - (2) by giving their clothes to the orphanages.
 - by reusing the clothes to make dusters for cleaning.

Topic 18: The Environment and Us

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) land
- (2) environment
- (3) Flamingos

(4) Great Indian Bustard

Sharanvan

- **Q.2. (2)** (1) (b);
- (2) (c);
- (3) (a); (4) (e)

- **Q.3.** (1) False
- **(2)** True
- Q.4. Natural : Soil, horse, stone, water hyacinth, sunlight,

dolphin, water, trees.

Man-made: Book, pen, chair, cottonwool, table, brick.

- **Q.5.** (1) The movement of animals or people from one place to another, either temporarily or permanently is called migration.
 - (2) **Stage 1 -** The first stage in the lifecycle of a bird is the egg. The egg hatch into hatching (baby bird)
 - Stage 2 The hatching grows and matures into a nestling. The nestling is still cared and fed by the parent birds.
 - Stage 3 Young bird learns to fly and starts living independently.
 - **Stage 4 -** The mature bird reaches its full size.
 - **Stage 5** The bird becomes old. This is the last stage in the bird's lifecycle.

- (3) (a) Chemical fertilizers and pesticides used on a large scale for agriculture.
 - **(b)** Smoke and poisonous gases released due to burning of fuels in vehicles.
- **(4)** Land obtained by clearing forests is used for agriculture, housing, industry and for building roads and railways.
- **(5)** If forests are reduced, biodiversity gets depleted.
- **(6)** Areas that are reserved for the purpose of protecting and conserving the biodiversity of a region are called 'biodiversity parks'.
- (7) Some areas which are important for the protection and conservation of wild-life are reserved for them. These are known as National Parks.
- **(8)** Certain forest areas reserved for the protection and conservation of a particular animal or plant are known as sanctuaries.
- **Q.6. (1)** Due to human intervention in nature, large scale changes are taking place in the air, water and land. The existence of living things is threatened. The balance of the environment is getting disturbed. Many animals on earth are becoming extinct. This is a threat for all of us, hence, it is our duty to see that we conserve the living components of the environment.
 - (2) (i) Forests are being reduced to fulfil the needs of the increasing population.
 - (ii) Forests provide food and shelter to animals
 - (iii) Since the forest cover is getting less day by day, wild animals are becoming less.

- (iv) Deforestation along with various others human activities are creating an imbalance in the environment.
 - This is responsible for the fall in the number of wild animals day by day.
- **Q.7.** (1) (a) If forests are cleared on a large scale, there will be less rainfall in the region, thus resulting in dwindling water and food sources for living things.
 - **(b)** All the needs of living things are met by the forests. If forests are reduced, living things will be forced to seek shelters elsewhere.
 - **(c)** The space occupied by plants and animals will decrease, because this place will be used for agriculture, housing, industries, roads and railways.
 - **(d)** The number of living things will decrease. If forests are reduced, biodiversity will also get depleted
 - (2) Industries and factories use fuel in large quantities, this gives out tremendous amount of carbon dioxide. Fuels burned in vehicles gives out carbon monoxide. Industries release poisonous gases in the air.
 - (3) Petrol, diesel and compressed natural gas (CNG) are used by vehicles. Coal and wood are used for burning. Kerosene, diesel and coal are used in factories. Industries and factories use different types of fuels.
 - (4) The link that is missing in the given food chain is green grass or plants. If green plants or grass are not available, the number of grasshoppers that eat leaves will become less or may even get extinct.

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If the population of grasshoppers decline, the population of birds will diminish too as they won't get enough food. Hence, if one organism (living thing) becomes extinct, it will result in imbalance of the entire food chain and ecosystem.

- **Q.8.** Water hyacinth negatively affects the aquatic life and water quality in rivers and lakes. It grows mainly in water bodies which are polluted due to mixture of detergent. The growth of water hyacinth results in depletion of oxygen from the rivers and lakes. It is important to remove water hyacinth from the rivers and lakes and put a ban on waste water from households and washing clothes and utensils near water bodies.
- **Q.9. (1)** If kites (birds) are no longer present in a particular region, the number of small animals like rodents, earthworms, amphibians and small birds on which the kites feed on will increase. Hence, if there are no kites in a particular region, the population of the other organisms will increase.

Since kites prey on the other animals, it would not cause a decline in population of other living things.

(2) When a dam is built at a particular place, it will negatively impact the aquatic life. The biodiversity in the region will be lost. Construction of dams will also result in submerged forests. The entire aquatic ecosystem will get affected. Dam construction changes the water flow, transparency, and temperature, thus leading to loss of flora and fauna.

Environmental Studies: Part 2

Topic 5: Evolution of Mankind

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (a) man (b) caves (c) primitive
 - (d) Genetics (e) lifestyle, diet
- **Q.2.** (a) The Homo erectus is said to have first made tools like the hand-axe.
 - (b) The appearance and health characteristics of human beings indicate their similarity to their ancestors. This is known as heredity.
 - (c) Homo sapiens sapiens is the name given to humans.
 - (d) The appearance and health characteristics of human beings indicates their similarity to their ancestors.
- **Q.3.** (a) It is believed that due to conflicts with Homo sapiens and inability to adapt to environmental changes, the Neanderthals became extinct.
 - (b) As the human being had developed larynx, he was able to produce a range of sounds with subtle difference. Also his jaws and muscles inside his mouth, were developed and his tongue became flexible.
 - (c) Homo erectus could survive in extremely cold climate because he had learnt the technique of fetching the burning branches of trees to use as fire.
- **Q.4.** (a) The skilled human is the species of humans who could use their hand effectively.

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Their evidence was found between Tanzania and Kenya in the African continent.

The scientist Louis Leakey discovered this species and named it Homo habilis.

(b)	one who use stand on tw bent, his bro	omo' means 'ma es his hands skillf wo feet and wo iin was bigger th ere same as othe	fully'. Homo Ilk, his spind an other ape	habilis could was slightly
(c)	Homo erectu	ıs means one wh	o stands ered	ct.
	Homo erectu	ıs man had more	developed b	rain.
		us species of hui of tree branches.		bout fire from
	J	time the earth w		uith ice and so
	3	was extremely co		itti ice una sc
(d)	•	n means intelle nown as Cro-Mag		Homo sapiens
	his imaginat	aming things as ion he could pu		9
	into words.			
	By imagini pictures.	ng and observ	ring he sta	rted drawing
	He also mad	le artistic objects		
	In short, he	had a well devel	oped langua	ge system.
		has been nam		, ,
		lan or Thinking I		l
	Homo erectus	3	☐ Home	habilis
	Grain	☐ Flakes	☐ Fire	☐ Kenya
□ R	Roast	☐ Hand Axe	☐ Draw	5
	Germany			

Topic 6 : Stone Age : Stone Tools

Exercises

- Q.1. (a) Stone Age
 - (b) Gangapur
 - (c) Puducherry
- (d) Homo sapiens
- Q.2. Maharashtra Bijapur
- **Q.3.** (1) (b), (2) (c), (3) (a)
- **Q.4.** (a) (i) The Homo habilis and Homo erectus belonged to the Old Stone Age.
 - (ii) They both made their tools by using 'percussion technique'.
 - (ii) This technique involved beating or striking one large pebble against another to obtain stone flakes.
 - (b) (i) Homo sapiens made different tools and implements like the knife, scraper, borer, chisel, etc.
 - (ii) He also used ivory and rare stones of the quartz for making tools and other articles.
 - (c) Homo sapiens made various implements like the knife, scraper, borer, chisel, etc.
 - (d) Homo sapiens used ivory and rare stones of the quartz variety for making tools and other articles.
 - (e) The Homo sapiens has made very important progress in gaining knowledge of his environment and techniques of making tools and obtaining foods. Due to this he started to settle in one place and stayed there for much longer period of time.

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- Q.5. Flour Mill
- **Q.6.** (a) (To be done by students.)
 - (b) (To be done by students.)
 - (c) (To be done by students.)

Q.5.

Topic 7: From Shelters to Village-settlements

Exercises

- Q.1. (a) cultivation (b) Neanderthals (c) Homo sapiens
- **Q.2.** (a) The Homo sapiens mainly hunted smaller animals like the wild boar, deer, mountain goat and sheep.
 - (b) The beginning of cultivation is the characteristic of the culture of the New Stone Age.
- **Q.3.** (a) The diet of Homo sapiens underwent a change because the environment of the world was changing and the climate was getting warmer.
 - (b) (i) It was no longer necessary to wander from place to place in search of food.
 - (ii) As per the seasons they moved their camps from one place to another.
 - (iii) By using their knowledge they would find best season for fishing and also discover best hunting grounds.

This made them stay in one place for longer periods.

- (c) Big animals like mammoths were on the way to extinction due to the changing environment and also because they were hunted on a large scale.
- (d) The Neanderthals could protect themselves from freezing temperatures by wearing leather clothes and by using fire.
- **Q.4.** (a) Triangular in shape, they look like tents.
 - (b) They used dry grass, wood, branches of trees.
 - (c) People are seen doing jobs like, making small boats, catching fish, stone work, hunting, etc.

Q.5. Seasonal changes in weather have a lot of effect on our lives. During winter months, we wear long sleeved clothes, mufflers, scarves, sweaters, etc. We have extra energy and can do a lot of work. During summer, we lose a lot of our energy because we perspire a great deal. We do not feel like eating. We go to hill stations where it is cool. We wear loose, cotton clothes and try not to go out in the sun.

During rainy season, we look forward to the rain, but we are also scared of the floods. We carry raincoats and umbrellas and wear rain shoes.

Q.6. The New Stone Age village was sparse. The houses had tatched roofs and were almost open on all sides. Fields just outside the homes were cultivated. People did their household tasks in the open courtyard outside their homes.

Modern village homes have tiled roofs and terraces today. Even washing of clothes and utensils are done inside the house now-a-days. The homes are quite modern. Houses are built close to each other. Today's villages are quite densely populated and are becoming very modern.

BOOK 4

English Balbharati

Unit - IV

25. The Man in the Moon

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) **Imaginary**
- (ii) Fact
- (iii) Imaqinary

- Imaginary (iv)
- (v) Fact
- **Q.2.** (i) The man is living on the moon with the Big Bear and the Little Bear.
 - The man in the moon made a mistake of taking a drink of milk from the Dipper.
 - He tried to take the milk from a Dipper.
 - The Big Bear growled and the Little Bear howled. The growling and howling scared the man and he spilled the milk.
 - At night we see the stars and moon in the sky.
 - No we cannot count the stars as there are infinite stars in the universe.
 - (vii) Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the moon.
- **Q.3.** (i) Skipper

- (ii) growled, howled
- (a) wrong (b) small
- (iv) frightened

		_		
v)		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	(1)	big	bigger	biggest
	(2)	remarkable	more remarkable	most remarkable
	(3)	frightened	more frightened	most frightened

- **Q.4.** (i) dipper
- (ii) howled

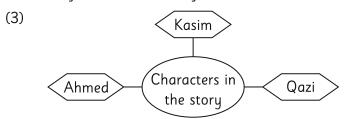
Q.5. abcb

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26: Water in the Well

Think and answer

- The occupation of a farmers is farming or agriculture.
- The farmers works on a field.



Yes, I like the Qazi's judgement because the Qazi with his intelligence settled the matter in a way that Ahmed was punished as well Kasim could take his revenge on him.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) on a well that was just outside the boundary of his field.
 - and buy the whole well from me.
- **Q.2.** (i) A farmer mostly needs a good source of water for his fields.
 - The well was situated just outside the boundary of his field.
 - Ahmed was the crafty old man.
 - Ahmed owned the well.
 - The suggestion was that Kasim should collect some money and buy the entire well from Ahmed.
- Q.3. (a) (1)-(e), (2)-(d), (3)-(c), (4)-(b)
 - boundary
 - (a) bad (c)
- (b) young
- (c) sell
- (d) inside

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (i) Kasim rushed to the Qazi and told him the whole story.
 - He told Kasim to bring Ahmed to his court. (ii)
 - The Qazi heard his argument patiently.
 - You have no right to keep your belonging in his property.
- Kasim was the wise man. **Q.2.** (i)
 - The Qazi heard the argument of Kasim and Ahmed patiently.
 - Ahmed kept water in Kasim's well.
 - The judge told Ahmed to either remove his property (water) from Kasim's well or pay Kasim a daily rent for keeping his belongings (water) in Kasim's property.
 - All the people present in the court began to laugh.
 - We come to know that Kasim was a generous man because he never troubled Ahmed for the rent on the water that was due from Ahmed.
 - (vii) When Kasim dug a channel and began to draw water Ahmed told him that he had sold to him only the well and not the water in the well.
- **Q.3. (A) (i)** (a) partial
- (b) dismiss
- (c) entire

- (ii) (a) wrong
- (b) always
- **Q.4.** (a) Qazi said to Ahmed.
- (b) Ahmed said to Qazi
- **Q.5.** (1)-(d), (2)-(a), (3)-(c), (4)-(b)
 - **(B)** (a) well (b) daily
- (c) generous

Grammar / Language Study

- owned
- (2) thought
- (3) heard

- some, whole
- (5) generous
- (6) he, his
- (7) and

several times (8)(a)

> My brother worried me again and again for chocolates even though I had bought him quite a few.

in the innermost thoughts

He could make out in his mind's eye that he would not get good marks in Maths.

- (a) hole
- (b) wright

27: The Legend of Marathon

Think and answer

- **Q.1.** (i) Greece
- (ii) four years
- Q.2. (1) There are several sports events held in a year at school. But, my favourite event is the Annual Athletic Meet that is held once in a year. During this event our school invites ex-students, retired teachers, parents, the police authorities from the nearby police station, and few authorities of the ruling party.

Several games like high jump, shot put, javelin throw, 100m / 200m / 500m running races, cycling race takes place by the students of every standard. Also, the physical training teachers make sure most of the students participate in the various activities of the sports event. Along with student's races, races for parents and teachers are also conducted. These are mostly held towards the end of the sports event.

The Annual Athletic Meet is the greatest of all events and participating in it actively develops the qualities of hard work, determination and team spirit.

In any country, there must be equality and oneness, but I have noticed that in India, there is a lot of inequality and differences between people of every state. Why does this happen in India? The reason is that, man-made caste system has brought differences among people. There are some who think they belong to the high caste, therefore they look down on the low caste group. Who are we to decide this matter? God has created all of us equal, hence we should not have this caste discrimination.

I would very much like India to be a nation where there is no caste and social discrimination. All of us must be treated as equal by our fellow men. Equality is a virtue that seems to be absent in India. I would very much like to fight for equality and see to it that all people are treated equally. There must not be high and low. Since God has created all of us as equal, we must treat each other as equal.

Q.3. (1) Dear friends let me tell you how I was stuck doing a difficult task, how I attacked my job and slowly but surely got the task completed. I had to solve a very difficult Maths paper full of tough problems. I looked at the paper and actually began trembling. I thought of my parents, who always told me to be calm and not to lose my cool. I just shut my eyes and said a prayer to God asking him for help. I concentrated on my short prayer and then picked up my paper. I looked at each problem and tried to remember the formula to be used. I prayed to God and to my parents to help me and slowly I got all the formulae right. I managed to solve the tough paper and did very well in the competitive exam.

Thanks to dear God and my dear parents for inspiring me.

- the life of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is inspirational. He has been a great human being and an extraordinary scientist. During college days at Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Dr. Kalam was working on a project to make an aeronautical design for aircraft. But his design was rejected and he was given some more time to rework on it. Kalam reworked on the project and was applauded as 'outstanding'. This taught him that deadlines do not exist and the teacher who focuses on a student's progress is the best friend.
- (3) Students have to attempt this question on their own.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) back to Athens with a heavy heart, but on light feet.
- **Q.2.** (i) Thy story of Pheidippides took place about two thousand and five hundred years ago.
 - (ii) Persia is the mightiest kingdom mentioned in the passage.
 - (iii) The large army of Persia landed in the bay near the town of Marathon.
 - (iv) Athens had a small army.
 - (v) Pheidippides was the special messenger sent to the kingdom of Sparta.
 - (vi) The Marathon race.
- **Q.3.** (a) Ceremonies
- **Q.4.** (a) Sad
- (b) Mighty (c)
- (c) Century
- (d) Soldier

- **Q.5.** (a) near
- (b) day
- (c) before
- (d) heavy

Q.6. (a) reached (b) decided (c) covered

Q.7. (1) large, larger (2) brave, bravest (3) heavier, heaviest

Q.8. (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(a)

Extract - 2

Q.1. (i) Greece (ii) many

Q.2. (i) Pheidippides reached before the Persians.

(ii) As soon as Pheidippides delivered his message, he collapsed, never to rise again.

(iii) The Marathon run had become a legend.

(iv) Pheidippides was the first marathon runner.

Q.3. Marathon

Q.4. (1) (1)-(a), (2)-(b)

(2) (a) after

(b) bad

(c) close

(d) few

(3) (a) rice

(b) reech (c) sea

(d) one

Grammar / Language Study

(1) good

(2) historic

(3) He, his

(4) What happened, Pheidippides? Do you bring good news or?

28 : All about Money

(198)

Think and answer

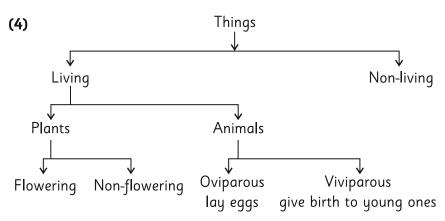
(1) The two things - bricks, shells

The two precious metals - gold, silver.

(2) Paper money was first used in China.

(3) The currency notes are printed by the government.

English Balbharati Std - V Term Book (Book - IV)



(5) Money is very important to all of us to buy our daily necessities. People work hard to earn money. Money is in the form of notes as well as coins. These are known as currency. Every country has its own currency.

Before the introduction of money, barter system was common. People exchanged things or goods with each other to fulfill their needs.

(6) Hello! I am a two thousand rupee note. I am violet in colour. I am the highest currency note printed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Initially people faced a lot of problems while exchanging me for buying little goods as no one would give change money in exchange of me. I was hated and therefore I felt useless. Then month by month people overcame the fear of having me. Now, I am accepted and I feel happier.

Grammar / Language Study

(1) barter

(2) (i) cowries (ii) implements (iii) wages (iv) damage

(3) She was tired, but she finished her homework.

She wanted to buy a car, but she had no money.

He was angry, but he did not fight.

He did not know the answer, but he did not copy his friend's answer.

They did not have money, but they lived happily.

He did not read the book, but he knew the story.

29 : A Lark

Think and answer

(1) An eagle flies high in the sky. (2) Lark

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (i) The Lark soars high in the empty sky.
 - (ii) The goldfish dives deep into the cold water.
 - (iii) The poet wants to know whether the lark never gets tired of flying in the empty sky. He also wants to know whether the clouds in the sky are dreary and finally whether the lark ever longs to be a silent goldfish in the sea.
 - (iv) The silent goldfish lives in the sea.
 - Teacher's Note: The following question has been wrongly printed. We request you to ask students to change the question as per the following and answer it. Apologies for the inconvenience.
 - (v) According to you, what does the poet feels the gold fish wants to be?
 - Ans. According to me, the poet feels that the goldfish wants to be a lark bird because it cannot resist the creeping cold waves.
 - (vi) The poet wants to know if the Goldfish feels sad in the waves and wants to fly freely like a lark bird in the sky.

- Q.2. (a) creep (b) on the wing
- Q.3. (a) low (b) hot (c) always (d) short
- **Q.4.** (a) tired (b) sad and boaring (c) flying around
- **Q.5. (a)** Repetition the word goldfish has been repeated for poetic effect.

Personification - the goldfish is given the human quality of diving.

- **(b)** Personification the goldfish is given the human quality of being silent.
- Q.6. (a) creep (b) dreary (c) wing (d) sky
- Q.7. The rhyme scheme of first stanza ababcc
- **Q.8.** In future I would like to be a veterinarian doctor (animal doctor). I love animals and cannot see them suffering helplessly.

I will open a clinic to specially treat pets and stray cats and dogs. I will give them the best treatment and employ well-trained nurses to look after these animals.

Pet animals after being treated have their master's home where they will be looked after but what about the street dogs and cats? So, I will help them by asking individual people or societies to adopt them.

I will also speak to the government officials and try to convince them to take stray animals to government sanctuaries where they can be looked after and given good food.

I will study hard to fulfill my dreams of becoming a veterinarian.

Grammar / Language Study

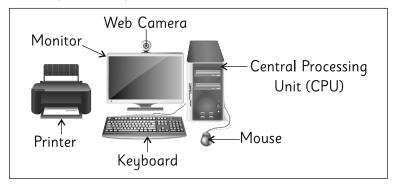
- (1) (a) soaring (b) weary (c) dreary (d) long to
- **(2)** (1)-(b), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(c)

30 : Be a Netizen

Think and answer

- (1) Yes. I have seen and also used a computer.
- (2) Websites are places on the internet that have their own address to read or view information.
- (3) The thousands of websites on the net together form the World Wide Web (WWW).
- (4) There are special computer programmes that are known as search engines which help us to find the different websites on the WWW.
- (5) Looking at the various websites is known as browsing or surfing the net.
- (6) When your computer is connected to the internet, we are 'online'.
- (7) When you are not connected to the net, it means, you are 'offline'.
- (8) The system of sending and receiving messages or mail on computers is known as e-mail or electronic mail.
- (9) A password is a secret word or group of letters and / or numbers that a person has to use in order to see or use his account.
- (10) One of the most amazing features of the computer is the Internet or the Net.
- (11) A network is a system of tubes, wires, etc. which are all connected to each other.
- (12) The 'internet' is a network of computers, linking thousands of computers with one another.
- (13) The internet makes it possible for computer users to get or send information quickly.

(15) Parts of the computer



- (16) (To be done by the students.)
- (17) WITH Walking Individually Towards Health.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- (1) (i) password (ii) citizens
- (2) (i) We can lock the 'letter box' by using a password.
 - (ii) The computer will allow a person to use or see the account only when the person types the correct password.
 - (iii) People who use the net are known as netizen.
 - (iv) Yes, I would like to be a netizen.
- **(3) (i)** (a) Netizen
 - (ii) (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(b)
 - (iii) (a) unlike (b) disuse (c) wrong
 - (iv) (a) a (b) an (c) a
 - (v) (a) letters (b) numbers (c) groups (d) words

Grammar / Language Study

- amazing (b) log off (1) (a)
- (c) log on
- (d) change

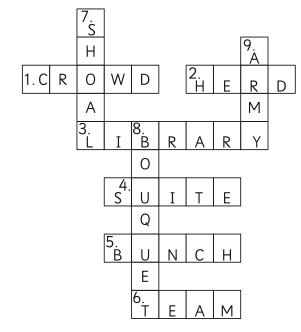
- computer (b) network (a)
- (a) small
- (b) finish
- (c) disconnected (d) slowly

- (i) **(4)** or
- (ii) computer (iii) You, your
- (iv) see

31 : Give your Mind a Workout!

Q.1.

- (1)crowd
- (2)herd
- (3)library
- (4)suite
- (5)bunch
- (6) team
- (7)shoal
- (8)bouquet
- (9) army



- **Q.2**. (1) Candle
- (2) Comb
- (3) Needle
- (4) Piano

- (5)Europe
- (6) Blackboard
- (7) Noise

- Flag/Time (9) Mushroom
- (10) Shadow

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32 : Helen Keller

Think and answer

- Due to her own courage and with the help of her teacher Helen Keller learned to talk and write. Miss Sullivan, Helen's teacher would spell out the words onto Helen's hands. Since Helen had become very sensitive to the feel of things, she could soon tell the difference between one letter and another. Helen had sharp brain and a good memory, hence she learnt to spell words very fast. She also learnt to talk aloud. Another special teacher taught her how to move her lips and tongue.
- Miss Sullivan had learnt the deaf-and-dumb finger alphabets. She taught Helen, by giving her the object in the hand and spelling out the word on her palm. She took Helen outside and made her touch water, her little sister etc. and spelt out the word on her palm. She also learnt to spell out different actions. Wherever the two of them went, Miss Sullivan described things to her and told her what people were saying. Helen soon learned to write on a special frame with ridges. Later she learned to type and read Braille books.
- Throughout her life, Helen helped other blind people to find courage. She travelled all over the world inspiring everyone by her example.
- Blind people use the white cane to help them on the street. As soon as we see a white cane in someone's hand, we must help that person, quide him, let him move ahead of us and go out of our way to give him assistance. This means honouring the white cane.
- Braille is special alphabet book made up of dots that are raised up. This is used by blind people. They can read what is in the book, by gently passing their fingers over the raised dotted alphabets.
- Helen Keller's life is the story of courage, patience and struggle.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (1) small town in the southern U.S.A.
 - ill and very nearly died. **(2)**
- **Q.2.** (i) This is a story about a child who become completely deaf and blind before she had learnt to talk.
 - She learnt to talk and write because of her own courage and also that of her wonderful teacher.
 - Helen was born in 1880 in a small town in the southern U.S.A.
 - Helen Killer (iv)
 - When Helen recovered she was completely deaf and blind.
- **Q.3.** Courage
- **Q.4**. (a) (b) wonderful (d) blind (c) terrible deaf
- **Q.5**. (a) (b) empty (c) biq (d) incomplete sad
- Q.6.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	small	smaller	smallest
(2)	happy	happier	happiest
(3)	wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

- **Q.7.** (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(a)
- **Q.8**. (a) right (b) live
- **Q.9**. (a) wonderfully (b) terribly (c) happily

Extract - 2

- teach her and look after her. **Q.1**. (1)
 - between the feel of one letter.
 - English Balbharati (206) Std - V Term Book (Book - IV)

- **Q.2.** (i) Anne Sullivan was Helen's teacher.
 - Anne did her schooling at a school for blind people.
 - Anne learnt the fingerspelling method in school.
 - Helen's teacher spelt the words on to her pupils hand.
- Q.3. (i) (b) sensitive (a) devoted
 - (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(a), (4)-(b)
 - (iii) (a) insensitive (b) similarity (c) stupid (d) less
 - (a) cleverly (b) sensitively (c) devotedly (d) nearly
 - (a) several, soon, teach, wanted
 - (b) school, see, sensitive, seven
- **Q.4.** (i) My eyes are very <u>sensitive</u> to the light.
 - He <u>devoted</u> his time to the study of music.

Grammar / Language Study

- attendance (2) entrance (3) difference
- clever and devoted **(2)** (i)
 - Helen Keller could soon tell the difference between one letter and another, couldn't she?
 - (iii) and (iv) and
 - When she recovered she was completely deaf and blind.
 - (vi) She learned to talk and write, didn't she?

33 : Rangoli

Think and answer

- We draw a Rangoli on the occasion of feasts and festivals.
- The Rangoli signifies that the people coming to the house are welcomed inside.
- Six states are mentioned in this passage.

Comprehension

Extract - 1

- **Q.1.** (1) beautiful and most pleasing art forms of India.
 - (2) it is drawn afresh every day.
- **Q.2.** (i) Rangoli is the most beautiful and pleasing art form of India.
 - (ii) The other name is Rangawali.
 - (iii) Rangaawali is made up of two words, 'rang' meaning colour and 'aawali' a row or vine.
 - (iv) To draw Rangoli we use finely ground white powder and different colours.
 - (v) Rangoli is usually drawn on walls or floor of the house. In many households, Rangoli designs are drawn in the courtyard or in front of the doorstep every day.
 - (vi) The most interesting features of Rangoli is that it is drawn a fresh everyday.
- **(3) (i)** (a) Courtyard
 - (ii) (a) pleasing (b) occasion (c) magnificent (d) festival (e) jewellery
 - (iii) (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(a)
 - (iv) (a) make someone glad (b) splendid (c) into small pieces
- (4) (i) beautiful, pleasing (ii) and (iii) beautiful, pleasing

Extract - 2

- **Q.1.** (1) place in the festival of Deepawali or Diwali.
 - (2) Rangoli designs with traditional wet colours.

- **Q.2.** (i) Rangoli plays a special role in the festival of Deepawali or Diwali.
 - (ii) Rangoli is the art form which expresses warm hospitality.
 - (iii) People draw Rangoli in the courtyard.
 - (iv) Rangoli is know as Chowkpurana in Uttar Pradesh, Mandana in Rajasthan, Muggu in Andhra Pradesh, Alpana in Bengal, Aripana in Bihar and Uttarachal and Kolam in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Q.3. (i) (a) Traditional
 - (ii) (1)-(d), (2)-(c), (3)-(b), (4)-(a)
 - (iii) (a) outside (b) dry (c) similar
- **Q.4. (i)** (a) traditional
 - (ii) (a) a
 - (iii) (1) designs (2) patterns (3) traditions (4) colours
- **(5)** (i) We bought some beautiful <u>decorations</u> for our Christmas tree.
 - (ii) Every country has its own cultural <u>tradition</u>.
 - (iii) The president of India was given a hearty <u>welcome</u> when he arrived.

Grammar / Language Study

- **(1)** (i) rough
 - (ii) improve the appearance
 - (iii) pleasant smell
- (2) (i) Rangoli, India
 - (ii) decorate
 - (iii) (a) ornamental (b) beautiful (c) decorative

मराठी सुलभभारती २२. वाचूया, लिह्या.

स्वाध्याय

(१) फूल, रंग, वास, राजा, उपयोग, व्यवसाय

गुलाबाला 'फुलांचा राजा' म्हणतात. गुलाब अनेक रंगांचे असतात. गुलाबी, पिवळे, सफेद अशा अनेक रंगांचे गुलाब आपल्याला पाहायला मिळतात. 'काश्मिरी गुलाब' सर्वांत जास्त प्रसिद्ध आहे. गुलाबाचे फूल सुगंधी असते. म्हणूनच



गुलाबाच्या पाकळ्यांचा उपयोग करून सुंगधी असे अत्तर बनवितात. बऱ्याच कार्यक्रमांमध्ये गुलाबाच्या फुलांचा उपयोग करून सजावट करतात. गुलाबाचे फुल स्त्रिया आपल्या केसात माळतात त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या केसांची शोभा वाढते. पुष्पगुच्छ बनविण्यासाठी गुलाबाच्या फुलांचा उपयोग करतात. अनेक लोक गुलाबाच्या फुलांची शेती करून आपली उपजीविका करतात. काही लोक फक्त गुलाबाची फुले विकण्याचा व्यवसाय करतात. खरोखरच काटेरी रोपावर फुलणारे हे फुल म्हणजे निसर्गाचा एक चमत्कारच आहे.

(२) पक्षी, रंग, आवाज, पिसे, नाच, अन्न

मला मोर खुप आवडतो, तो खुप सुंदर दिसतो. त्याचा रंगीबेरंगी पिसारा पाहत

राहवेसे वाटते. मोर आपला राष्ट्रीय पक्षी आहे. मोराचा रंग खूप सुंदर असतो. पाऊस पडण्याअगोदर मोर आपला सुंदर पिसारा फुलवून नाचू लागतो व के-के असा आवाज करत ओरडतो. मोराच्या या ओरडण्यास केका असे म्हणतात. मोराची पिसे खूप सुंदर असतात. मुकुट



वगैरे तयार करताना या पिसांचा उपयोग करतात. मोर छान असे नृत्य करतो. मोर, किडे, कीटक, खाऊन आपले पोट भरतो.

सण, फराळ, दिव्यांची रोषणाई, फटाके, नवीन कपडे, रांगोळी, नातेवाईक एकत्र, उत्साहाचे वातावरण.

भारतात अनेक सण साजरे केले जातात. माझा आवडता सण दिवाळी आहे. दिवाळीत घरी करंजी, चकल्या, चिवडा असे फराळ बनविले जातात.

> मराठी सलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - IV)

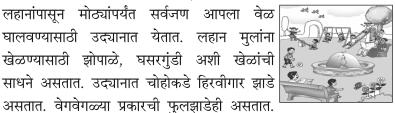
फराळाची नातेवाईकांमध्ये, शेजाऱ्यांमध्ये देवाणघेवाण करतात. दिवाळी हा दिव्यांचा सण आहे. दारात कंदील लावला जातो. सगळीकडे दिव्यांची रोषणाई असते. रात्रीच्या वेळी फटाके फोडले जातात. लहानांपासून मोठ्यांपर्यत सर्वजण फटाके फोडण्यात



उत्साहाने सहभागी होतात. घरातील सगळ्यांसाठी नवीन कपड्यांची खरेदी केली जाते. दारात छान अशी रांगोळी काढली जाते. दिवाळीच्या एकमेकांना शुभेच्छा देण्यासाठी सर्व नातेवाईक एका ठिकाणी गोळा होतात. सगळीकडे उत्साहाचे वातावरण असते म्हणून मला दिवाळी हा सण सर्वांत जास्त आवडतो.

(४) उद्यान, घसरगुंडी, झोपाळे, हिरवीगार झाडे, फुले, हिरवळ.

लोकांना विरंगुळा मिळावा म्हणून उद्याने तयार केलेली लहानांपासून मोठ्यांपर्यंत सर्वजण आपला वेळ घालवण्यासाठी उद्यानात येतात. लहान मुलांना खेळण्यासाठी झोपाळे, घसरगुंडी अशी खेळांची 🛒 साधने असतात. उद्यानात चोहोकडे हिरवीगार झाडे



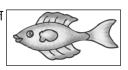
फुलांचा सुगंध येणाऱ्या प्रत्येकाचे मन प्रसन्न करतो. उद्यानात छान अशी हिरवळ तयार केलेली असते. या हिरवळीवर बसून लोक गप्पा मारतात. बसण्यासाठी बाकांचीही व्यवस्था केलेली असते. शहरात अशा सुंदर उद्यानांची संख्या जास्त आहे.

(५) सायकलीवर बसून शाळेत, बाजारात, बागेत जायला आवडेल. मी दर आठवड्याला सायकल धुवेन. सायकल धुताना सीटवर प्लॅस्टिकचे कव्हर घालेन, सायकलच्या चेनमध्ये तेल घालेन,



नियमितपणे सायकलची काळजी घेईन. अधिक माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांनी लिहावी.

(६) फिशटॅंकमध्ये लायन फिश, बटरफ्लाय फिश, एंजल फिश अशा प्रकारचे मासे बरेचजण ठेवतात.



टॅंकची योग्य काळजी घेणे. माशांना खाऊ घालणे. टॅंकमधील पाणी स्वच्छ ठेवणे त्याकरता ते सतत बदलायला हवे. अधिक महिती विद्यार्थ्यांनी मिळवा.

२३. प्रामाणिक इस्त्रीवाला

स्वाध्याय

प्र.१. (१ शिवानी.

- (२) शिवानीचा भाऊ शिवराज.
- (३) शिवानीचे बाबा.
- (४) दामूकाका.
- (५) शिवानीची आई.
- (६) शिवानीचे बाबा.
- प्र.२. (१) असे शिवानीची आई शिवानीला म्हणाली.
 - (२) असे शिवानीच्या आईने दामूकाकांना विचारले.
 - (३) असे शिवानीचे बाबा दामुकाकांना म्हणाले.
 - (४) असे दामुकाका शिवानीच्या बाबांना म्हणाले.
- प्र.३. प्रेमळपणा, वेडेपणा, विसराळूपणा, भोळेपणा.
- प्र.४. रिक्षावाले, भाजीवाले, फळवाले, झाडूवाले
- प्र.५. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

प्र.६.	वाक्ये	क्रिया	क्रिया करणारी व्यक्त		व्यक्ती
			पुरुष	स्त्री	इतर
	शिवानी पाचवीत शिकते.	शिकते		1	
	आईने पैसे मोजले.	मोजले		1	
	भाऊने कपड्यांच्या घड्या केल्या.	केल्या	1		
	बाबांनी आईला पैसे दिले.	दिले	✓		
	दामूकाकांनी खिशातून पैसे काढले.	काढले	1		
	पिलू घरट्यात बसले	बसले			1

प्र.७.	वाक्ये	क्रिया	क्रिया करणारी व्यव		व्यक्ती
			पुरुष	स्त्री	इतः
	कावळा झाडावर राहतो.	राहतो	1		
	<u>रेश्माने</u> पत्र वाचले.	वाचले		1	
	<u>पोस्टमनने</u> पत्र दिले.	दिले	1		
	मायाने <u>पाकीट</u> उघडले.	उघडले			1
	मायाने दार उघडले.	उघडले			1

- ★प्र.८.(१) बैल, क्रियापद खातो
- (२) रमेश, क्रियापद वाचतो.
- (३) रमा, क्रियापद लिहिते.
- (४) गाय, क्रियापद खाते.
- (५) फुल, क्रियापद आहे.
- (६) घर, क्रियापद आहे.
- **★प्र.९.**(१) वाचतो (२) म्हणते
- (३) आहे
- (४) आहे
- विमान, वाट, विळी. **★**प्र.१०. माकड, मान, झाड, झाडू, वार, माळी. माळ. मडके. पंखा, पाट, पारध. पाप, कणीस, कळप, कपाट, केस, पतंग, कप, पान, कमान, कळी, करीम, गाय, गाजर, गादी, सरी, खारीक, खारी, नळ, सम, सर. नट, टरबूज, बासरी, रस, दीर, नर, ऊस, रवा,

२४. ऐका. पाहा. करा.

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) आम्ही सशाचा मुखवटा तयार केला. त्यासाठी एक पांढऱ्या रंगाचा कार्डपेपर, एक गुलाबी रंगाचा कार्डपेपर, एक काळ्या रंगाचा कागद, गोंद, कात्री, पेन्सिल, इलॅस्टिक, सुई इत्यादी साहित्य घेतले.
 - १. मुखवटा बनवण्यासाठी पांढऱ्या कार्डपेपरच्या मागील भागावर पेन्सिलने सशाचा मुखवटा काढून घेतला. २. रंगीत गुलाबी कार्डपेपरवर सशाचे कान, नाक, तोंड, डोळे असे आकार कात्रीच्या साहाय्याने कापून

घेतले आणि काळ्या कागदाच्या रंगाच्या मिशा कापून घेतल्या. ३. पांढऱ्या कार्डपेपरवर काढलेल्या मुखवट्यावर फेव्हिकॉल लावून डोळ्यांच्या जागी डोळे, कानाच्या जागी कान, नाक, तोंड यांचे कापलेले आकार चिकटवले. ४. डोळ्यांना सुईने दोन छिद्रे पाडली. ५. मिश्यांचा कापलेला आकार मिश्यांच्या काढलेल्या चित्रावर लावला. ६. मुखवट्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूंना सुईने छिद्रे पाडून त्यातून इलॅस्टिक घातले आणि गाठ बांधली. अशा तन्हेने आमचा सशाचा मुखवटा तयार झाला.

(२) विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

२५. मालतीची चतुराई

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) मलण्णाने शेतातून घरी आल्यावर दोन्ही बैलांना गोठ्यात बांधले. त्यांना चारा, पाणी देऊन स्वतःही हातपाय धुतले. मालतीने केलेली भाजीभाकरी खाऊन मलण्णा अंथरुणावर पडला. शेतात काम करून थकल्यामुळे त्याला पटकन झोप आली. सकाळी लवकर उठून मलण्णा बाहेर आला. पाहतो तर काय गोठ्यात एकच बैल दुसरा बैल गायब होता. त्याने पत्नी मालतीला विचारले, "अगं गोठ्यात एकच बैल आहे. आपला दुसरा बैल कुठे गेला?" मालती झटकन बाहेर आली व तिनेही पाहिले. की खरोखरच गोठ्यात एकच बैल होता. दुसरा बैल रातोरात गायब कसा झाला? या गोष्टीचे मालतीला नवल वाटले.
 - (२) मलण्णा व मालतीने गावात हरवलेल्या दुसऱ्या बैलाचा शोध सुरू केला. गावभर शोध घेतला. पण बैल काही सापडला नाही. दोघेही थकून गेले. आता काय करावे? बैल कोठे गेला असेल? एकच बैल, शेती कशी करायची? असे अनेक विचार मलण्णाच्या मनात आले व या काळजीने तो डोक्याला हात लावून बसला.
 - (३) तालुक्याच्या बाजारात आपल्या बैलाच्या जोडीला जोड असा बैल शोधत मलण्णा व मालती बाजारात फिरत असताना मालतीला त्यांचा हरवलेला बैल दिसला. ते दोघेही बैलाजवळ पोहचले. "हा आमचा

- बैल!" असे म्हणत मालतीने बैलाला अंजारले-गोंजारले, त्यानंतर "या माणसाने आमचा बैल चोरला" असा आरडाओरडा तिने सुरू केला. आता आपली चोरी पकडली जाणार म्हणून बैल चोरणारा माणूस मनातून घाबरला.
- (४) "या माणसाने आमचा बैल चोरला." असा मालतीने आरडाओरडा सुरू करताच बैल चोरणारा माणूस मनातून घाबरला. पण तसे न दाखवता तो मालतीशी भांडू लागला. ''तुमचा बैल मी कशाला घेऊ? हा माझाच बैल आहे. मीच याला लहानाचा मोठा केला आहे.'' असा तो कांगावा करू लागला. बैलाभोवती लोकांची गर्दी जमली. हे सर्व पाहून मालतीच्या लक्षात आले की, हा चोर आपला बैल सहजासहजी देणार नाही. बैल परत मिळविण्यासाठी काहीतरी केले पाहिजे म्हणून मालतीने युक्ती करायचे ठरवले.
- (५) बैल चोरणारा जेव्हा हा आपलाच बैल आहे असे म्हणून मालतीशी भांडू लागला. तेव्हा मालतीच्या लक्षात आले. हा चोर आपला बैल सहजासहजी देणार नाही. म्हणून तिने झटकन बैलाच्या डोळ्यांवर हात धरला. "सांग बरं, याचा कोणता डोळा अधू आहे, डावा की उजवा?" असे मालतीने चोराला विचारले. चोर गोंधळला आणि म्हणाला, "माझ्या बैलाचा डावा डोळा अधू आहे. नक्की ना? बैलाचा डावा डोळा अधू आहे. नक्की ना? बैलाचा डावा डोळा अधू आहे." असे मालतीने म्हणताच चोराच्या मनात गोंधळ निर्माण झाला. या स्त्रीच्या बोलण्यावरून बैलाचा डावा डोळा अधू नसावा. परत तो म्हणाला. "नाही, नाही माझा बैल उजव्या डोळ्यानं अधू आहे." हे ऐकताच मालतीने बैलाच्या डोळ्यांवरचा हात बाजूला केला. अशी युक्ती मालतीने बैल परत मिळवण्यासाठी केली.
- (६) बैल परत मिळवण्यासाठी मालतीने एक युक्ती केली. बैलाच्या डोळ्यांवर हात ठेवून चोराला बैल कोणत्या डोळ्याने अधू आहे. असे विचारले. चोराने माझा बैल डाव्या डोळ्यानं अधू आहे. असे सांगितले. मालतीने जर बैल डाव्या डोळ्यानं अधू असेल तर तुझा नाही तर माझा असे सांगितले. मालतीच्या या बोलण्यावरून बैल डाव्या डोळ्याने अधू

नसावा म्हणून चोराने आपले उत्तर बदलून ''माझा बैल उजव्या डोळ्यानं अधु आहे." असे दिले. तेव्हा मालतीने बैलाच्या डोळ्यांवरचा हात बाजुला केला आणि म्हणाली, "अरे चोरा, या बैलाचे दोन्ही डोळे चांगले आहेत." खरोखरच बैलाचे दोन्ही डोळे व्यवस्थित होते. आता आपली चोरी पकडली जाणार म्हणून चोराची भंबेरी उडाली.

- प्र.२. (१) झटकन (२) नांगरणी (३) हरवलेला (४) गर्दी (५) चतुराईचे
- प्र.३. मटकन, चटकन, कटकन, तडकन, गपकन.
- प्र.४. (१) आरडाओरडा "या माणसाने आमचा बैल चोरला," असे म्हणत तिने आरडाओरडा करायला सुरुवात केली.
 - (२) **सहजासहजी** हा चोर आपला बैल **सहजासहजी** देणार नाही.
- **प्र.५.** (१) विक्री (२) मोठा (३) उजवा
- (४) बाहेर

प्र.६. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

२६. पतंग

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) सूर्य मावळण्याच्या वेळेस ढगांवर लाल पिवळसर रंग दिसतो.
 - (२) पतंग पाखरांसारखे तरंगतात.
- प्र.२. (१) उतरणे (२) सोडणे
- (३) उगवणे
- (४) कठोर (५) वाईट
- (६) सावकाश
- **प्र.३.** (१) काळसर (२) निळसर
- (३) लालसर

प्र.४. जशी <u>पाखरे</u> आभाळात,

पंख पसरुनी तरंगतात.

दिसतिल तैसे <u>पतंग</u> रंगित,

खेळ किती चांगला!

★प्र.५.(१) कबड्डी (२) खो-खो (३) क्रिकेट (४) हॉकी (५) फुटबॉल

मराठी सलभभारती

- ★प्र.६. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.
- **★प्र.७.**(१) पळापळ, रडारड, पडापड, <u>धडाधड, भराभर, समोरासमोर इ.</u>
 - (२) मऊमऊ, वरवर, कळकळ, <u>हळहळ, सळसळ, गरगर, वळवळ,</u> खळखळ. वटवट. कटकट इ.
 - (३) रडतखडत, हसतखेळत, वाजतगाजत, बारीकसारीक, आडवातिडवा, उरलासरला, दगडबिगड, गोडधोड इ.
- ★प्र.८.(१) मजेचा, नदीकाठचा
- (२) भराभर, वाऱ्यावर

(३) ओढुनि, चढुनी

(४) तरंगतात, रंगित

प्र.९. (१) चेंडु उचलणे.

वाक्ये - १. मी चेंडु उचलला २. सोहमने चेंडु उचलला.

(२) चेंडु उडवणे.

वाक्ये - १. तो चेंडू उडवतो. २. मानसी चेंडू उडवते.

(३) चेंड्र पकडणे.

वाक्ये - १. अथर्व चेंडू पकडतो २. सायली चेंडू पकडते.

(४) चेंडु विकत घेणे.

वाक्ये - १. आकाशने चेंडू विकत घेतला.

२. आरतीने चेंडु विकत घेतला.

(५) चेंडु विकणे.

वाक्ये - १. सागर चेंडु विकतो. २. सारा चेंडु विकते.

(६) चेंडु फेकणे.

वाक्ये - १. मानसने चेंडू फेकला. २. मानसीने चेंडू फेकला.

(७) चेंडू टाकणे.

वाक्ये - १. विहंग चेंडू टाकतो.

२. विधी चेंड टाकते.

२७. महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे

स्वाध्याय

- प्र.१. (१) विठ्ठलचा जन्म जमखंडी गावी झाला.
 - (२) विठ्ठल हुतुतू, खो-खो, सुरपारंब्या यांसारखे खेळ खेळत असे.
 - (३) विठ्ठलच्या आजोबांनी दुष्काळाच्या वेळी गोरगरिबांना मक्याचे दाणे वाट्न मदत केली.
 - (४) महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे यांनी आयुष्यभर समाजसुधारणेचे कार्य केले.
- प्र.२. (१) तो आजोबांबरोबर गोरगरिबांना मक्याचे दाणे वाटत असे.
 - (२) विठ्ठलने जेवणाचे ताटच त्या भुकेलेल्या माणसाला दिले.
- (३) कंजुष (४) अयोग्य **प्र.३.** (१) मृत्यू (२) नावड
- प्र.४. (१) डोंगर पर्वतापेक्षा लहान आहे.
 - (२) हरवलेला चेंडु सापडल्याने मला खुप आनंद झाला.
 - (३) ससा हा प्राणी भित्रा असतो.
 - (४) राजुला घट्ट कपडे आवडत नाहीत. (५) वीणा सावकाश चालते.

प्र.५. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

प्र.६. हो, आमच्या बाजूच्या इमारतीत दामोदर काका राहतात. ते सेवानिवृत्त आहेत. ते नेहमीच अनेक लोकांच्या संकटाच्या काळात मदतीला धावून येतात. गरज् मुलांना ते वह्या-पुस्तके देतात. एखाद्या विद्यार्थ्याला शाळेची किंवा क्लासची फी भरणे शक्य नसेल तर त्याची फीसुद्धा ते देतात कारण पैशाअभावी त्याचे शिक्षण थांबू नये असे त्यांना वाटते. एखाद्या आजारी व्यक्तीकडे औषधांसाठी पैसे नसतील तर ते त्यांनाही मदत करतात. आता कोरोनाच्या संकटकाळात आमच्या इमारतीतील अनेक लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या. काही लोकांना पुरेसे वेतनही मिळाले नाही अशा वेळी त्यांच्या कुटुंबांना अन्नधान्यासारख्या जीवनावश्यक वस्तुंची मदतही त्यांनी केली. चांगल्या कार्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. स्वत:साठी जगण्यापेक्षा दुसऱ्यांसाठी जगा असे त्यांचे तत्त्व आहे.

प्र.७. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतः कृती करा.

मराठी सलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - IV)

२८. फुलपाखरू आणि मधमाशी

स्वाध्याय

- (२) मधमाशी प्र.१. (१) फुलपाखरू (३) कारंजे
- (7) (3) (3) (5)**प्र.२.** (१) –(इ)
- प्र.३. सूर्योदय, सूर्यास्त, खळखळ वाहणारी नदी, हिरवे-निळे डोंगर, रंगीबेरंगी फुले, फुलपाखरे, चिमुकले शुभ्र झरे निसर्गातल्या अशा अनेक गोष्टी पाहिल्यानंतर आनंद होतो.
- प्र.४. बघ, पण, मन, तर, धन इ.
- प्र.५. चमक चमकदार दुकान - दुकानदार

चोप - चोपदार माल - मालदार

भाल – भालदार - खासदार

गमती – गमतीदार – आमदार

रुबाब - रुबाबदार वजन – वजनदार

- ★प्र.६.(१) चांगुलपणा रामरावांचा चांगुलपणा साऱ्या गावाला माहीत होता.
 - (२) मोठेपणा काही लोकांना उगाचच मोठेपणा करायची सवय असते.
 - (३) लहानपणा संत तुकारामांनी देवाकडे लहानपणा मागितला आहे.
 - (४) वेगळेपणा सगळ्या मुलांत त्याचा वेगळेपणा उठून दिसत होता.
 - (५) मोकळेपणा शेजारच्या काकू नसल्या की आमच्या खेळण्यात मोकळेपणा येतो.
 - (६) सोपेपणा प्रश्नांचा सोपेपणा बघून आम्ही मुले खुश झालो.
 - (७) कठीणपणा त्यांच्या साध्या साध्या प्रश्नांमध्येपण कठीणपणा होता.

उपक्रम : विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वत : करा.

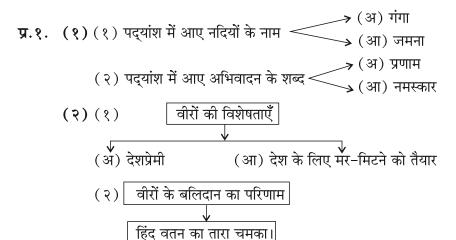
ओळखा पाह!

उत्तर: जिराफ

- **प्र.७.** एक × अनेक. जिंकणे × हारणे, वर×खाली, गडद×फिकट लहान× मोठा, प्रश्न× उत्तर,
- प्र.८. पुरणपोळी, गोडधोड, खाऊनपिऊन, इकडेतिकडे, कामधाम

हिंदी सुलभभारती

11. वीरों को प्रणाम



- (३) भारत देश के लिए पद्यांश में आया शब्द
- (३) जिन वीरों को देश की मिट्टी के कण-कण से प्यार हैं उन वीरों को किव सैकडों बार प्रणाम करते हैं। इस देश की धरती पर गंगा-जम्ना जैसी पिवत्र निदयाँ बहती हैं। यहाँ देशवासियों के मन में अपने देश पर मर-मिटने की धुन सवार रहती है। देश की आजादी की खातिर कई वीरो ने अपना सर्वस्व बिलदान किया है। इन पराक्रमी वीरों के कारण दुनिया में हिंद देश तारे की तरह चमक उठा है। जिन वीरों ने इस तरह देश का, अपने वतन का नाम रोशन किया है उनको सौ बार प्रणाम, नमस्कार।
- प्र.२. (१) रमेश दीक्षित।
 - (२) सीखा हम लोगों ने कुछ तो, प्राणार्पण की सीख में।
 - (३) देश की आजादी के लिए वीरों ने दिया हुआ बलिदान हमें प्राणार्पण की सीख देता है। हमें भी देश के लिए कुछ करने की प्रेरणा देता है।
 - (४) यह कविता हमारे मन में देशभिक्त, देशप्रेम की भावना निर्माण करती है। आजादी के खातिर वीरों ने अपना सर्वस्व बलिदान किया है, उन वीरों को

प्रणाम करना, उनका सम्मान करना चाहिए। यह संदेश कवि ने इस कविता के द्वारा दिया है।

- प्र.३. (अ) (१) मिट्टी (२) धरती (३) हरदम
 - (आ) (४) देश की मिट्टी का कण-कण है, (२) जिन्हें प्राण से प्यारा।।
 - (३) सीखा हम लोगों ने कुछ तो
- (१) प्राणार्पण की सीख में।।

पर्यायवाची शब्द विलोम शब्द प्र.४.

स्वतंत्रता (१)

गुलामी

(7) पराक्रमी कायर

(3) राष्ट्र विदेश

(8) प्यारा

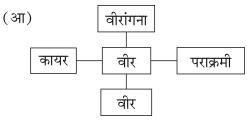
अप्रिय

प्र.५. (१) प्यारा हमारा (२) बहती रहती

- (३)(भीख)(सीख)
- प्र.६. आजादी की लडाई में जिन वीरों ने हिस्सा लिया उन्हें स्वतंत्रता सेनानी कहते हैं। नीचे कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम दिए हैं।

(१) (वीर सावरकर) विनायक दामोदर सावरकर, (२) (लोकमान्य तिलक) बाल गंगाधर तिलक, (३) लाला लजपतराय (४) सुभाष चंद्र बोस

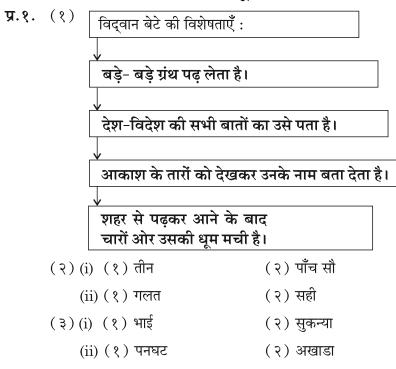
- (५) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल (६) मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी (महात्मा गांधी)
- (७) चंद्रशेखर आजाद (८) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू (६) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले (१०) राजगुरु (११) राम मनोहर लोहिया (१२) भगतसिंह (१३) मदनलाल ढींगरा (१४) सुखदेव (१५) बटुकेश्वर दत्त ।
- **प्र.७** (अ)(१) कण-कण (२) सौ-सौ (३) गंगा-जमना



(इ) **अर्थ** - आँखों में आँस् आना

वाक्य - रजनी की दर्दभरी कहानी सुनकर हम सब की आँखें भर आई।

12. सपूत



- (४) हर माँ अपने बेटे से हमेशा बहुत प्यार करती है। पुत्र-प्रेम में अंधा होकर माँ अपने जीवन के हर पल का त्याग करने को तैयार रहती है। अपने सुख-दुख उसे पुत्र के आगे बहुत तुच्छ लगते हैं। पुत्र-प्रेम की खातिर एक माँ कभी कठिन पर्वत से कूद जाती है तो कभी अपना कलेजा निकालकर पुत्र के हाथ में दे देती है। अपने नालायक बेटे को ठोकर लगने पर भी वह 'बेटा लगी तो नहीं' पूछती है। यह अंधा प्रेम ही तो है। उसे अपने बेटे के दोष नजर नहीं आते। खुद रुखा-सुखा खाकर वह अपने बेटे को अच्छे से अच्छा भोजन खिलाने की कोशिश करती है। पुत्र के लिए अंगारों पर चलना भी उसके लिए मामुली बात होती है।
- प्र.२. (१) (आ) व्याख्यान देने जा रहा हूँ।
 - (ई) वह मतवाले हाथी की तरह झूम रहा था।

	5. c
/ \	Table Transformation
(000)	हिंदी सुलभभारती
(222)	
\ZZZ!	C. I. V.T. D. I. (D. I. T) O.
\———/	Std - V Term Book (Book - IV)
\ /	

- (अ) मुझे जोरों की भूख लगी है।
- (इ) माँ से घड़ा लेकर वह उत्साह के साथ घर की ओर चल पड़ा।
- (२) (i) (१) पहलवान

(२) सीधा-सादा

(ii) (१) व्याख्यान

(२) दंगल

(३) (i) (१) सीधा-सादा

(२) दो-चार

(ii) सुपुत्र, कुपुत्र

(४) मैं मेरी माँ को घर में झाड़ लगाने में मदद करती हूँ। छोटे कपड़े सुखाने में और सुखे कपड़ो की घड़ियाँ करने में मदद करती हूँ। माँ जब खाना बनाना शुरू करती हैं तो मैं सब्जियाँ साफ करने में उनका हाथ बँटाती हूँ जैसे मटर और लहसुन छिलना। माँ ने कोई चीज माँगी तो मैं उसे देती हूँ। खाने के समय खाने की जगह बर्तन, पानी लेकर रखती हूँ। माँ को मदद करने से मुझे बहुत खुशी मिलती हैं।

प्र.३. (१) (१) पुरुष

(२) हाथिनी (३) विदुषी

(२)(१)कुआँ

(२) संख्याएँ (३) घड़े

(३)(१) प्रतियोगिता (२) कृषक

(३) स्वच्छ

(४) (१) मलिनता

(२) कपूत

(३) असाधारण

(y	शब्द	उपसर्ग	प्रत्यय	मूल शब्द
	(१) सुसज्जित	सु	इत	सज्ज
	(२) स्वच्छता	_	ता	स्वच्छ
	(३) नियमित	_	इत	नियम
	(४) आवश्यक	_	अक	अवश्य
	(५) विदेश	वि	_	देश

(६) अर्थ: बुरी तरह से हारना।

वाक्य: भारतीय जवानों के सामने दुश्मन चारों खाने चित हो गए।

13. राष्ट्रीय त्योहार

प्र.१. (१) राष्ट्रीय त्योहार इस तरह मनाते हैं। राष्ट्रध्वज फहराते हैं। राष्ट्रगीत गाते हैं। प्रभात फेरियाँ निकालते हैं। जगह-जगह सजावट और रोशनी की जाती हैं।

- (२) (i) (१) १५ अगस्त (२) २६ जनवरी
 - (ii) (१) अमर सपूतों के अथक प्रयासों से १५ अगस्त १९४७ को हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ इसलिए।
 - (२) आजादी मिलने के बाद लगन से देश का संविधान बनाया गया तथा २६ जनवरी १९५० को इसे देश में लागु किया इसलिए।
- (३) (i) (१) गुलामी (२) रात
 - (२) कोशिश (ii) (१) उजाला
- (8) मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

भारत में बहुत त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं। मेरा प्रिय त्योहार दिवाली है। यह त्योहार धनतेरस से शुरू होता है। दिवाली के दूसरे दिन लक्ष्मी पूजन होता है। चौथे दिन भाईदुज होती है। दिवाली आने के पहले सब लोग अपने घरों की साफ-सफाई करते हैं और घरों को सजाते है। दिवाली दिए का त्योहार है। दिवाली में घर में चकली, चिवडा, लड्डू, सेव, मिठाईयाँ बनाई जाती है। घर के सामने कंदील लगाते है। घर के बाहर बहुत सारे रंगों के साथ सुंदर रंगोली बनाते है। दिवाली में पटाखे जलाएँ जाते हैं। बाजार दुल्हन की तरह सजते हैं। घर में सब के लिए नए कपड़े खरीदे जाते है। दिवाली में हर जगह उत्साह भरा वातावरण रहता है। दिवाली में दिप जलाएँ जाते है। हर घर में दिपों की जगमगाहट से रोशनी नजर आती है। एक दूसरे को दिवाली की शुभकामनाएँ देने के लिए पड़ोसी, रिश्तेदार आते हैं। बड़े, छोटे सभी इस त्योहार में भाग लेते हैं। दिपावली का त्योहार बड़ी धूमधाम से मनाया जाता है। अंधकार पर प्रकाश की विजय का यह त्योहार समाज में भाईचारे और प्रेम का संदेश देता है।

- प्र.२. (अ) (१) राष्ट्रीय
 - (२) गणतंत्र (३) राष्ट्रध्वज
 - (४) तिरंगे
- (५) सावधान (६) आनंदपूर्वक
- (31) (2)-(5) (2)-(3) (3)-(3) (3)-(3)

- प्र.३. जीवन का एक-एक पल कीमती होता है। खोया हुआ धन हम फिर-से पा सकते हैं लेकिन बिता हुआ समय कभी लौटकर नहीं आता। दुनिया में ऐसी घडी बनी ही नहीं जो बीते हुए समय को फिर-से दिखा दें। अत: समय के सामने घुटने टेक देने चाहिए और उसका सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। समय पर पढाई-लिखाई करनेवाला छात्र सफलता प्राप्त करता है। रोगी को समय पर इलाज मिले तो वह जल्दी स्वस्थ हो जाता है। समय पर बीज बोने पर किसान को अच्छी फसल मिलती है।

इन सब बातों से स्पष्ट है कि समय बड़ा महत्त्वपूर्ण है। संत कबीर के शब्दों में,

'कल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब।

पल में परलै होएगी, बहुरी करेगा कब।।"

14. (अ) हम अलग - रूप एक

$$(2) - (3) \quad (3) - (3)$$

$$(8) - (3)$$

(आ) संख्या, चिंता, मंत्री, आशंका, पंसारी, जंगल, विहंग, सरपंच, अचंभा, बंधन, पंख, कंठ, सीमेंट, हिंदी, सुंदर आदि।

14. (ब) छुक-छुक गाड़ी

- (अ) (१) सोमवार
- (२) मंगलवार
- (३) बुधवार

(४) गुरुवार या बृहस्पतिवार

(५) शुक्रवार

- (६) शनिवार
- (७) रविवार या इतवार
- (आ) (१) चैत्र
- (२) वैशाख
- (३) ज्येष्ठ (४) आषाढ

- (५) श्रावण
- (६) भाद्रपद
- (७) आश्विन
- (८) कार्तिक
- (६) अग्रहायन/अगहन (१०) पौष (११) माघ (१२) फाल्पुन
- (२) ग्रीष्म. (इ) (१) वसंत,
- (३) वर्षा,
- (५) हेमंत. (४) शरद.
- (६) शिशिर
- (ई) १ ११ २१ १६ २ १२ १७ 22
 - १३ 23
 - १६ १४ 28
 - १० १५ 20 २५
- ६ छह ११ ग्यारह १६ सोलह २१ इक्कीस
 - ७ सात १२ बारह १७ – सत्रह २२ – बाईस
 - ३ तीन ८ आठ १३ तेरह १८ अठारह २३ तेईस
 - ४ चार ६ नौ १४ चौदह १६ उन्नीस २४ चौबीस
 - ५ पाँच १० दस १५ पंद्रह २० बीस २५ पच्चीस

15. ज्ञानी

प्र.१. (१) 'अ' 'ਗ'

(१) बेटी

खत

(२) स्वेटर

ऊन

(३) समुद्र

- बंदर
- (४) विद्यालय
- शिक्षा
- हिंदी सलभभारती (226)
- Std V Term Book (Book IV)

- (२) (i) (१) मना करने के बाद भी बच्चे बरसात में भीग रहे थे। (२) स्वेटर भीगा हुआ था।
 - (ii) (१) सत्य
- (२) सत्य
- (३) (i) (१) बंदरिया
- (२) बच्चियाँ
- (ii) (१) बाहर
- (२) बुरा
- (४) गर्मी से परेशान सब बारिश का इंतजार करते है और बारिश जब आती है तो सबके चेहरे पर एक मुसकान आ जाती हैं। बरसात में भीगने का हर किसी का मन होता है क्योंकि बरसात में भीगने का मजा कुछ और ही है। बच्चे पानी में उछलते-कुदते हैं। बारिश में आकाश की तरफ देखकर गोल-गोल घूमकर, हाथ के उपर बारिश की बुँदें लेने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है। कागद की नाव बनाकर पानी के रेले में बहाना और उसके पीछे भागने का खेल खूब आनंद देता है।
- प्र.२. (१) मातृभाषा,
- (२) मनोरंजक.
- (३) ऊन.

(४) खत।

- प्र.३. (अ) (१) आमने-सामने (२) साथ-साथ
- (३) हँसते-खेलते
- (४) एक-दूसरे (५) सुख-दुख
- (६) अलग-अलग।

(आ)	समोच्चारित शब्द	हिंदी अर्थ	मराठी अर्थ
	शिक्षा	पढ़ाई-लिखाई	दंड
	बंदर	वानर / बंदर	बंदरगाह
	ऊन	<u> ज</u> न	धूप
	खत	पत्र	खाद

- (इ) (१) सुख-दुख
- (२) मातृभाषा
- (३) स्थिति

- (४) समुद्र
- (५) ज्ञान
- (६) परिवार

- (ई) (१) "अच्छा, जरा बैठो।"
 - (२) "अरे बंडुभाऊ, मैं क्यों शिक्षा दूँ?"

- (३) "दोनों परिवार एक-दूसरे के सुख-दुख में सहभागी होते हैं।"
- (४) वर्ष ने कहा, "सभी एक, दो, तीन बोलो।"
- (५) उसने कहा, "चलो, छुक-छुक गाड़ी खेलते हैं।"

16. बचाव

- प्र.१. प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ यानी कि 'कुदरत की मार' जो हमारी जान-माल का नुकसान करती है । इनके नाम नीचे लिखे हैं (१) बाढ़, (२) भूकंप, (३) त्सुनामी, (४) तूफान, (५) ज्वालामुखी, (६) जंगलों में लगने वाली आग, (७) अंतरिक्ष से गिरनेवाले उल्कापींड, (८) जमीन धँसना, (६) बादल फटना आदि ।
- प्र.२ के, की, में, पर, को इन विभिक्त चिह्नों का प्रयोग पाठ में हुआ है।
- प्र.३. प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ आती हैं तब मनुष्य बेबस और लाचार हो जाता है। हर वर्ष भूकंप, बाढ़, आदि आपदाओं की मार मनुष्य सह रहा है। जब भूकंप आता है तो उसकी बनी बनाई बस्तियाँ उजड़ जाती हैं। कुछ ही मिनटों में नगर नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जाता है। इमारतें खंडहर में तबदील हो जाती है। पुल गिर जाते हैं। सड़कें धँस जाती हैं। जमीन में गड्ढ़ें, दरारें पड़ जाती हैं। उन दरारों में से पानी, रेत ऊपर उछलता है। बाढ़ की स्थिति बन जाती है। कई लोग जान से हाथ धो बैठते हैं। क्षणभर में सबकुछ इतना भयंकर हो जाता है कि पहले जैसा फिर से बनाने में सालों लग जाते हैं।

17. निरीक्षण

प्र.१. (अ)

(१) एक पौधा हवा से कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड और पानी लेकर अपना भरण-पोषण करता है। लेकिन धूप में रखने पर वह अपना भोजन स्वयं बनाकर स्वस्थ रहता है। धूप में रखे पौधे के साथ यही हुआ। इसलिए वह हरा-भरा है।

- (२) कमरे में रखे पौधे को हवा और पानी तो उपलब्ध था लेकिन धूप उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी । धूप न होने की वजह से वह अपना भोजन नहीं बना सका। उसके पत्तों का हरापन इसलिए नष्ट होता गया और पत्ते पीले पड़ गए। अन्न के अभाव में पौधा मुरझा गया।
- (आ) सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त दोनों का अद्भुत नजारा देखने के लिए सैलानी दूर-दूर तक चले जाते हैं जैसे कि समुंदर किनारे, पहाड़ों पर वगैरह।

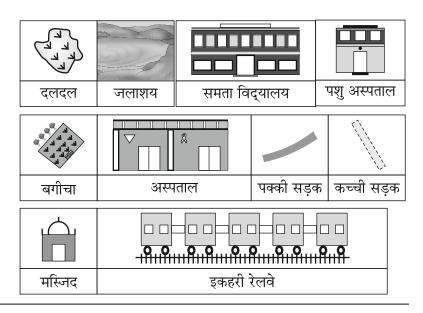
सूर्योदय पूर्व दिशा में होता है और सूर्यास्त पश्चिम दिशा में होता है। दोनों भी समय सूर्य लाल रंग का दिखता है और आकार भी बड़ा होता है। सूर्योदय दिन की शुरुआत और रात की समाप्ति है। रातभर के आराम से थकान मिटाकर दुनिया काम में लग जाती है। उत्साह और जोश का प्रतीक है सूर्योदय। पंछी चहचहाते हुए चारा चुगने निकल पड़ते हैं।

सूर्यास्त दिन की समाप्ति और रात की शुरुआत है। दिन भर की थकान मिटाकर आराम करने का समय है। पंछी चहचहाते हुए अपने घरौंदे में वापस आ जाते हैं। सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त दोनों ही समय प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए। सूर्योदय की प्रार्थना आशीर्वाद माँगने के लिए हो और सूर्यास्त की प्रार्थना ईश्वर को धन्यवाद देने के लिए हो।

18. चलो - चलें







19. स्वयं अध्ययन

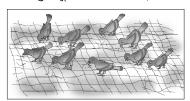
प्र.१.

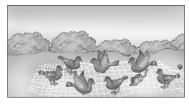




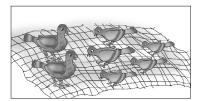
एक बहेलिया था । एक दिन वह पेड़ के नीचे खड़ा था । पंछियों को पकड़ने की बात सोच ही रहा था कि तभीं उसे आसमान में ढेर सारे कबूतर उड़ते हुए नजर आए । उसे लगा आज तो खुदा भी उसपर बड़ा मेहरबान है । मन में विचार आया नहीं कि सामने उनके दर्शन । बड़ी चतुराई से उसने वहाँ जाल बिछा दिया । कबूतरों को ललचाने के लिए उस जाल में कुछ दाने बिखेर दिए और खुद दूर जाकर एक पेड़ के पीछे छिप गया ।

(230)





हिंदी सुलभभारती Std - V Term Book (Book - IV) दाने देखकर कबूतर दाना चुगने नीचे उतरे और सारे कबूतर जाल में फँस गए। अब वे बड़ा शोर मचाने लगे। एक-दूसरे पर दोषारोप करने लगे। लेकिन उससे क्या लाभ ? अब पछताए होत क्या जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत!





उन कबूतरों में एक बुजुर्ग कबूतर था। उसने उन सब को चुप कराया। फिर समझाया कि हम सब एक साथ उड़ेंगे तो इस जाल को भी उड़ाकर ले जा सकते हैं। मैं जब इशारा करूँगा तब एक साथ पूरी शक्ति से उड़ना।

सभी कबूतरों को बुजुर्ग कबूतर की बात समझ में आई । उन्होंने बुजुर्ग कबूतर की बात मानी । जब बुजुर्ग कबूतर ने इशारा किया तब सारे कबूतर एक साथ उड़े ।





कबूतरों को इस तरह जाल के साथ उड़ते देख बहेलिया हक्का – बक्का रह गया । वह उन कबूतरों के पीछे दौड़ा लेकिन उन्हें पकड़ने में असफल रहा ।

स्वयं सोचो ।



सारे कबूतर दूर पहाडों की खाई में जाल समेत उतर गए । वहाँ उनका मित्र चूहा रहता था । चूहे ने अपने मित्रों की मदद की। उनका जाल अपने पैने दाँतों से कुतर डाला । सारे कबूतर जाल से मुक्त हुए । उन्होंने अपने चूहे मित्र को धन्यवाद दिया। अब वे फिर से खुले आसमान में आजादी से उडने लगे ।

सीख - इस कहानी से यही सीख मिलती है कि एकता में बड़ी ताकत होती है और लालच में कभी नहीं आना चाहिए।

पुनरावर्तन - 3

प्र.१ खुले आसमान में उड़ने वाला पंछी हम सबको आकर्षित करता है। लेकिन कुछ लोग बड़े निष्ठुर होते हैं जो उनको निशाना बनाते हैं। कुछ बच्चे गुलेल से निशाने बाजी का खेल खेलते हैं तो कुछ बच्चों की पतंगबाजी पंछियों को घायल कर देती हैं। उन सबके प्रति मन में क्रोध आता है। रास्तें में तड़पते पंछी के प्रति करुणा उमड़ आती है। उसका इलाज करने के लिए मन हमें प्रेरित करता है। पंछियों के डॉक्टर के पास उसे ले चलने को दिल कहता है। मन विद्रोह कर उठता है उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने पंछी को इस तरह तड़पने पर मजबूर किया । मासूम पंछी बोल नहीं पाता तो क्या हुआ दर्द तो उसका हमसे कम नहीं। उसके दर्द को महसूस कर आँखें भर आती हैं।

प्र.२. (क) मैं और में अक्षर में फर्क हैं। ''मैं'' सर्वनाम है और ''में'' अधिकरण कारक का विभक्ति चिह्न है। दोनों का व्याकरण और अर्थ भिन्न हैं।

- (ख) ''कहाँ'' और लिखने में सिर्फ चाँद बिंदी का फर्क है लेकिन अर्थ में बड़ा अंतर है। जब ''कहा'' पर चाँद बिंदी लिखी गई है तो अर्थ होगा जगह के बारे में पूछा गया सवाल और''कहा'' ''कहाँ'' क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय है तो चाँद बिंदी न हो तो ''कहा'' का मतलब है कहना। कहना क्रिया का भूतकाल का रूप कहा शब्द क्रिया है। मतलब एक अविकारी शब्द है तो दूसरा विकारी शब्द है।
- (ग) ''ओर'' शब्द और ''और'' शब्द लिखने में एक मात्रा का फर्क है और व्याकरण में ''ओर'' संबंध सूचक अव्यय है तो ''और'' समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय है। ''ओर'' शब्द से संज्ञा सर्वनाम का अन्य शब्दों से संबंध स्थापित किया जाता है तो ''और'' शब्द दो शब्द या दो वाक्यों को जोड़ता है। दोनों अविकारी शब्द हैं।
- (घ) ''है'' और ''हैं'' में केवल बिंदी का फर्क है। दोनों क्रियाएँ हैं। बिंदी देने पर ''है'' क्रिया का वचन बदल जाता है। एकवचन में ''हैं'' और बहुवचन में ''हैं'' लिखा जाता है।

(ड) वाक्य में क 'को' छोटी इ और बडी ई की मात्रा देने पर क्या फर्क पड़ता है समझाया गया है। छोटी इ की मात्रा देने पर वह समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय बनता है और दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए काम आता है। बड़ी ई की मात्रा लगाने पर 'की' कारक विभक्ति बन जाता है और संबंध स्थापित करने का काम करता है।

प्र.३.	ख आँ	_	आँख	र पै	_	पैर
	जगका	_	कागज	ट ना घु	_	घुटना
	ईरपा चा	_	चारपाई	व ली दी पा	-	दीपावली
	न का	_	कान	ठ हों	-	होंठ
	रदबं	_	बंदर	तरभा	-	भारत
	ला शा ठ पा	_	पाठशाला	वालरीफु	_	फुलवारी

कृती / उपक्रम

- (१) विद्यालय के पहले दिन मैं स्कूल जाने के लिए जितना उत्सुक था उतनी ही मेरी माँ चिंतित थी। वे मेरी आँखों में आँसू नहीं देख सकती इसलिए चिंतित थी। जब माँ ने मेरा हाथ छोड़ा और शिक्षिका के सुपुर्द किया तब तक मेरा सारा जोश ढीला पड़ गया था। मेरी भी आँखें भर आई थीं। लेकिन मुझे मेरी शिक्षिका माता जैसी ही लगी। उन्होंने मेरा परिचय अन्य छात्रों से करवाया। फिर हमने कुछ गीत गाए, खेले, साथ में टिफीन खाया और पहले ही दिन मैं उन बच्चों के साथ घुल-मिल गया। मुझे मेरी पाठशाला मेरा दूसरा घर ही लगी।
- (२) हमारी पाठशाला में राष्ट्रीय पर्व, वार्षिक खेल समारोह, छात्रों का बिदाई समारोह आदि मनाए जाते हैं। मुझे स्वतंत्रता दिवस का समारोह बहुत अच्छा लगता है। आठ दिन पहले से हम छात्र तैयारी में लग जाते हैं। हम पाठशाला को चित्र और तिख्तयों से सजाते हैं। रंगीन कागज की पताका से सजावट करते हैं। सुबह साढ़े सात बजे सभी छात्रों की उपस्थिती में प्रमुख अतिथि द्वारा ध्वजवंदन होता है। राष्ट्रगीत गाया जाता है। राष्ट्रभिक्त के गीत, नृत्य और नाटक मंचित किए जाते हैं। भाषण दिए जाते हैं। उपस्थिती से लड्डू भी मिलता है।

(३) चित्र में गाँव का दृश्य दिखाई दे रहा है। गाँव बहुत साफ दिखाई दे रहा है। चित्र में तीन घर नजर आ रहे है। घर के पास गोठ है जहाँ गाय को बाँधकर रखा है। चार पेड दिख रहे है। गाँव में



कुआँ है। एक आदमी और एक औरत खेती के औजार लेकर खेत में जा रहे है। एक लड़का और एक लड़की गेंद से खेल रहे है।

पुनरावर्तन - 4

प्र.१. (अ) (१) मैं जा रहा हूँ।

(२) मैं जा रही हूँ।

(३) हम जा रहे हैं।

(४) हम जा रही हैं।

(५) तू जा रहा है।

(६) तू जा रही है।

(७) तुम जा रहे हो।

(८) तुम जा रही हो।

(£) आप जा रहे हैं।

(१०) आप जा रही हैं।

(ये सभी वाक्य पुल्लिंग हैं)

(ये सभी वाक्य स्त्रीलिंग हैं।)

(आ)(१) यह जा रहा है

(२) यह जा रही है।

(३) ये जा रहे हैं।

(४) ये जा रही हैं।

(५) वह जा रहा है।

(६) वह जारही है।

(७) वे जा रहे हैं।

(८) वे जा रही हैं।

(ये सभी वाक्य पुल्लिंग है)

(ये सभी वाक्य स्त्रीलिंग है)

प्र.२. सुयोग मेरा बहुत अच्छा मित्र है। उसके पिता नहीं है। माँ काम पर जाती है और जैसे तैसे माँ—बेटे का गुजारा होता है। सुयोग माँ का दर्द जानता है। वह चाहता है कि जल्दी से पढ़—लिखकर बड़ा हो जाऊँ और माँ की मदद करूँ। गरीबी में भी वह नैतिकता नहीं भूला है। वह मेहनती है, स्वाभिमानी है, कभी किसीसे कुछ माँगता नहीं है। आज उसके पास कॉपी खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं है। मैं उसकी मदद करना चाहता हूँ। गाँव में मेला लगा है। मेरे दूसरे मित्र मेला देखने जा रहे हैं।

मुझे भी माँ ने तीस रुपये दिए और दोस्तों के साथ जाने की अनुमित दी। हाथ में पैसे आते ही मुझे सुयोग याद आया। अब मेरा मन डाँवडोल होने लगा। एकतरफ मेले के झूले और गन्ने का ज्यूस आकर्षित कर रहा था तो दूसरी तरफ सुयोग की कॉपी। मन की खींचातानी में मैं बाजार पहुँचा। मैंने सुयोग के लिए कॉपी खरीदी और उसे मित्रता का वास्ता देकर लेने पर मजबूर किया। इस तरह आज मित्रता की जीत हुई। मुझे मन में एक अद्भुत शांति और आनंद का एहसास हुआ।

- प्र. ३. यातायात की सुविधा के लिए हर चौराहे पर सिग्नल और जेब्रा क्रॉसिंग है। सिग्नल की तीन बत्तियाँ वाहनों के लिए होती हैं। लाल बत्ती जलने पर वाहनों को रुक जाना है, पीली बत्ती जलने पर तैयार हो जाना है और हरी बत्ती जलने पर चलना है। पादचारियों के लिए भी इसी तरह तीन बित्तयाँ जलती है। लाल बत्ती जल रही हो तो कभी सड़क पार नहीं करनी चाहिए। पीली बत्ती जली हो तो सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। सड़क पार होने जितना समय न हो तो रुकना ही बेहतर होता है और हरी बत्ती में तो चलता हुआ आदमी का चित्र ही दिखता है इसका मतलब उस समय आराम से सड़क पार करनी चाहिए।
- प्र.४. बड़ों से बातचीत करोगे। क्योंकि बड़ों का अनुभव और तजुर्बा हमारे मन से परीक्षा का डर दूर करने मे सहायक होगा। खेलने से थोड़ी देर के लिए परीक्षा का डर भागेगा लेकिन फिर आ जाएगा। गाना गाने से या सुनने से मनोरंजन होगा पर डर भगाने में बहुत थोड़ी मदद होगी। आराम करने से भी बहुत ज्यादा मदद नहीं मिलेगी। ख, ग और घ के अंतर्गत दिए गए उपाय से डर भगाने में मिलने वाली मदद अल्प है और 'क' के अंतर्गत सुझाया गया उपाय पूरी तरह मददगार है।

कृती/उपक्रम

(१) (१) भारत प्राकृतिक रूप से चौहद्दी में बसा हुआ देश हैं। इसके तीनों ओर समुद्र और एक ओर पर्वत की सीमा है। पूर्व में बंगाल की खाड़ी पश्चिम में अरब सागर और दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर है और उत्तर मे पर्वतराज हिमालय इसकी रक्षा करता है।

(२) विविधता मे एकता भारत की है विशेषता।

भारत में कई धर्म और जाति के लोग मिलजुलकर रहते हैं। उनका रहन-

सहन, भाषा, पोशाक, खानपान, रीति -रिवाज अलग अलग है। फिर भी उनमें एकता है, भाईचारा है।

(३) इसका साहित्य समृद्ध है।

भारत में वेद, उपनिषद जैसे प्राचीन ग्रंथ हैं। इन ग्रंथों में ज्ञान का अक्षय भंडार है। इन ग्रंथों का अध्ययन करने के लिए हमें कई जन्म लेने पड़ेंगे। आज जो विज्ञान और चिकित्सा में आविष्कार हो रहे हैं उनकी कडिया इन ग्रंथों में मिलती हैं।

(४) यह देश जगदीश का दुलारा है।

इस देश में ईश्वर ने बार-बार जन्म लिया है। कभी राम बनकर तो कभी कृष्ण बनकर। कई महान पुरुषों ने इस धरती पर कृपा की है। महात्मा गांधी ने विश्व को अहिंसा और असहकार का शस्त्र दिया और बिना खून -खराबे के युद्ध जीता जा सकता है समझाया। रामानुज जैसे गणितज्ञ, आर्यभट्ट जैसे वैज्ञानिक, चाणक्य जैसे कुटनीतिज्ञ ऐसा अनगिनत हस्तियाँ हैं जिन्होंने देश का नाम दुनिया में रोशन किया।

(५) पर्यटन के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र है।

दुनिया भर के लोग भारत में पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं। कश्मीर की खूबसूरती को देखकर यात्री कहते हैं कि यह धरती का स्वर्ग है। ताजमहल दुनिया के सात अजूबों में से एक है। जयपुर एक गुलाबी शहर, प्राचीन किले, मंदिर, गुफाएँ आदि यात्रियों को लुभाते हैं।

देश की विशेषताएँ लिखने के लिए सागर की स्याहीं बना दे, मेरु पर्वत की कलम और धरती-आकाश को कागज बना दे तो भी कम ही पड़ेगे।

'ऐसा मेरा देश है भाई, इस देश का यारो क्या कहना!'

- (२) (१) आम
- (?) नीम

(236)

नारियल (3)

- (४) पीपल
- अशोक (y)
- (ξ) चीकू

- (७) कटहल
- (८) गुलमोहर
 - हिंदी सलभभारती

(9)

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- (११) मौलश्री (१२) पपिता (१०) महुआ (१५) इमली (१३) पलाश (१४) बरगद (१८) तुलसी (१६) बादाम (१७) जामून (२०) सहिजन (२१) हरसिंगार (१९) रबर (२३) बेर (२२) अमरूद (२४) शरीफा (२५) ख्रिस्मसट्टी (२६) मेफ्लावर (२७) सुपारी (२८) अनार (२९) खज्र (३०) सेब (३२) केला (३३) मोसंबी (३१) संतरा
- (३४) रात की रानी
- (३) मुझे मैदानी और घर में बैठकर खेले जानेवाले कई खेल पसंद हैं। उनमें से कुछ मैं अक्सर खेलता हैं।
- (१) फुटबॉल : मैं हररोज सुबह फुटबॉल खेलने मैदान में जाता हूँ। इसकी वजह से मेरी कसरत हो जाती है। पूरा दिन मैं चुस्त-दुरुस्त रहता हूँ। मेरे पैर ही नहीं पूरा शरीर ताकतवर बनता है। जब हमारी टीम जीत जाती है तो बड़ा गर्व महसूस होता है। लेकिन हार जाने पर भी उसे स्वीकार करने की हिम्मत मुझमें विकसित हो रही है। इसके कारण मेरा मन भी मजबूत हो रहा है।
- (२) शतरंज: घर में बैठकर शतरंज खेलना भी मुझे बेहद पसंद है। शतरंज बुद्धि का खेल है। अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वी को परास्त करने के लिए अलग-अलग पैंतरे अपनाने पड़ते हैं। इसकी वजह से मेरी तर्क शक्ति विकसित हो रही है। चारों तरफ से घिर जाने पर भी कैसे बचा जा सकता है यह सोच मुझमें आने लगी है। जीवन की समस्याएँ भी ऐसी हो होती हैं। उन्हें तर्कशक्ति और बुद्धि के बलबुते पर ही सुलझाना पड़ता है। शांतिपूर्वक सोचने से हर समस्या का हल ढुँढा जा सकता है यह बात मुझे शतरंज सिखाता है।

Mathematics

13. Three Dimensional Objects and Nets

Problem Set 51

- **1. (1)** Front, Side, Above
- (2) Above, Side, Front
- (3) Side, Front, Above

2.

Ohiost	The object as seen					
Object	from the front	from one side	from above			
Table						
Chair		Н	UUV			
Water- bottle	Ō	00(

14. Pictographs

Problem Set 52

1. All the four numbers are divisible by 8.

Therefore, one picture will represent 8 sacks

 $40 \div 8 = 5;$ $56 \div 8 = 7;$ $8 \div 8 = 1;$ $32 \div 8 = 4$

Grain	Sacks
Rice	11111
Wheat	1111111
Bajra	
Jowar	1111

Scale: 1 picture = 8 sacks

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2.	Types of vehicles	Number
	Bicycles	
	Automatic two-wheelers	
	Four-wheelers (cars/jeeps)	
	Heavy vehicles (truck, bus, etc.)	
	Tractors	

Scale: 1 picture = 12 vehicles

3.	Type of book	Number
	Science	
	Sports	
	Poetry	
	Literature	
	History	

Scale: 1 picture = 7 books

Problems for Practice:

1. (1)

Profession	Number
Doctor	0000000
Engineer	
Teacher	
Professor	
Scientist	
Lawyer	000

Scale : 1 picture = 7 Persons

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15. Patterns

Problem Set 53

- **1.** 9, 16, 64, 81.
- **2.** 3, 6, 15, 21.
- **3**. 36

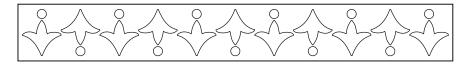
4. 121

5. 66

Problems for Practice:

1.







16. Preparation for Algebra

Problem Set 54

1. (6+7), (10+3), (9+4)

Equalities:

$$(6+7) = (10+3);$$
 $(6+7) = (9+4);$ $(9+4) = (10+3)$

2. (7+11), (19-1), (9×2) ; $(36\div2)$

Equalities:

$$(1)(7+11) = (19-1)$$

(2)
$$(7 + 11) = (9 \times 2)$$

(3)
$$(7 + 11) = (36 \div 2)$$

$$(4)(19-1) = (9 \times 2)$$

(5)
$$(19-1) = (36 \div 2)$$

(6)
$$(9 \times 2) = (36 \div 2)$$

Problem Set 55

1. (1) (23+4) = (4+23)

- Ans. Right
 - **(2)** Right
- **(3)** Wrong
- **(4)** Wrong
- **(5)** Wrong

- **(6)** Right
- **(7)** Right
- **(8)** Wrong
- **(9)** Right

- **(10)** Wrong
- **(11)** Right
- (12) Wrong
 (3) <

- 2. (1) =
- **(2)** > **(2)** 2
- **(3)** 4
- **(4)** 0

(5) 2, 3

(1) 7

(6) 2

Problem Set 56

1. (1) Let the number be x.

Hence sum of the number and zero is x + 0 = x.

(2) Let the numbers be 'a' and 'b'.

Hence, $a \times b = b \times a$.

(3) Let the number be 'm'.

Hence, $m \times 0 = 0$.

- **2.** (1) A number (m) less zero is the number itself (m).
 - **(2)** A number (n) divided by 1 is the number itself (n).

Environmental Studies: Part 1

Topic 19: Constituents of Food

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) Vitamins (2) strong (3) sugars (4) balanced
- **Q.2.** (1) -(b); (2)-(d); (3)- (c); (4)- (e); (5)-(a)
- **Q.3.** (1) The sugar obtained from digestion of starch gives us energy to do work.
 - (2) The bran of the grain, fruits and vegetables especially their skins, whole grains and pulses are all sources of fibre in our diet.
 - (3) The three types of substances present in our food-starch, sugar and fibre are together called carbohydrates. They are necessary since they provide the body with energy.
 - (4) For our body to be well-nourished, we must get all the different food constituents in the right quantities. If a person's diet lacks some constituents over a long period of time, that person does not get proper nourishment. This condition is known as malnutrition. Such people are constantly tired and cannot cope up with daily tasks.
 - **(5)** Fibrous substances help the food to move forward in the alimentary canal at the right speed. They help in the formation of stool from this undigested food.
- **Q.4.** (a) **Minerals**: eggs, vegetables, fruits.
 - **(b) Proteins :** yoghurt, milk, eggs, fish, meat.
 - (c) Starch : cereals like jowar, bajra, wheat.
- **Q.5.** (1) Diet is the different constituents we have in our food in the right proportion. A balanced diet must contain, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals in the correct proportion.
 - **(2)** We need food to live and grow and to get energy, to do our work.

- (3) Food may be sweet, salty, oily, fibrous, sour.
- **(4)** We experience different tastes with the help of taste buds found on the tongue.
- **Q.6.** (1) We use either sugar or jaggery or honey to sweeten our food.
 - **(2)** Beetroot, most of the ripe fruits like mangoes, banana, chickoo. Milk is also sweet.
 - (3) Roti or Chapati along with some vegetable and rice and dal followed by a small sweet or a fruit is served for mid-day meal in order to provide all the necessary constituents of food to the children.
 - (4) Fragile articles are highly vulnerable to damage during fall, jerks, or shaking during transportation from one place to another. When packed with corrugated cardboard, thermocol, or bubble wrap, the articles inside the boxes are not damaged even when the boxes shake, fall, or collide with each other.
- **Q.7.** Proteins form the building blocks of the body. There is continuous wear and tear of the body. Sometimes, there are bodily injuries as well. Proteins are necessary for the healing and repair of the body that goes on continuously. Hence, the body requires an adequate quantity of proteins.
- **Q.8.** (1) During winter, the temperature is low. Due to this, we need more energy (sugar) to keep the body warm. This makes us feel hungrier in winter since there are not enough nutrients in the blood to keep the body warm. On the other hand, the body is sufficiently warm during summer, hence we feel less hungrier.

- (2) The padding of cloth under the mortar and floor serves as a shock absorber and protects the floor from any damage during pounding.
- (3) It depends on what vegetables are being used to make the dish. If the vegetables give us carbohydrates, fats and proteins, the outer layer will give us protein and the ghee will give us fat. Yoghurt too will supply us energy, proteins and fats, hence this will become a balanced meal.
- **(4)** Puffed rice (murmura) carbohydrates; sev and farsan proteins and fats; gram and peanuts proteins; tomatoes, onion, coriander vitamins and minerals; chutney sugar and minerals.
- (5) Milk is rich in calcium and phosphorous which makes bones and teeth healthy and strong in children. It also has a lot of proteins and is vital for the overall growth, health, and development of children. Hence, children are told to drink milk everyday.

Topic 20: Our Emotional World

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) emotional
 - (2) good qualities or virtues
 - (3) emotions
 - (4) think properly
- **Q.2.** (1) When we learn to cope with our emotions, our personality becomes balanced and our ability to understand others increases.

- **(2)** When we become short-tempered and stubborn, our attitude of co-operation and understanding decreases and we hurt people.
- **(3)** We must try to get rid of our flaws or try to correct them.
- Q.3. (1) Emotional adjustment involves coping with our emotions e.g., we get very angry, but we must not lose our temper. We must be able to strike a balance between our thoughts and our emotions. We must be able to control our emotions and express them in a reasonable manner.
 - (2) If we get angry very often, or if we cannot control our anger, it can have adverse effects on our body and mind. We become short-tempered and stubborn. Our attitude of co-operation and understanding decreases and we hurt others. We also face consequences of headaches, loss of sleep and dullness.
 - (3) We may be good at something and not very good at another. We must know our flaws as well as our talents so that we can improve upon them. Just because we are unable to do something, it does not mean that we stop trying to excel at what we can do.
 - Once we know our flaws, we can try to correct them ourselves.
 - **(4)** Our personality becomes balanced, our ability to understand others increases and we can overcome adverse conditions.
- **Q.4.** (1) I will keep patient and do my work well, in order to impress my teacher.
 - (2) I shall be very glad and happy that my parent considered me worthy of giving my opinion.

- (3) I will be very happy for her and I will convey to her all my best wishes.
- **(4)** I will be very happy and delighted. I will do my best to live upto their expectations.
- **(5)** I would be very annoyed and irritated but I will keep myself calm and try not to say something in return to him.
- **Q.5.** (1) I will be very happy for her and very proud to be her friend. I will congratulate her and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.
 - (2) I will try to pacify her, and make her understand, that anger is very bad for her system. If she keeps on getting angry she will become physically as well as mentally sick. I will try to make her understand that anger is not good and she should not let her anger interrupt her meals.
 - (3) Veena must mix about with the others in school or she will become an introvert. If she does not mix about, she will not have friends to confide in or people to play with. She will always be a loner.
 - (4) I will tell Makarand that he is wrong. If he knows his flaws, he must correct them and change himself. It is in his power to do so, he has to become a better person and give up being stubborn.
- **Q.6.** (1) (a) I will try to pacify them and tell them that both will get a chance to sit on the first bench. One of them can do so for the first week and the second one can do so for the second week.

- **(b)** Explain to Hemant that he should become bold. I will try to make him understand that he must speak to the teacher and request him to give him a chance. I think, I shall go and speak to the teacher for Hemant.
- (c) I'll explain to Nisha that it was not done on purpose and ask her not to get annoyed with Rekha.
- (2) (a) √ (b) × (c) √ (d) √
- (3) This is absolutely wrong. Manoj is lying. He must be told not to do so.
- (4) I will tell her that this is a very bad habit, that she must change. This bad habit will get her into trouble in life.

Topic 21: Busy at Work - Our Internal Organs

Exercises

Q.1. (1) Oxygen

- **(2)** baq
- (3) alveoli

- (4) lung cancer
- **(5)** ulcers
- **Q.2.** (1) (b); (2) (d);
- **(3)** (a);
- **(4)** (c)

- Q.3. (1) Diaphragm
- (2) Circulation
- (3) Trachea
- **Q.4. (1)** The respiratory system, the digestive system, the circulatory system, the nervous system are the main systems. There are other systems such as the skeletal system, and excretory system that are equally important.
 - (2) (a) When the outside air reaches the alveoli, the oxygen in it passes into the thin blood vessels around the alveoli.

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- **(b)** Along with blood, it passes to all parts of the body.
- **(c)** The carbon dioxide brought by the blood from all parts of the body enters the air in the alveoli.
- (d) When we exhale, carbon dioxide is given out.
- (3) In the mouth, the saliva helps to convert the food into a soft moist ball called a bolus, which is easy to swallow. This digestive process is carried out by the saliva, hence, it is a digestive juice.
- **(4)** The process of keeping the blood flowing through all parts of the body is known as 'blood circulation'.
- (5) The skeletal system gives support and shape to the body and protects the important internal organs.

The excretory system expels the waste substances that are formed in the body.

- **Q.5.** (1) I suddenly feel thirsty and also hungry. I feel like urinating when my bladder is full. I suddenly remember that I have to finish my homework.
 - (2) The organs involved in respiration are the nose, trachea, lungs and diaphragm.
 - (3) We feel some pangs in our stomach. We feel emptiness in the stomach and weakness which produces the urge to eat.
 - (4) The nerves present in the nose and mouth send a message to the brain, which in turn, send a message to the salivary glands to secrete saliva.
 - (5) Maintaining co-ordination and ensuring that all functions occur at the right time and in the right manner is the function of the brain. There is a network of nerves that carry messages to and fro between the

brain and various body parts. The nervous system functions to co-ordinate the different body functions such as digestion, respiration and blood circulation.

Q.6. Firstly, the person has to get air. It is very important that oxygen enters his lungs or he will suffocate, hence the crowd has to be moved back and the area has to be kept open and airy. Splash a little water on the person's face. The sudden cold splash will bring the person back to consciousness. Give the person a little water to drink.

If he / she still doesn't get revived, the person must be taken to a doctor or hospital immediately.

- **Q.7.** (1) The organs of the digestive system are mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus.
 - (2) The respiratory system, the digestive system and the circulatory system work together to provide the body with energy. The nervous system of which the brain is the main part co-ordinates all the functions of the body.
 - (3) The inner lining of the respiratory organs has fine hair-like structures called cilia. On this inner lining there is also a layer of sticky substance called mucus. The dust and smoke particles stick to this substance. Thus, the air becomes pure before reaching the lungs.
 - (4) The upper end of both the oesophagus and the windpipe open in the throat next to each other. When food is swallowed, the windpipe remains closed. But when we eat in a hurry, the food may enter the windpipe and cause us to suddenly choke.
- **Q.8.** (1) Brain is situated in a bony case called the cranial cavity. The skull bones protect the brain. The brain

- maintains the control and co-ordination of various body processes.
- (2) The lungs and heart are located inside the thoracic cavity. The ribs protect the lungs and heart. The lungs ensure that we breath continuously.
- (3) The stomach is located in the abdominal cavity. It is not protected by bones but a muscular wall. Food is churned in the stomach. The digestive juices bring about digestion, and food changes into a thin slurry.

Topic 22: Growth and Personality Development

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (1) height, weight (2) dependence (3) inherit
 - (4) independent, useful, enriching (5) personality
- **Q.2.** (1) False (2) False (3) True (4) False
- Q.3. (1) Being born with certain features or traits that are common with the members of our family is known as 'heredity'. These are our inherited traits. These traits have come down from our family 'genes'.
 - (2) Children in pre-primary classes cannot take care of their books, bags and clothes. Everything has to be done by their parents. They are just starting to write, they cannot read. They do not know how to comb their hair and wear clothes and shoes. Children in the fifth are big enough to do various tasks and activities. They can read books and play games, they can sing and dance and tell stories too.
 - (3) We grow in height and weight from birth to adulthood. We learn skills on a continuous basis and become experts in the skills. With age, our physical strength also increases. Every individual slowly makes progress.

- **(4)** I have learned to concentrate even when there is disturbance. I have learned to play the keyboard. I have learned to play football. I have learned some cooking from my mother.
- (5) The growth in height and weight of a child is called physical growth.
- (6) Achieving control of one's movements to learn to do something new is called 'learning a skill'.
- (7) Food is necessary for growth. The various nutrients, vitamins, and minerals present in food are required in adequate proportion for proper growth and development. A good diet meets the energy requirements.
- **Q.4.** (1) No, an infant has to be fed.
 - (2) No, may be the clothes will be folded but it will be messy.
 - **(3)** May be at the age of four.
 - (4) This is a personal response question. The answers will vary from one student to another.
- **Q.5.** Kabir has to start it from school. He has to search and study about animals, their habits, their habitat and their food. He has to read books and watch the videos or channels about animals and their life. When he goes to college, he will already know a lot about zoology and the career he wants to go ahead with.
- **Q.6.** (1) Before we learn to ride a bicycle, we already know to run, jump, skip, hop, and climb. Due to these skills, it is possible to climb and sit on the bicycle, and balance to ride the bicycle.

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- (2) Managing household accounts, cooking, keeping the house clean, packing food, making a list of groceries, using a computer. These skills will surely help Suman in her future.
- (3) Sayali can help her mother in the following ways.
 - (i) Make a list of the ingredients and their quantity required for making the ladoos.
 - (ii) Roll the ladoos for her mother.
 - (iii) Pack the ladoos in a box.
 - **(iv)** Assist her mother in few basic steps in the preparation of ladoos.

Topic 23: Infectious Diseases and How to Prevent them Exercises

- Q.1. (1) diarrhoea
- (2) covered
- **(3)** skin

- (4) phenyle
- (5) vaccination
- **Q.2.** (1) False They spread through water or food.
 - **(2)** False They are caused by micro-organisms.
- **Q**.3.

Food	Water	Air
gastro	typhoid	tuberculosis
diarrhoea	malaria	diphtheria
	cholera	
	jaundice	

Q.4. (1) Cholera is a disease of the intestines. The germs present in the faeces of the affected person may get mixed with water. If we drink water without boiling, the germs can enter our intestine and we can get the disease. Therefore to prevent this, we must drink boiled water during epidemic of cholera.

- (2) Stagnant water is a breeding ground for insects such as mosquitoes. To prevent mosquitoes from breeding and causing diseases like malaria and dengue fever, we must ensure that there is no stagnant water around.
- **Q.5. (1)** Diseases that spread from one person to the other are infectious diseases. The diseases such as influenza, cold, ringworm, scabies, chicken-pox are infectious diseases.
 - (2) Air, water, insects and food are the mediums through which diseases spread.
 - (3) When there is an epidemic, many people in one area get the same infectious disease, at the same time.
 - (4) Vaccination is the process of giving a vaccine (injection) to people in order to protect them from getting the disease. If we are vaccinated against a particular disease, our body develops resistance to that disease.
 - (5) A one and a half month old baby is vaccinated against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio. The vaccines for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are combined into triple vaccine and given as an injection.

The polio vaccine is given orally.

- **(6)** Typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea.
- (7) In smaller towns and villages, bleaching powder is added to community sources of water to kill the germs and make the water safe for drinking.
- (8) Diseases like scabies and ringworm affect the skin. The germs (micro-organisms) causing these diseases are present on the skin. If a person wears the clothes of a person who has a skin disease, he/she too will get the disease. Hence, it is better to avoid sharing clothes.

- **Q.6.** If the food has been left uncovered it means that insects, flies, etc., have sat on the food and left behind germs. If these germs enter my system, after I eat the food, I too may fall sick. I think I would rather wait for fresh food, than eat contaminated food, since it has been left uncovered.
- **Q.7.** I would choose the first method namely not allowing water to stagnate.

The second option is spraying insecticide on the water. This will result in air pollution and may be harmful for children as well.

- **Q.8.** (1) No, never, falling is an accident it is not a contagious disease.
 - (2) No, a headache is not contagious.
 - (3) When a person is suffering from infectious diseases which can spread from one person to another.
 - e.g., influenza, cold, ringworm, scabies, chicken-pox, etc.
 - (4) There are different activities such as: Some women are washing dirty clothes, a man is washing his oxen, a boy is jumping in for a swim, while another is urinating near the water body. People are collecting water for household needs.
 - (5) The table is very dirty from the previous customers. There is tea all over. The table has not been cleaned even though there are new people seated.

Rats can also be seen eating the food. There are files everywhere.

The waiter / server is shabby and dirty. He has not shaved, his shirt is dirty and torn, sweets and eatables are left open and not covered. There are cracks on the wall.

- The sink is leaking. On the whole it is a very unpleasant picture.
- (6) I will keep the food covered to ensure that it does not get contaminated by dust and files do not sit on it. I will also make sure that the kitchen is kept clean so that flies do not sit there.
- (7) Conjunctivitis is highly infectious and contagious. The germs causing conjunctivitis spread through air. If you have conjunctivitis and still go to school, there are high chances that the infection will spread to other children as well. Hence, to avoid the risk of spreading the infection to others, you should not go to school.

Topic 24: Substance, Objects and Energy

Exercises

- Q.1. (1) particulate
- (2) definite
- **3)** Energy
- (4) kinetic energy (5) sunlight
- Q.2. (1) Solid aluminium, coal

Liquid - kerosene, petrol

Gas - nitrogen, oxygen.

- (2) Substances may differ from each other with respect to properties like hardness, transparency, colour, smell, solubility, etc.
- (3) Energy is obtained in the form of heat from coal, diesel, CNG, LPG, petrol, etc.
- **(4)** Energy in the form of motion is called kinetic energy. e.g., when the wind blows the windmills turn, sailing boats, moving clouds, etc.

- **(5)** Solar energy is used in a solar cooker and solar water heater.
- **(6)** Batteries which produce electricity using sunlight are called solar batteries.
- (7) Sunlight and wind are non-exhaustible sources of energy. They must be used to the maximum extent because the non-renewable energy sources are getting depleted.
- Q.3. (1) Sugar candy has the same taste as sugar. If there is only sugar candy in the house, then we can grind it in the mixer and mix it with the sherbet content. This would provide a sweet taste to the sherbet just like sugar. Hence, a tasty sherbet for the guests can be made with only sugar candy in the house.
 - (2) Salt crystals cannot be directly rubbed on the corncob. They need to be converted into power from. This can either be done by grinding the salt crystals in a mixer grinder or a mortar and pestle. The powdered salt obtained from salt crystals can be easily rubbed on the corncob.
- **Q.4. (1)** Camphor tablets are continuously being converted into small particles in the gaseous state. As the particles leave the camphor balls, the balls or tablets grow smaller in size till they disappear.
 - (2) Naphthalene balls undergo sublimation, i.e. they get converted to gaseous (vapour) state directly from solid state. Hence, the naphthalene balls placed in toilets become smaller after a few days.
 - (3) If people drive their own vehicles, more fuel would be used. Each vehicle will burn fuel to generate energy. While using public transport, only a single vehicle is used

- by many people. Hence, a lot of fuel can be saved using public transport as fuel for only one vehicle will be used.
- Q.5. (1) Naphthalene is continuously being converted into small particles in the gaseous state. Such small particles from the balls settle on the clothes. So the clothes too have naphthalene smell. As the particles leave the naphthalene balls, the balls grow smaller in size and slowly disappear.
 - (2) Water is found in nature in three solid states, liquid and gaseous.
 - (3) In all the three states, the individual particles of a substance remain the same. However, the arrangement of the particles in each of the three is different. In solid state, the particles are close to each other.
 - In liquid state, the particles have a small distance between them, allowing them to move and in the gaseous state, the particles are very far from each other moving quickly in any direction.
 - **(4)** The capacity of a body to do work is called energy.
- **Q.6.** (1) (a) Asmita identified the earthen pot by its shape.
 - (b) The potter made different things like flower pot, containers, wall masks, etc. from mud (soil).
 - (c) A substance has a particulate form, i.e. it is made up of particles. It does not have a specific shape. However, in nature, every substance occurs in a specific state.
 - Objects are made from substances. They have a definite shape. Their parts are put together in a particular way.

- (2) The water drops splash on the roof or the road and immediately bounce off and break up into very tiny drops that fly around, make us wet.
- (3) Just having fuel in the tank won't make the car move. The fuel should burn to generate the energy required to move the car. The car does not move because the engine is not on.
- (4) When we run a long distance, the energy present in the body is used up (burned). Heat energy gets converted into motion. We need to stop when we feel tired since the energy is less.
- **Q.7.** (1) The small particles are dust particles. They could be particles from anything in the house or the room.
 - **(2)** We use heat energy to cook food, boil water, to keep ourselves warm during winter when the temperature is low, etc.
 - (3) Talcum powder, soap powder, detergent, coffee, salt, tea, tooth powder.
 - (4) We can use wheat flour or rice flour or any other grain flour that we have at home. We just have to mix some colour in this powder. Turmeric can be used as a natural colour powder.
 - **(5)** The original source of energy for the electricity produced at a thermal power station is coal.

Topic 25: Community Health and Hygiene

Exercises

Q.1. (1) friendship (2) digestive organs

(3) Alcohol (4) people

(5) health and hygiene (6) public places

Q.2. (1) False - All of them are threats to community health.

(2) True. (3) True.

(4) False - We can live a wholesome life if we take care of our health.

Q.3. (1) \times (2) \times (3) \checkmark (4) \checkmark (5) \checkmark (6) \checkmark (7) \times

Burning of old tyres: It will release poisonous gases in the air and cause pollution.

Spitting everywhere on the road : It will make the surroundings dirty and may also result in spread of diseases.

Throwing garbage from your house on to the road: It will make the surroundings unclean and dirty.

Q.4. Polluted water : Cholera, Typhoid, Jaundice

Safe water supply, clean rivers

Malnutrition: Higher numbers of child deaths,

deformity stunted growth

Nutritious diet, fresh fruits and

vegetables, balanced diet

Pollution: Danger to the environment, diseases and

epidemics

Protecting the environment, control of

diseases

Ignorance and: Oppression, deception, inequality

Superstition Scientific temper, educating people

Addictions

: Unhappy family life, diseases, death

Deaddiction programmes, education and
awareness about the harmful effects of
addiction.

Q.5. (1) I can achieve excellent health by:

- (i) Eating nutritious food.
- (ii) Personal hygiene.
- (iii) Exercise regularly.
- (iv) Following the habits of cleanliness.
- (v) Pursue hobbies.
- **(2)** Pollution, squalor, epidemics of infectious diseases, addiction, insect-borne diseases are all threats to community health.
- (3) People consuming tobacco become restless if they do not get tobacco and cannot pay attention to anything else. They develop ulcers in the mouth. These ulcers can develop into tumours, which in turn can lead to cancer. When tobacco enters the digestive organs, it may cause cancer of the digestive organs.
- (4) Alcohol makes a person drowsy and confused. A person loses control over one's actions. Excess of alcohol causes diseases of the liver, intestines and the urinary bladder. The condition of the person becomes pathetic.

The addict's family also has to suffer with him/ her.

(5) It can be achieved through habits of cleanliness and good health on part of all individuals in a community.

- (6) Infectious diseases can spread through air. Spitting in the open may lead to spread of diseases to others. The germs of diseases like influenza are present in the spit. When a person spits, the germs enter the air. Also, spitting in public places is not hygienic. Hence, there is a ban on spitting in public places.
- **Q.6.** I will try to guard against lying, forgery, giving bribes, smoking, drinking and taking drugs.

Q.7. Good habits:

Informing your family members where you are going and when you will be back.

Telling the truth.

Making the school bag ready the night before.

Putting a limit on TV time and sticking to it.

Bad habits:

Biting one's nails.

Pointless habits:

Fiddling with one's hair, a pencil, etc. all the time.

Frequently forgetting one's umbrella, raincoat, pencil, pen, etc.

Environmental Studies: Part 2

Topic 8: Beginning of Settled Life

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (a) Iraq (b) wattle and daub (c) doq (d) salt
- **Q.2.** (a) The three main steps are :
 - Capturing the wild animal.
 - (ii) Taming the captured animals, i.e. training them to live with humans.
 - (iii) Getting useful things like milk, meat, etc and training them work for humans.
 - (b) (i) Due to agriculture people were able to produce ample food grains and also able to store the grains for a long time.
 - (ii) Thus members of the community had spare time, they started using this spare time for their natural creativity to develop special skills.

This is how they became skilled craftsmen.

(c) Domestication of animals and keeping them for our own use is called animal husbandry.

Q.3. **Importance** Essential Item Obtained by Result the traders from Expansion of Trade Salt far away places Trade Exchanged with other commodities

- **Q.4.** (1) Cow gives milk.
 - (2) Bullocks help the farmer in farming.
 - (3) Sheep gives fur, which is made into wool.
 - (4) Dogs are very faithful animals and they guard our houses.
 - (5) Chickens gives us eggs and meat.
- **Q.5.** Dog is used by the modern police. Police dogs help the police to solve crimes. These dogs have saved many lives with their skills and bravery. These dogs have a powerful sense of smell to track down criminal suspects.

Topic 9: Settled Life and Urban Civilization

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (a) Europe
- (b) Christian Thomsen
- (c) Gold
- Copper Age

Q.2.

S	I	G	Р	М	I
С	0	Р	Р	Е	R
Α	E	С	0	L	0
S	Т	0	N	Е	N

- (a) Stone
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron

- **Q.3.** (a) (1) Gold
- (2) Copper
- (3) Iron
- (b) (1) Stone Age (2) Copper Age
- (3) Iron Age
- **Q.4.** (a) Used for making tools and implements.
 - (b) (i) Used by potters
 - (ii) Used in carts and chariots for transport.

- (c) (i) Sign and symbols used for record keeping
 - (ii) Culture developed
- **Q.5.** (i) With the use of wheel by the potter, he started making pots on a very large scale.
 - (ii) Pots made were symmetrical in shape.
 - (iii) They were colourful, and beautiful designs were drawn.
 - (iv) In order to manage their work easily potters and other craftsmen began to live close to each other in village settlements.
 - (v) Village settlements became industrial area of the village, where skilled craftsmen had their settlements and centre of production.
 - (vi) This was possible in those villages where raw material was easily available and convenient for trade.
 - (vii) Such villages developed and expanded rapidly.
 - (viii) Trade expanded as scale of production increased.
 - (ix) Due to this there was need for the change of old system of transport.
 - (x) And so wheeled vehicles like carts and chariots were used.
 - (2) **Teacher's Note:** The question has been wrongly printed we request you to ask students to cancel the question. Apologies for the inconvenience.
 - (3) (i) After the discovery of copper, tools and implements were made of copper by the early man.
 - (ii) These tools and implements were used for various purposes.

- (4) (i) The main factor for the emergence and development of cities was the rise in trade.
 - (ii) However the culture of the cities had its roots in the culture of village settlements.
 - (iii) The faith of the people in the urban settlement was the same as rooted in the agricultural way of life.
 - (iv) Because of the rise in trade social life and festivals were more elaborate in the cities.

Topic 10: Historical Period

Exercises

- **Q.1.** (a) Mesopotamia
- (b) River Nile
- (c) Huang He river
- (d) Harappan Civilization
- **Q.2.** (1) (c), (2) (d), (3) (b), (4) (e), (5) (f), (6) (a)
- **Q.3.** (a) The people in the New Stone Age established their village settlements on the banks of various rivers.
 - (b) The Harappan craftsmen were highly skilled in making bronze objects and beads from semi-precious stones of various colours.
 - (c) Chinese people believed that his queen invented the technique of silk production and silk dyeing.
 - (d) Luoyang, Beijing and Chang'an were among the important cities of ancient China.
 - (e) Lothal, Dholavira, Kaliban were the famous sites in Rajasthan.
 - (f) The knowledge of various arts, skills and traditions inherited from generation to generation and the way of life founded on that knowledge is called culture.

- **Q.4.** (a) The well known characteristics of Harappan cities are as follows :
 - (i) Systematic town planning.
 - (ii) Houses built in blocks, created by parallel roads that crossed each other at right angles.
 - (iii) There were huge granaries and spacious houses.
 - **(iv)** Each house had bathrooms and laterines and covered drainage system.
 - (v) Well constructed private and public wells.
 - (vi) Cities were divided into two to four parts.
 - (b) (i) As the River Nile is flooded every year, the land along its bank has become fertile due to the flooded deposits.
 - (ii) Also small embankments have been built to store flood water.
 - (iii) After the flood that water was used for irrigation.
 - (c) The factors are:
 - (i) The use of the wheel.
 - (ii) Increase in production due to various skills.
 - (iii) Flourishing trade.
 - (iv) Use of well developed scripts.
 - (d) The early civilizations increased production due to various skills, use of wheels, flourishing trade, use of well-developed scripts, etc. These became the reason for rise of the early civilizations. This civilization came into existence in the regions developed in river valleys. Hence, they are know as 'Riverine Civilizations'.

*Q.5.



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