

Assignment for Class: 5th

Session: 2021-2022

Assignment: IA1

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Chapter: OLIVER FINDS A HOME

WORDS TO LEARN

Word	Meaning
Anxious	worried and nervous
Den	hide out
Carriage	a four wheeled horse-drawn vehicle for passengers
Stare	look at someone or something with great concentration and the eyes wide open
Guilty	responsible for a particular wrong doing, fault or mistake

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q1: Why were Mrs. Marlie and Rose astonished to see Oliver?

Ans: Mrs. Marlie and Rose were astonished to see Oliver because he was merely a child and they did not expect the thief to be a little boy.

Q2: What did Oliver tell the ladies about himself?

Ans: Oliver told the ladies that the thieves wanted him to do all kinds of wrong things. They wanted him to rob their house and when they were stopped by the servants, they ran away and left him wounded there.

Q3: How did the two ladies feel upon hearing Oliver's story?

Ans: The two ladies felt sorry for Oliver upon hearing the story of Oliver's unhappy life.

Q4: How did the servants help in protecting Oliver when the police came for inquiry?

Ans: When the police came for inquiry, the servants said that the robbers were two evil looking men. They did not mention that Oliver was with the robbers. Instead, they said that Oliver had wounded himself earlier while playing.

POEM

My Puppy Plays Piano

The poem "My Puppy Plays Piano" has been penned down by "Kenn Nesbitt". The poet's puppy learnt to play the piano by watching his master do so.

The puppy started out with chopsticks and finally learnt to play different kinds of music namely classic, blues and rock.

The puppy taught the kitten to sing duets. They taught the poet's other pets to play guitar and drums.

All the pets formed a band and practiced hard. The pets travelled all over the world. The pets' band became famous for their appealing 'Pet Rock' music.

The pets made great success and very soon they became millionaires by writing a song.

Lesson no: 2

TENALI MEETS BABUR

WORDS TO LEARN

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Jester	professional joker at a medieval court
Wit	keen intelligence
Prestige	respect and admiration
Accompanied	went somewhere with someone
Disguised	change one's appearance to prevent recognition
Triumph	great victory or achievement

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

Q1: What did krishnadevaraya think when he saw the messenger in his court?

Ans: When krishnadevaraya saw the messenger in his court, he thought that the Mughal Emperor Babur had sent his messenger to find an excuse to attack his kingdom.

Q2: What instructions did Babur give his courtiers before Tenali arrived?

Ans: Babur instructed his courtiers to refrain from laughing at Tenali's jokes; and if anybody laughed at his jokes, he would be punished.

Q3: How did Tenali decide where to plant the mango sapling?

Ans: Babur went for a ride on his horse every morning. Tenali surveyed Babur's route closely and decided to plant the mango sapling on a spot by the Yamuna where he knew **Babur would see him.**

Q4: What did Tenali say that made Babur give him the third bag of gold?

Ans: Babur gave Tenali the third bag of gold when Tenali said that he was very happy as he had been rewarded twice; while that tree, when mature, would bear fruits only once a year.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WRITING SKILLS

1. CHARACTER SKETCH
2. THANK YOU NOTE.

Write a paragraph describing the character of Tenali Raman.

Tenali Ramakrishna, popularly called Tenali Raman or Vikatakavi was a Telugu poet from Andhra Pradesh in the sixteenth century. Tenali's father was a priest. After his father's death, Tenali was brought up by his uncle. He was denied education because of his caste and religion.

He arrived in Vijaynagar as a member of a famous troupe. Emperor Krishnadevaraya was impressed with his performance and granted him the post of a comic poet in the court.

Tenali Raman is compared to Birbal of Akbar's court. Unlike Birbal, Tenali was not a very rich man. Cartoon Network aired a series, "The Adventure of Tenali Rama" based on fictional events of Tenali's life.

THANK YOU NOTE....

Your friend had gone on a vacation and has brought back a gift for you which you really like. Write a thank you note to him or her.

Dear ABC

Thank you so much for the wonderful alarm clock. I needed it very badly. I used to get late for school quite often. But now, I shall become more punctual. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and value your friendship. Once again, thank you for bringing such a valuable gift for me.

Your friend

XYZ

OASIS Hr. Sec. Educational Institute

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapters included:

- **Globes and Maps**
- **The Land of Dense Forests - The Democratic Republic of Congo**
- **The Indian Government**

CHAPTER: GLOBES AND MAPS

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN BRIEF

Q1. What is a globe? How is it different from a map?

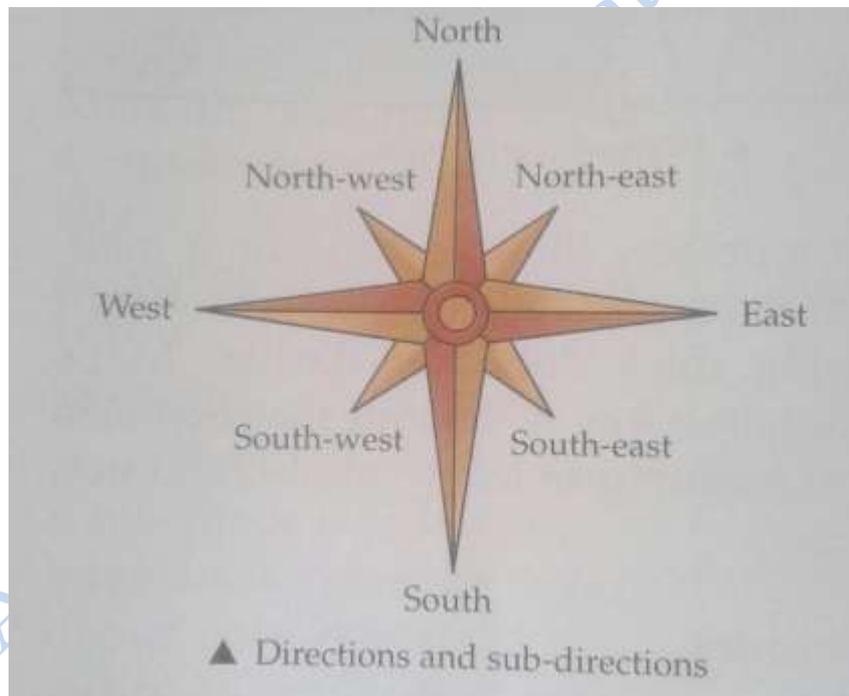
Ans. A globe is an exact model of the earth that represents it in a simple and accurate way while as a map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the earth on a flat surface.

Q2. Name the four sub-directions used in a map.

Ans. The four sub-directions used in a map are ____ north-east (NE), north-west (NW), south-east (SE) and south-west (SW).

Q3. Show the main directions and sub-directions with the help of a diagram.

Ans.



Q4. What is a scale?

Ans. A scale is a small ruler-like symbol on the maps which represents the ratio between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground, e.g. the distance of 10 Km is represented as 2 cm on a map.

Q5. Write any three points of differences between a globe and a map.

Ans.

Globe	Map
1. A globe is a model of the earth. It is spherical or round in shape.	1. A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the earth on a flat surface.
2. A globe shows the distribution of continents and oceans on the Earth.	2. A map shows small details like landforms or location of small towns, etc and themes such as rainfall, agriculture, etc.
3. It is difficult to carry globes around	3. Maps can be folded and easily carried anywhere.

The Land of Dense Forests--Democratic Republic of Congo

Q1. Describe the location of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ans. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is located in the central part of the African continent. It is the third largest country in Africa in terms of area. **Kinhansa** is the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Q2. List the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ans. The Democratic Republic of Congo shares its boundary with the following countries.

- I. Central African Republic and Sudan in the north.
- II. Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi in the east.
- III. Zambia and Angola in the south.
- IV. Republic of Congo in the west.

Q3. Write a short paragraph on the vegetation found in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ans. The vegetation of Congo is dense due to its hot and humid climate. The vegetation includes tropical evergreen rainforests with dense and tall trees. The south and south-west area is covered with grasslands.

Q4. Describe the life of the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ans. The people of Congo lead a tough life. The country is thinly populated and people mostly live in rural areas. Their houses are made of mud and sticks with thatched roofs. Majority of the people are **bantus** with curly hair, while as Pygmies are the original inhabitants of the country who live in dense forests and lead a nomadic life.

Q5. Write a note on the economic activity of the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ans. The important economic activities of the people of Congo are Agriculture and mining. The country of Congo is rich in minerals like copper, diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, cobalt, manganese, tin, iron ore and coal. The minerals found in Congo are exported to other countries because of the underdeveloped industries.

While as the main crops grown in Congo include coffee, palm oil, rubber(in abundance), cotton, sugar, tea, cocoa, cassava, plantains, maize, groundnuts and rice.

CHAPTER: THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Q1. What do you understand by the term 'democracy'?

Ans. The word democracy is derived from the Greek word "demokratia", demos ("people") and krates ("rule"). It is a form of government in which people are free to elect their representatives. Therefore, it is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Q2. How is the President of India elected?

Ans. The President of India is the head of the Indian states and the commander of the armed forces. The President is elected by members from both the houses of the parliament and the state legislative assemblies for a period of five years.

Q3. By which names are the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha also known?

Ans. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the Upper House and the Lok Sabha is also known as the Lower House of the Parliament.

Q4. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?

Ans. The Rajya Sabha have a maximum of 250 members out of which twelve members who have excelled in the fields of literature, science, sports, arts and social service are chosen by the president. The remaining 238 members are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies. The term of the Rajya Sabha members is six years.

Q5. Write a note on the state government.

Ans. The state government is responsible for the governance of the state. It makes laws for the state and takes care of requirements like healthcare, education and the growth of agriculture. Each state has a legislative assembly whose members are directly elected by the people. The governor is the head of the state and the chief minister is the head of the administration of the state.

Q6. 'The Indian judiciary is independent'. Justify this statement.

Ans. 'The Indian Judiciary is independent'. This statement means that the decision of the courts cannot be influenced by the President, Prime Minister or any political party.

Q7. List the differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Ans.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
1. The Lok Sabha is also known as the Lower House of the Parliament.	1. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the Upper House of the Parliament.
2. The Lok Sabha consists of 552 members.	2. The Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members.
3. The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India for the term of five years.	3. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies for the term of six years.

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Food and Health

SHORT ANSWER TYPE

Q1. Anil decides to have rice and potato for a meal. Which nutrients are missing from his meal? What else should he eat to make it a balanced diet?

Ans: Proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are missing from his meal. In order to make his meal a balanced diet; he should eat pulses, nuts, fruits and vegetables.

Q2. Why is it important to be healthy? Which are the healthy habits that we must adopt?

Ans: It is important to be healthy, to keep our body disease free and to have an alert mind.

The various healthy habits that we must adopt are as follows:-

We must eat a balanced diet. Regular exercise and proper rest should be taken.

Q3. Why is junk food not good for us?

Ans: Junk food is not good for us because it contains high levels of fats and sugar. It lacks essential nutrients which can cause various diseases like obesity.

LONG ANSWER TYPE

Q1. Name the nutrients present in food and the roles they play in keeping us alive and healthy.

Ans: The nutrients present in our food and the roles they play in keeping us alive and healthy are:-

1. Carbohydrates: they provide energy to the body.
2. Proteins: Proteins help in growth and maintenance of the body. They help in the repair of worn out tissues and cells.
3. Fats: Fats are stored in the body to provide energy for later use. They also help in keeping the body warm.
4. Vitamins and minerals: They help our body to stay healthy and fight disease.

Q2. How is exercise useful for our body?

Ans: Exercise is useful for our body in the following ways:-

1. It makes our muscles flexible and strong.
2. Regular exercise makes bones and joints stronger.
3. It strengthens the nervous system by supplying more blood to the brain.
4. Regular exercise helps to maintain proper weight.

Q3. What are deficiency diseases? Name any five deficiency diseases and the nutrient that should be included in our diet to prevent them.

Ans: Diseases caused due to the lack of one or more nutrients in the diet are called Deficiency diseases.

Deficiency diseases	Nutrients to be included in the diet to prevent diseases
Night blindness	Vitamin A
Beri beri	Vitamin B
kwashiorkor	Proteins
Goitre	Iodine
Anaemia	Iron

States of matter

SHORT ANSWER TYPE

Q1. Why do solids have a fixed shape and volume?

Ans: Solids have a fixed shape and volume because their molecules are tightly packed by strong intermolecular forces.

Q2. How is the intermolecular force of attraction in liquids different from that in gases?

Ans: The intermolecular force of attraction in liquids is weak and in case of gases, there is hardly any attraction between the molecules.

Q3. Differentiate between melting and freezing.

Ans: Melting is a process by which a solid changes into a liquid whereas freezing is a process by which a liquid gets converted into a solid.

Q4. Why do things expand on heating?

Ans: The increase in the temperature leads to more vibration in the molecules of a substance. Thus, things expand on heating.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Why do solids change into liquids on heating?

Ans: Solids change into liquid on heating because with the increase in the temperature, the molecules of solids start vibrating faster. They are able to overcome the strong forces of attraction between themselves and get converted into liquid.

Q2. Explain why liquids are able to flow while solids are not.

Ans: The molecules in liquids do not attract each other as strongly as the molecules in solids. The liquid molecules can slide over each other but there is very little movement of molecules in solids. That is why liquids are able to flow while solids are not.

Q3. Why does a liquid change into vapour on heating? What is the name given to this process?

Ans: The liquid changes into vapour on heating because with the increase in the temperature the molecules of liquid start vibrating faster. They overcome the intermolecular forces of attraction and become free to move out as vapour. This process is known as evaporation.

Q4. What is expansion? How is the principle of expansion used in a thermometer for measuring temperature?

Ans: The increase in the volume of a substance due to heating is called expansion.

The mercury in the thermometer expands due to the heat of the body and it rises in the thin tube. The mark, to which the mercury expands, is read as body temperature.

Q5. Describe physical and chemical changes with two examples for each.

Ans:

Physical change: - it is a reversible process in which a substance changes from one physical state to another without the formation of a new substance. In this change, the original substances can be easily obtained back for example folding a dress and breaking of glass.

Chemical change: - it is a change in which the substances undergo a chemical reaction and leads to the formation of one or more new substances. The change is irreversible and the original substances cannot be obtained back. Rusting of iron and cooking of food are the two examples of chemical change.

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سبق: لالچ کی سزا

درج ذیل سوالات کے تفصیلاً جوابات لکھیے۔

س ۱: سوداگر کو کونسی سزا کس بات پر ملی؟

ج: سوداگر کو موت کی سزا ملی کیونکہ اس نے لالچ کی تھی۔

س ۲: خزانے کے تمام اونٹ حاصل کرنے کے بعد سوداگر کو کس بات کا خیال آیا؟

ج: خزانے کے تمام اونٹ حاصل کرنے کے بعد سوداگر کو یہ خیال آیا کہ فقیر کو قیمتی لعل بھی ملا تھا شاید وہ لعل آٹھ اونٹوں پر لدے ہوئے خزانے سے بھی زیادہ قیمتی ہو۔ اگر وہ لعل بھی مجھے مل جائے تو بڑا لطف آئے گا۔

س ۳: اس کہانی سے ہمیں کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟

ج: اس کہانی سے ہمیں یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ ہمیں کبھی لالچ نہیں کرنی چاہئے کیونکہ لالچ بری بلا ہے۔

درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصراً جوابات لکھیے۔

س ۱: فقیر کو جنگل میں کیا ملا؟

ج: فقیر کو جنگل میں خزانہ ملا۔

س ۲: فقیر نے خزانہ دیکھ کر کیوں چھوڑ دیا؟

ج: فقیر نے خزانہ اس لئے چھوڑ دیا کیونکہ وہ اتنا بڑا خزانہ نہیں اٹھا سکتا تھا۔

س ۳: فقیر نے سوداگر کو کس شرط پر خزانے کا پتا بتایا؟

ج: فقیر نے سوداگر کو اس شرط پر خزانے کا پتا بتایا کہ جتنے اونٹ اس خزانے سے بھر دیے جائیں گے اُن میں سے آدھے یا چوتھائی فقیر کو ملیں گے۔

س ۴: سوداگر کا انجام کیا ہوا؟

ج: سوداگر کا انجام بہت برا ہوا۔ وہ جان سے بھی ہاتھ دھو بیٹھا اور مال و اسباب سے بھی۔

”لاچ بری بلا“ کے عنوان پر چند سطریں لکھیں۔

- ۱۔ دنیا کی ہر چیز خصوصاً مال و دولت کو ضرورت سے بہت زیادہ حاصل کرنے کی خواہش رکھنے کو لاچ کہتے ہیں۔
- ۲۔ لاچ بہت بری خصلت اور نہایت خراب عادت ہے۔
- ۳۔ لاچ گناہوں کا سرچشمہ ہے۔
- ۴۔ لاچی انسان کی ہوس کبھی پوری نہیں ہوتی۔
- ۵۔ لاچ سے انسان بے شمار پریشانیوں میں مبتلا ہو جاتا ہے۔
- ۶۔ غرض ہمیں چاہئے کہ اپنے اندر لاچ کو جنم نہ دے اور اللہ تعالیٰ کی طرف سے جتنا عطا کیا گیا ہے اسی میں خوش رہیں۔

سبق: کیا لڑکیاں کرکٹ کھیل نہیں سکتیں؟

سوالوں کے جواب تحریر کیجیے۔

س: ۱: میچ میں ٹاس کس ٹیم نے جیتا؟

ج: میچ میں ٹاس لڑکوں کی ٹیم نے جیتا۔

س: ۲: لڑکوں کی ٹیم نے دوسری ٹیم کے لئے کتنے رنوں کا ہدف دے دیا؟

ج: لڑکوں کی ٹیم نے دوسری ٹیم کیلئے ۵۲ (باون) رنوں کا ہدف دے دیا۔

س: ۳: نیٹ پر کیٹس کے دوران کس نے لڑکیوں کا حوصلہ بڑھایا؟

ج: نیٹ پر کیٹس کے دوران سدھا کی ماں نے لڑکیوں کا حوصلہ بڑھایا۔

س: ۴: آخر میچ کس ٹیم نے جیتا؟

ج: آخر پر میچ لڑکیوں کی ٹیم نے جیتا۔

س: ۵: کس بنیاد پر سدھا کی ممانے میچ میں جیت درج کی؟

ج: سدھا کی ممانے دس رن سکور میں جوڑ کر میچ میں جیت درج کی۔

گرامر:

معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی قسمیں

معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں:

۲۔ اسم نکرہ

۱۔ اسم معرفہ

اسم معرفہ: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی خاص نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ جیسے: حامد، سرینگر، اردو کتاب وغیرہ
اسم نکرہ: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی عام نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ جیسے: لڑکا، شہر، کتاب وغیرہ

الفاظ کی ضد لکھیے۔

لفظ	ضد	لفظ	ضد
روشنی	اندھیرا	کم	زیادہ
ہار	جیت	اندر	باہر
بھلائی	برائی	دکھ	سکھ
چھوٹا	بڑا	غلام	آزاد
غم	خوشی	نیکی	بدی

واحد کی جمع لکھیے۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
فرض	فرائض	مرض	امراض
روشنی	روشنیاں	لڑکی	لڑکیاں
مقابلہ	مقابلے	کتاب	کتابیں
تالی	تالیاں	شعر	اشعار
اعتراض	اعتراضات	شاعر	شعراء

اپنے پرنسپل صاحب کے نام ایک درخواست لکھیے جس میں ایک کرکٹ میچ کھیلنے کی اجازت طلب کی گئی ہو۔

بخدمت جناب پرنسپل صاحب اؤنسر ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوٹ سرینگر
جناب عالی!

گزارش خدمت یہ ہے کہ آپ کے اسکول کے پانچویں جماعت کے طلباء آپ کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف مبذول کروانے کا اعزاز رکھتے ہیں کہ ہم اپنے اسکول کے میدان میں جماعت ساتویں کے طلباء کے ساتھ ایک دوستانہ کرکٹ میچ کھیلنا چاہتے ہیں، تاکہ بہار کے اس خوشگوار موسم سے ہی اسکول میں غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں کا آغاز ہو۔
اس لئے استدعا ہے کہ ہمیں یہ میچ کھیلنے کی اجازت دے کر ممنون فرمائیں۔

نیاز مندان
طلباء جماعت پنجم

تاریخ: ۲۰ مارچ ۲۰۲۲ء

IA1

Class: 5th

SUBJECT: KASHMIRI

جمائز: پوئٹوم

سبق نمبر: ۱

عنوان: دُعا

س: جواب لیکھو؟

۱۔ شاعر کیا دُعا چھ ماجہ زوہ باپتھ منگان؟

ج: شاعر چھ ماجہ زوہ باپتھ یہ دُعا منگان زِ اسہ کاشترہن گوژھ ماجہ زوہ ہندمیٹھ اظہار پوئشن۔

۲۔ دلو منز کیا گوژھ دُور سپدن؟

ج: دلو منز گوژھ دُور ہر تہ نفرت دُور سپدن۔

س: لفظس وائو اندس پٹھ (ن) تہ بناؤ نوؤ لفظ؟

۱۔ پوئشن

۲۔ رُو زِن

۳۔ بُو زِن

۴۔ رُو شِن

۵۔ تُو شِن

۶۔ لُو سِن

۷۔ سُو زِن

س: اچھر رلأوتھ بناؤو لفظ:

۱- سبزار

۲- گلزار

۳- دلدار

۴- ملوڑار

۵- انہار

۶- دربار

۷- تلوار

س: خاکی جالیہ برو؟

۱- دؤربر

انہار

۲- پڑزلن

سو کھک

س: زبر، خبر، نظر۔ یم چھتر حرنی لفظ۔ تی ی پائوٹھ لفظ لیکھو۔ پرہتھ لفظس گرتھ اندم
اچھر (ر) آسن۔

صبر۔ جبر۔ شجر۔ ربر۔ خبر۔

سبق نمبر: ۵

عنوان: کلین ہند فائدہ

سوال: سوال جواب

۱۔ کلین ہند ساروے کھوتہ بوڈ فائدہ کیاہ چھ؟
ج: کلین ہند ساروے کھوتہ بوڈ فائدہ چھ زیم چھ آکسجن گیس کمی پور کران۔

۲۔ زیادہ لگی نووراؤنی کیاہ چھ ضروری؟

ج: زیادہ لگی نووراؤنی چھ او موکھ ضروری تکیاہ یو ستر چھ ماحول ڈنچہ روزان۔ سہلابن ہندی خطر کم کران تہ روڈ والنس منز تہ چھ مدد کران۔
۳۔ ہوہس منز گس مضر گیس چھ موجود؟

ج: ہوہس منز چھ مضر کاربن ڈائکسائیڈ گیس موجود۔

۴۔ لگر کمہ نشہ چھ حاصل سپدان؟

ج: لگر چھ کلہ نشہ حاصل سپدان۔

سوال: خالی جاپہ برو:

۱۔ مو

۲۔ آکسجن

۳۔ کاربن ڈائکسائیڈ

۴۔ زائلن

۵۔ لکڑ

سوال: داہن کلین ہندی ناو:

۱۔ دآن گل

۲۔ ڈوؤنی گل

۳۔ ژوٹھی گل

۴۔ ژنن گل

۵۔ ژیر گل

۶۔ ویر گل

۷۔ بادام گل

۸۔ لکڑ گل

۹۔ یار گل

۱۰۔ دیودار گل

گراہیر

مضمون: گلین ہندی فاید

۱۔ گل چھ مہو دیوان۔

۲۔ وارہین گلین کٹہن ہندی پوئل چھ دوارنگو یوان ورتاوتہ۔

- ۳۔ گلبن نشہ چھ لکر حاصل سپدان۔
- ۴۔ گلبن نشہ چھ خوراک رنہ پاکونہ باپتہ زالن حاصل سپدان۔
- ۵۔ ربر چھ ربر کلبو نشہ حاصل یوان کرنہ۔
- ۶۔ گلبن ہندس دلس چھ کاغذ بناونہ یوان۔
- ۷۔ گکو ککو چھ انسان تہ چارواہن باپتہ خوراک آیت تھاوان۔
- ۸۔ جاناوار چھ گلبن پٹھ اکر بناوان۔
- ۹۔ گلبن ہند ساروے کھوتہ بوڈ فاید چھ زیم چھ آکسیجن گسیچ کمی پور کران۔
- ۱۰۔ کلبو ستر چھ ماحول ڈنجہ روزان۔