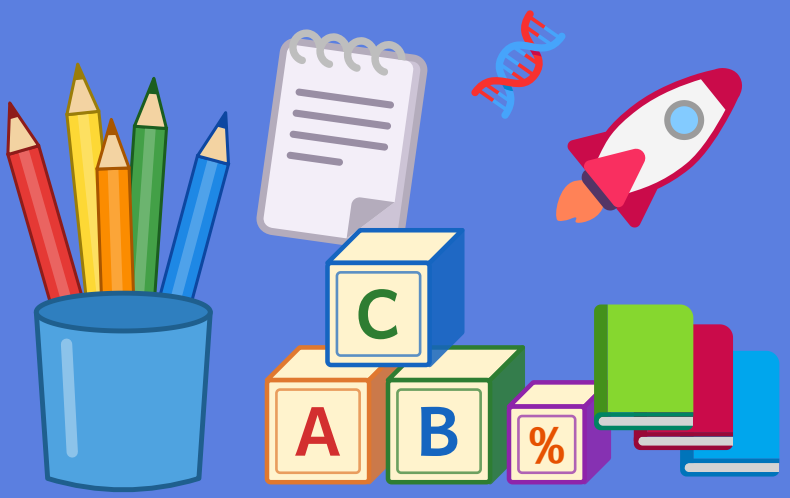
NEW ERA



CLASS 5
CURRICULUM BUNDLE

READY TO USE • 36 WEEKS • Organised Week-by-Week
AGE 10-11 (GRADE 5) • CBSE / NCERT ALIGNED





This Class 5 curriculum prepares your child for middle school: deeper reading and figures of speech, voice and reported speech, numbers up to crores, HCF and LCM, fractions, decimals and percentages, area and volume, and science and social science at CBSE level, with Hindi, cursive writing, projects and an answer key.

YOUR CHILD WILL LEARN:

- Critical reading
- Figures of speech
- Voice & reported speech
- Essays, emails & reports
- Cursive copywork
- Crores & millions
- HCF & LCM
- Fractions, decimals & %
- Area, volume & angles
- Line & pie graphs
- Body systems & health
- Machines & energy
- Earth, maps & climate
- Constitution & freedom
- Hindi grammar & writing

PDF DOWNLOAD AVAILABLE • Print at home on A4 paper • Answer key included
Complete 36-week curriculum: 939 pages with 847 activity pages

HOW TO USE THIS CURRICULUM

This Class 5 curriculum is meant to be both educational and enjoyable, for your child and for you. It is planned as **36 weeks** of lessons, grouped into **9 months** of 4 weeks each. A calendar at the start of every month shows what your child will do in each subject, week by week, so you can see the whole plan at a glance and print only what you need.

Each week begins with a divider page that lists the week's topics, followed by the pages for Reading, Grammar & Writing, Maths, EVS and Hindi. Every month ends with a **Monthly Activity Set**: a themed mini-project with crafts, experiments, puzzles and things to make. The pages are designed for A4 paper and can be printed in black and white.

A good rhythm is to do one or two pages of each subject a day, four or five days a week, and to keep one day for the monthly set, a library visit, a nature walk or a trip to the market. Short, happy sessions work better than long ones. Keep finished pages in a file so your child can look back and see how much they have learnt.

Do I have to start in April?

No. The Indian school year usually starts in April, but this curriculum works whenever you begin. The weeks are numbered rather than dated, so you can start in any month, take breaks for festivals, holidays or illness, and pick up again where you stopped. If one week's pages take your child ten days, that is perfectly fine.

What if my child gets stuck?

Slow down. Spend a few extra days on the skill, practise it with real objects, games and conversation, or move to another subject and come back later. Children learn at different speeds, and a skill that seems hard today often clicks a few weeks later. Praise effort, not only right answers, and let your child try first before you help.

Is this curriculum complete?

It covers the main topics of the CBSE / NCERT syllabus for Class 5 in English, Maths, EVS and Hindi. No book can do everything, so add reading aloud every day, real-life maths in the kitchen and the shop, outdoor play, music, art and conversations about the world. The more your child talks, plays and explores, the more they will learn.

A WEEK AT A GLANCE

Subject	Pages a week	How to use them
Reading	4–5	Read the text aloud together, then let your child answer the questions on their own.
Grammar & Writing	5	Read the lesson box together, do the practice pages, then the writing task and copywork.
Maths	6	Do one or two pages a day; use objects, drawings and real money and clocks.
EVS	4	Read, discuss and try the activity or experiment; connect it to daily life.
Hindi	3	पाठ ज़ोर से पढ़ें, फिर अभ्यास करें। रोज़ थोड़ी हिंदी बोलें और पढ़ें।

Tips for Happy Learning

- Keep sessions short and stop while your child is still enjoying the work.
- Encourage a reading habit: 20 minutes of a book of your child's choice every day.
- Read the instructions aloud with younger children; older children can read them on their own.
- Let your child check their own work with the answer key, then talk about any mistakes.
- Celebrate finished weeks with a sticker, a star chart or a special story.
- Connect lessons to real life: count money at the shop, read signs, spot birds and plants.

Materials You Will Need

- Pens, pencils, an eraser and a ruler
- A geometry box with a protractor and compasses
- A dictionary and an atlas
- Squared and graph paper
- Outline maps of India and the world
- A calculator (for checking only)
- A notebook for essays and letters
- A folder or file

Answer Key

Answers for every page with a right answer are at the back of this book, listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks say "Answers will vary"; for these, look for effort, good ideas and neat work.

WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL LEARN

English Reading

- Stories, poems, plays, speeches, biographies, myths, diaries and information texts
- Summarising, inference, evidence, cause and effect, fact, opinion and argument
- Metaphor, personification, imagery, alliteration, onomatopoeia and hyperbole
- Narrator's point of view, conflict and resolution, themes across texts
- Reading diagrams, key terms and headings; vocabulary and spelling every week

Grammar and Writing

- Simple and compound sentences; phrases and clauses; subject, predicate and object
- Kinds of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, determiners, modals and question tags
- All twelve tense forms and subject-verb agreement
- Active and passive voice; direct and indirect speech
- Adverbs, prepositions, all kinds of conjunctions, idioms, proverbs and figures of speech
- Formal and informal letters, essays, stories, notices, emails, diaries, reports and posters

Maths

- Numbers up to crores and millions; comparing the Indian and international systems
- Operations on large numbers, simplification with brackets, factors, HCF, LCM and divisibility
- Fractions: all four operations; decimals to thousandths; percentages
- Unitary method, profit and loss, metric conversions and the 24-hour clock
- Angles with a protractor, triangles, polygons, circles, perimeter, area and volume
- Nets, symmetry, number patterns, bar graphs, line graphs, pie charts and averages

EVS

- Crops, photosynthesis, adaptations, migration, reproduction and endangered animals
- The skeletal, muscular, nervous, respiratory and circulatory systems
- Nutrients, deficiency diseases, communicable diseases, hygiene and first aid
- Matter and its changes, mixtures, rocks and soil, simple machines and energy
- The solar system, latitudes and longitudes, movements and heat zones of the earth, maps, continents and climate
- Natural resources; the Constitution and government; rights and duties; the freedom struggle and our heritage

Hindi

- भाषा, बोली, लिपि, वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी
- संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, लिंग, वचन, कारक, विशेषण, क्रिया, काल और अव्यय
- उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, संधि और समास का परिचय
- मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियाँ, अनेकार्थी और श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द
- अपठित गद्यांश-पद्यांश, पत्र, निबंध, अनुच्छेद, संवाद, सूचना और विज्ञापन लेखन

BY THE END OF CLASS 5

Tick each skill when your child can do it confidently. Come back to this page at the end of every month.

- [ ] Reads critically and supports answers with evidence
- [ ] Recognises and uses figures of speech
- [ ] Uses all twelve tenses, active and passive voice and reported speech
- [ ] Writes essays, emails, reports and formal letters
- [ ] Writes neat, fluent cursive
- [ ] Reads numbers in crores and millions
- [ ] Finds HCF and LCM and uses divisibility rules
- [ ] Adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides fractions
- [ ] Works with decimals and percentages
- [ ] Measures and draws angles; finds area and volume
- [ ] Reads line graphs and pie charts; finds averages
- [ ] Explains the body systems and nutrition
- [ ] Understands machines, energy and changes in matter
- [ ] Uses latitudes, longitudes and maps
- [ ] Explains the Constitution, government, rights and duties
- [ ] Reads Hindi passages and writes formal letters and essays

Monthly Activity Sets

- **Month 1:** Farm to Plate
- **Month 2:** Wildlife Watch
- **Month 3:** Body Systems
- **Month 4:** Matter Lab
- **Month 5:** Machines and Energy
- **Month 6:** Planet Earth
- **Month 7:** Lands and People
- **Month 8:** Our Constitution and Freedom
- **Month 9:** Science and the Future

Getting Ready for Class 6

By the end of the year your child will have practised every skill above many times. Keep reading together over the holidays, play number games and let your child write lists, cards and little notes. Confidence comes from doing challenging tasks and finding out that they can do difficult things.

CONTENTS

How to Use This Curriculum	2
Monthly Calendars	7
Month 1: Weeks 1–4 and Activity Set (Farm to Plate)	16
Month 2: Weeks 5–8 and Activity Set (Wildlife Watch)	116
Month 3: Weeks 9–12 and Activity Set (Body Systems)	216
Month 4: Weeks 13–16 and Activity Set (Matter Lab)	316
Month 5: Weeks 17–20 and Activity Set (Machines and Energy)	417
Month 6: Weeks 21–24 and Activity Set (Planet Earth)	517
Month 7: Weeks 25–28 and Activity Set (Lands and People)	617
Month 8: Weeks 29–32 and Activity Set (Our Constitution and Freedom)	717
Month 9: Weeks 33–36 and Activity Set (Science and the Future)	817
Answer Key	917
Certificate of Completion	939

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All stories, poems, passages and activities in this book are original NEW ERA material written for home learning. Traditional tales are retold in our own words.

Month 1

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 1	**Story — character and motive** Why Tenzin Kept the Peels, Why Tenzin Kept the Peels: Questions, Word Power: Why Tenzin Kept the Peels, Spelling: Silent k and Silent w	**Sentences: kinds; simple and compound sentences** Sentences: Kinds, Simple and Compound, End Marks and Kinds of Sentences, Make Compound Sentences, A Day at the Mela, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Large numbers up to crores (Indian system)** Place Value, Expanded Form, Read and Write Large Numbers, Compare the Numbers	**Plants: germination and crops (kharif and rabi)** Germination and Crop Seasons, From Seed to Plant, What Do Seeds Need to Germinate?, Sort the Crops by Season	**भाषा, बोली और लिपि** भाषा, बोली और लिपि, शब्द और अर्थ का मिलान, भाषा का कौन-सा रूप?
Week 2	**Poem — rhyme scheme, rhythm and stanza** The Night Train, The Night Train: Questions, Word Power: The Night Train, Spelling: The Long a Sound	**Subject, predicate and object; phrases and clauses** Parts of a Sentence; Phrases and Clauses, Find the Object, Phrase or Clause?, How I Help at Home, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**The international system (millions); comparing systems** Indian and International Systems, Read and Write Large Numbers	**Plants: photosynthesis and adaptations** How Plants Make Food, Parts of a Leaf, Do Plants Need Sunlight?, Photosynthesis and Adaptations Quiz	**वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी** वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी, वर्ण-विच्छेद और वर्ण-संयोजन, शुद्ध वर्तनी चुनो
Week 3	**Information text (the Great Indian Bustard) — summarising** The Great Indian Bustard, The Great Indian Bustard: Questions, Word Power: The Great Indian Bustard, Spelling: er, ir, ur and wor	**Nouns: kinds of nouns** Kinds of Nouns, Collective Nouns, What Kind of Noun?, A Visit to a Wildlife Sanctuary, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Comparing, ordering, rounding and estimating large numbers** Compare the Numbers, Ascending Order, Round to the Nearest 1000, Round to the Nearest 100, Estimate the Answer, Form the Numbers	**Animals: adaptations, migration and hibernation** Animals Adapt to Survive, A Fish Is Made for Water, Who Has Which Adaptation?, Think Like a Scientist	**संज्ञा और उसके भेद** संज्ञा और उसके भेद, अलग संज्ञा पहचानो, भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाओ
Week 4	**Biography (Homi J. Bhabha) — key events and timeline** Homi J. Bhabha: Scientist of the Atom, Homi J. Bhabha: Scientist of the Atom: Questions, Word Power: Homi J. Bhabha, Spelling: People Words with -ist and -ian	**Nouns: gender, number and possessive case** Nouns: Gender, Number and Possessives, Plurals and Possessives, Gender, Number and Possession, My Family and Relatives, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Roman numerals** Roman Numerals, Match the Roman Numerals	**Animals: reproduction; endangered animals** New Life and Animals in Danger, Life Cycle of a Frog, Eggs or Babies?, Protect Our Wildlife	**सर्वनाम और उसके भेद** सर्वनाम और उसके भेद, सर्वनाम पहचानो, सर्वनाम का भेद बताओ
Monthly Activity Set: Farm to Plate					

Month 2

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 5	**Fable — theme and moral** The Goat That Became a Dog, The Goat That Became a Dog: Questions, Word Power: The Goat That Became a Dog, Spelling: Doubling Before -ed and -ing	**Pronouns: personal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative** Kinds of Pronouns, Sort the Pronouns, Question Words and Joining Words, I Did It Myself!, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Addition and subtraction of large numbers; word problems** Addition with Carrying, Subtraction with Borrowing, Addition Word Problems, Subtraction Word Problems, Which Operation?, Estimate the Answer	**The skeletal system** The Skeletal System, Label the Skeleton, Bones and Their Jobs, Life Without Joints	**लिंग और वचन** लिंग और वचन, पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग का मिलान, वचन बदलकर लिखो
Week 6	**Story — conflict and resolution** The Trouble with the Empty Plot, The Trouble with the Empty Plot: Questions, Word Power: The Empty Plot, Spelling: -dge and -ge	**Adjectives: kinds, order and degrees** Adjectives: Kinds, Order and Degrees, Adjectives in the Right Order, Degrees of Comparison, A Busy Market, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Multiplication of large numbers; properties** Multiply, Properties of Multiplication, Multiplication Word Problems, Mental Maths	**The muscular system** Muscles Help Us Move, Feel Your Muscles Work in Pairs, Voluntary or Involuntary?, Muscle Facts: True or False?	**कारक** कारक और विभक्ति चिह्न, सही विभक्ति चिह्न भरो, कारक पहचानो
Week 7	**Poem — metaphor and personification** The Monsoon Comes to Town, The Monsoon Comes to Town: Questions, Word Power: The Monsoon Comes to Town, Spelling: Weather Words	**Determiners and articles** Determiners and Articles, A, An or The?, Choose the Determiner, A Recipe I Can Make, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Division by 2- and 3-digit numbers** Long Division, Division Word Problems, Which Operation?	**The nervous system and sense organs** The Nervous System and Senses, Parts of the Eye, Does Smell Help Us Taste?, Brain and Senses Quiz	**विशेषण और उसके भेद** विशेषण और उसके भेद, विशेषण के भेद छाँटो, संज्ञा से विशेषण बनाओ
Week 8	**Information text (the human skeleton) — text structure** Your Amazing Skeleton, Your Amazing Skeleton: Questions, Word Power: Your Amazing Skeleton, Spelling: ch Saying 'k'	**Verbs: main verbs, helping verbs and modals** Main Verbs, Helping Verbs and Modals, Spot the Helping Verbs, Choose the Right Modal, Rules for a Green School, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Simplification (using brackets); word problems** Simplify, Which Operation?, Add or Subtract?	**The respiratory and circulatory systems** Breathing and Blood, The Breathing System, Make a Model Lung, Breathing and Blood: True or False?	**क्रिया: सकर्मक और अकर्मक** क्रिया: सकर्मक और अकर्मक, सकर्मक या अकर्मक?, कर्म पर गोला लगाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Wildlife Watch					

Month 3

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 9	**Folk tale from a state of India — cultural details** Tuntuni and the King, Tuntuni and the King: Questions, Word Power: Tuntuni and the King, Spelling: oi and oy	**Present tense: four forms** The Present Tense: Four Forms, What Does Each Sentence Show?, Four Forms of the Present, My Neighbourhood Right Now, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Factors, multiples and prime factorisation** Factors and Multiples, Multiples, Prime Factorisation, Find the Prime Numbers	**Nutrients and deficiency diseases** Nutrients in Our Food, Deficiency Diseases Chart, Food Detective: Starch and Fat, Sort the Foods	**काल और उसके भेद** काल और उसके भेद, तीनों कालों में बदलो, काल पहचानो
Week 10	**Formal letter — purpose and format** A Letter to the Commissioner, A Letter to the Commissioner: Questions, Word Power: A Formal Letter, Spelling: Useful Letter Words	**Past tense: four forms** The Past Tense: Four Forms, Change the Tense, Actions in the Past, A Journey I Will Never Forget, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Highest Common Factor (HCF)** Highest Common Factor, Prime Factorisation, HCF and LCM Word Problems, Factors and Multiples	**Communicable diseases and hygiene** Germs, Diseases and Hygiene, How Mosquitoes Grow, Glitter Germs, Odd One Out: Germs and Health	**अव्यय (क्रियाविशेषण, संबंधबोधक, समुच्चयबोधक, विस्मयादिबोधक)** अव्यय और उसके भेद, अव्यय के भेद छाँटो, उचित अव्यय भरो
Week 11	**Adventure story — plot structure** Rain at the Root Bridge, Rain at the Root Bridge: Questions, Word Power: Rain at the Root Bridge, Spelling: The Suffix -ment	**Future tense: four forms** The Future Tense: Four Forms, Choose the Future Form, Sentences About the Future, My Life Twenty Years from Now, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)** Lowest Common Multiple, Multiples, HCF and LCM Word Problems	**Safety and first aid** First Aid Facts, Which First Aid?, Make a First Aid Kit, What Would You Do?	**उपसर्ग** उपसर्ग, उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द, उपसर्ग से अर्थ बदलो
Week 12	**Information text (the Indus Valley Civilisation) — evidence and conclusions** Clues from the Indus Valley, Clues from the Indus Valley: Questions, Word Power: Clues from the Indus Valley, Spelling: -tion and -sion	**Subject–verb agreement** Subject–Verb Agreement, Make Them Agree, Correct or Not?, Our Morning Assembly, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Tests of divisibility** Tests of Divisibility, Find the Prime Numbers, Prime Factorisation	**Matter and its changes (physical and chemical)** Matter and Its Changes, Solid, Liquid or Gas?, Physical or Chemical Change?, Can the Change Be Undone?	**प्रत्यय** प्रत्यय, प्रत्यय जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ, प्रत्यय से बने शब्द भरो
Monthly Activity Set: Body Systems					

Month 4

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 13	**Play script — characters and stage directions** Dadi's Video Call, Dadi's Video Call (continued), Dadi's Video Call: Questions, Word Power: Dadi's Video Call, Spelling: ph Saying 'f'	**Active and passive voice** Active and Passive Voice, Active or Passive?, Change into the Passive, How Our Annual Day Was Organised, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Fractions: equivalent fractions, simplest form, comparing** Equivalent Fractions, Simplest Form, Compare Fractions, Ordering Fractions, Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers	**Mixtures and separating them** Mixtures and How to Separate Them, Which Method Would You Use?, Make a Water Filter, Separation Crossword	**संधि (परिचय)** संधि: एक परिचय, संधि के भेद छाँटो, संधि करो, संधि-विच्छेद करो
Week 14	**Poem — mood and tone** The Last Day at Nani's, The Last Day at Nani's: Questions, Word Power: The Last Day at Nani's, Spelling: Compound Words	**Direct and indirect speech: statements** Direct and Indirect Speech: Statements, Changes in Reported Speech, Report the Statements, What My Grandparents Told Me, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Adding and subtracting unlike fractions and mixed numbers** Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions, Fraction Word Problems, Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers	**Rocks, minerals and soil; soil erosion** Rocks, Minerals and Soil, Layers of Soil, Soil Erosion Test, Rocks and Soil Quiz	**समास (परिचय)** समास: एक परिचय, समस्त पद और विग्रह, समास पहचानो
Week 15	**Biography (Sarojini Naidu) — fact and opinion** Sarojini Naidu: The Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu: The Nightingale of India: Questions, Word Power: Sarojini Naidu, Spelling: The Suffix -ful	**Direct and indirect speech: questions and commands** Reporting Questions and Commands, Report the Questions and Commands, Choose the Correct Report, An Interview with a Community Helper, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Multiplying fractions** Multiply Fractions, Fraction of a Quantity, Fraction Word Problems, Simplest Form	**Simple machines** Simple Machines, Parts of a Lever, Which Simple Machine?, Does a Ramp Make Work Easier?	**विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द** विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द, जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है, विलोम शब्द भरो
Week 16	**Story — inferences and evidence from the text** The New Neighbour, The New Neighbour: Questions, Word Power: The New Neighbour, Spelling: British -ise Verbs	**Adverbs: kinds and degrees** Adverbs: Kinds and Degrees, Kinds of Adverbs, Degrees of Adverbs, Our Sports Day, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Dividing fractions** Reciprocals, Divide Fractions, Fraction Word Problems, Multiply Fractions	**Energy: sources and conservation** Energy All Around Us, Parts of an Electric Circuit, Renewable or Non-renewable?, Conductor or Insulator?	**अनेकार्थी शब्द** अनेकार्थी शब्द, प्रसंग से अर्थ पहचानो, एक शब्द, दो अर्थ
Monthly Activity Set: Matter Lab					

Month 5

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 17	**Information text (solar energy) — cause and effect** Power from the Sun, Power from the Sun: Questions, Word Power: Power from the Sun, Spelling: -able and -ible	**Prepositions** Prepositions, Find the Prepositions, Fill in the Prepositions, Directions to My Home, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Decimals: place value up to thousandths** Decimal Place Value, Fractions and Decimals, Compare Decimals, Rounding Decimals	**The solar system and the moon** The Sun, the Planets and the Moon, Planets in Order, Moon Watch Diary, Space Crossword	**श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द** श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द, सही शब्द चुनो, मिलते-जुलते शब्द, अलग अर्थ
Week 18	**Myth or legend — symbols and lessons** Mahabali and the Three Steps, Mahabali and the Three Steps: Questions, Word Power: Mahabali and the Three Steps, Spelling: The Suffix -ous	**Conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating and correlative** Conjunctions: Joining Words, Kinds of Conjunctions, Join the Sentences, A Rainy Day, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Comparing, ordering and rounding decimals** Compare Decimals, Rounding Decimals, Fractions and Decimals, Decimal Place Value	**Natural disasters** Natural Disasters, Inside a Volcano, What Caused It?, Stay Safe in a Disaster	**अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द** अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द, सही एक शब्द भरो, वाक्य छोटा करो
Week 19	**Autobiographical diary — point of view** Zoya's Diary: New Home, New Friend, Zoya's Diary: New Home, New Friend: Questions, Word Power: Zoya's Diary, Spelling: Days, Months and Dates	**Interjections** Interjections, What Would You Say?, Add the Interjection, The Day We Won the Match, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Adding and subtracting decimals** Add and Subtract Decimals, Decimal Word Problems, Make the Bill	**The globe: latitudes and longitudes** The Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes, Label the Globe, Find Indian Cities on the Grid, Make an Orange Globe	**मुहावरे** मुहावरे, मुहावरे और उनके अर्थ, सही मुहावरा चुनो
Week 20	**News report — headlines and summaries** Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels, Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels: Questions, Word Power: The News Report, Spelling: Endings -ary, -ery and -ory	**Punctuation** Punctuation Marks, Punctuate the Sentences, Which One Is Correct?, A Conversation at the Bus Stop, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Multiplying and dividing decimals** Multiply and Divide Decimals, Decimal Word Problems, Rounding Decimals	**Movements of the earth** Movements of the Earth, Day and Night with a Torch, Earth on the Move: True or False?, Think About It	**लोकोक्तियाँ** लोकोक्तियाँ, लोकोक्ति पूरी करो, कौन-सी लोकोक्ति ठीक बैठती है?
Monthly Activity Set: Machines and Energy					

Month 6

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 21	**Poem — imagery and the senses** When the Monsoon Comes, When the Monsoon Comes: Questions, Word Power: Monsoon Words, Spelling: The Many Sounds of ea	**Question tags** Question Tags, Pick the Right Tag, Complete the Question Tags, Meeting a New Classmate, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Percentage** Percentage, Percentage Word Problems, Fractions and Decimals	**Heat zones of the earth** Heat Zones of the Earth, Label the Heat Zones, Straight Rays or Slanting Rays?, Which Heat Zone?	**विराम चिह्न** विराम चिह्न, सही चिह्न चुनो, विराम चिह्न लगाओ
Week 22	**Story — narrator's point of view** A Tale with a Tail: Kalu's Story, A Tale with a Tail: Kalu's Story: Questions, Word Power: Kalu's Story, Spelling: Past Tense Words Ending in -t	**Synonyms and antonyms** Synonyms and Antonyms, Find the Synonyms, Opposites in Sentences, A Day at the Beach, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Money: unitary method, profit and loss** The Unitary Method, Profit and Loss, Make the Bill, Percentage Word Problems	**Maps: types, scale, directions and symbols** Reading Maps, The Compass Rose, Make a Plan of Your Room, Map Skills Quiz	**वाक्य के भेद** वाक्य और उसके भेद, वाक्य और उसका भेद, वाक्य का भेद बदलो
Week 23	**Information text (the International Space Station) — reading diagrams** The International Space Station, The International Space Station: Questions, Word Power: Life in Space, Spelling: Space Words	**Homophones and homonyms** Homophones and Homonyms, Pick the Right Homophone, Homonyms: Which Meaning?, A Funny Mix-Up, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Measurement: metric conversions** Converting Units of Length, Converting Units of Weight, Converting Units of Capacity, Length Word Problems, Weight Word Problems, Capacity Word Problems	**Continents and oceans** Continents and Oceans, Continents and Oceans Map, Around the World Crossword, Explore the World	**अपठित गद्यांश – 1** गौरैया लौट आई, गौरैया लौट आई: प्रश्न, शब्द-भंडार बढ़ाओ
Week 24	**Humorous story — wordplay** Tinku Takes Everything Literally, Tinku Takes Everything Literally: Questions, Word Power: Tinku's Adventures, Spelling: Homophones	**Prefixes and suffixes** Prefixes and Suffixes, Spot the Prefixes and Suffixes, Build New Words, A Kind Deed, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Time: 24-hour clock and elapsed time** The 24-Hour Clock, How Long Did It Take?, Reading a Timetable	**Weather and climate** Weather and Climate, The Water Cycle, Be a Weather Watcher, Weather or Climate?	**अपठित पद्यांश** नन्हा बीज, नन्हा बीज: प्रश्न, तुक मिलाओ, कविता बनाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Planet Earth					

Month 7

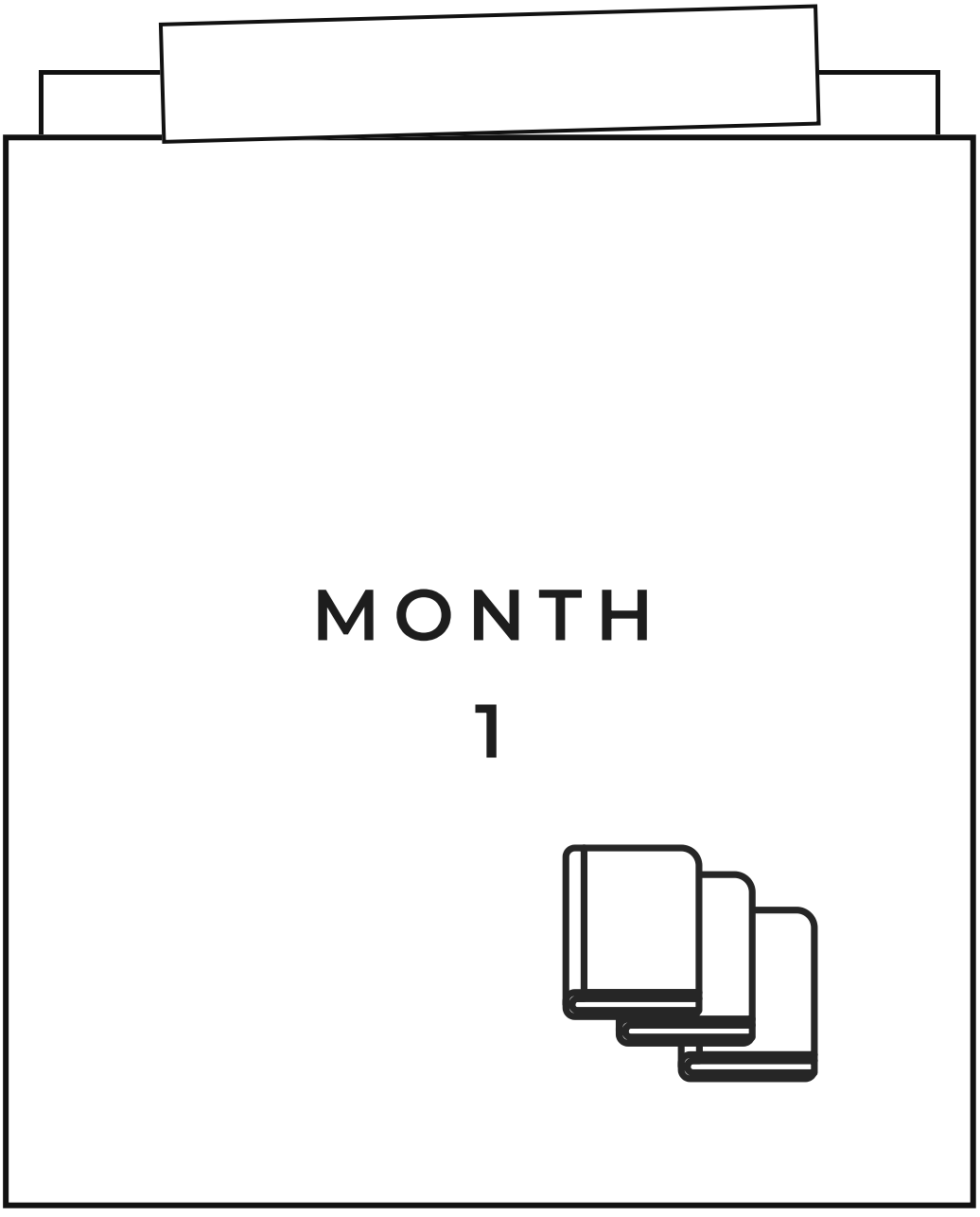
	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 25	**Science fiction — setting and imagination** Rain on the Moon, Rain on the Moon: Questions, Word Power: Rain on the Moon, Spelling: Words with gh	**Idioms and proverbs** Idioms and Proverbs, Idioms in Sentences, Which Proverb Fits?, A Story for a Proverb, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Angles: measuring and drawing with a protractor** Measuring Angles, Types of Angles, Parallel and Perpendicular Lines	**Life in hot, cold and wet lands of the world** Hot, Cold and Wet Lands, Desert, Polar Land or Rainforest?, Living with the Climate, Design a Home	**औपचारिक पत्र** औपचारिक पत्र: नमूना और प्रारूप, पत्र लिखो: पुस्तकालय के लिए पत्रिकाएँ, पत्र पूरा करो
Week 26	**Information text (climate change) — fact, opinion and argument** Climate Change: A Warming World, Climate Change: A Warming World: Questions, Word Power: Climate Change, Spelling: Words Ending in -ture	**Figures of speech** Figures of Speech, Complete the Similes, Name That Figure of Speech, The First Rain, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Triangles: by sides and angles; angle sum** Kinds of Triangles, Angle Sum of a Triangle, Types of Angles	**Natural resources and their conservation** Natural Resources, How Much Water Does a Dripping Tap Waste?, Reduce, Reuse or Recycle?, Save Our Resources Word Search	**अनौपचारिक पत्र** अनौपचारिक पत्र: नमूना और प्रारूप, मित्र को पत्र: हमारा वार्षिकोत्सव, औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक?
Week 27	**Poem — alliteration, onomatopoeia and hyperbole** The Busiest Platform in the Land, The Busiest Platform in the Land: Questions, Word Power: At the Station, Spelling: Double Letters Before -le	**One-word substitution** One-Word Substitution, One Word for Many, Say It in One Word, A Walk Through the Market, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Quadrilaterals and polygons** Quadrilaterals, Polygons, Lines of Symmetry, Polygons: Sides, Vertices and Diagonals	**Our government: the Constitution, Parliament, President and Prime Minister** Our Constitution and Government, The Two Houses of Parliament, Who Does What?, Our Family Constitution	**निबंध लेखन** निबंध लेखन, निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार, निबंध लेखन: सही या गलत?
Week 28	**Biography (Milkha Singh) — perseverance** Milkha Singh: The Flying Sikh, Milkha Singh: The Flying Sikh: Questions, Word Power: The Flying Sikh, Spelling: Words Ending in -ance and -ence	**Writing: formal letter** Writing a Formal Letter, Formal Letter Format, A Letter to the Principal: Plan, A Letter to the Principal, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Circles: radius, diameter and circumference** Parts of a Circle, Radius and Diameter, Circumference, Does It Look the Same?	**Local, state and central government** Three Levels of Government, Who Looks After It?, Who's Who in Government?, Local Government Detective	**अनुच्छेद लेखन** अनुच्छेद लेखन, अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय, वाक्य जोड़ो, अनुच्छेद सजाओ
Monthly Activity Set: Lands and People					

Month 8

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 29	**Story — comparing two characters** Two Kites over Ahmedabad, Two Kites over Ahmedabad: Questions, Word Power: Two Kites, Spelling: Adverbs Ending in -ly	**Writing: informal letter** Writing an Informal Letter, Formal or Informal?, A Letter to a Friend: Plan, A Letter to a Friend, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Perimeter and area (including combined shapes)** Perimeter, Area of Rectangles and Squares, Perimeter Word Problems, Area by Counting Squares, Draw Shapes with an Area	**Rights and duties of citizens** Rights and Duties, Right or Duty?, Rights in Real Life, Rights and Duties Posters	**संवाद लेखन** संवाद लेखन, संवाद लिखो: कपड़े का थैला, संवाद को सही क्रम में लगाओ
Week 30	**Information text (coral reefs) — main idea of each paragraph** Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea, Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea: Questions, Word Power: Coral Reefs, Spelling: Plurals of Words Ending in f	**Writing: essay** Writing an Essay, Building a Good Essay, Why We Need Trees: Plan, Why We Need Trees, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Volume of cubes and cuboids** Volume, Faces, Edges and Corners, Nets of a Cube	**India's freedom struggle** India's Freedom Struggle, Freedom Fighters, Thinking About Freedom, Freedom Struggle Crossword	**सूचना और विज्ञापन लेखन** सूचना और विज्ञापन लेखन, विज्ञापन और सूचना बनाओ, सूचना और विज्ञापन: सही उत्तर चुनो
Week 31	**Speech — persuasive techniques** Let Us Play! A Speech, Let Us Play! A Speech: Questions, Word Power: Persuasive Words, Spelling: Comparing with -er and -est	**Writing: story writing** Writing a Story, Story Connectives, The Banyan Tree That Talked: Plan, The Banyan Tree That Talked, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**3-D shapes: nets and views** Nets of a Cube, Top, Front and Side Views, Faces, Edges and Corners, Match the Net to the Solid	**Our heritage: the Indus Valley Civilisation** The Indus Valley Civilisation, Harappan Facts: True or False?, Make a Harappan Seal, Clues from the Past	**कहानी लेखन** कहानी लेखन, संकेतों से कहानी लिखो, कहानी पूरी करो: दो बकरियाँ
Week 32	**Mystery story — clues and red herrings** The Case of the Vanishing Laddoos, The Case of the Vanishing Laddoos: Questions, Word Power: Detective Words, Spelling: Silent Letters	**Writing: notice and message** Writing a Notice and a Message, Notice and Message Sentences, Notice and Message: Plan, Notice and Message, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Symmetry, reflection and rotation** Symmetry, Lines of Symmetry, Does It Look the Same?, Reflection	**The United Nations and world organisations** The United Nations, Special Days of the UN, United Nations Quiz, Working Together	**अपठित गद्यांश – 2** काज़ीरंगा: एक सींग वाले गैंडे का घर, काज़ीरंगा: एक सींग वाले गैंडे का घर: प्रश्न, सारांश पूरा करो
Monthly Activity Set: Our Constitution and Freedom					

Month 9

	Reading	Grammar & Writing	Maths	EVS	Hindi
Week 33	**Information text (the Constitution of India) — key terms** The Constitution of India, The Constitution of India: Questions, Word Power: Our Constitution, Spelling: Nouns Ending in -ity	**Writing: email** Writing an Email, Parts of an Email, An Email to My Cousin: Plan, An Email to My Cousin, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Patterns: number sequences, square and triangular numbers** Number Patterns, Square and Triangular Numbers, Magic Square	**Modern transport and communication** Transport and Communication, Personal or Mass Communication?, Inventions and Inventors, Then and Now: An Interview	**वाक्य शुद्धि** वाक्य शुद्धि, शुद्ध रूप चुनो, वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो
Week 34	**Poem — free verse and theme** My Grandmother's Hands, My Grandmother's Hands: Questions, Word Power: Grandmother's Hands, Spelling: Tricky Body Words	**Writing: diary entry** Writing a Diary Entry, From Notes to Diary Sentences, A Day I Will Always Remember: Plan, A Day I Will Always Remember, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Data handling: bar graphs, line graphs and pie charts** Reading a Bar Graph, Draw a Bar Graph, Reading a Line Graph, Reading a Pie Chart, Reading a Table	**Great Indian scientists** Great Indian Scientists, Scientists and Their Work, Scientists Crossword, A Sunset in a Glass	**अपठित गद्यांश** – 3 ज़ोया की डायरी: उत्तरायण का दिन, ज़ोया की डायरी: उत्तरायण का दिन: प्रश्न, घटनाओं का सही क्रम
Week 35	**Story — themes across texts** Tenzin and the Ice Tower, Tenzin and the Ice Tower: Questions, Word Power: The Ice Tower, Spelling: Prefixes mis-, dis-, re- and un-	**Writing: report and poster** Writing a Report and a Poster, The Language of Reports and Posters, Report on a School Event: Plan, Report on a School Event, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Average** Finding the Average, Reading a Table, Reading a Bar Graph	**Pollution and protecting the environment** Pollution and Our Environment, Will It Rot Away?, Catch the Air Pollution, Pollution Word Search	**व्याकरण दोहराई** व्याकरण दोहराई: एक नज़र में, मिली-जुली दोहराई: सही उत्तर चुनो, दोहराई: रिक्त स्थान भरो
Week 36	**Reading review** Review: Dawn in Kaziranga, Review: Dawn in Kaziranga: Questions, Word Power: Review, Spelling: Review of the Term	**Grammar review** Grammar Review: The Big Picture, Grammar Quiz, Do as Directed, My Year in Class 5, Cursive Writing: Fact File	**Review** Maths Review, Which Operation?, Fraction Word Problems, Percentage Word Problems, Decimal Word Problems	**Review** Our Year in Review, End-of-Year Quiz, Review Crossword, Big Questions	**दोहराई** बरगद दादा की चिट्ठी, बरगद दादा की चिट्ठी: प्रश्न, मिली-जुली दोहराई
Monthly Activity Set: Science and the Future					



MONTH 1

Month 1

Week 1

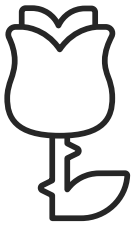
Reading	Story — character and motive
Grammar & Writing	Sentences: kinds; simple and compound sentences
Maths	Large numbers up to crores (Indian system)
EVS	Plants: germination and crops (kharif and rabi)
Hindi	भाषा, बोली और लिपि

Name: _____ Date: _____

Why Tenzin Kept the Peels

Read the story. As you read, think about why each character acts the way they do.

Story



Every day at lunch break, Tenzin did something strange. While the other children in his Class 5 in Darjeeling ran out to play, he walked from desk to desk with an old steel tiffin box. 'Any peels?' he asked quietly. 'Orange peels, banana skins, apple cores?'

'Ugh, Tenzin, that's disgusting!' laughed Rohan, wrinkling his nose. Some children giggled. Only Ananya, who sat next to Tenzin, dropped her orange peels into his box without a word. She had noticed that he never wasted anything, not even a scrap of paper, and she wondered why.

Tenzin did not explain. He thanked her, closed the lid and slipped out of the classroom. Every afternoon, he disappeared behind the school building, where nobody ever went.

One day, Ananya's curiosity got the better of her, and she followed him. Behind the building was the old school garden. Its rose bushes were dry and brown, and weeds had crept over the paths. Ananya remembered how beautiful it had been when Mr Pradhan, the gardener, looked after it. He had retired last winter, and since then nobody had cared for the garden.

Tenzin was kneeling beside a pit he had dug in one corner. He emptied the peels into it, covered them with dry leaves and sprinkled a little water on top.

'What are you doing?' Ananya asked. Tenzin jumped. Then he gave a shy smile. 'Making compost,' he said. 'Mr Pradhan taught me. Peels and leaves rot into rich, dark soil that plants love.' He looked at the drooping roses. 'The first students of this school planted these roses sixty years ago. Before Mr Pradhan left, he asked me to keep them alive. I promised him I would.'

'Why didn't you tell anyone?' asked Ananya. Tenzin shrugged. 'I thought they would laugh. They already laugh at the peels.'

Ananya thought for a moment. 'Then let's give them a reason to stop laughing,' she said.

The next morning, she told the class the whole story. There was a long silence. Then Rohan stood up, looking ashamed. 'I'm sorry, Tenzin,' he said. 'Can I help too? My grandfather grows the best tomatoes in town. I'll ask him for tips.'

Soon, half the class was spending lunch break in the garden. They pulled out weeds, swept the paths and mixed the dark compost into the soil around each bush. Their teacher, Mrs Gurung, found them an old watering can.

By the time the monsoon arrived, tiny buds had appeared. Then one morning, a single red rose opened. Tenzin drew it carefully and posted the drawing to Mr Pradhan in his village. A week later, a reply came in shaky handwriting: 'Thank you for keeping your promise.'

Word help: tiffin box – a small metal box for carrying food • **retired** – stopped working, usually because of age • **weeds** – wild plants growing where they are not wanted • **compost** – rotted plant waste that is mixed into soil to make it rich • **shrugged** – lifted the shoulders to show 'I don't know' or 'it doesn't matter'

Name: _____ Date: _____

Why Tenzin Kept the Peels: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did Tenzin collect peels at lunch break?

- ☐ (a) To feed a stray dog
- ☐ (b) To make compost for the old rose garden
- ☐ (c) To keep the classroom tidy

2. Ananya laughed at Tenzin when he asked for peels.

☐ True ☐ False

3. What promise had Tenzin made, and to whom?

_____

_____

4. Why did Tenzin keep his work in the garden a secret?

_____

_____

5. Which pair of words best describes Tenzin?

- ☐ (a) Lazy and careless
- ☐ (b) Loyal and hard-working
- ☐ (c) Proud and boastful
- ☐ (d) Rude and selfish

6. Why do you think Ananya followed Tenzin? Give evidence from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. How did Rohan change during the story? What made him change?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 6 that means 'hanging down because of weakness'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Why Tenzin Kept the Peels

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

wasted — used carelessly, or thrown away when it could have been used

Example: Kabir never wasted a drop of water while brushing his teeth.

My sentence:

_____

disgusting — very unpleasant to see, smell or taste

Example: The drain smelt disgusting after the heavy rain.

My sentence:

_____

wrinkling — making small folds or lines in something

Example: Simran kept wrinkling her forehead as she solved the sum.

My sentence:

_____

curiosity — a strong wish to know or learn about something

Example: Out of curiosity, Ishaan opened the old trunk in the attic.

My sentence:

_____

kneeling — resting on your knees

Example: Dadi was kneeling on the floor, drawing a rangoli.

My sentence:

_____

sprinkled — scattered small drops or bits over something

Example: Amma sprinkled fresh coriander over the dal.

My sentence:

_____

ashamed — feeling sorry and embarrassed about something you did

Example: Dev felt ashamed after he shouted at his little sister.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Silent k and Silent w

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In kn the k is silent (knee), and in wr the w is silent (write). Long ago these letters were spoken; now we only write them.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knee			
kneeling			
knife			
knit			
knew			
knight			
knead			
knapsack			
wrap			
wrinkle			
wreck			
wriggle			
wrench			
wrestle			
written			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sentences: Kinds, Simple and Compound

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!). Sentences do different jobs, so there are **four kinds** of sentences.

- A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate. It gives one complete idea: Riya plays the sitar.
- A **compound sentence** joins two simple sentences with **and**, **but**, **or** or **so**: Riya plays the sitar, and her brother plays the tabla.
- Use **and** to add an idea, **but** to show a contrast, **or** to give a choice and **so** to show a result.

Kind	What it does	Example
Assertive (statement)	tells or states something	The Ganga flows into the Bay of Bengal.
Interrogative	asks a question	When does the train leave?
Imperative	gives an order, request or advice	Please close the window.
Exclamatory	shows a strong feeling	What a beautiful rainbow!



Remember: An imperative sentence often hides its subject, **you**: 'Sit down' means '(You) sit down.' In a compound sentence, we often put a comma before the joining word.

Try it!

1. Name the kind of sentence: How tall the Qutub Minar is!

_____

2. Name the kind of sentence: Do not litter the park.

_____

3. Join with 'so': It was raining. We stayed indoors.

_____

4. Simple or compound? Kabir and Aman play football every evening.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

End Marks and Kinds of Sentences

Add the correct end mark to each sentence. Then write its kind. The first one is done for you.

Sentence	End mark	Kind of sentence
What a clever idea	!	exclamatory
Where did you buy these bangles		
The museum opens at ten		
Please pass me the chutney		
How brightly the diyas shine		
Have you ever seen snow		
My cousin lives in Shillong		
Do not touch the wet paint		
What a huge crowd there is		
Which bus goes to the zoo		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Compound Sentences

Join each pair of simple sentences with the word in brackets to make one compound sentence.

1. The sun set. The sky turned orange. (and)

_____

2. I wanted to play outside. It was too hot. (but)

_____

3. Meera practised every day. She won the dance competition. (so)

_____

_____

4. You can have idli. You can have dosa. (or)

_____

5. Grandpa is seventy years old. He walks five kilometres every day. (but)

_____

_____

6. The shop was closed. We went back home. (so)

_____

7. Hurry up. You will miss the bus. (or)

_____

8. Farhan wrote the poem. Simran drew the pictures. (and)

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Mela

Write neatly. Check that every sentence ends with the right mark.

Imagine you went to a mela (fair) with your family. Write 8 to 10 sentences about your visit. Use all four kinds of sentences, and at least two compound sentences joined with and, but, or or so.

Think about:

- Assertive: We went to the mela on Sunday evening.
- Interrogative: Have you ever ridden a giant wheel?
- Imperative: Try the hot jalebis at the corner stall.
- Exclamatory: What a huge crowd there was!
- Compound: I wanted a balloon, but Dad bought me a whistle.

giant wheel stalls balloons jalebis crowd bangles merry-go-round and but or so

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Sun is a star. It gives the Earth light and heat.

The Sun is a star. It gives the Earth light and heat.

The Sun is a star. It gives the Earth light and heat.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Place Value

Write each digit in the correct column of the place value chart. Then answer.

C = Crores **TL** = Ten Lakhs **L** = Lakhs **TTh** = Ten Thousands **Th** = Thousands
H = Hundreds **T** = Tens **O** = Ones

Number	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
A. **7,63,66,591**								
B. **1,20,12,378**								
C. **5,50,38,046**								
D. **9,51,16,106**								
E. **9,70,17,973**								
F. **7,24,58,377**								

1. Underlined digit in **1,66,00,157**: place value ☐
face value ☐

2. Underlined digit in **2,59,67,327**: place value ☐
face value ☐

3. Underlined digit in **7,32,56,844**: place value ☐
face value ☐

4. Underlined digit in **1,58,00,705**: place value ☐
face value ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Expanded Form

Write each number in expanded form, or write the number.

Example: 3,452 = 3,000 + 400 + 50 + 2

1. 55,76,476 = _____

2. 80,00,000 + 7,00,000 + 90,000 + 9,000 + 500 + 20 + 9 = ☐

3. 97,47,585 = _____

4. 30,00,000 + 1,00,000 + 50,000 + 8,000 + 40 + 1 = ☐

5. 34,99,438 = _____

6. 80,00,000 + 2,00,000 + 10,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 70 + 7 = ☐

7. 25,60,965 = _____

8. 20,00,000 + 1,00,000 + 60,000 + 8,000 + 5 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. **9,49,21,021**

---

2. four crore eighty lakh eighteen thousand four hundred seventy

---

3. **1,15,00,314**

---

4. three crore seventy-six lakh fifty thousand two hundred forty-three

---

5. **1,53,61,491**

---

6. four crore thirty-six lakh twenty-nine thousand six hundred twenty-four

---

7. **8,92,70,397**

---

8. two crore thirty-nine lakh four thousand two hundred eighty-four

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. 13,20,743

---

2. thirty-nine lakh twenty-three thousand eighty-four

3. 74,75,439

---

4. fifty-six lakh thirty-seven thousand two hundred forty-eight

5. 98,99,931

---

6. eleven lakh ten thousand four hundred ninety-six

7. 55,65,834

---

8. fifty-two lakh forty-one thousand seven hundred sixty-three

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare the Numbers

Write >, < or = in each box.

> greater than < less than = equal to

1. 4,63,24,555 ☐ 5,33,73,559

2. 1,78,43,574 ☐ 2,35,18,822

3. 9,72,60,717 ☐ 73,89,390

4. 7,86,69,354 ☐ 4,71,34,318

5. 96,56,895 ☐ 3,77,69,764

6. 5,52,12,089 ☐ 5,52,12,089

7. 1,07,03,410 ☐ 3,26,08,856

8. 4,24,57,496 ☐ 7,10,76,318

9. 8,15,34,533 ☐ 5,77,46,231

10. 7,96,95,955 ☐ 2,41,33,806

11. 5,54,89,450 ☐ 6,19,84,427

12. 8,11,26,689 ☐ 8,11,26,689

Name: _____ Date: _____

Place Value

Write each digit in the correct column of the place value chart. Then answer.

TC = Ten Crores **C** = Crores **TL** = Ten Lakhs **L** = Lakhs **TTh** = Ten Thousands
Th = Thousands **H** = Hundreds **T** = Tens **O** = Ones

Number	TC	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
A. **87,16,69,563**									
B. **76,64,95,088**									
C. **23,00,28,754**									
D. **67,72,58,220**									
E. **56,49,00,377**									
F. **39,43,55,995**									

1. Underlined digit in **9**7,40,71,362: place value ____

face value ____

2. Underlined digit in 44,19,56,**9**13: place value ____

face value ____

3. Underlined digit in 73,00,43,56**3**: place value ____

face value ____

4. Underlined digit in **3**6,18,11,684: place value ____

face value ____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Germination and Crop Seasons

Read and learn how seeds grow and when farmers in India sow their crops.

A seed holds a tiny baby plant called the **embryo**, along with a store of food. When a seed gets **water**, **air** and **warmth**, the baby plant wakes up and begins to grow. This is called **germination**. First a tiny root pushes out and grows down into the soil. Then a shoot grows up towards the light and the first leaves open.



- **Seed coat:** the tough outer cover that protects the seed.
- **Cotyledons (seed leaves):** store food for the baby plant until its own leaves can make food.
- Most seeds can germinate in the dark, but the young plant soon needs **sunlight** to make its food.
- **Crops** are plants grown on a large scale for food, fibre or oil. India has three crop seasons.

Season	Sown	Harvested	Examples
Kharif (monsoon)	June–July	September–October	rice, maize, cotton, groundnut
Rabi (winter)	October–December	March–April	wheat, gram, mustard, peas
Zaid (summer)	March	May–June	watermelon, cucumber, muskmelon

Remember: Kharif crops need plenty of water and warm weather, so they are sown when the monsoon rains arrive. Rabi crops grow best in cool weather.

Try it!

1. Name the three things a seed needs to germinate.

_____

2. Is wheat a kharif crop or a rabi crop?

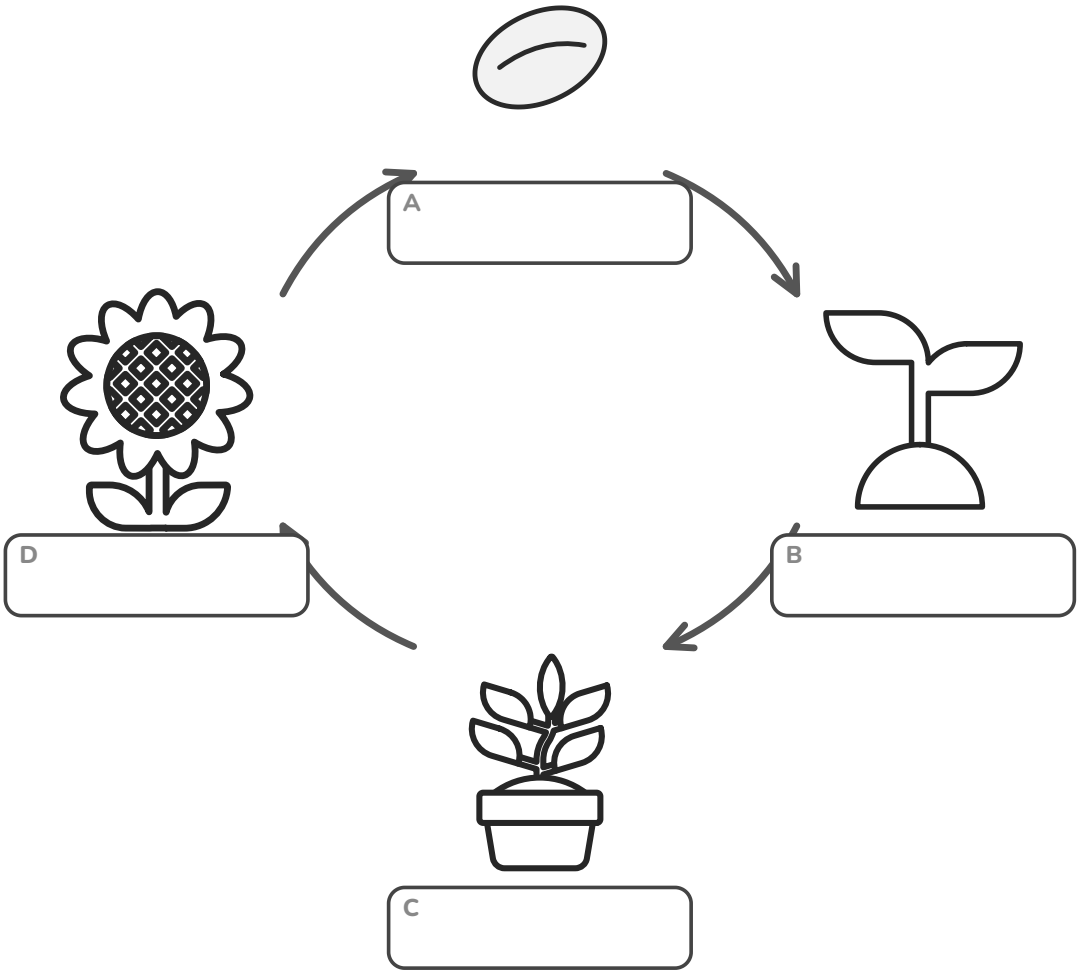
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Seed to Plant

Write the name of each stage in a plant's life in the boxes. Use the word bank.

seed adult plant young plant sprout



Name: _____ Date: _____

What Do Seeds Need to Germinate?

Scientists change only one thing at a time in a fair test. In this test you will find out whether seeds need water and air to germinate.

You need:

- ☐ 15 moong or chana seeds
- ☐ 3 small cups marked A, B and C
- ☐ cotton wool
- ☐ water boiled and cooled by an adult
- ☐ 1 spoon of cooking oil
- ☐ a marker pen

What to do:

1. Put a layer of cotton wool in each cup and place 5 seeds on top.
2. **Cup A:** keep the cotton dry (no water).
3. **Cup B:** wet the cotton so that it is damp but not flooded (water and air).
4. **Cup C:** fill the cup with the boiled, cooled water so the seeds are fully under water. Pour the oil on top to keep air out.
5. Keep all three cups in the same warm place.
6. Keep the cotton in Cup B damp. Look at the seeds every day for four days and fill in one row of the table each day.

⚠️ **Safety:** Ask an adult to boil and cool the water. Do not eat the seeds.

Day	Cup A (dry)	Cup B (damp)	Cup C (under water)
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			
Day 4			

1. In which cup did the seeds germinate?

_____

2. Why did the seeds in Cup A not germinate?

_____

3. Why did the seeds in Cup C not germinate?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort the Crops by Season

Write each crop in the correct column: kharif, rabi or zaid.

jute  groundnut gram (chana) barley  watermelon

mustard  cucumber cotton soybean  wheat  maize

 muskmelon  rice  peas

Kharif	Rabi	Zaid

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

भाषा, बोली और लिपि

पढ़ो और समझो।

भाषा वह साधन है जिससे हम अपने मन के भाव और विचार दूसरों तक पहुँचाते हैं और दूसरों की बात समझते हैं। भाषा के तीन रूप हैं — **मौखिक** (बोलकर और सुनकर), **लिखित** (लिखकर और पढ़कर) और **सांकेतिक** (इशारों से)।



- **बोली** — किसी छोटे क्षेत्र में बोली जाने वाली भाषा का स्थानीय रूप। हिंदी की कुछ बोलियाँ हैं — ब्रज, अवधी, भोजपुरी, बुंदेली, हरियाणवी।
- **लिपि** — भाषा को लिखने के लिए प्रयोग होने वाले चिह्न। हिंदी की लिपि **देवनागरी** है, जो बाएँ से दाएँ लिखी जाती है।
- **व्याकरण** — वह शास्त्र जो हमें भाषा को शुद्ध रूप में बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना सिखाता है।
- हिंदी भारत संघ की **राजभाषा** है। हर वर्ष 14 सितंबर को **हिंदी दिवस** मनाया जाता है।

भाषा	लिपि	भाषा	लिपि
हिंदी	देवनागरी	पंजाबी	गुरमुखी
संस्कृत	देवनागरी	उर्दू	फ़ारसी
मराठी	देवनागरी	अंग्रेज़ी	रोमन
नेपाली	देवनागरी	बांग्ला	बांग्ला

याद रखो: जब कोई बोली बड़े क्षेत्र में बोली जाने लगती है और उसमें साहित्य लिखा जाने लगता है, तब वह भाषा का रूप ले लेती है।

अभ्यास करो

1. उर्दू भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती है?

   _____

2. तुम्हारे घर में कौन-सी भाषा या बोली बोली जाती है?

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द और अर्थ का मिलान

बाईं ओर के शब्द को दाईं ओर उसके सही अर्थ से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

भाषा ●	● भाषा को लिखने के चिह्न
बोली ●	● इशारों से बात समझाना
लिपि ●	● लिखकर विचार प्रकट करना
व्याकरण ●	● छोटे क्षेत्र की भाषा का स्थानीय रूप
मौखिक भाषा ●	● विचार प्रकट करने का साधन
लिखित भाषा ●	● हिंदी और संस्कृत की लिपि
सांकेतिक भाषा ●	● बोलकर विचार प्रकट करना
देवनागरी ●	● भाषा के शुद्ध रूप के नियम

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

भाषा का कौन-सा रूप?

हर काम में भाषा का कौन-सा रूप प्रयोग हो रहा है? उसे सही खाने में लिखो।

हाथ हिलाकर विदा करना ट्रैफ़िक पुलिस का इशारा फ़ोन पर दादी से बात करना

सिर हिलाकर 'हाँ' बताना परीक्षा में उत्तर लिखना मित्र को पत्र लिखना

कक्षा में कविता सुनाना रोज़ डायरी लिखना मंच पर भाषण देना अख़बार पढ़ना

रेडियो पर समाचार सुनना उँगली से चुप रहने का इशारा

मौखिक	लिखित	सांकेतिक

Month 1

Week 2

Reading	Poem — rhyme scheme, rhythm and stanza
Grammar & Writing	Subject, predicate and object; phrases and clauses
Maths	The international system (millions); comparing systems
EVS	Plants: photosynthesis and adaptations
Hindi	वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Night Train

Read the poem aloud. Tap the beat with your finger and listen for the words that rhyme.

The night train rattles through the dark,
Its wheels go clack, clack, clack;
It leaves the city, lamp and park,
And never once looks back.

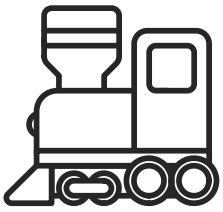
Past sleepy fields of rice and cane,
Past rivers wide and slow,
Past little stations in the rain
Where yellow lanterns glow.

'Chai, garam chai!' the sellers cry,
Their kettles steaming hot;
The moon keeps pace across the sky,
A shining silver dot.

I lie upon the upper berth
And listen to the beat;
It hums a tune as old as earth,
A rhythm soft and sweet.

Clack-clack, clack-clack, along the track,
The night is soft and deep;
The carriage rocks me front to back
And sings me off to sleep.

— New Era



Word help: cane – sugar cane, a tall plant with sweet juice in its stem • **garam chai** – Hindi words for 'hot tea' • **keeps pace** – moves at the same speed as something else • **berth** – a bed on a train or a ship • **stanza** – a group of lines in a poem, like a paragraph in a story

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Night Train: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. How many stanzas are there in this poem?

☐ (a) Four ☐ (b) Five ☐ (c) Six

2. In every stanza, line 1 rhymes with line 3, and line 2 rhymes with line 4. What is this rhyme scheme?

☐ (a) AABB ☐ (b) ABAB ☐ (c) ABCB ☐ (d) AAAA

3. Which word in stanza 4 rhymes with 'berth'?

_____

4. Clap and count the syllables in lines 1 and 2 of stanza 2. What pattern do you notice?

_____

_____

5. The steady rhythm of the poem is meant to sound like the wheels of a moving train.

☐ True ☐ False

6. Which word begins three lines in stanza 2? Why do you think the poet repeats it?

_____

_____

7. Find two sights or sounds in the poem that tell you this journey is in India.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Write one more stanza of four lines for the poem. Use the rhyme scheme ABAB.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Night Train

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

hums — makes a low, steady sound, or sings with the lips closed

Example: The fridge hums quietly in the corner of the kitchen.

My sentence:

sleepy — quiet and calm, with little happening; or ready to sleep

Example: Our sleepy village wakes up only on market day.

My sentence:

lanterns — lamps with a frame or cover, often carried by hand

Example: Paper lanterns hung over every doorway at Diwali.

My sentence:

glow — to give out a soft, steady light

Example: The fireflies glow in the paddy fields at night.

My sentence:

steaming — so hot that steam is rising from it

Example: Papa brought a steaming plate of idlis to the table.

My sentence:

rhythm — a strong, regular pattern of beats or sounds

Example: Kavya clapped to the rhythm of the dhol.

My sentence:

carriage — one of the separate parts of a train that people sit in

Example: Our carriage was right next to the pantry car.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: The Long *a* Sound

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The long *a* sound can be spelt *ai* (rain), *a*-e (cane), *ay* (stay) or *ey* (grey). *ay* and *ey* usually come at the end of a word.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
rain			
train			
plain			
cane			
lane			
flame			
place			
stay			
delay			
away			
sway			
they			
obey			
grey			
prey			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Sentence; Phrases and Clauses

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Every sentence has a **subject** (the person or thing it is about) and a **predicate** (what is said about the subject). The predicate always contains a **verb**. Many verbs also have an **object**: the person or thing that receives the action. To find the object, ask **what?** or **whom?** after the verb.

- **Predicate = verb + object + other words.** In Farhan kicked the ball over the wall, the predicate is kicked the ball over the wall.
- Some sentences have no object: The baby is sleeping. (Sleeping what? There is no answer.)
- A **phrase** is a group of words **without** a subject and verb. It does not make complete sense: in the morning, a cup of tea.
- A **clause** has a subject **and** a verb: when the bell rang. A **main clause** makes complete sense on its own: Meera sang.

Subject	Verb	Object	Other words
Farhan	kicked	the ball	over the wall.
The cow	is eating	grass	in the field.
My grandmother	makes	mango pickle	every summer.
Lakshmi	is writing	a letter	to her uncle.

Remember: Phrase or clause? Look for a subject and a verb together. 'after lunch' is a phrase, but 'after we had lunch' is a clause.

Try it!

1. Write the subject: The old banyan tree gives us shade.

_____

2. Write the object: Tenzin plays the guitar beautifully.

_____

3. Phrase or clause? because she was tired

_____

4. Phrase or clause? on the top shelf

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Object

Circle the object in each sentence. Ask 'what?' or 'whom?' after the verb to find it.

1. Kavya waters the plants every morning.

2. The postman delivered a parcel.

3. Our class visited the planetarium.

4. Dad is frying pakoras in the kitchen.

5. The teacher praised Rohan.

6. Please call me after school.

7. The monkey snatched my banana!

8. Ishaan built a sandcastle on the beach.

9. The farmers harvested the wheat in April.

10. Ayesha met her cousins at the airport.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phrase or Clause?

Write each group of words in the correct column. Remember: a clause has a subject and a verb.

when the bell rang because it was raining after the match ended

a plate of hot idlis with a big smile while Dad was cooking

near the railway station that Sneha wrote in the morning

under the old bridge if you work hard on the top shelf

Phrase	Clause

Name: _____ Date: _____

How I Help at Home

Write neatly. Then mark the subjects and objects as asked.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about the ways you help at home. Then go back and underline the subject and circle the object in any four of your sentences.

Think about:

- I water the plants every morning.
- On Sundays, I help Mum clean the cupboards.
- My brother and I set the table for dinner.
- Who do you help? What jobs do you do? How do you feel?

water sweep fold dust set the table feed wash plants clothes dishes groceries

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Earth goes round the Sun once in about a year.

The Earth goes round the Sun once in about a year.

The Earth goes round the Sun once in about a year.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Indian and International Systems

Put commas in each number using both systems.

Indian system: commas after 3 digits from the right, then every 2 digits (12,34,56,789). **International system:** commas every 3 digits (123,456,789). 10 lakh = 1 million; 1 crore = 10 million.

9577733	Indian:	International:
116064775	Indian:	International:
98071626	Indian:	International:
727082587	Indian:	International:
57038175	Indian:	International:
733291580	Indian:	International:
53384164	Indian:	International:
190687826	Indian:	International:

9. Write 2,58,47,124 in words (Indian system):

10. Write 8,56,82,507 in words (Indian system):

11. Write 55,36,306 in words (Indian system):

Name: _____ Date: _____

Indian and International Systems

Put commas in each number using both systems.

Indian system: commas after 3 digits from the right, then every 2 digits (12,34,56,789). **International system:** commas every 3 digits (123,456,789). 10 lakh = 1 million; 1 crore = 10 million.

44204143	Indian:	International:
507603499	Indian:	International:
938857	Indian:	International:
498901449	Indian:	International:
66338291	Indian:	International:
685648164	Indian:	International:
35552120	Indian:	International:
879395094	Indian:	International:

9. Write 9,80,20,264 in words (Indian system):

_____

10. Write 7,51,22,469 in words (Indian system):

_____

11. Write 8,85,48,551 in words (Indian system):

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. 87,382,185

---

2. thirty-three million five hundred two thousand two hundred thirty-three

3. 85,897,581

---

4. sixty-one million eight hundred eighty thousand seven hundred twenty-six

5. 92,194,504

---

6. thirty-five million nine hundred eighty-one thousand two hundred thirteen

7. 65,138,770

---

8. forty-nine million five hundred eighty-nine thousand six hundred sixty-one

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. **1,789,811**

---

2. three million fifty-eight thousand eight hundred forty-four

3. **5,576,454**

---

4. six million seven hundred ninety-five thousand nine hundred three

5. **1,374,050**

---

6. four million three hundred forty thousand eight hundred fifty-two

7. **8,124,596**

---

8. three million two hundred seventy-one thousand five hundred twenty

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read and Write Large Numbers

Write the number name, or write the number in figures.

1. **7,90,47,088**

---

2. three crore fifty-nine lakh eight thousand five hundred thirty-seven

3. **3,16,86,271**

---

4. four crore twenty-seven lakh ten thousand eight hundred thirty-six

5. **6,48,02,578**

---

6. nine crore twenty-four lakh seventy-five thousand seven hundred thirty-one

7. **5,77,34,731**

---

8. one crore ninety-seven lakh fifty-three thousand nine hundred fifty-one

Name: _____ Date: _____

Indian and International Systems

Put commas in each number using both systems.

Indian system: commas after 3 digits from the right, then every 2 digits (12,34,56,789). **International system:** commas every 3 digits (123,456,789). 10 lakh = 1 million; 1 crore = 10 million.

37349768	Indian:	International:
524780902	Indian:	International:
64985250	Indian:	International:
35977813	Indian:	International:
39508868	Indian:	International:
330992771	Indian:	International:
40933710	Indian:	International:
935498949	Indian:	International:

9. Write 2,46,49,382 in words (Indian system):

_____

10. Write 96,52,410 in words (Indian system):

_____

11. Write 3,83,13,224 in words (Indian system):

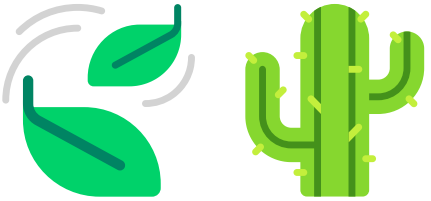
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Plants Make Food

Read about photosynthesis and the special features that help plants live in different places.

Green plants make their own food. This is called **photosynthesis** (photo means light; synthesis means putting together). It happens mainly in the leaves, which contain a green substance called **chlorophyll**. Chlorophyll traps energy from sunlight. The leaf uses this energy to join **water** (taken up by the roots) and **carbon dioxide** (taken in from the air) to make **glucose**, a kind of sugar. **Oxygen** is given out into the air.



- **Word equation:** carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen (using sunlight and chlorophyll)
- Tiny pores called **stomata**, mostly on the underside of leaves, let gases in and out.
- Extra glucose is stored as **starch** in roots, stems, fruits and seeds.
- Special features that help a plant survive in its habitat are called **adaptations**.

Habitat	Plant	Adaptation
Hot desert	cactus	spiny leaves; fleshy stem stores water
Snowy mountains	pine, deodar	cone shape lets snow slide off
Floating in water	water hyacinth	spongy stalks full of air help it float
Ponds and lakes	lotus	waxy leaves; long, hollow stalks
Salty coastal mud	mangrove	breathing roots grow up out of the mud
Soil poor in nitrogen	pitcher plant	traps insects to get nitrogen

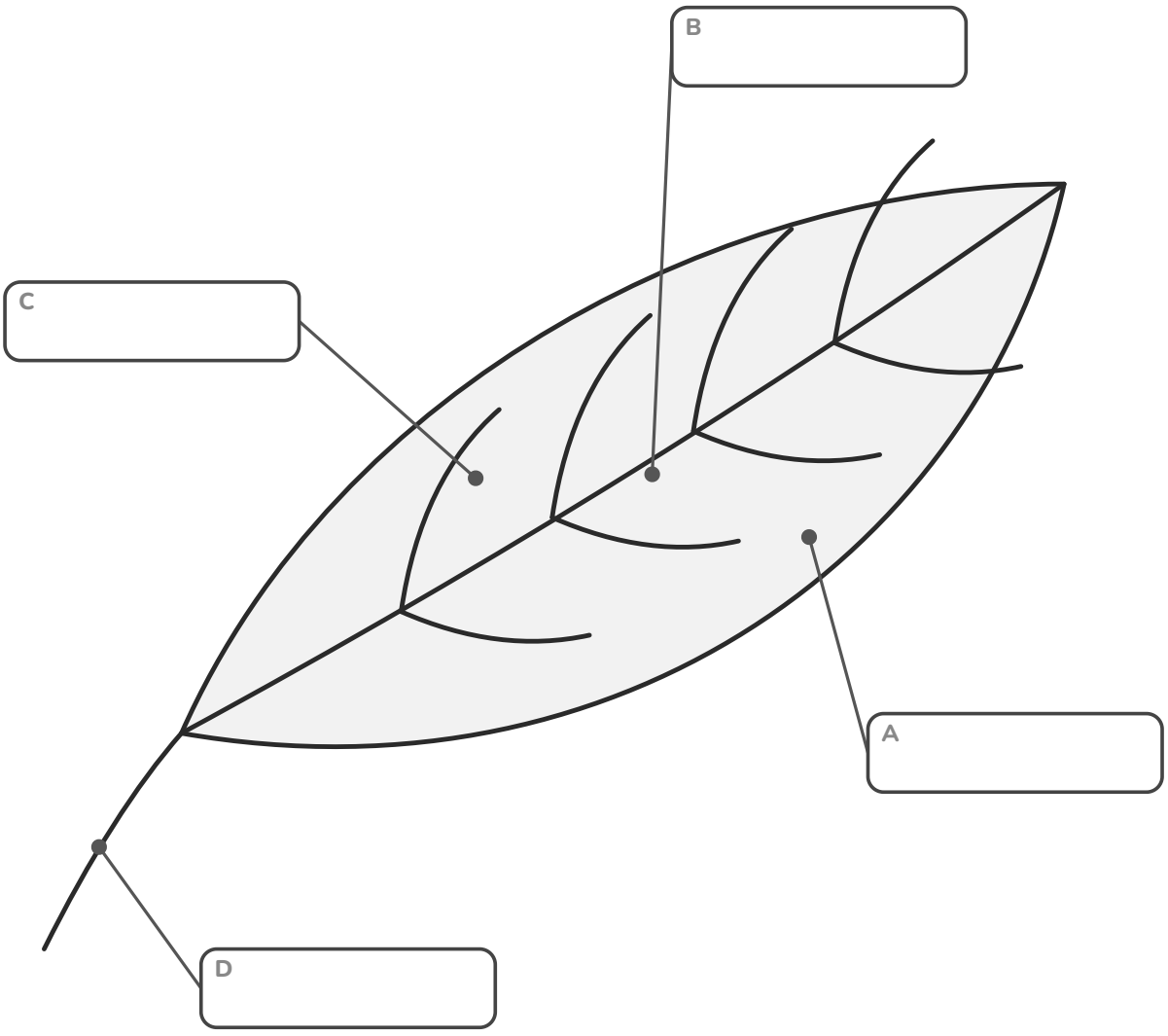
Remember: Animals cannot make their own food. All animals depend on plants, directly or indirectly, for food and for the oxygen they breathe.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Leaf

Label the parts of the leaf. Use the word bank.

vein midrib petiole leaf blade



Name: _____ Date: _____

Do Plants Need Sunlight?

Leaves need sunlight to make food. Let's see what happens to a plant that is kept away from light for a week.

You need:

☐ 2 small potted plants of the same kind and size (or 2 pots of moong seedlings)

☐ water

☐ a dark cupboard or a big cardboard box

☐ a ruler

What to do:

1. Label the pots **A** and **B**. Measure each plant and note how green its leaves look.
2. Keep Pot A in a sunny spot. Keep Pot B in a dark cupboard or under a box.
3. Give both plants the same amount of water every day.
4. On Days 1, 3, 5 and 7, compare the colour of the leaves, the height and the strength of the stems. Fill in the table.
5. Afterwards, put Pot B back in the sunlight so that it can recover.

Day	Pot A (in sunlight)	Pot B (in the dark)
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

1. Which plant stayed green and healthy?

_____

2. What happened to the leaves of Pot B? Why?

_____

3. Why did we give both plants the same amount of water?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Photosynthesis and Adaptations Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. What is the green substance in leaves that traps sunlight?

☐ (a) starch ☐ (b) chlorophyll ☐ (c) glucose ☐ (d) stomata

2. Which gas do plants take in from the air to make food?

☐ (a) oxygen ☐ (b) nitrogen ☐ (c) carbon dioxide

3. Which gas do plants give out during photosynthesis?

☐ (a) oxygen ☐ (b) carbon dioxide ☐ (c) steam

4. What are the tiny pores on leaves called?

☐ (a) roots ☐ (b) stomata ☐ (c) veins ☐ (d) petals

5. In which form do plants store extra food?

☐ (a) starch ☐ (b) salt ☐ (c) chlorophyll

6. Why are the leaves of a cactus changed into spines?

☐ (a) to catch insects ☐ (b) to lose less water ☐ (c) to float on water

7. Why are pine and deodar trees shaped like cones?

☐ (a) so that snow slides off ☐ (b) to store water

☐ (c) to trap insects

8. Why does the pitcher plant trap insects?

☐ (a) to get water ☐ (b) to get nitrogen ☐ (c) to get sunlight

9. What helps the water hyacinth to float?

☐ (a) heavy roots

☐ (b) spongy stalks filled with air

☐ (c) sharp spines

10. Mangroves grow in salty, muddy water. What special roots do they have?

☐ (a) breathing roots that grow upwards

☐ (b) no roots at all

☐ (c) roots that store water

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी

पढ़ो और समझो।

भाषा की वह सबसे छोटी ध्वनि, जिसके और टुकड़े न हो सकें, **वर्ण** कहलाती है; जैसे — अ, क्, म्। वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को **वर्णमाला** कहते हैं। हिंदी वर्णमाला में वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं — **स्वर** और **व्यंजन**।

- **स्वर (11)** — जो वर्ण बिना किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता के बोले जाते हैं: अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ए ऐ ओ औ
- **व्यंजन (33)** — जो वर्ण स्वर की सहायता से बोले जाते हैं, क से ह तक। जैसे — क् + अ = क
- **संयुक्त व्यंजन** — दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बने वर्ण: क्ष (क् + ष), त्र (त् + र), ज्ञ (ज् + ञ), श्र (श् + र)
- **अनुस्वार (ं)** — अंगूर, गंगा, संत। **अनुनासिक (ँ)** — माँ, गाँव, हँसी
- **वर्तनी** — किसी शब्द को लिखते समय वर्णों और मात्राओं का सही क्रम। गलत वर्तनी से शब्द का अर्थ बिगड़ सकता है।

शब्द	वर्ण-विच्छेद (वर्णों में तोड़ना)
कमल	क् + अ + म् + अ + ल् + अ
सूरज	स् + ऊ + र् + अ + ज् + अ
क्षमा	क् + ष् + अ + म् + आ
विद्यालय	व् + इ + द् + य् + आ + ल् + अ + य् + अ

याद रखो: हर पूरे व्यंजन में 'अ' छिपा रहता है। आधा वर्ण (क्, म्) दिखाने के लिए हलंत (्) लगाते हैं। 'ि' की मात्रा वर्ण से पहले लिखी जाती है, पर बोली बाद में जाती है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'नदी' का वर्ण-विच्छेद करो।

_____

2. 'त्र' किन दो व्यंजनों से मिलकर बना है?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वर्ण-विच्छेद और वर्ण-संयोजन

पहले छह शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद करो। फिर बाकी वर्णों को जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ।

शब्द	वर्ण-विच्छेद
मछली	
किताब	
चिड़िया	
त्योहार	
प्रकाश	
पुस्तक	
	ग् + उ + ल् + आ + ब् + अ
	ब् + आ + द् + अ + ल् + अ
	स् + इ + त् + आ + र् + आ
	प् + ऋ + थ् + व् + ई
	क् + ष् + ए + त् + र् + अ

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शुद्ध वर्तनी चुनो

कोष्ठक में दिए शब्दों में से शुद्ध वर्तनी वाले शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. दादी जी ने मुझे (आशीर्वाद / आशिर्वाद) दिया।

2. कल हमारी गणित की (परिक्षा / परीक्षा) है।

3. आकाश में (उज्ज्वल / उज्वल) चाँद चमक रहा है।

4. महादेवी वर्मा हिंदी की प्रसिद्ध (कवियत्री / कवयित्री) थीं।

5. घर आए (अतिथि / अतिथी) का आदर करो।

6. मेघा को चित्रकला में पहला (पुरस्कार / पुरुस्कार) मिला।

7. पुस्तकालय में (क्रपया / कृपया) शांत रहिए।

8. दादाजी (बिमार / बीमार) हैं, उन्हें आराम करने दो।

9. हमारी (पृथ्वी / प्रथ्वी) सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमती है।

10. (रविवार / रवीवार) को हमारे विद्यालय की छुट्टी होती है।

11. (श्रीमती / श्रीमति) शर्मा हमारी हिंदी की अध्यापिका हैं।

12. बच्चों ने विज्ञान (प्रदर्शनी / प्रदर्शिनी) में सुंदर नमूने रखे।

Month 1

Week 3

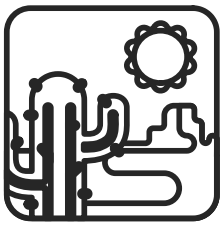
Reading	Information text (the Great Indian Bustard) — summarising
Grammar & Writing	Nouns: kinds of nouns
Maths	Comparing, ordering, rounding and estimating large numbers
EVS	Animals: adaptations, migration and hibernation
Hindi	संज्ञा और उसके भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Indian Bustard

Read the text. After each paragraph, stop and say its main idea in your own words.

Information text



Imagine a bird about one metre tall, walking slowly and proudly through dry grassland. This is the Great Indian Bustard, one of the heaviest flying birds in the world. A male can weigh up to about 15 kilograms. Sadly, it is also one of the rarest birds on Earth.

What does it look like? The bustard has long legs, a long white neck and a black cap on its head. Its back and wings are sandy brown, which helps it blend into dry grass. Males are bigger than females and have a black band across the chest.

Where does it live? Bustards like wide, open grasslands with few trees, where they can spot danger from far away. Long ago, they were found across much of western and central India. Today, most of them live in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan, where the bird is called the godawan and is the state bird. A few are still seen in Gujarat and a handful of other places.

What does it eat? The bustard eats almost anything it finds on the ground: grasshoppers, beetles, seeds, berries and even small lizards and mice. By eating insects, it helps to protect farmers' crops.

Why is it in danger? The Great Indian Bustard is critically endangered. Only about 150 are thought to be left in the wild. Many grasslands have been turned into farms, roads and buildings. The biggest danger, however, comes from overhead power lines. The bustard cannot see well straight ahead while flying, and because it is so heavy, it cannot turn quickly. Many birds die after flying into the wires. To make matters worse, a female usually lays only one egg at a time, on the bare ground, where dogs and other animals may find it.

How are people helping? Scientists in Rajasthan collect eggs from the wild and hatch them safely at breeding centres near Jaisalmer, where the chicks are raised with great care. In some areas, power lines are being moved underground or fitted with bright, swinging markers that the birds can see. Grasslands are also being protected, so that the birds have safe places to live and nest.

The famous bird expert Salim Ali once suggested that the Great Indian Bustard should be India's national bird. Today, our task is simpler but just as important: to make sure this magnificent bird does not disappear for ever.

Word help: grassland – a large, open area of land covered mainly with grass • **critically endangered** – in very great danger of dying out completely • **breeding centre** – a place where animals are helped to have young ones safely • **magnificent** – very beautiful and impressive

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Indian Bustard: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which sentence best sums up paragraph 5, 'Why is it in danger?'

- ☐ (a) Bustards like to eat grasshoppers and seeds.
- ☐ (b) Lost grasslands, power lines and few eggs put the bird at risk.
- ☐ (c) Bustards are bigger than most other birds.

2. Today, most Great Indian Bustards live in Rajasthan.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Write the main idea of paragraph 2 in one sentence.

_____

_____

4. Why do so many bustards die after flying into power lines?

_____

_____

5. Which detail is LEAST important in a short summary of the whole text?

- ☐ (a) The bird is critically endangered.
- ☐ (b) Power lines are its biggest danger.
- ☐ (c) It sometimes eats small lizards.
- ☐ (d) Eggs are hatched at breeding centres.

6. Give two ways in which people are helping the Great Indian Bustard.

_____

_____

7. Summarise the whole text in three sentences: say what the bird is, why it is in danger and how people are helping.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'to mix in so well that you are hard to see'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Great Indian Bustard

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

proudly — in a way that shows you feel pleased and important

Example: Gurpreet proudly showed us the medal she won in the race.

My sentence:

rarest — the least common; found the least often

Example: This stamp is the rarest one in Nanaji's collection.

My sentence:

spot — to see or notice something, often from far away

Example: Can you spot the eagle circling above the hill?

My sentence:

overhead — above your head; up in the air

Example: Flocks of parrots flew overhead at sunset.

My sentence:

bare — not covered by anything

Example: The farmer walked across the bare field after the harvest.

My sentence:

protected — kept safe from harm or damage

Example: The baby turtles were protected by the forest guards.

My sentence:

disappear — to go out of sight or stop existing

Example: The sun began to disappear behind the Aravalli hills.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: er, ir, ur and wor

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The 'ur' sound in bird can be spelt er (herd), ir (bird) or ur (turn). After w, it is often spelt or: world, worth.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
bird			
first			
third			
circle			
herd			
fern			
nerve			
person			
turn			
curve			
burst			
surface			
world			
worth			
worm			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Nouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **noun** is a naming word. Nouns name people, places, animals and things, and also groups, materials, feelings and ideas. There are **five main kinds** of nouns.

- Proper nouns always begin with a **capital letter**: Kolkata, Monday, Onam.
- **Countable** nouns can be counted: one mango, two mangoes. **Uncountable** nouns cannot: milk, rice, sugar, advice.
- Abstract nouns name things we cannot see, hear, touch, smell or taste: bravery, childhood, friendship.

Kind	It names...	Examples
Proper	one particular person, place or thing	Sneha, Pune, the Ganga, Diwali
Common	any person, place or thing of a kind	girl, city, river, festival
Collective	a group taken as one whole	team, herd, flock, bunch
Material	a substance things are made of	gold, wood, cotton, clay
Abstract	a quality, feeling or idea	kindness, joy, honesty, freedom



Remember: Many abstract nouns are formed from other words: brave → bravery, kind → kindness, free → freedom, child → childhood, wise → wisdom.

Try it!

1. Name the kind of noun: herd

_____

2. Name the kind of noun: honesty

_____

3. Name the kind of noun: silver

_____

4. Write the abstract noun formed from 'happy'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Collective Nouns

Draw a line to match each collective noun to the group it names.

a herd of ●	● lions
a flock of ●	● ships
a swarm of ●	● elephants
a troop of ●	● flowers
a pride of ●	● fish
a school of ●	● sheep
a bouquet of ●	● bees
a fleet of ●	● monkeys

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Kind of Noun?

Tick the kind of noun that is underlined in each sentence.

1. Our <u>team</u> won the inter-school quiz.

☐ (a) proper ☐ (b) collective ☐ (c) material ☐ (d) abstract

2. The temple bells are made of <u>brass</u>.

☐ (a) common ☐ (b) abstract ☐ (c) material ☐ (d) collective

3. We should always act with <u>honesty</u>.

☐ (a) abstract ☐ (b) proper ☐ (c) common ☐ (d) material

4. The <u>Brahmaputra</u> flows through Assam.

☐ (a) common ☐ (b) collective ☐ (c) abstract ☐ (d) proper

5. A <u>crowd</u> gathered to watch the magic show.

☐ (a) material ☐ (b) collective ☐ (c) common ☐ (d) abstract

6. Grandma knitted me a sweater with soft <u>wool</u>.

☐ (a) abstract ☐ (b) proper ☐ (c) material ☐ (d) collective

7. Her <u>kindness</u> made everyone smile.

☐ (a) common ☐ (b) collective ☐ (c) material ☐ (d) abstract

8. The <u>doctor</u> checked my throat.

☐ (a) common ☐ (b) proper ☐ (c) collective ☐ (d) abstract

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Visit to a Wildlife Sanctuary

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine you visited a wildlife sanctuary or national park, such as Kaziranga, Jim Corbett or Bharatpur. Write 8 to 10 sentences about your visit. Use at least two proper nouns, two collective nouns and two abstract nouns.

Think about:

- Where is the park, and who went with you? (proper nouns)
- What groups did you see? a herd of deer, a flock of storks (collective nouns)
- How did you feel? joy, wonder, excitement (abstract nouns)
- What did the guide tell you about the animals?

herd flock troop jeep guide rhinoceros binoculars excitement silence beauty Assam

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the Sun.

The Moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the Sun.

The Moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the Sun.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare the Numbers

Write >, < or = in each box.

> greater than < less than = equal to

1. 3,87,39,028 ☐ 1,40,84,584

2. 9,98,39,440 ☐ 6,87,18,097

3. 47,70,689 ☐ 7,04,26,234

4. 2,10,71,371 ☐ 7,98,12,100

5. 5,92,40,629 ☐ 5,63,59,881

6. 1,59,34,477 ☐ 1,59,34,477

7. 5,92,85,732 ☐ 9,40,66,094

8. 6,28,77,169 ☐ 8,60,20,403

9. 9,76,33,941 ☐ 1,52,00,813

10. 2,83,39,635 ☐ 4,54,16,632

11. 2,98,77,204 ☐ 3,11,94,289

12. 4,17,24,141 ☐ 4,17,24,141

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ascending Order

Write the numbers in ascending order (smallest to biggest).

1. 50,57,442 | 36,77,015 | 82,03,887 | 86,44,116

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. 65,58,666 | 66,16,388 | 68,42,986 | 48,62,803

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. 64,37,540 | 27,99,933 | 34,54,497 | 9,77,634

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. 36,93,771 | 2,30,771 | 33,64,521 | 92,91,700

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. 82,98,476 | 41,14,818 | 23,62,628 | 8,76,355

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. 16,72,085 | 21,23,799 | 74,03,985 | 3,18,155

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 1000

Round each number to the nearest 1,000.

To round to the nearest 1000: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 7,68,062 → ☐

2. 9,52,331 → ☐

3. 1,15,856 → ☐

4. 9,61,459 → ☐

5. 8,47,544 → ☐

6. 8,03,630 → ☐

7. 2,31,576 → ☐

8. 2,07,906 → ☐

9. 1,23,381 → ☐

10. 6,64,978 → ☐

11. 7,10,137 → ☐

12. 1,43,123 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round to the Nearest 100

Round each number to the nearest 100.

To round to the nearest 100: look at the digit to the right. 5 or more → round up; less than 5 → round down.

1. 18,448 → ☐

2. 95,233 → ☐

3. 72,742 → ☐

4. 16,772 → ☐

5. 32,273 → ☐

6. 78,163 → ☐

7. 48,087 → ☐

8. 60,781 → ☐

9. 61,063 → ☐

10. 45,619 → ☐

11. 22,788 → ☐

12. 97,275 → ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Estimate the Answer

Round each number, then estimate.

To **estimate**, round each number to the nearest 1,000 first, then add or subtract.

1. 5485 + 1315

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 8252 − 3201

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. 3195 + 8629

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. 5084 − 2768

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

5. 9181 + 4306

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 5651 − 1050

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

7. 3753 + 1392

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 6694 − 3447

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Form the Numbers

Use each digit once to make the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers.

1. 8 5 7 3 6 2 4

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

2. 6 1 9 5 8 3 4

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

3. 0 3 2 9 6 4 8

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

4. 0 6 8 4 9 3 1

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

5. 7 1 9 6 3 0 8

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

6. 5 7 2 9 1 0 8

Greatest: _____ Smallest: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Animals Adapt to Survive

Read the fact cards about how animals survive heat, cold and changing seasons.



What Is an Adaptation?

An **adaptation** is a special body part or habit that helps an animal survive where it lives. Animals of deserts, snow, water and forests have different adaptations.



Camel: Desert Expert

Its hump stores fat, not water. Long eyelashes and nostrils that can close keep out sand. Wide, padded feet do not sink into the hot sand.



Polar Bear: Cold Expert

Thick fur and a thick layer of fat keep it warm. Its white coat helps it hide in the snow, and its wide paws help it walk on ice and swim.



Hide and Seek

Blending in with the surroundings is called **camouflage**. A tiger's stripes hide it in tall grass. A stick insect looks just like a twig.



Migration

Some animals travel very far every year to find food, warmth or a safe place to have their young, and then return. This journey is called **migration**.



Visitors to India

Bar-headed geese fly over the Himalayas to spend winter in India. Amur falcons rest in Nagaland on the way to Africa. Olive ridley turtles nest in Odisha.



Hibernation

In cold winters, when food is scarce, some animals go into a long, deep sleep called **hibernation**. Breathing and heartbeat slow down and the body uses stored fat.



Aestivation

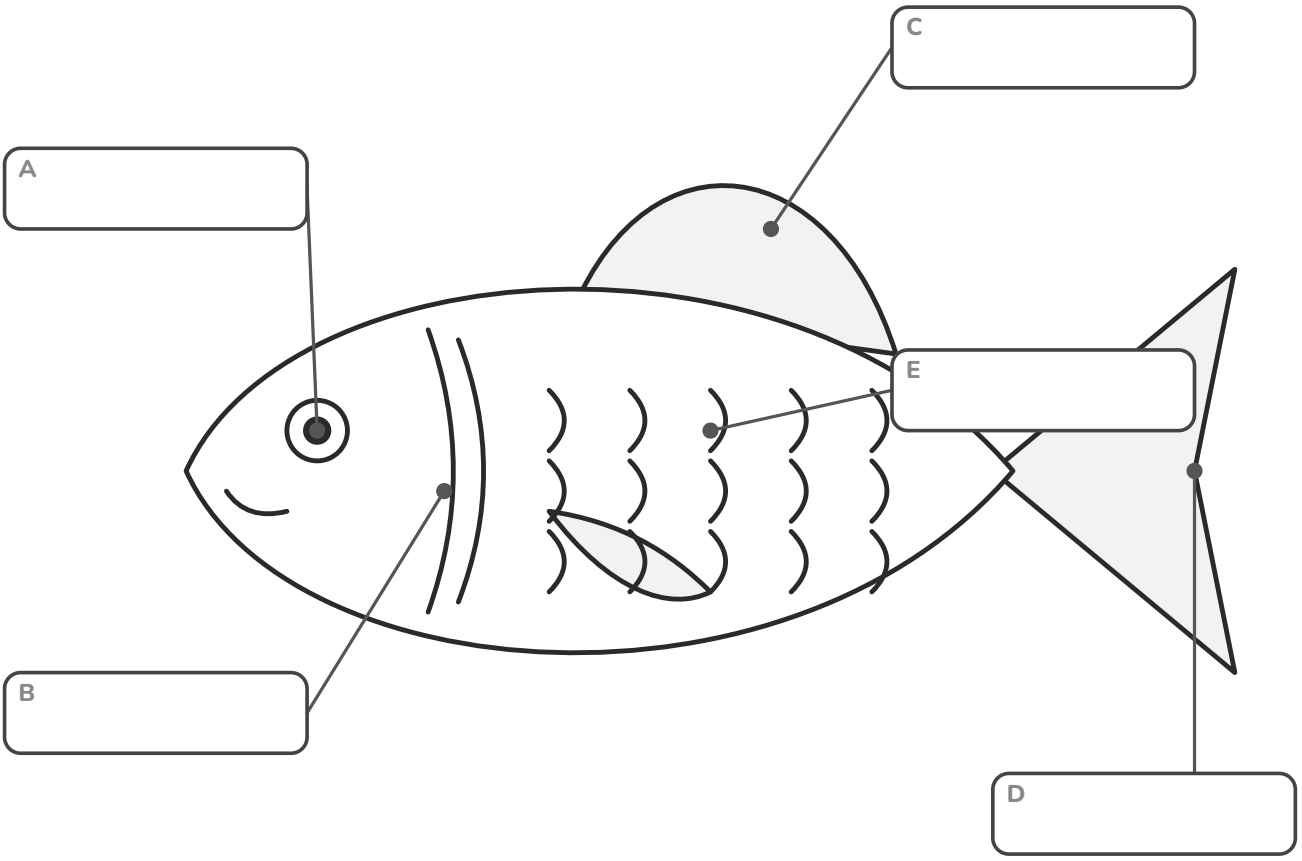
Some animals rest through very hot, dry weather instead. This is called **aestivation**. Snails seal their shells and some frogs stay in cool mud until the rains come.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Fish Is Made for Water

Label the parts that help a fish live in water. Use the word bank.

tail eye fin scales gills



Name: _____ Date: _____

Who Has Which Adaptation?

Draw a line to match each animal to the adaptation that helps it survive.



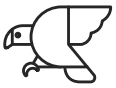
camel



polar bear



duck



eagle



giraffe



owl



frog



penguin

- webbed feet for swimming
- large eyes to see at night
- wide, padded feet for walking on sand
- can breathe through its moist skin
- flippers and a layer of fat for icy seas
- sharp, curved claws to grip prey
- long neck to reach tall trees
- thick fur and a layer of fat

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think Like a Scientist

Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do some birds migrate to India in winter?

2. How does hibernation help an animal survive the winter?

3. What is the difference between hibernation and aestivation?

4. A camel's hump does not store water. What does it store, and how does this help?

5. What would happen to a polar bear if it had to live in a hot desert? Why?

6. Name one animal that uses camouflage and explain how it helps.

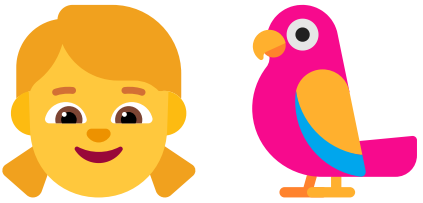
7. Invent an animal that could live in a snowy, windy place. Describe two adaptations it would need.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संज्ञा और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

किसी व्यक्ति, प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव के नाम को **संज्ञा** कहते हैं; जैसे — मीरा, तोता, किताब, दिल्ली, खुशी। संज्ञा के तीन मुख्य भेद हैं — **व्यक्तिवाचक**, **जातिवाचक** और **भाववाचक**। **द्रव्यवाचक** और **समूहवाचक** संज्ञा को जातिवाचक संज्ञा के ही उपभेद माना जाता है।



उदाहरण

अनु ने **बाज़ार** से **आम** खरीदे।

ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी आदत है।

भेद	पहचान	उदाहरण
व्यक्तिवाचक	विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का नाम	कबीर, गंगा, ताजमहल, मुंबई
जातिवाचक	एक ही जाति (वर्ग) की सभी चीज़ों का नाम	लड़का, नदी, शहर, पहाड़
भाववाचक	गुण, दशा या भाव का नाम	मिठास, बचपन, खुशी, थकान
द्रव्यवाचक	ऐसे पदार्थ का नाम जिसे नापा-तौला जाए	दूध, पानी, सोना, लोहा
समूहवाचक	किसी समूह या झुंड का नाम	कक्षा, सेना, भीड़, परिवार

याद रखो: 'नदी' जातिवाचक संज्ञा है, पर 'गंगा' व्यक्तिवाचक। भाववाचक संज्ञा को हम देख या छू नहीं सकते, केवल अनुभव कर सकते हैं।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'हिमालय' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?

   _____

2. 'भीड़' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?

   _____

3. 'मीठा' से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाओ।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अलग संज्ञा पहचानो

हर पंक्ति में एक शब्द बाकी शब्दों से अलग प्रकार की संज्ञा है। उस पर गोला लगाओ।

1.	दिल्ली	पहाड़	गंगा	हिमालय
2.	मिठास	बचपन	किताब	सुंदरता
3.	सैनिक	सेना	कक्षा	झुंड
4.	दूध	सोना	पानी	घड़ी
5.	गाय	ताजमहल	नदी	शहर
6.	ईमानदारी	मित्रता	गरमी	मित्र
7.	कावेरी	झील	नर्मदा	यमुना
8.	गुच्छा	परिवार	फूल	दल

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाओ

कोष्ठक में दिए शब्द से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

1. बच्चों की _____ से पूरा घर गूँज उठा। (हँसना)

2. पके आम की _____ सबको अच्छी लगती है। (मीठा)

3. दादी हमें अपने _____ की मज़ेदार बातें सुनाती हैं। (बच्चा)

4. कुतुब मीनार की _____ देखकर हम हैरान रह गए। (ऊँचा)

5. सच्ची _____ मुश्किल समय में पहचानी जाती है। (मित्र)

6. मई और जून में बहुत _____ पड़ती है। (गरम)

7. लंबी यात्रा के बाद सबको _____ हो गई। (थकना)

8. सैनिकों की _____ पर हमें गर्व है। (वीर)

9. परीक्षा के दिनों में _____ पर पूरा ध्यान दो। (पढ़ना)

10. हमें हर काम _____ से करना चाहिए। (ईमानदार)

11. कश्मीर की _____ देखते ही बनती है। (सुंदर)

Month 1

Week 4

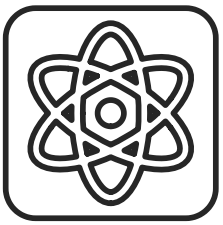
Reading	Biography (Homi J. Bhabha) — key events and timeline
Grammar & Writing	Nouns: gender, number and possessive case
Maths	Roman numerals
EVS	Animals: reproduction; endangered animals
Hindi	सर्वनाम और उसके भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homi J. Bhabha: Scientist of the Atom

Read the biography. Underline every year you find and note what happened in that year.

Biography



On 30 October 1909, a boy named Homi Jehangir Bhabha was born in Bombay, the city we now call Mumbai. He grew up in a large, loving family and enjoyed books, music and painting. Most of all, he loved finding out how things worked.

In 1927, when he was seventeen, Homi went to Cambridge University in England. His father and uncle hoped he would become an engineer and work for a big steel company. But Homi wrote to his father that he was 'burning with a desire' to study physics. His father agreed that if Homi did well in engineering first, he could then study physics. Homi passed with top marks and kept his side of the deal.

At Cambridge, Homi studied cosmic rays, tiny particles that rush towards Earth from outer space. He worked out how certain particles bounce off one another, an idea still called Bhabha scattering today. In 1935, he earned his doctorate in physics.

In 1939, Homi came home to India for a holiday. While he was here, the Second World War broke out, and he could not return to England. So he joined the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, now Bengaluru, where the great scientist C. V. Raman worked. In 1941, at just 31, Homi was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the highest honours a scientist can receive.

Homi dreamed that India would have world-class science of its own. In 1945, he founded the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay. In 1948, India set up the Atomic Energy Commission, and Homi became its first chairman. He believed that the energy inside atoms should be used for peaceful purposes: to make electricity, to treat diseases and to help farmers grow better crops.

Under his guidance, Indian scientists built Apsara, the first nuclear research reactor in Asia. It started working on 4 August 1956 at Trombay, near Bombay. Homi also trained hundreds of young scientists and engineers to carry on the work.

Homi was not only a scientist. He painted, sketched and loved classical music, and he took great care over the design of buildings and gardens. He enjoyed art as much as science.

Sadly, on 24 January 1966, Homi Bhabha died in an aeroplane crash in the Alps, a mountain range in Europe. He was only 56. In 1967, the centre at Trombay was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in his honour. Today he is remembered as the father of India's nuclear energy programme.

Word help: physics – the science of matter, energy, light, heat and forces • **cosmic rays** – tiny particles that rush towards Earth from outer space • **doctorate** – the highest university degree, also called a PhD • **Royal Society** – a famous group of top scientists in Britain • **atom** – the tiniest part of a substance • **nuclear reactor** – a large machine that safely releases energy from atoms

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homi J. Bhabha: Scientist of the Atom: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. In which year did Homi Bhabha go to Cambridge University?

☐ (a) 1909 ☐ (b) 1927 ☐ (c) 1935 ☐ (d) 1945

2. Why did Homi stay in India after his holiday in 1939?

3. Homi founded the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research before he became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Complete the timeline. 1941: _____ . 1956: _____ .

5. Which of these events happened LAST?

☐ (a) Homi earned his doctorate

☐ (b) Apsara started working

☐ (c) Homi joined the Indian Institute of Science

☐ (d) Homi founded the institute in Bombay

6. Put these events in order: (a) Apsara starts working (b) Homi changes to physics (c) Homi joins the Indian Institute of Science (d) Homi is born.

7. Homi wanted atomic energy to be used for peaceful purposes. Name two such uses from the text. Why do you think this mattered to him?

8. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'a strong wish'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Homi J. Bhabha

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

particles — extremely small pieces of something

Example: Tiny particles of dust danced in the sunlight.

My sentence:

_____

return — to come or go back to a place

Example: Zoya will return from her nani's house on Sunday.

My sentence:

_____

honour — a prize or mark of great respect

Example: It was an honour for Arjun to lead the school assembly.

My sentence:

_____

founded — started or set up a school, company or group

Example: My great-grandmother founded a small library in our village.

My sentence:

_____

peaceful — calm and not harmful; not used for fighting

Example: Our street is peaceful early on Sunday mornings.

My sentence:

_____

guidance — help and advice about what to do

Example: With her coach's guidance, Anjali learnt to swim in a month.

My sentence:

_____

renamed — given a new name

Example: The old park was renamed after a local poet.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: People Words with -ist and -ian

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -ist and -ian mean 'a person who does or knows about something'. Words ending in -ic often take -ian: music, musician.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
scientist			
physicist			
artist			
chemist			
dentist			
cyclist			
tourist			
pianist			
musician			
magician			
electrician			
librarian			
historian			
technician			
mathematician			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nouns: Gender, Number and Possessives

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Nouns can show **gender** (masculine, feminine, common or neuter), **number** (singular or plural) and **possession** (who owns something).

- **Gender:** masculine (uncle, king, horse), feminine (aunt, queen, mare), common (child, doctor, friend), neuter (pen, river, chair).
- **Possessive, singular noun:** add **'s** → the girl's bag, Meera's kite.
- **Possessive, plural noun ending in s:** add only ' → the girls' hostel, the farmers' fields.
- **Possessive, plural noun not ending in s:** add **'s** → the children's park, the women's team.

Plural rule	Singular	Plural
most nouns: add -s	book, tree	books, trees
-s, -sh, -ch, -x, some -o: add -es	bus, dish, box, mango	buses, dishes, boxes, mangoes
consonant + y: change y to -ies	city, story	cities, stories
many -f or -fe words: -ves	leaf, knife	leaves, knives
change the vowels	man, tooth, mouse	men, teeth, mice
add -en or -ren	ox, child	oxen, children
no change	sheep, deer	sheep, deer



Remember: Some words break the rules: roof → roofs, chief → chiefs, photo → photos, piano → pianos. Check a dictionary when you are not sure.

Try it!

1. Write the feminine of: nephew

_____

2. Write the plural of: wolf

_____

3. Use the possessive: the toys of the children

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plurals and Possessives

Complete the table. The first row is done for you.

Singular	Singular possessive	Plural	Plural possessive
girl	girl's	girls	girls'
boy			
child			
lady			
man			
wolf			
fox			
teacher			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gender, Number and Possession

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. My (nephew / niece) Anjali is learning to swim.

2. The (lion / lioness) was feeding her cubs.

3. Ten (sheep / sheeps) were grazing on the hill.

4. Our (headmaster / headmistress), Mrs Rao, gave a short speech.

5. Please wash these (knifes / knives) carefully.

6. The (peacock / peahen) spread his beautiful tail feathers.

7. Two (mouses / mice) ran into the storeroom.

8. The (girl's / girls') hostel is home to two hundred students.

9. This is (Kabir's / Kabirs') new cricket bat.

10. The (children's / childrens') park is near our house.

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Family and Relatives

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about your family and relatives. Use at least four masculine or feminine nouns, three plural nouns and three possessive nouns, for example: my father's sister, my cousins' school.

Think about:

- My mother's brother, Ravi Mama, lives in Lucknow.
- My grandparents' house has a big courtyard.
- Who are your cousins? What do they like to do?
- Which relative do you visit most often? Why?

grandfather grandmother uncle aunt cousins nephew niece father's mother's grandparents'

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Green plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

Green plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

Green plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 154 = ☐

2. DCCLXXI = ☐

3. 977 = ☐

4. LVIII = ☐

5. 672 = ☐

6. DCCXLV = ☐

7. 221 = ☐

8. CDXIII = ☐

9. 361 = ☐

10. DCCLXXXVIII = ☐

11. 394 = ☐

12. CCV = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

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A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 192 = ☐

2. DLVII = ☐

3. 339 = ☐

4. DCXCVI = ☐

5. 395 = ☐

6. CCCLXXXIII = ☐

7. 436 = ☐

8. CCLX = ☐

9. 285 = ☐

10. CCCIX = ☐

11. 342 = ☐

12. DCCVIII = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Roman Numerals

Draw a line from each Roman numeral to its value.

CCCXV •	• 82
LXXXII •	• 899
DCXXXVI •	• 281
DCCVIII •	• 708
DCCXCVII •	• 797
CCLXXXI •	• 636
DCCCXCIX •	• 315

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 170 = ☐

2. DCLIX = ☐

3. 1297 = ☐

4. CCVIII = ☐

5. 1527 = ☐

6. MCXVII = ☐

7. 1040 = ☐

8. MDCCXII = ☐

9. 1822 = ☐

10. MXLVI = ☐

11. 859 = ☐

12. MCMLV = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Match the Roman Numerals

Draw a line from each Roman numeral to its value.

LXVIII	68
XIII	25
LX	53
XXV	13
LXXIV	60
XXXIV	34
LIII	74

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals

Write the Roman numeral or the Hindu-Arabic numeral.

I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000

A smaller numeral before a bigger one is subtracted (IV = 4, IX = 9); after it is added (VI = 6). A numeral is never repeated more than three times.

1. 291 = ☐

2. LX = ☐

3. 63 = ☐

4. CLXIX = ☐

5. 441 = ☐

6. CCCLII = ☐

7. 442 = ☐

8. XXXVII = ☐

9. 40 = ☐

10. CCCLXIV = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

New Life and Animals in Danger

Read the fact cards about how animals reproduce and why some animals are in danger.



Why Animals Reproduce

All living things make more of their own kind. This is called **reproduction**. Without it, every kind of animal would slowly disappear.



Animals That Lay Eggs

Birds, most fish, frogs, snakes, lizards, turtles, crocodiles and insects lay eggs. The young ones grow inside the eggs and then hatch.



Animals That Give Birth

Most mammals, such as cows, dogs, elephants, whales, bats and humans, give birth to young ones and feed them on milk.



Big Changes

Frogs and butterflies change shape as they grow. A tadpole becomes a frog and a caterpillar becomes a butterfly. This is called **metamorphosis**.



Endangered Animals

An animal is **endangered** when so few are left that it may disappear forever. The tiger, red panda, Gangetic river dolphin and Great Indian Bustard are endangered.



Why Are They in Danger?

Cutting forests destroys their homes. Some are hunted for skins, horns or tusks. Pollution, plastic in rivers and climate change also harm them.



Saving Wildlife

India protects animals in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. **Project Tiger** began in 1973. Today about three-quarters of the world's wild tigers live in India.



Gone Forever

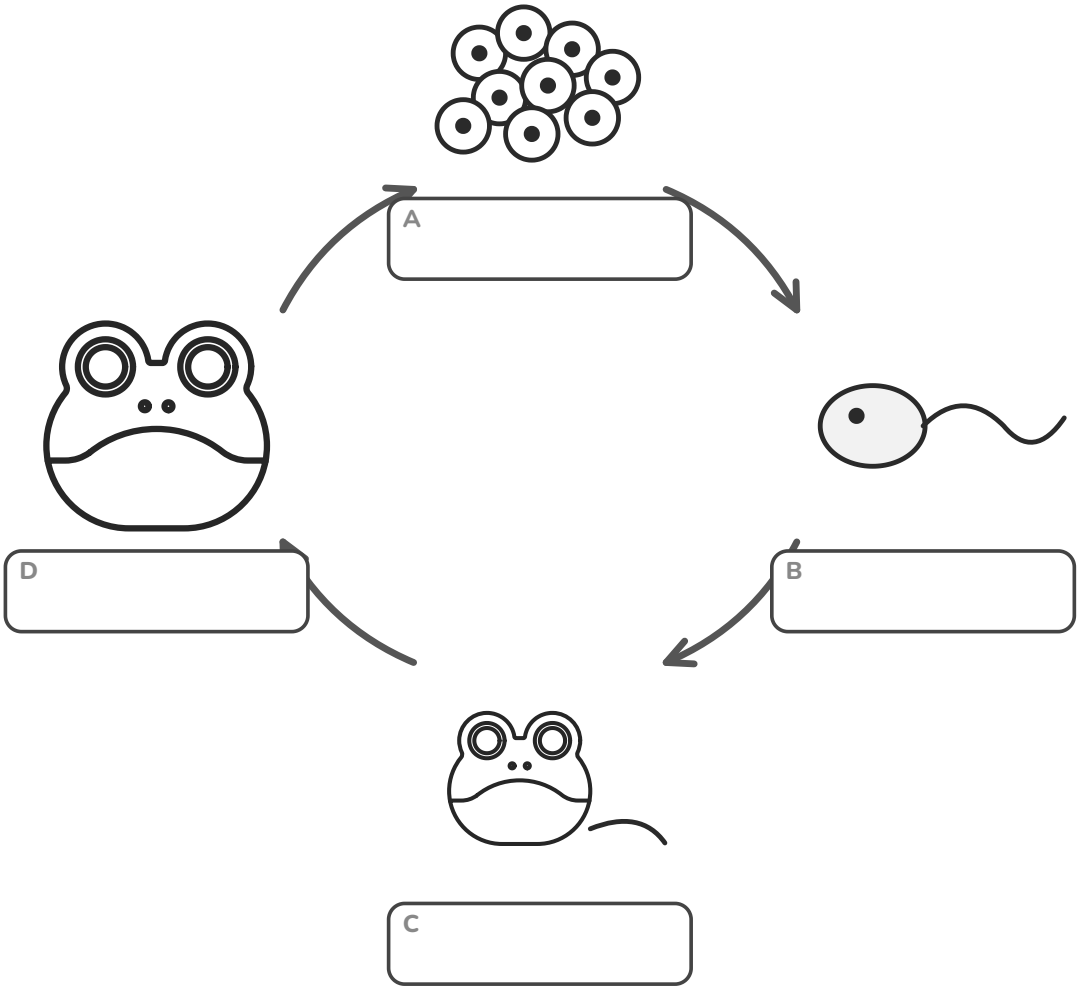
An **extinct** animal has no living members left. The dodo of Mauritius died out over 300 years ago. Cheetahs died out in India; some were brought from Africa in 2022.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Life Cycle of *a* Frog

Label the stages in the life cycle of *a* frog. Use the word bank.

eggs frog froglet tadpole



Name: _____ Date: _____

Eggs or Babies?

Write each animal in the correct column: does it lay eggs or give birth to young ones?

 goldfish  whale  butterfly  turtle  kangaroo

 hen  goat  monkey  dog  cow  crocodile

 frog  sparrow  bat  snake  elephant

Lays eggs	Gives birth

Name: _____ Date: _____

Protect Our Wildlife

Think and answer in complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between an endangered animal and an extinct animal?

2. Give two reasons why tigers became endangered.

3. How does a national park help to protect animals?

4. A frog lays hundreds of eggs, but a cow gives birth to one calf. Why do you think frogs lay so many eggs?

5. Write two things you and your family can do to help wild animals.

6. Why is it important to save endangered animals?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सर्वनाम और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले शब्दों को **सर्वनाम** कहते हैं; जैसे — मैं, तुम, आप, वह, यह, कौन, कोई। रिया विद्यालय गई। **वह** समय पर पहुँची। यहाँ 'वह' शब्द 'रिया' के स्थान पर आया है। सर्वनाम के छह भेद हैं।

- **पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन रूप होते हैं:**
- **उत्तम पुरुष** (बोलने वाला): मैं, हम
- **मध्यम पुरुष** (सुनने वाला): तू, तुम, आप
- **अन्य पुरुष** (जिसके बारे में बात हो): वह, वे, यह, ये

भेद	शब्द	उदाहरण
पुरुषवाचक	मैं, तुम, आप, वह, वे	**मैं** और **तुम** मित्र हैं।
निश्चयवाचक	यह, वह, ये, वे	**यह** मेरी साइकिल है।
अनिश्चयवाचक	कोई, कुछ	दरवाज़े पर **कोई** खड़ा है।
संबंधवाचक	जो-सो, जो-वह, जैसा-वैसा	**जो** पढ़ेगा, **वह** आगे बढ़ेगा।
प्रश्नवाचक	कौन, क्या	थैले में **क्या** है?
निजवाचक	स्वयं, खुद, अपने आप	मैं यह काम **स्वयं** करूँगी।

💡 **याद रखो:** 'कौन' प्रायः प्राणियों के लिए और 'क्या' वस्तुओं के लिए आता है। 'कोई' प्राणियों के लिए और 'कुछ' वस्तुओं के लिए आता है।

अभ्यास करो

1. '**कोई** आ रहा है।' — इस वाक्य में सर्वनाम का भेद लिखो।

   _____

2. 'मैं' किस पुरुष का सर्वनाम है?

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सर्वनाम पहचानो

हर वाक्य में आए सर्वनाम शब्दों पर गोला लगाओ। कुछ वाक्यों में दो सर्वनाम हैं।

1. मैं रोज़ सुबह पार्क में दौड़ता हूँ।

2. तुम कल कहाँ गए थे?

3. दरवाज़े पर कोई खड़ा है।

4. थैले में क्या है?

5. यह बहुत मीठा है।

6. दूध में कुछ गिर गया है।

7. कौन गाना गा रहा है?

8. जो मेहनत करेगा, वह सफल होगा।

9. मैं स्वयं खाना बना लूँगी।

10. उसने मुझे एक कहानी सुनाई।

11. आप कब आएँगे?

12. वे बहुत अच्छे मित्र हैं।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सर्वनाम का भेद बताओ

मोटे अक्षरों में छपे सर्वनाम का सही भेद चुनो और उसके आगे के खाने में सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. **यह** मेरी नई साइकिल है।

☐ (क) निश्चयवाचक ☐ (ख) प्रश्नवाचक ☐ (ग) निजवाचक

2. थैले में **कुछ** रखा है।

☐ (क) निश्चयवाचक ☐ (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक ☐ (ग) संबंधवाचक

3. **कौन** दरवाज़ा खटखटा रहा है?

☐ (क) संबंधवाचक ☐ (ख) पुरुषवाचक ☐ (ग) प्रश्नवाचक

4. **जैसा** करोगे, **वैसा** भरोगे।

☐ (क) संबंधवाचक ☐ (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक ☐ (ग) निजवाचक

5. हमें अपना काम **स्वयं** करना चाहिए।

☐ (क) पुरुषवाचक ☐ (ख) निजवाचक ☐ (ग) प्रश्नवाचक

6. **हम** कल चिड़ियाघर जाएँगे।

☐ (क) उत्तम पुरुष ☐ (ख) मध्यम पुरुष ☐ (ग) अन्य पुरुष

7. **तुम** बहुत अच्छा गाते हो।

☐ (क) उत्तम पुरुष ☐ (ख) मध्यम पुरुष ☐ (ग) अन्य पुरुष

8. **वे** खेत में काम कर रहे हैं।

☐ (क) उत्तम पुरुष ☐ (ख) मध्यम पुरुष ☐ (ग) अन्य पुरुष

9. बाहर **कोई** तुम्हें बुला रहा है।

☐ (क) प्रश्नवाचक ☐ (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक ☐ (ग) निश्चयवाचक

10. तुमने नाश्ते में **क्या** खाया?

☐ (क) प्रश्नवाचक ☐ (ख) संबंधवाचक ☐ (ग) अनिश्चयवाचक

Month 1

Monthly Activity Set:

Farm to Plate

Crop calendar (kharif/rabi), photosynthesis experiment, seed bank sort, my kitchen garden plan

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Farm to Plate

Read the fact cards to follow your food from the farmer's field to your plate.



1. Preparing the Soil

Farmers loosen and turn the soil with a plough or a tractor. This lets air and water reach the roots and brings rich soil to the top.



2. Sowing

Healthy seeds are sown at the right depth and distance. Rice is often grown first in a nursery, then planted out (transplanted) in flooded fields.



3. Manure and Fertilisers

Manure (rotted plant and animal waste) and **fertilisers** add nutrients to the soil. Too much fertiliser can harm the soil and water.



4. Irrigation

Supplying water to crops is called **irrigation**. Wells, canals and tanks are used. **Drip irrigation** gives water drop by drop to the roots and saves water.



5. Weeding and Protecting

Unwanted plants called **weeds** are removed. Crops are protected from pests and birds; many farmers use natural sprays made from neem.



6. Harvesting

Ripe crops are cut by hand with a sickle or by a machine called a combine harvester. The grain is then separated by **threshing** and **winnowing**.



7. Storage

Grain is dried and stored in clean, dry sacks, bins or large godowns to keep away damp, rats and insects. Dried neem leaves help to keep pests away.



8. To Market and Plate

Farmers sell their crops at mandis (markets). Trucks and trains carry the food to shops and then to our kitchens. Respect the farmer: never waste food!

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Year on the Farm: Crop Calendar

Read the crop calendar. Then answer the questions.

This calendar shows a year on a farm in north India, where the farmer grows rice in the kharif season and wheat in the rabi season in the same field.

Month	What happens in the field	Season
June	rice seeds sown in a nursery	Kharif
July	rice seedlings moved to wet fields	Kharif
August	rice grows; weeds removed	Kharif
September	rice grains form and ripen	Kharif
October	rice harvested; field ploughed	Kharif
November	wheat seeds sown	Rabi
December	wheat grows; first watering	Rabi
January	wheat grows; field watered	Rabi
February	ears of wheat form	Rabi
March	wheat ripens and turns golden	Rabi
April	wheat harvested and threshed	Rabi
May	zaid crops like melons, or rest	Zaid

1. In which month is wheat sown?

2. Why are rice seedlings planted out when the monsoon arrives?

3. In which month is wheat harvested? Which harvest festival of Punjab falls then?

4. Why might a farmer let a field rest for a while?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Bubbles from a Water Plant

Water plants give out oxygen as they make food, and you can see it as tiny bubbles! Does light make a difference? Let's find out.

You need:

- ☐ 2 sprigs of a water plant such as hydrilla (from an aquarium shop)
- ☐ 2 clear glasses of water
- ☐ a pinch of baking soda
- ☐ a sunny window and a shady corner
- ☐ a clock or timer

What to do:

1. Stir a pinch of baking soda into each glass of water. It adds carbon dioxide for the plant to use.
2. Put one sprig in each glass, with the cut end of the stem facing upwards.
3. Place Glass A in bright sunlight and Glass B in a shady corner.
4. After 10 minutes, watch each plant closely. Count the bubbles that rise in one minute.
5. Count two more times and fill in the table.

Count	Glass A (sunlight): bubbles in 1 minute	Glass B (shade): bubbles in 1 minute
Count 1		
Count 2		
Count 3		

1. Which plant gave out more bubbles?

_____

2. Which gas is in the bubbles?

_____

3. What does this experiment show about photosynthesis?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Seed Bank Sort

Look at the seeds in your kitchen. Write each one in the correct group of your seed bank.

bajra fenugreek (methi)  maize sesame (til)

 sunflower seeds moong black pepper cumin (jeera) chana

coriander (dhania)  wheat masoor  rice  groundnut

 rajma mustard

Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Spices

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Kitchen Garden Plan

You can grow some of your own food in pots, on a balcony or in a small patch of land. Plan your own kitchen garden.

You need:

☐ 3 or 4 pots, old buckets or grow bags with holes in the bottom

☐ garden soil mixed with compost

☐ seeds: tomato, chilli, coriander, methi or spinach

☐ a watering can

☐ sticks and labels

What to do:

1. Find a spot that gets at least 4 to 5 hours of sunlight a day.
2. Choose 3 or 4 easy plants. Coriander, methi and spinach grow quickly; tomato and chilli take longer.
3. Fill the pots with soil mixed with compost. Sow each seed about twice as deep as its size.
4. Water gently every morning or evening. Keep the soil damp but not soggy.
5. Label each pot with the plant's name and the date of sowing.
6. In the box, draw a plan of your garden as seen from above. Add a key.

Draw it here:

1. Which plants did you choose? Why?

2. Why should pots have holes in the bottom?

3. How does compost help your plants?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Farm Word Search

Find and circle the farm words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards.

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

☐ PLOUGH ☐ SOWING ☐ MANURE ☐ HARVEST

☐ IRRIGATE ☐ WEEDING ☐ KHARIF ☐ RABI ☐ GRAIN

☐ TRACTOR ☐ FARMER ☐ COMPOST

MONTH

2



Month 2

Week 5

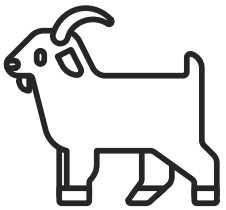
Reading	Fable — theme and moral
Grammar & Writing	Pronouns: personal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative
Maths	Addition and subtraction of large numbers; word problems
EVS	The skeletal system
Hindi	लिंग और वचन

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Goat That Became a Dog

Read the fable. Think about the big idea (theme) and the lesson (moral) it teaches.

Fable (retold from the Panchatantra)



Long ago, in a village at the edge of a forest, there lived a kind farmer named Mitra. One harvest season, he helped a rich neighbour bring in his wheat. To thank him, the neighbour gave Mitra a fine, healthy goat.

Mitra was delighted. 'This goat will give my family milk for years,' he said. He lifted it onto his shoulders and set off for home along the forest path, humming happily.

Hiding behind the trees were three tricksters. 'That goat would fetch a good price at the market,' whispered the first. 'But the farmer is strong. We cannot simply grab it.' The second smiled slyly. 'We don't need to grab it. We only need to make him doubt his own eyes.' They quickly made a plan and ran ahead by different paths.

Soon, the first trickster stepped onto the path, looking puzzled. 'Good day, sir,' he said. 'Forgive me, but why is a respectable man like you carrying a dog?' Mitra laughed. 'Can't you see? This is a goat!' The man shrugged and walked away.

A little further on, the second trickster appeared. He wrinkled his nose. 'Sir, why are you carrying that dirty dog? Is it sick?' Mitra frowned and looked at the animal. It still looked like a goat, but now he was not quite so sure. 'It is a goat,' he said, more quietly this time.

Near the village, the third trickster burst out laughing. 'Look at this! A grown man with a dog round his neck! What will people say?' Mitra's face turned red. 'Three different people have told me the same thing,' he thought. 'They cannot all be wrong. Perhaps this is a magic animal that changes its shape!'

In a panic, Mitra put the goat down on the path and hurried home without looking back. The tricksters led the goat away to the market, laughing all the way.

That evening, Mitra told his wife what had happened. She listened carefully and asked, 'When you first looked at the animal, what did you see?' 'A goat,' admitted Mitra. 'And when you looked again?' 'Still a goat.' His wife shook her head kindly. 'Then you did not lose it because of your eyes. You lost it because you trusted three strangers more than yourself.'

Mitra never forgot that lesson. From then on, whenever someone tried to change his mind, he stopped and checked the facts for himself.

Moral: Trust what you know to be true, even when others try hard to make you doubt it.

Word help: Panchatantra – an old collection of Indian stories that teach lessons • **tricksters** – people who cheat others by playing tricks on them • **fetch a good price** – be sold for a lot of money • **respectable** – thought of by others as good, proper and sensible • **theme** – the big idea that a story is about

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Goat That Became a Dog: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What did the three tricksters want?

- ☐ (a) To make friends with Mitra
- ☐ (b) To get the goat and sell it
- ☐ (c) To find a lost dog

2. The first trickster made Mitra believe at once that the goat was a dog.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. Why did the tricksters meet Mitra one at a time instead of all together?

_____

_____

4. How did Mitra's feelings change from the first trickster to the third?

_____

_____

5. Which sentence best states the THEME (big idea) of this fable?

- ☐ (a) Goats are useful animals.
- ☐ (b) Trusting others more than yourself can lead to trouble.
- ☐ (c) Forests are full of danger.
- ☐ (d) Always help your neighbours at harvest time.

6. Which character is the wisest in this fable? Give a reason from the text.

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Explain the moral in your own words. Describe a time in real life when it could help you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'in a clever, secret way that tricks others'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Goat That Became a Dog

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

delighted — very pleased and happy

Example: Lakshmi was delighted when her kolam won first prize.

My sentence:

trusted — believed that someone was honest or that something was true

Example: Nisha trusted her best friend to keep the secret.

My sentence:

doubt — to feel unsure whether something is true

Example: I doubt that it will rain today; the sky is clear.

My sentence:

puzzled — confused because you cannot understand something

Example: Rahul looked puzzled when he saw the strange map.

My sentence:

frowned — pulled the eyebrows together to show worry or anger

Example: Mrs Iyer frowned when she saw the messy desk.

My sentence:

panic — a sudden, strong fear that stops you thinking clearly

Example: There was no need to panic; the lost puppy was under the bed.

My sentence:

admitted — agreed, sometimes unwillingly, that something is true

Example: Farhan admitted that he had eaten the last laddoo.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Doubling Before -ed and -ing

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: If a word or its stressed last part ends in one short vowel and one consonant, double the consonant: stop, stopped; begin, beginning.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
humming			
shrugged			
stopped			
grabbed			
planned			
dropped			
nodded			
begged			
skipped			
swimming			
admitted			
permitted			
regretted			
beginning			
forgetting			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Pronouns

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun, so that we do not repeat the noun again and again. Riya is my friend. **She** lives near **me.** There are six main kinds of pronouns.

- Personal pronouns also have object forms: **me, us, him, her, them**. Dad called **us.**
- **My, your, our, their** come before a noun (my bag). **Mine, yours, ours, theirs** stand alone (The bag is mine).
- A **relative pronoun** joins two parts of a sentence and refers back to a noun: I have a friend **who** speaks four languages.

Kind	Pronouns	Example
Personal	I, we, you, he, she, it, they	**She** gave **me** a book.
Possessive	mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs	This kite is **mine.**
Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself, ourselves	Rahul hurt **himself**.
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those	**These** are my shoes.
Interrogative	who, whom, whose, which, what	**Who** broke the vase?
Relative	who, whom, whose, which, that	The girl **who** won is Pooja.



Remember: Never write 'hisself' or 'theirselves'. The correct words are **himself** and **themselves**. Also, **its** shows ownership (The dog wagged its tail), but **it's** means 'it is'.

Try it!

1. Name the kind of pronoun: Whose umbrella is this?

_____

2. Fill in: The children made the rangoli all by _____ .

_____

3. Write the relative pronoun: This is the house which Grandpa built.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort the Pronouns

Write each pronoun in the correct column.

itself ourselves him they hers these myself those mine
yours themselves this us theirs me

Personal	Possessive	Reflexive	Demonstrative

Name: _____ Date: _____

Question Words and Joining Words

Fill in each blank with a pronoun from the box. You may use a word more than once.

who whom whose which what

1. _____ is your favourite cricketer?

2. _____ bicycle is parked outside the gate?

3. To _____ did you give the letter?

4. _____ is the name of your school?

5. _____ of these two pencil boxes is yours?

6. The man _____ lives next door is a pilot.

7. This is the girl _____ painting won the first prize.

8. The mangoes _____ we bought yesterday are very sweet.

9. Ananya is the student _____ the teacher chose as captain.

10. _____ are you doing this evening?

Name: _____ Date: _____

I Did It Myself!

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about something you did by yourself for the first time, such as cooking a simple dish, riding a bicycle or travelling on the metro. Use at least six different pronouns, including one reflexive pronoun (myself) and one relative pronoun (who, which or that).

Think about:

- What did you do, and when did you do it?
- Who helped you before? Who watched you this time?
- Was it difficult? What happened?
- How did you feel? I was proud of myself.

myself I me my mine they who which that proud nervous first time

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The heart pumps blood to every part of the body.

The heart pumps blood to every part of the body.

The heart pumps blood to every part of the body.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition with Carrying

Add. Start with the ones column.

1.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		4	5	5	5	1	1	6
+		8	8	9	6	3	3	9

2.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		9	8	1	9	4	7	5
+		7	3	6	0	3	9	5

3.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		6	7	9	5	6	8	7
+		3	5	5	9	9	2	5

4.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		9	4	6	8	8	1	3
+		8	3	6	0	0	6	1

5.

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	6	1	8	5	7	2
+	3	7	7	2	9	7	0

6.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		8	9	0	7	8	7	5
+		1	5	9	9	6	6	9

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction with Borrowing

Subtract. Start with the ones column.

1.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
7	1	6	5	1	5	5
–		4	4	4	8	1	3

2.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	1	5	6	2	1	1
–		5	1	9	7	8	9

3.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
8	2	7	1	5	4	5
–		5	8	0	7	2	1

4.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	1	6	1	8	4	7
–		9	9	1	5	9	0

5.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
4	8	7	0	8	9	4
–		7	2	2	0	2	5

6.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	4	1	8	2	1	7
–		8	4	9	1	0	9

Name: _____ Date: _____

Addition Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. The libraries of a state have 35,22,938 books in Hindi and 2,17,424 books in English. How many books are there in all?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Last year, 92,72,955 saplings were planted in a state. This year, 6,17,774 more were planted. How many saplings were planted in the two years?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A city had 54,46,572 people. This year, 9,52,273 more people came to live there. How many people live there now?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A sugar mill crushed 90,10,014 kg of sugarcane in November and 96,792 kg in December. How many kilograms did it crush in the two months?

Working

Answer: _____

5. The libraries of a state have 44,85,321 books in Hindi and 14,471 books in English. How many books are there in all?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subtraction Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. In a state election, 24,69,043 votes were cast. 2,36,814 of them were cast before noon. How many votes were cast after noon?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A farmers' cooperative grew 52,96,648 kg of rice and sold 3,54,993 kg. How many kilograms are left?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A city has 28,51,978 people. 4,22,477 of them are children under ten. How many people are ten or older?

Working

Answer: _____

4. In a state election, 57,26,421 votes were cast. 2,40,831 of them were cast before noon. How many votes were cast after noon?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A farmers' cooperative grew 31,80,804 kg of rice and sold 7,89,223 kg. How many kilograms are left?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A truck carries 24 cartons. Each carton holds 26 pencils. How many pencils are there in the truck?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. 2,246 people watched a cricket match on Saturday and 4,816 on Sunday. How many people watched in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A baker made 851 buns. He sold 484 buns. How many buns are left?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. Ananya reads 23 pages every day. How many pages will she read in 16 days?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. Simran puts 58 apples equally into 2 boxes. How many apples are in each box?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A shop sold 380 pens in 5 days. It sold the same number every day. How many pens did it sell each day?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Estimate the Answer

Round each number, then estimate.

To **estimate**, round each number to the nearest 1,000 first, then add or subtract.

1. 3304 + 1253

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

2. 3058 − 1208

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

3. 6187 + 4180

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4. 6000 − 2566

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

5. 8248 + 6940

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

6. 8314 − 2230

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

7. 1396 + 3569

≈ ☐ + ☐ = ☐

8. 9241 − 8902

≈ ☐ − ☐ = ☐

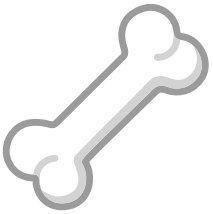
Name: _____ Date: _____

The Skeletal System

Read and learn about the bones that hold you up and protect you.

Inside your body is a strong frame of bones called the **skeleton**. An adult has **206 bones**. A newborn baby has about 300, but some of them join together as the baby grows. Bones are hard because they contain **calcium**. They are living parts of the body and can mend themselves when they break.





- **Shape and support:** the skeleton holds your body up and gives it its shape.
- **Protection:** the skull guards the brain; the ribcage (12 pairs of ribs) guards the heart and lungs; the backbone guards the spinal cord.
- **Movement:** muscles pull on bones to move them.
- **Blood cells:** soft **bone marrow** inside some bones makes new blood cells.
- **Record breakers:** the thigh bone (femur) is the longest bone; the stirrup bone (stapes) in the ear is the smallest.
- A **joint** is a place where two bones meet. The skull has **fixed joints**; only the lower jaw can move.

Movable joint	Where	How it moves
Ball and socket	shoulder, hip	in almost every direction
Hinge	elbow, knee	back and forth, like a door
Pivot	neck	lets the head turn from side to side
Gliding	wrist, ankle	bones slide over each other

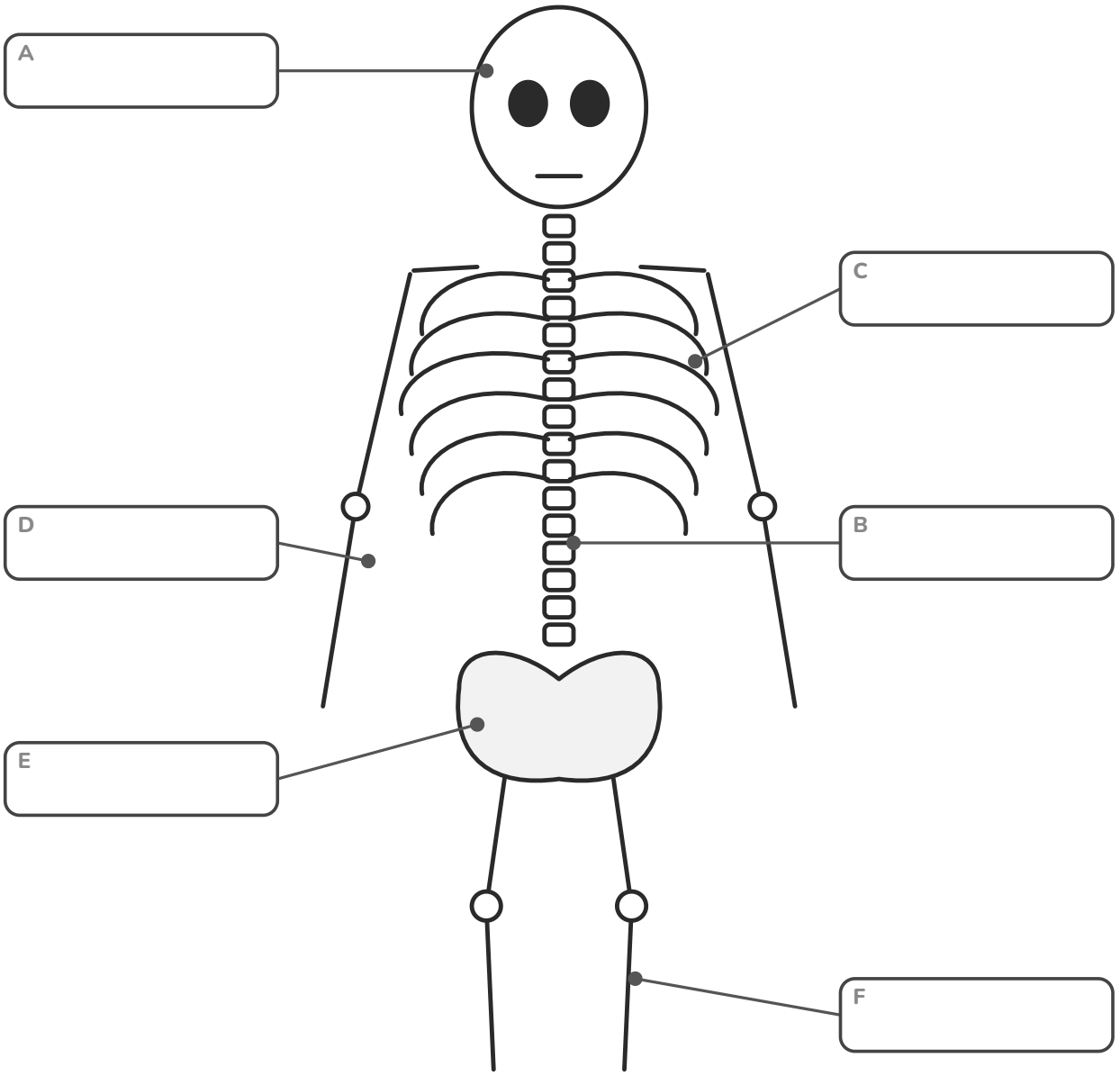
Remember: For strong bones, eat foods rich in calcium (milk, curd, ragi, green leafy vegetables), play in the sunshine for vitamin D, exercise daily and sit up straight.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Label the Skeleton

Label the main parts of the human skeleton. Use the word bank.

leg bones ribs skull hip bone backbone arm bones



Name: _____ Date: _____

Bones and Their Jobs

Draw a line to match each bone or part to its job or fact.

skull ●	● makes new blood cells
ribcage ●	● the only skull bone that can move
backbone ●	● joins the legs to the backbone
thigh bone (femur) ●	● the smallest bone, inside the ear
stirrup bone (stapes) ●	● the longest bone in the body
lower jaw ●	● protects the brain
hip bone ●	● protects the spinal cord
bone marrow ●	● protects the heart and lungs

Name: _____ Date: _____

Life Without Joints

Joints let us bend, twist and turn. What would life be like without them? Try this test with a family member.

You need:

- ☐ a 30 cm ruler
- ☐ a soft cloth strip or a scarf
- ☐ a cup of water
- ☐ a comb
- ☐ a pencil and paper

What to do:

1. Ask a family member to tie the ruler gently along the back of your arm so that your elbow cannot bend.
2. Now try to drink water from the cup, comb your hair and touch your shoulder with that hand.
3. Remove the ruler and do the same three tasks again.
4. Next, keep your fingers straight and stiff, and try to write your name with a pencil.
5. Write in the table how easy or hard each task was.

⚠️ **Safety:** Tie the ruler loosely. Stop at once if anything hurts.

Task	Joint kept still	Easy or hard?
Drinking water (elbow stiff)		
Combing hair (elbow stiff)		
Touching my shoulder (elbow stiff)		
The three tasks (elbow free)		
Writing my name (fingers stiff)		

1. Which joint did the ruler stop from moving? What kind of joint is it?

_____

2. In which way can a hinge joint move?

_____

3. Name a joint that can move in almost every direction.

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

लिंग और वचन

पढ़ो और समझो।

संज्ञा के जिस रूप से यह पता चले कि वह पुरुष जाति की है या स्त्री जाति की, उसे **लिंग** कहते हैं। हिंदी में दो लिंग हैं — **पुल्लिंग** और **स्त्रीलिंग**। संज्ञा के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का पता चले, उसे **वचन** कहते हैं। वचन भी दो हैं — **एकवचन** और **बहुवचन**।

- कुछ शब्दों का लिंग बदलने पर शब्द ही बदल जाता है: पिता — माता, भाई — बहन, बैल — गाय।
- कुछ शब्द दोनों वचनों में एक जैसे रहते हैं, जैसे — घर, फल, पेड़। उनका वचन क्रिया से पता चलता है।
- आदर दिखाने के लिए एक व्यक्ति के लिए भी बहुवचन का प्रयोग होता है: दादाजी आ **रहे हैं**।

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग	एकवचन	बहुवचन
लड़का	लड़की	कमरा	कमरे
बूढ़ा	बुढ़िया	बात	बातें
धोबी	धोबिन	नदी	नदियाँ
सेठ	सेठानी	चिड़िया	चिड़ियाँ
शेर	शेरनी	माला	मालाएँ
लेखक	लेखिका	वस्तु	वस्तुएँ
श्रीमान	श्रीमती	घर	घर
राजा	रानी	छात्र	छात्रगण

याद रखो: लिंग और वचन बदलने पर क्रिया और विशेषण भी बदलते हैं: अच्छा लड़का **गाता है**, अच्छी लड़की **गाती है**, अच्छे लड़के **गाते हैं**।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग का मिलान

हर पुल्लिंग शब्द को उसके स्त्रीलिंग रूप से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

मोर ●	● अध्यापिका
नौकर ●	● मोरनी
माली ●	● नौकरानी
अध्यापक ●	● गाय
चूहा ●	● मालिन
हाथी ●	● चुहिया
कवि ●	● हथिनी
बैल ●	● कवयित्री

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वचन बदलकर लिखो

मोटे अक्षरों में छपे शब्दों का वचन बदलकर पूरा वाक्य दोबारा लिखो। क्रिया बदलना न भूलो।

1. **लड़का** मैदान में खेल रहा है।

_____

2. मेरी **किताब** मेज़ पर रखी है।

_____

3. पेड़ पर **चिड़िया** बैठी है।

_____

4. **बच्चा** कविता सुना रहा है।

_____

5. **नदी** कल-कल करती बहती है।

_____

6. **माता** अपने **बच्चे** को प्यार करती है।

_____

7. **कमरा** साफ़ और हवादार है।

_____

8. **लड़कियाँ** गीत गा रही हैं।

_____

9. **घोड़े** बहुत तेज़ दौड़ते हैं।

_____

Month 2

Week 6

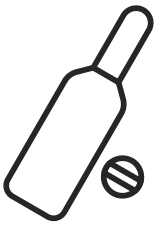
Reading	Story — conflict and resolution
Grammar & Writing	Adjectives: kinds, order and degrees
Maths	Multiplication of large numbers; properties
EVS	The muscular system
Hindi	कारक

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Trouble with the Empty Plot

Read the story. Find the problem (conflict), what makes it worse, and how it is solved (resolution).

Story



Behind the flats of Gulmohar Colony in Pune lay an empty plot of land. For years it had been full of stones, weeds and broken bricks. Then, one Sunday in June, the residents cleaned it up. By evening, it was a smooth, flat square of brown earth.

Sneha, who was eleven and captain of the colony cricket team, stared at it in wonder. 'A real pitch at last!' she cried. 'No more dodging scooters in the car park!' Her teammates, Aman, Nisha and little Joseph, cheered.

But the next morning, Mrs D'Souza from the ground floor was already out there with a spade. 'I'm planting a vegetable garden,' she announced. 'Tomatoes, beans, spinach. Fresh food for the whole colony!'

'But Aunty, we need it for cricket!' said Sneha. 'And I need it for vegetables,' replied Mrs D'Souza firmly. 'A ball will smash my plants in a day.'

For a week, the colony was divided. Some families agreed with the children; others agreed with Mrs D'Souza. The team marked a pitch with chalk, and the next day there was a row of bean seeds across it. Mrs D'Souza put up a sign: KEEP OFF THE GARDEN. Someone added in pencil underneath: AND THE PITCH. Nobody was smiling any more.

One evening, Sneha saw Mrs D'Souza sitting alone on a bench, looking tired. Sneha almost walked away. Then she remembered something her grandmother always said: 'You cannot solve a problem by shouting at it.' She took a deep breath and sat down beside her.

'Aunty, why is the garden so important to you?' she asked. Mrs D'Souza was quiet for a moment. 'In Goa, where I grew up, we had a garden behind our house,' she said softly. 'My mother and I grew everything ourselves. Here I only have a balcony. When I dig in the soil, I feel at home again.'

Sneha had never thought of that. 'For us, cricket is the only time we all play together,' she said. 'In the car park, we keep getting shouted at.' Mrs D'Souza smiled for the first time in a week. 'So we both want the same thing,' she said. 'A place that feels like ours.'

The next day, they measured the plot together. The larger part became the pitch, and the sunny strip along the wall became the garden. Aman's father built a low bamboo fence with a net above it to stop stray balls. The team agreed to play with a soft tennis ball, and Mrs D'Souza offered to teach anyone who wanted to learn how to grow vegetables.

By August, there were red tomatoes along the wall, and the team had a new rule: whoever hit the net had to water the plants. Strangely, the batters seemed to hit the net rather often.

Word help: plot – a small piece of land • **residents** – people who live in a place • **pitch** – the strip of ground on which cricket is played • **dodging** – moving quickly to get out of the way of something • **firmly** – in a strong way that shows you will not change your mind • **stray** – gone away from where it should be

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Trouble with the Empty Plot: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main conflict (problem) in this story?

- ☐ (a) Sneha and Aman argue about who should be captain
- ☐ (b) The team and Mrs D'Souza both want to use the same plot
- ☐ (c) The colony cannot decide when to clean the plot

2. At first, Mrs D'Souza was happy to share the plot with the cricket team.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Give two things that happened in paragraph 5 that made the conflict worse.

_____

_____

4. What was the turning point of the story?

_____

_____

5. How was the conflict resolved?

_____

_____

6. Sneha's grandmother said, 'You cannot solve a problem by shouting at it.' How does the story show that this is true?

_____

_____

_____

7. Why do you think the batters 'seemed to hit the net rather often'? What does this tell you about how things have changed?

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 5 that means 'split into groups that disagree'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Empty Plot

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

wonder — a feeling of surprise and delight at something new or beautiful

Example: We gazed in wonder at the Taj Mahal glowing at sunrise.

My sentence:

_____

offered — said that you are willing to do or give something

Example: Gurpreet offered to carry Dadi's heavy shopping bag.

My sentence:

_____

smash — to break something into pieces with force

Example: Be careful, or the glass jar will smash on the floor.

My sentence:

_____

alone — without anyone else

Example: Tenzin sat alone, reading under the pine tree.

My sentence:

_____

softly — quietly and gently

Example: Ayesha spoke softly so that the baby would not wake.

My sentence:

_____

measured — found out the size or length of something

Example: Vikram measured the window with a long tape.

My sentence:

_____

strangely — in a way that is surprising or hard to explain

Example: Strangely, the dog did not bark when the stranger came in.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: -dge and -ge

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: At the end of a word, the 'j' sound is spelt -dge straight after a short vowel (edge, badge) and -ge in other words (huge, large).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
dodge			
bridge			
edge			
hedge			
badge			
judge			
ledge			
fridge			
smudge			
page			
cage			
huge			
stage			
change			
large			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adjectives: Kinds, Order and Degrees

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

An **adjective** describes a noun. It tells us **what kind** (a tall tree), **how many** (five mangoes), **how much** (some milk), **which one** (this book) or **whose** (my bag). So we have adjectives of **quality**, **number** and **quantity**, and **demonstrative** and **possessive** adjectives. **Which** and **what** before a noun are **interrogative** adjectives: Which bus goes to Agra?

- **Order of adjectives:** number → opinion → size → age → shape → colour → origin → material → noun.
- Examples: three big brown Gir cows; a beautiful long red silk saree; a lovely little old wooden box.
- **Degrees:** positive (tall); comparative for two things, with **than** (taller than); superlative for three or more (the tallest).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
big	bigger	biggest
happy	happier	happiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many / much	more	most



Remember: Use **-er** and **-est** with short words (fast, faster, fastest) and **more** and **most** with longer words (more careful, most careful). Never say 'more taller' or 'most tallest'.

Try it!

1. Fill in: Mount Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.

2. Put in the right order: a (wooden / old / small) box

3. Name the kind of adjective: There is some water in the jug.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adjectives in the Right Order

Put the words in the right order to make a sentence. Check the order of the adjectives.

1. bought | a | silk | Riya | red | beautiful | saree

2. a | cute | Kabir | has | white | little | kitten

3. visited | a | We | old | huge | stone | fort

4. gave | me | Grandma | round | two | big | laddoos

5. wore | a | Ishaan | cotton | blue | new | kurta

6. found | a | Pooja | leather | brown | small | wallet

7. lovely | five | Indian | They | sang | folk songs

8. lives | a | in | house | yellow | big | Aman

Name: _____ Date: _____

Degrees of Comparison

Complete the table with the missing forms. Watch the spelling! The first row is done for you.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
thin		
	busier	
careful		
		worst
wise		
	better	
famous		
		least
hot		
	heavier	
many		

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Busy Market

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences describing a busy market near your home. Use adjectives of different kinds, put two or more adjectives in the right order, and compare things using comparative and superlative forms.

Think about:

- What can you see? heaps of shiny red tomatoes, tiny green chillies
- What can you hear and smell?
- Compare: The fruit stall is busier than the shoe shop.
- Which stall is the most colourful? Which is the noisiest?

crowded noisy fresh colourful juicy spicy cheaper busiest brighter most delicious

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Bees carry pollen from flower to flower and help plants make seeds.

Bees carry pollen from flower to flower and help plants make seeds.

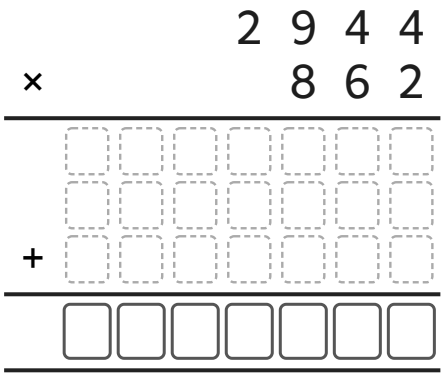
Bees carry pollen from flower to flower and help plants make seeds.

Name: _____ Date: _____

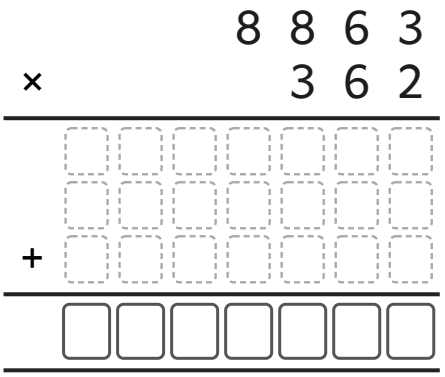
Multiply

Multiply by the ones, the tens and the hundreds digits (write 0, then 00, first). Add the three rows.

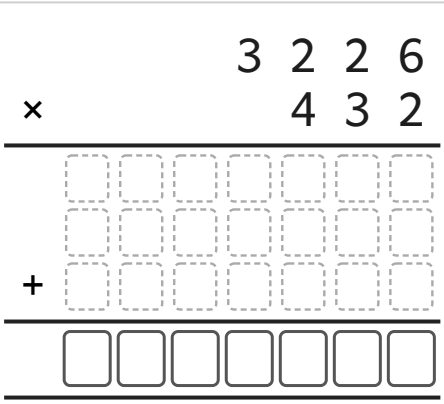
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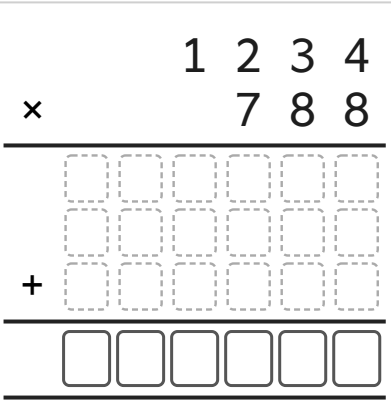
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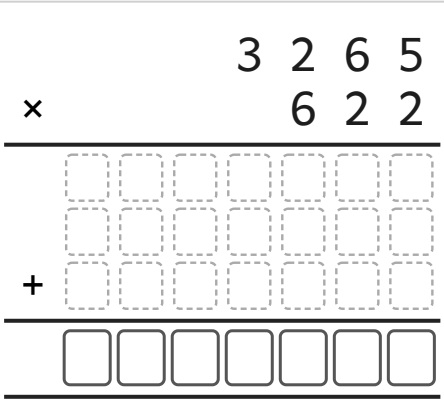
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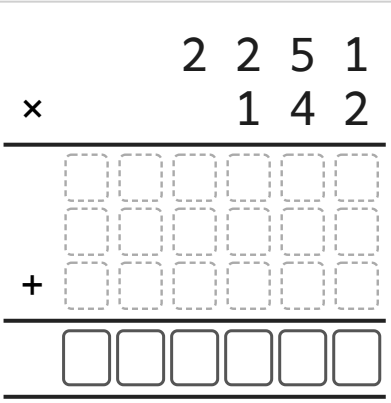
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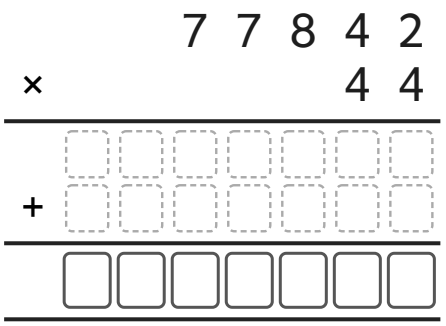


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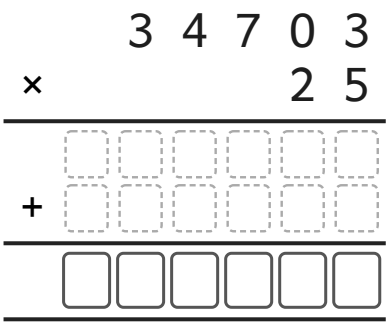
Multiply

Multiply by the ones digit, then by the tens digit (write *a* 0 in the ones place first). Add the two rows.

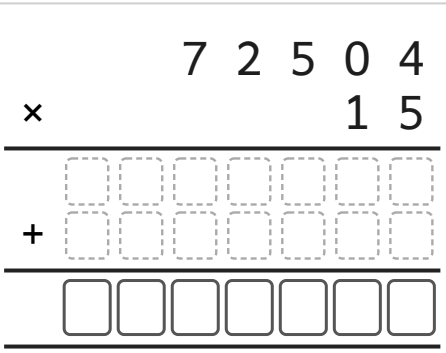
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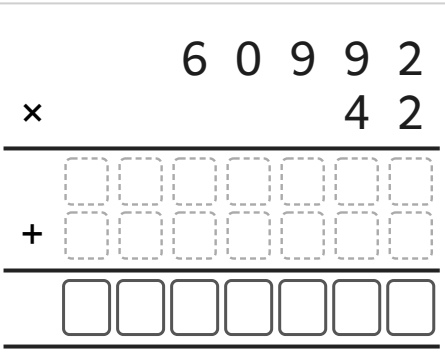
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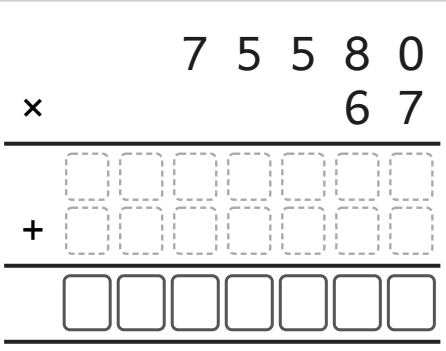
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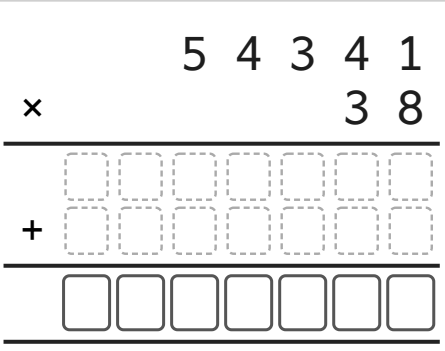
4.



5.



6.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Properties of Multiplication

Fill in the boxes using the properties.

Changing the order does not change the sum (or product). Adding 0 keeps a number the same. Multiplying by 1 keeps it the same; by 0 gives 0.

1. $37 \times 4 = 4 \times \square$

2. $78 \times 1 = \square$

3. $25 \times 0 = \square$

4. $30 \times 10 = \square$

5. $(26 \times 17) \times 2 = 26 \times (\square \times 2)$

6. $42 \times 10 = 10 \times \square$

7. $32 \times 1 = \square$

8. $79 \times 0 = \square$

9. $12 \times 10 = \square$

10. $(88 \times 9) \times 2 = 88 \times (\square \times 2)$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiplication Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A dairy collects 214 litres of milk every day. How many litres does it collect in 212 days?

Working

Answer: _____

2. Each of the 416 schools in a district received 671 notebooks. How many notebooks were given out in all?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A train carries 592 passengers on each trip. How many passengers does it carry in 374 trips?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A stall sells 509 cups of tea every week. How many cups does it sell in 268 weeks?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A truck carries 367 cartons. Each carton holds 657 pencils. How many pencils are there in the truck?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mental Maths

Work these out in your head. Write only the answer.

1. 13 × 100 = ☐

2. 22 × 1000 = ☐

3. 50 × 100 = ☐

4. 80 × 1000 = ☐

5. 23 × 100 = ☐

6. 3 × 100 = ☐

7. 55 × 100 = ☐

8. 49 × 1000 = ☐

9. 79 × 1000 = ☐

10. 65 × 100 = ☐

11. 92 × 100 = ☐

12. 57 × 1000 = ☐

13. 72 × 1000 = ☐

14. 27 × 100 = ☐

15. 70 × 10 = ☐

16. 25 × 100 = ☐

17. 70 × 100 = ☐

18. 96 × 1000 = ☐

19. 89 × 10 = ☐

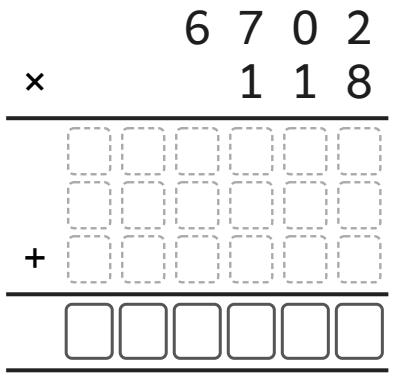
20. 45 × 1000 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

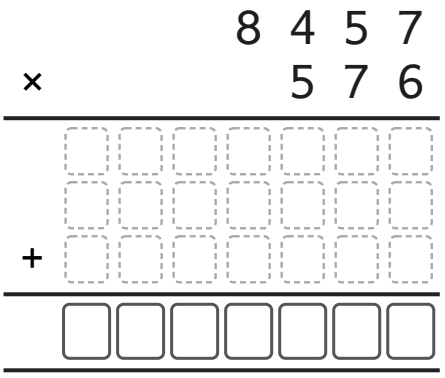
Multiply

Multiply by the ones, the tens and the hundreds digits (write 0, then 00, first). Add the three rows.

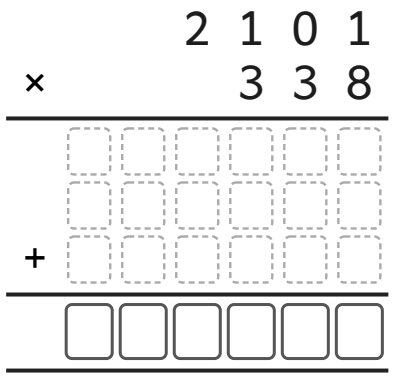
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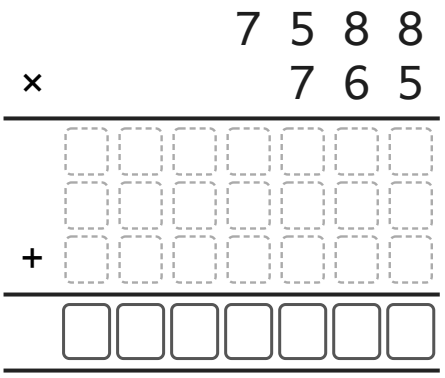
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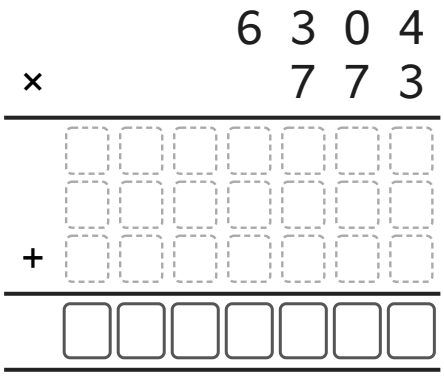
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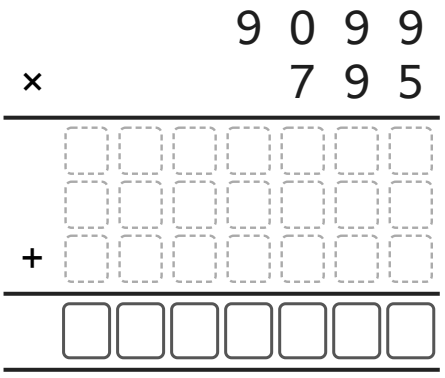
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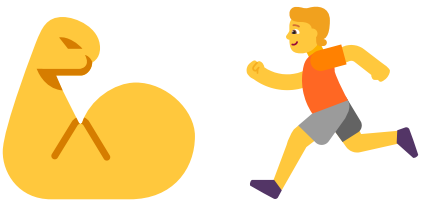


Name: _____ Date: _____

Muscles Help Us Move

Read and learn how your muscles work.

You have more than **600 muscles** in your body. Muscles are soft, stretchy bundles of fibres. They move your bones, pump your blood and push food through your body. A muscle works by **contracting**: it becomes shorter and thicker, and pulls on the part it is joined to.



- **Tendons** are strong cords that join muscles to bones. **Ligaments** join one bone to another at a joint.
- Muscles can only **pull**; they cannot push. So they work in **pairs**.
- To bend your arm, the **biceps** (front of the upper arm) contracts and the **triceps** (back) relaxes. To straighten it, the triceps contracts.
- The biggest muscle is in your buttocks; the smallest is inside your ear.

Type of muscle	Do we control it?	Examples
Voluntary (skeletal)	Yes, we decide when it moves	arm, leg and face muscles
Involuntary (smooth)	No, it works on its own	stomach, intestines, blood vessels
Cardiac	No, it never stops working	the heart

Remember: Keep your muscles strong: play and exercise every day, eat protein-rich foods (dal, milk, paneer, eggs, soybean), drink water and warm up before sports.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Feel Your Muscles Work in Pairs

Your upper arm has two big muscles: the **biceps** at the front and the **triceps** at the back. Let's feel them take turns to pull.

You need:

☐ a table

☐ a heavy book

☐ a measuring tape (optional)

What to do:

1. Sit at a table. Rest your right arm on it with your palm facing up.
2. Place your left hand on the front of your right upper arm. Slowly bend your right arm. How does the biceps feel?
3. Now place your left hand on the back of your right upper arm. Straighten your arm and press your palm down on the table.
4. Hold a heavy book in your right hand and bend your arm again. Does the biceps feel harder?
5. Fill in the table: write whether each muscle felt hard (contracted) or soft (relaxed).

Action	Biceps: hard or soft?	Triceps: hard or soft?
Bending my arm		
Straightening my arm		
Bending my arm with a book		

1. When you bend your arm, which muscle contracts?

_____

2. Which muscle contracts when you straighten your arm?

_____

3. Why do muscles need to work in pairs?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Voluntary or Involuntary?

Read each action. Write it in the correct column: do you control it, or does it happen on its own?

writing kicking a ball dancing pupils shrinking in light

food moving down food pipe heart beating chewing food

getting goosebumps stomach churning food smiling at a friend

lifting a school bag intestines pushing food walking

Voluntary	Involuntary

Name: _____ Date: _____

Muscle Facts: True or False?

Write T for true and F for false.

1. We have more than 600 muscles in our body. T F

2. Muscles can both push and pull bones. T F

3. Tendons join muscles to bones. T F

4. The heart is made of cardiac muscle, which keeps working all our life. T F

5. We can make the muscles of our stomach move whenever we want. T F

6. When the biceps contracts, the arm bends at the elbow. T F

7. A muscle becomes longer and thinner when it contracts. T F

8. Ligaments join one bone to another. T F

9. Exercise and protein-rich food help muscles grow strong. T F

10. Warming up before sports helps to prevent muscle injuries. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कारक और विभक्ति चिह्न

पढ़ो और समझो।

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका संबंध वाक्य के दूसरे शब्दों, विशेषकर क्रिया, से पता चले, उसे **कारक** कहते हैं। कारक बताने वाले चिह्नों (ने, को, से, में, पर आदि) को **विभक्ति चिह्न** या **परसर्ग** कहते हैं। हिंदी में आठ कारक हैं।

कारक	विभक्ति चिह्न	उदाहरण
कर्ता	ने	**सीता ने** खाना बनाया।
कर्म	को	दादी ने **बच्चे को** बुलाया।
करण	से, के द्वारा	मीरा **कलम से** लिखती है।
संप्रदान	के लिए, को	माँ **भाई के लिए** खिलौना लाईं।
अपादान	से (अलग होने के अर्थ में)	**पेड़ से** पत्ते गिरे।
संबंध	का, के, की	यह **सिमरन की** किताब है।
अधिकरण	में, पर	मछली **पानी में** रहती है।
संबोधन	हे!, अरे!, ओ!	**अरे बच्चो!** इधर आओ।

याद रखो: करण और अपादान दोनों में 'से' आता है। साधन बताए तो **करण** (चाकू से काटा), अलग होना बताए तो **अपादान** (छत से गिरा)। संबोधन के बहुवचन में अनुस्वार नहीं लगता: बच्चो, भाइयो, बहनो।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'अनु ने गाना गाया।' — इसमें 'ने' किस कारक का चिह्न है?

_____

2. 'किताबें मेज़ पर रखी हैं।' — 'पर' किस कारक का चिह्न है?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही विभक्ति चिह्न भरो

शब्द-बैंक से उचित विभक्ति चिह्न चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो। एक चिह्न एक से अधिक बार भी आ सकता है।

ने को से के लिए का की के में पर

1. अमन _____ दादी को पत्र लिखा।

2. माँ ने बच्चे _____ दूध पिलाया।

3. किसान हल _____ खेत जोतता है।

4. मैं दादाजी _____ नया चश्मा लाई।

5. गंगा नदी हिमालय _____ निकलती है।

6. यह रोहन _____ साइकिल है।

7. सारी किताबें अलमारी _____ रखी हैं।

8. बंदर पेड़ की डाल _____ बैठा है।

9. प्रिया _____ भाई का नाम कबीर है।

10. हमने शिक्षक दिवस पर अध्यापकों _____ कार्ड दिए।

11. चिड़िया _____ तिनकों से घोंसला बनाया।

12. हमारे गाँव _____ मेला कल से शुरू होगा।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कारक पहचानो

मोटे अक्षरों में छपे शब्दों में कौन-सा कारक है? सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. **नदी में** मछलियाँ तैर रही हैं।

☐ (क) अधिकरण ☐ (ख) करण ☐ (ग) कर्म

2. बच्चा **चम्मच से** खिचड़ी खाता है।

☐ (क) अपादान ☐ (ख) करण ☐ (ग) संप्रदान

3. **छत से** पतंग नीचे गिरी।

☐ (क) करण ☐ (ख) कर्ता ☐ (ग) अपादान

4. **अरे भाइयो!** शोर मत करो।

☐ (क) संबोधन ☐ (ख) संबंध ☐ (ग) कर्ता

5. दादी **ज़रूरतमंदों को** कंबल देती हैं।

☐ (क) अधिकरण ☐ (ख) संप्रदान ☐ (ग) अपादान

6. **अनुष्का ने** सुंदर चित्र बनाया।

☐ (क) कर्म ☐ (ख) करण ☐ (ग) कर्ता

7. यह **दादाजी की** छड़ी है।

☐ (क) संबंध ☐ (ख) संप्रदान ☐ (ग) अपादान

8. माँ ने **बच्चे को** सुलाया।

☐ (क) कर्ता ☐ (ख) कर्म ☐ (ग) अधिकरण

Month 2

Week 7

Reading	Poem — metaphor and personification
Grammar & Writing	Determiners and articles
Maths	Division by 2- and 3-digit numbers
EVS	The nervous system and sense organs
Hindi	विशेषण और उसके भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Monsoon Comes to Town

Read the poem aloud. Look for things that are described as if they were people, and things called something else.

The sky is a quilt of heavy grey
Pulled over the town at noon;
The trees stand still and hold
their breath —
They know she's coming soon.

Then in she marches, loud and
proud,
The thunder is her drum;
The lightning is her flashing
torch:
'Wake up, wake up, I've come!'

The rain is a curtain, silver-grey,
That hides the hills from view;
The puddles are mirrors on the
road
That show the sky to you.

The thirsty fields drink long
and deep,
The frogs begin to sing;
The old neem shakes its
dripping hair
And laughs at everything.

And when at last she tiptoes
off,
The sun comes out to play;
The town is a painting,
freshly washed,
To brighten up the day.

— New Era



Word help: quilt – a thick, warm cover for a bed • **neem** – a large Indian tree with small, bitter leaves • **metaphor** – saying one thing IS another to compare them: 'the sky is a quilt' • **personification** – giving human actions or feelings to things that are not human

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Monsoon Comes to Town: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Who is 'she' in this poem?

- ☐ (a) The wind
- ☐ (b) The monsoon
- ☐ (c) The sun
- ☐ (d) A girl in the town

2. 'The sky is a quilt of heavy grey.' What two things are compared here, and why?

_____

_____

3. Which line is an example of personification?

- ☐ (a) The rain is a curtain, silver-grey,
- ☐ (b) The trees stand still and hold their breath
- ☐ (c) The puddles are mirrors on the road

4. 'The thunder is her drum' is a metaphor, because it says the thunder IS a drum without using 'like' or 'as'.

☐ True ☐ False

5. The poet calls the puddles 'mirrors'. Why is this a good metaphor?

_____

_____

6. How does the poet make the neem tree in stanza 4 seem like a person?

_____

_____

7. Find a word in stanza 5 that shows the monsoon leaves very quietly.

_____

8. Write your own metaphor about the rain and your own example of personification about a cloud.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Monsoon Comes to Town

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

marches — walks with firm, regular steps, like a soldier

Example: The school band marches past the stage on Republic Day.

My sentence:

flashing — shining brightly for a very short time

Example: The flashing lights of the ambulance cleared the road.

My sentence:

curtain — a piece of cloth that hangs down to cover a window or stage

Example: Imran pulled back the curtain to let the sunlight in.

My sentence:

freshly — very recently; just done or made

Example: The kitchen smelt of freshly fried puris.

My sentence:

thirsty — needing or wanting water

Example: After the long walk to the fort, we were all very thirsty.

My sentence:

dripping — so wet that drops of water fall from it

Example: Rohan came in dripping after he forgot his raincoat.

My sentence:

brighten — to make something lighter, more cheerful or more colourful

Example: Fresh marigolds brighten up our doorway at Onam.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Weather Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Weather words. Take care: lightning (a flash in the sky) has no e after the t. Humid, foggy and cloudy describe the air.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
thunder			
lightning			
drizzle			
shower			
cloudy			
foggy			
humid			
breeze			
monsoon			
rainbow			
forecast			
hailstone			
thunderstorm			
umbrella			

Use two of the words in sentences:

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Determiners and Articles

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **determiner** comes before a noun and tells us **which**, **whose**, **how many** or **how much**. The cat, my book, three girls and some water all begin with a determiner. The **articles** a, an and the are the most common determiners. Some grammar books call words such as this, my and some adjectives, too.

- Use ***a*** before a consonant sound and **an** before a vowel sound: a uniform, a one-rupee coin, an hour, an honest boy.
- Use **the** for a particular thing or something that is one of a kind: the sun, the Ganga, the Himalayas, the best student.
- **Many** and **few** go with things we can count (many books). **Much** and **little** go with things we cannot count (much water).
- **A few** and ***a* little** mean 'some' (a few friends). **Few** and **little** mean 'hardly any' (little hope).

Kind	Determiners	Examples
Articles	a, an, the	a pen, an egg, the moon
Demonstratives	this, that, these, those	this bag, those trees
Possessives	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	my uncle, their house
Numbers	one, two, first, second	two kites, the first prize
Quantifiers	some, many, much, few, each, every	some rice, every child



Remember: Do not use an article before the names of people, cities, countries or languages: Priya lives in Kochi. She speaks Malayalam.

Try it!

1. Write a or an: _____ elephant, _____ university

2. Fill in the correct article: _____ Taj Mahal is in Agra.

3. Choose: There is (little / few) milk in the jug.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A, An or The?

Fill in each blank with *a*, *an* or *the*.

a *an* the

1. I saw _____ owl sitting on _____ roof of our house.

2. Arjun wants to become _____ engineer.

3. _____ sun rises in _____ east.

4. Mum bought _____ kilo of onions and _____ dozen bananas.

5. We waited for _____ hour at the bus stop.

6. Simran is _____ tallest girl in our class.

7. My cousin plays _____ flute very well.

8. There is _____ one-way road near _____ Red Fort.

9. _____ Indian Ocean lies to _____ south of India.

10. Grandpa gave me _____ umbrella and _____ old map.

11. Aman is _____ honest boy.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Determiner

Circle the correct determiner in each sentence.

1. There are (many / much) books in our school library.

2. Please add (a few / a little) salt to the dal.

3. (Few / Little) people came because of the heavy rain.

4. I have (some / any) good news for you!

5. Is there (some / any) milk left in the jug?

6. (This / These) mangoes are from Ratnagiri.

7. (Each / All) student must bring a water bottle.

8. We do not have (much / many) time left.

9. (That / Those) mountains look blue from here.

10. (Both / Each) my parents are teachers.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Recipe I Can Make

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write the recipe for a simple drink or snack you can make, such as nimbu pani, sprouts chaat or a vegetable sandwich. First list what you need, then write the steps. Use determiners such as a, an, the, some, a few, a little, each and two.

Think about:

- You need: two lemons, a glass of cold water, a little salt ...
- First, wash the lemons and cut them with an adult's help.
- Next, squeeze the juice into a jug and add some sugar.
- Finally, add a few ice cubes and serve.

a an the some a few a little each two glass spoon squeeze stir

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.

The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.

The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$95\overline{)3473}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$89\overline{)2413}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$55\overline{)9019}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$80\overline{)1381}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$98\overline{)6314}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$97\overline{)8249}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$84 \overline{)\,5\,0\,3\,2\,1}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$34 \overline{)\,9\,6\,6\,8\,0}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$26 \overline{)\,1\,6\,4\,2\,9}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$28 \overline{)\,3\,2\,6\,8\,8}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$16 \overline{)\,5\,5\,9\,2\,1}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$79 \overline{)\,9\,8\,5\,4\,4}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$239\overline{)54377}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$207\overline{)37842}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$836\overline{)58129}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$34\overline{)10928}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Division Word Problems

Read each problem. Show your working and write the answer.

1. A factory packs 11,664 toys equally into 24 boxes. How many toys are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

2. A factory packs 8,568 bottles equally into 72 boxes. How many bottles are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

3. A factory packs 21,735 umbrellas equally into 69 boxes. How many umbrellas are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

4. A factory packs 4,004 notebooks equally into 91 boxes. How many notebooks are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

5. A factory packs 15,179 notebooks equally into 43 boxes. How many notebooks are in each box?

Working

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Long Division

Divide. Write the quotient (Q) and the remainder (R). Check: divisor × quotient + remainder = dividend.

1.

$95 \overline{)5\,7\,0\,0}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

2.

$31 \overline{)2\,3\,2\,5}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

3.

$26 \overline{)8\,3\,7\,2}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

4.

$88 \overline{)4\,1\,3\,6}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

5.

$45 \overline{)1\,3\,0\,5}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

6.

$90 \overline{)6\,6\,6\,0}$

Q = ☐ R = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A library has 4,608 books. 440 books are lent out. How many books are still in the library?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. There are 19 boxes. Each box has 34 mangoes. How many mangoes are there in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A factory made 8,328 biscuit packets in March and 5,013 in April. How many biscuit packets did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A factory made 756 bottles. It sent 228 of them to shops. How many bottles are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. Nisha puts 140 flowers equally into 5 boxes. How many flowers are in each box?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. 2,758 people watched a cricket match on Saturday and 9,923 on Sunday. How many people watched in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Nervous System and Senses

Read and learn how your brain, nerves and sense organs work together.

The **nervous system** controls everything your body does. It is made up of the **brain**, the **spinal cord** and the **nerves**. Nerves are like thin wires. They carry messages from your sense organs to the brain, and from the brain to your muscles, in a split second. The brain is protected by the skull. An adult's brain weighs about 1.4 kg.





- A **reflex action** is quick and automatic, like pulling your hand away from a hot pan. The spinal cord controls most reflexes.
- **Sense organs:** eyes (sight), ears (hearing and balance), nose (smell), tongue (taste) and skin (touch, heat, cold and pain).
- The **skin** is the largest organ of the body.
- **Braille** is a system of raised dots that lets people who cannot see read with their fingertips.

Part	What it does
Cerebrum (biggest part of the brain)	thinking, memory, learning and senses
Cerebellum	balance and smooth movement of muscles
Medulla	heartbeat, breathing, coughing, sneezing
Spinal cord	carries messages; controls reflexes
Nerves	carry messages to and from the brain



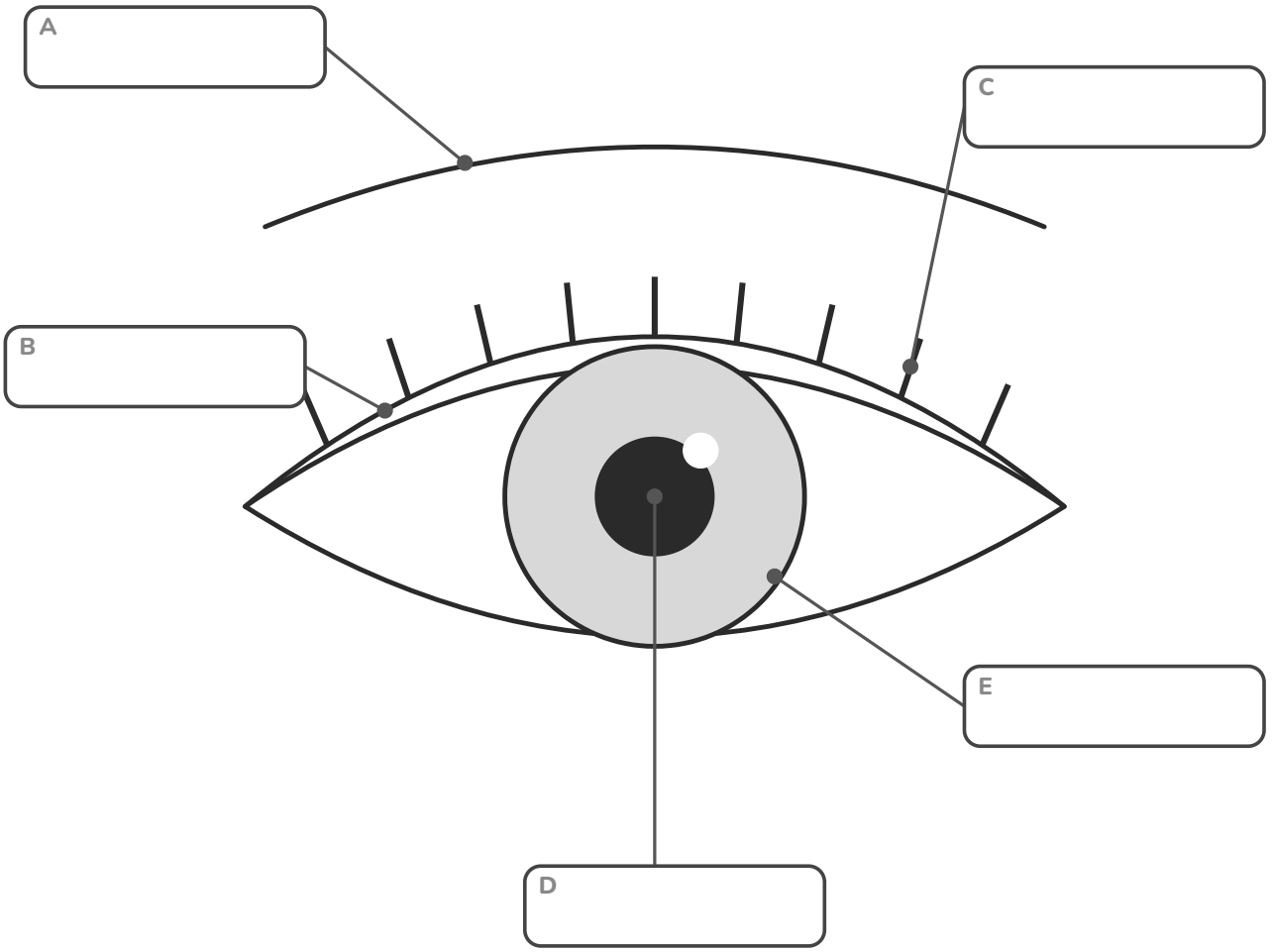
Remember: Protect your senses: read in good light, never put sharp things in your ears, keep away from very loud sounds and wear a helmet when you cycle.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of the Eye

Label the parts of the eye. Use the word bank.

eyelid pupil iris eyelashes eyebrow



Name: _____ Date: _____

Does Smell Help Us Taste?

Your tongue and your nose work as a team. Let's test what happens to taste when your nose is blocked.

You need:

- ☐ small pieces of apple, pear, cucumber and boiled potato
- ☐ a scarf to use as a blindfold
- ☐ a clean plate
- ☐ a glass of water
- ☐ a family member to help

What to do:

1. Ask your helper to cut small pieces of each food and put them on the plate. Do not look!
2. Put on the blindfold. Pinch your nose shut with your fingers.
3. Your helper gives you one piece at a time. Chew it and guess what it is. Your helper writes down your guess.
4. Sip some water. Now repeat the test with your nose open.
5. Compare your guesses in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** Check that no one is allergic to these foods. An adult should do the cutting.

Food (helper writes)	Guess: nose pinched	Guess: nose open

1. When was it easier to guess the food?

_____

2. Why do you think this happened?

_____

3. Why does food seem tasteless when you have a bad cold?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Brain and Senses Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. Which part of the brain helps you keep your balance?

☐ (a) cerebrum ☐ (b) cerebellum ☐ (c) medulla

2. Which part of the brain controls thinking and memory?

☐ (a) cerebrum ☐ (b) spinal cord ☐ (c) medulla

3. Which part of the brain controls your heartbeat and breathing?

☐ (a) cerebellum ☐ (b) medulla ☐ (c) cerebrum

4. What carries messages between the brain and the rest of the body?

☐ (a) bones ☐ (b) nerves ☐ (c) muscles

5. You pull your hand away from a hot pan without thinking. What is this called?

☐ (a) a reflex action ☐ (b) a voluntary action ☐ (c) a sense organ

6. Which is the largest organ of the body?

☐ (a) brain ☐ (b) heart ☐ (c) skin ☐ (d) lungs

7. Which part of the eye controls how much light enters it?

☐ (a) eyelid ☐ (b) iris ☐ (c) eyebrow

8. What is the black opening at the centre of the eye called?

☐ (a) pupil ☐ (b) iris ☐ (c) eyelash

9. Which sense organ also helps us keep our balance?

☐ (a) nose ☐ (b) ear ☐ (c) tongue

10. What is Braille?

☐ (a) a kind of hearing aid

☐ (b) raised dots that are read by touch

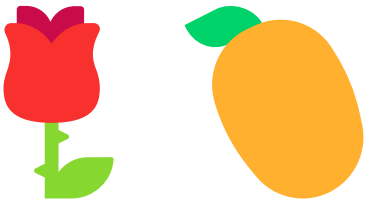
☐ (c) a part of the brain

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विशेषण और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता (गुण, दोष, रंग, संख्या, मात्रा आदि) बताने वाले शब्दों को **विशेषण** कहते हैं। जिस शब्द की विशेषता बताई जाए, उसे **विशेष्य** कहते हैं। 'लाल गुलाब' में 'लाल' विशेषण है और 'गुलाब' विशेष्य। विशेषण के चार भेद हैं।



- **निश्चित संख्यावाचक:** एक, दस, पहला, दुगुना। **अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक:** कुछ, कई, अनेक
- **निश्चित परिमाणवाचक:** एक किलो, दो मीटर। **अनिश्चित परिमाणवाचक:** थोड़ा, ज़्यादा, बहुत
- **तुलना की तीन अवस्थाएँ:** मूलावस्था (सुंदर), उत्तरावस्था (अधिक सुंदर), उत्तमावस्था (सबसे सुंदर)

भेद	क्या बताता है?	उदाहरण
गुणवाचक	गुण, दोष, रंग, आकार, स्वाद, दशा	**मीठा** आम, **ईमानदार** लड़का
संख्यावाचक	गिनी जा सकने वाली चीज़ों की संख्या	**पाँच** केले, **कुछ** बच्चे
परिमाणवाचक	नाप-तौल या मात्रा	**दो लीटर** दूध, **थोड़ा** पानी
सार्वनामिक	संज्ञा से पहले आकर उसकी ओर संकेत	**यह** किताब, **कोई** लड़का

याद रखो: 'यह, वह, कोई' अकेले आएँ तो सर्वनाम हैं (**यह** मेरा है)। संज्ञा से पहले आएँ तो सार्वनामिक विशेषण बन जाते हैं (**यह** घर मेरा है)।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'काली बिल्ली' में विशेषण और विशेष्य लिखो।

   _____

2. 'दो किलो चीनी' में कौन-सा विशेषण है?

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विशेषण के भेद छाँटो

हर वाक्यांश में आए विशेषण का भेद पहचानो और वाक्यांश को सही खाने में लिखो।

कोई लड़का पहला इनाम यह पेन एक मीटर कपड़ा ईमानदार दुकानदार

पुराना किला कौन-सी किताब खट्टा नींबू थोड़ी चीनी कई पक्षी लाल गुलाब

दो लीटर दूध दस उँगलियाँ तीन बकरियाँ वह मकान बहुत पानी

गुणवाचक	संख्यावाचक	परिमाणवाचक	सार्वनामिक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संज्ञा से विशेषण बनाओ

हर संज्ञा शब्द से विशेषण बनाकर खाली खाने में लिखो।

संज्ञा	विशेषण	संज्ञा	विशेषण
भारत		दया	
धन		बल	
इतिहास		रंग	
भूख		लालच	
नमक		चमक	
दिन		बुद्धि	

Month 2

Week 8

Reading	Information text (the human skeleton) — text structure
Grammar & Writing	Verbs: main verbs, helping verbs and modals
Maths	Simplification (using brackets); word problems
EVS	The respiratory and circulatory systems
Hindi	क्रिया: सकर्मक और अकर्मक

Name: _____ Date: _____

Your Amazing Skeleton

Read the text. Notice the headings, and how each section is organised: as a list, a comparison or a problem and solution.

Information text



Have you ever wondered why you do not flop to the ground like a rag doll? The answer is hidden inside you. It is your skeleton, a strong frame made of bones. An adult's skeleton has 206 bones, and every one of them has a job to do.

Jobs of the skeleton Your skeleton has three main jobs. First, it gives your body its shape and support, just as poles hold up a tent. Second, it protects the soft, delicate organs inside you. Third, it works with your muscles to help you move. Bones also have a hidden fourth job: soft bone marrow inside some of them makes new blood cells.

Bones that protect Your skull is like a hard helmet around your brain. Twelve pairs of curved ribs form a cage that guards your heart and lungs. Down the middle of your back runs your backbone, or spine. It is made of many small bones called vertebrae, stacked like a pile of coins, which protect the nerves inside.

Joints: where bones meet A joint is a place where two bones meet. Your elbows and knees are hinge joints: like the hinge of a door, they let you bend and straighten in one direction. Your shoulders and hips are ball-and-socket joints, which let your arms and legs swing round in a circle. Joints make your skeleton flexible.

A baby's bones and yours A newborn baby has about 300 bones, but an adult has only 206. How can this be? As a baby grows, some of its bones slowly fuse together. A baby's bones are also softer and bendier than an adult's. However, both babies and adults need the same things to build healthy bones.

Did you know? The longest bone in your body is the thigh bone, or femur. The smallest is in your ear and is only about three millimetres long. More than half of all your bones are in your hands and feet!

Keeping bones healthy Bones are alive, and they can become weak if we do not look after them. Weak bones break easily. The solution is simple. Eat foods rich in calcium, such as milk, curd, paneer, ragi and green leafy vegetables. Spend some time in the morning sunshine, which helps your body make vitamin D. Run, jump, dance and play, because exercise helps to strengthen bones. Finally, sit and stand straight. Good posture keeps your spine healthy for life.

Word help: organs – body parts that do a special job, such as the heart or lungs • **bone marrow** – the soft material inside some bones that makes blood cells • **vertebrae** – the small bones that make up the backbone • **fuse** – to join together and become one • **calcium** – a mineral that makes bones and teeth hard and strong

Name: _____ Date: _____

Your Amazing Skeleton: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why has the writer put a heading in bold at the start of most paragraphs?

- ☐ (a) To make the text longer
- ☐ (b) To show what each section is about and help you find facts
- ☐ (c) To tell a story in time order

2. Which signal words in 'Jobs of the skeleton' show that the writer is giving a list?

_____

_____

3. How is the section 'A baby's bones and yours' organised?

- ☐ (a) As steps in a process
- ☐ (b) As a comparison of two things
- ☐ (c) As a problem and its solution

4. An adult has more bones than a newborn baby.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Name the bones that protect (a) the brain and (b) the heart and lungs.

_____

_____

6. Under which heading would you look to find out the name of the longest bone?

_____

_____

7. 'Keeping bones healthy' is organised as a problem and a solution. What is the problem? Give two parts of the solution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'able to bend and move easily'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Your Amazing Skeleton

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

frame — the strong structure that holds something up and gives it shape

Example: The carpenter built a wooden frame for the new door.

My sentence:

_____

stacked — arranged in a neat pile, one on top of another

Example: The plates were stacked high after the wedding feast.

My sentence:

_____

delicate — easily hurt or broken; needing gentle care

Example: Handle the delicate glass bangles carefully.

My sentence:

_____

guards — keeps something safe from harm

Example: A tall wall guards the old fort on the hill.

My sentence:

_____

hinge — a metal joint that lets a door or lid swing open and shut

Example: The hinge on the gate squeaks every time we open it.

My sentence:

_____

strengthen — to make something stronger

Example: Swimming helps to strengthen your arms and legs.

My sentence:

_____

posture — the way you hold your body when you sit or stand

Example: Yoga has given Meera an excellent posture.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: ch Saying 'k'

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In many words that come from Greek, ch says 'k', as in school, echo and character. Note that ache and headache end in -che.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
ache			
headache			
anchor			
character			
chorus			
choir			
echo			
mechanic			
orchestra			
orchid			
scheme			
school			
schedule			
technology			
chaos			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Main Verbs, Helping Verbs and Modals

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **verb** shows an action or a state. The **main verb** gives the main meaning. A **helping verb** comes before the main verb and helps it. In Sara is singing, **singing** is the main verb and **is** is the helping verb. The helping verbs are forms of **be** (am, is, are, was, were), **have** (has, have, had) and **do** (do, does, did). **Modals** are special helping verbs.

- A modal is followed by the **base form** of the verb: can swim, must go (never 'can swims' or 'must going').
- Modals do not change with the subject: I can, she can, they can.

Modal	Use	Example
can	ability	Tenzin can swim fast.
could	past ability / polite request	Could you help me, please?
may	permission / possibility	May I come in?
might	weaker possibility	It might rain later.
must	duty / necessity	We must wear seat belts.
should	advice	You should drink more water.
will / shall	future / promise	I will call you tonight.
would	polite request / offer	Would you like some tea?



Remember: Must not means 'do not do it': You must not touch the wire. **Need not** means 'it is not necessary': You need not bring lunch tomorrow.

Try it!

1. Write the helping verb: The baby has slept for two hours.

_____

2. Which modal gives advice: can, should or may?

_____

3. Correct the error: She can sings well.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spot the Helping Verbs

Circle the helping verb in each sentence. Two sentences have two helping verbs.

1. Grandma is knitting a sweater for me.

2. The players were practising in the rain.

3. We have finished our science project.

4. Does Rohan like mangoes?

5. The baby has been sleeping since noon.

6. I am reading a book about space.

7. They did not come to the party.

8. The train had left before we arrived.

9. Kavya will be singing at the function.

10. The letters are delivered every morning.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Right Modal

Tick the modal that best completes each sentence. The meaning is given in brackets.

1. You _____ cross the road at the zebra crossing. (duty)

☐ (a) might ☐ (b) must ☐ (c) could

2. _____ I borrow your eraser, please? (permission)

☐ (a) Must ☐ (b) May ☐ (c) Should

3. My little sister _____ read Hindi and English. (ability)

☐ (a) must ☐ (b) shall ☐ (c) can

4. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain this evening. (possibility)

☐ (a) might ☐ (b) must ☐ (c) can

5. You _____ brush your teeth twice a day. (advice)

☐ (a) may ☐ (b) could ☐ (c) should

6. _____ you please open the window? (polite request)

☐ (a) Must ☐ (b) Could ☐ (c) Might

7. When I was five, I _____ not swim. (past ability)

☐ (a) should ☐ (b) could ☐ (c) must

8. You _____ not bring lunch tomorrow; the school will serve food. (not necessary)

☐ (a) must ☐ (b) can ☐ (c) need

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rules for a Green School

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Your school is starting an Eco Club. Write 8 to 10 rules and pieces of advice to keep your school clean and green. Use modals such as must, must not, should, can, may and need not. Underline every modal you use.

Think about:

- We must switch off the fans when we leave the classroom.
- Students should bring lunch in steel tiffin boxes.
- We must not throw litter on the playground.
- Club members may water the plants during the break.

must must not should can may need not litter recycle save plant dustbin electricity

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Ganga is the longest river in India.

The Ganga is the longest river in India.

The Ganga is the longest river in India.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simplify

Simplify each expression. Follow the order of operations.

Order of operations: first solve inside brackets ( ) then [ ], then division and multiplication (left to right), then addition and subtraction (left to right).

1. $2 + 2 \times 9 =$ ☐

2. $(9 + 2) \times 2 =$ ☐

3. $45 \div 9 + 8 =$ ☐

4. $3 \times 8 - 7 =$ ☐

5. $21 - (5 + 6) =$ ☐

6. $10 \times (9 + 2) =$ ☐

7. $[11 + (2 \times 3)] - 2 =$ ☐

8. $10 \div (2 \times 1) + 2 =$ ☐

9. $4 + 5 \times 7 =$ ☐

10. $(3 + 2) \times 8 =$ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simplify

Simplify each expression. Follow the order of operations.

Order of operations: first solve inside brackets ( ) then [ ], then division and multiplication (left to right), then addition and subtraction (left to right).

1. $9 + 9 \times 3 =$ ☐

2. $(7 + 5) \times 4 =$ ☐

3. $64 \div 8 + 4 =$ ☐

4. $9 \times 2 - 6 =$ ☐

5. $15 - (3 + 8) =$ ☐

6. $3 \times (2 + 6) =$ ☐

7. $[2 + (3 \times 4)] - 3 =$ ☐

8. $33 \div (11 \times 1) + 9 =$ ☐

9. $2 + 2 \times 3 =$ ☐

10. $(9 + 4) \times 8 =$ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A factory made 5,616 pairs of shoes in March and 5,572 in April. How many pairs of shoes did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A factory made 4,601 toys in March and 4,003 in April. How many toys did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A garden has 16 rows of plants with 50 plants in each row. How many plants are there?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A ribbon 168 cm long is cut into 7 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. A cinema hall has 14 rows with 37 seats in each row. How many seats are there in the hall?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A stadium has 5,529 seats. 337 seats are filled. How many seats are empty?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A road 540 m long is divided into 12 equal parts. How long is each part?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A library has 4,080 books. 307 books are lent out. How many books are still in the library?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A school has 21 classes with 43 children in each class. How many children are there in the school?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A factory made 5,718 pens. It sent 209 of them to shops. How many pens are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. Each of the 19 schools in a district received 85 notebooks. How many notebooks were given out in all?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. A factory made 1,083 school bags in March and 3,276 in April. How many school bags did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simplify

Simplify each expression. Follow the order of operations.

Order of operations: first solve inside brackets ( ) then [ ], then division and multiplication (left to right), then addition and subtraction (left to right).

1. $8 + 3 \times 8 =$ ☐

2. $(7 + 7) \times 4 =$ ☐

3. $16 \div 2 + 4 =$ ☐

4. $7 \times 6 - 6 =$ ☐

5. $17 - (7 + 6) =$ ☐

6. $7 \times (6 + 3) =$ ☐

7. $[12 + (6 \times 5)] - 6 =$ ☐

8. $14 \div (2 \times 1) + 7 =$ ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add or Subtract?

Decide whether to add or subtract. Then solve.

1. Last year, 24,205 saplings were planted in a state. This year, 16,661 more were planted. How many saplings were planted in the two years?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

2. A town has 56,870 people. 8,122 of them are children under ten. How many people are ten or older?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

3. A water board supplied 54,074 litres of water on Monday and 28,720 litres on Tuesday. How many more litres did it supply on Monday?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

4. A town had 53,411 people. This year, 7,561 more people came to live there. How many people live there now?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

5. A farmers' cooperative grew 71,985 kg of rice and sold 40,152 kg. How many kilograms are left?

Add or subtract? ☐ + ☐ − Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Breathing and Blood

Read the fact cards about how we breathe and how blood travels around the body.

Breathing In and Out

We breathe in air that contains **oxygen** and breathe out **carbon dioxide** and water vapour. Our body cells need oxygen to get energy from food.

Nose and Windpipe

Hairs and sticky mucus in the nose trap dust and germs, and the air is warmed. It then travels down the **windpipe**, which has rings that keep it open.



The Lungs

The windpipe divides into two tubes, one for each lung. Inside the lungs are millions of tiny air sacs where oxygen passes into the blood and carbon dioxide passes out.

The Diaphragm

This dome-shaped muscle lies under the lungs. When it moves down, the chest gets bigger and air rushes in. When it moves up, air is pushed out.



The Heart

A muscular pump about the size of your fist. Its right side sends blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen; its left side pumps that blood to the whole body.

Blood Vessels

Arteries carry blood away from the heart. **Veins** bring it back. Tiny **capillaries** join them. Laid end to end, they would go round the Earth twice!



What Is in Blood?

Red blood cells carry oxygen. White blood cells fight germs. Platelets help a cut stop bleeding. They all float in a yellowish liquid called plasma.



Your Pulse

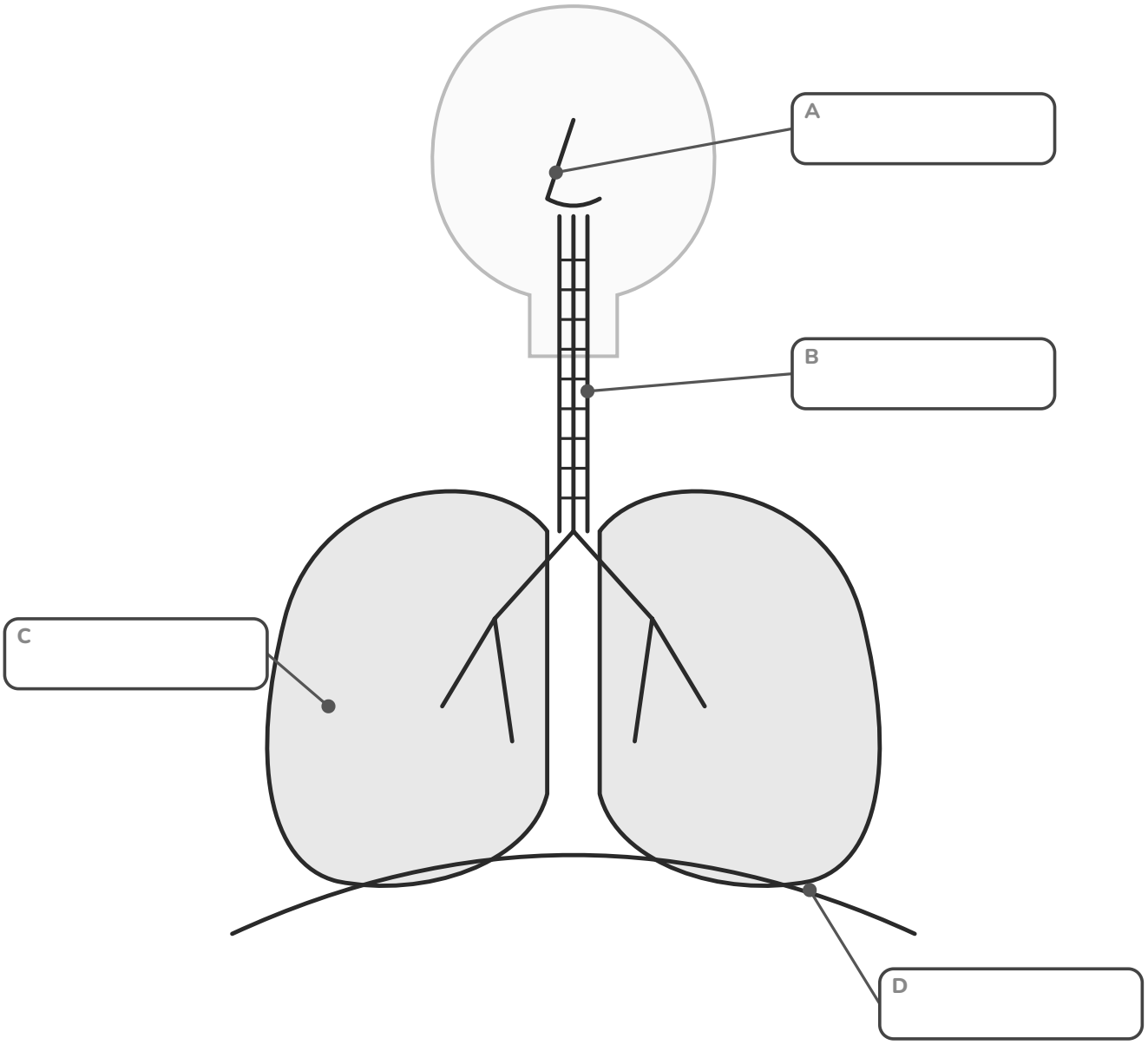
Each heartbeat pushes blood through the arteries. You can feel this as a **pulse** on your wrist. An adult's heart beats about 72 times a minute at rest.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Breathing System

Label the parts of the breathing (respiratory) system. Use the word bank.

nose diaphragm windpipe lungs



Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Model Lung

This model shows how the diaphragm helps us breathe. The balloon inside the bottle is a lung, and the balloon stretched across the bottom is the diaphragm.

You need:

- ☐ a small empty plastic bottle
- ☐ 2 balloons
- ☐ scissors
- ☐ sticky tape

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut off the bottom of the bottle.
2. Push one balloon into the bottle through its neck. Stretch the mouth of the balloon over the neck of the bottle and tape it.
3. Tie a knot in the neck of the second balloon. Cut off its round top and stretch the rest over the open bottom of the bottle.
4. Hold the bottle. Gently pull the knot down and watch the balloon inside.
5. Now push the knot up. What happens?
6. Draw your model below. Label the lung and the diaphragm.

⚠️ **Safety:** Let an adult do the cutting; the cut edge of a bottle can be sharp.

What I observed (draw):

1. What happened to the inside balloon when you pulled the knot down?

2. Which part of your body does the bottom balloon stand for?

3. What does the bottle stand for?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Breathing and Blood: True or False?

Write T for true and F for false.

1. We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. T F

2. Hairs in the nose help to trap dust and germs. T F

3. We have only one lung. T F

4. The diaphragm is a muscle that lies below the lungs. T F

5. Arteries carry blood back to the heart. T F

6. The right side of the heart pumps blood to the lungs. T F

7. White blood cells fight germs. T F

8. Platelets carry oxygen around the body. T F

9. Your heart beats faster when you run. T F

10. It is better to breathe through the mouth than through the nose. T F

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

क्रिया: सकर्मक और अकर्मक

पढ़ो और समझो।

जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले, उन्हें **क्रिया** कहते हैं; जैसे — पढ़ना, खेलना, सोना। क्रिया के मूल रूप को **धातु** कहते हैं; जैसे — पढ़, खेल, सो। धातु में 'ना' जोड़ने से क्रिया का सामान्य रूप बनता है। कर्म के आधार पर क्रिया के दो भेद हैं — **सकर्मक** और **अकर्मक**।

- **सकर्मक क्रिया** — जिस क्रिया के साथ कर्म हो और उसका फल कर्म पर पड़े। जैसे — मीरा **पत्र** लिखती है।
- **अकर्मक क्रिया** — जिस क्रिया के साथ कर्म न हो और उसका फल सीधे कर्ता पर पड़े। जैसे — बच्चा रोता है।
- **पहचान:** कर्ता और क्रिया के बीच 'क्या' या 'किसे' लगाकर प्रश्न करो। उत्तर मिले तो सकर्मक, न मिले तो अकर्मक।

वाक्य	प्रश्न	उत्तर (कर्म)	क्रिया
राधा आम खाती है।	राधा क्या खाती है?	आम	सकर्मक
अमन गेंद फेंकता है।	अमन क्या फेंकता है?	गेंद	सकर्मक
माँ ने बच्चे को बुलाया।	माँ ने किसे बुलाया?	बच्चे को	सकर्मक
चिड़िया उड़ती है।	चिड़िया क्या उड़ती है?	कोई उत्तर नहीं	अकर्मक
शिशु सो रहा है।	शिशु क्या सो रहा है?	कोई उत्तर नहीं	अकर्मक



याद रखो: कुछ क्रियाएँ दोनों तरह से आती हैं: 'बाल्टी **भर** गई' (अकर्मक), पर 'माँ ने बाल्टी **भरी**' (सकर्मक)। इसलिए क्रिया का भेद हमेशा वाक्य देखकर पहचानो।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'बच्चे हँस रहे हैं।' — क्रिया सकर्मक है या अकर्मक?

   _____

2. 'दादी ने कहानी सुनाई।' — इसमें कर्म क्या है?

   _____

3. 'लिख' धातु से क्रिया का सामान्य रूप बनाओ।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सकर्मक या अकर्मक?

हर वाक्य की क्रिया पहचानो। वह सकर्मक है या अकर्मक, सही शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. बच्चा ज़ोर-ज़ोर से रो रहा है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

2. रीना अपनी नानी को चिट्ठी लिख रही है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

3. मोर बाग में नाच रहा है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

4. किसान खेत में बीज बोता है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

5. सूरज पूरब से निकलता है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

6. दादाजी अख़बार पढ़ रहे हैं। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

7. मछलियाँ तालाब में तैरती हैं। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

8. माँ ने स्वादिष्ट खीर बनाई। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

9. पेड़ से सूखे पत्ते गिर रहे हैं। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

10. कबीर ने दौड़कर गेंद पकड़ी। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

11. शिशु पालने में मुस्करा रहा है। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

12. हमने विद्यालय में पौधे लगाए। (सकर्मक / अकर्मक)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कर्म पर गोला लगाओ

इन सभी वाक्यों में सकर्मक क्रियाएँ हैं। 'क्या' या 'किसे' पूछकर हर वाक्य का कर्म ढूँढो और उस पर गोला लगाओ।

1. अमन रोज़ शाम को फ़ुटबॉल खेलता है।

2. मीरा ने एक सुंदर चित्र बनाया।

3. किसान ने पका हुआ गेहूँ काटा।

4. बिल्ली कटोरे से दूध पी रही है।

5. पापा ने मेरे लिए नई साइकिल खरीदी।

6. राजू ने नल से बाल्टी भरी।

7. सिमरन ने धीरे से दरवाज़ा खोला।

8. दर्ज़ी मशीन से कपड़े सिलता है।

9. पुलिस ने चोर को पकड़ लिया।

10. माँ ने गुनगुने पानी से बच्चे को नहलाया।

Month 2

Monthly Activity Set:

Wildlife Watch

Migration map, endangered species file, adaptation design challenge, wildlife sanctuary trail

Name: _____ Date: _____

Wildlife Parks of India

Read the fact cards about some famous national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India.



Jim Corbett, Uttarakhand

India's first national park, set up in 1936. It is famous for its tigers, and Project Tiger was launched here in 1973.



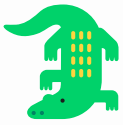
Kaziranga, Assam

Home to about two-thirds of the world's one-horned rhinoceroses. Wild elephants, buffaloes and swamp deer also live in its tall grasslands.



Gir, Gujarat

The only place in the wild where Asiatic lions live. Their numbers have grown thanks to careful protection.



Sundarbans, West Bengal

The largest mangrove forest in the world, shared with Bangladesh. Its tigers are excellent swimmers, and crocodiles live in its creeks.



Keoladeo, Rajasthan

This wetland at Bharatpur is a paradise for birds. Hundreds of kinds of birds live there or visit, especially in winter.



Periyar, Kerala

Elephants come to drink at a large lake in these green hills of the Western Ghats. Periyar is also a tiger reserve.



Hemis, Ladakh

India's largest national park, high in the cold mountains. It is one of the best places in the world to spot the shy snow leopard.

Kuno, Madhya Pradesh

In 2022, cheetahs from Africa were brought to Kuno National Park, 70 years after cheetahs had died out in India.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Wildlife Sanctuary Trail

Plan a wildlife trail! Draw a line from each park to the animal you would most hope to see there.

Jim Corbett ●	● Asiatic lion
Kaziranga ●	● water birds
Gir ●	● tigers in the forest
Sundarbans ●	● cheetah
Keoladeo ●	● one-horned rhinoceros
Periyar ●	● snow leopard
Hemis ●	● tigers that swim in mangroves
Kuno ●	● elephants by the lake

Name: _____ Date: _____

Migration Map

Every year, many birds and animals make amazing journeys to and through India. Mark their routes on a map.

You need:

☐ an outline map of the world from a stationery shop, or your atlas

☐ coloured pencils

☐ a ruler

What to do:

1. **Bar-headed goose:** draw an arrow from Mongolia and Central Asia, over the Himalayas, to the lakes of north India.
2. **Amur falcon:** draw an arrow from south-east Russia and China to Nagaland, then across the Arabian Sea to southern Africa.
3. **Demoiselle crane:** draw an arrow from Mongolia and Central Asia to Khichan village in Rajasthan.
4. **Olive ridley turtle:** draw an arrow across the Bay of Bengal to the beaches of Odisha, where it lays its eggs.
5. **Arctic tern:** draw an arrow from the Arctic all the way to Antarctica. It makes the longest migration of any animal!
6. Use a different colour for each animal and make a key.

1. Which bird flies over the highest mountains in the world?

2. Why do many birds come to India in winter?

3. Why should Odisha's nesting beaches be kept clean and dark at night?

4. Which animal makes the longest migration?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Animals in Danger

Read the chart. Then answer the questions.

Scientists list animals by how much danger they are in. 'Critically endangered' animals are in the greatest danger of dying out.

Animal	Where in India	Status	Main threat
Great Indian Bustard	grasslands of Rajasthan	Critically endangered	power lines, loss of grassland
Gharial	Chambal and other rivers	Critically endangered	sand mining, fishing nets
White-rumped vulture	across India	Critically endangered	a cattle medicine (diclofenac)
Bengal tiger	forests across India	Endangered	poaching, loss of forests
Asian elephant	south, east and north-east India	Endangered	shrinking forests
Red panda	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	Endangered	cutting of forests
Gangetic river dolphin	Ganga and Brahmaputra	Endangered	dams, pollution, fishing nets
Lion-tailed macaque	Western Ghats	Endangered	loss of rainforest
One-horned rhinoceros	Assam and West Bengal	Vulnerable	poaching for its horn
Snow leopard	Himalayas	Vulnerable	hunting, loss of prey

1. Which animals in the chart are critically endangered?

2. Which animal is in danger because of a medicine given to cattle?

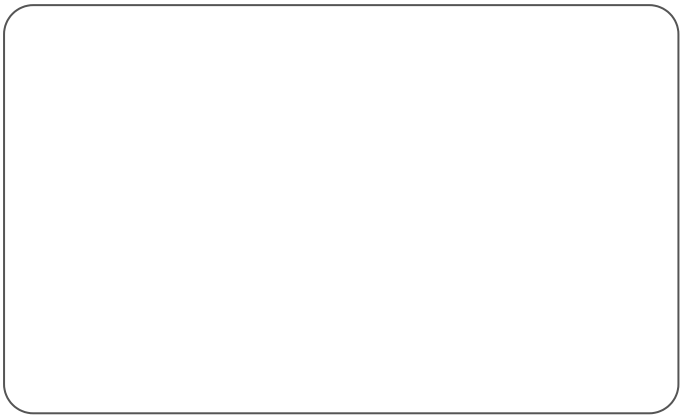
3. Which two animals in the chart live in rivers?

4. Which threat appears most often in the chart?

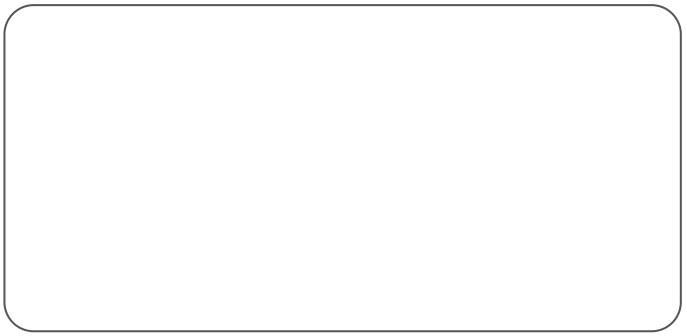
Name: _____ Date: _____

Endangered Species File

Choose one animal from the chart. Find out more from books or the internet (with an adult) and fill in your fact file.



My animal and its name



Where it lives



What it eats



Why it is in danger



How we can help it



One amazing fact

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adaptation Design Challenge

Animals are adapted to their homes. Now it's your turn: invent a new animal that is perfectly adapted to a habitat of your choice!

You need:

☐ paper and coloured pencils

☐ your imagination

☐ clay or scrap materials for a model (optional)

What to do:

1. Choose a habitat: a hot desert, a snowy mountain, a deep ocean, a rainforest or a busy city.
2. List the challenges there, e.g. heat, cold, little water, darkness or predators.
3. Design body parts to solve each challenge. Think about skin, fur, feet, eyes, colour and mouth.
4. Decide what your animal eats and how it finds food, water and shelter.
5. Give your animal a name. Draw it in the box and label its adaptations.
6. Make a model with clay or scrap materials if you like.

Draw it here:

1. Which habitat did you choose, and what were its biggest challenges?

2. Name two adaptations of your animal. How does each one help it?

3. Which real animal is most like yours? In what way?

MONTH 3



Month 3

Week 9

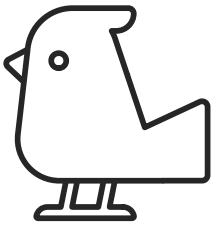
Reading	Folk tale from a state of India — cultural details
Grammar & Writing	Present tense: four forms
Maths	Factors, multiples and prime factorisation
EVS	Nutrients and deficiency diseases
Hindi	काल और उसके भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tuntuni and the King

Read the folk tale. Look for details about food, places and family life that show it comes from Bengal.

Folk tale from West Bengal (retold)



On winter evenings in Kolkata, when the air smelt of roasted peanuts and date-palm jaggery, Thakuma would pull her shawl around her and ask, 'Shall I tell you about Tuntuni?' Her grandchildren always said yes. This is the story she told them, a tale that children in Bengal have loved for generations.

Once upon a time, in a kingdom of green paddy fields and ponds full of fish, there lived a tiny tailorbird called Tuntuni. She had stitched her nest from two brinjal leaves in the king's kitchen garden, using her sharp beak as a needle and spider silk as thread.

One sunny morning after the monsoon, the king's servants spread the royal coins on mats in the palace courtyard to dry. While they dozed in the shade, one silver coin rolled away into the garden. Tuntuni spotted it glinting among the leaves, picked it up in her beak and carried it home.

Then she perched on the edge of her nest and sang as loudly as she could: 'Whatever the king keeps in his store, Tuntuni has it too, and more!'

The king was sitting in his court with his ministers. When he heard the song, his face turned red. 'Who dares to say she is as rich as I am?' he roared. 'Bring me that coin at once!'

The servants hurried into the garden, took the coin from the nest and placed it on a silver plate before the king. But Tuntuni was not upset at all. She flew to the palace window and sang: 'Our king is so poor, it is sad to see, he had to take a coin from me!'

The ministers hid their smiles behind their hands. The king shifted on his throne. 'Give that coin back!' he snapped. 'I will not have the whole kingdom thinking I am poor.'

So the coin was returned to the nest. Tuntuni hopped about happily and sang even louder: 'The mighty king was scared of me; he gave my coin back, look and see!'

This time the whole court burst out laughing, and at last the king laughed too. 'That little bird has beaten me with nothing but a song,' he said. 'Let her keep her coin, and let no one trouble her again.'

'And did anyone trouble her?' asked the children. Thakuma smiled and passed round a plate of warm pithe. 'Never,' she said. 'Tuntuni lived happily in her brinjal-leaf nest for the rest of her days, singing to anyone who would listen.'

Word help: Thakuma – the Bengali word for your father's mother • **jaggery** – a brown sugar made from sugar cane or palm juice • **paddy fields** – wet fields where rice is grown • **tailorbird** – a small bird that sews leaves together to make its nest • **court** – the place where a king meets his ministers • **pithe** – Bengali rice cakes, often made in winter

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tuntuni and the King: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Who tells the story of Tuntuni to the children?

☐ (a) Their mother ☐ (b) Thakuma, their grandmother

☐ (c) The king's minister

2. Give two details from the first and last paragraphs that show the story is being told in a Bengali home in winter.

_____

_____

3. How did Tuntuni make her nest?

☐ (a) She built it from mud and straw

☐ (b) She stitched two brinjal leaves together

☐ (c) She found an empty nest in the palace

4. The king took the coin because he really needed the money.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Why did the king order the coin to be given back?

_____

_____

6. Why do you think the tale mentions paddy fields and ponds full of fish?

_____

_____

7. How did Tuntuni use her songs to win against the king? Do you think she was clever? Give reasons.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'shining with small flashes of light'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Tuntuni and the King

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

trouble — to bother, worry or upset someone

Example: Please do not trouble the nesting birds on the balcony.

My sentence:

_____

dozed — slept lightly for a short time

Example: Dadaji dozed in his armchair after lunch.

My sentence:

_____

perched — sat on the edge or top of something

Example: A kingfisher perched on the branch above the pond.

My sentence:

_____

roared — shouted in a very loud, deep voice

Example: The crowd roared when the goal was scored.

My sentence:

_____

dares — is brave or rude enough to do something

Example: Nobody dares to wake the baby during her nap.

My sentence:

_____

shifted — moved a little from one position to another

Example: Kabir shifted in his seat during the long film.

My sentence:

_____

mighty — very strong and powerful

Example: The mighty Brahmaputra floods its banks in the monsoon.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: oi and oy

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The sound in coin and boy is usually spelt oi in the middle of a word (coin) and oy at the end of a word or before a vowel (enjoy, royal).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
coin			
point			
noise			
voice			
choice			
join			
soil			
moist			
avoid			
boil			
royal			
loyal			
enjoy			
annoy			
oyster			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Present Tense: Four Forms

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

The **present tense** talks about now. It has four forms. Each form tells us something different about the action: is it a habit, is it happening right now, has it just finished, or did it start earlier and is it still going on?

- **Simple present:** habits, facts and timetables: The sun rises in the east. The train leaves at six.
- **Present continuous:** actions happening now: Look! The peacock is dancing.
- **Present perfect:** actions just finished, or experiences: I have just eaten. Have you ever seen snow?
- **Present perfect continuous:** actions that began in the past and are still going on: It has been raining since morning.

Form	Pattern	Example
Simple present	verb / verb + s or es	Riya reads every night.
Present continuous	am / is / are + verb-ing	Riya is reading now.
Present perfect	has / have + past participle	Riya has read this book.
Present perfect continuous	has / have been + verb-ing	Riya has been reading for an hour.

Remember: Use **since** with a point of time (since Monday, since 2020) and **for** with a length of time (for two hours, for three days).

Try it!

1. Name the form: We are watching a cricket match.

_____

2. Fill in: Ananya _____ (learn) the veena since 2023.

_____

3. Since or for? It has been snowing _____ three days.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Does Each Sentence Show?

Draw a line to match each sentence to what it shows.

The Earth goes round the Sun.	an action happening now
I brush my teeth twice a day.	an action still going on from the past
Look! The baby is smiling.	a habit
Rahul has just reached home.	an experience in your life so far
Have you ever visited Ladakh?	an action that has just finished
She has been practising since 5 a.m.	a fact that is always true

Name: _____ Date: _____

Four Forms of the Present

Complete the table. Write each sentence in all four forms of the present tense.

Simple present	Present continuous	Present perfect	Present perfect continuous
She writes.	She is writing.	She has written.	She has been writing.
They play.			
	I am singing.		
		He has eaten.	
			We have been running.
The dog barks.			
	Meera is drawing.		

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Neighbourhood Right Now

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Look out of a window or stand at your gate for five minutes. Then write 8 to 10 sentences about your neighbourhood. Use all four forms of the present tense: what usually happens, what is happening now, what has changed, and what has been going on for some time.

Think about:

- Every morning, the milkman comes on his bicycle.
- Right now, two children are playing hopscotch.
- A new bakery has opened at the corner.
- Workers have been building a road since June.

usually every day now at the moment just already since for

neighbourhood vendor

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Bamboo is a kind of grass, and some bamboo grows very fast.

Bamboo is a kind of grass, and some bamboo grows very fast.

Bamboo is a kind of grass, and some bamboo grows very fast.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Factors and Multiples

Write all the factors, or the first five multiples.

A **factor** divides a number exactly (factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12). A **multiple** is the product of a number and any counting number (multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16 ...).

1. Factors of **87**: _____

2. Factors of **94**: _____

3. Factors of **90**: _____

4. Factors of **42**: _____

5. Factors of **91**: _____

6. Factors of **63**: _____

7. Factors of **33**: _____

8. Factors of **69**: _____

9. First five multiples of **5**: _____

10. First five multiples of **7**: _____

11. First five multiples of **4**: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiples

Write the first six multiples of each number.

1. **Multiples of 10:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. **Multiples of 8:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. **Multiples of 5:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. **Multiples of 4:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. **Multiples of 7:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. **Multiples of 9:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

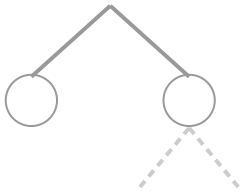
7. Common multiples of 4 and 3 (up to 60): _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prime Factorisation

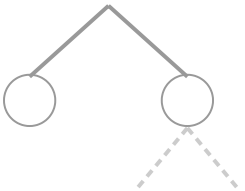
Make a factor tree for each number. Write it as a product of prime factors.

1. **92**



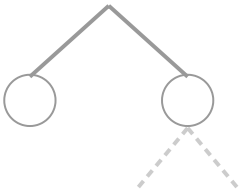
92 = _____

2. **140**



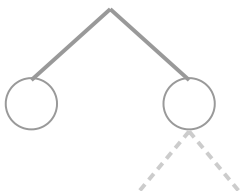
140 = _____

3. **117**



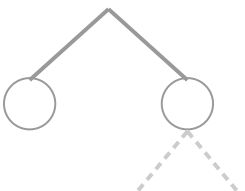
117 = _____

4. **164**



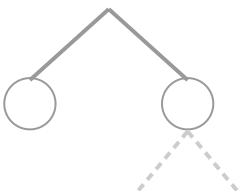
164 = _____

5. **148**



148 = _____

6. **198**



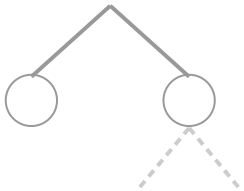
198 = _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prime Factorisation

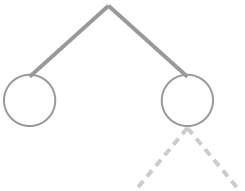
Make a factor tree for each number. Write it as a product of prime factors.

1. **172**



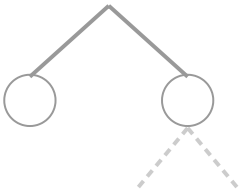
172 = _____

2. **48**



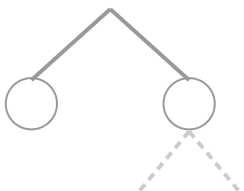
48 = _____

3. **114**



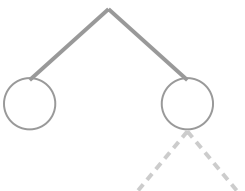
114 = _____

4. **68**



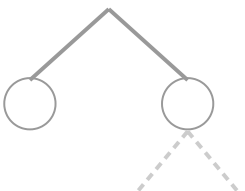
68 = _____

5. **174**



174 = _____

6. **52**



52 = _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Prime Numbers

Use the Sieve of Eratosthenes to find all prime numbers from 1 to 100.

1. Cross out 1 (it is neither prime nor composite).
2. Circle 2. Cross out all other multiples of 2.
3. Circle 3. Cross out all other multiples of 3.
4. Circle 5 and 7 and cross out their other multiples.
5. Circle every number that is left. These are the prime numbers!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Name: _____ Date: _____

Factors and Multiples

Write all the factors, or the first five multiples.

A **factor** divides a number exactly (factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12). A **multiple** is the product of a number and any counting number (multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16 ...).

1. Factors of **62**: _____

2. Factors of **77**: _____

3. Factors of **117**: _____

4. Factors of **14**: _____

5. Factors of **74**: _____

6. Factors of **93**: _____

7. Factors of **42**: _____

8. Factors of **84**: _____

9. First five multiples of **12**: _____

10. First five multiples of **9**: _____

11. First five multiples of **11**: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nutrients in Our Food

Read the fact cards about the nutrients your body needs.



What Are Nutrients?

Nutrients are the useful substances in food that help us grow, stay healthy and get energy. We also need water and roughage.



Carbohydrates

Energy-giving foods for work and play. Found in rice, wheat, potatoes, bananas, sugar and jaggery.



Fats

Give us even more energy and help keep us warm. Found in ghee, butter, oil, nuts and cheese. We need only a little.



Proteins

Body-building foods that help us grow and repair injured parts. Found in dal, milk, paneer, eggs, fish, soybean and nuts.



Vitamins and Minerals

Protective foods that keep us healthy and help fight disease. Found in fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs. Calcium and iron are minerals.

Water and Roughage

Water helps digestion and removes waste. **Roughage** (fibre) from whole grains, fruits, vegetables and salads helps food move through the body.



A Balanced Diet

A meal with all the nutrients in the right amounts is a **balanced diet**. Dal, rice or roti, a green vegetable, curd and a fruit make a balanced meal.



Deficiency Diseases

If a nutrient is missing from our food for a long time, we can fall ill with a **deficiency disease**. A balanced diet helps to prevent these diseases.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Deficiency Diseases Chart

Read the chart. Then answer the questions below it.

Each disease in this chart happens when the body does not get enough of one nutrient for a long time.

Missing nutrient	Disease	Signs	Good sources
Vitamin A	Night blindness	poor sight in dim light	carrot, papaya, spinach, milk
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	weak muscles, little energy	whole grains, pulses
Vitamin C	Scurvy	bleeding gums, slow healing	amla, orange, guava, lemon
Vitamin D	Rickets	soft, bent bones	sunlight, milk, eggs, fish
Calcium	Weak bones and teeth	bones break easily	milk, curd, ragi, leafy greens
Iron	Anaemia	tiredness, pale skin	spinach, dates, jaggery, pulses
Iodine	Goitre	swelling in the neck	iodised salt, seafood
Protein	Kwashiorkor	swollen belly, weak body	dal, milk, eggs, soybean

1. Meera's gums bleed when she brushes her teeth. Which vitamin might she need more of?

_____

2. Why is iodine added to common salt?

_____

3. Which vitamin can our skin make with the help of sunlight?

_____

4. Name two foods that help to prevent anaemia.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Food Detective: Starch and Fat

Scientists use simple tests to find out what is in food. Iodine solution turns **blue-black** when it touches starch. Fat leaves a see-through, oily patch on paper.

You need:

- ☐ dilute iodine solution (an adult can mix a few drops of tincture of iodine from a chemist in water)
- ☐ a dropper or a straw
- ☐ a plate
- ☐ a sheet of plain white paper
- ☐ small pieces of boiled potato, cooked rice, cucumber and butter

What to do:

1. **Starch test:** place a small piece of each food on the plate.
2. Put one or two drops of iodine solution on each piece.
3. Look for a blue-black colour. Write Yes or No in the table.
4. **Fat test:** rub a little of each food on the paper and write its name next to the spot.
5. Let the paper dry for 10 minutes. Then hold it up to the light.
6. A see-through, oily patch means the food contains fat. Write Yes or No in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** Iodine stains and is harmful if swallowed. Never eat food that has been tested. Wash your hands afterwards.

Food	Starch? (blue-black)	Fat? (oily patch)

1. Which foods contain starch?

2. Which food left an oily patch on the paper?

3. Starch is a kind of carbohydrate. What does it give us?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sort the Foods

Write each food in the correct group. Use the fact cards to help you.

 butter paneer  egg  rice  orange  honey

amla  potato  tomato  chapati  rajma soybean

 carrot  spinach dal

Energy-giving	Body-building	Protective

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

काल और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके होने के समय का पता चले, उसे **काल** कहते हैं। काल के तीन भेद हैं — **भूतकाल** (बीता हुआ समय), **वर्तमान काल** (चल रहा समय) और **भविष्यत् काल** (आने वाला समय)।



- **भूतकाल:** मैंने खाना खाया। मैं खाना खा रहा था। मैंने खाना खा लिया था।
- **वर्तमान काल:** मैं खाना खाता हूँ। मैं खाना खा रहा हूँ।
- **भविष्यत् काल:** मैं खाना खाऊँगा। हम खाना खाएँगे।
- समय बताने वाले शब्द भी मदद करते हैं: **पिछले साल, बीते दिन** (भूत); **आज, अभी, आजकल** (वर्तमान); **अगले साल, आने वाले दिन** (भविष्यत्)।

काल	पहचान	उदाहरण
भूतकाल	था, थी, थे; -आ, -ई, -ए	मीरा ने गीत **गाया**।
वर्तमान काल	है, हैं, हूँ, हो; रहा है	मीरा गीत **गा रही है**।
भविष्यत् काल	-गा, -गी, -गे	मीरा गीत **गाएगी**।

याद रखो: 'कल' और 'परसों' बीते हुए और आने वाले — दोनों दिनों के लिए आते हैं: 'कल मैं **गया**' (भूत), 'कल मैं **जाऊँगा**' (भविष्यत्)। काल का सही पता क्रिया से ही चलता है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'हम पिकनिक पर जाएँगे।' — काल बताओ।

   _____

2. 'वह पढ़ता है।' को भूतकाल में बदलो।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

तीनों कालों में बदलो

हर पंक्ति में एक वाक्य दिया गया है। उसे बाकी दोनों कालों में बदलकर खाली खानों में लिखो।

भूतकाल	वर्तमान काल	भविष्यत् काल
	मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ।	
बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे थे।		
		माँ त्योहार पर खीर बनाएँगी।
	सूरज चमक रहा है।	
अनु मीठे गीत गाती थी।		
		हम विद्यालय में पेड़ लगाएँगे।
	चिड़िया आकाश में उड़ रही है।	

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

काल पहचानो

हर वाक्य पढ़कर उसका काल पहचानो और सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. पिछले रविवार हम चिड़ियाघर गए थे।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

2. दादी रसोई में रोटियाँ बना रही हैं।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

3. अगले महीने हमारी परीक्षा होगी।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

4. कल रात बहुत तेज़ बारिश हुई।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

5. कल हम नानी के घर जाएँगे।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

6. मेरा भाई रोज़ सुबह योग करता है।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

7. सन् 1947 में भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

8. इस दीपावली पर हम मिट्टी के दीपक जलाएँगे।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

9. बच्चे पार्क में झूला झूल रहे हैं।

☐ (क) भूतकाल ☐ (ख) वर्तमान काल ☐ (ग) भविष्यत् काल

Month 3

Week 10

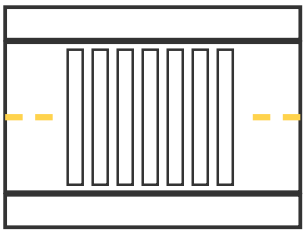
Reading	Formal letter — purpose and format
Grammar & Writing	Past tense: four forms
Maths	Highest Common Factor (HCF)
EVS	Communicable diseases and hygiene
Hindi	अव्यय (क्रियाविशेषण, संबंधबोधक, समुच्चयबोधक, विस्मयादिबोधक)

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to the Commissioner

Read the letter. Notice its parts: addresses, date, subject, greeting, body and closing. What does the writer want?

Formal letter



B-12, Shanti Apartments
Temple Road
Mysuru 570008

15 July 2026

The Commissioner
Municipal Corporation
Mysuru

Subject: Request for a zebra crossing and speed breakers near our school

Respected Sir/Madam,

I am Ananya Rao, a Class 5 student of Green Valley School on Temple Road. I am writing to request a zebra crossing and speed breakers outside our school gate, because crossing the road there has become dangerous for students.

Temple Road is very busy, especially between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., when school begins. Cars, buses and two-wheelers speed past the gate. There is no zebra crossing, no traffic signal and no sign warning drivers that a school is ahead. Last week, a Class 2 boy had a narrow escape when a scooter swerved just in time. He was not hurt, but many parents are now very worried.

Our school has more than 800 students, and nearly half of them cross Temple Road every day. Our teachers and the school guard try to stop the traffic, but drivers do not always slow down.

I therefore request you to kindly arrange for the following:
1. a zebra crossing in front of the school gate;
2. two speed breakers, one on each side of the gate;
3. a 'School Ahead, Go Slow' sign board.

Our class has collected the signatures of 250 students and parents who support this request. The list is attached to this letter. I hope you will take action soon, so that all of us can reach school safely. Thank you for your time.

Yours faithfully,
Ananya Rao
Class 5-B, Green Valley School

Word help: commissioner – the officer in charge of a city's municipal corporation • **zebra crossing** – black-and-white stripes on a road where people can cross • **speed breaker** – a raised strip across a road that makes vehicles slow down • **narrow escape** – a lucky escape from danger, by a very small margin • **signatures** – people's names written in their own handwriting • **attached** – joined to or sent along with something

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to the Commissioner: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main purpose of Ananya's letter?

- ☐ (a) To thank the Commissioner for a new road
- ☐ (b) To request a zebra crossing, speed breakers and a sign
- ☐ (c) To invite the Commissioner to Sports Day

2. In this letter, which part comes straight after the receiver's address?

☐ (a) The date ☐ (b) The subject ☐ (c) The closing ☐ (d) The signature

3. Why does a formal letter have a subject line?

_____

_____

4. Ananya ends with 'Yours faithfully' because she is writing a formal letter to an official.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Give two facts that Ananya uses to show that the road is dangerous.

_____

_____

6. Why does Ananya mention the 250 signatures?

_____

_____

7. How is a formal letter different from a letter to a friend? Give three differences.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the second paragraph of the body that means 'turned suddenly to one side'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: A Formal Letter

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

request — to ask for something politely and formally

Example: We request all visitors to remove their shoes at the door.

My sentence:

_____

especially — more than usual; above all

Example: I love mangoes, especially the ones from Ratnagiri.

My sentence:

_____

warning — telling someone that something bad or dangerous may happen

Example: The sign gave a warning about falling rocks on the ghat road.

My sentence:

_____

worried — feeling uneasy because you think something bad may happen

Example: Papa was worried when the train was three hours late.

My sentence:

_____

arrange — to plan or organise something so that it happens

Example: Our teacher will arrange a visit to the planetarium.

My sentence:

_____

support — to agree with and help an idea or a person

Example: All the parents support the plan to plant trees near school.

My sentence:

_____

collected — brought things together in one place

Example: Ishaan collected old books for the village library.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Useful Letter Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Words used in letters. Watch the double letters (address, attached, necessary) and keep the e before -ly in sincerely.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
address			
sincerely			
faithfully			
request			
received			
grateful			
kindly			
attached			
regarding			
enclosed			
apologise			
responsible			
necessary			
immediately			
signature			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Past Tense: Four Forms

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

The **past tense** talks about actions that happened before now. Like the present tense, it has four forms.

- **Simple past:** a finished action: We visited Mysuru Palace last year.
- **Past continuous:** an action going on at a time in the past, often interrupted: I was bathing when the phone rang.
- **Past perfect:** the earlier of two past actions: The train had left before we reached the station.
- **Past perfect continuous:** an action that had been going on for some time: She had been waiting for an hour when the bus came.

Form	Pattern	Example
Simple past	past form of the verb	Kabir painted a picture.
Past continuous	was / were + verb-ing	Kabir was painting at noon.
Past perfect	had + past participle	Kabir had painted it by lunch.
Past perfect continuous	had been + verb-ing	Kabir had been painting for hours.



Remember: Use **was** with I, he, she, it and singular nouns. Use **were** with we, you, they and plural nouns. Use **had** with every subject. Learn irregular verbs: go → went → gone, eat → ate → eaten.

Try it!

1. Write the simple past of: go, bring, teach

_____

2. Name the form: The children were flying kites.

_____

3. Fill in: By the time we arrived, the show _____ (start).

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Change the Tense

Rewrite each sentence in the form of the past tense given in brackets.

1. Ravi plays chess with his uncle. (simple past)

_____

2. The birds are singing in the garden. (past continuous)

_____

3. She has finished her homework. (past perfect)

_____

4. I am writing a story. (past continuous)

_____

5. They catch the early train. (simple past)

_____

6. The workers have been digging since morning. (past perfect continuous)

_____

_____

7. Gurpreet teaches us Punjabi songs. (simple past)

_____

8. We have seen the Red Fort. (past perfect)

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Actions in the Past

Fill in the blanks with the correct past forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Yesterday, Arjun _____ (write) a letter to his grandmother.

2. By the time we _____ (reach) the station, the train _____ (leave).

3. I _____ (read) a book when the lights _____ (go) out.

4. Mum _____ (already cook) dinner when Dad _____ (come) home.

5. While Sara _____ (cycle) to school, it _____ (start) to rain.

6. The children _____ (play) for two hours when it got dark.

7. By the time the firefighters _____ (arrive), the fire _____ (spread) to the next room.

8. We _____ (watch) a film when Grandpa _____ (call) us.

9. Lakshmi _____ (not eat) anything since morning, so she was very hungry.

10. The baby _____ (cry) for ten minutes before Mum picked her up.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Journey I Will Never Forget

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about a journey you remember well, by train, bus, boat or aeroplane. Write in the past tense and use all four forms, for example: we travelled, we were sitting, the train had left, we had been waiting.

Think about:

- Where were you going, and with whom?
- What were you doing during the journey?
- Did anything go wrong? What had happened?
- How did the journey end? How did you feel?

travelled boarded were sitting had packed had been waiting platform window seat luggage arrived journey

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Our bones give the body its shape and protect the organs inside.

Our bones give the body its shape and protect the organs inside.

Our bones give the body its shape and protect the organs inside.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Highest Common Factor

Show your working in the box.

HCF (Highest Common Factor) is the biggest number that divides both numbers exactly. List the factors of each and pick the highest common one, or use prime factorisation.

1. Find the HCF of **30** and **70**.

HCF = ☐

2. Find the HCF of **28** and **63**.

HCF = ☐

3. Find the HCF of **8** and **32**.

HCF = ☐

4. Find the HCF of **22** and **88**.

HCF = ☐

5. Find the HCF of **18** and **21**.

HCF = ☐

6. Find the HCF of **35** and **25**.

HCF = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Highest Common Factor

Show your working in the box.

HCF (Highest Common Factor) is the biggest number that divides both numbers exactly. List the factors of each and pick the highest common one, or use prime factorisation.

1. Find the HCF of **42** and **49**.

HCF = ☐

2. Find the HCF of **96** and **72**.

HCF = ☐

3. Find the HCF of **18** and **24**.

HCF = ☐

4. Find the HCF of **14** and **63**.

HCF = ☐

5. Find the HCF of **30** and **45**.

HCF = ☐

6. Find the HCF of **30** and **80**.

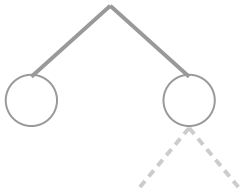
HCF = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prime Factorisation

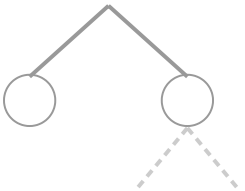
Make a factor tree for each number. Write it as a product of prime factors.

1. **48**



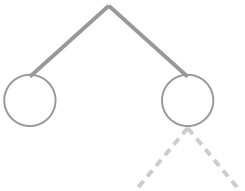
48 = _____

2. **60**



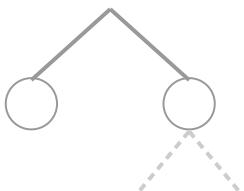
60 = _____

3. **63**



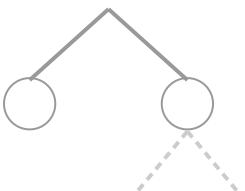
63 = _____

4. **24**



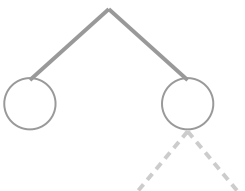
24 = _____

5. **76**



76 = _____

6. **172**



172 = _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

HCF and LCM Word Problems

Decide whether to find the HCF or the LCM. Then solve.

1. Two ribbons are 20 cm and 30 cm long. They are cut into pieces of the greatest possible equal length. How long is each piece?

Answer: _____

2. One bell rings every 8 minutes and another every 12 minutes. They ring together at 9:00. After how many minutes will they ring together again?

Answer: _____

3. 24 pencils and 40 erasers are packed into the greatest number of identical kits with nothing left over. How many kits are made?

Answer: _____

4. What is the smallest number of laddoos that can be packed exactly in boxes of 3 or in boxes of 4?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Highest Common Factor

Show your working in the box.

HCF (Highest Common Factor) is the biggest number that divides both numbers exactly. List the factors of each and pick the highest common one, or use prime factorisation.

1. Find the HCF of **14** and **4**.

HCF = ☐

2. Find the HCF of **40** and **56**.

HCF = ☐

3. Find the HCF of **33** and **66**.

HCF = ☐

4. Find the HCF of **21** and **15**.

HCF = ☐

5. Find the HCF of **30** and **50**.

HCF = ☐

6. Find the HCF of **96** and **36**.

HCF = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Factors and Multiples

Write all the factors, or the first five multiples.

A **factor** divides a number exactly (factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12). A **multiple** is the product of a number and any counting number (multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16 ...).

1. Factors of **94**: _____

2. Factors of **90**: _____

3. Factors of **64**: _____

4. Factors of **92**: _____

5. Factors of **98**: _____

6. Factors of **38**: _____

7. Factors of **62**: _____

8. Factors of **82**: _____

9. First five multiples of **4**: _____

10. First five multiples of **7**: _____

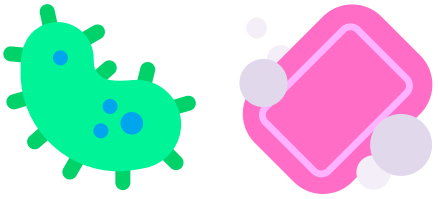
11. First five multiples of **6**: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Germs, Diseases and Hygiene

Read and learn how some diseases spread and how we can stop them.

Some diseases spread from one person to another. They are called **communicable diseases**. They are caused by **germs** such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa, which are too small to see without a microscope. Diseases like diabetes and scurvy do not spread from person to person; they are **non-communicable**.



- **Vaccines** train the body to fight a germ before it can make us ill. Polio drops and the BCG vaccine (against TB) are examples.
- India was declared **polio-free** in 2014, thanks to the polio drops given to every young child.
- **Hygiene** means keeping ourselves and our surroundings clean: bathing daily, brushing twice, trimming nails and washing hands.

How it spreads	Examples	How to stop it
Air (coughs and sneezes)	cold, flu, tuberculosis, measles	cover coughs; wear a mask when ill
Dirty food and water	cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea	boil or filter water; cover food
Mosquito bites	malaria, dengue, chikungunya	no standing water; use nets
Touch	ringworm, pink eye, chickenpox	wash hands; do not share towels
Animal bites	rabies	vaccinate pets; see a doctor at once

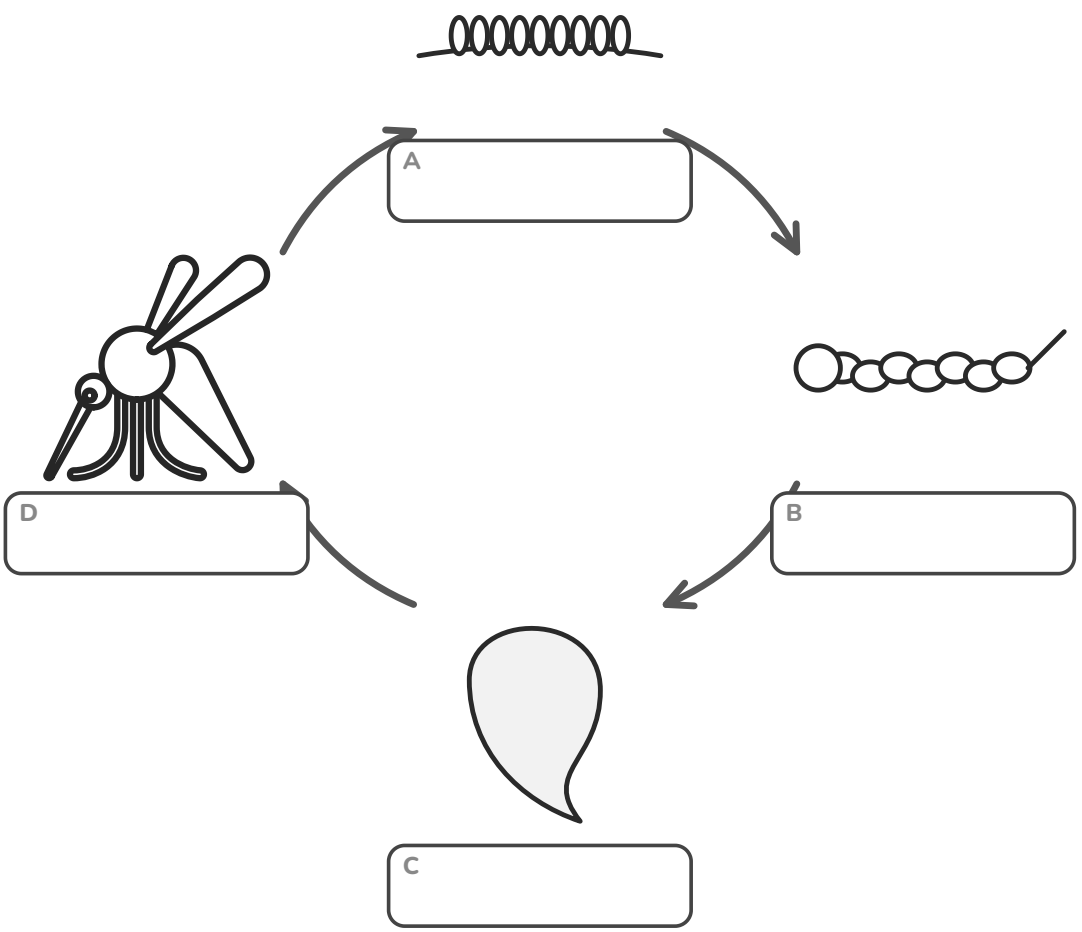
Remember: Wash your hands with soap for at least 20 seconds before eating and after using the toilet. That is about as long as singing 'Happy Birthday' twice.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Mosquitoes Grow

Label the life cycle of a mosquito. The first three stages live in still water, so emptying stored water stops mosquitoes.

pupa larva egg adult mosquito



Name: _____ Date: _____

Glitter Germs

Germs are too small to see. In this test, glitter acts as 'germs' so that you can see how easily they spread and how to get rid of them.

You need:

- ☐ a pinch of glitter or coloured rangoli powder
- ☐ a few drops of cooking oil
- ☐ soap
- ☐ water
- ☐ a clean towel

What to do:

1. Rub a few drops of oil on your hands. Sprinkle the glitter on your palms. These are your 'germs'.
2. Shake hands with a family member, then touch a door handle, a pencil and a cup. Where did the 'germs' go?
3. Rinse your hands under water only, without soap, for 5 seconds. How much glitter is left?
4. Now wash with soap for 20 seconds: rub your palms, the backs of your hands, between your fingers and your nails. Rinse and dry.
5. Wipe the door handle, pencil and cup clean too.
6. Fill in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** Keep your hands away from your eyes and mouth until they are clean.

How I washed	Glitter left: a lot, a little or none?
Rinsed with water only	
Washed with soap for 20 seconds	

1. What did the glitter stand for?

2. How did the 'germs' get onto the door handle and the cup?

3. Why is washing with soap better than washing with water alone?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Odd One Out: Germs and Health

Circle the one that does not belong in each row. Then tell a family member why.

1.	malaria	typhoid	dengue	chikungunya
2.	measles	cholera	typhoid	diarrhoea
3.	common cold	scurvy	flu	tuberculosis
4.	soap	clean water	stagnant water	mosquito net
5.	vaccine	bacteria	virus	fungus
6.	washing hands	covering food	boiling water	sharing towels
7.	diabetes	chickenpox	rickets	goitre

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अव्यय और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

जिन शब्दों के रूप में लिंग, वचन, कारक या काल के कारण कोई बदलाव नहीं होता, उन्हें **अव्यय** या **अविकारी शब्द** कहते हैं; जैसे — आज, धीरे, और, के पास, वाह! अव्यय के चार मुख्य भेद हैं।

- **क्रियाविशेषण के चार भेद:** रीतिवाचक (धीरे, ध्यान से), कालवाचक (आज, अभी), स्थानवाचक (यहाँ, ऊपर), परिमाणवाचक (बहुत, थोड़ा)
- **संबंधबोधक:** के ऊपर, के नीचे, के पास, के बिना, की ओर, के कारण, के साथ
- **समुच्चयबोधक:** और, तथा, या, अथवा, लेकिन, परंतु, क्योंकि, इसलिए, कि
- **विस्मयादिबोधक:** वाह!, अरे!, शाबाश!, हाय!, ओह! — इनके बाद विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न (!) लगता है।

भेद	काम	उदाहरण
क्रियाविशेषण	क्रिया की विशेषता बताता है	कछुआ **धीरे-धीरे** चलता है।
संबंधबोधक	संज्ञा का संबंध दूसरे शब्दों से बताता है	घर **के पीछे** बगीचा है।
समुच्चयबोधक	शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है	राम **और** श्याम मित्र हैं।
विस्मयादिबोधक	हर्ष, दुख, आश्चर्य आदि भाव प्रकट करता है	**वाह!** कितना सुंदर दृश्य है।

💡 **याद रखो:** 'ऊपर' अकेला आए तो क्रियाविशेषण है (बिल्ली **ऊपर** चढ़ी)। संज्ञा के बाद 'के' के साथ आए तो संबंधबोधक है (मेज़ **के ऊपर** किताब है)।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'बच्चे बाहर खेल रहे हैं।' — इसमें क्रियाविशेषण कौन-सा है?

_____

2. 'शाबाश! तुमने बहुत अच्छा किया।' — विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अव्यय के भेद छाँटो

हर अव्यय शब्द को उसके भेद वाले खाने में लिखो।

आज हाय! यहाँ क्योंकि और ऊपर के पास अरे! या की ओर वाह! शाबाश! के कारण लेकिन धीरे-धीरे के बिना

क्रियाविशेषण	संबंधबोधक	समुच्चयबोधक	विस्मयादिबोधक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उचित अव्यय भरो

शब्द-बैंक से सही अव्यय चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो। हर शब्द एक बार ही प्रयोग करो।

और लेकिन क्योंकि इसलिए या के पास के बिना धीरे-धीरे वाह! अरे!

1. कछुआ _____ चलता है, पर रुकता नहीं।

2. मीरा _____ मानसी पक्की सहेलियाँ हैं।

3. मैं दौड़कर स्टेशन पहुँचा, _____ गाड़ी छूट चुकी थी।

4. आज विद्यालय बंद है _____ आज गणतंत्र दिवस है।

5. बारिश हो रही थी, _____ हमने छाता ले लिया।

6. तुम नाश्ते में पराँठा लोगे _____ इडली?

7. _____ आसमान में कितना सुंदर इंद्रधनुष है!

8. हमारे घर _____ एक बड़ा पार्क है।

9. पानी _____ जीवन संभव नहीं है।

10. _____ यह गिलास किसने तोड़ा?

Month 3

Week 11

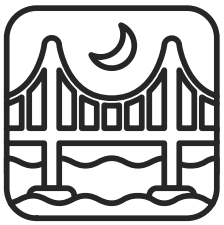
Reading	Adventure story — plot structure
Grammar & Writing	Future tense: four forms
Maths	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)
EVS	Safety and first aid
Hindi	उपसर्ग

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rain at the Root Bridge

Read the story. Find its beginning, the problem, the most exciting moment (climax) and how it ends.

Adventure story



Sara had come all the way from Delhi to spend the October holidays with her cousin Kynsai in Sohra, in the hills of Meghalaya. 'Tomorrow,' said Kynsai at dinner, 'Uncle Kyrmen is taking us to see the double-decker root bridge!' Sara had seen photos of the famous bridge, grown from the living roots of rubber fig trees. She could hardly sleep with excitement.

They set off at dawn. The path was a staircase of stone steps, thousands of them, winding down through thick green forest. They crossed a narrow wire bridge that swayed over a rushing river. Sara gripped the cables tightly, her heart thumping, but she did not look down.

By late morning they reached the root bridge. It was even more beautiful than the photos: two bridges, one above the other, woven from thick, twisted roots and covered in moss. 'The people of Nongriat village have grown these bridges for generations,' said Uncle Kyrmen. 'A root bridge grows stronger every year.'

While they were eating their packed lunch of jadoh, the sky darkened and thunder rumbled. Uncle Kyrmen stood up to pack the bags, slipped on a wet stone and fell with a cry. His ankle swelled up at once. 'I can't walk on it,' he said. 'And there is no phone signal down here.'

Kynsai thought fast. 'Nongriat is ten minutes up that path. I'll run and get help.' Uncle Kyrmen nodded and gave Sara his silver whistle. 'Stay with me,' he told her. 'If the mist comes down, blow this so that they can find us.'

Kynsai disappeared into the rain. Within minutes, the stream below changed from a gentle trickle into a roaring brown torrent. Sara watched in alarm as the water crept up towards the lower bridge. Leaning heavily on her shoulder, Uncle Kyrmen hopped up the bank to a wide, flat rock high above the water.

Then the mist rolled in. Soon Sara could not see the trees, the path or even the bridge. She heard faint voices calling somewhere above, but they seemed to come from every direction. The rescuers could not find them! Sara took a deep breath and blew the whistle: three long blasts. She blew again and again, until her cheeks ached. At last, a torch beam cut through the grey, and Kynsai burst out of the mist with four men from the village.

The men tied a blanket between two bamboo poles to make a stretcher and carried Uncle Kyrmen carefully up to Nongriat. That night, they stayed in a villager's warm home, sipping sweet tea while the rain drummed on the tin roof.

Two days later, when Uncle Kyrmen's ankle was stronger, they made the slow climb home. At the top, Sara looked back at the green valley. 'I came to see a bridge,' she said, 'but I also found out how to be brave.' Kynsai grinned. 'And I found out that you can whistle louder than anyone in Meghalaya!'

Word help: Sohra – a town in Meghalaya, also called Cherrapunji • **rubber fig** – a tree whose long roots can be guided to grow across streams • **moss** – a soft green plant that grows on damp stones and trees • **jadoh** – a Khasi dish of rice cooked with meat • **rescuers** – people who come to save someone from danger • **stretcher** – a frame for carrying a person who is hurt or ill

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rain at the Root Bridge: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which paragraph is the exposition, where we meet the characters and learn the setting?

☐ (a) Paragraph 1 ☐ (b) Paragraph 7 ☐ (c) Paragraph 9

2. What problem starts the rising action of the story?

3. Give two events that make the situation more and more difficult after Kynsai leaves.

4. What is the climax, the most exciting moment of the story?

☐ (a) Crossing the swaying wire bridge

☐ (b) Sara blowing the whistle in the mist until the rescuers find them

☐ (c) Eating lunch beside the root bridge

5. The men carrying Uncle Kyrmen to Nongriat on a stretcher is part of the falling action.

☐ True ☐ False

6. How is the story resolved? What has Sara learnt by the end?

7. Write one sentence each for the beginning, the climax and the ending of this story.

8. Find a word in paragraph 6 that means 'a fast, rushing stream of water'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Rain at the Root Bridge

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

gripped — held something very tightly

Example: Pooja gripped the handle as the bus went round the bend.

My sentence:

thumping — beating hard and loudly

Example: My heart was thumping as I walked onto the stage.

My sentence:

woven — made by crossing threads, strips or roots over and under

Example: The basket was woven from strips of bamboo.

My sentence:

swelled — became bigger and puffier than usual

Example: Aman's finger swelled after the bee sting.

My sentence:

alarm — a sudden feeling of fear or worry

Example: The cat jumped up in alarm when the pressure cooker whistled.

My sentence:

faint — weak and hard to hear or see

Example: We heard the faint sound of temple bells across the valley.

My sentence:

ached — hurt with a dull, steady pain

Example: Our legs ached after the long trek to the waterfall.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: The Suffix -ment

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The suffix -ment turns a verb into a noun: excite, excitement. Keep the final e (amazement), but argue becomes argument.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
excitement			
movement			
enjoyment			
agreement			
equipment			
payment			
treatment			
amazement			
achievement			
measurement			
development			
replacement			
entertainment			
judgement			
argument			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Future Tense: Four Forms

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

The **future tense** talks about actions that will happen later. We usually make it with **will**. Some people use **shall** with I and we, especially in offers and promises.

- **Simple future:** something that will happen, or a promise: It will rain tomorrow. I shall help you.
- **Future continuous:** an action that will be going on at a time in the future: At 8 tonight, we will be eating dinner.
- **Future perfect:** an action that will be finished by a certain time: By March, I will have finished this book.
- **Future perfect continuous:** how long an action will have gone on: By June, Dad will have been working here for ten years.

Form	Pattern	Example
Simple future	will / shall + verb	Zoya will visit Goa.
Future continuous	will be + verb-ing	Zoya will be travelling tomorrow.
Future perfect	will have + past participle	Zoya will have reached by six.
Future perfect continuous	will have been + verb-ing	Zoya will have been reading for hours.



Remember: We also use **be going to** for plans and for things we can see coming: We are going to visit Ooty in May. Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.

Try it!

1. Name the form: I will be sleeping at midnight.

_____

2. Fill in: By next year, Aman _____ (learn) to swim.

_____

3. Change to the simple future: She sings at the function.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Future Form

Tick the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. Please do not call me at 7 p.m. I _____ my dance class then.

☐ (a) will have attended ☐ (b) will be attending ☐ (c) attended

2. By the time you arrive, we _____ the cake.

☐ (a) will have baked ☐ (b) baked ☐ (c) has baked

3. I think India _____ the match tomorrow.

☐ (a) won ☐ (b) will win ☐ (c) has won

4. By December, Grandpa _____ in this house for forty years.

☐ (a) will have been living ☐ (b) lived

☐ (c) is living

5. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ rain.

☐ (a) went to ☐ (b) has gone to ☐ (c) is going to

6. This time next week, we _____ in the Himalayas.

☐ (a) trekked ☐ (b) have trekked ☐ (c) will be trekking

7. _____ I help you carry that heavy box?

☐ (a) Was ☐ (b) Shall ☐ (c) Has

8. The guests _____ by the time we finish cooking.

☐ (a) arrived ☐ (b) will have arrived ☐ (c) have arrived

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sentences About the Future

Put the words in the right order to make a sentence about the future.

1. will | Priya | tomorrow | Delhi | for | leave

_____

2. be | We | at five | will | watching | the match

_____

3. will | By evening | have | I | my project | finished

_____

4. going | are | to | We | a tree | plant | on Sunday

_____

5. will | for two hours | have | been | Sneha | dancing | by noon

_____

6. shall | I | you | tomorrow | call

_____

7. sleeping | be | will | The baby | at ten

_____

8. rain | It | will | tonight | heavily

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Life Twenty Years from Now

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Imagine your life twenty years from now. Write 8 to 10 sentences about it. Use all four forms of the future tense, for example: I will work as ..., I will be living in ..., I will have built ..., I will have been working for ...

Think about:

- What work will you do?
- Where will you be living, and with whom?
- What will you have achieved by then?
- What will you be doing on a usual Sunday?

will shall will be will have will have been career travel invent help dream

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Air is a mixture of gases,
mostly nitrogen and oxygen.

Air is a mixture of gases,
mostly nitrogen and oxygen.
Air is a mixture of gases,
mostly nitrogen and oxygen.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lowest Common Multiple

Show your working in the box.

LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) is the smallest number that is a multiple of both. List multiples, or use prime factorisation / the division method.

1. Find the LCM of **24** and **84**.

LCM = ☐

2. Find the LCM of **9** and **27**.

LCM = ☐

3. Find the LCM of **12** and **32**.

LCM = ☐

4. Find the LCM of **27** and **63**.

LCM = ☐

5. Find the LCM of **21** and **14**.

LCM = ☐

6. Find the LCM of **8** and **12**.

LCM = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lowest Common Multiple

Show your working in the box.

LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) is the smallest number that is a multiple of both. List multiples, or use prime factorisation / the division method.

1. Find the LCM of **30** and **90**.

LCM = ☐

2. Find the LCM of **35** and **30**.

LCM = ☐

3. Find the LCM of **54** and **72**.

LCM = ☐

4. Find the LCM of **28** and **63**.

LCM = ☐

5. Find the LCM of **16** and **24**.

LCM = ☐

6. Find the LCM of **54** and **48**.

LCM = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiples

Write the first six multiples of each number.

1. **Multiples of 12:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. **Multiples of 7:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. **Multiples of 3:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

4. **Multiples of 9:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. **Multiples of 5:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. **Multiples of 8:** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7. Common multiples of 2 and 6 (up to 60): _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

HCF and LCM Word Problems

Decide whether to find the HCF or the LCM. Then solve.

1. Two ribbons are 16 cm and 24 cm long. They are cut into pieces of the greatest possible equal length. How long is each piece?

Answer: _____

2. One bell rings every 5 minutes and another every 6 minutes. They ring together at 9:00. After how many minutes will they ring together again?

Answer: _____

3. 24 pencils and 40 erasers are packed into the greatest number of identical kits with nothing left over. How many kits are made?

Answer: _____

4. What is the smallest number of laddoos that can be packed exactly in boxes of 3 or in boxes of 4?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lowest Common Multiple

Show your working in the box.

LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) is the smallest number that is a multiple of both. List multiples, or use prime factorisation / the division method.

1. Find the LCM of **72** and **64**.

LCM = ☐

2. Find the LCM of **56** and **28**.

LCM = ☐

3. Find the LCM of **4** and **14**.

LCM = ☐

4. Find the LCM of **108** and **60**.

LCM = ☐

5. Find the LCM of **44** and **55**.

LCM = ☐

6. Find the LCM of **21** and **24**.

LCM = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

HCF and LCM Word Problems

Decide whether to find the HCF or the LCM. Then solve.

1. Two ribbons are 16 cm and 24 cm long. They are cut into pieces of the greatest possible equal length. How long is each piece?

Answer: _____

2. One bell rings every 8 minutes and another every 12 minutes. They ring together at 9:00. After how many minutes will they ring together again?

Answer: _____

3. 36 pencils and 48 erasers are packed into the greatest number of identical kits with nothing left over. How many kits are made?

Answer: _____

4. What is the smallest number of laddoos that can be packed exactly in boxes of 6 or in boxes of 9?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

First Aid Facts

Read the fact cards. They tell you what to do until a doctor or an adult takes over.



What Is First Aid?

First aid is the quick help given to an injured or sick person before a doctor arrives. Stay calm, keep the person safe and call an adult.



Cuts and Scrapes

Wash the wound gently under clean running water. Press a clean cloth on it to stop the bleeding. Apply antiseptic and cover it with a clean bandage.

Nosebleed

Sit up and lean slightly **forward**, not back. Pinch the soft part of the nose for about 10 minutes and breathe through your mouth.



Burns

Hold a small burn under cool running water for 10 to 20 minutes. Never put butter, ice or toothpaste on it, and do not burst blisters.



Sprains

Remember **RICE**: **R**est the injured part, put **I**ce wrapped in a cloth on it, **C**ompress it with a bandage and **E**levate (raise) it.



Bites and Stings

For a bee sting, scrape the sting out sideways with a card and use a cold pack. For a dog bite, wash with soap and running water and see a doctor the same day.



Shocks and Fainting

Electric shock: never touch the person; switch off the power first.
Fainting: lay the person down, raise the legs and let in fresh air.



Emergency Numbers

112: any emergency (police, fire, ambulance). **101**: fire. **108** or **102**: ambulance. **1098**: help line for children. Learn your home address too.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which First Aid?

Draw a line to match each problem to the right first aid.

small burn	switch off the power; do not touch
nosebleed	scrape out the sting; cold pack
sprained ankle	clean, apply antiseptic, cover
dog bite	lay the person down, raise the legs
small cut	lean forward, pinch the soft part
bee sting	cool running water for 10–20 minutes
electric shock	wash with soap and see a doctor
fainting	rest, ice, bandage and raise it

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a First Aid Kit

Every home should have a first aid kit. With an adult, put one together and learn what each item is for.

You need:

- ☐ a clean box with a lid
- ☐ cotton wool and gauze
- ☐ roller bandages and adhesive plasters
- ☐ antiseptic liquid or cream
- ☐ small scissors and tweezers
- ☐ a thermometer
- ☐ disposable gloves
- ☐ a card for emergency numbers

What to do:

1. With an adult, collect the items. Check that nothing is past its expiry date.
2. Write **FIRST AID** on the lid. Draw the first aid sign: a white cross on a green square.
3. Write the emergency numbers 112, 101 and 108 on the card and stick it inside the lid.
4. Keep the box where adults can reach it easily, but away from very young children.
5. Every six months, check the kit and replace anything that is used up or out of date.
6. In the table, write four items from your kit and what each one is used for.

Item in my kit	What it is used for

1. Why should you check the expiry dates of creams and medicines?

_____

2. Why are gloves useful in a first aid kit?

_____

3. Where is the best place to keep a first aid kit?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Would You Do?

Read each situation. Write what you would do to stay safe or to help.

1. The sleeve of your friend's kurta catches fire from a diya. What should she do at once?

2. You smell gas in the kitchen. What should you do, and what must you NOT do?

3. You want to cross a busy road. How will you do it safely?

4. Your little brother has a nosebleed. How will you help him?

5. You see someone getting an electric shock. Why must you not touch them?

6. A stranger offers you a lift home from school. What will you do?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग

पढ़ो और समझो।

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के **आरंभ** में जुड़कर उसका अर्थ बदल देते हैं या उसमें नई विशेषता ला देते हैं, उन्हें **उपसर्ग** कहते हैं। जैसे — 'मान' से पहले 'अप' जुड़ने पर 'अपमान' बनता है। उपसर्ग का अकेले कोई प्रयोग नहीं होता, वे सदा किसी शब्द के साथ ही आते हैं।

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	नए शब्द
अ	नहीं	अमर, अटल, असत्य
अन	नहीं	अनपढ़, अनजान, अनमोल
सु	अच्छा	सुगंध, सुपुत्र, सुयोग्य
कु	बुरा	कुपुत्र, कुरूप, कुमार्ग
दुर्	बुरा, कठिन	दुर्जन, दुर्गुण, दुर्बल
निर्	बिना	निर्भय, निर्धन, निर्दोष
वि	विशेष, अलग	विज्ञान, विदेश, विनाश
प्र	आगे, अधिक	प्रगति, प्रबल, प्रयोग
बे	बिना	बेईमान, बेचैन, बेघर

💡 **याद रखो:** एक शब्द में दो उपसर्ग भी हो सकते हैं: **अन** + **उप** + स्थित = अनुपस्थित। उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय एक ही शब्द में साथ भी आ सकते हैं: **सु** + गंध + इत = सुगंधित।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'अपमान' में उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग करो।

   _____

2. 'सु' उपसर्ग लगाकर दो नए शब्द बनाओ।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द

पहले आठ शब्दों में से उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग करो। अंतिम दो पंक्तियों में उपसर्ग जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ।

शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
अज्ञान		
अनुशासन		
उपकार		
पराजय		
अभिमान		
निडर		
सपरिवार		
भरपेट		
	ना	समझ
	स्व	देश

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

उपसर्ग से अर्थ बदलो

मोटे अक्षरों में छपे शब्द में सही उपसर्ग लगाओ, जिससे वाक्य का अर्थ उलटा हो जाए। फिर पूरा वाक्य लिखो।

1. राहुल परीक्षा में **सफल** हुआ।

_____

2. आज कक्षा के सभी बच्चे **उपस्थित** हैं।

_____

3. यह दुकानदार बहुत **ईमानदार** है।

_____

4. मुझे करेला **पसंद** है।

_____

5. यह रास्ता बच्चों के लिए **सुरक्षित** है।

_____

6. मैच में हमारी टीम की **जय** हुई।

_____

7. तुम्हारा यह व्यवहार **उचित** है।

_____

8. इस कुएँ का पानी **शुद्ध** है।

_____

Month 3

Week 12

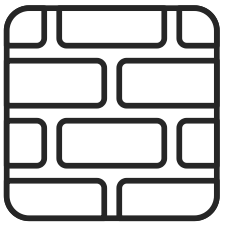
Reading	Information text (the Indus Valley Civilisation) — evidence and conclusions
Grammar & Writing	Subject–verb agreement
Maths	Tests of divisibility
EVS	Matter and its changes (physical and chemical)
Hindi	प्रत्यय

Name: _____ Date: _____

Clues from the Indus Valley

Read the text. For each section, find the evidence (what was found) and the conclusion (what it tells us).

Information text



About 4,500 years ago, people were living in large, well-planned cities along the Indus River and nearby rivers. We call this the Indus Valley Civilisation, or the Harappan Civilisation, after Harappa, the first of its cities to be dug up, in 1921. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are in present-day Pakistan, while Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi are in India.

These people left no books that we can read. So how do we know about them? Archaeologists work like detectives. They study the objects that people left behind, which is their evidence, and use it to reach conclusions about how people lived.

Streets and drains The cities had straight, wide streets that crossed at right angles, like the lines on a chessboard. Houses were built of baked bricks of the same size, and covered drains beside the streets carried dirty water away. **Conclusion:** The cities were carefully planned, so someone must have been in charge. People also cared about keeping their towns clean.

The Great Bath In Mohenjo-daro, archaeologists found a large brick pool, about 12 metres long, with steps leading down at both ends. A layer of bitumen made it waterproof. **Conclusion:** Bathing was very important, perhaps as part of special ceremonies.

Seals and weights Thousands of small, square seals made of soft stone have been found. Most show an animal, such as a bull or an elephant, along with a few signs of writing. Some Harappan seals have even turned up in Mesopotamia, far to the west. Sets of stone weights of standard sizes have been discovered too. **Conclusion:** The Harappans traded goods with distant lands and measured things carefully.

A dockyard and a field At Lothal in Gujarat, there is a huge brick basin that many experts think was a dockyard where boats were loaded. At Kalibangan in Rajasthan, the marks of a ploughed field were found under the ground. **Conclusion:** People travelled and traded by water, and farmers ploughed their land to grow crops such as wheat and barley.

Toys Clay toys have been found as well: little carts with wheels, whistles shaped like birds, and animals whose heads nod when you pull a string. **Conclusion:** Harappan children loved to play, just as you do.

Mysteries that remain Some questions still have no answers. Nobody has yet been able to read the Harappan script. And about 3,900 years ago, the great cities slowly emptied. Was it floods, rivers changing their course or the climate becoming drier? Archaeologists are still searching for evidence before they can be sure.

Word help: civilisation – a large, organised society with cities, rules and skills • **archaeologists** – scientists who dig up and study old objects to learn about the past • **bitumen** – a sticky black tar that keeps water out • **seals** – small stamps with pictures and signs carved into them • **Mesopotamia** – an ancient land in the area that is now Iraq • **script** – a system of writing

Name: _____ Date: _____

Clues from the Indus Valley: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do archaeologists learn about the people of the Indus Valley?

- ☐ (a) By reading books the Harappans wrote
- ☐ (b) By studying objects and buildings they left behind
- ☐ (c) By listening to stories told by their kings

2. What evidence shows that the Harappan cities were carefully planned?

_____

_____

3. Harappan seals found in Mesopotamia are evidence that the Harappans traded with distant lands.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which conclusion can you draw from the clay toys?

- ☐ (a) Children enjoyed playing
- ☐ (b) Everyone in the city was rich
- ☐ (c) The Harappans could read and write well

5. Complete: The marks of a ploughed field at Kalibangan are evidence that _____ .

_____

_____

6. Why are archaeologists not yet sure why the cities emptied?

_____

_____

7. Imagine an archaeologist digs up your school bag 4,000 years from now. Name two things they might find and a conclusion they might draw from each.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'facts or objects that help to prove something'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Clues from the Indus Valley

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

detectives — people whose job is to find clues and solve mysteries

Example: The detectives followed the muddy footprints to the shed.

My sentence:

_____

conclusions — ideas or decisions you reach after thinking about the facts

Example: After studying all the clues, the children reached two conclusions.

My sentence:

_____

ceremonies — formal events held on special occasions

Example: The opening ceremonies of the games were full of music and dance.

My sentence:

_____

standard — of a normal, fixed size or kind that everyone uses

Example: A standard cricket pitch is about 20 metres long.

My sentence:

_____

distant — far away

Example: We could see the distant lights of the city from the hilltop.

My sentence:

_____

waterproof — not letting water pass through

Example: Joseph wore a waterproof jacket on the boat ride.

My sentence:

_____

emptied — became empty, or had everything taken out

Example: The stadium slowly emptied after the match ended.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: -tion and -sion

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -tion and -sion both say 'shun'. -sion often comes from base words ending in d, de, s or se: decide, decision; confuse, confusion.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
civilisation			
collection			
direction			
invention			
population			
celebration			
information			
education			
conclusion			
decision			
division			
explosion			
television			
confusion			
discussion			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Subject–Verb Agreement

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

The verb must **agree** with its subject. A **singular** subject takes a singular verb, and a **plural** subject takes a plural verb: The bird **sings**. The birds **sing**.

- In the present tense, a singular verb usually ends in **-s**: he runs, she has, it is. A plural verb does not: they run, they have.
- **There is** + singular noun; **there are** + plural noun: There is a well. There are two wells.

When the subject is…	Use a verb that is…	Example
two subjects joined by 'and'	plural	Riya and Sara are cousins.
each, every, everyone, nobody	singular	Everyone is ready.
one of + a plural noun	singular	One of my pens is missing.
a collective noun (team, family)	usually singular	Our team is the best.
either…or / neither…nor	like the nearer subject	Neither Ravi nor his friends were late.
followed by 'of + noun'	like the real subject	The box of mangoes is heavy.
scissors, trousers, spectacles	plural	My spectacles are broken.



Remember: Find the real subject first. In 'The colour of the flowers is red', the subject is **colour**, not flowers, so we say **is**.

Try it!

1. Choose: The children (play / plays) in the park.

_____

2. Choose: Each of the boys (has / have) a book.

_____

3. Correct it: Neither Meera nor her sisters is coming.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make Them Agree

Circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. My grandparents (live / lives) in Shimla.

2. The list of names (is / are) on the notice board.

3. Kabir and his sister (go / goes) to the same school.

4. Everyone in my class (likes / like) the new teacher.

5. Either Pooja or her friends (have / has) taken my book.

6. Neither the students nor the teacher (was / were) late.

7. One of the boys (is / are) absent today.

8. There (is / are) many temples in Madurai.

9. My trousers (need / needs) to be washed.

10. The herd of cows (is / are) grazing by the river.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Correct or Not?

Write T if the verb agrees with its subject. Write F if it does not.

1. The dogs barks at strangers. T F

2. Simran and Gurpreet are best friends. T F

3. Each of the girls has a library card. T F

4. My father go to the office by metro. T F

5. There are a lot of people at the bus stop. T F

6. The bunch of keys are on the table. T F

7. Neither Arjun nor Dev knows the answer. T F

8. Everybody love a good story. T F

9. One of my friends lives in Goa. T F

10. Your spectacles is on the sofa. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Morning Assembly

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences describing the morning assembly at your school. Use the present tense, and make sure every verb agrees with its subject. Try to use: everyone, each class, the choir, one of, neither…nor and there are.

Think about:

- Every class stands in a straight line.
- The school choir sings the morning prayer.
- One of the students reads out the news.
- There are … / Everyone … / Neither … nor …

everyone each every the choir one of there is there are stands sing announces

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Wind energy and solar energy will never run out.

Wind energy and solar energy will never run out.

Wind energy and solar energy will never run out.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tests of Divisibility

Put a tick (✓) if the number is divisible, a cross (×) if it is not.

÷2: last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8
÷3: sum of digits divisible by 3
÷4: last two digits divisible by 4
÷5: last digit is 0 or 5
÷6: divisible by both 2 and 3

Number	÷2	÷3	÷4	÷5	÷6
1. 5,100					
2. 2,685					
3. 3,498					
4. 1,218					
5. 8,944					
6. 2,575					
7. 6,462					
8. 3,330					

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tests of Divisibility

Put a tick (✓) if the number is divisible, a cross (×) if it is not.

÷8: last three digits divisible by 8
÷9: sum of digits divisible by 9
÷10: last digit is 0
÷11: difference between the sums of alternate digits is 0 or a multiple of 11

Number	÷8	÷9	÷10	÷11
1. 39,723				
2. 87,920				
3. 91,710				
4. 93,013				
5. 52,118				
6. 33,508				
7. 99,528				
8. 61,858				

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tests of Divisibility

Put a tick (✓) if the number is divisible, a cross (×) if it is not.

÷2: last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8
÷3: sum of digits divisible by 3
÷4: last two digits divisible by 4
÷5: last digit is 0 or 5
÷6: divisible by both 2 and 3
÷8: last three digits divisible by 8

Number	÷2	÷3	÷4	÷5	÷6	÷8
1. 3,551						
2. 6,745						
3. 4,032						
4. 9,609						
5. 1,539						
6. 4,008						
7. 2,540						
8. 9,546						

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tests of Divisibility

Put a tick (✓) if the number is divisible, a cross (×) if it is not.

÷3: sum of digits divisible by 3
÷9: sum of digits divisible by 9
÷11: difference between the sums of alternate digits is 0 or a multiple of 11

Number	÷3	÷9	÷11
1. 43,582			
2. 65,245			
3. 30,693			
4. 11,099			
5. 4,374			
6. 91,224			
7. 76,011			
8. 45,277			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Prime Numbers

Use the Sieve of Eratosthenes to find all prime numbers from 1 to 100.

1. Cross out 1 (it is neither prime nor composite).
2. Circle 2. Cross out all other multiples of 2.
3. Circle 3. Cross out all other multiples of 3.
4. Circle 5 and 7 and cross out their other multiples.
5. Circle every number that is left. These are the prime numbers!

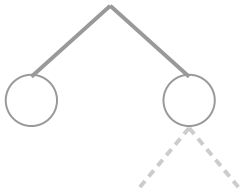
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prime Factorisation

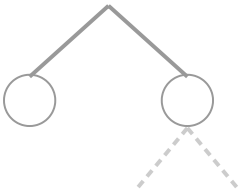
Make a factor tree for each number. Write it as a product of prime factors.

1. **130**



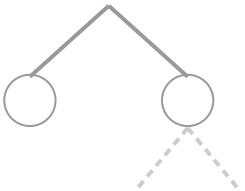
130 = _____

2. **116**



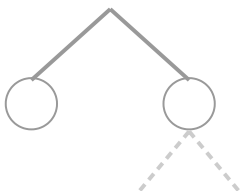
116 = _____

3. **120**



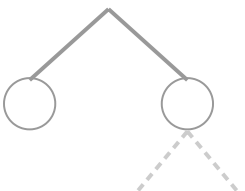
120 = _____

4. **180**



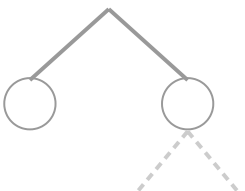
180 = _____

5. **147**



147 = _____

6. **138**



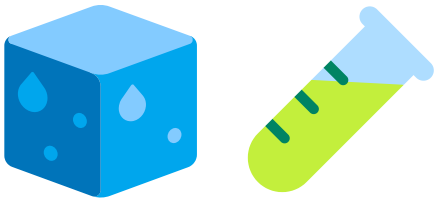
138 = _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Matter and Its Changes

Read and learn about the three states of matter and the two kinds of change.

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Air, water, stones and even you are made of matter. Matter is made of tiny **particles** that are far too small to see. It is found in three states: **solid**, **liquid** and **gas**. Heating or cooling can change matter from one state to another.



- **Changes of state:** melting (solid → liquid), freezing (liquid → solid), evaporation (liquid → gas), condensation (gas → liquid).
- Some solids, like camphor and naphthalene balls, turn straight into a gas. This is called **sublimation**.
- **Physical change:** only the shape, size or state changes. No new substance forms, and it can often be undone, e.g. melting ice.
- **Chemical change:** a new substance forms and it usually cannot be undone, e.g. burning paper, rusting, milk turning into curd.

Property	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Shape	fixed	takes the shape of its container	no fixed shape; fills any space
Volume	fixed	fixed	not fixed
Particles	packed tightly	close, but can slide past	far apart, moving fast
Examples	ice, stone, wood	water, milk, oil	air, steam, oxygen

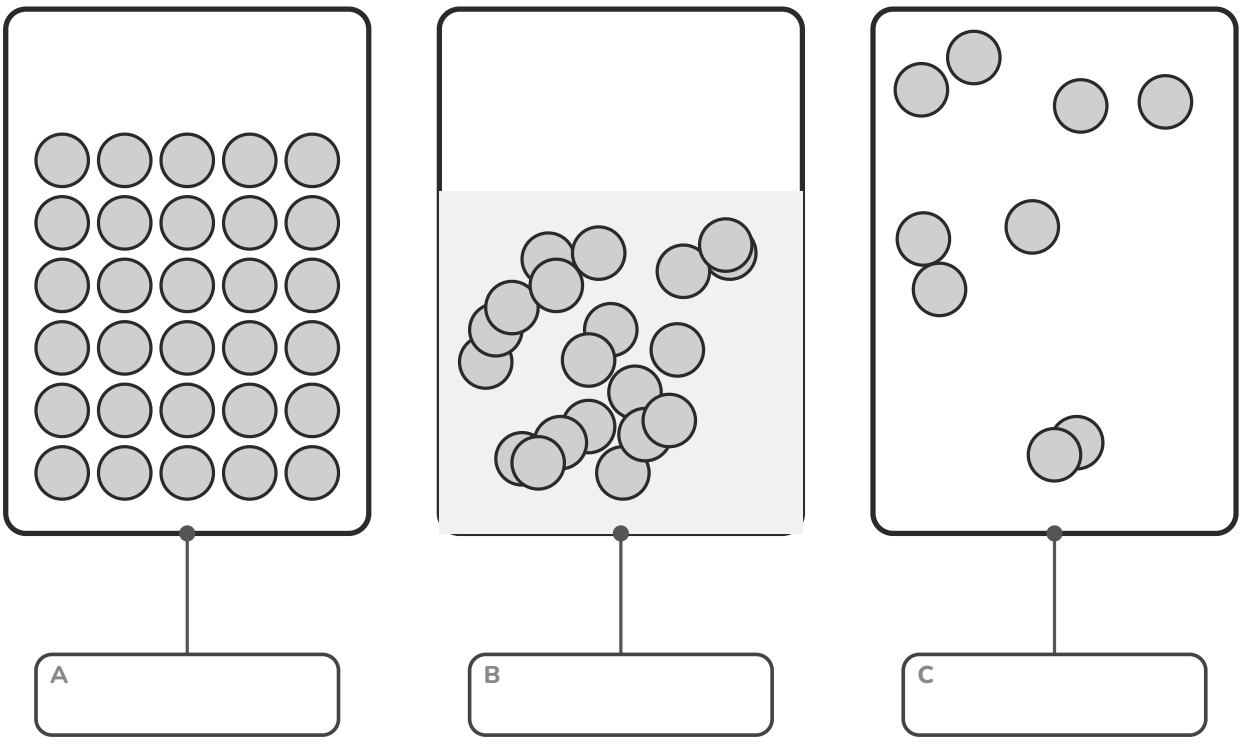
Remember: Signs of a chemical change: a new colour, a new smell, bubbles of gas, or heat and light given out.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Solid, Liquid or Gas?

Look at how the particles are arranged in each box. Label each box solid, liquid or gas.

liquid gas solid



Name: _____ Date: _____

Physical or Chemical Change?

Write each change in the correct column. Ask yourself: does a new substance form?

cooking an egg breaking a glass boiling water

a cut apple turning brown a mango ripening chopping vegetables

melting ice burning paper milk turning into curd

dissolving sugar in water rusting of iron stretching a rubber band

tearing paper baking a cake

Physical change	Chemical change

Name: _____ Date: _____

Can the Change Be Undone?

Let's make three changes in the kitchen and decide whether each one is a physical change or a chemical change.

You need:

- ☐ 2 ice cubes in a bowl
- ☐ 1 spoon of salt
- ☐ half a glass of water
- ☐ a steel plate
- ☐ 1 spoon of baking soda
- ☐ 3 spoons of vinegar
- ☐ a small cup

What to do:

1. **Test 1:** leave the ice cubes in the bowl for 20 minutes. Then put the water back in the freezer overnight.
2. **Test 2:** stir the salt into the water until it disappears. Pour a little onto the steel plate and leave it in the sun for a day.
3. **Test 3:** put the baking soda in the cup. Add the vinegar and watch closely.
4. Look, listen and feel the cup in Test 3. Is there fizzing? Does the cup feel cooler?
5. Fill in the table for each test.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do this with an adult. Keep vinegar away from your eyes.

Test	What I saw	Physical or chemical?
Test 1: ice		
Test 2: salt and water		
Test 3: baking soda and vinegar		

1. Which changes could be undone?

_____

2. What new substance formed in Test 3? How do you know?

_____

3. Name one more chemical change that you see at home.

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रत्यय

पढ़ो और समझो।

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के **अंत** में जुड़कर नया शब्द बनाते हैं और उसके अर्थ में बदलाव लाते हैं, उन्हें **प्रत्यय** कहते हैं। जैसे — 'मीठा' + 'आस' = 'मिठास', 'दूध' + 'वाला' = 'दूधवाला'। प्रत्यय जुड़ने पर कभी-कभी मूल शब्द का रूप भी थोड़ा बदल जाता है।

प्रत्यय	मूल शब्द + प्रत्यय	नए शब्द
आई	पढ़ + आई, अच्छा + आई	पढ़ाई, अच्छाई
ता	सुंदर + ता, मित्र + ता	सुंदरता, मित्रता
पन	बच्चा + पन, अपना + पन	बचपन, अपनापन
इक	समाज + इक, दिन + इक	सामाजिक, दैनिक
वाला	दूध + वाला, सब्ज़ी + वाला	दूधवाला, सब्ज़ीवाला
दार	दुकान + दार, समझ + दार	दुकानदार, समझदार
ईला	रंग + ईला, ज़हर + ईला	रंगीला, ज़हरीला
आवट	सज + आवट, थक + आवट	सजावट, थकावट
कार	कला + कार, चित्र + कार	कलाकार, चित्रकार

💡 **याद रखो:** उपसर्ग शब्द के **आगे** लगता है और प्रत्यय शब्द के **पीछे**। 'असफलता' में 'अ' उपसर्ग है, 'सफल' मूल शब्द है और 'ता' प्रत्यय है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'सजावट' में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग करो।

_____

2. 'दया' में 'आलु' प्रत्यय जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाओ।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रत्यय जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ

बाईं ओर मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय दिए हैं। उन्हें जोड़ने से बनने वाले शब्द से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

भारत + ईय ●	● वार्षिक
लिख + आवट ●	● भारतीय
घबरा + आहट ●	● लड़कपन
ईमान + दार ●	● घबराहट
बुद्धि + मान ●	● लिखावट
लड़का + पन ●	● ईमानदार
वर्ष + इक ●	● चमकीला
चमक + ईला ●	● बुद्धिमान

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रत्यय से बने शब्द भरो

कोष्ठक में दिए मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय को जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाओ और रिक्त स्थान में लिखो।

1. हमारे गाँव का _____ रोज़ सुबह ताज़ा दूध लाता है। (दूध + वाला)

2. मीरा बहुत _____ लड़की है, वह रोज़ समय पर गृहकार्य करती है। (मेहनत + ई)

3. दीपावली पर घर की _____ बहुत सुंदर थी। (सज + आवट)

4. हमारे पड़ोसी बहुत _____ हैं, वे सबकी मदद करते हैं। (दया + आलु)

5. मेले में एक _____ ने मेरा सुंदर चित्र बनाया। (चित्र + कार)

6. मोर हमारा _____ पक्षी है। (राष्ट्र + ईय)

7. मेरे दादाजी हर सुबह _____ समाचार-पत्र पढ़ते हैं। (दिन + इक)

8. गरमी की छुट्टियों में _____ आम खाने का मज़ा ही अलग है। (रस + ईला)

9. लंबी यात्रा के बाद _____ के कारण हम जल्दी सो गए। (थक + आन)

10. मेरी छोटी बहन बहुत _____ है, वह सबकी बात ध्यान से सुनती है। (समझ + दार)

Month 3

Monthly Activity Set:

Body Systems

Skeleton labelling, reflex experiment, pulse rate chart, nutrient detective

Name: _____ Date: _____

Your Body Systems

Read the fact cards. Each body system is a team of organs that work together.



Skeletal System

206 bones support the body, protect organs like the brain, heart and lungs, and work with muscles to help us move.



Muscular System

More than 600 muscles pull on bones to move us. Muscles also pump blood and push food through the body. They work in pairs.



Nervous System

The brain, spinal cord and nerves control everything we do. Nerves carry messages at great speed. Reflexes protect us before we can think.



Respiratory System

The nose, windpipe and lungs bring oxygen into the body and take carbon dioxide out. The diaphragm helps us breathe in and out.



Circulatory System

The heart pumps blood through blood vessels to every part of the body, carrying oxygen and food and taking away waste.



Digestive System

Food is broken down in the mouth, stomach and small intestine. Nutrients pass into the blood, and the large intestine takes back water.



Excretory System

Two bean-shaped **kidneys** clean the blood and remove waste as urine. Sweat from the skin also removes some waste and cools us.



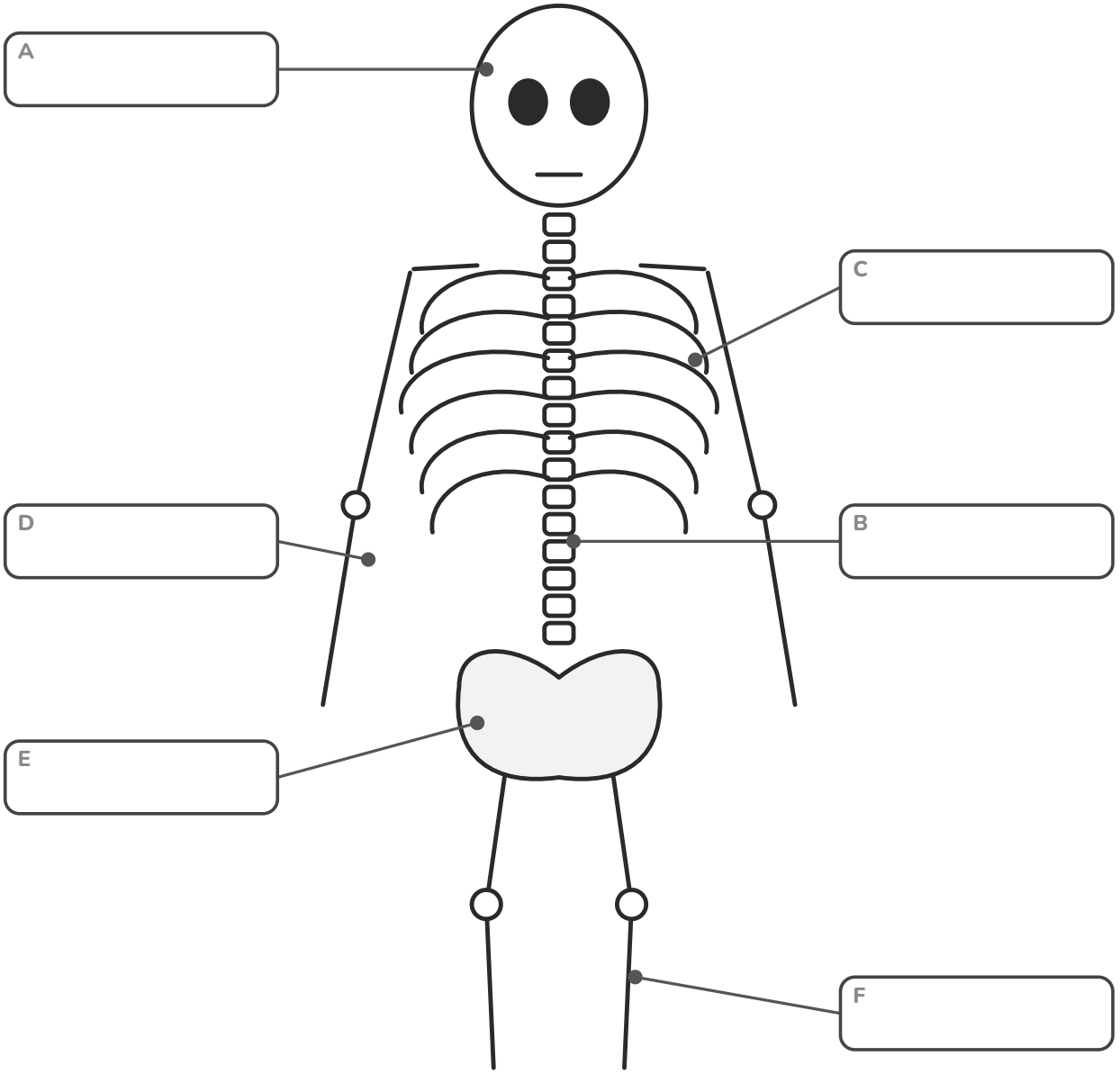
Sense Organs

Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin collect information about the world and send it to the brain through nerves.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Skeleton Labelling Challenge

Label the skeleton without a word bank. How many can you get right?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Reaction and Reflex Test

How quickly can your brain and muscles react? Test your reaction time with a ruler. Then test a true reflex, which happens without thinking.

You need:

- ☐ a 30 cm ruler
- ☐ a partner
- ☐ a table and a chair

What to do:

1. Rest your arm on a table with your hand over the edge. Hold your thumb and first finger apart.
2. Your partner holds the ruler from the top so that the 0 cm mark is between your thumb and finger.
3. Without warning, your partner lets go. Catch the ruler as fast as you can and note the mark where you caught it.
4. Do this three times with each hand. A smaller number means a quicker reaction.
5. **Knee-jerk reflex:** sit with one leg crossed loosely over the other. Your partner taps gently just below your kneecap.
6. Watch what your leg does. Could you stop it?

⚠️ **Safety:** Tap the knee gently with the side of the hand only, never with anything hard.

Try	Right hand (cm)	Left hand (cm)
Try 1		
Try 2		
Try 3		
Try 4		

1. Which hand caught the ruler faster?

2. Did your leg kick when your knee was tapped? Did you have to think about it?

3. What controls reflex actions like the knee-jerk?

4. Why are reflexes useful?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pulse Rate Chart

Your pulse tells you how fast your heart is beating. Let's see how exercise changes it.

You need:

☐ a clock or watch with a seconds hand

☐ a skipping rope (optional)

☐ a pencil

What to do:

1. Find your pulse: place two fingers (not your thumb) on the inside of your wrist, just below your thumb.
2. Sit quietly for 2 minutes. Count the beats for 30 seconds, then multiply by 2. Write it in the table.
3. Walk around briskly for 2 minutes. Count your pulse again.
4. Skip or jump on the spot for 1 minute. Count your pulse again.
5. Rest for 5 minutes. Count your pulse one last time.

⚠️ **Safety:** If you feel dizzy or unwell, stop and rest. Skip only on a flat, safe floor.

Activity	Beats in 30 seconds	Beats per minute (× 2)
Sitting quietly		
After walking briskly		
After skipping or jumping		
After resting for 5 minutes		

1. When was your pulse fastest? Why?

_____

2. What happened to your pulse after resting?

_____

3. Why is regular exercise good for your heart?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Nutrient Detective

Read each case. Which nutrient might be missing? Suggest two foods that would help. (Only a doctor can be sure!)

1. Case 1: Ravi finds it hard to see in dim light in the evening.

2. Case 2: Simran's gums bleed when she brushes, and a small cut is slow to heal.

3. Case 3: A toddler's leg bones are soft and bent. He hardly ever plays outdoors in the sun.

4. Case 4: Anjali feels tired all the time, and her skin and nails look pale.

5. Case 5: In a hilly village, some people have a swelling at the front of the neck.

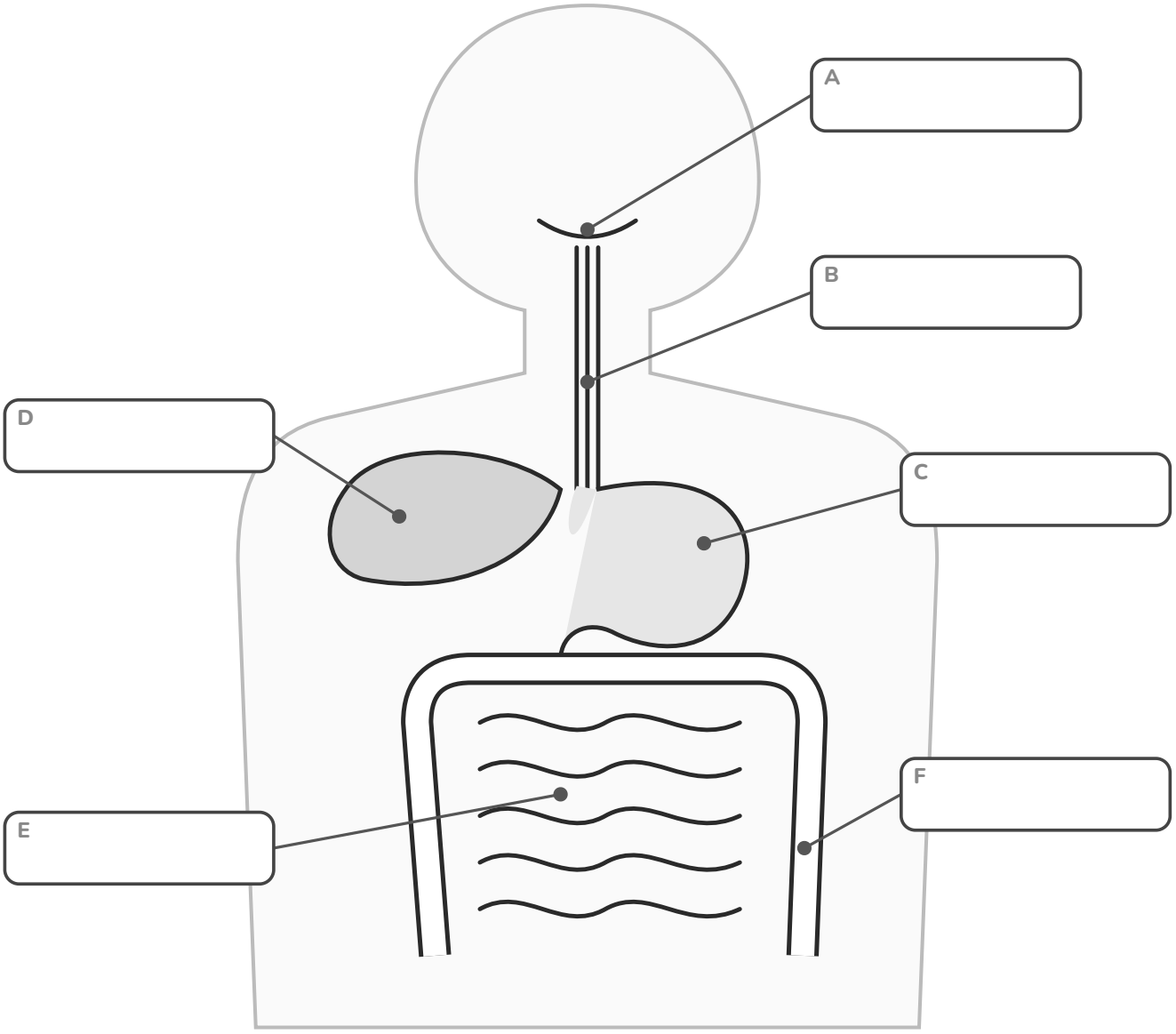
6. Case 6: Kabir is often constipated. He eats lots of white bread and very few fruits or vegetables.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Journey of Food

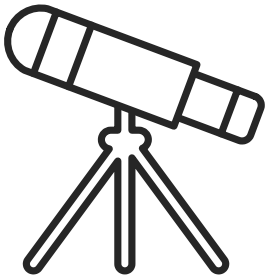
Label the parts of the digestive system that food passes through or is helped by. Use the word bank.

stomach liver food pipe small intestine large intestine mouth



MONTH

4



Month 4

Week 13

Reading	Play script — characters and stage directions
Grammar & Writing	Active and passive voice
Maths	Fractions: equivalent fractions, simplest form, comparing
EVS	Mixtures and separating them
Hindi	संधि (परिचय)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dadi's Video Call

Read the play aloud with a partner. The words in brackets are stage directions: act them out, but do not read them aloud.

Play script



CHARACTERS: DADI, Rahul and Pooja's grandmother, aged 72; RAHUL, aged 11, quick but impatient; POOJA, aged 9, calm and patient; BEEJI, Dadi's sister in Amritsar, heard only through the phone.

SCENE: A sunny living room in Lucknow on a Sunday morning. DADI sits on the sofa, holding a new mobile phone at arm's length and frowning at it.

DADI: (shaking the phone) Rahul! Pooja! Come quickly! This thing refuses to obey me.

RAHUL: (running in, still holding a cricket bat) What happened, Dadi? Did you break it already?

DADI: (offended) Break it? I have only pressed every button twice. I want to see my sister's face. Today is Beeji's birthday, and she lives so far away.

POOJA: (sitting down gently beside her) Don't worry, Dadi. We'll help you. First, tap the little camera picture next to Beeji's name.

DADI: (tapping very hard with one finger) Like this? (The phone rings loudly. DADI jumps and nearly drops it.) Arre baba! It's shouting at me!

RAHUL: (laughing) It's ringing, Dadi. Hold it in front of your face, not against your ear!

DADI: (holding it upside down) There. Now where is she?

BEEJI: (from the phone, puzzled) Hello? Hello? Why can I only see a ceiling fan?

POOJA: (turning the phone the right way up) Now she can see you, Dadi. Smile!

Continued on the next page →

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dadi's Video Call (continued)

Read the play aloud with a partner. The words in brackets are stage directions: act them out, but do not read them aloud.

DADI: (beaming and waving wildly) Beeji! Happy birthday! Can you see me? I'm wearing my new green dupatta!

BEEJI: (laughing) I can see you, and half of your nose! Move back a little.

(DADI moves the phone back, then forward, then back again. RAHUL covers his eyes in despair. POOJA giggles.)

RAHUL: (muttering) At this rate, the birthday will be over before she finds her own face.

POOJA: (whispering to RAHUL) Shh! Remember how long it took you to learn to ride your cycle?

(RAHUL looks embarrassed. He sits down on Dadi's other side and gently guides her hand.)

RAHUL: Hold it here, Dadi. Keep it steady, like a plate of hot pakoras.

DADI: (holding it perfectly still) Ah! Now that I understand!

(The lights fade, then brighten again. It is one hour later. DADI is still chatting happily.)

DADI: (to the phone) Bye, Beeji! I'll call you again tomorrow! (She turns to the children.) This phone is wonderful. But you have taught me something, and I have taught you nothing in return. Come to the kitchen. Today, I will teach you to make Beeji's famous besan laddoos.

RAHUL and POOJA: (together, cheering) Yes!

(They all hurry off towards the kitchen. CURTAIN.)

Word help: stage directions – words in brackets that tell actors how to move, speak or feel • **dupatta** – a long scarf worn with a kurta or salwar kameez • **despair** – a feeling that there is no hope • **pakoras** – fried snacks dipped in gram-flour batter • **besan laddoos** – round sweets made from roasted gram flour, ghee and sugar • **CURTAIN** – a word that shows the play has ended

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dadi's Video Call: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Where and when does the play take place?

- ☐ (a) In a kitchen in Amritsar at night
- ☐ (b) In a living room in Lucknow on a Sunday morning
- ☐ (c) In a school hall on Sports Day

2. What are stage directions? Copy one example from the play.

_____

_____

3. Beeji walks on to the stage to meet Dadi.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Which stage direction shows that Rahul is feeling impatient?

- ☐ (a) (running in, still holding a cricket bat)
- ☐ (b) (RAHUL covers his eyes in despair.)
- ☐ (c) (together, cheering)

5. How is Pooja different from Rahul? Use the cast list and her actions in your answer.

_____

_____

6. How does Rahul change during the play? What makes him change?

_____

_____

7. Write two more lines of dialogue, one for Dadi and one for Beeji. Add a stage direction to each line.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in the play that means 'upset because someone has been rude to you'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Dadi's Video Call

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

refuses — says or shows that it will not do something

Example: Our old scooter refuses to start on cold mornings.

My sentence:

_____

obey — to do what you are told to do

Example: Good drivers obey the traffic signals.

My sentence:

_____

beaming — smiling widely and happily

Example: Anjali was beaming as she held up her trophy.

My sentence:

_____

wildly — in a fast, uncontrolled and excited way

Example: The fans waved their flags wildly at the stadium.

My sentence:

_____

muttering — speaking quietly and unclearly, often in a grumpy way

Example: Harsh was muttering to himself as he searched for his sock.

My sentence:

_____

guides — shows someone the way or helps them do something

Example: The ranger guides visitors through the national park.

My sentence:

_____

steady — firmly fixed and not shaking

Example: Hold the ladder steady while I climb up.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: ph Saying 'f'

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In many words that come from Greek, the letters ph say 'f', as in phone and graph.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
phone			
photo			
phrase			
alphabet			
elephant			
dolphin			
graph			
nephew			
trophy			
sphere			
orphan			
paragraph			
microphone			
pharmacy			
geography			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Active and Passive Voice

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

In the **active voice**, the subject **does** the action: Ravi painted the wall. In the **passive voice**, the subject **receives** the action: The wall was painted by Ravi. We use the passive when the action is more important than the doer, or when we do not know who did it.

- To change active to passive: the **object** becomes the subject; use a form of **be** + **past participle**; add **by** + the doer if needed.
- Pronouns change: I → me, we → us, he → him, she → her, they → them. She wrote a poem. → A poem was written by her.

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present	Meera waters the plants.	The plants are watered by Meera.
Simple past	Meera watered the plants.	The plants were watered by Meera.
Simple future	Meera will water the plants.	The plants will be watered by Meera.
Present continuous	Meera is watering the plants.	The plants are being watered by Meera.
Present perfect	Meera has watered the plants.	The plants have been watered by Meera.
With a modal	Meera can water the plants.	The plants can be watered by Meera.

Remember: Only a sentence with an object can be changed into the passive. 'The baby sleeps' has no object, so it has no passive form.

Try it!

1. Active or passive? The thief was caught by the police.

_____

2. Make it passive: The cat drank the milk.

_____

3. Make it active: The song was sung by Kavya.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Active or Passive?

Write each sentence in the correct column.

Sara is singing a song. Bees make honey. We will plant trees.

Dad repairs bicycles. The cake was baked by Mum.

The letters were posted. Honey is made by bees.

Rohan broke the window. The window was broken.

Rice is grown in Punjab. The guard opened the gate.

A prize will be given.

Active voice	Passive voice

Name: _____ Date: _____

Change into the Passive

Rewrite each sentence in the passive voice. Leave out 'by someone' or 'by them' when the doer is not important.

1. Lakshmi writes a letter.

_____

2. The farmer sowed the seeds.

_____

3. The chef will cook the biryani.

_____

4. The children are flying kites.

_____

5. Somebody has stolen my bicycle.

_____

6. They built this fort in 1650.

_____

7. We can solve this problem.

_____

8. The teacher praised Imran.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Our Annual Day Was Organised

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about how your school's Annual Day (or a class party) was organised. Use the passive voice in at least five sentences, for example: The stage was decorated with flowers. Invitations were sent to all the parents.

Think about:

- What was decorated, and how?
- Which songs and dances were practised?
- Who was invited? Who were the prizes given to?
- What was served after the show?

was decorated were invited was performed were given was served

were practised stage audience costumes chief guest

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

A camel can go for many days without drinking water.

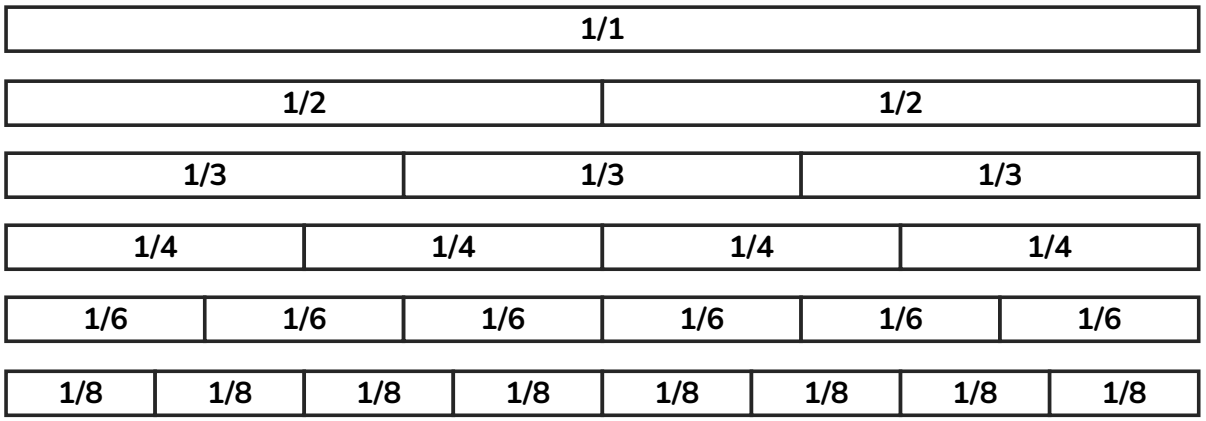
A camel can go for many days without drinking water.

A camel can go for many days without drinking water.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Equivalent Fractions

Use the fraction wall to help. Fill in the missing numbers.



1. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{30}$

2. $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{\square}$

3. $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{\square}{30}$

4. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{\square}$

5. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{10}$

6. $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{12}{\square}$

7. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$

8. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{\square}$

9. $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\square}{28}$

10. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{\square}$

11. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{12}$

12. $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{4}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simplest Form

Reduce each fraction to its simplest form.

To write a fraction in its **simplest form**, divide the numerator and denominator by their HCF.

1. $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2. $\frac{4}{32} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{6}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4. $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{10}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

6. $\frac{10}{35} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

8. $\frac{4}{24} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{3}{24} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

10. $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{2}{16} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

12. $\frac{3}{27} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Fractions

Write >, < or = in each box.

To compare unlike fractions, make the denominators the same (use the LCM), then compare numerators. Or cross-multiply.

1. $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{5}{8}$

2. $\frac{3}{8} \square \frac{2}{7}$

3. $\frac{6}{7} \square \frac{5}{6}$

4. $\frac{1}{9} \square \frac{2}{4}$

5. $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{5}{6}$

6. $\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{6}{7}$

7. $\frac{1}{5} \square \frac{6}{8}$

8. $\frac{3}{9} \square \frac{7}{8}$

9. $\frac{2}{7} \square \frac{1}{3}$

10. $\frac{5}{6} \square \frac{3}{8}$

11. $\frac{3}{9} \square \frac{1}{7}$

12. $\frac{7}{9} \square \frac{1}{5}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ordering Fractions

Write the fractions in ascending order.

Same denominator → compare numerators. Same numerator → the fraction with the smaller denominator is bigger.

1. $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{2}{12}$, $\frac{6}{12}$

Ascending: _____

2. $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{4}{6}$

Ascending: _____

3. $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{5}$

Ascending: _____

4. $\frac{3}{9}$, $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{5}$

Ascending: _____

5. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{7}$

Ascending: _____

6. $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{12}$

Ascending: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Change mixed numbers to improper fractions and improper fractions to mixed numbers.

Proper: numerator < denominator (3/5). **Improper**: numerator ≥ denominator (7/4). **Mixed**: a whole number and a fraction (1¾). Change mixed → improper: whole × denominator + numerator.

1. $3\ \frac{3}{7} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2. $\frac{5}{3} = \square\ \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $1\ \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4. $\frac{9}{2} = \square\ \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $4\ \frac{5}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

6. $\frac{17}{7} = \square\ \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $2\ \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

8. $\frac{22}{9} = \square\ \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $4\ \frac{2}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

10. $\frac{4}{3} = \square\ \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Fractions

Write >, < or = in each box.

To compare unlike fractions, make the denominators the same (use the LCM), then compare numerators. Or cross-multiply.

1. $\frac{1}{7} \square \frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{6}{7}$

3. $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{4}{8}$

4. $\frac{2}{9} \square \frac{3}{4}$

5. $\frac{3}{9} \square \frac{3}{5}$

6. $\frac{5}{6} \square \frac{4}{7}$

7. $\frac{3}{6} \square \frac{4}{8}$

8. $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{4}$

9. $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{2}{5}$

10. $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{3}{5}$

11. $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{4}{7}$

12. $\frac{1}{4} \square \frac{1}{2}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mixtures and How to Separate Them

Read about mixtures and the different ways we can separate them.

A **mixture** is made when two or more substances are mixed together without forming a new substance. Each part keeps its own properties, so a mixture can be separated. Sand in water, rice with small stones, salt water and even the air we breathe are mixtures. We separate mixtures to remove unwanted things or to collect useful ones.





Method	How it works	Example
Handpicking	pick out pieces by hand	stones from dal
Winnowing	wind blows away the light husk	husk from wheat grains
Sieving	small bits pass through the holes	bran from flour
Magnet	a magnet pulls out iron bits	iron pins from sand
Sedimentation and decantation	heavy bits settle; pour off the liquid	muddy water
Filtration	a filter traps the solid bits	tea leaves from tea
Evaporation	water dries up; the solid is left	salt from seawater
Churning	fast spinning separates the fat	butter from curd

Remember: Alum (phitkari) makes mud in water settle faster. Water that looks clear may still have germs, so boil it before drinking.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Method Would You Use?

Draw a line to match each mixture to the best way to separate it.

stones mixed with rice	evaporation
husk mixed with grain	handpicking
iron pins mixed with sand	sieving
tea leaves in tea	using a magnet
salt in seawater	filtration
bran in wheat flour	decantation
butter in curd	winnowing
mud settled in a bucket of water	churning

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Water Filter

Muddy water can be made clearer by letting it pass through layers that trap the dirt. This is how a filter works.

You need:

- ☐ a plastic bottle
- ☐ cotton wool or a clean cloth
- ☐ fine sand
- ☐ coarse sand
- ☐ small pebbles
- ☐ a glass
- ☐ a jug of muddy water

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut the bottle in half. Turn the top half upside down and stand it in the bottom half.
2. Push a ball of cotton wool into the neck of the bottle.
3. Add a layer of fine sand, then coarse sand, then pebbles on top.
4. Slowly pour in the muddy water. Watch the water that drips through.
5. Compare the filtered water with the muddy water. Draw both in the box.

⚠️ **Safety:** Never drink the filtered water. Let an adult cut the bottle.

What I observed (draw):

1. Which method of separation did you use?

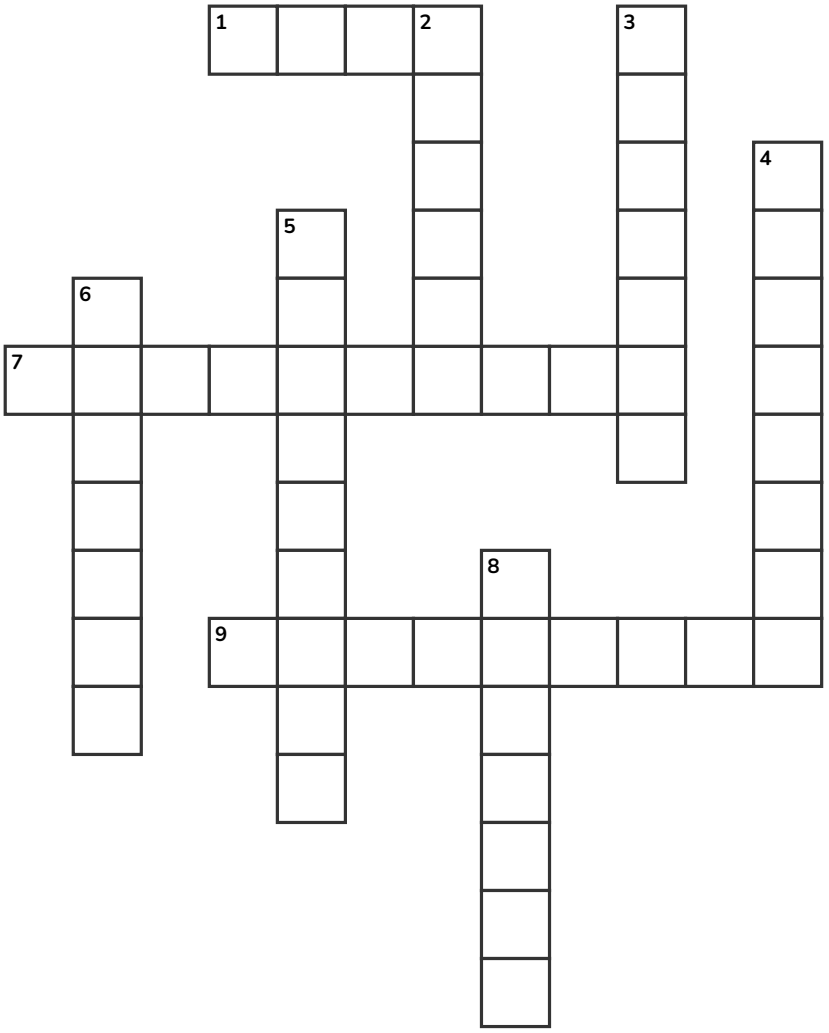
2. Where did the mud go?

3. Is the filtered water safe to drink? Why or why not?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Separation Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

1. Phitkari: it makes mud settle faster (4)

7. Pouring tea through a strainer is an example of this (10)

9. Using the wind to blow away the light husk (9)

Down

2. It pulls iron pins out of sand (6)

3. Separating fine flour from bran with a sieve (7)

4. Spinning curd fast to separate the butter (8)

5. Beating harvested stalks to separate the grain (9)

6. Two or more substances mixed together (7)

8. Sugar is _____ in water: it dissolves (7)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संधि: एक परिचय

पढ़ो और समझो।

दो वर्णों के पास-पास आने से उनमें जो मेल या परिवर्तन होता है, उसे **संधि** कहते हैं। जैसे — विद्या + आलय = विद्यालय (आ + आ = आ)। संधि से बने शब्द को फिर से उसके मूल शब्दों में अलग करना **संधि-विच्छेद** कहलाता है। संधि के तीन भेद हैं।

- **अ/आ + अ/आ = आ** — विद्या + आलय = विद्यालय, परम + अर्थ = परमार्थ
- **इ/ई + इ/ई = ई** — रवि + इंद्र = रवींद्र, गिरि + ईश = गिरीश
- **अ/आ + इ/ई = ए** — नर + ईश = नरेश, महा + इंद्र = महेंद्र
- **अ/आ + उ/ऊ = ओ** — सूर्य + उदय = सूर्योदय, महा + उत्सव = महोत्सव

संधि का भेद	किनका मेल?	उदाहरण	उदाहरण
स्वर संधि	स्वर + स्वर	हिम + आलय = हिमालय	सूर्य + उदय = सूर्योदय
व्यंजन संधि	व्यंजन + स्वर या व्यंजन	सत् + जन = सज्जन	जगत् + ईश = जगदीश
विसर्ग संधि	विसर्ग (ः) + स्वर या व्यंजन	नमः + ते = नमस्ते	निः + धन = निर्धन

💡 **याद रखो:** संधि-विच्छेद करते समय ध्यान रखो कि अलग किए गए दोनों शब्द सार्थक हों और उन्हें जोड़ने पर वही शब्द दोबारा बने।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'पुस्तकालय' का संधि-विच्छेद करो।

   _____

2. 'मनोबल' में कौन-सी संधि है?

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संधि के भेद छाँटो

हर शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद कोष्ठक में दिया है। देखो कि किन वर्णों का मेल हुआ है, फिर शब्द को सही खाने में लिखो।

मनोरथ (मनः + रथ) उज्ज्वल (उत् + ज्वल) उल्लास (उत् + लास)

निराशा (निः + आशा) महोत्सव (महा + उत्सव) दुर्बल (दुः + बल)

भोजनालय (भोजन + आलय) सदैव (सदा + एव) सद्भावना (सत् + भावना)

स्वागत (सु + आगत) संपूर्ण (सम् + पूर्ण) मनोहर (मनः + हर)

स्वर संधि	व्यंजन संधि	विसर्ग संधि

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संधि करो, संधि-विच्छेद करो

तालिका पूरी करो। संधि शब्द दिया हो तो संधि-विच्छेद लिखो, संधि-विच्छेद दिया हो तो संधि शब्द लिखो। संधि का भेद भी लिखो।

संधि शब्द	संधि-विच्छेद	संधि का भेद
विद्यालय		
नरेश		
सज्जन		
निर्भय		
	परम + अर्थ	
	सम् + तोष	
	निः + चय	
	इति + आदि	

Month 4

Week 14

Reading	Poem — mood and tone
Grammar & Writing	Direct and indirect speech: statements
Maths	Adding and subtracting unlike fractions and mixed numbers
EVS	Rocks, minerals and soil; soil erosion
Hindi	समास (परिचय)

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Last Day at Nani's

Read the poem slowly, twice. How does each stanza make you feel? Notice how the feeling changes.

The bags are packed and by the door,
The fan turns slowly, nothing more;
The courtyard, loud with games all May,
Is hushed and still on this last day.

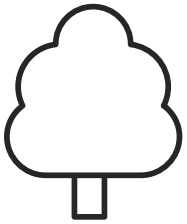
I say goodbye to Nani's cow,
The mango tree with its low bough,
The well, the swing, the dusty lane —
When will I see you all again?

My Nani folds my faded shirt
And brushes off a speck of dirt;
She tucks a jar of pickle in
And hides a tear behind a grin.

But as the taxi starts to go,
She calls to me, so soft and low:
'The mango tree will wait for you,
And so will I, my darling, too.'

I wave until the house is gone,
Then hold her words and travel on;
The summer's ended, that is true,
But next year it will start anew.

— New Era



Word help: mood – the feeling that a poem or story gives the reader • **tone** – the poet's attitude or feeling towards the subject • **hushed** – very quiet • **bough** – a large branch of a tree • **speck** – a tiny spot or bit of something • **anew** – again, in a fresh new way

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Last Day at Nani's: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. What is the mood of stanza 1?

☐ (a) Excited and noisy ☐ (b) Quiet and sad

☐ (c) Angry and bitter ☐ (d) Scary and tense

2. Find two words in the last line of stanza 1 that create a quiet, still mood.

_____

3. In stanza 3, how does Nani hide her feelings? What does this tell you about her?

_____

_____

4. The mood of the poem stays exactly the same from beginning to end.

☐ True ☐ False

5. In which stanza does the mood begin to change from sad to hopeful?

☐ (a) Stanza 1 ☐ (b) Stanza 2 ☐ (c) Stanza 4

6. How does the speaker feel in the last stanza? Which words tell you?

_____

_____

7. What is the poet's tone when describing Nani?

☐ (a) Loving and tender ☐ (b) Bored and careless

☐ (c) Angry and impatient

8. Write a four-line stanza about the first day of a new school year with a happy, excited mood. Underline the words that create the mood.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Last Day at Nani's

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

courtyard — an open space with walls or buildings around it

Example: We drew a big rangoli in the courtyard for Pongal.

My sentence:

_____

dusty — covered with dust

Example: The dusty old radio still worked when Nanaji switched it on.

My sentence:

_____

faded — less bright in colour than it was before

Example: My favourite T-shirt has faded after many washes.

My sentence:

_____

tucks — pushes something neatly into a small space

Example: Mum tucks a note into my lunch box every Monday.

My sentence:

_____

tear — a drop of water from the eye (rhymes with 'deer')

Example: A tear rolled down Riya's cheek at the end of the film.

My sentence:

_____

grin — a wide smile

Example: Imran had a huge grin after scoring his first goal.

My sentence:

_____

travel — to go from one place to another, often far away

Example: This summer we will travel by train to Kanyakumari.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Compound Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: A compound word joins two whole words to make a new one: court + yard = courtyard. Keep every letter of both words.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
courtyard			
goodbye			
sunset			
sunshine			
rooftop			
homework			
bedroom			
footsteps			
grandmother			
afternoon			
classroom			
toothbrush			
waterfall			
butterfly			
newspaper			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Direct and Indirect Speech: Statements

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Direct speech gives the exact words of the speaker inside inverted commas: Riya said, "I am hungry." **Indirect** (or reported) **speech** tells what the speaker said, without using the exact words: Riya said that she was hungry.

- Remove the inverted commas and join with **that**. Change **said to** into **told**: He said to me, "..." → He told me that ...
- Change the **pronouns** to suit the speaker: I → he or she, my → his or her, we → they, our → their.
- If the reporting verb is in the past (**said**), move the verb one step back into the past, as shown in the table.

Verb in direct	Verb in indirect	Word in direct	Word in indirect
is / am	was	now	then
are	were	today	that day
has / have	had	tomorrow	the next day
will / can / may	would / could / might	yesterday	the day before
plays	played	here	there
played / has played	had played	this / these	that / those



Remember: Do not change the tense if the reporting verb is in the present (**says**), or if the words are a universal truth: The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.

Try it!

1. Change: Aman said, "I am tired."

_____

2. Change: Mum said to me, "You can go out."

_____

3. Change: Sneha says, "I like maths."

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Changes in Reported Speech

Complete the table. Write the change we make in indirect speech when the reporting verb is 'said'.

In direct speech	In indirect speech
is	was
am	
are	
has	
will	
can	
may	
now	
today	
tomorrow	
yesterday	
here	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Report the Statements

Complete the indirect speech. Write the missing words in each blank.

1. Riya said, "I am going to the library." → Riya said that _____ going to the library.

2. Kabir said, "My bicycle is new." → Kabir said that _____ bicycle _____ new.

3. Mum said, "I will bake a cake." → Mum said that she _____ bake a cake.

4. The boys said, "We are hungry." → The boys said that _____ hungry.

5. Dad said to me, "You have done well." → Dad _____ me that I _____ done well.

6. Zoya said, "I can ride a horse." → Zoya said that she _____ ride a horse.

7. The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the east." → The teacher said that the Sun _____ in the east.

8. Ananya said, "I am leaving today." → Ananya said that she was leaving _____.

9. Imran says, "I play the tabla." → Imran says that he _____ the tabla.

10. Grandpa said, "I saw a tiger here." → Grandpa said that he had seen a tiger _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

What My Grandparents Told Me

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Talk to a grandparent or an elder about their childhood. Then write 8 to 10 sentences reporting what they told you in indirect speech, for example: Nani said that she had walked three kilometres to school every day.

Think about:

- Grandpa said that there was no television in his village.
- Nani told me that she had walked to school.
- She said that life was simpler then.
- Use: said that, told me that, explained that, added that

said that told me that explained that added that was were had would could then

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Kaziranga in Assam is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros.

Kaziranga in Assam is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros.

Kaziranga in Assam is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Different denominators: change to equivalent fractions with the LCM as denominator, then add or subtract. Simplify the answer.

1. $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{2} =$ _____

2. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{5} =$ _____

3. $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{8} =$ _____

4. $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{3}{8} =$ _____

5. $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{4} =$ _____

6. $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{4}{6} =$ _____

7. $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

8. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{6} =$ _____

9. $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{7}{12} =$ _____

10. $\frac{6}{8} - \frac{3}{4} =$ _____

11. $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{5} =$ _____

12. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{10} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Different denominators: change to equivalent fractions with the LCM as denominator, then add or subtract. Simplify the answer.

1. $2\frac{4}{10} + 2\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8} =$ _____

3. $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{5} =$ _____

4. $4\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

5. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} =$ _____

6. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

7. $3\frac{4}{10} + 3\frac{4}{6} =$ _____

8. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{3}{8} =$ _____

9. $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{8} =$ _____

10. $4\frac{9}{10} - 1\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

11. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{8}{12} =$ _____

12. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Different denominators: change to equivalent fractions with the LCM as denominator, then add or subtract. Simplify the answer.

1. $4\frac{4}{8} + 1\frac{4}{5} =$ _____

2. $\frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{2} =$ _____

3. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{10}{12} =$ _____

4. $3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{2}{8} =$ _____

5. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{10} =$ _____

6. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} =$ _____

7. $2\frac{1}{10} + 3\frac{3}{8} =$ _____

8. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{2} =$ _____

9. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{4} =$ _____

10. $4\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4} =$ _____

11. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{6}{8} =$ _____

12. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. Simran had ₹1,320. She spent $\frac{1}{3}$ of it on books and $\frac{1}{4}$ of it on a school bag. How much money is left?

Answer: _____

2. A school has 550 children. $\frac{2}{5}$ of them come to school by bus. How many children come by bus?

Answer: _____

3. Imran has 3 kg of sugar. He packs it into packets of $\frac{1}{8}$ kg each. How many packets can he fill?

Answer: _____

4. A can had $3\frac{3}{4}$ litres of milk. Kavya's family used $1\frac{3}{4}$ litres. How much milk is left in the can?

Answer: _____

5. Ishaan walked $\frac{2}{3}$ km to school and then $\frac{2}{5}$ km to the library. How far did he walk in all?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Change mixed numbers to improper fractions and improper fractions to mixed numbers.

Proper: numerator < denominator (3/5). **Improper**: numerator ≥ denominator (7/4). **Mixed**: a whole number and a fraction (1¾). Change mixed → improper: whole × denominator + numerator.

1. $1\frac{5}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2. $\frac{10}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4. $\frac{11}{7} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $1\frac{3}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

6. $\frac{41}{9} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $3\frac{6}{7} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

8. $\frac{23}{7} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

10. $\frac{13}{3} = \square\frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. One glass holds $\frac{2}{3}$ litre of juice. How much juice is needed to fill 6 glasses?

Answer: _____

2. A can had $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. Aman's family used $2\frac{3}{4}$ litres. How much milk is left in the can?

Answer: _____

3. Pooja walked $\frac{1}{4}$ km to school and then $\frac{2}{6}$ km to the library. How far did she walk in all?

Answer: _____

4. Meera has 9 kg of sugar. She packs it into packets of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg each. How many packets can she fill?

Answer: _____

5. A school has 560 children. $\frac{3}{4}$ of them come to school by bus. How many children come by bus?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rocks, Minerals and Soil

Read the fact cards about rocks, minerals and the soil beneath your feet.



Rocks Everywhere

The Earth's outer layer, the **crust**, is made of rock. Rocks are made of one or more **minerals**. There are three main kinds of rock.



Igneous Rocks

Formed when hot, melted rock (magma or lava) cools and hardens. Granite and basalt are igneous rocks. Pumice is so light and full of holes that it floats!



Sedimentary Rocks

Formed when layers of sand, mud and shells are pressed together over millions of years. Sandstone and limestone are examples. Fossils are found in them.



Metamorphic Rocks

Formed when rocks are changed by great heat and pressure. Limestone becomes **marble** and shale becomes **slate**. The Taj Mahal is built of white marble.



Minerals

Useful minerals are dug out of the ground by **mining**. India has iron ore, bauxite (for aluminium), mica, copper and limestone. Diamonds are mined at Panna.



How Soil Forms

Sun, wind, rain and plant roots slowly break rocks into tiny bits. These mix with **humus** (rotted plant and animal matter) to make soil. This takes hundreds of years.



Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is the washing or blowing away of the fertile topsoil by rain, rivers and wind. Cutting down trees and overgrazing by animals make it worse.



Saving Soil

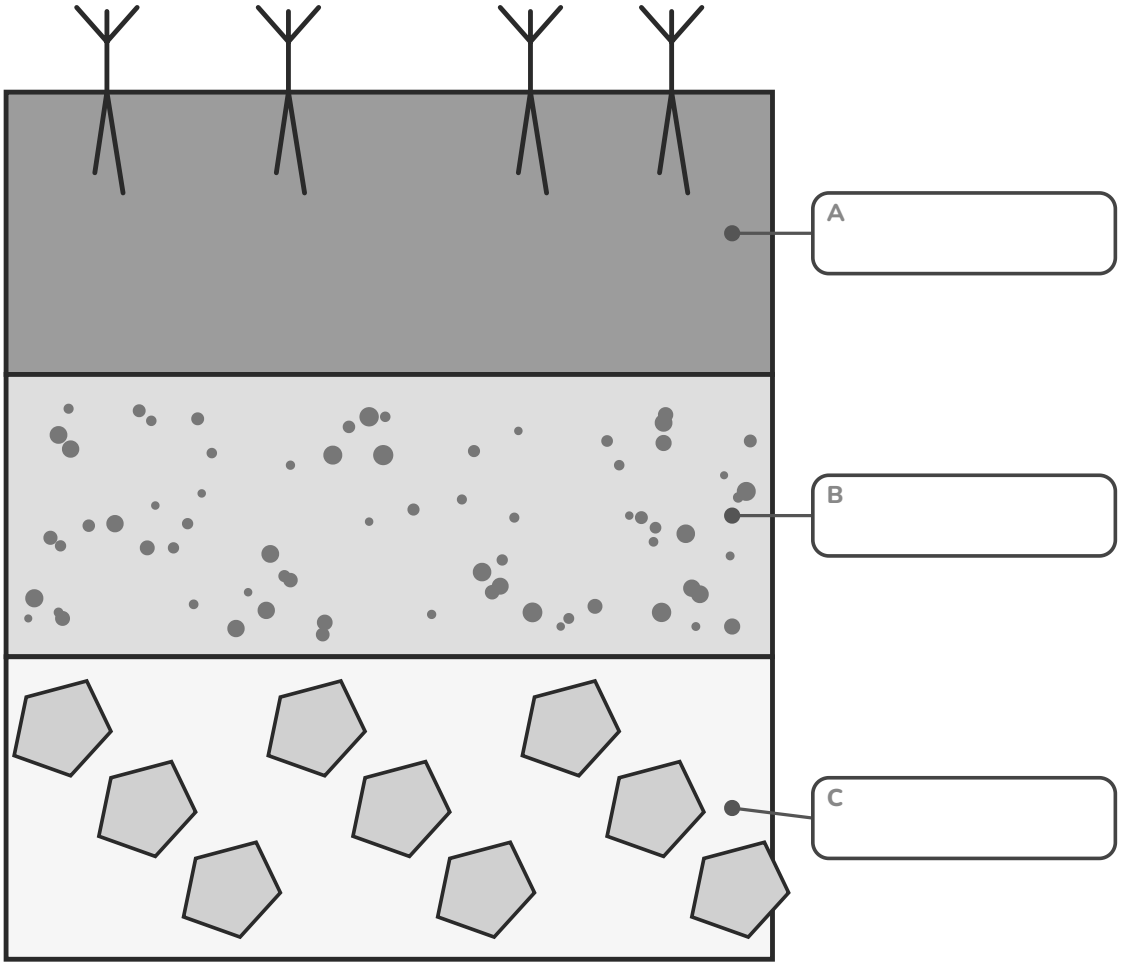
Plant trees and grass, cut **terraces** (steps) on hill slopes, build low walls of earth called bunds, plant rows of trees to block wind, and stop overgrazing.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Layers of Soil

Label the three layers of soil. The top layer is dark and rich in humus; the bottom layer is solid rock.

topsoil bedrock subsoil



Name: _____ Date: _____

Soil Erosion Test

Do plants really protect the soil? Build two small slopes and find out what 'rain' does to each one.

You need:

- ☐ 2 shallow trays or old boxes lined with plastic
- ☐ soil
- ☐ a patch of grass with roots, or a thick layer of dry leaves
- ☐ 2 bricks or thick books
- ☐ 2 clear cups
- ☐ a jug of water

What to do:

1. Fill both trays with soil and press it down.
2. Cover the soil in Tray B with the grass patch or dry leaves. Leave Tray A bare.
3. Tilt both trays on the bricks so that they slope. Put a cup at the low end of each tray.
4. Slowly pour the same amount of water over the top of each tray, like rain.
5. Compare the water in the two cups. Which is muddier? Fill in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do this outdoors and wash your hands afterwards.

Tray	Colour of water in the cup	Soil washed away: a lot or a little?
Tray A (bare soil)		
Tray B (covered soil)		

1. Which tray lost more soil? Why?

_____

2. How do plants help to stop soil erosion?

_____

3. How do farmers on hill slopes stop soil from washing away?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rocks and Soil Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. Which kind of rock forms when lava cools and hardens?

☐ (a) sedimentary ☐ (b) igneous ☐ (c) metamorphic

2. Marble forms from which rock?

☐ (a) granite ☐ (b) limestone ☐ (c) basalt

3. What is the Taj Mahal built of?

☐ (a) red sandstone ☐ (b) white marble ☐ (c) granite

4. Which rock is so light that it can float on water?

☐ (a) pumice ☐ (b) granite ☐ (c) slate

5. In which kind of rock are fossils usually found?

☐ (a) igneous ☐ (b) sedimentary ☐ (c) metamorphic

6. Which layer of soil is the most fertile?

☐ (a) bedrock ☐ (b) subsoil ☐ (c) topsoil

7. What is humus?

☐ (a) broken glass

☐ (b) rotted plant and animal matter

☐ (c) a kind of rock

8. Which of these makes soil erosion worse?

☐ (a) planting trees ☐ (b) cutting terraces

☐ (c) cutting down forests

9. Bauxite is mined to make which metal?

☐ (a) iron ☐ (b) aluminium ☐ (c) copper

10. What slowly breaks rocks down to form soil?

☐ (a) sun, wind, rain and roots ☐ (b) magnets

☐ (c) moonlight

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

समास: एक परिचय

पढ़ो और समझो।

दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के मेल से जब एक नया छोटा शब्द बनता है, तो उसे **समास** कहते हैं। समास से बने शब्द को **समस्त पद** कहते हैं और उसके शब्दों को अलग करके अर्थ समझाने को **समास-विग्रह**। जैसे — राजा का पुत्र = राजपुत्र। समास के छह भेद हैं।

समास	पहचान	समस्त पद = विग्रह
अव्ययीभाव	पहला पद अव्यय और प्रधान	प्रतिदिन = हर दिन
तत्पुरुष	दूसरा पद प्रधान, परसर्ग लुप्त	राजपुत्र = राजा का पुत्र
कर्मधारय	पहला पद विशेषण या उपमा	नीलकमल = नीला है जो कमल
द्विगु	पहला पद संख्यावाचक	सप्ताह = सात दिनों का समूह
द्वंद्व	दोनों पद प्रधान, बीच में 'और'	माता-पिता = माता और पिता
बहुव्रीहि	कोई तीसरा अर्थ प्रधान	दशानन = दस हैं आनन जिसके (रावण)

💡 **याद रखो:** द्वंद्व समास के समस्त पद में प्रायः योजक चिह्न (-) लगता है: दाल-रोटी, भाई-बहन। इनका विग्रह करते समय बीच में 'और' लगाते हैं।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'देशभक्त' का विग्रह करो।

_____

2. 'चौराहा' में कौन-सा समास है?

_____

3. 'सुख-दुख' का विग्रह करो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

समस्त पद और विग्रह

हर समस्त पद को उसके सही विग्रह से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

रसोईघर ●	● हाथ से लिखा हुआ
हस्तलिखित ●	● चंद्र के समान मुख
महात्मा ●	● पाठ के लिए शाला
नवरत्न ●	● रसोई के लिए घर
दाल-रोटी ●	● महान है जो आत्मा
यथाशक्ति ●	● दाल और रोटी
चंद्रमुख ●	● शक्ति के अनुसार
पाठशाला ●	● नौ रत्नों का समूह

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

समास पहचानो

हर प्रश्न का सही उत्तर चुनो और उसके खाने में सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. 'भाई-बहन' में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) द्वंद्व ☐ (ख) द्विगु ☐ (ग) तत्पुरुष ☐ (घ) बहुव्रीहि

2. 'त्रिभुज' (तीन भुजाओं का समूह) में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) कर्मधारय ☐ (ख) द्विगु ☐ (ग) द्वंद्व ☐ (घ) अव्ययीभाव

3. 'गंगाजल' का सही विग्रह कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) गंगा और जल ☐ (ख) गंगा का जल ☐ (ग) गंगा के लिए जल

4. 'आजीवन' (जीवन भर) में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) अव्ययीभाव ☐ (ख) तत्पुरुष ☐ (ग) द्विगु ☐ (घ) कर्मधारय

5. 'नीलगगन' में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) द्वंद्व ☐ (ख) बहुव्रीहि ☐ (ग) कर्मधारय ☐ (घ) द्विगु

6. 'लंबोदर' (लंबा है उदर जिसका अर्थात् गणेश) में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) बहुव्रीहि ☐ (ख) तत्पुरुष ☐ (ग) कर्मधारय ☐ (घ) द्वंद्व

7. 'शताब्दी' का सही विग्रह कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) सौ वर्षों का समूह ☐ (ख) सौ और वर्ष ☐ (ग) सौ के लिए वर्ष

8. 'देशवासी' (देश का वासी) में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) द्वंद्व ☐ (ख) अव्ययीभाव ☐ (ग) बहुव्रीहि ☐ (घ) तत्पुरुष

9. 'दिन-रात' का सही विग्रह कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) दिन की रात ☐ (ख) दिन और रात ☐ (ग) दिन के लिए रात

Month 4

Week 15

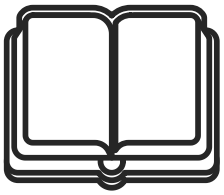
Reading	Biography (Sarojini Naidu) — fact and opinion
Grammar & Writing	Direct and indirect speech: questions and commands
Maths	Multiplying fractions
EVS	Simple machines
Hindi	विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sarojini Naidu: The Nightingale of India

Read the biography. A fact can be checked and proved. An opinion is what someone thinks or feels. Look out for both.

Biography



Sarojini Chattopadhyay was born in Hyderabad on 13 February 1879. Her father was a scientist and the head of a college, and her mother wrote poems in Bengali. Their home was always full of books, music and visitors. It must have been the most exciting house in Hyderabad!

Sarojini was a brilliant student. She passed her school-leaving examination at the age of just twelve, with top marks. Her father hoped she would become a scientist or a mathematician, but Sarojini loved words. When she was eleven, stuck on a difficult algebra sum, she found that a whole poem had come into her head instead. From then on, she never stopped writing.

At sixteen, she went to England to study, first at King's College in London and then at Girton College, Cambridge. She missed the sunshine and colours of India, and her poems were full of them. In 1898, she returned home and married Dr Govindarajulu Naidu.

In 1905, her first book of poems, The Golden Threshold, was published. It was followed by The Bird of Time and The Broken Wing. Her poems describe Indian bazaars, festivals, weavers and palanquin bearers. Because her poems were so musical, people called her the Nightingale of India. In my opinion, 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad' is her finest poem.

Sarojini also cared deeply about her country, which was ruled by the British at that time. She travelled across India, giving powerful speeches that encouraged people, especially women, to join the freedom struggle. In 1930, during the Salt March led by Mahatma Gandhi, she was one of the leaders, and she was sent to prison more than once. She was the bravest woman of her time.

When India became independent in 1947, Sarojini Naidu was made Governor of the United Provinces, which is now Uttar Pradesh. She was the first woman in India to become a governor. She died in Lucknow on 2 March 1949.

Today, her birthday, 13 February, is celebrated as National Women's Day in India. Every Indian child should read at least one of her poems.

Word help: nightingale – a small bird famous for its beautiful song • **threshold** – the doorway or entrance of a house • **bazaars** – busy markets with many small shops and stalls • **palanquin** – a covered seat carried on poles on people's shoulders • **Salt March** – a peaceful protest in 1930 against the British tax on salt • **Governor** – the official head of a state of India

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sarojini Naidu: The Nightingale of India: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. 'Sarojini Naidu was born in Hyderabad on 13 February 1879.' This sentence is a fact.

☐ True ☐ False

2. Which sentence is an OPINION?

☐ (a) She was the first woman in India to become a governor.

☐ (b) In 1905, her first book of poems was published.

☐ (c) She was the bravest woman of her time.

3. How can you tell whether a sentence is a fact or an opinion?

_____

_____

4. Find two words or phrases that the writer uses to show an opinion.

_____

_____

5. Why was Sarojini Naidu called the Nightingale of India?

☐ (a) She kept many birds at home

☐ (b) Her poems were very musical

☐ (c) She sang songs during the Salt March

6. Write one fact about the work Sarojini Naidu did for India's freedom.

_____

_____

7. 'Every Indian child should read at least one of her poems.' Do you agree with this opinion? Give two reasons.

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'extremely clever'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Sarojini Naidu

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

visitors — people who come to see a person or a place

Example: Hundreds of visitors came to see the flower show in Bengaluru.

My sentence:

published — printed and made available for people to buy or read

Example: Kavya's story was published in the school magazine.

My sentence:

musical — sounding pleasant, like music

Example: The stream made a musical sound over the pebbles.

My sentence:

powerful — having great strength or effect

Example: The coach gave a powerful talk before the final match.

My sentence:

encouraged — gave someone hope or confidence to do something

Example: My teacher encouraged me to enter the painting contest.

My sentence:

independent — free; not ruled or controlled by others

Example: India became independent on 15 August 1947.

My sentence:

celebrated — marked a special day with happy events

Example: We celebrated Christmas with carols and plum cake.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: The Suffix -ful

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The suffix -ful has only one l (powerful). If a word ends in a consonant + y, change the y to i first: beauty, beautiful.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
careful			
powerful			
peaceful			
hopeful			
cheerful			
thankful			
graceful			
colourful			
wonderful			
successful			
beautiful			
plentiful			
merciful			
dutiful			
fanciful			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reporting Questions and Commands

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

When we report a **question**, we use **asked** (or **wanted to know**). When we report a **command** or a **request**, we use **told**, **ordered**, **requested** or **advised**. The inverted commas and the question mark are removed.

- **Yes/no questions:** use **if** or **whether**: asked me if I was ready.
- **Wh- questions:** keep the question word, but put the subject **before** the verb: where his bag was (not 'where was his bag').
- **Commands and requests:** use **to** + verb. For 'do not', use **not to** + verb. Change pronouns and tenses as you do for statements.

Type	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Yes/no question	Ravi said to me, "Are you ready?"	Ravi asked me if I was ready.
Wh- question	Mum said to Aman, "Where is your bag?"	Mum asked Aman where his bag was.
Command	The teacher said to us, "Stand up."	The teacher told us to stand up.
Request	Riya said to me, "Please help me."	Riya requested me to help her.
Negative command	Dad said to us, "Do not run."	Dad told us not to run.
Advice	The doctor said to me, "Rest well."	The doctor advised me to rest well.

Remember: A reported question is no longer a question, so it ends with a **full stop**, not a question mark.

Try it!

1. Report: Sara said to me, "Do you like mangoes?"

   _____

2. Report: He said to the driver, "Please stop here."

   _____

3. Report: The guard said to us, "Do not park here."

   _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Report the Questions and Commands

Rewrite each sentence in indirect speech.

1. Kavya said to me, "Where do you live?"

2. The teacher said to Rohan, "Have you finished your work?"

3. Grandma said to us, "Wash your hands before eating."

4. The stranger said to Dev, "Which road goes to the station?"

5. Mum said to Priya, "Do not watch TV for too long."

6. Farhan said to Joseph, "Can you lend me your pen?"

7. The coach said to the players, "Run five rounds."

8. Nisha said to the shopkeeper, "Please give me a kilo of sugar."

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the Correct Report

Tick the correct indirect speech for each sentence.

1. Aman said to me, “Are you coming?”

- ☐ (a) Aman asked me was I coming?
- ☐ (b) Aman told me that are you coming.
- ☐ (c) Aman asked me if I was coming.

2. She said to him, “What is your name?”

- ☐ (a) She asked him what was his name.
- ☐ (b) She asked him what his name was.
- ☐ (c) She told him what is your name.

3. The teacher said to us, “Keep quiet.”

- ☐ (a) The teacher told us to keep quiet.
- ☐ (b) The teacher told us keep quiet.
- ☐ (c) The teacher asked us that keep quiet.

4. Mum said to me, “Do not touch the stove.”

- ☐ (a) Mum told me don't touch the stove.
- ☐ (b) Mum told me to not touched the stove.
- ☐ (c) Mum told me not to touch the stove.

5. Rahul said to Sneha, “Where did you buy this?”

- ☐ (a) Rahul asked Sneha where did she buy this.
- ☐ (b) Rahul asked Sneha where she had bought that.
- ☐ (c) Rahul told Sneha where she bought this?

6. The old man said to me, “Please help me cross the road.”

- ☐ (a) The old man requested me to help him cross the road.
- ☐ (b) The old man said me to help him cross the road.
- ☐ (c) The old man asked me help him cross the road.

7. Tenzin said to his mother, “Can I go out to play?”

- ☐ (a) Tenzin asked his mother can he go out to play.
- ☐ (b) Tenzin asked his mother if he could go out to play.
- ☐ (c) Tenzin told his mother that can I go out to play.

8. The doctor said to Dad, “Walk every morning.”

- ☐ (a) The doctor said Dad walks every morning.
- ☐ (b) The doctor asked Dad that walk every morning.
- ☐ (c) The doctor advised Dad to walk every morning.

Name: _____ Date: _____

An Interview with a Community Helper

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Interview a community helper, such as a guard, a postwoman, a nurse or a vegetable seller. Ask at least five questions. Then write 8 to 10 sentences reporting the interview in indirect speech, for example: I asked her how long she had been working there.

Think about:

- I asked him what time he started work.
- I asked her whether she liked her job.
- He said that the hardest part was working in the rain.
- She told me to study hard and be kind to everyone.

asked wanted to know if whether told advised requested said that replied that explained

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Multiply numerators together and denominators together. Simplify.

1. $\frac{7}{2} \times 6 =$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} =$ _____

3. $\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{5}{7} =$ _____

4. $\frac{1}{4} \times 12 =$ _____

5. $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} =$ _____

6. $\frac{7}{7} \times \frac{5}{5} =$ _____

7. $\frac{3}{5} \times 6 =$ _____

8. $\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$ _____

9. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{2}{6} =$ _____

10. $\frac{8}{5} \times 9 =$ _____

11. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} =$ _____

12. $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{7}{9} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Multiply numerators together and denominators together. Simplify.

1. $\frac{8}{9} \times 3 =$ _____

2. $\frac{6}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$ _____

3. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{6}{2} =$ _____

4. $\frac{4}{2} \times 7 =$ _____

5. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{7} =$ _____

6. $\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{5}{3} =$ _____

7. $\frac{6}{2} \times 11 =$ _____

8. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{2} =$ _____

9. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} =$ _____

10. $\frac{7}{2} \times 2 =$ _____

11. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{2}{2} =$ _____

12. $\frac{4}{2} \times \frac{8}{5} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction of a Quantity

Find the fraction of each number or measure.

To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20: divide by the denominator, then multiply by the numerator. 20 ÷ 4 = 5, and 5 × 3 = 15.

1. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 30 = ☐

2. $\frac{7}{9}$ of 324 = ☐

3. $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1 day = ☐ hours

4. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 192 = ☐

5. $\frac{7}{9}$ of 36 = ☐

6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 day = ☐ hours

7. $\frac{9}{10}$ of 520 = ☐

8. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 126 = ☐

9. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 hour = ☐ minutes

10. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 392 = ☐

11. $\frac{6}{11}$ of 198 = ☐

12. $\frac{1}{5}$ of ₹100 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A can had $5\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. Ishaan's family used $3\frac{3}{4}$ litres. How much milk is left in the can?

Answer: _____

2. A school has 360 children. $\frac{7}{10}$ of them come to school by bus. How many children come by bus?

Answer: _____

3. One glass holds $\frac{3}{8}$ litre of juice. How much juice is needed to fill 24 glasses?

Answer: _____

4. Gurpreet walked $\frac{2}{3}$ km to school and then $\frac{4}{5}$ km to the library. How far did she walk in all?

Answer: _____

5. Ishaan has 2 kg of sugar. He packs it into packets of $\frac{1}{4}$ kg each. How many packets can he fill?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Multiply numerators together and denominators together. Simplify.

1. $\frac{3}{3} \times 7 =$ _____

2. $\frac{6}{2} \times \frac{1}{9} =$ _____

3. $\frac{2}{8} \times \frac{5}{4} =$ _____

4. $\frac{4}{4} \times 2 =$ _____

5. $\frac{3}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

6. $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} =$ _____

7. $\frac{1}{7} \times 3 =$ _____

8. $\frac{7}{7} \times \frac{6}{5} =$ _____

9. $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{7}{4} =$ _____

10. $\frac{1}{8} \times 6 =$ _____

11. $\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{4}{6} =$ _____

12. $\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{8}{7} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simplest Form

Reduce each fraction to its simplest form.

To write a fraction in its **simplest form**, divide the numerator and denominator by their HCF.

1. $\frac{2}{16} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2. $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4. $\frac{3}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{12}{27} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

6. $\frac{16}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{4}{20} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

8. $\frac{10}{15} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{10}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

10. $\frac{6}{54} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{5}{40} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

12. $\frac{5}{15} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simple Machines

Read and learn how simple machines make work easier.

A **machine** is a tool that makes work easier. It may let us use less force, change the direction of a force, or move something faster or farther. **Simple machines** have few or no moving parts, and there are six kinds. Many machines, like a bicycle, are made of several simple machines working together. These are called **compound machines**.



- Every lever has a **fulcrum** (the point it turns on), a **load** (what is moved) and an **effort** (the push or pull you give).
- **Class 1:** fulcrum in the middle (see-saw, scissors, pliers). **Class 2:** load in the middle (wheelbarrow, nutcracker).
- **Class 3:** effort in the middle (tongs, tweezers, fishing rod).
- **Friction** wears machines down. Oiling and greasing reduce friction and keep machines running smoothly.

Simple machine	What it is	Examples
Lever	a bar that turns on a point (fulcrum)	see-saw, scissors, bottle opener
Pulley	a wheel with a rope in its groove	raising a flag, drawing water
Wheel and axle	a wheel and rod that turn together	doorknob, steering wheel
Inclined plane	a sloping surface (ramp)	ramp, slide, sloping road
Wedge	two slopes that meet in a sharp edge	axe, knife, chisel
Screw	a slope wound round a rod	screw, jar lid, bottle cap

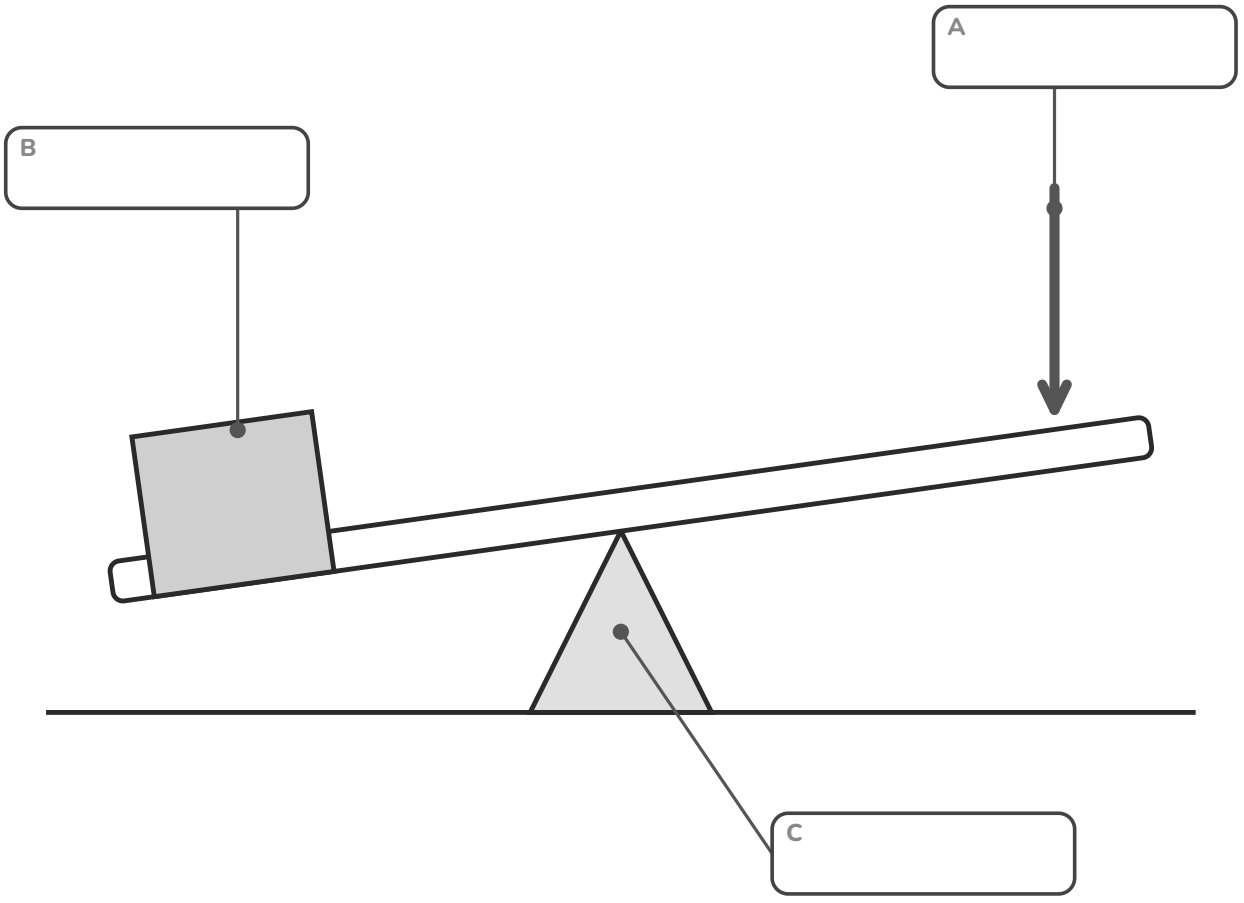
Remember: The farther from the fulcrum you push or pull, the less effort you need to lift a load with a lever.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of *a* Lever

Label the effort, the load and the fulcrum on this lever. Use the word bank.

load effort fulcrum



Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Simple Machine?

Write each object under the simple machine it uses.

chisel tongs doorknob bottle opener sloping plank see-saw

 axe  knife  screwdriver nail steering wheel ramp

 slide nutcracker

Lever	Wheel and axle	Inclined plane	Wedge

Name: _____ Date: _____

Does a Ramp Make Work Easier?

A ramp is an inclined plane. Let's find out whether it takes less force to pull a load up a ramp than to lift it straight up.

You need:

- ☐ a toy car or a small heavy box
- ☐ a long rubber band
- ☐ string
- ☐ a ruler
- ☐ a plank or stiff tray about 60 cm long
- ☐ a pile of books about 20 cm high

What to do:

1. Tie string around the toy car and loop the rubber band onto the string.
2. Hold the rubber band and lift the car straight up to the top of the books. Measure the length of the stretched band.
3. Lean the plank against the books to make a ramp.
4. Pull the car slowly up the ramp by the rubber band. Measure the stretched band again.
5. Move the bottom of the ramp farther away so that it is less steep. Pull the car up again and measure.
6. Write your results in the table.

How I moved the car	Length of stretched band (cm)
Lifted straight up	
Pulled up the steep ramp	
Pulled up the gentle ramp	

1. When did the rubber band stretch the least?

_____

2. Does a ramp let you use less force or more force?

_____

3. Why are ramps built at the entrances of buildings?

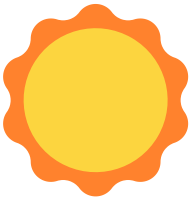
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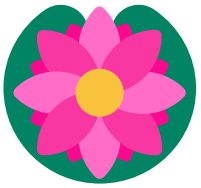
नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द

पढ़ो और समझो।

जिन शब्दों के अर्थ एक जैसे होते हैं, उन्हें **पर्यायवाची शब्द** कहते हैं; जैसे — सूर्य, रवि, दिनकर, भानु। जो शब्द एक-दूसरे का उलटा अर्थ बताते हैं, उन्हें **विलोम शब्द** कहते हैं; जैसे — दिन-रात, सुख-दुख।





शब्द	पर्यायवाची	शब्द	विलोम
सूर्य	रवि, दिनकर, भानु	आय	व्यय
जल	पानी, नीर, अंबु	उदय	अस्त
फूल	पुष्प, सुमन, कुसुम	आशा	निराशा
आकाश	गगन, नभ, अंबर	प्रश्न	उत्तर
पृथ्वी	धरती, धरा, भूमि	सरल	कठिन
पेड़	वृक्ष, तरु, विटप	प्राचीन	नवीन
घर	गृह, भवन, सदन	मित्र	शत्रु
आँख	नेत्र, नयन, लोचन	स्वतंत्र	परतंत्र
बादल	मेघ, घन, जलद	आदर	अनादर

याद रखो: कई विलोम शब्द उपसर्ग लगाकर बनते हैं: ज्ञान — अज्ञान (अ + ज्ञान), आदर — अनादर (अन + आदर), मान — अपमान (अप + मान)।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'चंद्रमा' के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो।

_____

2. 'उन्नति' का विलोम शब्द लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है

हर पंक्ति में तीन शब्द पर्यायवाची हैं और एक शब्द अलग अर्थ वाला है। अलग अर्थ वाले शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1.	जल	नीर	पानी	अनल
2.	गगन	नभ	धरा	अंबर
3.	पवन	पुष्प	सुमन	कुसुम
4.	रवि	शशि	दिनकर	भानु
5.	कर	नयन	लोचन	नेत्र
6.	मेघ	जलद	सागर	घन
7.	गृह	भवन	सदन	वन
8.	तरु	तट	विटप	वृक्ष

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विलोम शब्द भरो

मोटे छपे शब्द का विलोम शब्द-बैंक से चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

दुख अस्त व्यय कठिन शत्रु निराशा नवीन अनादर सूखे
स्वतंत्र तेज़ दूर

1. **सुख** और _____ जीवन के दो पहलू हैं।
2. सूर्य पूर्व में **उदय** होता है और पश्चिम में _____ होता है।
3. हमें अपनी **आय** से अधिक _____ नहीं करना चाहिए।
4. परीक्षा में कुछ प्रश्न **सरल** थे और कुछ _____ ।
5. अच्छे व्यवहार से _____ भी **मित्र** बन जाता है।
6. मन में **आशा** रखो, _____ को पास मत आने दो।
7. इस संग्रहालय में **प्राचीन** और _____ दोनों तरह की चीज़ें हैं।
8. बड़ों का **आदर** करो, किसी का _____ मत करो।
9. **गीले** कपड़े धूप में डालो और _____ कपड़े अलमारी में रखो।
10. भारत 1947 में **परतंत्रता** से मुक्त होकर _____ हुआ।
11. कछुआ **धीमा** था, पर खरगोश बहुत _____ था।
12. नानी का घर **पास** है, पर दादी का घर _____ है।

Month 4

Week 16

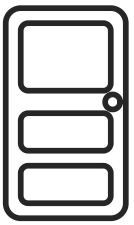
Reading	Story — inferences and evidence from the text
Grammar & Writing	Adverbs: kinds and degrees
Maths	Dividing fractions
EVS	Energy: sources and conservation
Hindi	अनेकार्थी शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

The New Neighbour

Read the story. The writer does not tell you everything. Use the clues to work out what is not said.

Story



The new neighbour moved into the flat opposite Zoya's on a rainy Tuesday in July. By Saturday, she had noticed three strange things about him.

First, he always wore dark glasses, even in the evening. Second, he carried a long white stick and tapped it gently from side to side as he walked along the corridor. Third, when he climbed the stairs, he kept one hand on the railing, and his lips moved as if he were counting.

'His name is Mr Krishnan,' said Amma, stirring the sambar. 'He used to teach music at a school in Thanjavur. He lives alone now.' She glanced at the flat opposite, where the lights were never switched on, even after dark. 'Why don't you take him some of these vadas?'

Zoya carried the plate across the corridor and knocked. The door opened, and Mr Krishnan stood there, his face turned slightly to the left of where she stood. 'Hello?' he said. 'Who is there?'

'I'm Zoya, from the flat opposite. Amma made vadas.' He smiled and held out his hand, palm up. She placed the warm plate in it, and his fingers moved lightly round its edge. 'Medu vadas,' he said, sniffing happily, 'and coconut chutney. Your mother is a fine cook. Please, come in.'

The flat was dim and very tidy. Everything was in its place: the chair exactly beside the table, the cups in a straight row, the shoes in a line by the door. In the corner stood a veena, polished until it shone. On the table lay a thick book. Zoya peeped at it. There were no words, only pages and pages of tiny raised dots.

'Do you play?' Zoya asked, looking at the veena. In answer, Mr Krishnan crossed the room, sat down and ran his fingers along the strings. Music filled the flat, as bright and rippling as a river. Zoya forgot all about the vadas.

From then on, she visited him every evening after school. Mr Krishnan taught her simple tunes, guiding her fingers to the right frets. In return, she described things to him: the orange sunset over the Bay of Bengal, the kolam her neighbour drew each morning, the new green leaves on the badam tree outside.

One evening, Zoya climbed the stairs on tiptoe, planning to surprise him. But before she could knock, the door opened. 'Good evening, Zoya,' said Mr Krishnan, smiling. 'Your footsteps are lighter than anyone else's in this building. And you are wearing jasmine in your hair today.'

Zoya laughed. She realised that her neighbour noticed far more than most people ever did.

Word help: sambar – a South Indian stew of lentils and vegetables • **medu vadas** – fried, savoury doughnut-shaped snacks made from urad dal • **veena** – a South Indian musical instrument with strings • **frets** – raised strips on the neck of a stringed instrument • **kolam** – a pattern drawn on the ground with rice flour • **badam tree** – the Indian almond tree, which has large, shiny leaves

Name: _____ Date: _____

The New Neighbour: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What can you infer about Mr Krishnan from the clues in the story?

☐ (a) He cannot see ☐ (b) He cannot hear

☐ (c) He does not like visitors

2. Give two pieces of evidence from the story that support your answer to question 1.

_____

_____

3. The writer tells us in exact words that Mr Krishnan cannot see.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why do you think the lights in Mr Krishnan's flat were never switched on?

_____

_____

5. What do you think the book with raised dots was? How would Mr Krishnan read it?

_____

_____

6. How did Mr Krishnan know that Zoya was at the door before she knocked?

☐ (a) He saw her through the window

☐ (b) He knew her light footsteps and the smell of jasmine

☐ (c) Her mother phoned him

7. How do Zoya's feelings towards Mr Krishnan change during the story? Use evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 6 that means 'not bright; with little light'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The New Neighbour

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

corridor — a long passage in a building with doors on each side

Example: Our classroom is at the end of the long corridor.

My sentence:

_____

railing — a fence or bar that you can hold on to

Example: Hold the railing as you go down the wet steps.

My sentence:

_____

slightly — a little

Example: The milk tasted slightly sour this morning.

My sentence:

_____

polished — rubbed until smooth and shiny

Example: Dadaji polished his black shoes for the wedding.

My sentence:

_____

rippling — moving in small, gentle waves

Example: The rippling water of the lake sparkled in the sun.

My sentence:

_____

described — said what something or someone is like

Example: Mary described her trip to the Sundarbans in her diary.

My sentence:

_____

realised — suddenly understood or became aware of something

Example: Dev realised he had left his umbrella on the bus.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: British -ise Verbs

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: In British spelling, many verbs end in -ise (realise, organise). Some words always end in -ise: surprise, exercise, advise.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
realise			
recognise			
organise			
memorise			
sympathise			
summarise			
surprise			
exercise			
advise			
revise			
supervise			
improvise			
compromise			
advertise			
televise			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adverbs: Kinds and Degrees

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

An **adverb** tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. The cheetah runs **fast**. The tea is **very** hot. Many adverbs end in **-ly** (slowly, kindly), but not all of them do (fast, well, soon, here, often).

- **Degrees of comparison:** fast → faster → fastest; soon → sooner → soonest; early → earlier → earliest.
- Most adverbs ending in **-ly** use **more** and **most**: carefully → more carefully → most carefully.
- **Irregular:** well → better → best; badly → worse → worst; much → more → most; little → less → least.

Kind	Answers the question	Examples
Manner	How?	slowly, carefully, well, loudly
Time	When?	now, today, soon, yesterday, late
Place	Where?	here, outside, upstairs, everywhere
Frequency	How often?	always, often, never, daily, sometimes
Degree	How much?	very, too, almost, quite, extremely



Remember: Do not mix up **good** (an adjective) and **well** (an adverb): She is a good singer. She sings well.

Try it!

1. Write the adverb and its kind: We will leave tomorrow.

_____

2. Fill in: Of all the runners, Harsh ran the _____ (fast).

_____

3. Write the adverb and its kind: Ayesha speaks politely.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Adverbs

Write each adverb in the correct column.

quickly everywhere upstairs nearby bravely now soon neatly always never often yesterday seldom tonight outside well

Manner (how?)	Time (when?)	Place (where?)	Frequency (how often?)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Degrees of Adverbs

Circle the correct form of the adverb.

1. Harsh runs (fast / faster / fastest) than his brother.

2. Of all the dancers, Kavya danced
(more gracefully / most gracefully).

3. Please speak (more slowly / most slowly); I cannot follow you.

4. Arjun sings (well / good).

5. Our team played (badly / worse) in the first half than in the second.

6. Who reached school (earlier / earliest), you or Sara?

7. The tortoise moved (slowly / slow) but steadily.

8. Of the three sisters, Nisha works (harder / hardest).

9. The baby was sleeping (peaceful / peacefully).

10. Simran did (better / best) in the test this time than last time.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Sports Day

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about the races and games on your school's Sports Day. Use adverbs of manner, time, place and frequency, and compare players using forms such as faster, more carefully and best.

Think about:

- Early in the morning, we gathered on the ground.
- Rohan ran faster than everyone in the 100-metre race.
- Simran jumped the highest of all.
- We cheered loudly when our house won.

quickly loudly early outside always faster highest more carefully best finally

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Light travels faster than sound, so we see lightning before we hear thunder.

Light travels faster than sound, so we see lightning before we hear thunder.

Light travels faster than sound, so we see lightning before we hear thunder.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reciprocals

Write the reciprocal of each fraction.

The **reciprocal** of *a* fraction is found by turning it upside down. A number × its reciprocal = 1.

1. Reciprocal of $\frac{7}{8}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

2. Reciprocal of $\frac{8}{5}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

3. Reciprocal of $\frac{7}{5}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

4. Reciprocal of $\frac{4}{5}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

5. Reciprocal of $\frac{9}{8}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

6. Reciprocal of $\frac{9}{3}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

7. Reciprocal of $\frac{9}{10}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

8. Reciprocal of $\frac{9}{9}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

9. Reciprocal of $\frac{3}{10}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

10. Reciprocal of $\frac{5}{11}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

11. Reciprocal of $\frac{2}{3}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

12. Reciprocal of $\frac{4}{10}$ = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Divide Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

To divide by a fraction, multiply by its reciprocal (turn it upside down): ¾ ÷ ½ = ¾ × 2/1.

1. $\frac{6}{4} \div 10 =$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{9} \div \frac{2}{3} =$ _____

3. $\frac{7}{4} \div \frac{5}{5} =$ _____

4. $\frac{7}{5} \div 5 =$ _____

5. $\frac{6}{2} \div \frac{4}{7} =$ _____

6. $\frac{4}{3} \div \frac{6}{7} =$ _____

7. $\frac{1}{2} \div 3 =$ _____

8. $\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{6}{7} =$ _____

9. $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3}{5} =$ _____

10. $\frac{2}{2} \div 5 =$ _____

11. $\frac{7}{6} \div \frac{7}{7} =$ _____

12. $\frac{6}{6} \div \frac{5}{3} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Divide Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

To divide by a fraction, multiply by its reciprocal (turn it upside down): ¾ ÷ ½ = ¾ × 2/1.

1. $\frac{6}{5} \div 3 =$ _____

2. $\frac{6}{4} \div \frac{3}{9} =$ _____

3. $\frac{5}{3} \div \frac{7}{9} =$ _____

4. $\frac{2}{5} \div 6 =$ _____

5. $\frac{2}{8} \div \frac{3}{3} =$ _____

6. $\frac{7}{3} \div \frac{5}{5} =$ _____

7. $\frac{3}{7} \div 9 =$ _____

8. $\frac{8}{3} \div \frac{5}{2} =$ _____

9. $\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{2}{9} =$ _____

10. $\frac{5}{5} \div 11 =$ _____

11. $\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{1}{2} =$ _____

12. $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{5}{4} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. One glass holds $\frac{2}{3}$ litre of juice. How much juice is needed to fill 9 glasses?

Answer: _____

2. A can had $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. Vikram's family used $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres. How much milk is left in the can?

Answer: _____

3. Sara had ₹400. She spent $\frac{1}{4}$ of it on books and $\frac{1}{2}$ of it on a school bag. How much money is left?

Answer: _____

4. Rahul walked $\frac{2}{3}$ km to school and then $\frac{3}{4}$ km to the library. How far did he walk in all?

Answer: _____

5. Sara has 5 kg of sugar. She packs it into packets of $\frac{1}{5}$ kg each. How many packets can she fill?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Divide Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

To divide by a fraction, multiply by its reciprocal (turn it upside down): ¾ ÷ ½ = ¾ × 2/1.

1. $\frac{2}{9} \div 2 =$ _____

2. $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{7}{6} =$ _____

3. $\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{2}{6} =$ _____

4. $\frac{7}{5} \div 2 =$ _____

5. $\frac{5}{2} \div \frac{6}{7} =$ _____

6. $\frac{8}{7} \div \frac{2}{4} =$ _____

7. $\frac{6}{5} \div 9 =$ _____

8. $\frac{6}{5} \div \frac{3}{4} =$ _____

9. $\frac{6}{6} \div \frac{6}{2} =$ _____

10. $\frac{5}{4} \div 2 =$ _____

11. $\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{3}{7} =$ _____

12. $\frac{8}{8} \div \frac{8}{2} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply Fractions

Solve. Write your answer in its simplest form.

Multiply numerators together and denominators together. Simplify.

1. $\frac{8}{4} \times 6 =$ _____

2. $\frac{8}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} =$ _____

3. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{8}{2} =$ _____

4. $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$ _____

5. $\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{7} =$ _____

6. $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} =$ _____

7. $\frac{5}{6} \times 6 =$ _____

8. $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{7} =$ _____

9. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{6} =$ _____

10. $\frac{7}{8} \times 7 =$ _____

11. $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} =$ _____

12. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{7}{2} =$ _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Energy All Around Us

Read the fact cards about energy, where it comes from and how we can save it.



What Is Energy?

Energy is the ability to do work. It comes in many forms: heat, light, sound, electrical, chemical (stored in food and fuels) and movement energy.



Energy Changes Form

Energy is never used up; it changes form. A torch changes chemical energy in its cells into light. A fan changes electrical energy into movement.



The Sun

The Sun is our most important source of energy. Plants trap its light to make food, and that energy passes on to the animals and people who eat them.



Fossil Fuels

Coal, petroleum and natural gas formed from plants and animals buried millions of years ago. They are **non-renewable**: once used up, they are gone.



Renewable Energy

Sunlight, wind, flowing water and biogas will not run out. They are **renewable**. Solar panels and wind turbines make electricity without smoke.



Water and Biogas

Dams like Bhakra Nangal use flowing water to make **hydroelectricity**. **Biogas** (gobar gas) is made from cow dung and kitchen waste and is used for cooking.



Electric Circuits

Electricity flows only around a complete path called a **circuit**. Metals are **conductors** (they let it pass); plastic, rubber and wood are **insulators**.



Save Energy

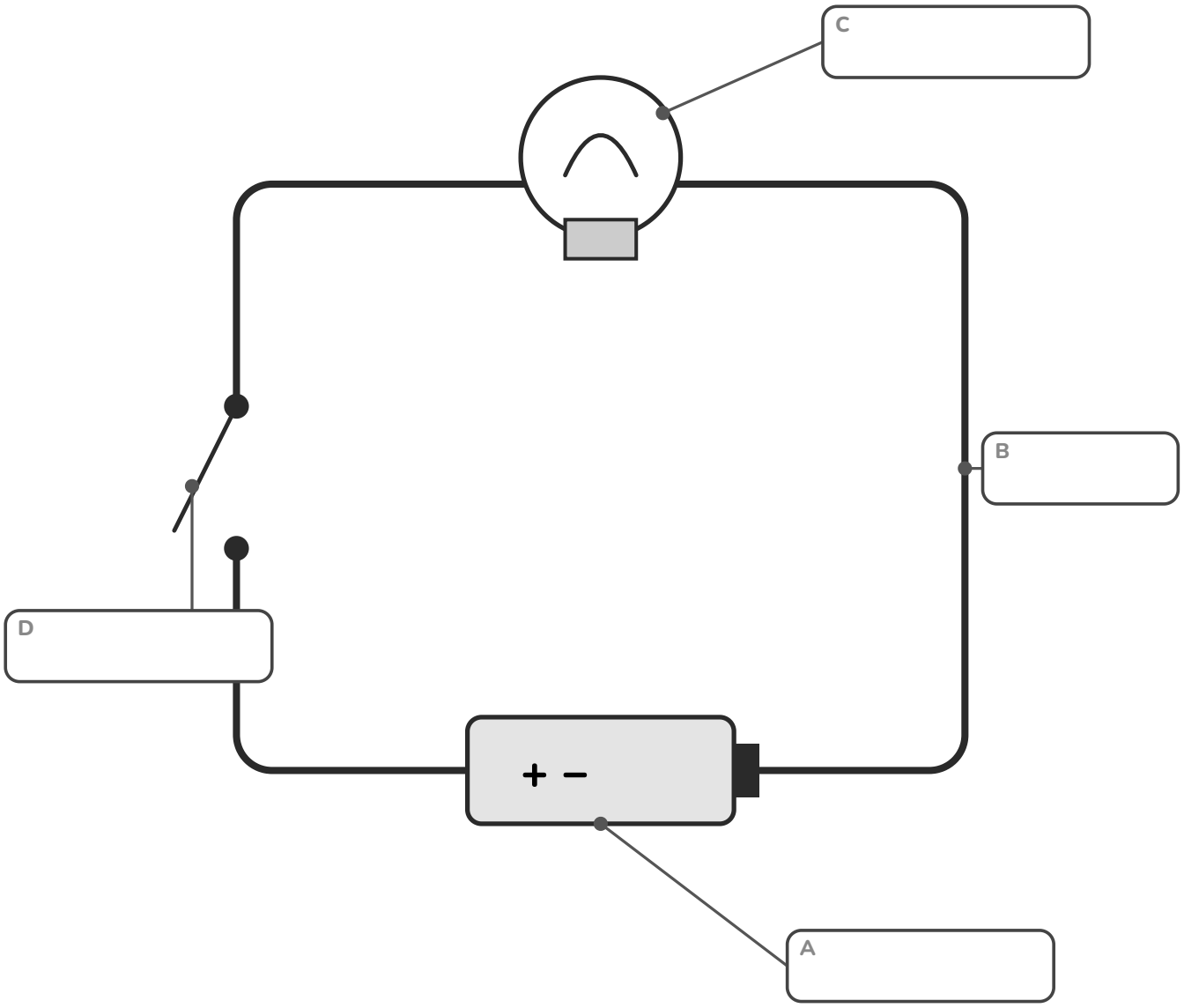
Switch off lights and fans when you leave a room, use LED bulbs, walk or cycle for short trips, dry clothes in the sun and cook with a pressure cooker.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of an Electric Circuit

Label the parts of this electric circuit. Use the word bank.

switch bulb wire cell



Name: _____ Date: _____

Renewable or Non-renewable?

Write each energy source in the correct column. Will it run out one day?

petrol biogas  flowing water natural gas kerosene

 sunlight  ocean tides  wind coal diesel

LPG (cooking gas)

Renewable	Non-renewable

Name: _____ Date: _____

Conductor or Insulator?

Build a simple circuit with a gap in it. Then test which objects let electricity pass through the gap and light the bulb.

You need:

- ☐ a 1.5 volt torch cell
- ☐ a torch bulb in a holder
- ☐ 3 pieces of plastic-covered wire with bare ends
- ☐ sticky tape
- ☐ a steel spoon, a plastic ruler, aluminium foil and a rubber eraser

What to do:

1. Tape one wire to each end of the cell. Join one of these wires to the bulb holder.
2. Join the third wire to the other side of the bulb holder. You now have two free wire ends: this is the gap.
3. Touch the two free ends together. The bulb should glow, because the circuit is complete.
4. Now touch both free ends to each object in turn. Does the bulb glow?
5. Write your results in the table. Test more objects if you like.

⚠️ **Safety:** Use only a torch cell. Never use electricity from a plug socket for experiments.

Object	Made of	Does the bulb glow?

1. Which objects made the bulb glow? What are they made of?

2. Why are electric wires covered with plastic?

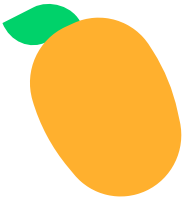
3. Why must we never touch switches with wet hands?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनेकार्थी शब्द

पढ़ो और समझो।

जिन शब्दों के एक से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं, उन्हें **अनेकार्थी शब्द** कहते हैं। वाक्य में ऐसे शब्द का कौन-सा अर्थ लिया गया है, यह **प्रसंग** (संदर्भ) से पता चलता है। जैसे — 'आम' एक फल भी है और इसका अर्थ 'साधारण' भी होता है।





शब्द	पहला अर्थ	दूसरा अर्थ	तीसरा अर्थ
अंक	संख्या	गोद	नाटक का भाग
उत्तर	जवाब	एक दिशा	बाद का
कल	बीता हुआ दिन	आने वाला दिन	मशीन
पत्र	चिट्ठी	पत्ता	समाचार-पत्र
फल	खाने का फल	परिणाम	लाभ
कर	हाथ	किरण	सरकार को दिया जाने वाला धन
तीर	बाण	नदी का किनारा	—
हार	माला	पराजय	—
सोना	एक धातु	नींद लेना	—

याद रखो: अनेकार्थी शब्द का सही अर्थ जानने के लिए पूरा वाक्य ध्यान से पढ़ो। 'गले का हार सुंदर है' और 'टीम की हार हुई' — दोनों वाक्यों में 'हार' का अर्थ अलग है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'पद' शब्द के दो अर्थ लिखो।

_____

2. 'मुझे आम बहुत पसंद है।' — यहाँ 'आम' का अर्थ क्या है?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

प्रसंग से अर्थ पहचानो

हर वाक्य में मोटे अक्षरों में छपे शब्द का सही अर्थ चुनो और सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. माँ ने रोते हुए बच्चे को **अंक** में भर लिया।

☐ (क) संख्या ☐ (ख) गोद ☐ (ग) नाटक का भाग

2. गणित की परीक्षा में मुझे सौ में से नब्बे **अंक** मिले।

☐ (क) संख्या ☐ (ख) गोद ☐ (ग) नाटक का भाग

3. नदी के **तीर** पर बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

☐ (क) बाण ☐ (ख) किनारा ☐ (ग) पानी

4. खिलाड़ी ने धनुष से निशाने पर **तीर** चलाया।

☐ (क) बाण ☐ (ख) किनारा ☐ (ग) पत्थर

5. **कल** हम मेला देखने जाएँगे।

☐ (क) बीता हुआ दिन ☐ (ख) आने वाला दिन ☐ (ग) मशीन

6. इस **कल** को चलाने के लिए बिजली चाहिए।

☐ (क) बीता हुआ दिन ☐ (ख) आने वाला दिन ☐ (ग) मशीन

7. मेहनत का **फल** सदा मीठा होता है।

☐ (क) खाने का फल ☐ (ख) परिणाम ☐ (ग) पेड़

8. पीपल के **पत्र** हवा में सरसरा रहे हैं।

☐ (क) पत्ते ☐ (ख) चिट्ठियाँ ☐ (ग) पंख

9. अध्यापिका के प्रश्न का **उत्तर** पूरे वाक्य में दो।

☐ (क) जवाब ☐ (ख) एक दिशा ☐ (ग) बाद का

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

एक शब्द, दो अर्थ

हर अनेकार्थी शब्द के दो अलग-अलग अर्थ लिखो।

शब्द	पहला अर्थ	दूसरा अर्थ
आम		
मत		
वर		
पद		
बाल		
जड़		
अर्थ		
पानी		
घन		
अंबर		

Month 4

Monthly Activity Set:

Matter Lab

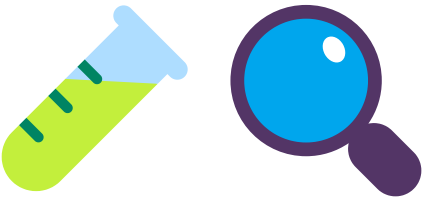
Physical and chemical changes, separation methods lab, rock and soil study, solutions test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Welcome to the Matter Lab

Read the lab rules and learn the lab words before you begin your experiments.

Scientists **observe**, **predict**, **test** and **record**. In this lab you will test which materials dissolve, separate a mixture, watch iron rust and study rocks and soil. Always make a prediction first, change only one thing at a time, and write down exactly what you see.



- Always work with an adult nearby, and read all the steps before you start.
- Never taste or smell anything in an experiment unless an adult says it is safe.
- Label every jar and cup. Wipe up spills at once.
- Wash your hands after every experiment.

Lab word	Meaning
Solution	a liquid with something dissolved in it
Solute	the substance that dissolves, e.g. sugar
Solvent	the liquid it dissolves in, e.g. water
Soluble	able to dissolve
Insoluble	unable to dissolve
Saturated	so full that no more can dissolve

Remember: Water is called the 'universal solvent' because so many substances dissolve in it. Warm water usually dissolves solids faster than cold water.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Solutions Test

Which substances dissolve in water? Does warm water make a difference? Predict first, then test.

You need:

- ☐ 4 clear glasses of water
- ☐ a teaspoon
- ☐ 1 teaspoon each of sugar, salt, sand and cooking oil
- ☐ a cup of warm water and a cup of cold water
- ☐ 2 more spoons of sugar

What to do:

1. In the table, write your prediction for each substance: will it dissolve?
2. Add one teaspoon of sugar to a glass of water and stir 10 times. Wait one minute. Can you still see it?
3. Repeat with salt, sand and oil, each in a fresh glass of water. Fill in the table.
4. Now drop one spoon of sugar into the warm water and one into the cold water at the same time.
5. Stir both in the same way. Which one dissolves first?

Substance	My prediction	Did it dissolve?

1. Which substances were soluble in water?

2. What happened to the oil?

3. Did the sugar dissolve faster in warm water or in cold water?

4. How could you get the salt back from salt water?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Separation Challenge

Can you separate a mixture of four things? Plan the order carefully: each step removes one part of the mixture.

You need:

- ☐ 1 spoon each of sand, salt and sawdust
- ☐ 5 small steel paper clips
- ☐ a magnet
- ☐ a bowl of water and a spoon
- ☐ a funnel and filter paper (or a clean cloth)
- ☐ a steel plate

What to do:

1. Mix the sand, salt, sawdust and paper clips in a dry bowl.
2. **Step 1:** move the magnet through the mixture to pull out the paper clips.
3. **Step 2:** pour the rest into the water and stir. The sawdust floats, so scoop it off with the spoon.
4. **Step 3:** pour the water through the filter. The sand stays behind on the filter paper.
5. **Step 4:** pour the salty water onto the plate and leave it in the sun. When the water evaporates, salt is left.
6. Draw your four separated parts in the box. Write the method used for each.

Draw it here:

1. Why did you use the magnet first?

2. Which method separated the sand from the salty water?

3. Which method gave you back the salt?

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Makes Iron Rust?

Rusting is a **chemical change**. Iron joins with oxygen from the air, with the help of water, to form a new, flaky brown substance called rust. What does iron need to rust?

You need:

- ☐ 3 clean iron nails (not shiny steel or coated ones)
- ☐ 3 small jars with lids, labelled A, B and C
- ☐ tap water
- ☐ water boiled and cooled by an adult
- ☐ 1 spoon of cooking oil

What to do:

1. **Jar A (air only):** put a dry nail in the dry jar and close the lid.
2. **Jar B (air and water):** put a nail in the jar and add tap water until the nail is half covered. Leave the lid off.
3. **Jar C (water, no air):** cover a nail with the boiled, cooled water. Pour the oil on top to keep air out. Close the lid.
4. Leave the jars for 5 to 7 days. Look at them every other day.
5. Compare the nails and fill in the table.

⚠️ **Safety:** An adult must boil the water. Handle the nails carefully.

Jar	What the nail had	Rust: none, a little or a lot?
Jar A (air only)		
Jar B (air and water)		
Jar C (water, no air)		

1. Which nail rusted the most?

_____

2. What two things does iron need in order to rust?

_____

3. Is rusting a physical change or a chemical change? Why?

_____

4. How can we stop iron gates and bicycles from rusting?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rock and Soil Detective

Rocks and soil can be tested too. Find out how hard your rocks are, and which ones contain calcium carbonate, like limestone and marble.

You need:

- ☐ 4 small, different rocks or pebbles
- ☐ a piece of marble or limestone (or a seashell)
- ☐ a steel coin
- ☐ white vinegar and a dropper
- ☐ a magnifying glass
- ☐ a pinch of garden soil

What to do:

1. Wash and dry the rocks. Look at each one with the magnifying glass. Is it shiny, grainy or smooth?
2. **Scratch test:** try to scratch each rock with the coin. Soft rocks scratch easily; hard rocks do not.
3. **Fizz test:** put a few drops of vinegar on each rock. Rocks that fizz contain calcium carbonate.
4. **Soil test:** rub a pinch of damp soil between your fingers. Sandy soil feels gritty; clay soil feels smooth and sticky.
5. Fill in the table for four of your rocks.

Rock	Colour and texture	Scratched by coin?	Fizzes in vinegar?

1. Which rocks fizzed? What does this tell you about them?

_____

2. Why does vinegar make some rocks fizz?

_____

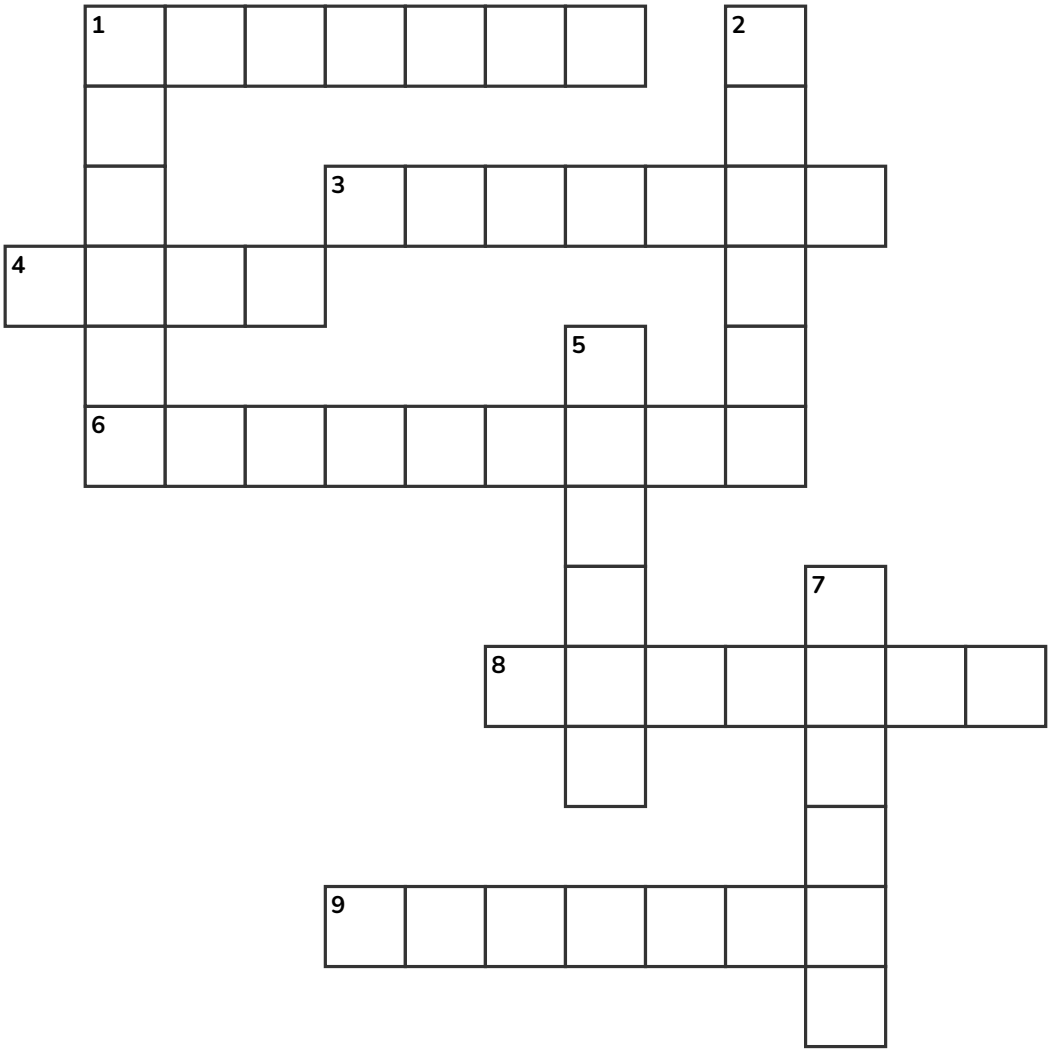
3. Was your soil sandy or clayey? How could you tell?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Matter Lab Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

1. The liquid that does the dissolving, like water (7)

3. Sand and salt stirred together (7)

4. Flaky brown substance that forms on wet iron (4)

6. What water does when it dries up in the sun (9)

8. Ice changing into water (7)

9. Able to dissolve (7)

Down

1. The substance that dissolves, like sugar in tea (6)

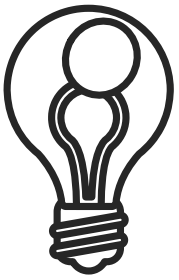
2. A rock that fizzes in vinegar; the Taj Mahal is made of it (6)

5. It pulled the paper clips out of the mixture (6)

7. Paper or cloth that traps sand but lets water through (6)

MONTH

5



Month 5

Week 17

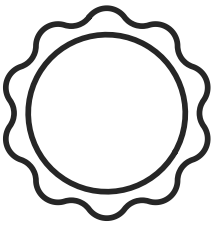
Reading	Information text (solar energy) — cause and effect
Grammar & Writing	Prepositions
Maths	Decimals: place value up to thousandths
EVS	The solar system and the moon
Hindi	श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

Power from the Sun

Read the text. Find causes (why things happen) and effects (what happens). Circle signal words like because, so and as a result.

Information text



Every morning, the Sun rises and floods the Earth with light and heat. This energy travels about 15 crore kilometres through space and reaches us in just over eight minutes. Without it, plants could not grow and the Earth would be frozen. But sunlight can do even more: it can make electricity.

How do solar panels work? A solar panel is made of many small solar cells, usually made from a material called silicon. When sunlight falls on a solar cell, it causes tiny particles called electrons to move. Moving electrons make an electric current. As a result, the panel produces electricity that can light lamps, run fans and charge phones.

Why is solar energy useful in India? Most parts of India get about 300 sunny days a year. Because there is so much sunshine, India is a perfect place to use solar energy. In Rajasthan, the Bhadla Solar Park spreads over a huge stretch of desert and is one of the largest solar parks in the world. In Kerala, the airport at Kochi became the first airport in the world to run fully on solar power.

Clean energy Most of India's electricity is still made by burning coal. Burning coal releases smoke and gases into the air. This causes air pollution, which harms our lungs. The gases also trap heat around the Earth, which leads to climate change. Solar panels, however, give off no smoke at all while they work. Therefore, every home that switches to solar power helps to keep the air cleaner.

Using the Sun's heat We can use the Sun's heat directly too. A solar cooker is a box painted black inside, with a glass lid. Black surfaces absorb heat well, and the glass traps it inside, so the box becomes hot enough to cook rice and dal. Solar water heaters on rooftops work in a similar way, so families need less gas or electricity to heat water.

Problems and solutions Solar panels cannot make electricity at night, and they make less on cloudy days. Because of this, many solar systems store extra electricity in batteries during the day for use after sunset. Solar panels also cost a lot to buy, but since sunlight is free, families often save money on their electricity bills over the years.

The Sun will keep shining for billions of years. That is why solar energy is called renewable: it will never run out. Perhaps one day, every rooftop in your town will have its own little power station.

Word help: solar – to do with the Sun • **silicon** – a material found in sand, used to make solar cells • **electrons** – tiny particles that carry electricity • **electric current** – a flow of electricity • **pollution** – harmful things, such as smoke and dust, in the air, water or soil • **climate change** – a long-term change in the Earth's weather, mainly warming

Name: _____ Date: _____

Power from the Sun: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What happens when sunlight falls on a solar cell?

- ☐ (a) The cell melts
- ☐ (b) Tiny electrons move and make an electric current
- ☐ (c) The cell gives off smoke

2. Complete the cause and effect: Because most of India gets about 300 sunny days a year, _____ .

3. Burning coal causes air pollution, but solar panels give off no smoke while they work.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Give two reasons why the inside of a solar cooker becomes hot.

5. Which words in paragraph 4 signal that an effect is coming?

☐ (a) however ☐ (b) This causes ☐ (c) Most of

6. What is one problem with solar panels, and how is it solved?

7. Explain the chain of causes and effects that begins with burning coal. Use the words 'causes' and 'leads to'.

8. Find a word in the last paragraph that means 'never running out, because nature keeps replacing it'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Power from the Sun

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

floods — fills or covers completely

Example: Morning light floods our kitchen through the big window.

My sentence:

frozen — turned hard and solid because of cold

Example: The lake in Ladakh was frozen in January.

My sentence:

produces — makes or creates something

Example: This farm in Punjab produces wheat and mustard.

My sentence:

releases — lets something out or go free

Example: The pressure cooker releases steam with a loud whistle.

My sentence:

absorb — to take in or soak up

Example: A sponge can absorb a lot of spilt water.

My sentence:

traps — catches and holds something so it cannot escape

Example: A woollen shawl traps warm air close to your body.

My sentence:

store — to keep something to use later

Example: We store rainwater in a big tank on the roof.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: -able and -ible

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -able usually follows a whole word (renew, renewable). -ible usually follows a part that is not a word on its own (vis-ible).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
renewable			
comfortable			
enjoyable			
breakable			
washable			
suitable			
valuable			
reliable			
available			
visible			
invisible			
possible			
terrible			
flexible			
sensible			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **preposition** shows how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in the sentence. It often tells us **where**, **when** or **in which direction**. The cat is **under** the table. We play ***after*** school. The frog jumped **into** the pond.

- **Time:** at 5 o'clock, at night; on Monday, on 15 August; in July, in 2026, in the morning.
- **Between** is used for two (between Riya and me). **Among** is used for more than two (among the children).
- **In** shows position (The fish is in the pond). **Into** shows movement (The frog jumped into the pond).
- **Beside** means 'next to'. **Besides** means 'as well as'.

Place	Time	Direction
in, on, under, behind	at, on, in	into, out of, onto
between, among, beside	before, after, during	towards, across, through
above, below, near	since, for, till	along, up, down
in front of, opposite	by, until	from ... to, past



Remember: A preposition is usually followed by a noun or a pronoun. After a preposition, use **me, him, her, us** and **them**: between you and me, with them.

Try it!

1. Fill in: The Taj Mahal is _____ Agra.

2. Fill in: We will meet _____ Sunday _____ 10 a.m.

3. Choose: Divide the sweets (between / among) the five children.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Prepositions

Circle the prepositions in each sentence. Two sentences have two prepositions.

1. The keys are on the table.

2. Meera hid behind the curtain.

3. The bus goes across the bridge.

4. We have lived in Bhopal since 2020.

5. The kite got stuck in the branches of the tree.

6. Grandpa walks along the beach every morning.

7. The cat jumped onto the wall.

8. Sit between Riya and Aman.

9. The library is opposite the post office.

10. We stayed indoors during the storm.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fill in the Prepositions

Fill in each blank with a preposition from the box. Use each word once.

at on in into among between since for across under with by

1. Diwali usually comes _____ October or November.

2. Please come _____ 8 o'clock sharp.

3. Our school reopens _____ 1 April.

4. The children ran _____ the classroom when the bell rang.

5. The ball rolled _____ the bed.

6. Share the chocolate _____ you and your sister.

7. The teacher gave out the books _____ all the students.

8. Tenzin has been learning karate _____ three years.

9. I have not seen Joseph _____ last Monday.

10. The boat sailed _____ the river.

11. Mum cut the vegetables _____ a sharp knife.

12. Our national anthem was written _____ Rabindranath Tagore.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions to My Home

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

A new friend wants to visit your home after school. Write 8 to 10 sentences giving clear directions from your school to your home. Use prepositions of place and direction such as along, across, past, opposite, next to, between and towards.

Think about:

- Come out of the school gate and turn left.
- Walk along the main road towards the market.
- Cross the road at the zebra crossing.
- My house is the blue one between the park and the temple.

along across past opposite next to between towards in front of turn left turn right

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Trees give us oxygen, fruit, wood and cool shade.

Trees give us oxygen, fruit, wood and cool shade.

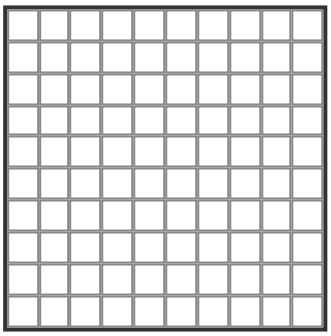
Trees give us oxygen, fruit, wood and cool shade.

Name: _____ Date: _____

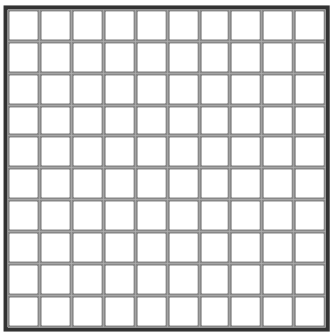
Decimal Place Value

Write each digit in the place value chart. Shade the hundred squares.

Number	H	T	O	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1. 540.185				.			
2. 824.792				.			
3. 58.653				.			
4. 459.376				.			
5. 990.879				.			
6. 921.731				.			
7. 336.462				.			
8. 34.808				.			



9. Shade 0.33



10. Shade 0.22

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fractions and Decimals

Write each fraction as a decimal and each decimal as a fraction (simplest form).

1. $\frac{7}{10} = \square$

2. $0.99 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{7}{10} = \square$

4. $0.11 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{5}{10} = \square$

6. $0.81 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{45}{100} = \square$

8. $0.59 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{47}{100} = \square$

10. $0.92 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{32}{100} = \square$

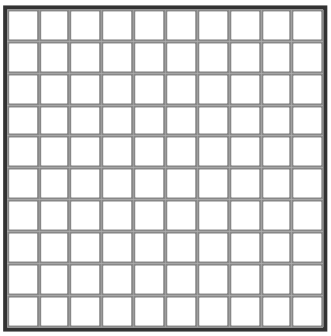
12. $0.28 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

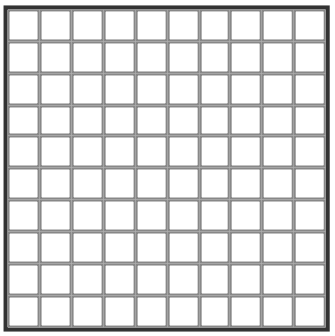
Decimal Place Value

Write each digit in the place value chart. Shade the hundred squares.

Number	H	T	O	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1. 403.055				.			
2. 380.421				.			
3. 464.247				.			
4. 555.679				.			
5. 315.596				.			
6. 131.558				.			
7. 588.612				.			
8. 469.759				.			



9. Shade 0.53



10. Shade 0.40

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fractions and Decimals

Write each fraction as a decimal and each decimal as a fraction (simplest form).

1. $\frac{77}{100} = \square$

2. $0.3 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{3}{10} = \square$

4. $0.33 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{64}{100} = \square$

6. $0.9 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{80}{100} = \square$

8. $0.07 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{11}{100} = \square$

10. $0.39 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{1}{10} = \square$

12. $0.43 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Decimals

Write >, < or =. Compare the whole numbers first, then tenths, then hundredths.

1. 6.18 ☐ 6.28

2. 16.2 ☐ 17.2

3. 5.1 ☐ 5.19

4. 12.8 ☐ 12.9

5. 3.6 ☐ 3.7

6. 19.8 ☐ 19.89

7. 2.14 ☐ 2.24

8. 5.4 ☐ 6.4

9. 13.78 ☐ 13.77

10. 4.14 ☐ 4.04

11. 16.4 ☐ 16.39

12. 11 ☐ 11.01

13. Arrange in ascending order: **3.59, 0.45, 4.38, 4.29, 2.76**

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rounding Decimals

Round each decimal as asked.

1. 68.766 → nearest whole: ☐

2. 25.955 → 1 decimal place: ☐

3. 31.144 → nearest whole: ☐

4. 39.061 → 1 decimal place: ☐

5. 54.915 → nearest whole: ☐

6. 32.237 → 1 decimal place: ☐

7. 84.313 → nearest whole: ☐

8. 53.337 → 1 decimal place: ☐

9. 21.133 → nearest whole: ☐

10. 95.683 → 1 decimal place: ☐

11. 69.116 → nearest whole: ☐

12. 70.694 → 1 decimal place: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Sun, the Planets and the Moon

Read the fact cards about our solar system and the Moon.

The Sun



The Sun is a star: a huge ball of hot gases. It is about 15 crore km (150 million km) away. Its light takes about 8 minutes to reach us.

Our Solar System



The Sun, eight planets and their moons, dwarf planets like Pluto, asteroids and comets make up the solar system. Planets travel round the Sun in paths called **orbits**.

Rocky Inner Planets



Mercury (smallest, nearest the Sun), **Venus** (hottest), **Earth** (the only planet known to have life) and **Mars** (the red planet) are made of rock.

Giant Outer Planets



Jupiter (largest), **Saturn** (bright rings), **Uranus** (spins on its side) and **Neptune** (farthest and windiest) are giant balls of gas and ice.

The Moon



The Moon is Earth's natural **satellite**, about 3,84,400 km away. It has no light of its own; it reflects sunlight. It has no air or water and is covered with craters.

Phases of the Moon



As the Moon goes round the Earth, we see different amounts of its sunlit side. These changing shapes are called **phases**. One full cycle takes about 29½ days.

On the Moon



The Moon's gravity is about one-sixth of Earth's, so you could jump about six times higher there! Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon, in 1969.

India in Space



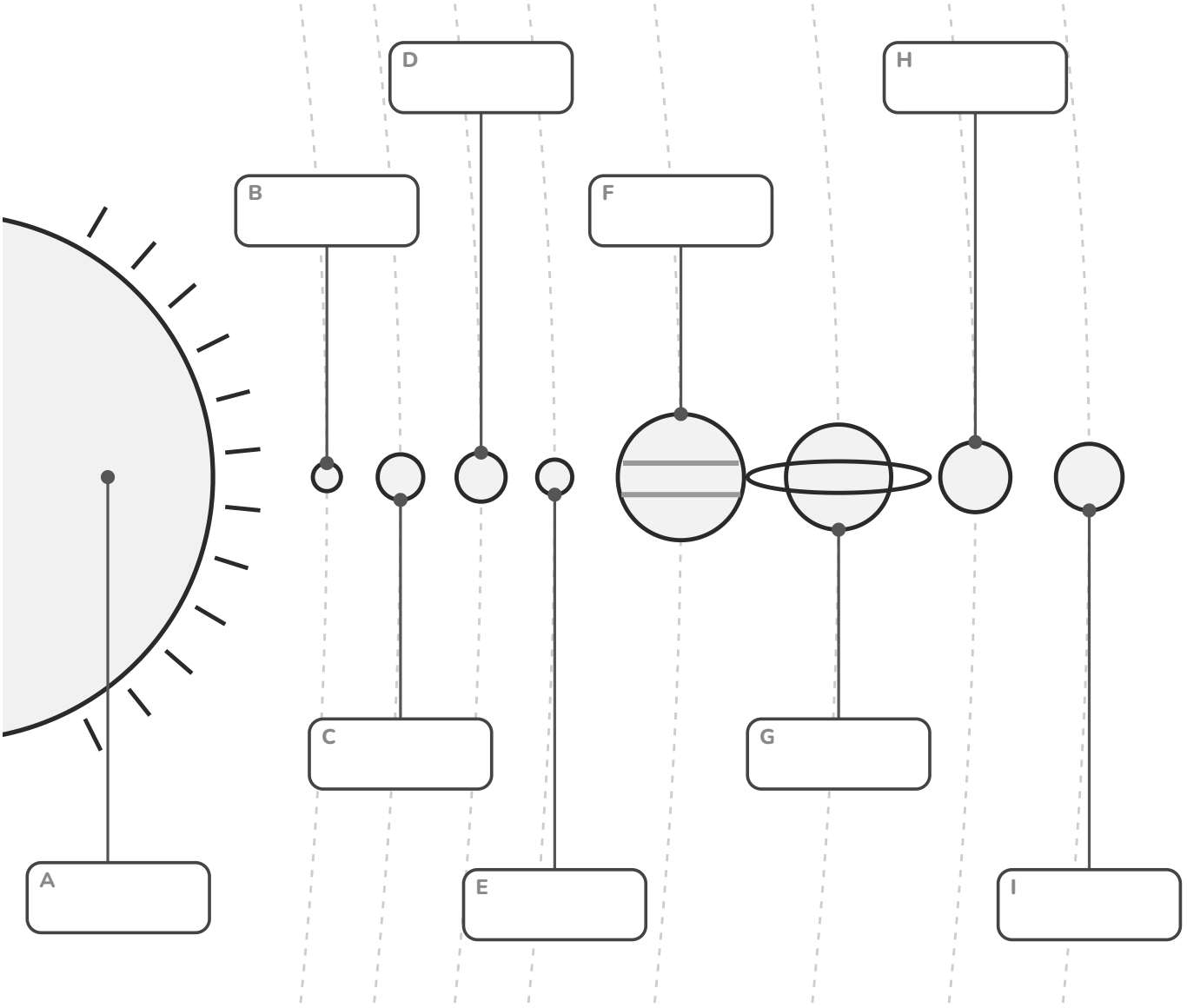
Chandrayaan-3 landed near the Moon's south pole in 2023, a world first. **Mangalyaan** reached Mars in 2014, on India's very first try.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planets in Order

Label the Sun and the eight planets. Remember the order: My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Noodles!

Earth Uranus Sun Neptune Saturn Mars Venus Mercury Jupiter



Name: _____ Date: _____

Moon Watch Diary

Look at the Moon every two or three nights for two weeks. Draw its shape and write the date and time below each box.

Night 1: date and time

Night 2: date and time

Night 3: date and time

Night 4: date and time

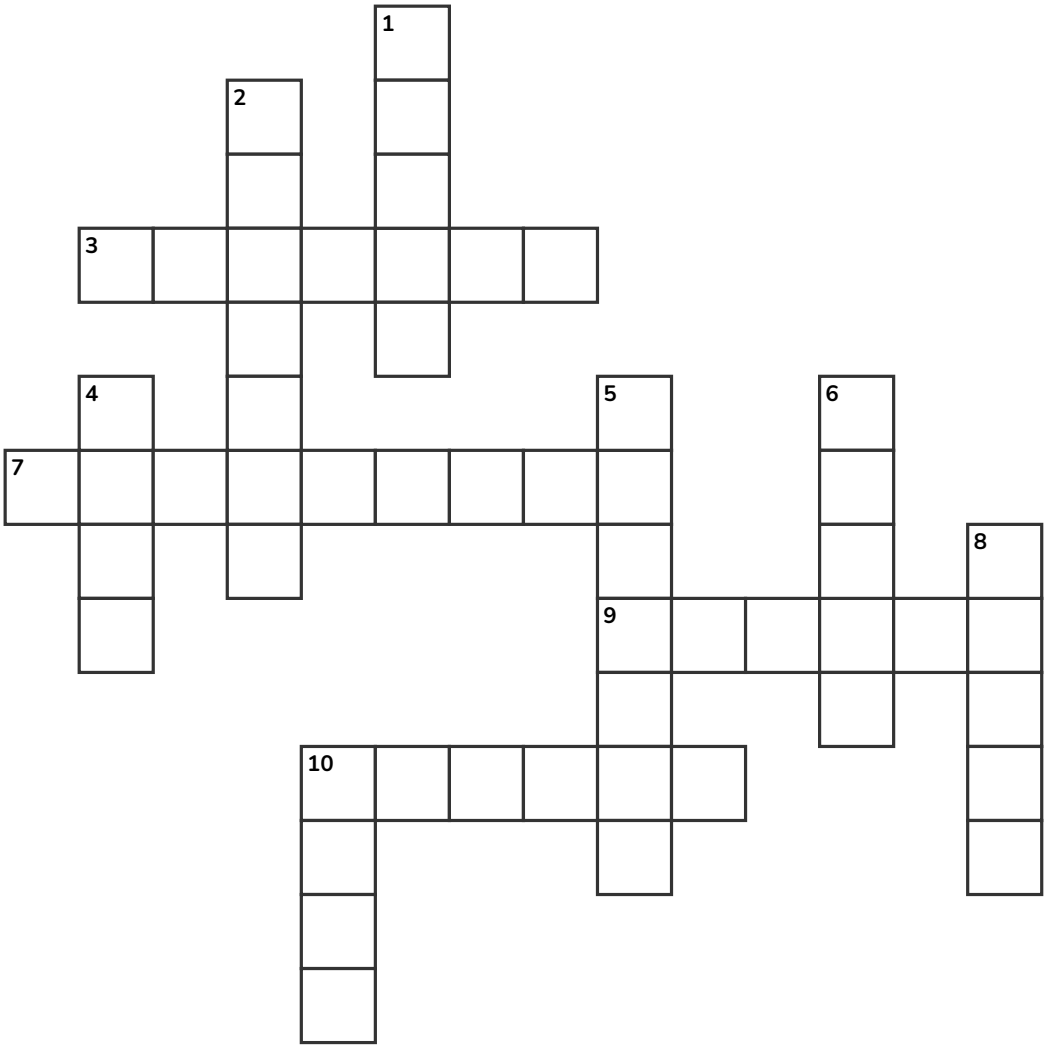
Night 5: date and time

Night 6: date and time

Name: _____ Date: _____

Space Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

3. The planet farthest from the Sun (7)

7. The Moon is Earth's natural _____ (9)

9. A bowl-shaped hollow on the Moon (6)

10. The planet famous for its bright rings (6)

Down

1. The hottest planet (5)

2. The largest planet (7)

4. The red planet (4)

5. The smallest planet, nearest to the Sun (7)

6. A dwarf planet (5)

8. The path of a planet round the Sun (5)

10. The Sun is one of these (4)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द

पढ़ो और समझो।

जो शब्द सुनने और बोलने में लगभग एक जैसे लगते हैं, पर जिनके अर्थ अलग-अलग होते हैं, उन्हें **श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द** कहते हैं। इनमें एक मात्रा या एक वर्ण के अंतर से ही अर्थ बदल जाता है; जैसे — **दिन** (दिवस) और **दीन** (गरीब)।

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
ग्रह	सूर्य की परिक्रमा करने वाला पिंड	गृह	घर
दिन	दिवस	दीन	गरीब
नीर	जल	नीड़	घोंसला
कुल	वंश, सब	कूल	किनारा
सुत	पुत्र	सूत	धागा
अन्न	अनाज	अन्य	दूसरा
आदि	आरंभ, इत्यादि	आदी	आदत वाला
मूल	जड़	मूल्य	कीमत
ओर	तरफ़	और	तथा

💡 **याद रखो:** एक मात्रा का अंतर भी अर्थ बदल देता है — 'दिन' और 'दीन', 'कुल' और 'कूल'। इसलिए लिखते समय मात्राओं पर विशेष ध्यान दो।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'हंस' और 'हँस' के अर्थ में क्या अंतर है?

_____

2. 'शुल्क' और 'शुक्ल' के अर्थ लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही शब्द चुनो

वाक्य का अर्थ समझकर कोष्ठक में से सही शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. पृथ्वी सौरमंडल का एक (ग्रह / गृह) है।

2. हमारे नए (गृह / ग्रह) में चार कमरे हैं।

3. हमें (दिन / दीन) लोगों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

4. चिड़िया अपने (नीर / नीड़) में बच्चों को दाना खिला रही है।

5. किसान खेतों में (अन्न / अन्य) उगाता है।

6. दादाजी रोज़ सुबह टहलने के (आदि / आदी) हैं।

7. इस किताब का (मूल / मूल्य) सौ रुपये है।

8. सड़क पार करते समय दोनों (ओर / और) देखो।

9. झील में सफ़ेद (हंस / हँस) तैर रहे हैं।

10. नदी के (कुल / कूल) पर ठंडी हवा चल रही थी।

11. चरखे पर (सुत / सूत) काता जाता है।

12. विद्यालय का (शुल्क / शुक्ल) समय पर जमा करो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मिलते-जुलते शब्द, अलग अर्थ

हर शब्द को उसके सही अर्थ से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ। ध्यान रखो, शब्द एक जैसे लगते हैं!

अनिल ●	● वस्त्र
अनल ●	● घर
जलज ●	● बादल
जलद ●	● सदा रहने वाला
भवन ●	● हवा
भुवन ●	● कमल
चिर ●	● आग
चीर ●	● संसार

Month 5

Week 18

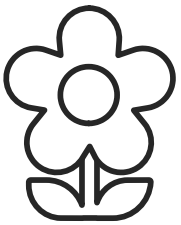
Reading	Myth or legend — symbols and lessons
Grammar & Writing	Conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating and correlative
Maths	Comparing, ordering and rounding decimals
EVS	Natural disasters
Hindi	अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mahabali and the Three Steps

Read the legend. Think about what the objects and actions stand for, and what lesson the legend teaches.

Legend from Kerala (retold)



Every year, in the month of Chingam, homes across Kerala are decorated with pookalam, beautiful carpets of flowers laid out on the ground. Families wear new clothes, boat races are held on the rivers, and people sit down to a grand feast served on banana leaves. This is Onam, and behind it lies an old legend.

Long, long ago, Kerala was ruled by a king named Mahabali. He was so wise and generous that his kingdom became the happiest place on earth. Nobody was poor, nobody went hungry and nobody told lies. Rich and poor were treated as equals. The people loved their king, and he loved them in return.

But in the heavens, the gods grew uneasy. Mahabali's fame and power were growing so fast that they feared he might rule the heavens too. So the god Vishnu decided to test the king. He took the form of Vamana, a short young scholar carrying a palm-leaf umbrella, and walked to Mahabali's palace.

Mahabali welcomed him warmly. 'Ask for anything you wish,' said the king. 'Gold, cows, land: it is yours.' Vamana smiled. 'I want only a small piece of land,' he said, 'as much as I can cover in three steps.'

The king's teacher, the wise Shukracharya, pulled him aside. 'Be careful,' he whispered. 'This is no ordinary boy.' But Mahabali shook his head. 'I have given my word,' he said. 'A king must never break a promise.'

Mahabali poured water into Vamana's hand to seal the gift. At once, Vamana began to grow. He grew taller than the palace, taller than the hills, taller than the clouds. With his first step, he covered the whole earth. With his second, he covered the sky. Then he turned to Mahabali. 'Where shall I place my third step?'

There was nothing left to give. Mahabali knelt and bowed his head. 'Place it here,' he said calmly. Vamana was moved by the king's honesty. He placed his foot gently on Mahabali's head and sent him to rule the world below the earth. But first, he granted the king one wish.

'Let me visit my people once every year,' said Mahabali, 'so that I can see they are happy.' His wish was granted.

And so, the legend says, Mahabali returns to Kerala each year at Onam. The pookalam at every doorway welcomes him. The grand feast shows him that there is plenty for everyone, and the new clothes and smiling faces tell him that his people are still well. For a few days, Kerala remembers a time when everyone was equal.

Word help: legend – a very old story, handed down over the years, that may not be true • **Chingam** – a month in the Malayalam calendar, around August and September • **pookalam** – a carpet of flowers laid on the ground for Onam • **scholar** – a person who studies and knows a great deal • **seal** – here, to make a promise or agreement final • **symbol** – something that stands for an idea, such as a flag for a country

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mahabali and the Three Steps: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. In the legend, what does the pookalam at the doorway stand for?

☐ (a) A welcome for King Mahabali ☐ (b) A gift for Vamana

☐ (c) A map of Kerala

2. In Mahabali's kingdom, there was a big difference between the way the rich and the poor were treated.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Why did Mahabali give Vamana the land, even after his teacher's warning?

_____

_____

4. What does the grand Onam feast symbolise?

_____

_____

5. What did Vamana's three steps reveal about him?

_____

_____

6. Which lesson does this legend teach most strongly?

☐ (a) Always keep your promises

☐ (b) Never give anything away

☐ (c) Tall people are always stronger

7. Mahabali lost his kingdom, but people still love and remember him. What does this tell us about what makes a good leader?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'worried and not at ease'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Mahabali and the Three Steps

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

feared — was afraid that something bad might happen

Example: The farmers feared that the late rains would spoil their crops.

My sentence:

_____

generous — happy to give time, help or things to others

Example: Our generous neighbour shares mangoes from her tree every summer.

My sentence:

_____

equals — people who have the same rights and are treated the same

Example: In our team, the captain and the players are equals.

My sentence:

_____

fame — the state of being known by many people

Example: The young chess player's fame spread across the country.

My sentence:

_____

warmly — in a friendly and welcoming way

Example: Our hosts in Shillong greeted us warmly at the door.

My sentence:

_____

honesty — the quality of telling the truth and not cheating

Example: The shopkeeper praised Aarav's honesty when he returned the extra change.

My sentence:

_____

granted — gave or allowed something that was asked for

Example: The principal granted us an extra games period.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: The Suffix -ous

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: -ous means 'full of' (generous, glorious). Drop a final e first: fame, famous. Note that humour becomes humorous.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
generous			
famous			
nervous			
enormous			
dangerous			
curious			
delicious			
jealous			
precious			
various			
marvellous			
mysterious			
humorous			
courageous			
glorious			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Conjunctions: Joining Words

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **conjunction** joins words, phrases or sentences: Riya **and** Kabir; tired **but** happy; I stayed at home **because** it was raining. There are three kinds of conjunctions.

- **Coordinating:** I wanted to go out, **but** it was raining. Both parts make sense on their own.
- **Subordinating:** **Although** he was tired, Dev finished his homework. 'Although he was tired' cannot stand alone.
- **Correlative:** **Both** Meera **and** Sara sing in the choir. He is **not only** clever **but also** kind.
- **Unless** means 'if not': Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.

Kind	What it does	Examples
Coordinating	joins two equal parts	and, but, or, so, nor, yet
Subordinating	joins a clause that cannot stand alone	because, although, if, unless, while
Correlative	come in pairs	either...or, neither...nor, both... and



Remember: With pairs like **either...or** and **neither...nor**, put the same kind of word after each part: either **today** or **tomorrow**, neither **tea** nor **coffee**.

Try it!

1. Join with 'because': We wore raincoats. It was raining.

_____

2. Name the kind of conjunction: although

_____

3. Complete with both...and: _____ Priya _____ Pooja like to dance.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Conjunctions

Write each conjunction in the correct column.

while but not only...but also until neither...nor although because and if or unless either...or whether...or yet so both...and

Coordinating	Subordinating	Correlative

Name: _____ Date: _____

Join the Sentences

Join each pair of sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

1. Simran was ill. She went to school. (although)

2. You will not pass. You work hard. (unless)

3. I was reading. Mum was cooking. (while)

4. The shop was closed. It was a holiday. (because)

5. Ravi can sing. Ravi can dance. (not only...but also)

6. Tea is not ready. Coffee is not ready. (neither...nor)

7. Wait here. I come back. (until)

8. Aman likes cricket. Aman likes football. (both...and)

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Rainy Day

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about a rainy day you remember. Join your ideas with conjunctions of all three kinds, such as and, but, so, because, although, when, until, both…and, either…or and not only…but also.

Think about:

- When the first drops fell, we ran outside.
- Although it was cold, we made paper boats.
- We could either stay indoors or play in the puddles.
- The rain not only cooled the air but also filled the pond.

and but so because although when until both…and either…or not only…but also

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

A magnet attracts things made of iron.

A magnet attracts things made of iron.

A magnet attracts things made of iron.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Decimals

Write >, < or =. Compare the whole numbers first, then tenths, then hundredths.

1. 4.65 ☐ 4.64

2. 14.72 ☐ 14.73

3. 0.6 ☐ 0.51

4. 3.2 ☐ 3.3

5. 3.88 ☐ 3.87

6. 5.24 ☐ 5.23

7. 9.5 ☐ 9.41

8. 8.1 ☐ 8.09

9. 3.86 ☐ 3.76

10. 10.76 ☐ 10.75

11. 12.5 ☐ 12.4

12. 0.22 ☐ 0.32

13. Arrange in ascending order: **1.39, 3.35, 0.34, 1.6, 0.26**

Name: _____ Date: _____

Compare Decimals

Write >, < or =. Compare the whole numbers first, then tenths, then hundredths.

1. 12.91 ☐ 12.92

2. 16.86 ☐ 16.87

3. 8.1 ☐ 7.1

4. 12.9 ☐ 12.99

5. 7.07 ☐ 7.06

6. 9.34 ☐ 9.35

7. 1.72 ☐ 0.72

8. 18.26 ☐ 19.26

9. 5.09 ☐ 6.09

10. 1.7 ☐ 0.7

11. 12.4 ☐ 12.5

12. 7.1 ☐ 6.1

13. Arrange in ascending order: **2.41, 2.74, 3.57, 2.33, 2.28**

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rounding Decimals

Round each decimal as asked.

1. 37.321 → nearest whole: ☐

2. 41.142 → 1 decimal place: ☐

3. 71.918 → nearest whole: ☐

4. 57.858 → 1 decimal place: ☐

5. 54.476 → nearest whole: ☐

6. 53.102 → 1 decimal place: ☐

7. 31.546 → nearest whole: ☐

8. 84.024 → 1 decimal place: ☐

9. 58.644 → nearest whole: ☐

10. 26.497 → 1 decimal place: ☐

11. 97.196 → nearest whole: ☐

12. 66.104 → 1 decimal place: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rounding Decimals

Round each decimal as asked.

1. 72.621 → nearest whole: ☐

2. 85.534 → 1 decimal place: ☐

3. 13.498 → nearest whole: ☐

4. 41.134 → 1 decimal place: ☐

5. 98.53 → nearest whole: ☐

6. 8.612 → 1 decimal place: ☐

7. 90.28 → nearest whole: ☐

8. 98.307 → 1 decimal place: ☐

9. 12.761 → nearest whole: ☐

10. 98.636 → 1 decimal place: ☐

11. 76.745 → nearest whole: ☐

12. 89.932 → 1 decimal place: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fractions and Decimals

Write each fraction as a decimal and each decimal as a fraction (simplest form).

1. $\frac{48}{100} = \square$

2. $0.17 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{39}{100} = \square$

4. $0.13 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{3}{10} = \square$

6. $0.64 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{12}{100} = \square$

8. $0.4 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{64}{100} = \square$

10. $0.88 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{6}{10} = \square$

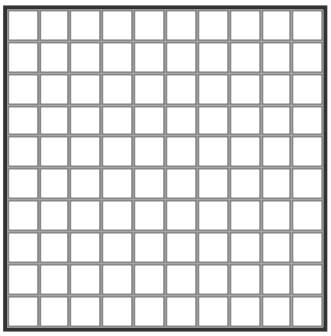
12. $0.89 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

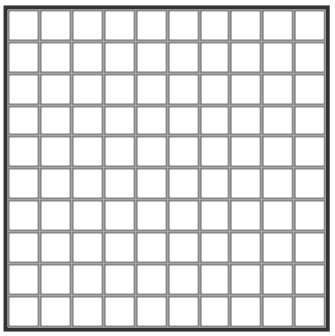
Decimal Place Value

Write each digit in the place value chart. Shade the hundred squares.

Number	H	T	O	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1. 277.030				.			
2. 88.979				.			
3. 20.648				.			
4. 760.318				.			
5. 885.638				.			
6. 786.148				.			
7. 102.478				.			
8. 388.237				.			



9. Shade 0.23



10. Shade 0.62

Name: _____ Date: _____

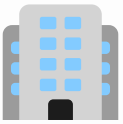
Natural Disasters

Read the fact cards about natural disasters and how to be prepared for them.



What Is a Disaster?

A **natural disaster** is a sudden event in nature that causes great loss of life and property. Being prepared and following safety rules saves lives.



Earthquakes

Huge plates of rock under the ground move suddenly and the ground shakes. A **seismograph** records the shaking. Gujarat had a severe earthquake at Bhuj in 2001.



Volcanoes

Melted rock called **magma** bursts out through an opening in the crust as **lava**, with ash and gases. India's only active volcano is on Barren Island in the Andaman Sea.



Tsunamis

An earthquake under the sea can push up giant waves called a **tsunami**. In 2004, a tsunami struck the coasts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



Cyclones

A **cyclone** is a huge, spinning storm that forms over a warm sea, with strong winds and heavy rain. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are often hit.



Floods and Landslides

Very heavy rain can make rivers overflow and **flood** the land. On hills, heavy rain can loosen soil and rocks, which slide down in a **landslide**.



Droughts

A **drought** is a long time with little or no rain. Crops dry up and wells run dry. Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra often face droughts.



Be Prepared

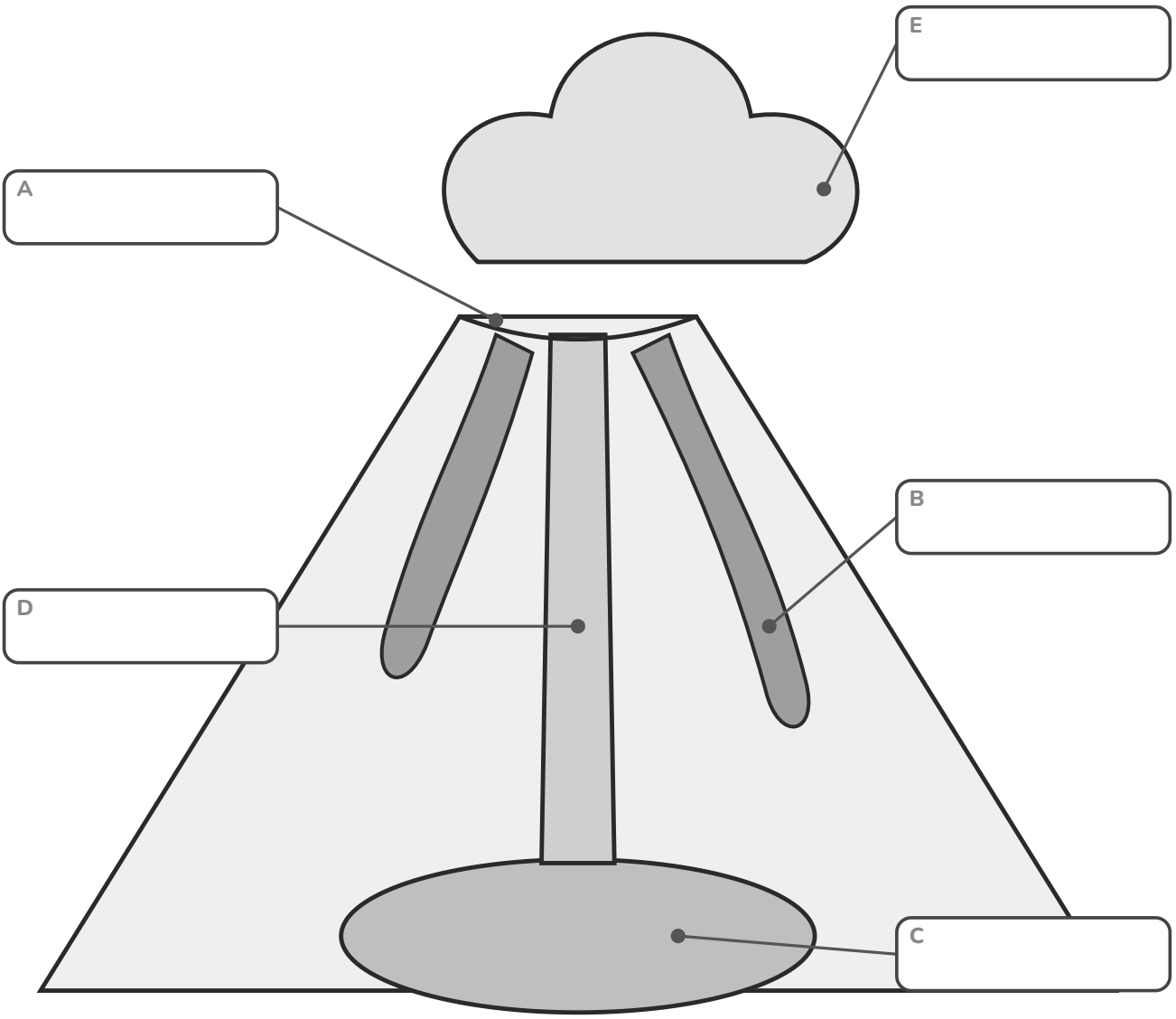
Keep an emergency kit: a torch, spare batteries, drinking water, dry food, a first aid kit, a whistle and copies of important papers. Listen to official warnings.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Inside a Volcano

Label the parts of the volcano. Use the word bank.

lava ash cloud crater magma vent



Name: _____ Date: _____

What Caused It?

Draw a line to match each cause to the disaster it brings.

the ground shakes as rock plates move	tsunami
an earthquake under the sea	landslide
no rain for a very long time	cyclone
heavy rain makes rivers overflow	volcanic eruption
a spinning storm over a warm sea	earthquake
rocks and soil slide down a slope	flood
magma bursts out of the crust	drought

Name: _____ Date: _____

Stay Safe in a Disaster

Think and answer in complete sentences.

1. You are in your classroom when an earthquake starts. What should you do?

2. Why should people not walk or drive through flood water?

3. How do cyclone warnings from the weather department save lives?

4. Why do landslides happen more often in hilly areas during the monsoon?

5. Why is it important to save water during a drought?

6. List six things you would put in your family's emergency kit.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

पढ़ो और समझो।

कई शब्दों या पूरे वाक्यांश के स्थान पर प्रयोग होने वाले एक सार्थक शब्द को **अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द** कहते हैं। इससे भाषा छोटी, सुंदर और प्रभावशाली बनती है। जैसे — 'जो कभी न मरे' के लिए एक शब्द है **अमर**।

अनेक शब्द	एक शब्द	अनेक शब्द	एक शब्द
जो पढ़ा-लिखा न हो	अनपढ़	जिसके माता-पिता न हों	अनाथ
जो दिखाई न दे	अदृश्य	जो दूसरों की भलाई करे	परोपकारी
जो कम बोलता हो	मितभाषी	जो सदा सच बोलता हो	सत्यवादी
जिसका कोई अंत न हो	अनंत	जो किसी से न डरे	निडर
जल में रहने वाला	जलचर	हर दिन होने वाला	दैनिक
जहाँ पुस्तकें रखी जाती हैं	पुस्तकालय	जो मांस न खाए	शाकाहारी
जिसे जीता न जा सके	अजेय	जिसका मूल्य आँका न जा सके	अमूल्य
उपकार मानने वाला	कृतज्ञ	उपकार न मानने वाला	कृतघ्न

याद रखो: अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द रखने से वाक्य छोटा और सुंदर हो जाता है: 'वह ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो सदा सच बोलता है' → 'वह सत्यवादी है'।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'जो आकाश में उड़े' के लिए एक शब्द लिखो।

   _____

2. 'जो सब कुछ जानता हो' के लिए एक शब्द लिखो।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही एक शब्द भरो

कोष्ठक में दिए वाक्यांश के लिए शब्द-बैंक से एक शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

निरक्षर उभयचर साप्ताहिक दर्शनीय दुर्लभ असंख्य दूरदर्शी
लोकप्रिय मधुरभाषी निशाचर

1. मेंढक एक _____ प्राणी है। (जो जल और थल दोनों में रहे)

2. हमारे विद्यालय की _____ पत्रिका हर शनिवार को आती है। (हर सप्ताह होने वाली)

3. आगरा का ताजमहल एक _____ स्थान है। (जो देखने योग्य हो)

4. रेगिस्तान में पानी _____ होता है। (जो कठिनाई से मिले)

5. रात में आकाश में _____ तारे चमकते हैं। (जिन्हें गिना न जा सके)

6. उल्लू एक _____ पक्षी है। (जो रात में घूमता हो)

7. हमारे गाँव के मुखिया बहुत _____ हैं। (जो दूर की सोचे)

8. मीना की नानी _____ हैं, सब उनकी बातें सुनना पसंद करते हैं। (जो मीठा बोले)

9. यह गायक बच्चों में बहुत _____ है। (जो सबको प्रिय हो)

10. हमें _____ लोगों को पढ़ना-लिखना सिखाना चाहिए। (जो पढ़ना-लिखना न जानता हो)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य छोटा करो

हर वाक्य में अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द रखकर वाक्य को छोटा करके दोबारा लिखो।

1. जो व्यक्ति सदा सच बोलता है, उसका सब आदर करते हैं।

_____

2. जिस बच्चे के माता-पिता नहीं थे, उसे उसकी दादी ने पाला।

_____

3. यह ऐसा किला है जिसे कोई जीत नहीं सका।

_____

4. मछली ऐसा प्राणी है जो जल में रहता है।

_____

5. दादाजी हर दिन होने वाली सैर कभी नहीं छोड़ते।

_____

6. मेरा भाई ऐसा लड़का है जो किसी से नहीं डरता।

_____

7. हम आपके उपकार को मानते हैं और सदा याद रखेंगे।

_____

8. विद्यालय में वह कमरा, जहाँ पुस्तकें रखी जाती हैं, बहुत बड़ा है।

_____

_____

Month 5

Week 19

Reading	Autobiographical diary — point of view
Grammar & Writing	Interjections
Maths	Adding and subtracting decimals
EVS	The globe: latitudes and longitudes
Hindi	मुहावरे

Name: _____ Date: _____

Zoya's Diary: New Home, New Friend

Read Zoya's diary. Notice that she tells everything from her own point of view, using I, me and my.

Autobiographical diary



Monday, 3 June

Dear Diary, today we moved from Lucknow to Kochi. The train journey took more than two days, and I counted forty-three stations before I gave up. Ammi says I will love it here, but I am not so sure. Everything smells of the sea and coconut oil, and I cannot understand a word of Malayalam. I already miss Nani's kebabs and my best friend, Simran.

Wednesday, 5 June

First day at my new school. My class teacher, Mrs Mary Joseph, smiled and asked me to sit next to a girl called Lakshmi. Lakshmi did not say a single word to me all morning. At lunch she ate her appam quietly and stared out of the window. I think she does not like me. Maybe she wanted to sit with someone else. I came home and cried a little, though I told Abbu that school was 'fine'.

Thursday, 6 June

Something strange happened today. I dropped my pencil box, and all my pens rolled under the bench. Lakshmi bent down and helped me pick them up. Then she pushed a folded note across the desk. It said, in very neat handwriting, 'Your drawing of the train is beautiful.' I did not know what to write back, so I drew a little smiling coconut tree and gave it to her. She laughed! It was the first time I had heard her voice.

Saturday, 8 June

Today I found out the truth. Lakshmi's mother met Ammi at the market and told her that Lakshmi is very shy. She speaks Malayalam at home, and she worries about speaking English in front of new people. So she was not unfriendly at all. She was nervous, just like me! I felt silly for thinking that she disliked me.

Sunday, 9 June

Lakshmi came over this afternoon. I taught her how to make Nani's sweet sevaiyan, and she taught me five words of Malayalam. 'Nanni' means 'thank you'. Later, Abbu took us to Fort Kochi beach, where we watched the huge Chinese fishing nets rise out of the water like giant wings.

Kochi still smells of the sea, but now I think I like that smell. Tomorrow is school again, and for the first time I am looking forward to it. Nanni, Kochi!

Word help: Malayalam – the main language spoken in Kerala • **Nani** – a name for your mother's mother • **appam** – a soft, round pancake from Kerala made from rice batter • **sevaiyan** – a sweet dish of thin noodles (vermicelli) cooked in milk • **Chinese fishing nets** – large fishing nets on wooden frames, seen on the shore at Fort Kochi

Name: _____ Date: _____

Zoya's Diary: New Home, New Friend: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. From whose point of view is this diary written?

☐ (a) Zoya's ☐ (b) Lakshmi's

☐ (c) Mrs Mary Joseph's

2. Which words show that the diary is written in the first person?

☐ (a) he, she, they ☐ (b) I, me, my ☐ (c) you, your, yours

3. On Wednesday, Zoya knew exactly why Lakshmi was so quiet.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What did Zoya think about Lakshmi on Wednesday? Was she right?

5. Zoya told Abbu that school was 'fine'. What does her diary tell us that Abbu did not know?

6. Find a word in the Saturday entry that means 'worried and a little afraid'.

7. How did Zoya's feelings about Kochi change from Monday to Sunday?

8. Imagine Lakshmi also keeps a diary. Write two or three sentences of her entry for Wednesday, 5 June, from her point of view.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Zoya's Diary

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

journey — a trip from one place to another

Example: The bus journey from Shimla to Manali took eight hours.

My sentence:

_____

strange — unusual or surprising

Example: We heard a strange noise coming from the kitchen.

My sentence:

_____

folded — bent over so that one part lies on top of another

Example: Arjun folded the letter and put it in an envelope.

My sentence:

_____

neat — tidy, clean and carefully done

Example: Priya keeps her notebooks neat and clean.

My sentence:

_____

truth — what really happened; the real facts

Example: Always tell the truth, even when it is hard.

My sentence:

_____

nervous — worried and a little afraid

Example: Ishaan felt nervous before his first dance show.

My sentence:

_____

silly — foolish; not sensible

Example: Rohan felt silly when he wore his shirt inside out.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Days, Months and Dates

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Days and months begin with a capital letter. Say Wed-nes-day and Feb-ru-a-ry to remember the hidden letters. diary is not dairy!

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Saturday			
February			
January			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
yesterday			
tomorrow			
tonight			
fortnight			
diary			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Interjections

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

An **interjection** is a word or a short phrase that shows a sudden, strong feeling such as joy, surprise, sorrow or pain. It is usually followed by an **exclamation mark** (!): **Hurray!** We won the match.

- When the feeling is mild, use a comma instead: Oh, I forgot my pen.

Interjection	Feeling	Example
Hurray! Yippee!	joy	Hurray! It's a holiday!
Wow!	wonder, admiration	Wow! What a beautiful peacock!
Oh! Oh no!	surprise, worry	Oh no! I missed the bus.
Alas!	sorrow	Alas! The old tree has fallen.
Ouch! Ow!	pain	Ouch! I hurt my toe.
Oops!	a small mistake	Oops! I spilt the milk.
Bravo! Well done!	praise	Well done! You came first.
Hush! Shh!	asking for silence	Shh! The baby is sleeping.
Ugh! Yuck!	dislike, disgust	Yuck! This milk has gone sour.

Remember: The same interjection can show different feelings, so read the whole sentence: 'Oh! A gift for me!' shows joy, but 'Oh! I have lost it.' shows worry.

Try it!

1. Write the interjection: Wow! Your painting is lovely.

_____

2. Which feeling does 'Alas!' show?

_____

3. Add an interjection: _____ I have cut my finger.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

What Would You Say?

Draw a line to match each situation to the interjection you would use.

You see a rainbow over the hills.	●	● Well done!
Your team wins the final.	●	● Ouch!
You step on a thorn.	●	● Ugh!
You drop a spoon by mistake.	●	● Shh!
You hear some very sad news.	●	● Oops!
Your friend scores a goal.	●	● Hurray!
The baby has just fallen asleep.	●	● Wow!
You smell rotten eggs.	●	● Alas!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add the Interjection

Fill in each blank with a suitable interjection from the box. Use each one once.

Hurray! Alas! Ouch! Wow! Oops! Hush! Bravo!
Oh no! Ugh! Hello!

1. _____ The bee stung me!

2. _____ We are going to Goa for the holidays!

3. _____ I forgot to bring my lunch box.

4. _____ Grandpa is sleeping. Please be quiet.

5. _____ What a tall building that is!

6. _____ You sang beautifully on the stage.

7. _____ The old banyan tree fell in the storm.

8. _____ I spilt ink on your notebook. Sorry!

9. _____ This dustbin smells terrible.

10. _____ How are you, Aunty?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Day We Won the Match

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about an exciting match or game that you played or watched. Include some of the things people said, and use at least five different interjections to show their feelings.

Think about:

- Who was playing, and where?
- What were the most exciting moments?
- Oh no! We dropped an easy catch.
- Hurray! We won by two runs!

Hurray! Wow! Oh no! Oops! Ouch! Bravo! Phew! cheered nervous trophy

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Sound needs something like air or water to travel through.

Sound needs something like air or water to travel through.

Sound needs something like air or water to travel through.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Decimals

Write the sums in columns and solve.

Line up the decimal points. Fill empty places with zeros (3.5 = 3.50).

1. 87.77 + 49.1 =

2. 88.91 − 5.3 =

3. 81.26 + 42.55 =

4. 63.32 − 27.1 =

5. 63.4 + 27.3 =

6. 83.36 − 36.8 =

7. 60.92 + 25.7 =

8. 35.83 − 14.89 =

9. 1.2 + 48 =

10. 45.69 − 37.6 =

11. 20.67 + 20.69 =

12. 30.2 − 11.98 =

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Decimals

Write the sums in columns and solve.

Line up the decimal points. Fill empty places with zeros (3.5 = 3.50).

1. 82.12 + 48.1 =

2. 32.75 − 8.79 =

3. 18.98 + 20.2 =

4. 54.15 − 38.62 =

5. 32.08 + 18.19 =

6. 95.59 − 3.6 =

7. 58.29 + 43.1 =

8. 73.27 − 43.4 =

9. 44.35 + 29.77 =

10. 34.4 − 32.73 =

11. 80.14 + 12.65 =

12. 12.1 − 10.78 =

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decimal Word Problems

Read and solve. Line up the decimal points.

1. Anjali bought a book for ₹147.67 and a pen for ₹193.44. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

2. A ribbon is 402.28 m long. Ayesha cuts off 81.66 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

3. Neel bought a book for ₹428.68 and a pen for ₹171.41. How much did he spend?

Answer: _____

4. A ribbon is 425.15 m long. Aman cuts off 25.94 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

5. Harsh bought a book for ₹61.21 and a pen for ₹197.67. How much did he spend?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decimal Word Problems

Read and solve. Line up the decimal points.

1. Lakshmi bought a book for ₹344.64 and a pen for ₹87.50. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

2. A ribbon is 487.10 m long. Dev cuts off 185.74 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

3. Mary bought a book for ₹204.41 and a pen for ₹37.06. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

4. A ribbon is 119.50 m long. Meera cuts off 28.96 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

5. Sneha bought a book for ₹21.54 and a pen for ₹133.04. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add and Subtract Decimals

Write the sums in columns and solve.

Line up the decimal points. Fill empty places with zeros (3.5 = 3.50).

1. 88.91 + 16.17 =

2. 59.65 − 15.4 =

3. 84.05 + 47.7 =

4. 38.05 − 12.79 =

5. 65.42 + 37.8 =

6. 96.28 − 1.1 =

7. 53.12 + 26.42 =

8. 97.62 − 36.6 =

9. 77.38 + 25.8 =

10. 20.65 − 18.73 =

11. 62.86 + 9.49 =

12. 56.89 − 27.54 =

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Bill

Find the amount for each item (quantity × rate). Then answer the questions.

Fresh Mart

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	storybook	3	₹120.50	
2	water bottle	2	₹150	
3	pair of socks	4	₹85.50	
4	dozen bananas	4	₹60	
5	litre milk	2	₹58	
			Total	

1. What is the total amount of the bill?

2. If you pay ₹1,500, how much change will you get?

3. On which item was the most money spent?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

Read and learn how imaginary lines on the globe help us to find any place on the Earth.

A **globe** is a small model of the Earth. It shows the true shape of the Earth, its land and its oceans. The Earth spins on an imaginary line called its **axis**, which joins the **North Pole** and the **South Pole**. The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It divides the Earth into the **Northern** and **Southern Hemispheres**.



- **Latitudes** (parallels) run east–west, parallel to the Equator. They are measured from 0° at the Equator to 90° N or 90° S at the poles.
- **Longitudes** (meridians) run from the North Pole to the South Pole. All are the same length. They go from 0° to 180° east or west.
- Latitudes and longitudes cross to form a **grid**. We can find any place by giving its latitude and longitude.

Important line	Degrees	Fact
Equator	0° latitude	the longest latitude
Tropic of Cancer	23½° N	passes through the middle of India
Tropic of Capricorn	23½° S	passes through three continents
Arctic Circle	66½° N	close to the North Pole
Antarctic Circle	66½° S	close to the South Pole
Prime Meridian	0° longitude	passes through Greenwich, London
180° meridian	180° longitude	the Date Line roughly follows it

Remember: Indian Standard Time is set by the 82½° E longitude. The Earth turns through 15° of longitude every hour, so places farther east see the sunrise earlier.

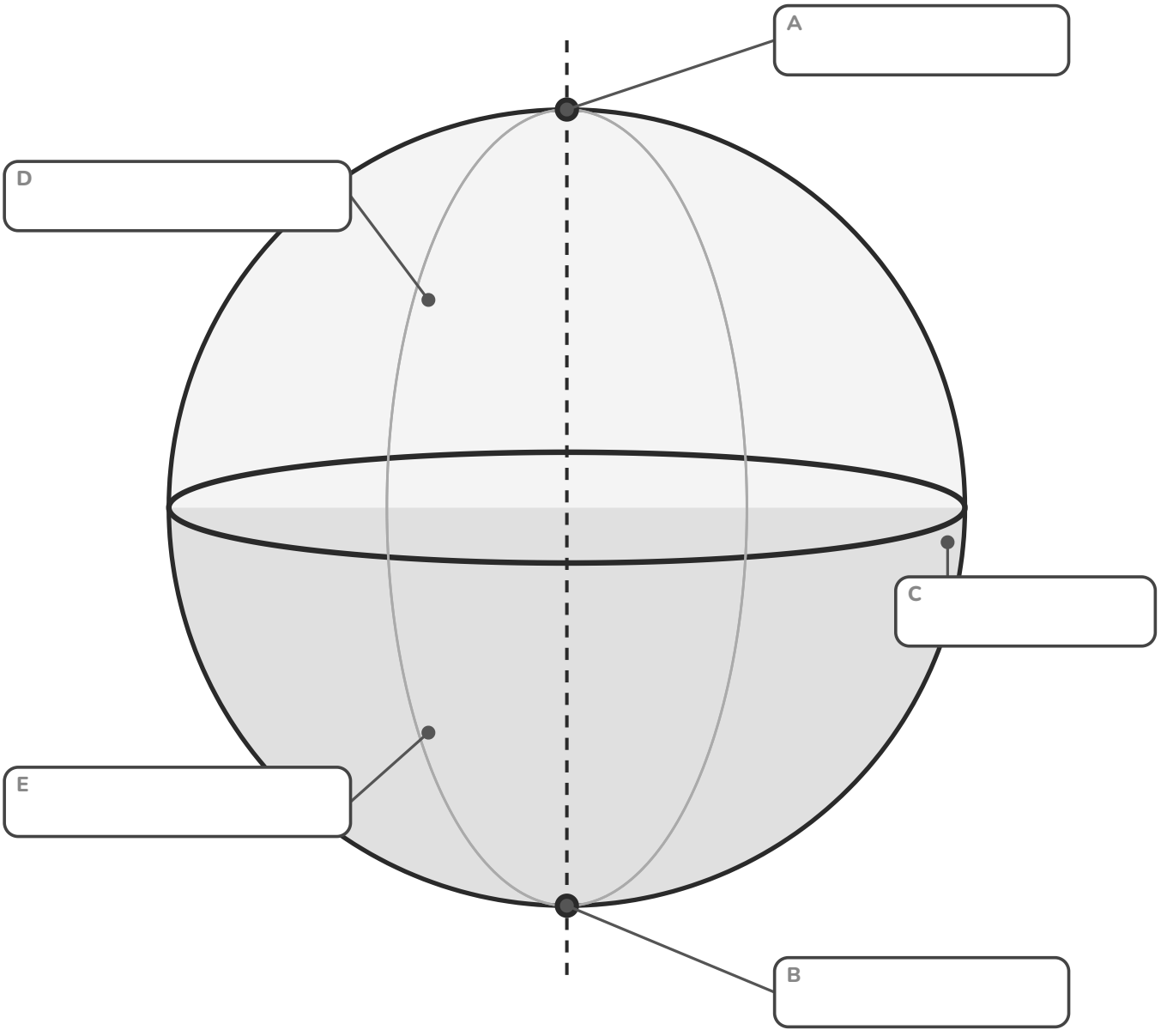
Name: _____ Date: _____

Label the Globe

Label the poles, the Equator and the two hemispheres. Use the word bank.

Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere

South Pole Equator



Name: _____ Date: _____

Find Indian Cities on the Grid

Read the chart. Then answer the questions.

Here are the latitudes and longitudes of some Indian cities, rounded to one decimal place. Remember: a bigger north latitude means farther north, and a bigger east longitude means farther east.

City	Latitude	Longitude
New Delhi	28.6° N	77.2° E
Mumbai	19.1° N	72.9° E
Kolkata	22.6° N	88.4° E
Chennai	13.1° N	80.3° E
Srinagar	34.1° N	74.8° E
Kanyakumari	8.1° N	77.5° E
Guwahati	26.1° N	91.7° E
Bhopal	23.3° N	77.4° E

1. Which city is farthest north? How do you know?

2. Which city is closest to the Equator?

3. Which city is farthest east?

4. The Tropic of Cancer is at 23½° N. Which city in the chart is closest to it?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make an Orange Globe

Make your own model globe and draw the important imaginary lines on it.

You need:

- ☐ an orange or an old ball
- ☐ a marker pen
- ☐ 2 rubber bands
- ☐ a toothpick
- ☐ a strip of paper and glue

What to do:

1. Push the toothpick into the top of the orange to mark the North Pole. Mark the South Pole at the bottom with a dot.
2. Stretch a rubber band around the middle, halfway between the poles. Draw along it: this is the Equator.
3. Draw a line a little above the Equator (Tropic of Cancer) and one a little below it (Tropic of Capricorn).
4. Draw small circles near each pole for the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle.
5. Put a rubber band from pole to pole and draw along it: this is the Prime Meridian. Draw a few more meridians.
6. Make a paper flag that says 'Northern Hemisphere' and stick it on the toothpick.
7. Draw your globe in the box.

Stick or draw it here:

1. Which latitude is the longest?

_____

2. Are all the longitudes the same length?

_____

3. Why are latitudes also called parallels?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मुहावरे

पढ़ो और समझो।

ऐसा वाक्यांश जो अपने सामान्य अर्थ को छोड़कर किसी **विशेष अर्थ** को प्रकट करे, **मुहावरा** कहलाता है। मुहावरों से भाषा रोचक और प्रभावशाली बनती है। मुहावरा पूरा वाक्य नहीं होता, इसलिए उसका प्रयोग वाक्य के बीच में होता है।

उदाहरण

परीक्षा में प्रथम आने पर रिया **फूली न समाई**।

छोटी बहन पूरे परिवार की **आँखों का तारा** है।

पुलिस को देखते ही चोर **नौ दो ग्यारह हो गया**।

मुहावरा	अर्थ
आँखों का तारा होना	बहुत प्यारा होना
आग-बबूला होना	बहुत गुस्सा होना
ईद का चाँद होना	बहुत दिनों बाद दिखाई देना
फूला न समाना	बहुत खुश होना
नौ दो ग्यारह होना	भाग जाना
पानी-पानी होना	बहुत लज्जित होना
हाथ बँटाना	काम में मदद करना
दाँतों तले उँगली दबाना	बहुत हैरान होना
पेट में चूहे दौड़ना	बहुत भूख लगना

याद रखो: वाक्य में प्रयोग करते समय मुहावरे की क्रिया लिंग, वचन और काल के अनुसार बदलती है: वह **फूला न समाया**, वह **फूली न समाई**, वे **फूले न समाए**।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मुहावरे और उनके अर्थ

हर मुहावरे को उसके सही अर्थ से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

कमर कसना ●	● बहुत तेज़ दौड़ना
कान खड़े होना ●	● किसी काम के लिए तैयार होना
हवा से बातें करना ●	● कुछ खाने का मन होना
मुँह में पानी आना ●	● थोड़े में बहुत कुछ कह देना
नाक में दम करना ●	● सावधान हो जाना
खून-पसीना एक करना ●	● बहुत शोर मचाना
आसमान सिर पर उठाना ●	● बहुत परेशान करना
गागर में सागर भरना ●	● बहुत मेहनत करना

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही मुहावरा चुनो

वाक्य का अर्थ समझकर कोष्ठक में से सही मुहावरे पर गोला लगाओ।

1. गरम जलेबियाँ देखकर बच्चों के
(मुँह में पानी आ गया / कान खड़े हो गए)।

2. घोड़ा मैदान में (हवा से बातें करने लगा / आग-बबूला हो गया)।

3. परीक्षा की तैयारी के लिए अंजलि ने
(कमर कस ली / नौ दो ग्यारह हो गई)।

4. झूठ पकड़े जाने पर रोहन (पानी-पानी हो गया / फूला न समाया)।

5. बंदरों की शरारतों ने सबकी
(नाक में दम कर दिया / गागर में सागर भर दिया)।

6. बहुत दिनों बाद मामा जी आए तो माँ बोलीं, 'आप तो
(ईद का चाँद हो गए / आग-बबूला हो गए)!'

7. किसान ने (खून-पसीना एक करके / दाँतों तले उँगली दबाकर) अच्छी फ़सल उगाई।

8. पत्तों की सरसराहट सुनते ही हिरणों के
(कान खड़े हो गए / पेट में चूहे दौड़ने लगे)।

9. जादूगर का खेल देखकर सबने (दाँतों तले उँगली दबा ली / हाथ बँटाया)।

10. छुट्टी होते ही बच्चों ने शोर मचाकर
(आसमान सिर पर उठा लिया / पानी-पानी हो गए)।

11. घर के कामों में माँ का (हाथ बँटाना / नाक में दम करना) अच्छी आदत है।

12. कवि ने दो पंक्तियों में (गागर में सागर भर दिया / हवा से बातें कीं)।

Month 5

Week 20

Reading	News report — headlines and summaries
Grammar & Writing	Punctuation
Maths	Multiplying and dividing decimals
EVS	Movements of the earth
Hindi	लोकोक्तियाँ

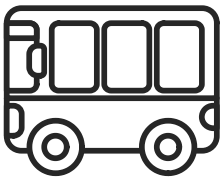
Name: _____ Date: _____

Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels

Read the news report. Look at the headline, the line under it and the first paragraph. They tell the main news quickly.

News report

OLD BUS GETS A NEW LIFE AS VILLAGE LIBRARY



Children of Rampura collect 2,000 books in three months

RAMPURA (Rajasthan), 14 August: An old school bus that had stood rusting in a field for six years has become a library on wheels, thanks to the children of Rampura village. The bright blue bus opened its doors to readers on Saturday morning, and more than 150 people visited it on the first day.

The idea came from eleven-year-old Pooja Meena, a Class 5 student at the village government school. 'The nearest library is 25 kilometres away,' Pooja explained. 'Most of us had never borrowed a book. So I thought, why can't the books come to us?'

Pooja and her classmates wrote a letter to the gram panchayat, which agreed to give them the old bus. Parents scrubbed off the rust and fixed the seats, and a mechanic from the nearby town repaired the engine free of charge. Local artists painted the outside with camels and peacocks and the words 'Padho aur Badho', which means 'Read and Grow'.

Collecting the books was the hardest part. The children went from house to house and wrote to schools in Jaipur and Jodhpur, asking for old books. In three months, they collected more than 2,000 books in Hindi and English, from picture books to books on farming.

The library is run by the children themselves. Every day after school, two students act as librarians. They stamp the books, keep a register and help younger children choose stories. At weekends, the bus is driven to two nearby villages so that children there can borrow books too.

The sarpanch, Mr Harish Choudhary, said he was proud of the young readers. 'These children have shown that you do not need to be grown-up to change your village,' he said.

Pooja now hopes to collect 1,000 more books by Diwali. 'Every book is a door to a new world,' she said with a smile. 'We want every child in our area to open one.'

Word help: gram panchayat – the elected council that looks after a village • **sarpanch** – the head of a village council • **mechanic** – a person who repairs engines and machines • **librarian** – a person who looks after the books in a library • **free of charge** – without asking for any money

Name: _____ Date: _____

Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main job of a headline?

- ☐ (a) To give every detail of the event
- ☐ (b) To tell the reader what the report is about in a few words
- ☐ (c) To tell us the name of the writer

2. The first paragraph answers most of the 'W' questions. Which question does it NOT answer?

☐ (a) Who? ☐ (b) When? ☐ (c) Why?

3. Copy the words at the start of the first paragraph that tell you where and when the report was written.

_____

_____

4. At weekends, the bus library visits two nearby villages.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Why did Pooja want to start a library?

_____

_____

6. Why does the reporter include the words that Pooja and the sarpanch said?

- ☐ (a) To show what real people think and make the report lively
- ☐ (b) To make the report funny
- ☐ (c) To tell us how to drive a bus

7. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'cleaned by rubbing hard'.

_____

8. Write a summary of the report in two or three sentences. Include only the most important facts.

_____

_____

_____

9. Write a new headline for this report in eight words or fewer.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The News Report

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

rusting — slowly getting covered with rust, a reddish-brown coat on old iron

Example: The old gate was rusting after many monsoons.

My sentence:

borrowed — took something to use for a while and then give back

Example: Kabir borrowed an umbrella from his neighbour.

My sentence:

scrubbed — cleaned by rubbing hard

Example: Meera scrubbed the muddy floor until it shone.

My sentence:

repaired — mended; made something work again

Example: Grandfather repaired the broken chair with glue and nails.

My sentence:

register — a book in which records or names are written

Example: Our teacher marks our names in the attendance register.

My sentence:

proud — pleased about something good that you or others have done

Example: Simran's parents were proud of her science project.

My sentence:

nearby — not far away; close by

Example: We buy fresh vegetables from a nearby market.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Endings -ary, -ery and -ory

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Many words end in -ary, -ery or -ory. Say them slowly to hear the vowel: lib-ra-ry, bak-er-y, fac-to-ry.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
library			
dictionary			
ordinary			
secretary			
anniversary			
bakery			
delivery			
machinery			
scenery			
nursery			
factory			
history			
memory			
victory			
directory			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Punctuation Marks

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Punctuation marks help readers understand what we write. They show where a sentence ends, where to pause, who is speaking and who owns something.

- Use **capital letters** to begin a sentence, for names of people, places, days, months and festivals, and for the word **I**.
- In direct speech, put a comma before the inverted commas and the end mark inside them: Aman said, “I am ready.”

Mark	Name	Use and example
.	full stop	ends a statement: I like rain.
,	comma	a list or a pause: pens, ink and books
?	question mark	ends a question: Where are you?
!	exclamation mark	a strong feeling: What a goal!
'	apostrophe	short forms and owners: don't, Riya's
“ ”	inverted commas	exact words: Mum said, “Come in.”
:	colon	before a list: Pack these: a cap, a map
-	hyphen	joins words: well-known, twenty-one



Remember: its means 'belonging to it' (The cat licked its paw). **it's** means 'it is' (It's raining). Do not use an apostrophe for plurals: two **mangoes**, not two mango's.

Try it!

1. Punctuate: where is my blue pen asked rahul

_____

2. Write the short forms: do not, I am

_____

3. Add commas: We bought apples bananas grapes and oranges.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Punctuate the Sentences

Rewrite each sentence with capital letters and the correct punctuation marks.

1. we went to jaipur in december

_____

2. what a beautiful sunset

_____

3. have you seen my sisters red umbrella

_____

4. i bought onions tomatoes potatoes and garlic

_____

5. dont run in the corridor said the teacher

_____

6. my cousin lives in kochi kerala

_____

7. ishaan asked can i borrow your book

_____

8. please bring these things a torch a rope and a map

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which One Is Correct?

Tick the sentence that is punctuated correctly.

1. Which sentence uses the apostrophe correctly?

- ☐ (a) Its raining heavily today.
- ☐ (b) It's raining heavily today.
- ☐ (c) Its' raining heavily today.

2. Which sentence shows ownership correctly?

- ☐ (a) The children's books are on the shelf.
- ☐ (b) The childrens' books are on the shelf.
- ☐ (c) The childrens books are on the shelf.

3. Which sentence shows direct speech correctly?

- ☐ (a) Riya said “I am ready”.
- ☐ (b) Riya said, I am ready.
- ☐ (c) Riya said, “I am ready.”

4. Which question is punctuated correctly?

- ☐ (a) Where do you live.
- ☐ (b) Where do you live?
- ☐ (c) where do you live?

5. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- ☐ (a) We need eggs milk and bread.
- ☐ (b) We need, eggs, milk, and, bread.
- ☐ (c) We need eggs, milk and bread.

6. Which sentence uses capital letters correctly?

- ☐ (a) My birthday is in may.
- ☐ (b) My birthday is in May.
- ☐ (c) my birthday is in May.

7. Which exclamation is correct?

- ☐ (a) What a lovely surprise!
- ☐ (b) What a lovely surprise?
- ☐ (c) what a lovely surprise!

8. Which sentence is correct?

- ☐ (a) The dog wagged it's tail.
- ☐ (b) The dog wagged its' tail.
- ☐ (c) The dog wagged its tail.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Conversation at the Bus Stop

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write a short conversation (8 to 10 lines) between two friends waiting at a bus stop. Use inverted commas for their exact words. Include a question, an exclamation, a list with commas and at least two apostrophes.

Think about:

- "Is the bus late again?" asked Nisha.
- "Yes, it's ten minutes late," said Harsh.
- Begin a new line each time a different person speaks.
- Check every capital letter and end mark.

asked said replied shouted whispered laughed it's don't I'm we're

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Thar Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan.

The Thar Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan.

The Thar Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply and Divide Decimals

Solve.

× 10, 100, 1000: move the decimal point 1, 2, 3 places to the right. ÷ 10, 100, 1000: move it to the left.

1. 55.5 × 10 = ☐

2. 566.8 ÷ 10 = ☐

3. 1.4 × 5 = ☐

4. 65.1 ÷ 7 = ☐

5. 56.46 × 10 = ☐

6. 583.6 ÷ 10 = ☐

7. 11.5 × 8 = ☐

8. 9.6 ÷ 6 = ☐

9. 69.74 × 10 = ☐

10. 302.9 ÷ 100 = ☐

11. 17.4 × 4 = ☐

12. 78.8 ÷ 4 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply and Divide Decimals

Solve.

× 10, 100, 1000: move the decimal point 1, 2, 3 places to the right. ÷ 10, 100, 1000: move it to the left.

1. 4.18 × 1000 = ☐

2. 664.8 ÷ 100 = ☐

3. 1.1 × 6 = ☐

4. 27 ÷ 3 = ☐

5. 39.21 × 1000 = ☐

6. 228.5 ÷ 100 = ☐

7. 13.8 × 7 = ☐

8. 14 ÷ 7 = ☐

9. 62.76 × 100 = ☐

10. 502 ÷ 100 = ☐

11. 13.4 × 3 = ☐

12. 42.8 ÷ 4 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decimal Word Problems

Read and solve. Line up the decimal points.

1. Riya bought a book for ₹204.96 and a pen for ₹8.64. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

2. A ribbon is 33.84 m long. Vikram cuts off 25.02 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

3. Zoya bought a book for ₹404.58 and a pen for ₹9.62. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

4. A ribbon is 314.60 m long. Tenzin cuts off 114.97 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

5. Riya bought a book for ₹475.46 and a pen for ₹176.62. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply and Divide Decimals

Solve.

× 10, 100, 1000: move the decimal point 1, 2, 3 places to the right. ÷ 10, 100, 1000: move it to the left.

1. 72.25 × 1000 = ☐

2. 991.8 ÷ 10 = ☐

3. 8.3 × 8 = ☐

4. 135 ÷ 9 = ☐

5. 53.23 × 100 = ☐

6. 553.7 ÷ 10 = ☐

7. 7.4 × 2 = ☐

8. 111.3 ÷ 7 = ☐

9. 91.49 × 1000 = ☐

10. 99.8 ÷ 10 = ☐

11. 7.6 × 9 = ☐

12. 26.4 ÷ 6 = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rounding Decimals

Round each decimal as asked.

1. 56.057 → nearest whole: ☐

2. 51.978 → 1 decimal place: ☐

3. 14.27 → nearest whole: ☐

4. 64.734 → 1 decimal place: ☐

5. 62.174 → nearest whole: ☐

6. 22.93 → 1 decimal place: ☐

7. 34.793 → nearest whole: ☐

8. 46.348 → 1 decimal place: ☐

9. 3.655 → nearest whole: ☐

10. 77.359 → 1 decimal place: ☐

11. 91.945 → nearest whole: ☐

12. 1.731 → 1 decimal place: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decimal Word Problems

Read and solve. Line up the decimal points.

1. Imran bought a book for ₹69.45 and a pen for ₹198.89. How much did he spend?

Answer: _____

2. A ribbon is 143.24 m long. Farhan cuts off 115.62 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

3. Priya bought a book for ₹384.59 and a pen for ₹97.97. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

4. A ribbon is 271.76 m long. Farhan cuts off 65.11 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

5. Priya bought a book for ₹418.03 and a pen for ₹67.77. How much did she spend?

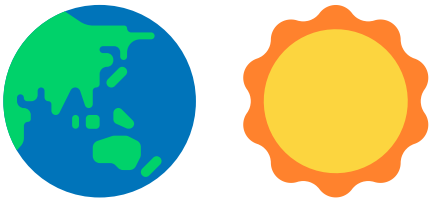
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Movements of the Earth

Read and learn how the Earth's two movements give us day and night, and the seasons.

The Earth moves in two ways at the same time. It **spins** on its axis like a top, and it **travels** around the Sun along a path called its **orbit**. We do not feel these movements because everything around us, even the air, moves along with the Earth.



- Because the Earth spins from west to east, the Sun seems to rise in the **east** and set in the **west**.
- The Earth's axis is **tilted**. When the Northern Hemisphere leans towards the Sun, it has summer; when it leans away, it has winter.
- **21 June:** longest day in the Northern Hemisphere. **22 December:** shortest day. On **21 March** and **23 September**, day and night are equal.
- Every fourth year has 366 days. It is called a **leap year**, and February has 29 days.

	Rotation	Revolution
What is it?	spinning on its axis	moving around the Sun
Time taken	about 24 hours (one day)	365¼ days (one year)
Direction or path	from west to east	an oval-shaped orbit
What it causes	day and night	seasons (with the tilted axis)

Remember: When it is summer in India, it is winter in Australia, because the two countries are in different hemispheres.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Day and Night with a Torch

Use a torch as the Sun and a ball as the Earth to see how rotation causes day and night.

You need:

- ☐ a torch
- ☐ a ball or a globe
- ☐ a small sticker or a dot of clay
- ☐ a dark room
- ☐ a helper

What to do:

1. Stick the sticker on the ball to show where India is.
2. In a dark room, ask your helper to shine the torch at the ball from about one metre away.
3. Slowly turn the ball from west to east (anticlockwise when you look down on the North Pole).
4. Watch the sticker. When is it in the light? When is it in the dark?
5. Notice that one half of the ball is always lit while the other half is dark.
6. Draw the torch and the ball. Shade the night side.

Stick or draw it here:

1. When the sticker faces the torch, is it day or night in India?

2. Why is it night in the USA when it is day in India?

3. What would happen if the Earth stopped spinning?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Earth on the Move: True or False?

Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Earth spins on its axis from west to east. T F

2. One rotation of the Earth takes about 24 hours. T F

3. The Earth takes 30 days to go around the Sun. T F

4. The Sun seems to rise in the west. T F

5. Rotation causes day and night. T F

6. The Earth's axis is tilted. T F

7. On 21 June, the Northern Hemisphere has its shortest day. T F

8. A leap year has 366 days. T F

9. We have summer because the Earth is at its closest to the Sun. T F

10. When it is summer in India, it is winter in Australia. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

Think About It

Think carefully and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why does the Sun seem to move across the sky from east to west?

2. Which of these will be leap years: 2027, 2028, 2032? How do you know?

3. The Earth is closest to the Sun in early January. Why, then, is January cold in India?

4. On which two days of the year are day and night equal all over the world?

5. How would your life change if a day lasted 48 hours instead of 24?

6. When it is winter in India, which season is it in Australia? Why?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

लोकोक्तियाँ

पढ़ो और समझो।

लोगों के बीच प्रचलित ऐसा कथन जो जीवन के अनुभव पर आधारित हो और कोई सीख या सच्चाई बताए, **लोकोक्ति** या **कहावत** कहलाता है। लोकोक्ति अपने-आप में एक पूरा वाक्य होती है।

- **मुहावरा** वाक्यांश होता है और वाक्य का अंग बनकर आता है: 'परिणाम सुनकर वह **फूला न समाया**।'
- **लोकोक्ति** पूरा वाक्य होती है और अलग से भी बोली जाती है: '**जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी**।'

लोकोक्ति	अर्थ
अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय	कम ज्ञान वाला अधिक दिखावा करता है
आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम	दोहरा लाभ होना
एक अनार सौ बीमार	चीज़ एक, चाहने वाले अनेक
जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी	जैसा काम, वैसा फल
दूर के ढोल सुहावने	दूर की चीज़ें अच्छी लगती हैं
नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा	काम न आने पर बहाने बनाना
बूँद-बूँद से घड़ा भरता है	थोड़ा-थोड़ा जोड़ने से बहुत हो जाता है
जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह	इच्छा हो तो रास्ता मिल ही जाता है

💡 **याद रखो:** लोकोक्तियों में प्रायः घर-गाँव और प्रकृति की चीज़ें आती हैं — गगरी, घड़ा, ढोल, आँगन, आम। इनमें बड़े-बूढ़ों के अनुभव की सीख छिपी होती है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'अब पछताए होत क्या, जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत' का अर्थ लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

लोकोक्ति पूरी करो

शब्द-बैंक से सही अंश चुनकर हर लोकोक्ति पूरी करो।

छलकत जाय गुठलियों के दाम वैसी भरनी आँगन टेढ़ा सौ बीमार

अदरक का स्वाद बाजे घना मगर से बैर चुग गई खेत जीरा

1. अधजल गगरी _____ ।

2. आम के आम _____ ।

3. जैसी करनी _____ ।

4. नाच न जाने _____ ।

5. एक अनार _____ ।

6. बंदर क्या जाने _____ ।

7. थोथा चना _____ ।

8. जल में रहकर _____ ।

9. अब पछताए होत क्या, जब चिड़िया _____ ।

10. ऊँट के मुँह में _____ ।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कौन-सी लोकोक्ति ठीक बैठती है?

हर स्थिति को पढ़ो। उस पर ठीक बैठने वाली लोकोक्ति चुनकर सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. रिया ने रोज़ दो-दो रुपये बचाए और कुछ महीनों में अपने लिए नई किताबें खरीद लीं।

☐ (क) बूँद-बूँद से घड़ा भरता है ☐ (ख) दूर के ढोल सुहावने

☐ (ग) नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा

2. अमन को ढोलक बजानी नहीं आती थी, तो उसने कहा कि ढोलक ही बेसुरी है।

☐ (क) जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह ☐ (ख) नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा

☐ (ग) आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम

3. कबीर ने पुराने अख़बार बेचे। उसे पैसे भी मिले और घर भी साफ़ हो गया।

☐ (क) एक अनार सौ बीमार ☐ (ख) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी

☐ (ग) आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम

4. खिड़की के पास एक ही सीट खाली थी और पंद्रह बच्चे उस पर बैठना चाहते थे।

☐ (क) एक अनार सौ बीमार ☐ (ख) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय

☐ (ग) बूँद-बूँद से घड़ा भरता है

5. पूरे साल न पढ़ने वाला रोहन परीक्षा से एक दिन पहले रोने लगा।

☐ (क) दूर के ढोल सुहावने

☐ (ख) अब पछताए होत क्या, जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत

☐ (ग) जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह

6. गाँव में विद्यालय नहीं था, फिर भी मीना ने रोज़ पास के गाँव पैदल जाकर अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी की।

☐ (क) थोथा चना बाजे घना ☐ (ख) जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह ☐ (ग) एक अनार सौ बीमार

7. थोड़ा-सा पढ़कर ही मोनू सबके सामने बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करने लगा।

☐ (क) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय ☐ (ख) आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम

☐ (ग) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी

8. दूसरों को परेशान करने वाले चीकू को अंत में खुद भी परेशानी उठानी पड़ी।

☐ (क) दूर के ढोल सुहावने ☐ (ख) बूँद-बूँद से घड़ा भरता है

☐ (ग) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी

Month 5

Monthly Activity Set:

Machines and Energy

Simple machines hunt, build a lever, energy audit, solar oven plan

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Six Simple Machines

Read the fact cards. You will need them for the machines hunt.



Lever

A bar that turns on a fixed point called the **fulcrum**. Examples: see-saw, scissors, bottle opener, tongs and wheelbarrow.



Pulley

A wheel with a rope in its groove. Pulling down on the rope lifts a load up. Pulleys raise flags, draw water from wells and help cranes lift loads.



Wheel and Axle

A large wheel fixed to a rod (the axle) so that both turn together. Turning the big wheel needs less force: think of a doorknob or a steering wheel.



Inclined Plane

A sloping surface, such as a ramp. It is easier to push or pull a load up a gentle slope than to lift it straight up.



Wedge

Two slopes that meet in a sharp edge. A wedge splits, cuts or holds things in place: an axe, a knife, a chisel or a doorstop.



Screw

An inclined plane wound around a rod. Screws hold things tightly together. Jar lids and bottle caps also use screw threads.



Compound Machines

Two or more simple machines working together. A bicycle has wheels and axles, levers (brakes) and gears. Scissors are levers with wedge-shaped blades.



Look After Machines

Friction slows machines down and wears them out. Oiling and greasing reduce friction. Keep machines clean and dry so that they do not rust.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Simple Machines Hunt

Simple machines are hiding everywhere! Go on a hunt around your home and school to find them.

You need:

☐ this sheet and a pencil

☐ a hardbound book to lean on

☐ an adult to go with you

What to do:

1. Walk through your kitchen, bathroom, garden or school with an adult.
2. Look for objects that use a lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge or screw.
3. Where it is safe, try each object to see how it works. Where is the effort? Where is the load?
4. Write four of your finds in the table.
5. Bonus: find a compound machine and list the simple machines in it.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do not handle knives, axes or other sharp tools. Just look, unless an adult says it is safe.

Object	Simple machine	Where I found it

1. Which simple machine did you find most often?

_____

2. Which compound machine did you find? Which simple machines does it use?

_____

3. How does a knife work as a wedge?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Build a Lever

Build a see-saw lever with a ruler and a pencil. Find out how moving the fulcrum changes the effort you need.

You need:

☐ a 30 cm ruler

☐ a round pencil (the fulcrum)

☐ about 20 coins of the same kind

☐ sticky tape

What to do:

1. Tape the pencil to the table. Balance the ruler on it at the 15 cm mark.
2. Put a stack of 4 coins (the load) on the 2 cm mark.
3. Add coins one at a time on the 28 cm mark (the effort) until the load lifts. Count the effort coins.
4. Move the ruler so that the fulcrum is at the 10 cm mark, closer to the load. Repeat.
5. Move the ruler so that the fulcrum is at the 20 cm mark, farther from the load. Repeat.
6. Fill in the table.

Fulcrum at	Coins needed to lift the load
15 cm mark	
10 cm mark	
20 cm mark	

1. Where was the fulcrum when you needed the fewest coins?

_____

2. What happened when the fulcrum was far from the load?

_____

3. What class of lever did you build? Name a real example.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Home Energy Audit

An energy audit checks how a home uses energy and where energy is wasted. Be an energy detective for one day!

You need:

☐ a notebook and pencil

☐ an adult to help

What to do:

1. Go from room to room. List the electrical appliances: lights, fans, TV, fridge, mixer, geyser, computer and chargers.
2. With an adult, find out how many hours each one is used in a day.
3. Look for waste: lights or fans left on in empty rooms, chargers left switched on, the fridge door left open.
4. Check whether your appliances have a star label. More stars mean less electricity is used.
5. Fill in the table for four appliances, with a saving idea for each.

Appliance	Hours used each day	Is energy wasted? How?	My saving idea

1. Which appliance is used for the most hours?

2. Why do LED bulbs save electricity?

3. Write one energy-saving rule for your family.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Solar Oven Plan

The Sun's energy can warm food! Plan a simple solar oven made from a cardboard box, and build it with an adult.

You need:

- ☐ a cardboard box with a lid
- ☐ aluminium foil
- ☐ black paper
- ☐ a clear plastic sheet or cling film
- ☐ sticky tape and glue
- ☐ scissors (for the adult)
- ☐ a stick
- ☐ a small steel plate

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to cut a flap in the lid, leaving one side joined like a door.
2. Cover the inside of the flap with foil. It will reflect sunlight into the box.
3. Line the bottom of the box with black paper, because black absorbs heat.
4. Tape the plastic sheet tightly over the hole in the lid. It lets sunlight in and traps the heat.
5. Prop the flap open with the stick so that it reflects sunlight into the box.
6. On a sunny day, put a piece of chocolate or jaggery on the plate inside. Check it every 15 minutes.
7. Draw your design in the box and label its parts.

⚠️ **Safety:** An adult must do all the cutting. The oven gets hot inside. Never look straight at the Sun.

Stick or draw it here:

1. Why is the bottom lined with black paper?

_____

2. What does the foil do?

_____

3. Why is the top covered with a plastic sheet?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Machines and Energy Word Search

Find and circle the words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards.

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

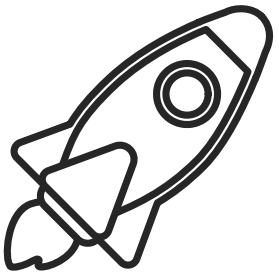
☐ LEVER ☐ PULLEY ☐ WEDGE ☐ SCREW ☐ FULCRUM

☐ RAMP ☐ AXLE ☐ SOLAR ☐ WIND ☐ BIOGAS ☐ COAL

☐ FRICTION ☐ ENERGY

MONTH

6



Month 6

Week 21

Reading	Poem — imagery and the senses
Grammar & Writing	Question tags
Maths	Percentage
EVS	Heat zones of the earth
Hindi	विराम चिह्न

Name: _____ Date: _____

When the Monsoon Comes

Read the poem aloud. Imagery is language that helps you see, hear, smell, feel or taste what the poet describes.

I see dark clouds come rolling slow,
Like grey elephants in a sleepy row;
A silver flash of lightning flies
And splits in two the purple skies.

I hear the thunder beat its drum,
The pitter-patter as raindrops come;
They tap the tin roof, drip from the eaves,
And whisper secrets to the leaves.

I smell the earth, so rich and sweet,
When first drops fall on the dusty street;
And drifting from the kitchen door,
Hot onion pakoras! I want more!

I feel cool drops upon my face;
My paper boat sets off to race.
The muddy puddles, soft and deep,
Squelch round my toes with every leap.

I taste the raindrops on my lips,
Then hot sweet tea in tiny sips.
Of all the seasons of the year,
I love it best when rain is here!

— New Era



Word help: eaves – the edges of a roof that stick out over the walls • **drifting** – moving slowly and gently through the air • **pakoras** – fried snacks made by dipping vegetables in gram flour batter • **squelch** – to make a soft, wet, sucking sound, like feet in mud

Name: _____ Date: _____

When the Monsoon Comes: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which sense does stanza 2 mainly describe?

☐ (a) Sight ☐ (b) Hearing ☐ (c) Smell

2. In stanza 1, what are the clouds compared to? Why is this a good picture?

3. Name the two things the poet smells in stanza 3.

4. Stanza 4 tells us how the rain and mud feel on the poet's skin.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Find a word in stanza 4 that describes the sound of feet in wet mud.

6. What is the rhyme scheme of each stanza?

☐ (a) ABAB ☐ (b) AABB ☐ (c) ABCB

7. How does the poet feel about the monsoon? Which line tells you?

8. Which line in the poem do you like best? Which sense does it make you use?

9. Write two lines of your own about a winter morning. Use at least two senses.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Monsoon Words

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

splits — breaks or divides into parts

Example: Dad splits the coconut into two halves.

My sentence:

_____

whisper — to speak very softly

Example: We whisper in the library so that others can read.

My sentence:

_____

drifting — moving slowly and gently through the air or on water

Example: A white feather was drifting down from the sky.

My sentence:

_____

puddles — small pools of rainwater on the ground

Example: Aman jumped over the puddles on his way to school.

My sentence:

_____

squelch — to make a soft, wet, sucking sound

Example: Our boots squelch in the mud after the rain.

My sentence:

_____

leap — a big jump

Example: The deer crossed the stream in one leap.

My sentence:

_____

sips — small mouthfuls of a drink

Example: Nani drinks her hot tea in slow sips.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: The Many Sounds of ea

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The letters ea can say 'ee' (leap), 'e' (heavy), 'er' (earth) or 'ay' (great). Say each word and listen for the sound.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
leap			
leaves			
season			
beneath			
heavy			
weather			
feather			
instead			
ready			
earth			
early			
learn			
heard			
search			
great			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Question Tags

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **question tag** is a short question added at the end of a statement. We use it to check something or to ask someone to agree with us: You are in Class 5, **aren't you?**

- A **positive** statement takes a **negative** tag: Riya is clever, isn't she?
- A **negative** statement takes a **positive** tag: Riya isn't late, is she?
- Use the **same helping verb** as in the statement, and a **pronoun** for the subject: The boys can swim, can't they?
- If there is no helping verb, use **do, does** or **did**: You like mangoes, don't you? He went home, didn't he?

Statement	Question tag
Meera is your sister,	isn't she?
They were at the mela,	weren't they?
Kabir plays the drums,	doesn't he?
You won't forget,	will you?
I am right,	aren't I?
Let's go to the park,	shall we?



Remember: Special tags: **I am** → aren't I? **Let's** → shall we? An order such as 'Close the door' → will you? **Never**, **no** and **nobody** make a statement negative, so the tag is positive: He never lies, does he?

Try it!

1. Add a tag: The water is cold, _____

_____

2. Add a tag: You didn't call me, _____

_____

3. Add a tag: The children can swim, _____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pick the Right Tag

Circle the correct question tag.

1. It is very hot today, (isn't it / is it)?

2. You have finished your homework,
(haven't you / don't you)?

3. Aman can't ride a bicycle, (can he / can't he)?

4. Your parents live in Pune, (don't they / doesn't they)?

5. Pooja sang at the function, (didn't she / wasn't she)?

6. We shouldn't waste water, (should we / shouldn't we)?

7. I am in your team, (amn't I / aren't I)?

8. Let's play carrom, (shall we / will we)?

9. Nobody called me, (did they / didn't they)?

10. Please pass the salt, (will you / do you)?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Question Tags

Write the correct question tag for each statement. The first one is done for you.

Statement	Question tag
Ravi is a good singer,	isn't he?
The shops are closed today,	
You can speak Tamil,	
Sneha doesn't eat meat,	
The bus has left,	
We were late yesterday,	
Your brother plays hockey,	
They won't be angry,	
It rained all night,	
You aren't afraid of dogs,	
Mum has never been to Ladakh,	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Meeting a New Classmate

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

A new student has joined your class. Write a conversation of 8 to 10 lines between you and the new student. Use at least five question tags, for example: You are from Assam, aren't you? You like football, don't you?

Think about:

- You are new here, aren't you?
- You came by the school bus, didn't you?
- You haven't seen our library yet, have you?
- Let's sit together at lunch, shall we?

aren't you? don't you? didn't you? haven't you? can't you? is it? shall we? will you? asked replied

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Rainwater harvesting saves rainwater for use later.

Rainwater harvesting saves rainwater for use later.

Rainwater harvesting saves rainwater for use later.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage

Solve.

Per cent means "out of 100". 35% = 35/100 = 0.35. To find a percentage of a number: 20% of 50 = 20/100 × 50 = 10.

1. 80% as a fraction = ☐

2. $\frac{3}{5}$ as a percentage = ☐

3. 20% of 120 = ☐

4. 27% as a decimal = ☐

5. 10% as a fraction = ☐

6. $\frac{2}{10}$ as a percentage = ☐

7. 50% of 60 = ☐

8. 19% as a decimal = ☐

9. 80% as a fraction = ☐

10. $\frac{1}{2}$ as a percentage = ☐

11. 10% of 300 = ☐

12. 43% as a decimal = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage

Solve.

Per cent means "out of 100". 35% = 35/100 = 0.35. To find a percentage of a number: 20% of 50 = 20/100 × 50 = 10.

1. 10% as a fraction = ☐

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ as a percentage = ☐

3. 10% of 200 = ☐

4. 31% as a decimal = ☐

5. 80% as a fraction = ☐

6. $\frac{9}{10}$ as a percentage = ☐

7. 50% of 40 = ☐

8. 15% as a decimal = ☐

9. 75% as a fraction = ☐

10. $\frac{1}{25}$ as a percentage = ☐

11. 10% of 300 = ☐

12. 8% as a decimal = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage Word Problems

Read and solve.

1. Rohan scored 31 out of 40 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

2. A toy costs ₹200. The shop gives 10% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

3. There are 60 children in a school club. 25% are girls. How many girls are there?

Answer: _____

4. Sneha scored 29 out of 40 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

5. A toy costs ₹200. The shop gives 25% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage Word Problems

Read and solve.

1. Dev scored 10 out of 20 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

2. A toy costs ₹500. The shop gives 25% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

3. There are 80 children in a school club. 50% are girls. How many girls are there?

Answer: _____

4. Harsh scored 14 out of 20 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

5. A toy costs ₹500. The shop gives 10% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage

Solve.

Per cent means "out of 100". 35% = 35/100 = 0.35. To find a percentage of a number: 20% of 50 = 20/100 × 50 = 10.

1. 75% as a fraction = ☐

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ as a percentage = ☐

3. 25% of 200 = ☐

4. 95% as a decimal = ☐

5. 50% as a fraction = ☐

6. $\frac{2}{5}$ as a percentage = ☐

7. 25% of 60 = ☐

8. 66% as a decimal = ☐

9. 20% as a fraction = ☐

10. $\frac{16}{20}$ as a percentage = ☐

11. 50% of 100 = ☐

12. 11% as a decimal = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fractions and Decimals

Write each fraction as a decimal and each decimal as a fraction (simplest form).

1. $\frac{9}{10} = \square$

2. $0.85 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{90}{100} = \square$

4. $0.58 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{2}{10} = \square$

6. $0.21 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7. $\frac{2}{10} = \square$

8. $0.54 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

9. $\frac{2}{10} = \square$

10. $0.74 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

11. $\frac{7}{10} = \square$

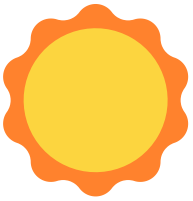
12. $0.8 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Name: _____ Date: _____

Heat Zones of the Earth

Read and learn why some parts of the Earth are hot and others are very cold.

The Sun's rays do not heat the whole Earth equally. Near the Equator the rays fall **straight** down, so the heat is strong. Towards the poles the rays fall at a **slant**. Slanting rays spread over a bigger area and pass through more air, so they give less heat. That is why the Earth is divided into **heat zones**.





- The **Torrid Zone** gets the most heat. It has hot deserts and thick rainforests.
- In the **Temperate Zones** the Sun is never directly overhead. They have warm summers, cold winters, spring and autumn.
- The **Frigid Zones** are the coldest. At the poles there are about six months of daylight and six months of darkness.
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through India, so southern India is in the Torrid Zone and northern India is in the North Temperate Zone.

Heat zone	Where it lies	Climate
Torrid Zone	between the two Tropics	hottest; the Sun can be overhead
North Temperate Zone	Tropic of Cancer to Arctic Circle	mild; four seasons
South Temperate Zone	Tropic of Capricorn to Antarctic Circle	mild; four seasons
North Frigid Zone	Arctic Circle to North Pole	very cold; ice and snow
South Frigid Zone	Antarctic Circle to South Pole	very cold; ice and snow



Remember: Polar bears live near the North Pole (the Arctic) and emperor penguins live near the South Pole (Antarctica), so they never meet!

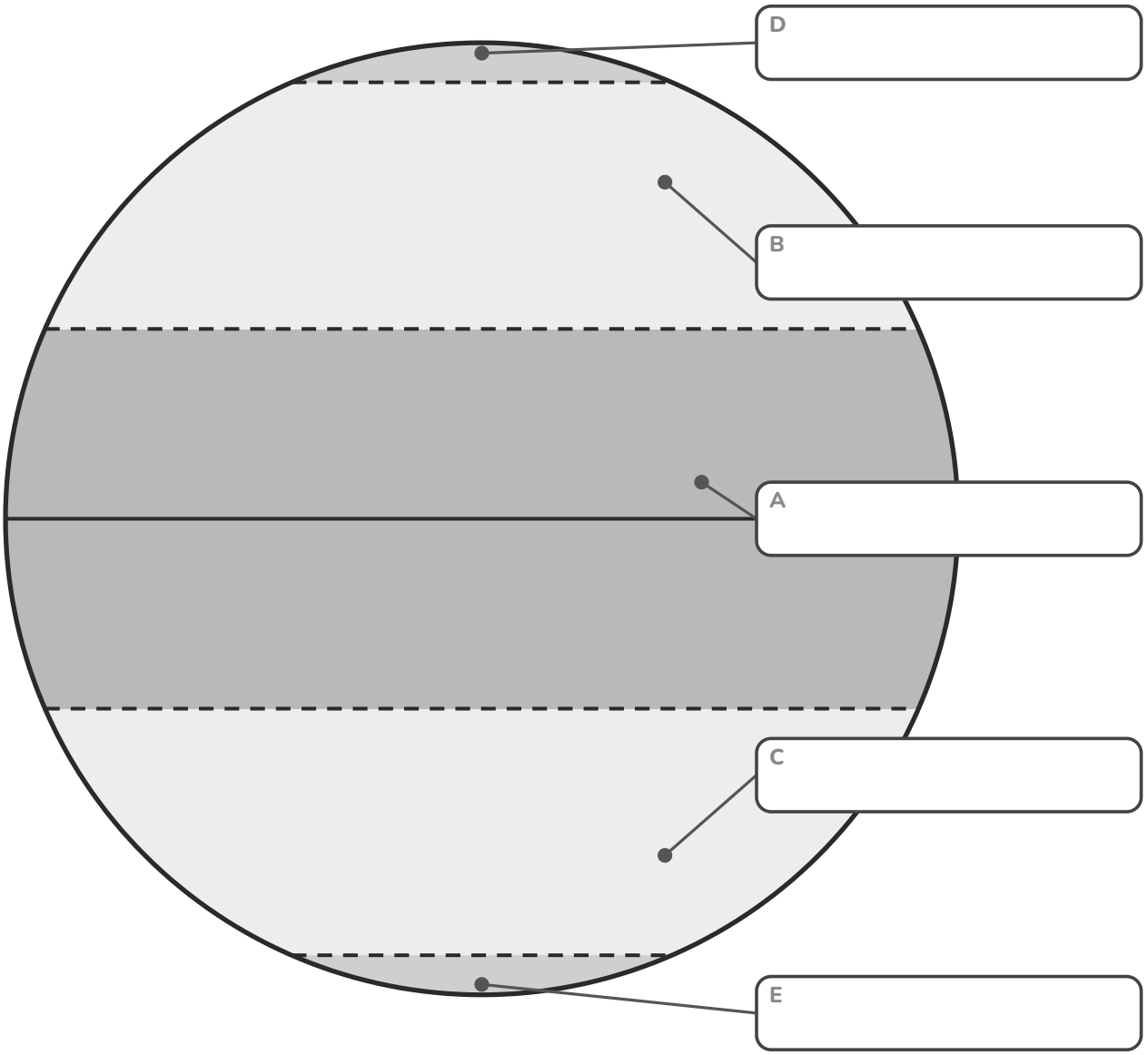
Name: _____ Date: _____

Label the Heat Zones

Label the five heat zones of the Earth. Use the word bank.

North Temperate Zone South Temperate Zone South Frigid Zone

North Frigid Zone Torrid Zone



Name: _____ Date: _____

Straight Rays or Slanting Rays?

Why is it hotter at the Equator than at the poles? Use a torch to find out.

You need:

☐ a torch

☐ a sheet of squared paper (or a maths notebook page)

☐ a pencil

☐ a ruler

☐ a helper

What to do:

1. In a dim room, hold the torch 20 cm above the paper so that the beam shines straight down.
2. Ask your helper to draw around the patch of light. Count the squares inside it.
3. Keep the torch 20 cm from the paper, but tilt it so that the light falls at a slant.
4. Draw around this patch of light and count the squares again.
5. Compare the size and brightness of the two patches. Fill in the table.

Torch position	Squares lit	Brighter or dimmer?
Shining straight down		
Shining at a slant		

1. Which patch of light was smaller and brighter?

_____

2. The same light spread over more squares when slanted. What does this mean for heat?

_____

3. Which zone gets straight rays: the Torrid Zone or the Frigid Zones?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Heat Zone?

Write each clue or living thing under the correct heat zone.

 emperor penguins  maple trees tropical rainforests

hot all year  polar bears on Arctic ice four clear seasons

 coconut palms six months of daylight Sun can be overhead

ice all year  apple orchards spring and autumn

Torrid Zone	Temperate Zones	Frigid Zones

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विराम चिह्न

पढ़ो और समझो।

बोलते या पढ़ते समय हम बीच-बीच में थोड़ा रुकते हैं। लिखते समय इस रुकने को दिखाने के लिए जिन चिह्नों का प्रयोग होता है, उन्हें **विराम चिह्न** कहते हैं। 'विराम' का अर्थ है — रुकना। गलत जगह विराम चिह्न लगाने से वाक्य का अर्थ बदल सकता है।

चिह्न	नाम	कब लगता है?	उदाहरण
।	पूर्ण विराम	वाक्य पूरा होने पर	मीरा पढ़ रही है।
,	अल्प विराम	थोड़ा रुकने पर, सूची में	आम, केले और अंगूर लाओ।
?	प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न	प्रश्न पूछने पर	तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?
!	विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न	हर्ष, दुख या आश्चर्य प्रकट करने पर	वाह! कितना सुंदर फूल है।
“ ”	उद्धरण चिह्न	किसी के कहे शब्द ज्यों-के-त्यों लिखने पर	माँ ने कहा, “जल्दी सो जाओ।”
-	योजक चिह्न	दो शब्दों को जोड़ने पर	माता-पिता, धीरे-धीरे
—	निर्देशक चिह्न	उदाहरण या संवाद से पहले	रिया — नमस्ते, दादी जी!
( )	कोष्ठक	किसी शब्द का अर्थ बताने के लिए	नीर (जल) अनमोल है।

💡 **याद रखो:** हिंदी में वाक्य के अंत में पूर्ण विराम के लिए खड़ी पाई (।) लगाते हैं, बिंदु (.) नहीं। प्रश्न पूछने वाले वाक्य के अंत में (?) लगता है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'विराम' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सही चिह्न चुनो

हर वाक्य में कोष्ठक में दिए चिह्नों में से सही विराम चिह्न पर गोला लगाओ।

1. क्या तुमने खाना खा लिया (। / ? / !)

2. हमारे देश का नाम भारत है (। / ? / !)

3. अरे (। / ? / !) तुम कब आए?

4. शाबाश (। / ? / !) तुमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया।

5. तुम्हारी कक्षा में कितने बच्चे हैं (। / ? / !)

6. बच्चे पार्क में खेल रहे हैं (। / ? / !)

7. मेरे बस्ते में कॉपी (, / । / ?) पेंसिल और रबड़ है।

8. हाय (। / ! / ?) मेरी पतंग फट गई।

9. माता (- / , / ।) पिता हमें बहुत प्यार करते हैं।

10. तुम कल विद्यालय क्यों नहीं आए (। / ? / !)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विराम चिह्न लगाओ

इन वाक्यों में विराम चिह्न नहीं लगे हैं। सही स्थान पर सही विराम चिह्न लगाकर वाक्य दोबारा लिखो।

1. राम श्याम और मोहन पक्के मित्र हैं

_____

2. क्या तुम मेरे साथ बाज़ार चलोगे

_____

3. वाह कितना सुंदर मोर है

_____

4. दादी ने कहा बेटा सदा सच बोलो

_____

5. अरे तुम यहाँ कैसे

_____

6. हमें फल सब्ज़ियाँ दूध और दालें खानी चाहिए

_____

7. सुबह सुबह पक्षी चहचहाने लगते हैं

_____

8. शिक्षिका ने पूछा तुम्हारा गृहकार्य कहाँ है

_____

Month 6

Week 22

Reading	Story — narrator's point of view
Grammar & Writing	Synonyms and antonyms
Maths	Money: unitary method, profit and loss
EVS	Maps: types, scale, directions and symbols
Hindi	वाक्य के भेद

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Tale with a Tail: Kalu's Story

Read the story. The narrator is the one who tells the story. Think about what this narrator understands and what he does not.

Story



My name is Kalu. At least, that is what the humans on Lake Road call me. I am a brown dog with one white ear, and I live under the bench outside Gopal's tea stall in Kolkata. From there I can see everything: the yellow taxis, the crows on the wires and, best of all, the girl with the red school bag.

The girl is called Ananya. Every morning, just as the milk van rattles past, she stops at my bench, shares half her biscuits with me and scratches me behind my white ear. I wag my tail so hard that my whole body wiggles. Humans cannot wag, poor things, so they show they are happy by stretching their mouths wide.

Last Tuesday, Ananya came with her father and a tall lady carrying a box that smelt of medicine. The lady knelt down and spoke to me in a soft voice. I liked her, until she took out a tiny, shiny stick and pricked my back leg! I yelped and ran all the way to the bus stop. Why would my friend bring someone to hurt me? I sulked under the bench for two whole days and refused to wag even once.

On Friday, Ananya came back without biscuits. Instead, she and her friend Farhan were dragging an old wooden crate. They worked all afternoon, banging, sawing and arguing. Gopal gave them a sheet of tin for the top, and Farhan's mother brought an old blanket. The children kept pointing at me and then at the sky, which was turning dark and grumbly.

That night, the rain came down like a waterfall. The street turned into a river, and the other dogs ran to hide under parked cars. But I did not get wet at all. I was curled up on a warm blanket inside my very own house, with a tin roof drumming above my head.

Ananya came early the next morning with an umbrella and a packet of biscuits. 'The vet says your injection will keep you safe from rabies, Kalu,' she said, rubbing my ear. I did not understand all her words, but I understood her hands. They were gentle and kind, as they always are.

So I have forgiven her for the shiny stick. Humans do strange things, but I think that, in their own funny way, they are trying to take care of us. I still keep away from tall ladies with medicine boxes, though. A dog has to be careful.

Word help: yelped – gave a short, sharp cry of pain or fear • **crate** – a large wooden box used for carrying goods • **grumbly** – making low, rumbling sounds • **vet** – a doctor for animals • **rabies** – a dangerous disease that can spread through the bite of an animal

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Tale with a Tail: Kalu's Story: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Who is the narrator of this story?

- ☐ (a) Ananya
- ☐ (b) Kalu, the dog
- ☐ (c) Gopal, the tea seller

2. The story is told in the first person. Which sentence shows this?

- ☐ (a) 'My name is Kalu.'
- ☐ (b) 'The street turned into a river.'
- ☐ (c) 'Ananya came back without biscuits.'

3. Kalu says humans 'show they are happy by stretching their mouths wide'. What are the humans really doing?

4. What did Kalu think when the lady pricked his leg? What was really happening?

5. Kalu knew from the start that the children were building a shelter for him.

☐ True ☐ False

6. Why did the children keep pointing at Kalu and then at the sky?

7. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'stayed quiet and grumpy because of being upset'.

8. Retell what happened last Tuesday from Ananya's point of view. Use 'I' for Ananya.

9. Do you think a dog is a good narrator for this story? Give one reason.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Kalu's Story

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

rattles — makes a lot of short, knocking sounds while moving

Example: The old auto rickshaw rattles over the bumpy road.

My sentence:

_____

wiggles — moves quickly from side to side

Example: The baby wiggles her toes and laughs.

My sentence:

_____

knelt — went down on one or both knees

Example: Joseph knelt on the grass to look at the snail.

My sentence:

_____

sulked — stayed quiet and grumpy because of being upset

Example: Harsh sulked when he was not allowed to play outside.

My sentence:

_____

dragging — pulling something heavy along the ground

Example: Two porters were dragging a big trunk across the platform.

My sentence:

_____

curled up — lay or sat with your body in a round shape

Example: The kitten curled up on the warm doormat.

My sentence:

_____

forgiven — stopped being angry with someone for something they did

Example: Sara has forgiven her brother for breaking her pencil.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Past Tense Words Ending in -t

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Some verbs make their past tense with -t instead of -ed: kneel → knelt, keep → kept, build → built.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knelt			
kept			
slept			
crept			
swept			
wept			
felt			
dealt			
meant			
dreamt			
built			
spent			
bent			
lent			
burnt			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Synonyms and Antonyms

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Synonyms are words with the same or nearly the same meaning: big – large, begin – start. **Antonyms** are words with opposite meanings: hot – cold, ancient – modern. Synonyms make your writing more interesting, and antonyms help you show a contrast.

- Many antonyms are made with prefixes: **un**happy, **dis**honest, **im**possible, **in**correct, **ir**regular, **il**legal.
- Choose a synonym that fits the sentence: a huge elephant is right, but we say a loud voice, not 'a huge voice'.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
brave	courageous	cowardly
happy	glad, cheerful	sad
begin	start	end, finish
rich	wealthy	poor
ancient	very old	modern
victory	win	defeat
generous	giving	mean, miserly
shout	yell	whisper



Remember: A dictionary or a thesaurus will help you find synonyms and antonyms. Try not to use 'nice', 'good' and 'big' again and again.

Try it!

1. Write a synonym for: quick

_____

2. Write an antonym for: arrive

_____

3. Make an antonym with a prefix: possible

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Find the Synonyms

Draw a line to join each word to its synonym.

silent ●	● scared
huge ●	● complete
clever ●	● close
afraid ●	● present
gift ●	● happy
shut ●	● quiet
glad ●	● enormous
finish ●	● intelligent

Name: _____ Date: _____

Opposites in Sentences

Fill in each blank with the antonym of the word in bold. Use the words in the box.

absent shallow modern cheap unkind defeat
impossible dishonest dry irregular

1. Sara was **present** today, but Joseph was _____ .

2. The river is **deep** in the middle and _____ near the bank.

3. This fort is **ancient**, but the hotel next to it is _____ .

4. Silver bangles are **costly**, but glass bangles are _____ .

5. Be **kind** to animals; never be _____ to them.

6. Our **victory** made us happy, but our rivals were sad about their _____ .

7. Some tasks seem _____ at first, but with practice they become **possible**.

8. An **honest** shopkeeper gives the right change; a _____ one cheats.

9. My left shoe is **wet**, but the right one is _____ .

10. Some verbs are **regular**, and some are _____ .

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day at the Beach

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about a day at a beach or a lake. Do not use the words nice, good, big or very. Use better synonyms instead, and include at least two pairs of antonyms (for example, hot sand and cool water).

Think about:

- Instead of 'nice': lovely, pleasant, delightful
- Instead of 'big': huge, enormous, giant
- Instead of 'very happy': overjoyed, thrilled
- Antonyms: rough waves and calm water; a noisy crowd and a quiet corner

sparkling enormous pleasant delighted rough calm noisy peaceful golden gentle

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

A balanced diet keeps us fit, active and strong.

A balanced diet keeps us fit, active and strong.

A balanced diet keeps us fit, active and strong.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Unitary Method

Find the cost of one first, then the cost asked.

Unitary method: first find the value of ONE, then multiply to find the value of many.

1. The cost of 5 packets of seeds is ₹65. What is the cost of 3 packets of seeds?

Answer: _____

2. The cost of 8 notebooks is ₹240. What is the cost of 6 notebooks?

Answer: _____

3. The cost of 6 packets of seeds is ₹330. What is the cost of 7 packets of seeds?

Answer: _____

4. The cost of 4 notebooks is ₹232. What is the cost of 8 notebooks?

Answer: _____

5. The cost of 8 pens is ₹344. What is the cost of 12 pens?

Answer: _____

6. The cost of 9 metres of cloth is ₹360. What is the cost of 11 metres of cloth?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Profit and Loss

Find whether there is a profit or a loss, and how much.

If SP > CP there is a **profit** = SP − CP. If SP < CP there is a **loss** = CP − SP.

S.No.	Cost price (CP)	Selling price (SP)	Profit or loss?	How much?
1	₹418	₹524		
2	₹316	₹396		
3	₹292	₹225		
4	₹199	₹205		
5	₹426	₹567		
6	₹588	₹581		
7	₹722	₹834		
8	₹590	₹482		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make the Bill

Find the amount for each item (quantity × rate). Then answer the questions.

Fresh Mart

S.No.	Item	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	pen	4	₹15	
2	kg onions	2	₹40	
3	storybook	4	₹120.50	
4	pencil	3	₹8	
5	eraser	2	₹5.50	
6	water bottle	1	₹150	
			Total	

1. What is the total amount of the bill?

2. If you pay ₹900, how much change will you get?

3. On which item was the most money spent?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Unitary Method

Find the cost of one first, then the cost asked.

Unitary method: first find the value of ONE, then multiply to find the value of many.

1. The cost of 5 notebooks is ₹75. What is the cost of 2 notebooks?

Answer: _____

2. The cost of 6 packets of seeds is ₹102. What is the cost of 12 packets of seeds?

Answer: _____

3. The cost of 9 packets of seeds is ₹423. What is the cost of 7 packets of seeds?

Answer: _____

4. The cost of 5 kg of apples is ₹225. What is the cost of 3 kg of apples?

Answer: _____

5. The cost of 4 pens is ₹140. What is the cost of 8 pens?

Answer: _____

6. The cost of 6 notebooks is ₹222. What is the cost of 5 notebooks?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Profit and Loss

Find whether there is a profit or a loss, and how much.

If SP > CP there is a **profit** = SP − CP. If SP < CP there is a **loss** = CP − SP.

S.No.	Cost price (CP)	Selling price (SP)	Profit or loss?	How much?
1	₹215	₹295		
2	₹432	₹551		
3	₹300	₹337		
4	₹859	₹796		
5	₹204	₹96		
6	₹173	₹31		
7	₹505	₹566		
8	₹596	₹522		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage Word Problems

Read and solve.

1. Meera scored 18 out of 25 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

2. A toy costs ₹200. The shop gives 25% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

3. There are 60 children in a school club. 20% are girls. How many girls are there?

Answer: _____

4. Kavya scored 40 out of 40 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

5. A toy costs ₹800. The shop gives 10% off. How much money is saved?

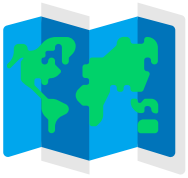
Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading Maps

Read and learn about the different kinds of maps and the parts of a map.

A **map** is a drawing of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet, drawn to **scale**. Unlike a globe, a map can show a small area in great detail, and it is easy to fold and carry. A book of maps is called an **atlas**. A rough drawing made without a scale is a **sketch**. A drawing of a small area, like a house, drawn to scale is a **plan**.





- **Title:** tells what the map shows.
- **Scale:** shows how a distance on the map compares with the real distance, e.g. 1 cm = 50 km.
- **Directions:** an arrow shows north. Most maps have north at the top.
- **Key (legend):** explains the symbols and colours used on the map.
- **Colours:** blue for water, green for plains, yellow for plateaus and brown for mountains.

Type of map	What it shows	Example
Physical map	mountains, plains, rivers and seas	a map of the Himalayas
Political map	countries, states, cities, borders	a map of the countries of Asia
Thematic map	one topic, like rain, crops or forests	a rainfall map

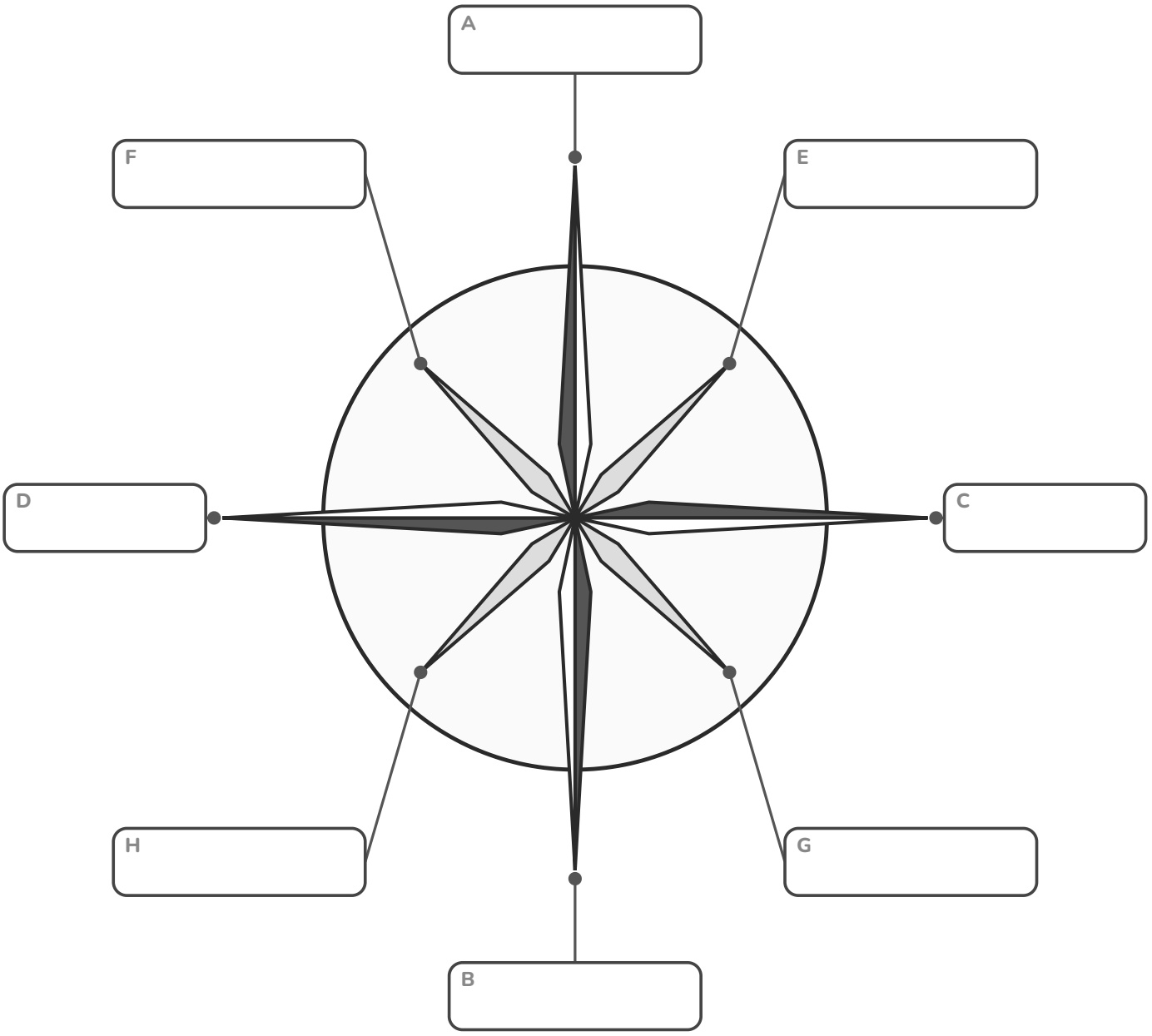
Remember: A large-scale map shows a small area in great detail, like your town. A small-scale map shows a big area with less detail, like the whole world.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Compass Rose

Label the four main directions and the four in-between directions. Use the word bank.

North West South North-East South-East South-West
North-West East



Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Plan of Your Room

A plan is a map of a small area drawn to scale. Make a plan of your bedroom or classroom as it looks from above.

You need:

☐ squared paper or a notebook

☐ a pencil and an eraser

☐ a measuring tape

☐ coloured pencils

☐ a compass, or note where the Sun rises (east)

What to do:

1. Measure the length and width of the room with the tape, or count your footsteps.
2. Choose a scale, e.g. 1 cm on paper = 50 cm in the room (or 1 square = 1 footstep).
3. Draw the walls to scale. Mark the door and the windows.
4. Draw the furniture as it looks from above, using simple shapes.
5. Make up a symbol for each object and explain it in a key.
6. Find north and draw a north arrow. Add a title and your scale.

What I observed (draw):

1. What scale did you use?

2. In which direction does the door of your room face?

3. Why does a map need a key?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Map Skills Quiz

Work out each answer and tick it.

1. On a map, 1 cm = 20 km. Two towns are 5 cm apart on the map. How far apart are they really?

☐ (a) 25 km ☐ (b) 100 km ☐ (c) 4 km

2. On a map, 1 cm = 50 km. A road is 3 cm long on the map. How long is the real road?

☐ (a) 150 km ☐ (b) 53 km ☐ (c) 350 km

3. Which direction is opposite to north-east?

☐ (a) south-east ☐ (b) south-west ☐ (c) north-west

4. You are facing north. Which direction is on your right?

☐ (a) east ☐ (b) west ☐ (c) south

5. Which kind of map would show the rainfall in different places?

☐ (a) a physical map ☐ (b) a thematic map ☐ (c) a political map

6. What is a drawing of a small area, like your classroom, drawn to scale?

☐ (a) a sketch ☐ (b) a plan ☐ (c) a globe

7. Which part of a map explains its symbols and colours?

☐ (a) the key ☐ (b) the title ☐ (c) the scale

8. On a physical map, what does brown usually show?

☐ (a) rivers ☐ (b) plains ☐ (c) mountains

9. Which kind of map shows your town in the most detail?

☐ (a) a large-scale map ☐ (b) a small-scale map ☐ (c) a world map

10. You face the rising Sun in the east. Which direction is behind you?

☐ (a) north ☐ (b) west ☐ (c) south

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य और उसके भेद

पढ़ो और समझो।

शब्दों का ऐसा सार्थक समूह जिससे पूरी बात समझ में आ जाए, **वाक्य** कहलाता है। वाक्य के दो अंग होते हैं — **उद्देश्य** (जिसके बारे में कहा जाए) और **विधेय** (जो कुछ कहा जाए)। जैसे — 'मोर' (उद्देश्य) 'नाच रहा है' (विधेय)। **अर्थ के आधार पर** वाक्य के आठ भेद हैं।

भेद	क्या बताता है?	उदाहरण
विधानवाचक	किसी काम का होना	सूरज पूरब में उगता है।
निषेधवाचक	किसी काम का न होना	आज बारिश नहीं हुई।
प्रश्नवाचक	प्रश्न पूछना	तुम कहाँ रहते हो?
आज्ञावाचक	आदेश, अनुरोध या प्रार्थना	कृपया बैठ जाइए।
विस्मयादिबोधक	हर्ष, दुख या आश्चर्य	अरे! इतना बड़ा हाथी!
इच्छावाचक	इच्छा या शुभकामना	तुम्हारी यात्रा सुखद हो।
संदेहवाचक	संदेह या संभावना	शायद आज मेहमान आएँ।
संकेतवाचक	एक काम का दूसरे पर निर्भर होना	अगर मेहनत करोगे, तो सफल होगे।

याद रखो: रचना के आधार पर वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं — **सरल** (एक मुख्य क्रिया), **संयुक्त** (और, पर, या से जुड़े दो वाक्य) और **मिश्र** (कि, जो, क्योंकि से जुड़ा उपवाक्य)।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'मैं कल नहीं आऊँगा।' — वाक्य का भेद लिखो।

   _____

2. 'बच्चे पतंग उड़ा रहे हैं।' — उद्देश्य और विधेय अलग करो।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य और उसका भेद

हर वाक्य को पढ़ो और उसे उसके सही भेद से रेखा खींचकर मिलाओ।

गंगा भारत की एक बड़ी नदी है।	आज्ञावाचक
मुझे करेला पसंद नहीं है।	इच्छावाचक
क्या तुमने गृहकार्य कर लिया?	विस्मयादिबोधक
दरवाज़ा बंद कर दो।	संदेहवाचक
अहा! कितनी ठंडी हवा है!	प्रश्नवाचक
तुम्हारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो।	विधानवाचक
शायद आज बिजली चली जाए।	संकेतवाचक
यदि बारिश हुई, तो खेल नहीं होगा।	निषेधवाचक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य का भेद बदलो

हर वाक्य को कोष्ठक में दिए गए भेद के वाक्य में बदलकर लिखो।

1. राधा रोज़ गाना गाती है। (निषेधवाचक)

_____

2. तुम कल विद्यालय गए थे। (प्रश्नवाचक)

_____

3. तुम समय पर आते हो। (आज्ञावाचक)

_____

4. तुम परीक्षा में सफल होगे। (इच्छावाचक)

_____

5. आज वर्षा होगी। (संदेहवाचक)

_____

6. यह फूल बहुत सुंदर है। (विस्मयादिबोधक)

_____

7. मेहनत करो। सफल हो जाओगे। (संकेतवाचक)

_____

8. मोहन ने खाना नहीं खाया। (विधानवाचक)

_____

Month 6

Week 23

Reading	Information text (the International Space Station) — reading diagrams
Grammar & Writing	Homophones and homonyms
Maths	Measurement: metric conversions
EVS	Continents and oceans
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 1

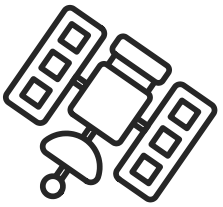
Name: _____ Date: _____

The International Space Station

Read the text. Then study the labels of the diagram and the caption. They tell you what each part of the station does.

Information text

Look up at the night sky at the right time, and you may see a bright dot gliding silently across it without blinking. That dot is not a star or an aeroplane. It is the International Space Station (ISS), the largest object people have ever built in space.



A Home in Orbit

The ISS circles the Earth about 400 kilometres above our heads. It travels at about 28,000 kilometres per hour and goes round the planet once every 90 minutes. This means the crew sees about 16 sunrises and 16 sunsets every day!

Built Piece by Piece

The station was far too big to launch in one go. Its first part went into space in 1998, and astronauts joined the pieces together in orbit, like a giant building-block set. People have lived on board without a break since November 2000. Five space agencies, from the USA, Russia, Europe, Japan and Canada, work together to run it.

Life Without Weight

On the ISS, everything floats. Astronauts sleep in sleeping bags tied to the walls so that they do not drift around. They drink from pouches with straws, because water will not stay in a cup. To keep their bones and muscles strong, they exercise for about two hours every day. Water is precious, so most of the water on board is cleaned and used again.

A Laboratory in Space

Usually six or seven astronauts live on the ISS. They do experiments that cannot be done on Earth, such as studying how plants, flames and the human body behave when they are weightless. In 2025, Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla became the first Indian astronaut to visit the ISS, where he carried out experiments for India.

Labelled Diagram: Main Parts of the ISS

A. Solar arrays: eight huge, wing-like panels that turn sunlight into electricity.

B. Truss: a long metal beam, the 'backbone' of the station, that holds the solar arrays and radiators in place.

C. Modules: tube-shaped rooms in the centre, where the crew live, sleep and work.

D. Radiators: flat white panels that send extra heat out into space.

E. Robotic arm: a 17-metre arm, built in Canada, that moves equipment and catches visiting spacecraft.

F. Docking ports: doorways where spacecraft join the station to bring crew and supplies.

Caption: The ISS is about 109 metres long, roughly the length of a football field.

Word help: orbit – the curved path of an object travelling round a planet • **space agency** – a government organisation that runs space programmes • **laboratory** – a room where scientists do experiments • **weightless** – floating, as if you have no weight • **crew** – the people who live and work on a ship or spacecraft

Name: _____ Date: _____

The International Space Station: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which labelled part of the ISS makes electricity?

☐ (a) A. Solar arrays ☐ (b) C. Modules ☐ (c) D. Radiators

2. Which label would you read to find out where the astronauts sleep?

☐ (a) B. Truss ☐ (b) C. Modules ☐ (c) F. Docking ports

3. According to the diagram labels, the robotic arm was built in Japan.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why do diagrams have labels?

5. What does the caption tell you about the ISS?

6. How many sunrises does the crew see in one day? Explain why.

7. Find a word in 'Life Without Weight' that means 'very valuable and not to be wasted'.

8. Who was the first Indian astronaut to visit the ISS, and in which year?

9. Which helped you more to understand the parts of the ISS: the paragraphs or the labelled diagram? Explain why.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Life in Space

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

gliding — moving smoothly and quietly

Example: An eagle was gliding high above the hills.

My sentence:

launch — to send a rocket or spacecraft into the sky

Example: ISRO will launch a new satellite from Sriharikota.

My sentence:

drift — to float slowly without control

Example: Dry leaves drift slowly across the pond.

My sentence:

precious — very valuable; not to be wasted

Example: Clean water is precious, so we must not waste it.

My sentence:

experiments — careful tests done to find out something

Example: We did experiments with magnets in our science class.

My sentence:

equipment — the tools and machines needed for a job

Example: The doctor checked her equipment before the operation.

My sentence:

supplies — food, water and other things that people need

Example: The trekkers carried supplies for five days.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Space Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Many space words come from Greek. *astro* and *aster* mean 'star' (*astro*naut, *aster*oid); *tele* means 'far' (*tele*scope).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
astronaut			
astronomer			
asteroid			
satellite			
telescope			
television			
gravity			
orbit			
galaxy			
universe			
atmosphere			
oxygen			
laboratory			
experiment			
spacecraft			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homophones and Homonyms

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Homophones are words that **sound the same** but have different spellings and meanings: sea and see. **Homonyms** are words that are **spelt and said the same way** but have different meanings: a cricket **bat** and a **bat** that flies at night.

- **bank:** a place where we keep money / the land beside a river
- **match:** a game / a small stick that makes a flame
- **bark:** the sound a dog makes / the outer covering of a tree
- **light:** not heavy / the brightness that helps us see

Homophones	Example
right / write	Turn **right**. **Write** your name.
flour / flower	wheat **flour**; a lotus **flower**
piece / peace	a **piece** of cake; live in **peace**
week / weak	seven days in a **week**; a **weak** knee
their / there	**their** house; put it **there**
pair / pear	a **pair** of socks; a juicy **pear**



Remember: To choose the right homophone, think about the **meaning** of the sentence. To understand a homonym, read the words around it.

Try it!

1. Choose: I (knew / new) the answer.

_____

2. Choose: The (sun / son) sets in the west.

_____

3. Give two meanings of 'ring'.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pick the Right Homophone

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Grandma bought a kilo of wheat (flour / flower).

2. We could (hear / here) the temple bells from our house.

3. The children took (their / there) seats quietly.

4. I ate a (piece / peace) of jaggery after lunch.

5. The fishermen will (sail / sale) out to sea at dawn.

6. Seven days make a (week / weak).

7. The (whole / hole) class went on the picnic.

8. A (bare / bear) was sleeping in the cave.

9. Please (meet / meat) me at the gate after school.

10. Do you (no / know) the way to the station?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homonyms: Which Meaning?

Read each sentence and the meaning given for the word in bold. Write T if the meaning is right and F if it is wrong.

1. We sat on the **bank** of the river. (bank = a place to keep money) T F

2. The dog began to **bark** at the stranger. (bark = the sound a dog makes) T F

3. Strike a **match** to light the diya. (match = a small stick that makes a flame) T F

4. Your bag is very **light**. (light = not heavy) T F

5. I got a new **watch** for my birthday. (watch = to look at something) T F

6. Please **ring** the bell. (ring = a piece of jewellery worn on a finger) T F

7. In **spring**, the trees grow new leaves. (spring = a season) T F

8. Please **park** the scooter near the gate. (park = a garden where children play) T F

9. The **bat** hung upside down in the cave. (bat = a flying animal) T F

10. The judge was **fair** to everyone. (fair = a mela with rides and stalls) T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Funny Mix-Up

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write a short funny story (8 to 10 sentences) about a mix-up caused by a homophone, for example a shopping list that said 'flower' instead of 'flour'. Use at least five homophones correctly in your story and underline them.

Think about:

- Who wrote the note or message, and who read it?
- What was written wrongly?
- What funny thing happened because of it?
- How was the mix-up sorted out in the end?

flour / flower meet / meat sale / sail hear / here write / right knew / new

tail / tale pair / pear

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem, Jana Gana Mana.

Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem, Jana Gana Mana.

Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem, Jana Gana Mana.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Length

Change the units.

1 km = 1000 m • 1 m = 100 cm • 1 cm = 10 mm

1. 18 m = _____ cm

2. 4 m 60 cm = _____ cm

3. 815 cm = ____ m _____ cm

4. 17 cm = _____ mm

5. 6 km 901 m = _____ m

6. 876 cm = ____ m _____ cm

7. 19 m = _____ cm

8. 5 cm 2 mm = _____ mm

9. 787 cm = ____ m _____ cm

10. 15 m = _____ cm

11. 2 m 30 cm = _____ cm

12. 4,028 m = ____ km _____ m

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Weight

Change the units.

1 kg = 1000 g

1. 11 kg = _____ g

2. 4 kg 8 g = _____ g

3. 5,719 g = ____ kg _____ g

4. 5 kg = _____ g

5. 4 kg 54 g = _____ g

6. 2,231 g = ____ kg _____ g

7. 7 kg = _____ g

8. 6 kg 869 g = _____ g

9. 3,640 g = ____ kg _____ g

10. 17 kg = _____ g

11. 3 kg 519 g = _____ g

12. 6,308 g = ____ kg _____ g

Name: _____ Date: _____

Converting Units of Capacity

Change the units.

1 L = 1000 mL

1. 16 L = _____ mL

2. 4 L 641 mL = _____ mL

3. 6,631 mL = ____ L _____ mL

4. 14 L = _____ mL

5. 5 L 600 mL = _____ mL

6. 3,968 mL = ____ L _____ mL

7. 1 L = _____ mL

8. 4 L 358 mL = _____ mL

9. 7,069 mL = ____ L _____ mL

10. 20 L = _____ mL

11. 9 L 423 mL = _____ mL

12. 3,987 mL = ____ L _____ mL

Name: _____ Date: _____

Length Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A tailor has 8 m of cloth. She uses 1 m 50 cm to stitch a kurta. How much cloth is left?

Answer: _____

2. A rope is 8 m 13 cm long. Arjun cuts off 1 m 63 cm. How much rope is left?

Answer: _____

3. A running track is 200 m long. Aarav runs round it 7 times. How far does he run? Give your answer in km and m.

Answer: _____

4. Aarav bought 6 m 35 cm of red ribbon and 2 m 87 cm of blue ribbon. How much ribbon did he buy in all?

Answer: _____

5. Gurpreet cycled 6 km 162 m in the morning and 4 km 647 m in the evening. How far did she cycle in all?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weight Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A bag of rice weighs 5 kg 821 g and a bag of sugar weighs 1 kg 880 g. What is their total weight?

Answer: _____

2. Each box of mangoes weighs 1 kg 250 g. How much do 4 boxes weigh?

Answer: _____

3. One packet of tea weighs 500 g. How much do 8 packets weigh? Give your answer in kg and g.

Answer: _____

4. A basket of vegetables weighs 15 kg 568 g. Simran takes out 1 kg 531 g of potatoes. How much does the basket weigh now?

Answer: _____

5. A bag holds 10 kg of flour. Dev's mother uses 3 kg 500 g to make rotis for a party. How much flour is left?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Capacity Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. One glass holds 150 mL of lassi. How much lassi is needed to fill 8 glasses? Give your answer in L and mL.

Answer: _____

2. A jug had 2 L 864 mL of juice and another had 2 L 813 mL. How much juice was there in all?

Answer: _____

3. A water can holds 15 litres. Aarav fills 8 bottles of 200 mL each from it. How much water is left in the can?

Answer: _____

4. A cow gave 4 L 500 mL of milk in the morning and 2 L 500 mL less in the evening. How much milk did it give in the evening?

Answer: _____

5. A bucket holds 7 litres of water. How many 250 mL mugs can be filled from it?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Continents and Oceans

Read and learn about the seven continents and the five oceans of the world.

About **71%** of the Earth's surface is covered by water, and only about 29% is land. The very large masses of land are called **continents**. There are **seven** continents. The huge bodies of salt water around them are called **oceans**. There are **five** oceans, and they are all joined to one another.





- **Oceans, largest first:** Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic.
- The **Pacific** is the largest and deepest ocean. The **Arctic** is the smallest and shallowest.
- The **Indian Ocean** is the only ocean named after a country.

Continent	Size	Did you know?
Asia	1st (largest)	most people; Mount Everest; India
Africa	2nd	Sahara Desert; River Nile
North America	3rd	Rocky Mountains; Great Lakes
South America	4th	Amazon rainforest; Andes Mountains
Antarctica	5th	coldest; covered in thick ice
Europe	6th	the Alps; many small countries
Australia	7th (smallest)	island continent; kangaroos



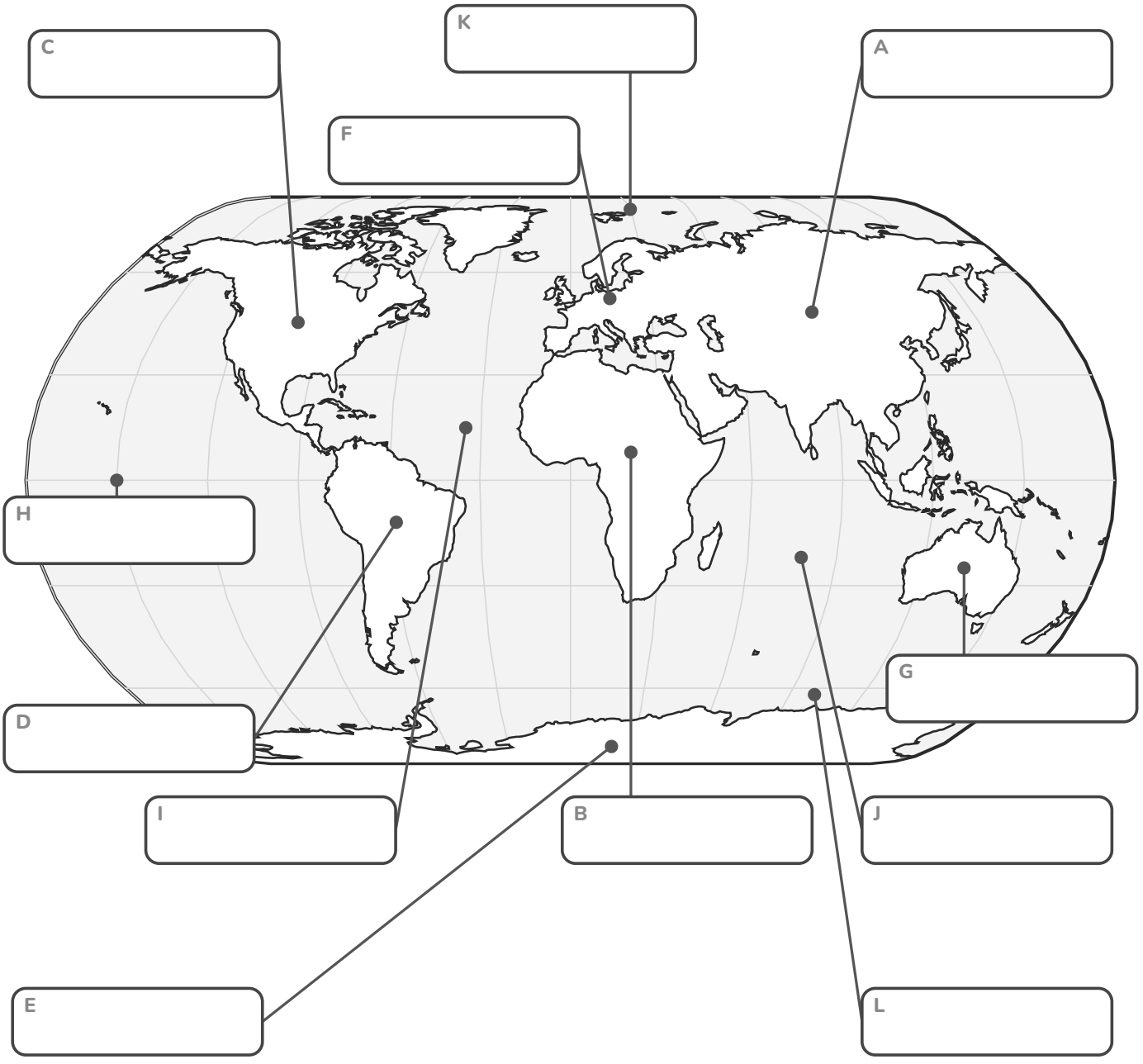
Remember: Mount Everest (8,849 m) in the Himalayas is the highest peak on Earth. Asia and Europe together form one huge landmass called Eurasia.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Continents and Oceans Map

Label the seven continents and the five oceans on the world map. Use the word bank.

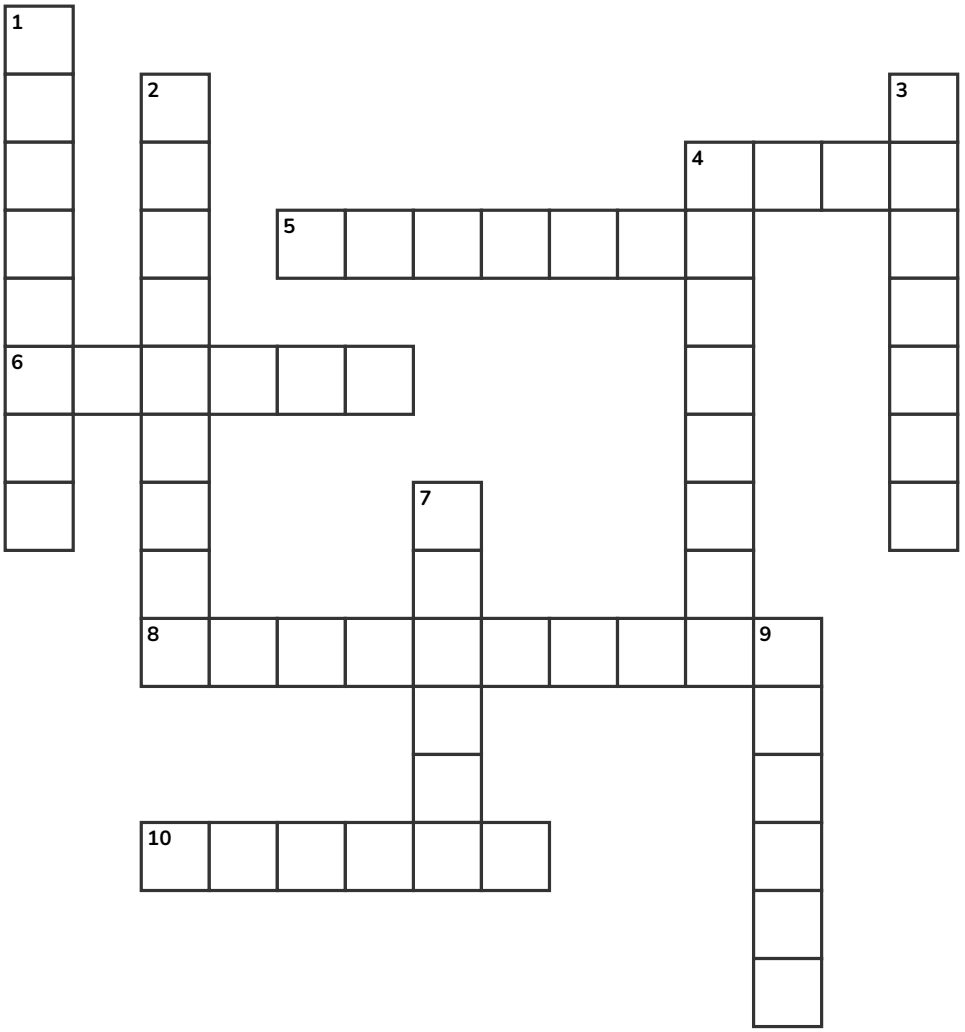
Africa North America Indian Ocean Australia Southern Ocean
Asia Antarctica Europe Arctic Ocean South America
Atlantic Ocean Pacific Ocean



Name: _____ Date: _____

Around the World Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

4. The largest continent, where India is (4)

5. The highest mountain peak on Earth (7)

6. The continent of the Alps; it is joined to Asia (6)

8. The coldest continent, covered in ice (10)

10. The only ocean named after a country (6)

Down

1. The ocean that surrounds Antarctica (8)

2. The smallest continent; it is also a country (9)

3. The largest and deepest ocean (7)

4. The second-largest ocean (8)

7. The second-largest continent, home of the Sahara (6)

9. The smallest ocean, around the North Pole (6)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Explore the World

Use the lesson and your atlas to answer the questions.

1. Which continent is also a single country?

2. Why does no one live in Antarctica all year round?

3. Which ocean would you cross to sail from India to Australia?

4. Which ocean lies between North America and Europe?

5. Which ocean surrounds the North Pole?

6. Which two continents together form Eurasia?

7. Find two more facts about Asia in your atlas and write them here.

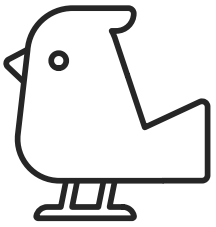
8. If you could visit one continent, which would it be? Why?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

गौरैया लौट आई

नीचे दिए गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो। फिर अगले पृष्ठ पर दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

कहानी



अनन्या दिल्ली की एक ऊँची इमारत में अपने दादाजी के साथ रहती थी। एक शाम दादाजी बालकनी में बैठे-बैठे बोले, “बचपन में हमारे आँगन में सुबह-सुबह गौरैया चहचहाती थीं। अब तो बरसों से एक भी गौरैया दिखाई नहीं दी।” अनन्या ने गौरैया को कभी पास से देखा ही नहीं था। दादाजी की बात सुनकर वह सोच में पड़ गई।

अगले दिन उसने विद्यालय के पुस्तकालय से पक्षियों के बारे में एक किताब ली। उसमें लिखा था कि शहरों में पेड़-पौधे कम होने और घोंसला बनाने की जगह न मिलने के कारण गौरैया घटती जा रही हैं। किताब से उसे यह भी पता चला कि हर साल 20 मार्च को ‘विश्व गौरैया दिवस’ मनाया जाता है।

अनन्या ने ठान लिया कि वह गौरैया को वापस बुलाकर ही रहेगी। दादाजी की मदद से उसने जूते के एक पुराने डिब्बे में छोटा-सा गोल छेद करके घोंसला-घर बनाया और उसे बालकनी की छत के पास टाँग दिया। फिर उसने मिट्टी के एक कटोरे में पानी रखा और थाली में बाजरे के दाने बिखेर दिए। माँ ने गमलों में तुलसी और गुड़हल के पौधे लगा दिए।

कई दिन बीत गए, पर कोई चिड़िया नहीं आई। अनन्या उदास रहने लगी। दादाजी ने उसे समझाया, “धीरज रखो, बिटिया। अच्छे काम का फल देर से ही सही, पर मिलता ज़रूर है।” अनन्या रोज़ सुबह कटोरे में ताज़ा पानी भरती रही।

फिर एक रविवार की सुबह उसे बालकनी से ‘चीं-चीं’ की आवाज़ सुनाई दी। उसने धीरे से परदा हटाकर देखा — दो नन्ही भूरी चिड़ियाँ कटोरे से पानी पी रही थीं! कुछ हफ़्तों बाद वे घोंसला-घर में तिनके भी जमा करने लगीं। अनन्या की खुशी का ठिकाना न रहा।

अब उसकी इमारत के दस और परिवारों ने भी अपनी बालकनियों में पानी के कटोरे रख दिए हैं। दादाजी मुस्कराकर कहते हैं, “तुम्हारी एक छोटी-सी कोशिश ने मेरा बचपन लौटा दिया।”

शब्दार्थ: बरसों से – कई वर्षों से • **ठान लेना** – मन में पक्का निश्चय कर लेना • **गुड़हल** – लाल फूलों वाला एक पौधा • **तिनके** – सूखी घास के पतले टुकड़े

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

गौरैया लौट आई: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. एक शाम बालकनी में बैठे-बैठे दादाजी ने क्या कहा?

- ☐ (क) उनके घर में कभी आँगन नहीं था
- ☐ (ख) बरसों से उन्हें एक भी गौरैया दिखाई नहीं दी
- ☐ (ग) अनन्या को किताबें पढ़नी चाहिए

2. विश्व गौरैया दिवस हर साल 20 मार्च को मनाया जाता है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. किताब के अनुसार शहरों में गौरैया क्यों घट रही हैं?

_____

_____

4. गौरैया को बुलाने के लिए अनन्या ने कौन-कौन से काम किए?

_____

_____

5. घोंसला-घर टाँगने के अगले ही दिन गौरैया आ गईं।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

6. उदास अनन्या को दादाजी ने क्या समझाया?

- ☐ (क) कोशिश छोड़ दो
- ☐ (ख) धीरज रखो, अच्छे काम का फल ज़रूर मिलता है
- ☐ (ग) चिड़ियों को पिंजरे में रखो

7. अनन्या की छोटी-सी कोशिश का क्या असर हुआ? तुम पक्षियों की मदद के लिए क्या-क्या कर सकते हो?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. गद्यांश से 'धैर्य' का समानार्थी शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

9. 'खुशी का ठिकाना न रहना' मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शब्द-भंडार बढ़ाओ

गद्यांश में आए इन शब्दों के अर्थ और उदाहरण पढ़ो। फिर हर शब्द से अपना एक वाक्य बनाओ।

चहचहाना — पक्षियों का मीठी आवाज़ में बोलना

उदाहरण: सुबह-सुबह पेड़ों पर चिड़ियाँ चहचहाती हैं।

मेरा वाक्य:

ठान लेना — मन में पक्का निश्चय कर लेना

उदाहरण: रोहन ने रोज़ व्यायाम करने की बात ठान ली।

मेरा वाक्य:

धीरज — धैर्य, सब्र

उदाहरण: मुश्किल समय में धीरज से काम लेना चाहिए।

मेरा वाक्य:

बिखेरना — चीज़ों को इधर-उधर फैला देना

उदाहरण: दादी ने आँगन में चिड़ियों के लिए दाने बिखेरे।

मेरा वाक्य:

उदास — दुखी, जिसका मन न लगे

उदाहरण: मित्र के दूसरे शहर चले जाने से कबीर उदास हो गया।

मेरा वाक्य:

कोशिश — प्रयास, प्रयत्न

उदाहरण: लगातार कोशिश करने से सफलता ज़रूर मिलती है।

मेरा वाक्य:

ताज़ा — जो अभी-अभी का हो, बासी न हो

उदाहरण: माँ बाज़ार से ताज़ा सब्ज़ियाँ लाईं।

मेरा वाक्य:

Month 6

Week 24

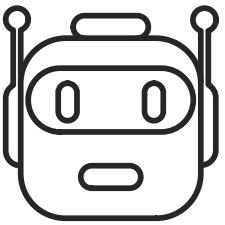
Reading	Humorous story — wordplay
Grammar & Writing	Prefixes and suffixes
Maths	Time: 24-hour clock and elapsed time
EVS	Weather and climate
Hindi	अपठित पद्यांश

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tinku Takes Everything Literally

Read the story. Look out for idioms and words that sound alike. The jokes come from playing with their meanings.

Humorous story



When Aunt Nisha sent Sneha a small helper robot from Bengaluru, the whole family gathered round the box. Out rolled a shiny silver robot with round blue eyes and a voice like a squeaky door. 'Hello,' it said. 'I am Tinku. I do exactly what I am told.' That, as it turned out, was the problem.

On Monday morning, Mum was in a hurry. 'Tinku, please keep an eye on the milk while I answer the phone,' she called. Tinku gently unscrewed one of his blue eyes and placed it carefully next to the pan. Then he rolled away to dust the shelves. When Mum came back, the milk had boiled over and spread across the stove like a white river, and a blue eye was staring up at her.

'Tinku!' cried Mum. 'I meant watch it carefully!'
'Then why did you not say so?' asked Tinku, screwing his eye back in.

That afternoon, Sneha's brother Rahul flopped onto the sofa. 'I must hit the books,' he groaned. 'My maths test is tomorrow.' Before he could move, Tinku picked up a ruler and tapped each book on the table. Tap, tap, tap. 'Do not worry,' said Tinku. 'I hit them very softly. They are not hurt.'

In the evening, the sky turned black and rain poured down. Grandpa looked out of the window. 'It's raining cats and dogs!' he said. Tinku zoomed to the door with a laundry basket. 'Where are they?' he beeped. 'I must catch them before they get wet!'

Later, Grandpa offered to tell everyone a tale. Tinku spun round and round, looking behind himself. 'What are you doing?' asked Sneha. 'Searching for my tail,' said Tinku. 'Grandpa has one to tell. I do not have one at all.' Everyone laughed until their stomachs ached.

The next day was Sneha's Kathak performance. 'Break a leg!' Rahul told her. Tinku's eyes flashed red. 'Stop!' he shouted. 'Legs are for dancing, not for breaking!' Sneha knelt down and explained that 'break a leg' simply means 'good luck'. Idioms, she told him, are phrases that mean something different from their words.

From then on, Sneha taught Tinku one idiom every evening. Within a month, he knew fifty. One night, after Tinku helped Rahul with a very hard sum, Rahul grinned. 'You're a real bright spark, Tinku!' Tinku winked one blue eye. 'Thank you,' he said. 'But I will try not to catch fire.'

Word help: literally – in the exact, word-for-word meaning • **idiom** – a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of each word • **unscrewed** – turned something round to loosen it and take it off • **Kathak** – a classical dance form from north India • **bright spark** – a clever, quick-thinking person

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tinku Takes Everything Literally: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What did Mum really mean by 'keep an eye on the milk'?

☐ (a) Watch the milk carefully ☐ (b) Put an eye next to the milk

☐ (c) Drink the milk quickly

2. Why is it funny when Tinku looks for a tail?

_____

_____

3. Words like 'tale' and 'tail' sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. They are called...

☐ (a) homophones ☐ (b) opposites ☐ (c) idioms

4. Rahul wanted Tinku to tap his books with a ruler.

☐ True ☐ False

5. What does 'It's raining cats and dogs' really mean?

_____

_____

6. What does 'break a leg' really mean? When do people say it?

_____

_____

7. Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'dropped down heavily and loosely'.

_____

8. At the end, Tinku winks and says, 'I will try not to catch fire.' How has Tinku changed since the start of the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Write another idiom. Say what it really means and what Tinku might do if he took it literally.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Tinku's Adventures

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

gathered — came together in one place

Example: The children gathered round the storyteller.

My sentence:

staring — looking at something for a long time without moving your eyes

Example: The owl sat staring at us from the branch.

My sentence:

flopped — dropped down heavily and loosely

Example: Tired after the match, Gurpreet flopped onto her bed.

My sentence:

groaned — made a long, low sound of pain or unhappiness

Example: Dev groaned when he saw the pile of homework.

My sentence:

zoomed — moved very fast

Example: The scooter zoomed past us on the highway.

My sentence:

performance — a show in which people dance, sing, act or play music

Example: Our school band gave a wonderful performance on Republic Day.

My sentence:

grinned — smiled widely

Example: Imran grinned when he won the chess game.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Homophones

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Homophones sound the same but have different spellings and meanings: tale (a story) and tail (on an animal).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
tale			
tail			
piece			
peace			
weather			
whether			
flour			
flower			
right			
write			
threw			
through			
whole			
hole			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prefixes and Suffixes

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **prefix** is added to the **beginning** of a word to change its meaning: happy → **un**happy. A **suffix** is added to the **end** of a word. It often changes the kind of word: kind → kind**ness** (adjective → noun), care → care**ful** (noun → adjective).

- Watch the spelling: happy → happi**ness**, beauty → beauti**ful** (y changes to i); mis + spell → **misspell** (keep both s's).

Prefix or suffix	Meaning	Examples
un-, dis-, in-, im-	not	unkind, dislike, incorrect, impolite
re-	again	rewrite, rebuild, refill
pre-	before	preview, prepaid, preschool
mis-	wrongly	misspell, misplace, misuse
-ful	full of	joyful, helpful, careful
-less	without	careless, homeless, endless
-ness	makes a noun	kindness, darkness, sadness
-er, -or	a person who does	teacher, singer, actor, sailor
-able	can be done	washable, readable, breakable



Remember: When you meet a long new word, look for a prefix or suffix you know: **unbreakable** = un (not) + break + able (can be) = 'cannot be broken'.

Try it!

1. Add a prefix to make an antonym: agree

_____

2. Add a suffix to make a noun: dark

_____

3. What does 'reopen' mean?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spot the Prefixes and Suffixes

Circle every word that has a prefix or a suffix from the lesson. Some sentences have two or three such words.

1. The careless boy misplaced his bag.

2. Please rewrite this untidy page.

3. Our helpful neighbour is a singer.

4. The kindness of the sailor surprised everyone.

5. I dislike food that is too spicy.

6. This washable cloth is very useful.

7. It is impolite to talk in the library.

8. The teacher was joyful after the preview of our play.

9. The homeless puppy found a kind family.

10. Do not misuse water; it is precious.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Build New Words

Add the prefix or suffix to make a new word. Watch the spelling! The first one is done for you.

Word	Prefix or suffix	New word
kind	un-	unkind
fill	re-	
happy	-ness	
beauty	-ful	
spell	mis-	
honest	dis-	
fear	-less	
read	-able	
polite	im-	
paint	-er	
lazy	-ness	
visit	-or	

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Kind Deed

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about a time when someone helped you, or when you helped someone. Use at least six words with prefixes or suffixes, such as helpful, kindness, unhappy, thankful, careless and rebuild. Underline them.

Think about:

- What was the problem? Who was unhappy?
- What did the helpful person do?
- How did everyone feel afterwards?
- What did you learn about kindness?

helpful kindness unhappy thankful careless hopeless rearrange disappear goodness fearless

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Ashoka Chakra on our flag has twenty-four spokes.

The Ashoka Chakra on our flag has twenty-four spokes.

The Ashoka Chakra on our flag has twenty-four spokes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The 24-Hour Clock

Change the times between the 12-hour and the 24-hour clock.

In the 24-hour clock, the hours go from 00 to 23. For p.m. times add 12 (3:15 p.m. = 15:15). Midnight is 00:00.

1. 9:10 a.m. = ☐ hours

2. 17:10 hours = ☐

3. 5:35 p.m. = ☐ hours

4. 19:10 hours = ☐

5. 10:35 a.m. = ☐ hours

6. 14:30 hours = ☐

7. 11:30 a.m. = ☐ hours

8. 19:25 hours = ☐

9. 5:50 a.m. = ☐ hours

10. 18:45 hours = ☐

11. 4:55 p.m. = ☐ hours

12. 19:40 hours = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Long Did It Take?

Work out the time taken or the finishing time.

1. Football practice starts at 10:15 a.m. and ends at 10:45 a.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

2. A puppet show starts at 11:50 a.m. and lasts 3 hours. When does it end?

Answer: _____

3. A cricket match starts at 3:15 p.m. and ends at 3:25 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

4. A film starts at 9:20 a.m. and lasts 2 hours 50 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

5. Football practice starts at 1:00 p.m. and ends at 2:50 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

6. A train journey starts at 7:15 a.m. and lasts 2 hours. When does it end?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Long Did It Take?

Work out the time taken or the finishing time.

1. A train journey starts at 3:45 p.m. and ends at 4:45 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

2. A school picnic starts at 7:35 a.m. and lasts 1 hour 10 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

3. A film starts at 10:45 a.m. and ends at 12:05 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

4. A music class starts at 11:50 a.m. and lasts 2 hours 50 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

5. A music class starts at 12:45 p.m. and ends at 2:05 p.m. How long does it last?

Answer: _____

6. A school picnic starts at 2:05 p.m. and lasts 2 hours 20 minutes. When does it end?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Timetable

This is part of a train timetable. Read it and answer.

Station	Departure (24-hour)
New Delhi	07:00
Agra Cantt	09:56
Gwalior	12:55
Jhansi	15:19
Bhopal	18:19

1. At what time does the train leave New Delhi? (12-hour clock)

_____

2. How long does the train take from New Delhi to Gwalior?

_____

3. Which station does the train reach last? _____

4. How long is the whole journey? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Timetable

This is part of a train timetable. Read it and answer.

Station	Departure (24-hour)
New Delhi	05:00
Agra Cantt	07:44
Gwalior	09:41
Jhansi	11:06
Bhopal	12:30

1. At what time does the train leave New Delhi? (12-hour clock)

_____

2. How long does the train take from New Delhi to Gwalior?

_____

3. Which station does the train reach last? _____

4. How long is the whole journey? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The 24-Hour Clock

Change the times between the 12-hour and the 24-hour clock.

In the 24-hour clock, the hours go from 00 to 23. For p.m. times add 12 (3:15 p.m. = 15:15). Midnight is 00:00.

1. 10:00 p.m. = ☐ hours

2. 16:05 hours = ☐

3. 11:55 p.m. = ☐ hours

4. 09:35 hours = ☐

5. 9:05 a.m. = ☐ hours

6. 13:15 hours = ☐

7. 2:50 a.m. = ☐ hours

8. 20:15 hours = ☐

9. 9:20 p.m. = ☐ hours

10. 19:15 hours = ☐

11. 7:30 a.m. = ☐ hours

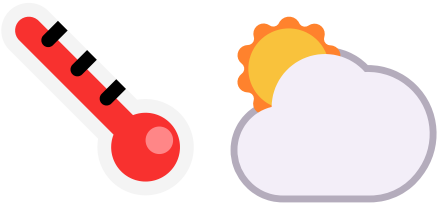
12. 17:20 hours = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weather and Climate

Read and learn the difference between weather and climate, and what affects the climate of a place.

Weather is the condition of the air at a place for a short time: how hot or cold, wet or dry, windy or calm, sunny or cloudy it is. Weather can change from hour to hour. **Climate** is the usual weather pattern of a place over a long time, about 30 years or more. For example, Rajasthan has a hot and dry climate, while Kerala has a hot and wet climate.



- **Distance from the Equator:** places near the Equator are usually hotter.
- **Height:** it gets cooler as you go higher. That is why Shimla and Ooty are cool hill stations.
- **Nearness to the sea:** the sea stops coastal places like Mumbai from getting very hot or very cold.
- **Winds:** the monsoon winds bring most of India's rain between June and September.

Instrument	What it measures
Thermometer	temperature (in °C)
Rain gauge	rainfall (in mm)
Barometer	air pressure
Anemometer	wind speed
Wind vane	wind direction
Hygrometer	humidity (water vapour in the air)

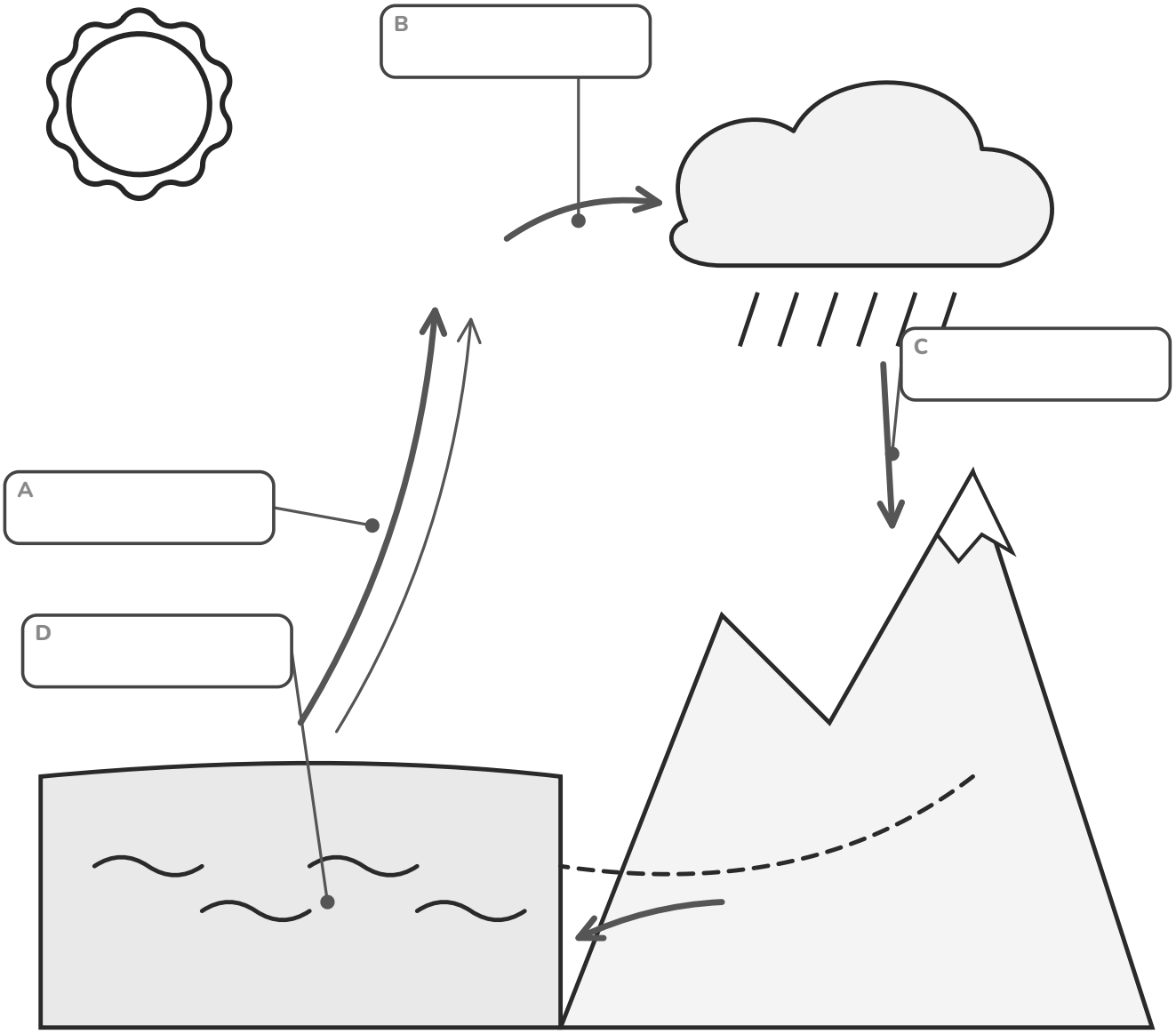
Remember: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) studies the weather and gives forecasts and warnings. Weather scientists are called meteorologists.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

Label the four stages of the water cycle, which brings us rain. Use the word bank.

condensation precipitation evaporation collection



Name: _____ Date: _____

Be a Weather Watcher

For four days, observe the weather at the same time each day and record it, just like a weather scientist.

You need:

☐ a notebook and pencil

☐ a thermometer, or the day's temperature from the newspaper

☐ a clear, straight-sided plastic bottle

☐ a ruler

☐ sticky tape

What to do:

1. Make a rain gauge: ask an adult to cut the top off the plastic bottle.
2. Turn the top upside down, fit it into the bottle like a funnel and tape the ruler to the side.
3. Place the rain gauge in an open place, away from trees and roofs.
4. At the same time each day, note the sky (sunny, cloudy or rainy) and the wind (calm, breezy or strong).
5. Note the temperature, and read your rain gauge in mm. Empty the gauge after reading it.
6. Fill in one row of the table each day.

Day	Sky	Wind	Temperature and rain (mm)
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			
Day 4			

1. Which day was the warmest? Which day was the coolest?

_____

2. Did the weather change much over the four days? Describe one change.

_____

3. Is your record about weather or climate? Why?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weather or Climate?

Is each sentence about weather (a short time) or climate (a long time)? Write it in the correct column.

Kerala: heavy monsoons Cloudy tomorrow Shimla: cold winters

Rajasthan: hot and dry Ladakh: a cold desert Hail this morning

Chennai: warm all year Raining in Pune today Windy this evening

Fog in Agra at 7 a.m. 38 °C in Delhi right now Assam: wet and humid

Weather	Climate

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

नन्हा बीज

कविता को लय के साथ ज़ोर से पढ़ो। फिर अगले पृष्ठ पर दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

धरती माँ की गोद में सोया,
छोटा-सा इक बीज था प्यारा।
सपने में वह देख रहा था,
नीला-नीला आसमान सारा।

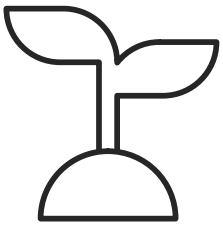
रिमझिम-रिमझिम बादल बरसे,
भीग गई मिट्टी की क्यारी।
बीज ने धीरे आँखें खोलीं,
भरी उसने नन्ही किलकारी।

सूरज दादा ने मुस्काकर,
भेजी उसको धूप सुहानी।
फूटा अंकुर, निकलीं पत्तियाँ,
पीकर ठंडा-ठंडा पानी।

इक दिन वह जब पेड़ बना तो,
डाल-डाल पर फल लहराए।
थके मुसाफ़िर, चिड़िया, बच्चे,
सब उसकी छाया में आए।

छोटा था, पर हार न मानी,
धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता आया।
मेहनत और धीरज से उसने,
अपना सुंदर सपना पाया।

— न्यू एरा



शब्दार्थ: क्यारी – बगीचे में पौधे लगाने के लिए बनाया गया छोटा हिस्सा • **किलकारी** – खुशी से निकली हुई आवाज़ • **अंकुर** – बीज से निकला नया कोमल पौधा • **मुसाफ़िर** – यात्री

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

नन्हा बीज: प्रश्न

कविता के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. कविता में बीज कहाँ सोया हुआ था?

☐ (क) पेड़ की डाल पर ☐ (ख) धरती माँ की गोद में

☐ (ग) बादलों के बीच

2. बीज की नींद किससे खुली?

☐ (क) सूरज की धूप से ☐ (ख) बारिश की बूँदों से

☐ (ग) हवा के झोंके से

3. 'सूरज दादा ने मुस्काकर' पंक्ति में सूरज को एक व्यक्ति की तरह दिखाया गया है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

4. पेड़ बनने पर उसकी छाया में कौन-कौन आए?

_____

_____

5. 'रिमझिम-रिमझिम बादल बरसे' पंक्ति में किस बात का वर्णन है?

_____

_____

6. कविता से 'क्यारी' की तुक मिलाने वाला शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

7. कविता में 'आकाश' के लिए कौन-सा शब्द आया है?

_____

8. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है? अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

तुक मिलाओ, कविता बनाओ

हर पंक्ति के अंत में शब्द-बैंक से ऐसा शब्द भरो जिसकी तुक ऊपर की पंक्ति से मिले और अर्थ भी ठीक बने।

सुनाया नानी रंग बनाओ बढ़ता ओर पहेली भगाओ

1. सुबह-सुबह जब सूरज आया,
चिड़ियों ने मीठा गीत _____ ।

2. रिमझिम-रिमझिम बरसा पानी,
भीगी गुड़िया, भीगी _____ ।

3. आसमान में उड़ी पतंग,
लाल, हरी, पीली, कई _____ ।

4. पेड़ लगाओ, पेड़ बचाओ,
धरती को तुम स्वर्ग _____ ।

5. मेहनत से जो कभी न डरता,
वह जीवन में आगे _____ ।

6. नदी किनारे नाचे मोर,
हरियाली है चारों _____ ।

7. पुस्तक है मेरी सच्ची सहेली,
हल करती हर एक _____ ।

8. हाथ धोकर खाना खाओ,
रोगों को तुम दूर _____ ।

Month 6

Monthly Activity Set:

Planet Earth

Latitude–longitude game, seasons model, heat zones map, continents fact cards

Name: _____ Date: _____

Continent Fact Cards

Read the fact cards. Then cut them out and use them to quiz a friend or a family member.



Asia

The largest continent, home to about 6 out of every 10 people on Earth. It has Mount Everest, the highest peak. India, China and Japan are in Asia.



Africa

The second-largest continent. It has the Sahara, the largest hot desert, and the River Nile. Lions, giraffes and zebras roam its grasslands.



North America

The third-largest continent. It includes Canada, the USA and Mexico. It has the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes.



South America

Home to the Amazon, the largest rainforest in the world, and the Andes, a very long mountain range. Brazil is its biggest country.



Antarctica

The coldest, windiest continent, covered by a thick sheet of ice. No one lives there all year, but scientists, including Indians, work at research stations.



Europe

The second-smallest continent, with many countries close together. It has the Alps mountains. France, Germany, Italy and Spain are in Europe.



Australia

The smallest continent. It is also a country, so it is called the island continent. Kangaroos and koalas are famous Australian animals.



The Five Oceans

The Pacific is the largest and deepest, followed by the Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans. Together they cover about 71% of the Earth's surface.

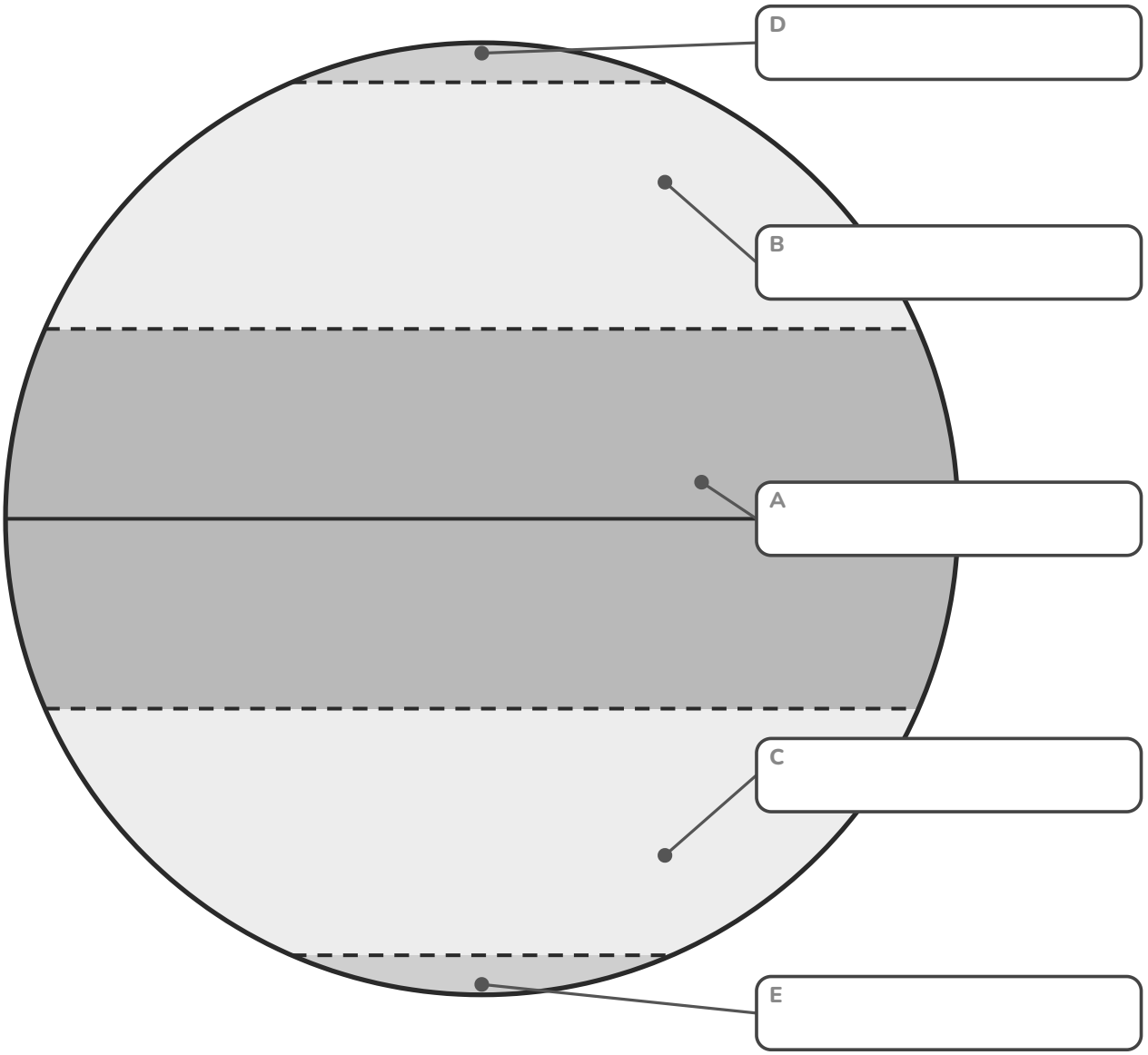
Name: _____ Date: _____

Heat Zones Map

Label the heat zones. Then colour the Torrid Zone red, the Temperate Zones yellow and the Frigid Zones blue.

North Temperate Zone South Frigid Zone South Temperate Zone

North Frigid Zone Torrid Zone



Name: _____ Date: _____

Latitude–Longitude Game

Every place on Earth has an 'address' made of its latitude and longitude. Play this game with a partner and an atlas.

You need:

- ☐ a world map in your atlas
- ☐ a partner
- ☐ a pencil and paper

What to do:

1. Look at the numbers around the edge of the world map. Latitudes are marked up the sides; longitudes along the top and bottom.
2. Player 1 secretly picks a city and reads out its latitude and longitude, e.g. '19° N, 73° E'.
3. Player 2 finds the place using the grid lines and names the city.
4. A correct answer scores 1 point. Take turns for five rounds each.
5. Then solve the four mystery cities below.

1. Mystery city 1: about 28.6° N, 77.2° E. (Hint: a capital city)

_____

2. Mystery city 2: about 51.5° N, close to 0° longitude.

_____

3. Mystery city 3: about 35.7° N, 139.7° E, in an island country of Asia.

_____

4. Mystery city 4: about 33.9° S, 151.2° E, on the coast of Australia.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Seasons Model

Why do we have seasons? Make a model with a lamp and a ball to see how the Earth's tilted axis causes them.

You need:

- ☐ a lamp without a shade, or a torch
- ☐ a ball or an orange
- ☐ a long stick or knitting needle
- ☐ a marker pen
- ☐ a dark room

What to do:

1. Ask an adult to push the stick through the ball from top to bottom. This is the Earth's axis. Draw the Equator and mark India.
2. Place the lamp (the Sun) in the middle of a table in a dark room and switch it on.
3. Tilt the stick so that the top (the North Pole) leans a little. Keep it leaning towards the same wall all the time.
4. Carry the ball in a big circle around the lamp, keeping the tilt the same. Stop at four places, like 12, 3, 6 and 9 on a clock.
5. At each stop, see which half of the ball, top or bottom, gets the most direct light.
6. Draw the four positions in the box. Write 'June' where the top half leans towards the lamp and 'December' where it leans away.

⚠️ **Safety:** Do not touch the hot bulb. An adult should push the stick through the ball.

Stick or draw it here:

1. When the North Pole leans towards the Sun, what season is it in India?

2. When the North Pole leans away from the Sun, what season is it in India?

3. What would happen to the seasons if the Earth's axis were not tilted?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planet Earth Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. Which is the longest line of latitude?

☐ (a) Tropic of Cancer ☐ (b) Equator ☐ (c) Arctic Circle

2. Which place does the Prime Meridian pass through?

☐ (a) Greenwich, London ☐ (b) New Delhi ☐ (c) Tokyo

3. How long does the Earth take to rotate once on its axis?

☐ (a) about 24 hours ☐ (b) about 365 days ☐ (c) about 30 days

4. What causes day and night?

☐ (a) the Earth's revolution ☐ (b) the Earth's rotation

☐ (c) the Moon

5. Which heat zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn?

☐ (a) Torrid Zone ☐ (b) Temperate Zone ☐ (c) Frigid Zone

6. Which is the smallest continent?

☐ (a) Europe ☐ (b) Australia ☐ (c) Antarctica

7. Which ocean is the largest?

☐ (a) Atlantic ☐ (b) Indian ☐ (c) Pacific

8. India lies in which two hemispheres?

☐ (a) Northern and Eastern ☐ (b) Southern and Western

☐ (c) Northern and Western

9. How many days does a leap year have?

☐ (a) 364 ☐ (b) 365 ☐ (c) 366

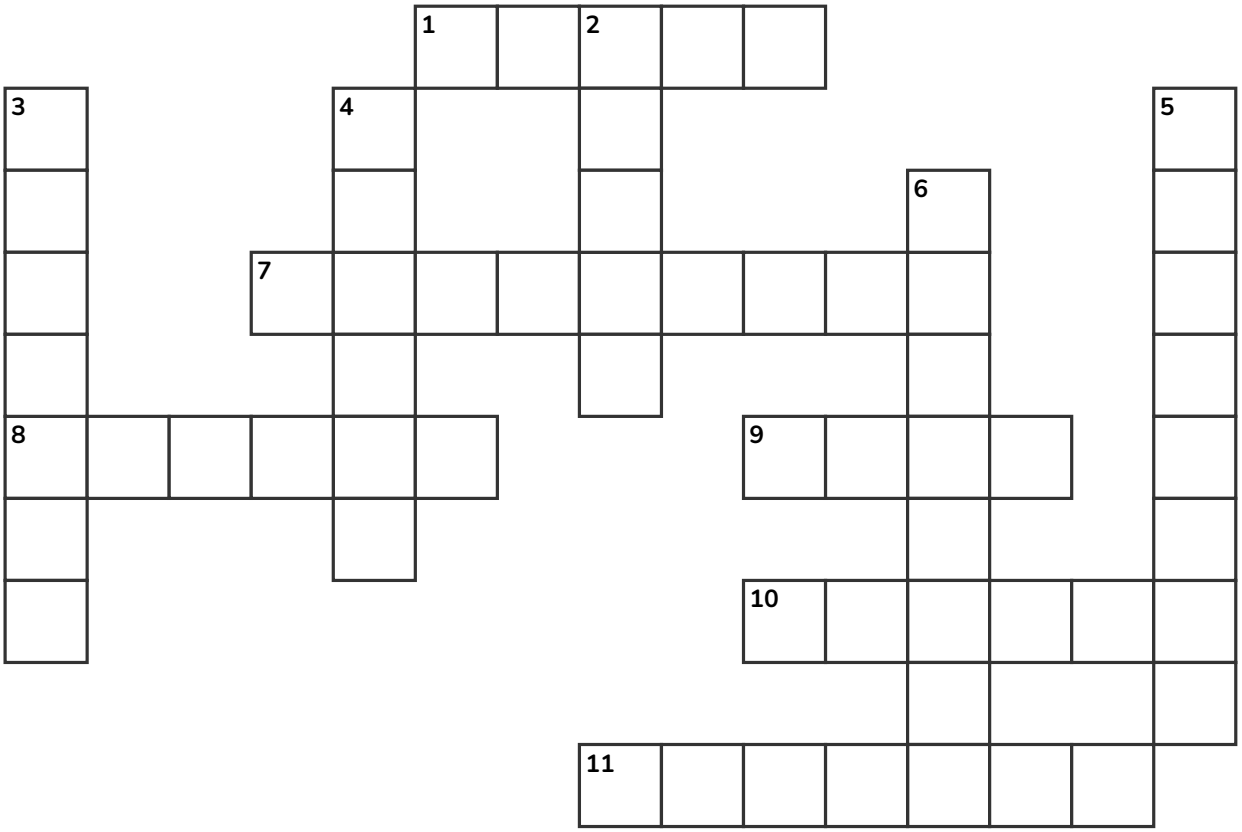
10. About how much of the Earth's surface is covered by water?

☐ (a) about 29% ☐ (b) about 50% ☐ (c) about 71%

Name: _____ Date: _____

Planet Earth Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

1. A small round model of the Earth (5)

7. An imaginary line running from pole to pole (9)

8. The hottest heat zone (6)

9. The imaginary line on which the Earth spins (4)

10. The coldest heat zones (6)

11. A day when day and night are equal everywhere (7)

Down

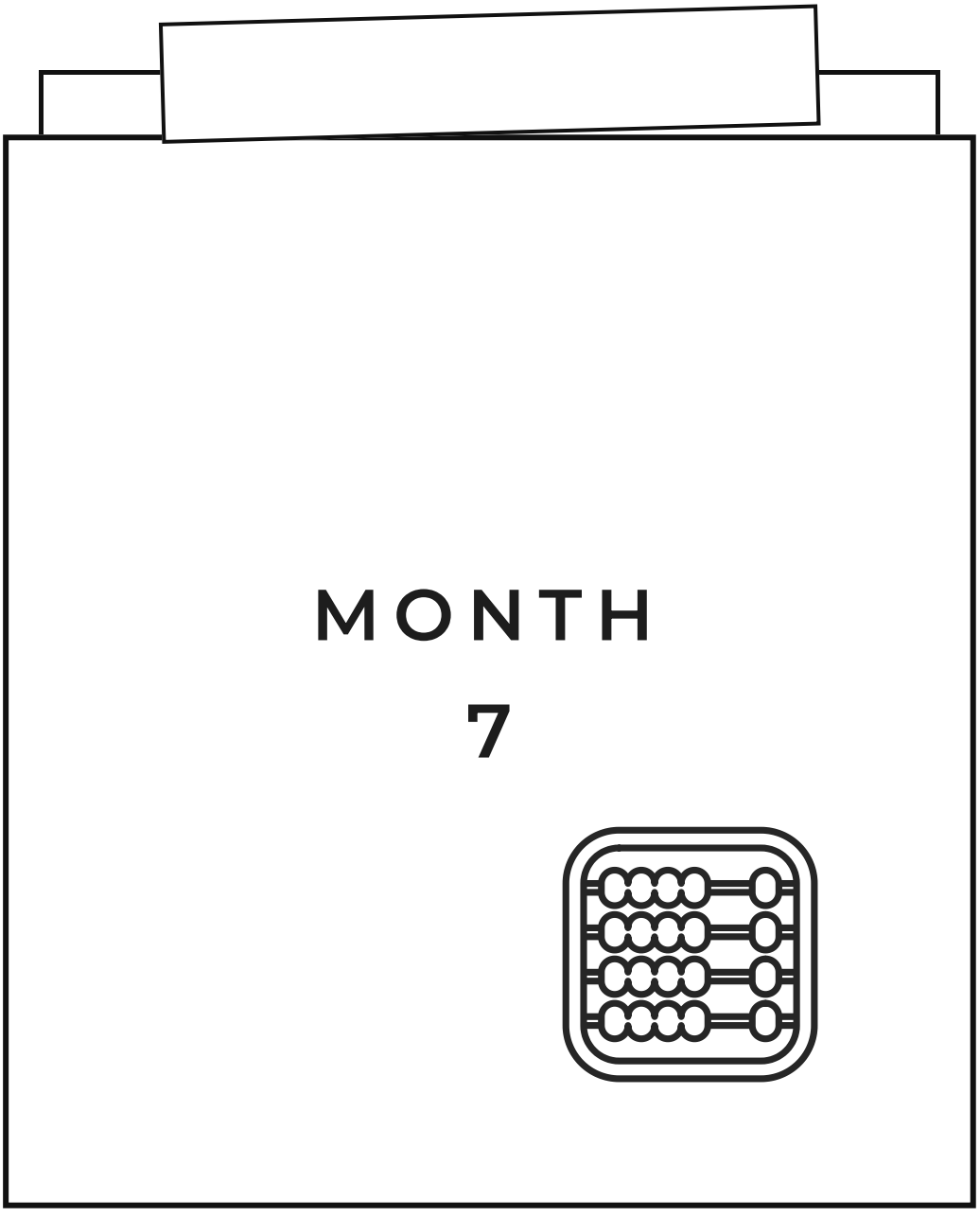
2. The Earth's path around the Sun (5)

3. The 0° line of latitude (7)

4. The _____ of Cancer is at 23½° N (6)

5. An imaginary line running east–west, parallel to the Equator (8)

6. Another name for a line of longitude (8)


MONTH
7

Month 7

Week 25

Reading	Science fiction — setting and imagination
Grammar & Writing	Idioms and proverbs
Maths	Angles: measuring and drawing with a protractor
EVS	Life in hot, cold and wet lands of the world
Hindi	औपचारिक पत्र

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rain on the Moon

Read the story. Science fiction mixes real science with imagination. Notice how the writer describes when and where it happens.

Science fiction



In the year 2081, Arjun Rao was the only ten-year-old at Chandra Base, a small town built near the south pole of the Moon. From his bedroom window, he could see grey dust, sharp black shadows and, hanging low in the inky sky, the blue-and-white ball of the Earth.

Chandra Base looked like a cluster of giant white eggs half-buried in the ground. A thick layer of moon soil on top kept out the Sun's harmful rays. Inside, it was always 22 degrees. Machines turned ice from deep, dark craters into water to drink and oxygen to breathe. Nothing was ever wasted.

Arjun loved many things about his home. He loved bouncing down the corridors, because on the Moon he weighed only about one-sixth of what he weighed on Earth. He loved the greenhouse, where his mother grew tomatoes, spinach and methi under rows of purple lights. But there was one thing he missed terribly: rain.

'Rain does not fall on the Moon,' his teacher had explained during a video lesson from Bengaluru. 'There is no air, so there are no clouds and no weather.' Arjun knew it was true, but he still dreamt of the monsoon in Pune, where he had lived until he was seven. He remembered the drumming on the roof and the rich smell of wet earth.

On the morning of his eleventh birthday, his mother covered his eyes and led him into the greenhouse. 'Ready?' she whispered. She pressed a button. A soft hiss filled the air, and then, from pipes hidden high in the ceiling, tiny drops of water began to fall. Because the Moon's gravity is so weak, they drifted down slowly, like silver dust.

Arjun held out his hands. The drops landed on his palms, cool and gentle. Then he smelt it: the wet, earthy smell he had missed for four years. His mother had sprinkled the water over trays of soil that she had carried all the way from Earth.

'Rain on the Moon!' Arjun laughed, spinning round under the slow, sparkling shower. 'It's the best present in the whole solar system!'

That evening, he called his grandmother in Pune. Her face filled the screen, and after the usual short delay, she smiled. Even radio signals take more than a second to travel from the Moon to the Earth. 'Guess what, Aaji,' Arjun said. 'It rained today.'

Word help: crater – a large, bowl-shaped hole in the ground • **oxygen** – the gas in the air that we need to breathe • **gravity** – the force that pulls things towards the ground • **greenhouse** – a building with clear walls or roof where plants are grown • **methi** – fenugreek, a leafy green plant used in cooking • **Aaji** – a Marathi word for grandmother

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rain on the Moon: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. When is the story set?

☐ (a) In the year 1981 ☐ (b) In the year 2018 ☐ (c) In the year 2081

2. Where is Chandra Base?

☐ (a) Near the south pole of the Moon

☐ (b) On the planet Mars

☐ (c) Under the sea near Pune

3. Write two details that show that the story is not set on Earth.

_____

_____

4. According to the teacher, rain cannot fall on the Moon because there is no air and so no weather.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Why did the drops of water in the greenhouse fall so slowly?

_____

_____

6. Give one detail that is real science and one detail that the writer has imagined.

_____

_____

7. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'a group of similar things close together'.

_____

8. How does the setting make the ending special? Would it be as special if Arjun lived in Pune?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Imagine that you live at Chandra Base. What would you miss most about the Earth, and why?

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Rain on the Moon

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

inky — very dark, like black ink

Example: Stars shone brightly in the inky sky over the desert.

My sentence:

_____

cluster — a group of similar things close together

Example: A cluster of huts stood beside the river.

My sentence:

_____

harmful — causing damage or hurt

Example: Too much sugar is harmful to your teeth.

My sentence:

_____

corridors — long, narrow passages inside a building

Example: Please walk, do not run, in the school corridors.

My sentence:

_____

terribly — very much

Example: Anjali missed her best friend terribly during the holidays.

My sentence:

_____

sparkling — shining with small flashes of light

Example: Her sparkling earrings caught the light of the diyas.

My sentence:

_____

delay — a time when something happens later than expected

Example: The train reached Chennai after a delay of two hours.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words with gh

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The letters gh can be silent (weigh, bright) or can say 'f' (laugh, rough). Learn each word by heart.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
weigh			
weight			
eight			
neighbour			
height			
sight			
bright			
flight			
thought			
daughter			
laugh			
rough			
tough			
cough			
enough			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Idioms and Proverbs

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

An **idiom** is a group of words with a special meaning that is different from the meanings of the separate words. It's a piece of cake does not mean there is any cake: it means 'it is very easy'. A **proverb** is a short, well-known saying that gives advice or tells a truth about life.

- **Slow and steady wins the race.** Patient, steady work brings success.
- **A friend in need is a friend indeed.** A true friend helps you in difficult times.
- **Where there is a will, there is a way.** If you really want to do something, you will find a way.

Idiom	Meaning
a piece of cake	very easy
once in a blue moon	very rarely
over the moon	very happy
under the weather	a little unwell
spill the beans	tell a secret
lend a hand	help
the apple of someone's eye	a person someone loves very much
turn over a new leaf	change and start behaving better



Remember: Do not change the words of an idiom. We say 'over the moon', not 'above the moon'. Idioms are lively in stories and conversations, but use very few in formal letters.

Try it!

1. Which idiom means 'very rarely'?

_____

2. Complete the proverb: Slow and steady _____

_____

3. Use 'lend a hand' in a sentence of your own.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Idioms in Sentences

Circle the idiom that fits each sentence best.

1. The test was so easy; it was
(a piece of cake / under the weather).

2. Meera was (over the moon / once in a blue moon) when she won the gold medal.

3. My uncle lives far away, so he visits us only
(once in a blue moon / over the moon).

4. Kabir is feeling (under the weather / a piece of cake) today, so he is resting at home.

5. Do not (spill the beans / lend a hand) about the surprise party!

6. Can you (lend a hand / spill the beans) and carry these chairs?

7. Little Anjali is
(the apple of her grandpa's eye / a piece of cake); he loves her dearly.

8. After failing the test, Rahul decided to
(turn over a new leaf / spill the beans) and study daily.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Proverb Fits?

Read each situation. Tick the proverb that fits it best.

1. Tenzin practised the guitar for an hour every day. After a year, he played beautifully.

- ☐ (a) Look before you leap.
- ☐ (b) Practice makes perfect.
- ☐ (c) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

2. Five friends tried to make one poster together. Everyone wanted to do it differently, and the poster was a mess.

- ☐ (a) Health is wealth.
- ☐ (b) Honesty is the best policy.
- ☐ (c) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

3. Riya found a purse on the road and returned it to its owner, who thanked her warmly.

- ☐ (a) Honesty is the best policy.
- ☐ (b) Slow and steady wins the race.
- ☐ (c) Health is wealth.

4. Imran jumped into a pond without checking how deep it was, and got into trouble.

- ☐ (a) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ☐ (b) Look before you leap.
- ☐ (c) Practice makes perfect.

5. When Dev broke his leg, Ayesha visited him every day and helped him with his homework.

- ☐ (a) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ☐ (b) Look before you leap.
- ☐ (c) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

6. Grandpa walks every morning, eats fresh food and sleeps on time. He is rarely ill.

- ☐ (a) Health is wealth.
- ☐ (b) Honesty is the best policy.
- ☐ (c) Slow and steady wins the race.

7. Pooja saved two rupees every day. After two years, she had enough money to buy a big storybook.

- ☐ (a) Look before you leap.
- ☐ (b) Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.
- ☐ (c) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

8. The tortoise walked slowly without stopping and beat the hare, who had stopped for a nap.

- ☐ (a) Practice makes perfect.
- ☐ (b) Health is wealth.
- ☐ (c) Slow and steady wins the race.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Story for a Proverb

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Choose one proverb, such as 'Where there is a will, there is a way' or 'Look before you leap'. Write a short story (8 to 10 sentences) that shows what it means, and end your story with the proverb. Try to use one or two idioms too.

Think about:

- Who is your main character? Where does the story happen?
- What problem does the character face?
- What does the character do, and what happens in the end?
- Which idiom could someone say? (over the moon, lend a hand)

once one day suddenly finally learnt over the moon lend a hand
a piece of cake proverb lesson

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.

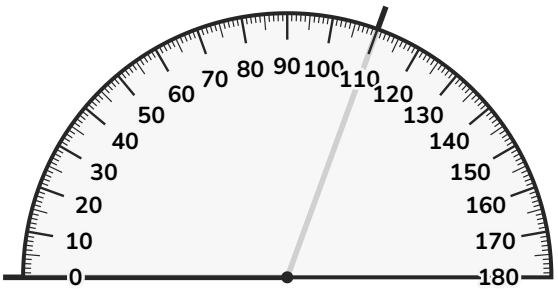
Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Measuring Angles

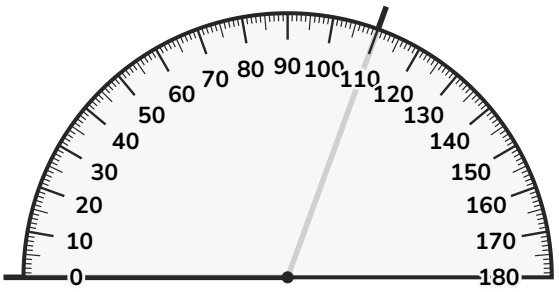
Read the protractor. Write the size of each angle.

1.



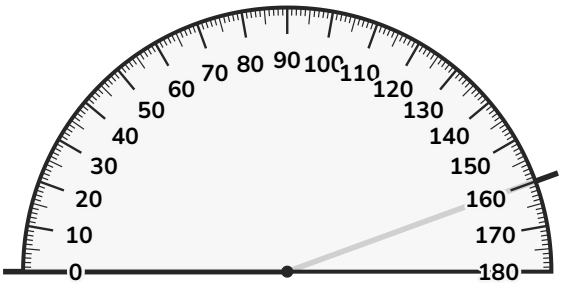
Angle = ☐°

2.



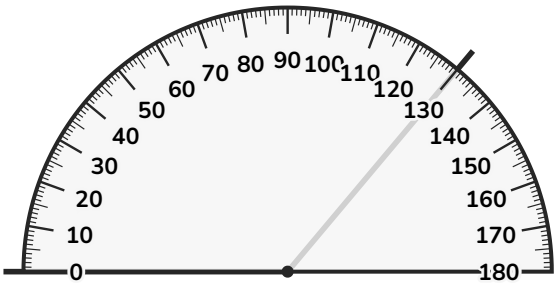
Angle = ☐°

3.



Angle = ☐°

4.



Angle = ☐°

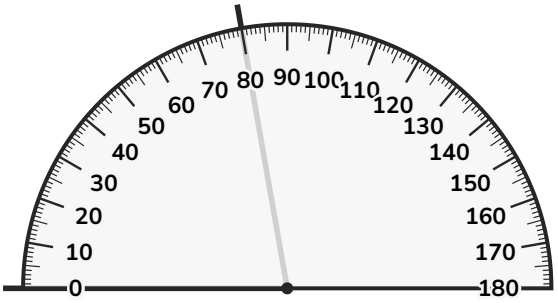
Use your protractor to draw angles of 45°, 120° and 75° on a separate sheet. Label each angle.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Measuring Angles

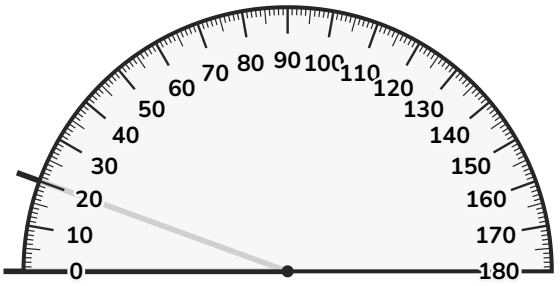
Read the protractor. Write the size of each angle.

1.



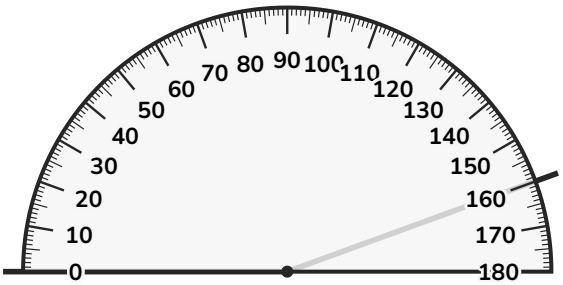
Angle = ☐°

2.



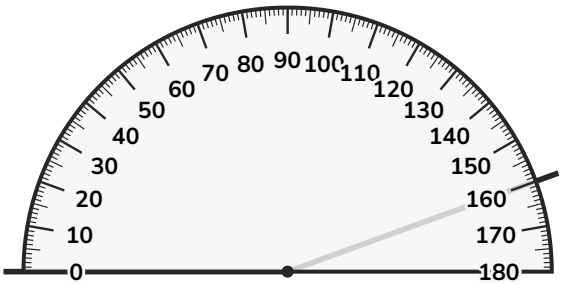
Angle = ☐°

3.



Angle = ☐°

4.



Angle = ☐°

Use your protractor to draw angles of 45°, 120° and 75° on a separate sheet. Label each angle.

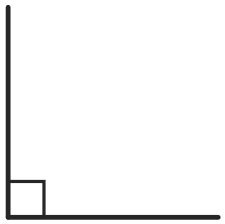
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Types of Angles

Name each angle: acute, right, obtuse or straight.

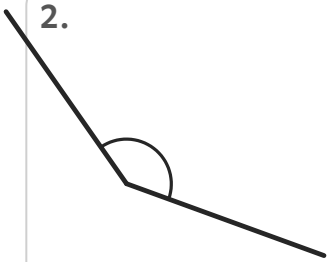
Acute: less than 90°. **Right**: exactly 90°. **Obtuse**: between 90° and 180°. **Straight**: 180°.

1.



_____

2.



_____

3.



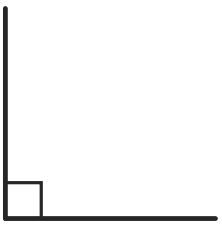
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4.



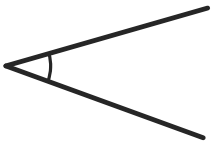
_____

5.



_____

6.



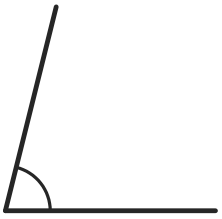
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7.



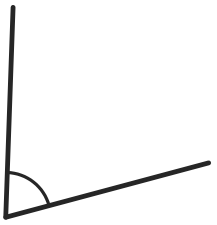
_____

8.



_____

9.



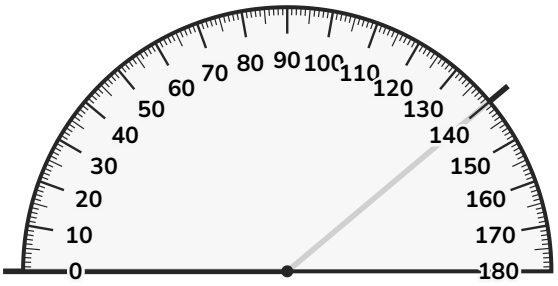
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Measuring Angles

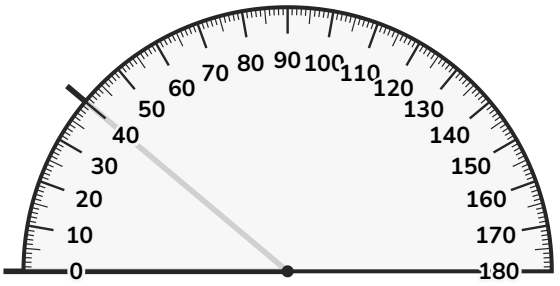
Read the protractor. Write the size of each angle.

1.



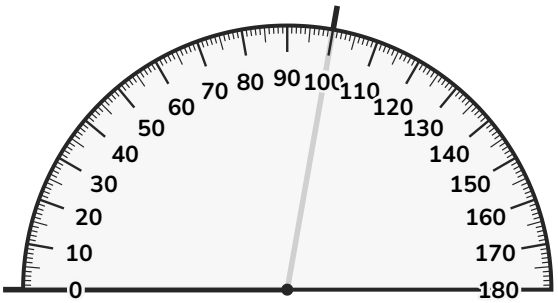
Angle = ☐°

2.



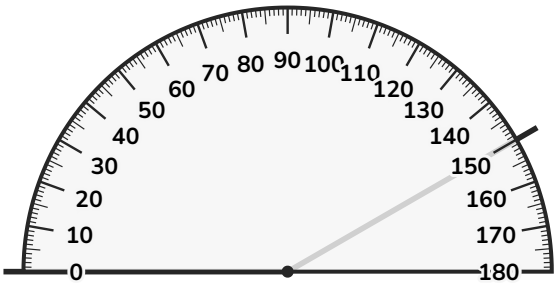
Angle = ☐°

3.



Angle = ☐°

4.



Angle = ☐°

Use your protractor to draw angles of 45°, 120° and 75° on a separate sheet. Label each angle.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Types of Angles

Name each angle: acute, right, obtuse or straight.

Acute: less than 90°. **Right**: exactly 90°. **Obtuse**: between 90° and 180°. **Straight**: 180°.

1.



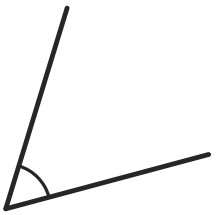
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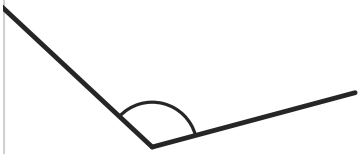
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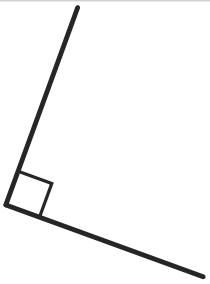
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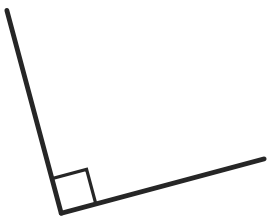
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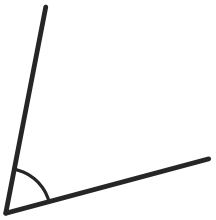
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Name: _____ Date: _____

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Write parallel, intersecting or perpendicular.

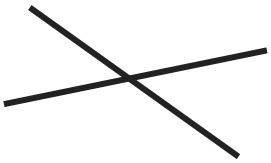
Parallel lines never meet (railway tracks). **Intersecting lines** cross each other. **Perpendicular lines** meet at a right angle (90°).

1.



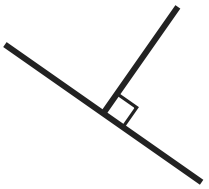
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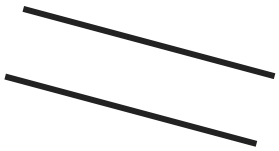
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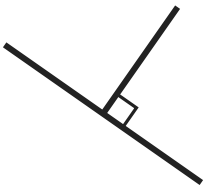
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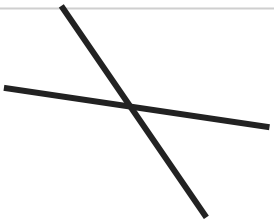
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Find two examples of parallel lines in your home:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Hot, Cold and Wet Lands

Read the fact cards about how people live in very hot, very cold and very wet places.



Hot Deserts

Hot deserts get very little rain. Days are scorching and nights can be cold. The **Sahara** in Africa is the largest hot desert. The **Thar** is in Rajasthan.



Life in the Sahara

Groups like the **Bedouin** and the **Tuareg** have long moved from place to place with camels, goats and sheep. They wear long, loose robes and live in tents.



An Oasis

An **oasis** is a green spot in a desert where underground water comes to the surface. Date palms grow there, and people settle around it.



Cold Lands

Near the North Pole, in places like Greenland and northern Canada, winters are long and freezing. In the short, cool summer, mosses and tiny flowers grow.



The Inuit

The **Inuit** of the Arctic hunted seals and fish, used dog sleds and kayaks, and built **igloos** as shelters on winter hunting trips. Today most live in modern houses.



Rainforests

Near the Equator it is hot and wet all year, and it rains almost every day. Tall trees grow close together. The **Amazon** in South America is the largest rainforest.



Life in the Rainforest

Groups like the **Mbuti** of the Congo rainforest in Africa gather fruits, roots and honey, hunt and fish, and build small huts of branches and leaves.



India Has Them Too

India has a hot desert (the Thar), a cold desert (Ladakh) and one of the wettest places on Earth: Mawsynram in Meghalaya.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Desert, Polar Land or Rainforest?

Write each word under the land where it belongs.

 polar bear  gorilla oasis  orangutan sand dunes

 cactus rain almost every day igloo  seal  camel

 parrot  date palms dog sled fur clothes

tall trees close together

Hot desert	Polar land	Rainforest

Name: _____ Date: _____

Living with the Climate

Think and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why do people in hot deserts wear long, loose clothes?

2. Why do people settle around an oasis?

3. Why was an igloo made of snow a good shelter?

4. Why do so many plants and animals live in rainforests?

5. How has life changed for many Inuit people today?

6. Which of these lands would you most like to visit? What would you pack?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Design *a* Home

Design *a* home for each land. Under each drawing, write how it suits the climate.

A home for *a* hot desert

A home for *a* polar land

A home for *a* rainforest

Clothes for one of these lands

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

औपचारिक पत्र: नमूना और प्रारूप

नमूने का पत्र पढ़ो और उसके भागों को ध्यान से समझो।

सेवा में
प्रधानाचार्या जी
आदर्श विद्यालय, लखनऊ

दिनांक: 12 जुलाई 2026

विषय: दो दिन के अवकाश हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र

महोदया,
सविनय निवेदन है कि मुझे कल रात से तेज़ बुखार है। डॉक्टर ने मुझे दो दिन आराम करने की सलाह दी है। इसलिए मैं 12 और 13 जुलाई को विद्यालय नहीं आ सकूँगा।
अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि मुझे दो दिन का अवकाश देने की कृपा करें।

धन्यवाद सहित
आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य
अमन वर्मा
कक्षा 5 'ब'

- **पता:** 'सेवा में' लिखकर पत्र पाने वाले का पद, संस्था और शहर लिखो।
- **दिनांक** और **विषय:** विषय में पत्र की मुख्य बात एक पंक्ति में लिखो।
- **संबोधन:** महोदय / महोदया / मान्यवर
- **मुख्य भाग:** 'सविनय निवेदन है कि' से शुरू करो और अंत में 'अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि' लिखो।
- **समापन:** धन्यवाद सहित, आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य / आपकी आज्ञाकारी शिष्या, फिर नाम और कक्षा।



याद रखो: औपचारिक पत्र प्रधानाचार्य, अधिकारी, संपादक आदि को लिखे जाते हैं। इनकी भाषा विनम्र और शुद्ध होती है। बात छोटी और साफ़ रखो; व्यक्तिगत बातें मत लिखो।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र लिखो: पुस्तकालय के लिए पत्रिकाएँ

दिए गए संकेतों और शब्दों की मदद से औपचारिक पत्र लिखो।

अपने विद्यालय की प्रधानाचार्या को एक पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध करो कि विद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में बच्चों के लिए हिंदी की बाल-पत्रिकाएँ और कहानी की पुस्तकें मँगवाई जाएँ। पत्र के प्रारूप का पूरा ध्यान रखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- सेवा में — प्रधानाचार्या जी, विद्यालय का नाम और शहर
- विषय: पुस्तकालय में बाल-पत्रिकाएँ मँगवाने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र
- पहली बात: बच्चों की पढ़ने में रुचि और पुस्तकालय में अभी क्या कमी है
- दूसरी बात: पत्रिकाओं से क्या लाभ होंगे — भाषा, ज्ञान, अच्छी आदतें
- अंत में: 'अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि...' और 'धन्यवाद सहित'
- समापन: आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य / आपकी आज्ञाकारी शिष्या, नाम, कक्षा

सविनय निवेदन रुचि ज्ञानवर्धक बाल-पत्रिकाएँ पुस्तकालय अनुरोध कृपा आज्ञाकारी धन्यवाद

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

पत्र पूरा करो

प्रधानाचार्य जी को लिखे गए इस पत्र के रिक्त स्थान शब्द-बैंक की मदद से भरो। पत्र के भागों का क्रम ध्यान से देखो।

सेवा में दिनांक विषय महोदय सविनय टूट मन अतः सहित आज्ञाकारी

1. _____ — प्रधानाचार्य जी, नवयुग विद्यालय, पटना

2. _____ : 3 अगस्त 2026

3. _____ : खेल का सामान मँगवाने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र

4. _____ ,

5. _____ निवेदन है कि हमारे विद्यालय का खेल का सामान बहुत पुराना हो गया है।

6. फ़ुटबॉल फट चुकी है और क्रिकेट के बल्ले भी _____ गए हैं।

7. खेल हमारे शरीर और _____ दोनों को स्वस्थ रखते हैं।

8. _____ आपसे प्रार्थना है कि नया खेल का सामान मँगवाने की कृपा करें।

9. धन्यवाद _____

10. आपका _____ शिष्य — रोहन कुमार, कक्षा 5 'अ'

Month 7

Week 26

Reading	Information text (climate change) — fact, opinion and argument
Grammar & Writing	Figures of speech
Maths	Triangles: by sides and angles; angle sum
EVS	Natural resources and their conservation
Hindi	अनौपचारिक पत्र

Name: _____ Date: _____

Climate Change: A Warming World

Read the text. A fact can be checked and proved. An opinion is what someone thinks. An argument gives reasons for an opinion.

Information text



Our planet is getting warmer. Scientists who measure temperatures all over the world have found that the Earth is now, on average, more than 1 °C warmer than it was in the late 1800s. That may not sound like much, but even a small rise in the average temperature changes weather everywhere. This long-term change in the Earth's weather patterns is called **climate change**.

What Is Causing It?

The Earth is wrapped in a blanket of air. Some gases in this blanket, such as carbon dioxide, trap the Sun's heat and keep our planet warm enough to live on. This is called the greenhouse effect. But when we burn coal, petrol, diesel and gas in power stations, factories and vehicles, we add much more carbon dioxide to the air. Cutting down forests makes things worse, because trees take in carbon dioxide. The blanket gets thicker, and the Earth gets hotter.

What Is Happening?

Climate change is already affecting India and the world. Many glaciers in the Himalayas are shrinking. As ice on land melts and seawater warms and expands, sea levels are rising. This puts low-lying coasts and islands at risk. Heatwaves are becoming more frequent, and very heavy rain can fall in a short time, causing floods.

What Can We Do?

Many countries are building solar parks and wind farms that make electricity without burning fuel. One of the largest solar parks in the world is at Bhadla in Rajasthan. Families and schools can help too, by switching off lights and fans when they are not needed, walking or cycling for short trips, planting trees and wasting less food.

What Do People Think?

Students at a school in Bhopal shared their views. 'I think every school should have solar panels on its roof,' said Ayesha, aged 11. 'Cycling to school is much more fun than going by car,' said Vikram, aged 10. 'Planting trees is the most important thing anyone can do,' said Tenzin, aged 12.

The Writer's View

I believe that children have an important part to play in slowing climate change. First, small actions add up: if millions of children switch off unused lights and fans, a great deal of electricity is saved. Second, children can share what they learn with their families and neighbours. Finally, today's children will live with the results of climate change for the longest time, so their voices matter. Climate change is a big problem, but it is not too late to act.

Word help: carbon dioxide – a gas that animals breathe out and that is made when fuels burn • **glacier** – a huge mass of ice that moves very slowly down a mountain • **low-lying** – only a little higher than the level of the sea • **heatwave** – a period of unusually hot weather • **solar park** – a large area of land covered with solar panels

Name: _____ Date: _____

Climate Change: A Warming World: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which of these is a FACT?

- ☐ (a) The Earth is over 1 °C warmer than in the late 1800s.
- ☐ (b) Cycling to school is more fun than going by car.
- ☐ (c) Planting trees is the most important thing to do.

2. Ayesha's statement about solar panels is a fact.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Which words often show that a sentence is an opinion?

- ☐ (a) I think, I believe, the best
- ☐ (b) in the 1800s, 1 °C, Rajasthan
- ☐ (c) and, but, because

4. In your own words, explain the greenhouse effect.

_____

_____

5. Write two effects of climate change that the text mentions.

_____

_____

6. What is the writer's argument in 'The Writer's View'?

_____

_____

7. Write the three reasons the writer gives to support this argument.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Find a word in 'What Is Happening?' that means 'getting smaller'.

_____

9. Do you agree with Vikram's opinion? Give your own opinion and one reason for it.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Climate Change

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

average — the usual or middle amount, found by sharing a total equally

Example: On average, Joseph reads two books every month.

My sentence:

_____

trap — to catch and hold something so that it cannot escape

Example: Thick curtains trap warm air inside the room.

My sentence:

_____

vehicles — things that carry people or goods, such as cars, buses and lorries

Example: No vehicles are allowed on this narrow street.

My sentence:

_____

shrinking — becoming smaller

Example: My woollen sweater is shrinking after every wash.

My sentence:

_____

expands — becomes bigger

Example: A balloon expands when you blow air into it.

My sentence:

_____

frequent — happening often

Example: There are frequent buses from the station to the city centre.

My sentence:

_____

views — opinions; what people think about something

Example: Everyone in the class shared their views on the school trip.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words Ending in -ture

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: The ending -ture sounds like 'cher', as in temperature, nature and future.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
temperature			
nature			
future			
picture			
mixture			
creature			
adventure			
capture			
furniture			
moisture			
agriculture			
culture			
structure			
puncture			
signature			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Figures of Speech

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

A **figure of speech** is a special way of using words to make writing vivid and interesting. Poets and storytellers use figures of speech to help us see, hear and feel what they describe.

- A simile says one thing is **like** another; a metaphor says it **is** the other: Her smile is like sunshine. / Her smile is sunshine.
- Personification makes non-living things act like people: The sun smiled down on us.

Figure of speech	What it does	Example
Simile	compares using 'like' or 'as'	Her hands were as cold as ice.
Metaphor	says one thing is another	The classroom was a zoo.
Personification	gives human actions to things	The wind whispered through the trees.
Alliteration	repeats the same first sound	Seven silly snakes slid slowly.
Onomatopoeia	uses words that sound like the noise	The bees buzzed; the door creaked.
Hyperbole	exaggerates for effect	I have told you a million times!



Remember: Figures of speech are not meant to be taken literally. 'I am so hungry I could eat an elephant!' is hyperbole: it just means 'I am very hungry'.

Try it!

1. Name the figure of speech: The leaves danced in the wind.

   _____

2. Complete the simile: as busy as a _____

   _____

3. Name the figure of speech: Tick-tock went the old clock.

   _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Complete the Similes

Draw a line to complete each simile.

as busy as ●	● a lion
as brave as ●	● snow
as light as ●	● a peacock
as slow as ●	● an owl
as white as ●	● a bee
as proud as ●	● a feather
as cool as ●	● a tortoise
as wise as ●	● a cucumber

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name That Figure of Speech

Read each sentence and the figure of speech named in brackets. Write T if the name is right and F if it is wrong.

1. The baby slept like a log. (simile) T F

2. The moon is a silver plate in the sky. (simile) T F

3. The old car coughed and groaned up the hill. (personification) T F

4. Priya's pet parrot pecked purple plums. (alliteration) T F

5. The thunder went boom! (onomatopoeia) T F

6. This bag weighs a tonne! (simile) T F

7. Life is a journey. (metaphor) T F

8. The flowers nodded their heads in the breeze. (onomatopoeia) T F

9. The dry leaves rustled under our feet. (onomatopoeia) T F

10. His voice was as loud as thunder. (metaphor) T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

The First Rain

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences describing the first rain of the monsoon. Make your description come alive with at least one simile, one metaphor, one example of personification and two sound words (onomatopoeia).

Think about:

- Simile: The clouds were as dark as ...
- Metaphor: Our street became a river.
- Personification: The thirsty trees drank ...
- Sound words: pitter-patter, splash, rumble, drip-drop

like as ... as pitter-patter splash rumble thunder smell of wet earth puddles danced sang

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

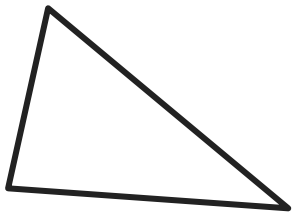
Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Triangles

Name each triangle.

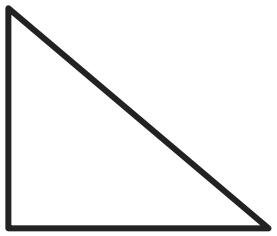
By sides: equilateral (3 equal), isosceles (2 equal), scalene (none equal). **By angles:** acute-angled (all < 90°), right-angled (one 90°), obtuse-angled (one > 90°). The angles of a triangle add up to 180°.

1.



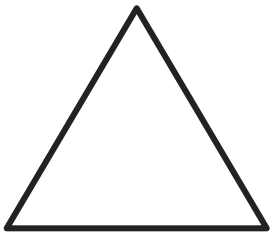
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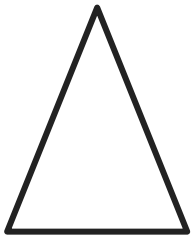
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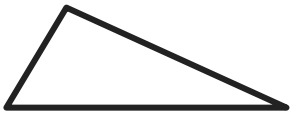
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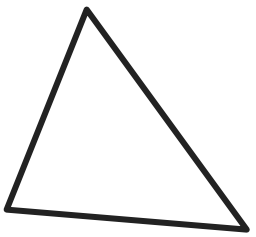
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5.



_____

6.



_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Angle Sum of a Triangle

Find the missing angle of each triangle.

The three angles of any triangle add up to **180°**.

1. ∠A = 71°, ∠B = 30°, ∠C = ☐

2. ∠A = 35°, ∠B = 76°, ∠C = ☐

3. ∠A = 33°, ∠B = 51°, ∠C = ☐

4. ∠A = 83°, ∠B = 57°, ∠C = ☐

5. ∠A = 39°, ∠B = 98°, ∠C = ☐

6. ∠A = 39°, ∠B = 39°, ∠C = ☐

7. ∠A = 29°, ∠B = 104°, ∠C = ☐

8. ∠A = 79°, ∠B = 62°, ∠C = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Angle Sum of *a* Triangle

Find the missing angle of each triangle.

The three angles of any triangle add up to **180°**.

1. ∠A = 43°, ∠B = 88°, ∠C = ☐

2. ∠A = 42°, ∠B = 103°, ∠C = ☐

3. ∠A = 75°, ∠B = 76°, ∠C = ☐

4. ∠A = 80°, ∠B = 26°, ∠C = ☐

5. ∠A = 47°, ∠B = 71°, ∠C = ☐

6. ∠A = 31°, ∠B = 122°, ∠C = ☐

7. ∠A = 73°, ∠B = 69°, ∠C = ☐

8. ∠A = 43°, ∠B = 107°, ∠C = ☐

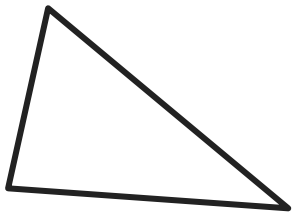
Name: _____ Date: _____

Kinds of Triangles

Name each triangle.

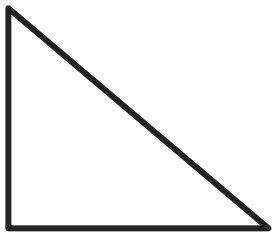
By sides: equilateral (3 equal), isosceles (2 equal), scalene (none equal). **By angles:** acute-angled (all < 90°), right-angled (one 90°), obtuse-angled (one > 90°). The angles of a triangle add up to 180°.

1.



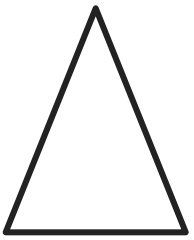
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2.



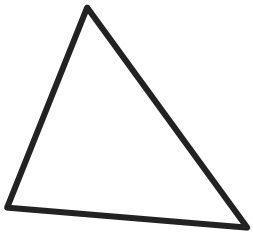
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3.



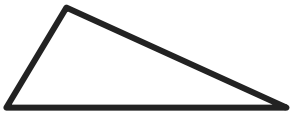
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4.



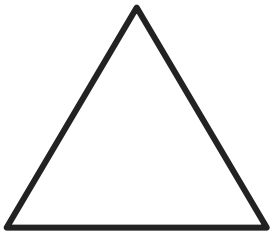
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5.



_____

6.



_____

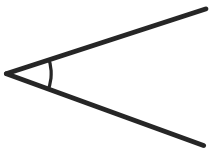
Name: _____ Date: _____

Types of Angles

Name each angle: acute, right, obtuse or straight.

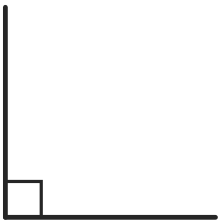
Acute: less than 90°. **Right**: exactly 90°. **Obtuse**: between 90° and 180°. **Straight**: 180°.

1.



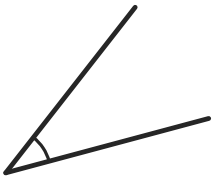
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2.



_____

3.



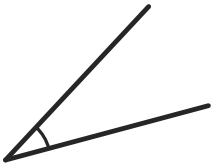
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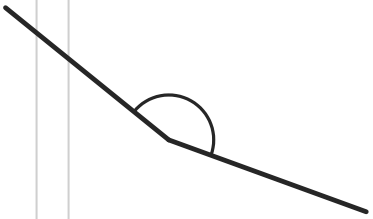
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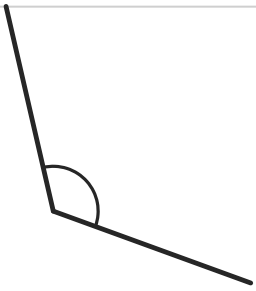
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6.



_____

7.



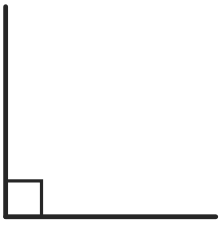
_____

8.



_____

9.



_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Angle Sum of *a* Triangle

Find the missing angle of each triangle.

The three angles of any triangle add up to **180°**.

1. ∠A = 54°, ∠B = 48°, ∠C = ☐

2. ∠A = 85°, ∠B = 38°, ∠C = ☐

3. ∠A = 83°, ∠B = 49°, ∠C = ☐

4. ∠A = 40°, ∠B = 112°, ∠C = ☐

5. ∠A = 59°, ∠B = 95°, ∠C = ☐

6. ∠A = 50°, ∠B = 32°, ∠C = ☐

7. ∠A = 86°, ∠B = 68°, ∠C = ☐

8. ∠A = 43°, ∠B = 65°, ∠C = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Natural Resources

Read the fact cards about the gifts of nature and the people who worked to protect them.



What Are Resources?

Things from nature that we use are **natural resources**: air, water, soil, sunlight, forests, animals, minerals and fuels.



Renewable Resources

Some resources, like sunlight, air, water and forests, can be replaced by nature. But even these can be spoilt, or used up faster than nature can renew them.



Non-renewable Resources

Coal, petroleum, natural gas and minerals such as iron and copper took millions of years to form. Once they are used up, they are gone for ever.



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Reduce what you use, **reuse** things again and again, and **recycle** waste into new things. This saves resources and cuts down rubbish.



Saving Water

Collecting rainwater from roofs is called **rainwater harvesting**. Tamil Nadu made it compulsory for buildings in 2003. Fix leaking taps and never leave taps running.



Saving Forests

In the **Chipko movement** of the 1970s, village women in the hills of Uttarakhand, led by Gaura Devi and others, hugged trees to stop them from being cut down.



The Forest Man

Jadav Payeng of Assam planted trees on a bare sandbank in the Brahmaputra for many years. It is now a large forest called Molai, home to elephants, deer and birds.



The Waterman of India

Rajendra Singh helped villagers in Rajasthan build small earthen dams called **johads** to store rainwater. Dry rivers there began to flow again.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How Much Water Does a Dripping Tap Waste?

A dripping tap may not look like much, but the drops add up. Measure the water that is wasted and work out the total.

You need:

- ☐ a tap
- ☐ a measuring jug or a measuring cup marked in ml
- ☐ a clock or watch
- ☐ a notebook

What to do:

1. With an adult, open a tap just enough to make it drip slowly.
2. Place the measuring jug under the tap for exactly 10 minutes.
3. Measure how many millilitres (ml) of water you collected.
4. Work out how much would drip in 1 hour (× 6) and in 1 day (× 144). Fill in the table.
5. Use the collected water to water a plant. Then close the tap tightly.

Time	Water wasted (ml)

1. How much water dripped in 10 minutes? How much would drip in one day?

2. Change your answer for one day into litres. (1 litre = 1,000 ml)

3. Write two ways in which your family can save water at home.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reduce, Reuse or Recycle?

Write each good habit under the correct heading.

use both sides of paper

tin can as a pen stand

buy only what you need

old jars to store spices

refill your water bottle

pass on outgrown clothes

compost kitchen waste

tap off while brushing

carry a cloth bag

old glass melted into new

newspapers to kabadiwala

bottles to recycling bin

Reduce	Reuse	Recycle

Name: _____ Date: _____

Save Our Resources Word Search

Find and circle the words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards.

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

☐ RESOURCE ☐ FOREST ☐ WATER ☐ SOIL ☐ COAL

☐ MINERAL ☐ RECYCLE ☐ REUSE ☐ REDUCE ☐ CHIPKO

☐ SOLAR ☐ COMPOST

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनौपचारिक पत्र: नमूना और प्रारूप

नमूने का पत्र पढ़ो। फिर तालिका से सीखो कि किसे पत्र लिखते समय क्या लिखते हैं।

45, गांधी नगर
भोपाल
दिनांक: 5 जून 2026

पूज्य दादी जी,
सादर चरण स्पर्श।
आशा है आप और दादाजी स्वस्थ होंगे। मेरी गरमी की छुट्टियाँ शुरू हो गई हैं। इन दिनों मैं तैरना सीख रही हूँ और रोज़ एक कहानी भी पढ़ती हूँ। मुझे आपके हाथ के बने आम के अचार की बहुत याद आती है। अगले महीने हम सब आपसे मिलने गाँव आएँगे। दादाजी को मेरा प्रणाम कहिएगा।

आपकी प्यारी पोती
सारा

- **अनौपचारिक पत्र** परिवार के सदस्यों, मित्रों और संबंधियों को लिखे जाते हैं।
- **क्रम:** अपना पता → दिनांक → संबोधन → अभिवादन → कुशल-समाचार और मुख्य बात → समापन → नाम

किसे लिखें?	संबोधन	अभिवादन	समापन
माता-पिता, दादा-दादी	पूज्य पिता जी / पूज्य दादी जी	सादर प्रणाम / चरण स्पर्श	आपका प्यारा बेटा / आपकी पोती
मित्र या सहेली	प्रिय मित्र / प्रिय सखी	सप्रेम नमस्ते	तुम्हारा मित्र / तुम्हारी सहेली
छोटा भाई या बहन	प्रिय अनुज / प्रिय बहन	शुभाशीर्वाद / ढेर सारा प्यार	तुम्हारा भैया / तुम्हारी दीदी

💡 **याद रखो:** अनौपचारिक पत्र में 'विषय' नहीं लिखा जाता। इसकी भाषा सरल, अपनेपन से भरी और बातचीत जैसी होती है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मित्र को पत्र: हमारा वार्षिकोत्सव

दिए गए संकेतों और शब्दों की मदद से अनौपचारिक पत्र लिखो।

अपने मित्र या सहेली को एक पत्र लिखकर अपने विद्यालय के वार्षिकोत्सव के बारे में बताओ — उसमें कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम हुए, तुमने किसमें भाग लिया और तुम्हें कैसा लगा।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- ऊपर बाईं ओर अपना पता और दिनांक लिखो।
- संबोधन और अभिवादन: प्रिय मित्र / प्रिय सखी, सप्रेम नमस्ते
- वार्षिकोत्सव कब हुआ और मुख्य अतिथि कौन थे?
- तुमने किस कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया? उसकी तैयारी कैसे की?
- अंत में मित्र और उसके परिवार का हाल पूछो।
- समापन: तुम्हारा मित्र / तुम्हारी सहेली और अपना नाम

वार्षिकोत्सव मंच तालियाँ पुरस्कार नाटक समूह-गान अभ्यास मुख्य अतिथि उत्साह शुभकामनाएँ

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक?

पत्रों में लिखे जाने वाले इन वाक्यांशों को पढ़ो। हर वाक्यांश को सही खाने में लिखो।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य शेष शुभ सविनय निवेदन है कि पूज्य दादी जी भवदीय
सादर चरण स्पर्श प्रिय मित्र चाची जी को मेरा प्रणाम तुम्हारी प्यारी सहेली विषय:
सप्रेम नमस्ते महोदय अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि सेवा में

औपचारिक पत्र	अनौपचारिक पत्र

Month 7

Week 27

Reading	Poem — alliteration, onomatopoeia and hyperbole
Grammar & Writing	One-word substitution
Maths	Quadrilaterals and polygons
EVS	Our government: the Constitution, Parliament, President and Prime Minister
Hindi	निबंध लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Busiest Platform in the Land

Read the poem aloud. Listen for repeated first sounds (alliteration), sound words (onomatopoeia) and exaggeration (hyperbole).

The platform is packed, and it's barely past four;
A million people come pouring through the door!
The bell clangs CLANG-CLANG and the loudspeakers blare,
While pigeons flap-flutter up high in the air.

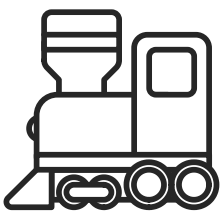
Here come the porters with piles on their heads:
Bags big as buffaloes, bundles and beds!
The tea-sellers call out, 'Garam chai! Chai!'
Their kettles go hiss as the trains rumble by.

Then WHOOSH! comes the Express, so rattling and fast,
Its clickety-clack wheels go clattering past.
Its whistle shrieks loudly and shakes the whole town;
My cap nearly flies to the clouds and back down!

My sister's big suitcase weighs more than the moon;
She's packed every sari, each shoe and each spoon.
Poor Papa goes 'Puff! Puff!' and drags it along,
While Grandma just giggles and hums a sweet song.

At last we are seated; the engine goes CHUG!
I curl by the window, all cosy and snug.
Goodbye, busy station, so noisy and grand,
The loudest, the liveliest place in the land!

— New Era



Word help: porters – people who are paid to carry luggage at a station • **garam chai** – Hindi words meaning 'hot tea' • **blare** – to make a very loud, harsh sound • **snug** – warm, safe and comfortable

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Busiest Platform in the Land: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which line uses alliteration (the same first sound repeated)?

- ☐ (a) 'Bags big as buffaloes, bundles and beds!'
- ☐ (b) 'At last we are seated'
- ☐ (c) 'She's packed every sari'

2. Write three words from the poem that are examples of onomatopoeia.

_____

_____

3. 'My sister's big suitcase weighs more than the moon.' This line is an example of...

☐ (a) hyperbole ☐ (b) onomatopoeia ☐ (c) a question

4. Hyperbole is exaggeration used on purpose. It is not meant to be taken as true.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Find one more example of hyperbole in the poem. What does it really mean?

_____

_____

6. Which sound is repeated in 'The loudest, the liveliest place in the land'? What is this called?

_____

_____

7. Find a word in stanza 3 that means 'makes a high, loud, sharp sound'.

_____

8. How does the poet feel about the station? Give a reason from the poem.

_____

_____

9. Write two lines of your own about a busy market. Use one example of onomatopoeia and one of alliteration.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: At the Station

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

packed — very full of people or things

Example: The bus was packed with fans going to the match.

My sentence:

blare — to make a very loud, harsh sound

Example: Car horns blare on busy roads during the rush hour.

My sentence:

bundles — groups of things tied or wrapped together

Example: The farmer carried bundles of sugar cane to the market.

My sentence:

rumble — a long, low, rolling sound

Example: We heard the rumble of thunder far away.

My sentence:

clattering — making loud, knocking sounds, like metal hitting metal

Example: Steel plates went clattering onto the kitchen floor.

My sentence:

giggles — laughs in a light, silly way

Example: My little brother giggles when I tickle his feet.

My sentence:

cosy — warm and comfortable

Example: We sat in a cosy corner with blankets and hot soup.

My sentence:

snug — warm, safe and comfortable

Example: The puppy was snug in its basket.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Double Letters Before -le

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: After a short vowel sound, double the consonant before -le: rattle, giggle, kettle. Many of these words imitate sounds.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
rattle			
giggle			
kettle			
bubble			
puzzle			
little			
middle			
bottle			
paddle			
nibble			
wobble			
sizzle			
cuddle			
struggle			
battle			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

One-Word Substitution

Read and learn. Then try the questions in the box.

Sometimes one word can take the place of a whole group of words. This makes our writing short and clear: a person who writes poems → **poet**; a place where books are kept → **library**.

Group of words	One word
a person who mends shoes	cobbler
a doctor who treats animals	vet (veterinarian)
a place where fruit trees grow	orchard
an animal that eats only plants	herbivore
a person who cannot read or write	illiterate
a life story written by someone else	biography
a life story written by the person	autobiography
a period of one hundred years	century
a person who loves his or her country	patriot



Remember: Prefixes help here too: **visible** means 'can be seen', so **invisible** means 'cannot be seen'; **audible** means 'can be heard', so **inaudible** means 'cannot be heard'.

Try it!

1. Write one word: a person who sells flowers

_____

2. Write one word: a place where aeroplanes land and take off

_____

3. Write one word: happening once a year

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

One Word for Many

Write one word for each. Choose from: aviary, author, carnivore, chemist, decade, invisible, orphan, pilot, stable, volunteer.

Group of words	One word
a person who flies an aeroplane	
a place where horses are kept	
a person who writes books	
an animal that eats other animals	
a period of ten years	
a place where birds are kept	
a child who has lost both parents	
something that cannot be seen	
a person who sells medicines	
a person who works without pay	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Say It in One Word

Rewrite each sentence. Replace the underlined words with one word.

1. My uncle is a person who draws plans for buildings.

2. We must help people who have no home.

3. Our school magazine comes out once a year.

4. The person who looks after the library helped me find a book.

5. Grandpa is a person who does not eat meat, fish or eggs.

6. Sneha's writing was so untidy that it could not be read.

7. The people who watched the match cheered loudly.

8. Dr Rao is a doctor who treats teeth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Walk Through the Market

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 8 to 10 sentences about a walk through a market or a busy street near your home. Describe the people you meet and the places you pass. Use at least six one-word substitutes, such as florist, cobbler, tailor, chemist, customer and pedestrian.

Think about:

- Who sells flowers, fruit or medicines?
- Who mends shoes or stitches clothes?
- Which shops or places do you pass?
- Who are the people walking on the road?

florist cobbler tailor chemist grocer customers pedestrians vendor jeweller barber

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Some animals sleep through the cold winter. This is called hibernation.

Some animals sleep through the cold winter. This is called hibernation.

Some animals sleep through the cold winter. This is called hibernation.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Quadrilaterals

A quadrilateral has 4 sides. Name each quadrilateral.

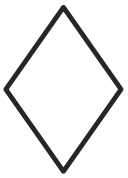
Square: 4 equal sides, 4 right angles
Rectangle: opposite sides equal, 4 right angles
Rhombus: 4 equal sides, opposite sides parallel
Parallelogram: opposite sides equal and parallel
Trapezium: one pair of parallel sides
Kite: two pairs of equal sides next to each other

1.



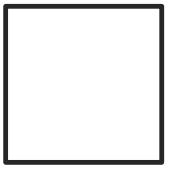
_____

2.



_____

3.



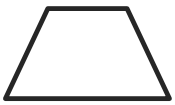
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4.



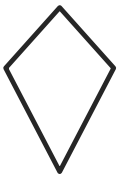
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5.



_____

6.



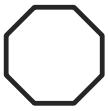
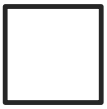
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Polygons

Name each polygon and count its sides and vertices.

A **polygon** is a closed shape made of straight sides. Regular polygons have all sides and angles equal.

Polygon	Name	Sides	Vertices
1. 			
2. 			
3. 			
4. 			
5. 			
6. 			

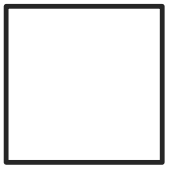
Name: _____ Date: _____

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1.



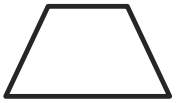
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2.



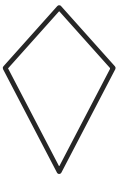
_____

3.



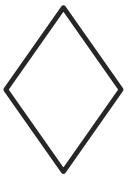
_____

4.



_____

5.



_____

6.



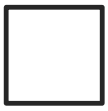
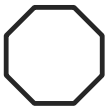
_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Polygons

Name each polygon and count its sides and vertices.

A **polygon** is a closed shape made of straight sides. Regular polygons have all sides and angles equal.

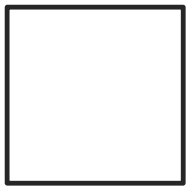
Polygon	Name	Sides	Vertices
1. 			
2. 			
3. 			
4. 			
5. 			
6. 			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lines of Symmetry

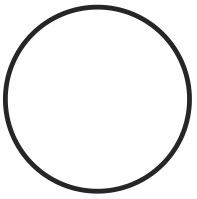
Draw all the lines of symmetry on each shape. Write how many.

1.



Lines: ☐

2.



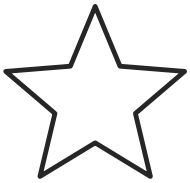
Lines: ☐

3.



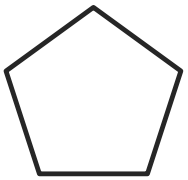
Lines: ☐

4.



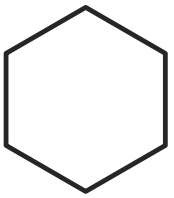
Lines: ☐

5.



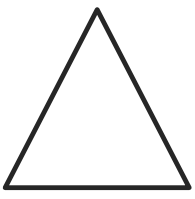
Lines: ☐

6.



Lines: ☐

7.



Lines: ☐

8.



Lines: ☐

9.



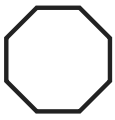
Lines: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Polygons: Sides, Vertices and Diagonals

Complete the table. Then find the missing angles.

A **diagonal** joins two corners that are not next to each other. Draw the diagonals on each shape and count them. The four angles of any quadrilateral add up to **360°**.

Shape	Name	Sides	Vertices	Diagonals
	triangle			
	quadrilateral			
	pentagon			
	hexagon			
	octagon			

1. A quadrilateral has angles of 104°, 82° and 94°. The fourth angle is ☐°

2. A quadrilateral has angles of 114°, 92° and 74°. The fourth angle is ☐°

3. A quadrilateral has angles of 97°, 92° and 92°. The fourth angle is ☐°

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Constitution and Government

Read and learn how India is governed.

India is the world's largest **democracy**: the people choose their government by voting. The rules for running the country are written in the **Constitution of India**, our highest law. **Dr B. R. Ambedkar** headed the committee that drafted it, and **Dr Rajendra Prasad** was president of the Constituent Assembly. It was adopted on **26 November 1949** and came into force on **26 January 1950**.





- It is the longest written constitution of any country in the world.
- **Parliament** makes laws for the whole country. It is made up of the President and two Houses: the **Lok Sabha** and the **Rajya Sabha**.
- The **President** is the head of the country and is elected for 5 years. The **Prime Minister** is the head of the government.
- The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party or group with a majority in the Lok Sabha. Citizens aged **18** and above can vote.

Part of government	What it does	Who or what
Legislature	makes laws	Parliament
Executive	carries out the laws	President, Prime Minister, ministers
Judiciary	explains laws and gives justice	Supreme Court and other courts

Remember: 26 January was chosen because on that day in 1930, Indians pledged to work for **Purna Swaraj** (complete independence).

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Two Houses of Parliament

Read the chart. Then answer the questions.

Parliament meets in Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi. Its two Houses discuss and pass laws for the whole country.

Feature	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Also called	House of the People	Council of States
Members	543 elected members	up to 250 members
Chosen by	the voters, directly	MLAs of the states; 12 nominated
Term	5 years	permanent; 6-year terms
Presided over by	the Speaker	the Vice-President
Minimum age to join	25 years	30 years

1. Which House is never dissolved?

_____

2. Who presides over the Lok Sabha?

_____

3. How often are elections to the Lok Sabha usually held?

_____

4. How old must a person be to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Who Does What?

Draw a line to match each person or group to their role.

President	elect members of the Lok Sabha
Prime Minister	headed the Drafting Committee
Speaker	heads the Supreme Court
Vice-President	presides over the Lok Sabha
Chief Justice of India	first President of India
Dr B. R. Ambedkar	head of the country
Dr Rajendra Prasad	head of the government
voters	chairs the Rajya Sabha

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Family Constitution

A constitution is a set of rules that everyone agrees to follow. Work with your family to write a short constitution for your home.

You need:

- ☐ a large sheet of paper
- ☐ pens or crayons
- ☐ your family

What to do:

1. Hold a family meeting. Explain that everyone will help to make the rules.
2. Write a short preamble: 'We, the members of the _____ family, promise to ...'
3. Agree on five fair rules, for example about sharing chores, screen time and speaking kindly.
4. Write the rights and duties of each member, e.g. the right to be heard and the duty to keep the home tidy.
5. Read it aloud. If everyone agrees, all members sign it. Put it up where everyone can see it.
6. Copy your five rules on the lines below.

My pledge:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signed: _____

1. Why should everyone in the family help to make the rules?

_____

2. What should you do if someone wants to change a rule?

_____

3. Why does a country need a constitution?

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

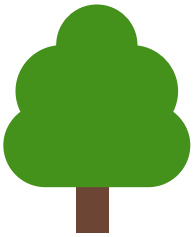
निबंध लेखन

नमूने का निबंध पढ़ो और उसके तीनों भागों को पहचानो।

पेड़ — हमारे सच्चे मित्र

(भूमिका) पेड़ प्रकृति का अनमोल उपहार हैं। ये बिना कुछ माँगे हमें बहुत कुछ देते हैं।

(मुख्य भाग) पेड़ हमें फल, फूल, लकड़ी, दवाइयाँ और ठंडी छाया देते हैं। ये हवा को शुद्ध करते हैं और हमें साँस लेने के लिए ऑक्सीजन देते हैं। पेड़ों की जड़ें मिट्टी को बहने से रोकती हैं। अनेक पक्षी और जीव-जंतु पेड़ों पर ही अपना घर बनाते हैं।



(उपसंहार) इसलिए हमें पेड़ों को कटने से बचाना चाहिए और हर वर्ष कम से कम एक पेड़ ज़रूर लगाना चाहिए।

- **निबंध** — किसी विषय पर अपने विचारों को क्रम से, कई अनुच्छेदों में लिखना।
- **भूमिका** — विषय का छोटा-सा परिचय, जो पढ़ने वाले की रुचि जगाए।
- **मुख्य भाग** — विषय की सारी मुख्य बातें; हर नई बात के लिए नया अनुच्छेद।
- **उपसंहार** — अंत में निबंध का सार, सीख या सुझाव।

याद रखो: लिखने से पहले **रूपरेखा** (मुख्य बिंदुओं की सूची) बना लो। वाक्य छोटे और साफ़ रखो, एक ही बात बार-बार मत दोहराओ और अंत में वर्तनी तथा विराम चिह्न जाँच लो।

अभ्यास करो

1. नमूने के निबंध का उपसंहार हमें क्या सुझाव देता है?

   _____

2. 'मेरा प्रिय खेल' निबंध की भूमिका के लिए एक वाक्य लिखो।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

दिए गए संकेतों की मदद से भूमिका, मुख्य भाग और उपसंहार वाला निबंध लिखो।

'मेरा प्रिय त्योहार' विषय पर लगभग 120 से 150 शब्दों में निबंध लिखो। निबंध को शीर्षक दो और उसे भूमिका, मुख्य भाग और उपसंहार में बाँटो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- भूमिका: त्योहार का नाम, वह कब आता है और कहाँ-कहाँ मनाया जाता है
- तैयारी: घर की सफ़ाई, सजावट, नए कपड़े, पकवान
- त्योहार के दिन तुम क्या-क्या करते हो और किन-किन से मिलते हो
- यह त्योहार हमें क्या संदेश देता है
- पर्यावरण का ध्यान: कम शोर, कम कचरा
- उपसंहार: यह त्योहार तुम्हें इतना प्रिय क्यों है

उत्साह उमंग सजावट पकवान मेल-जोल परंपरा रोशनी भाईचारा संदेश आनंद

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

निबंध लेखन: सही या गलत?

निबंध लेखन के बारे में हर कथन पढ़ो। सही कथन के लिए 'सही' और गलत कथन के लिए 'गलत' पर निशान लगाओ।

1. निबंध के तीन मुख्य भाग होते हैं — भूमिका, मुख्य भाग और उपसंहार। सही गलत

2. भूमिका में विषय का छोटा-सा परिचय दिया जाता है। सही गलत

3. उपसंहार निबंध के बीच में लिखा जाता है। सही गलत

4. लिखने से पहले रूपरेखा बना लेने से निबंध अच्छा बनता है। सही गलत

5. निबंध में एक ही बात को बार-बार दोहराना चाहिए। सही गलत

6. मुख्य भाग में हर नई बात के लिए नया अनुच्छेद शुरू करना ठीक है। सही गलत

7. निबंध की भाषा सरल, शुद्ध और विषय के अनुसार होनी चाहिए। सही गलत

8. निबंध लिखने के बाद उसे दोबारा पढ़कर जाँचने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती। सही गलत

9. उपसंहार में निबंध का सार, सीख या सुझाव लिखा जाता है। सही गलत

10. निबंध में विषय से हटकर अपनी मनचाही बातें लिखनी चाहिए। सही गलत

Month 7

Week 28

Reading	Biography (Milkha Singh) — perseverance
Grammar & Writing	Writing: formal letter
Maths	Circles: radius, diameter and circumference
EVS	Local, state and central government
Hindi	अनुच्छेद लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Milkha Singh: The Flying Sikh

Read the biography. Notice the difficulties Milkha Singh faced and what he did each time. Look for dates to build a timeline.

Biography



In September 1960, at the Olympic Games in Rome, four hundred metres of track lay ahead of Milkha Singh. Back home, people waited eagerly for news. He ran the race of his life and finished fourth, missing a bronze medal by a fraction of a second. Yet the boy who had once had nothing had become one of the fastest men in the world. How did he get there?

A Hard Beginning

Milkha Singh was born in about 1929 in Govindpura, a village in Punjab that is now in Pakistan. When India was divided in 1947, he lost his parents and several brothers and sisters. Still a teenager, he reached Delhi as a refugee with almost nothing. He lived in a crowded camp and did small jobs to earn money.

Never Giving Up

Milkha wanted to join the Indian Army, but he was turned down three times. He kept trying, and on his fourth attempt he was accepted. In the Army, he ran his first cross-country race against hundreds of other soldiers and finished sixth. His officers saw his talent and chose him for special training. Milkha trained harder than anyone, sometimes running until he could barely stand.

Learning from Defeat

At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Milkha was knocked out in the early rounds. Instead of feeling sorry for himself, he asked the 400-metre champion, Charles Jenkins of the USA, about his training. Then he went home and worked even harder.

Golden Years

The hard work paid off. In 1958, he won gold medals in the 200 metres and the 400 metres at the Asian Games in Tokyo. The same year, he won the 440 yards at the Commonwealth Games in Cardiff, becoming the first Indian to win an individual athletics gold at these Games. In 1960, after he won a famous race in Lahore, the President of Pakistan called him 'the Flying Sikh'. The name stayed with him for life.

The Race in Rome

At the Rome Olympics, Milkha reached the final of the 400 metres. He started very fast but eased off for a moment, a mistake he always regretted. He finished fourth in about 45.6 seconds, an Indian record that stood for 38 years. Losing the bronze was the greatest sorrow of his life, but it did not stop him. In 1962, he won two more gold medals at the Asian Games in Jakarta.

A Lasting Dream

Milkha Singh received the Padma Shri in 1959. He died in 2021, aged 91. His dream was to see an Indian win an Olympic medal in athletics. Just weeks after his death, Neeraj Chopra won gold in the javelin throw at the Tokyo Olympics and dedicated his medal to the Flying Sikh.

Word help: cross-country race – a long running race across fields and open country • **Olympic Games** – a world sports event held every four years • **440 yards** – a race distance of about 402 metres • **Padma Shri** – one of India's highest awards for its citizens • **javelin** – a long, light spear thrown in an athletics event

Name: _____ Date: _____

Milkha Singh: The Flying Sikh: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What did Milkha Singh do after the Army turned him down three times?

- ☐ (a) He gave up and found other work
- ☐ (b) He tried again and was accepted
- ☐ (c) He went back to Govindpura

2. What did Milkha do after he lost at the 1956 Olympics? What does this show about him?

_____

_____

3. Milkha Singh won a bronze medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Who first called Milkha Singh 'the Flying Sikh'?

☐ (a) The President of Pakistan ☐ (b) Charles Jenkins

☐ (c) His Army officers

5. Put these events in order: Rome Olympics; joined the Army; Asian Games gold in Tokyo; Melbourne Olympics.

_____

_____

6. Find a word in 'A Hard Beginning' that means 'a person who has had to leave home to escape danger'.

_____

7. How long did Milkha Singh's Indian record in the 400 metres last?

_____

_____

8. Perseverance means continuing to try even when things are hard. Give two examples of Milkha Singh's perseverance.

_____

_____

_____

9. Write about a time when you kept trying at something difficult.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Flying Sikh

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

eagerly — in a way that shows you really want something

Example: The children waited eagerly for the school results.

My sentence:

attempt — a try at doing something

Example: Lakshmi solved the puzzle on her second attempt.

My sentence:

talent — a natural ability to do something well

Example: Aarav has a great talent for playing the tabla.

My sentence:

barely — only just; almost not

Example: It was so foggy that we could barely see the road.

My sentence:

defeat — a loss in a game, race or fight

Example: The team learnt a lot from their defeat in the final.

My sentence:

regretted — felt sorry about something you did or did not do

Example: Nisha regretted not carrying her umbrella.

My sentence:

sorrow — great sadness

Example: There was sorrow in the village when the old banyan tree fell.

My sentence:

dedicated — said that something was done in honour of a person

Example: Kabir dedicated his prize to his grandmother.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Words Ending in -ance and -ence

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Many nouns end in -ance or -ence, and both sound the same. Learn which is which: perseverance, distance, patience.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
perseverance			
performance			
distance			
balance			
entrance			
importance			
appearance			
attendance			
difference			
silence			
patience			
confidence			
science			
absence			
evidence			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Formal Letter

Read the rules and study the model letter. Then try the questions in the box.

A **formal letter** is written to people in authority or to people we do not know well, such as the Principal, a government officer or the editor of a newspaper. We write it to request, inform, complain or thank. It must be **polite**, **short** and **to the point**, and it follows a fixed format.

- **Subject:** a few words that tell the reader at once what the letter is about.
- **Salutation:** Sir/Madam for an officer or an editor; Respected Sir/Madam for the Principal.
- **Complimentary close:** Yours faithfully or Yours sincerely for an officer; Yours obediently for the Principal or a teacher.

Part of the letter	Model letter
1. Sender's address	12, Shanti Nagar Indore 452001
2. Date	21 July 2026
3. Receiver's address	The Municipal Commissioner Indore
4. Subject	Subject: Broken streetlights in our area
5. Salutation	Sir/Madam,
6. Body: the problem	The streetlights in our lane are broken.
7. Body: why it matters	It is unsafe to walk there after dark.
8. Body: the request	Kindly get them repaired. Thanking you,
9. Complimentary close and name	Yours faithfully, Ananya Joshi



Remember: Keep the body short and polite: say what the problem is, why it matters and what you want done. Do not use short forms such as 'don't' or 'I'm'.

Try it!

1. What is written just below the sender's address?

_____

2. Write a subject line for a letter asking for a library card.

_____

3. Which close would you use in a letter to the Principal?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Formal Letter Format

Write T if the statement about formal letters is true. Write F if it is false.

1. The sender's address is written at the top of a formal letter. T F

2. The date comes after the complimentary close. T F

3. The subject line tells, in a few words, what the letter is about. T F

4. 'Lots of love' is a good way to end a letter to a Municipal Commissioner. T F

5. We should use polite words such as 'kindly' and 'request'. T F

6. A formal letter should be long and full of jokes. T F

7. 'Respected Madam' is a suitable salutation for a letter to the Principal. T F

8. The receiver's address is written after the date. T F

9. Short forms like 'can't' and 'won't' are fine in a formal letter. T F

10. The writer signs his or her name below the complimentary close. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to the Principal: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Your class wants to start a reading club that meets once a week in the school library. Write a formal letter to your Principal asking for permission, and give three good reasons. Use the format: sender's address, date, receiver's address, subject, salutation, body, complimentary close and name.

Think about:

- My opinion: What exactly are you requesting?
- Reasons: How will the club help students? When and where can it meet?
- Conclusion: Politely ask for permission and thank the Principal.
- Subject: Request to start a reading club
- Begin with 'Respected Sir/Madam'; end with 'Thanking you, Yours obediently'.

My opinion

Reason 1

Reason 2

Reason 3

Conclusion

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to the Principal

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

request permission kindly grateful reading habit library Respected Madam
Thanking you Yours obediently Subject

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Our teeth help us to bite, tear and chew our food.

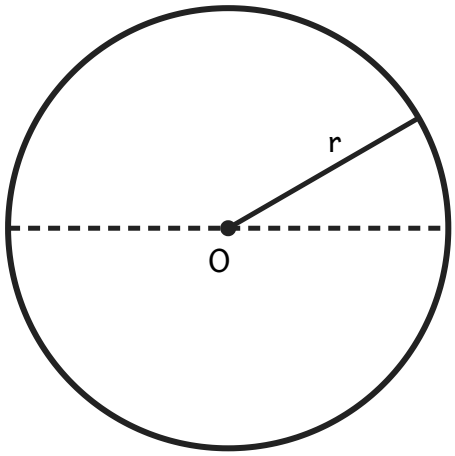
Our teeth help us to bite, tear and chew our food.

Our teeth help us to bite, tear and chew our food.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Circle

Learn the parts of a circle. Find the radius or diameter.



The **centre** (O) is the middle point. The **radius** joins the centre to the circle. The **diameter** passes through the centre: diameter = 2 × radius.

1. radius = 10 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

2. diameter = 16 cm, radius = ☐ cm

3. radius = 2 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

4. diameter = 44 cm, radius = ☐ cm

5. radius = 13 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

6. diameter = 4 cm, radius = ☐ cm

7. radius = 25 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

8. diameter = 48 cm, radius = ☐ cm

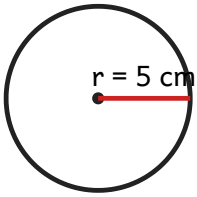
Name: _____ Date: _____

Radius and Diameter

Use the radius to find the diameter, or the diameter to find the radius.

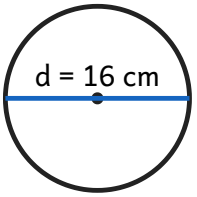
The **radius** goes from the centre to the edge. The **diameter** goes right across through the centre. Diameter = 2 × radius.

1.



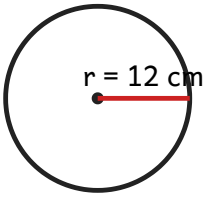
Diameter = ☐ cm

2.



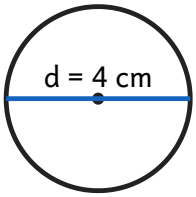
Radius = ☐ cm

3.



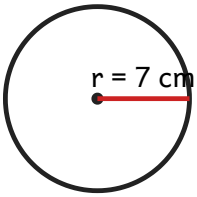
Diameter = ☐ cm

4.



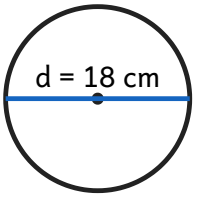
Radius = ☐ cm

5.



Diameter = ☐ cm

6.



Radius = ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circumference

Wrap a thread round each object, then measure the thread on a ruler.

The **circumference** is the distance all the way round a circle. For every circle, circumference ÷ diameter is a little more than 3. We can use $\frac{22}{7}$ (about 3.14) for it.

A. Measure four round things at home.

Round object	Diameter (cm)	Circumference with a thread (cm)	Circumference ÷ diameter
a bangle			
a steel plate			
a bottle cap			
a bucket rim			

B. Work out the circumference.

1. Diameter = 49 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 49 = ☐ cm

2. Diameter = 7 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 7 = ☐ cm

3. Diameter = 14 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 14 = ☐ cm

4. Diameter = 70 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 70 = ☐ cm

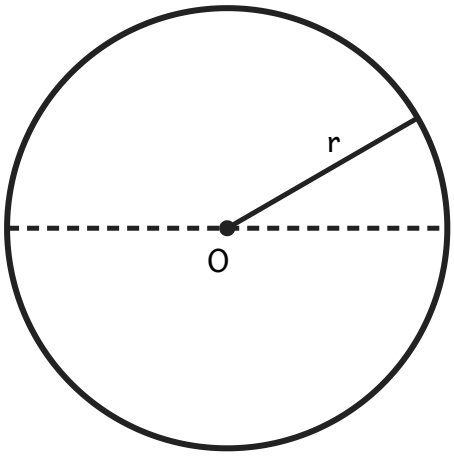
5. Radius = 21 cm. Diameter = ☐ cm, circumference ≈ ☐ cm

6. Radius = 35 cm. Diameter = ☐ cm, circumference ≈ ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Circle

Learn the parts of a circle. Find the radius or diameter.



The **centre** (O) is the middle point. The **radius** joins the centre to the circle. The **diameter** passes through the centre: diameter = 2 × radius.

1. radius = 23 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

2. diameter = 24 cm, radius = ☐ cm

3. radius = 13 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

4. diameter = 20 cm, radius = ☐ cm

5. radius = 25 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

6. diameter = 18 cm, radius = ☐ cm

7. radius = 25 cm, diameter = ☐ cm

8. diameter = 26 cm, radius = ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circumference

Wrap a thread round each object, then measure the thread on a ruler.

The **circumference** is the distance all the way round a circle. For every circle, circumference ÷ diameter is a little more than 3. We can use $\frac{22}{7}$ (about 3.14) for it.

A. Measure four round things at home.

Round object	Diameter (cm)	Circumference with a thread (cm)	Circumference ÷ diameter
a bangle			
a steel plate			
a bottle cap			
a bucket rim			

B. Work out the circumference.

1. Diameter = 28 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 28 = ☐ cm

2. Diameter = 7 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 7 = ☐ cm

3. Diameter = 56 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 56 = ☐ cm

4. Diameter = 21 cm. Circumference ≈ $\frac{22}{7}$ × 21 = ☐ cm

5. Radius = 35 cm. Diameter = ☐ cm, circumference ≈ ☐ cm

6. Radius = 21 cm. Diameter = ☐ cm, circumference ≈ ☐ cm

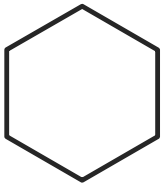
Name: _____ Date: _____

Does It Look the Same?

Rotational symmetry: turn each shape and check.

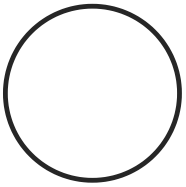
Trace the shape on paper. Turn it around its centre. Count how many times it fits on itself in one full turn.

1.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

2.



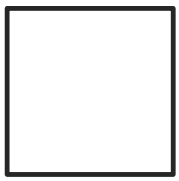
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

3.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

4.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

5.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

6.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Three Levels of Government

Read and learn how India is governed at the local, state and national levels.

India is a very big country, so it is governed at three levels. The **central government** looks after matters that concern the whole country. Each **state government** looks after its own state. **Local self-government** bodies look after villages, towns and cities. Their members are chosen by the people in elections.





- The **Gram Sabha** is made up of all the adult voters of a village. They elect the members of the Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayati Raj** has three tiers: Gram Panchayat (village), Panchayat Samiti (block) and Zila Parishad (district).
- The **District Collector** is the chief government officer of a district.
- The **Governor** is the formal head of a state; the **President** is the formal head of India.
- At least one-third of the seats in panchayats and municipalities are kept for women.

Level	Elected body	Headed by	Looks after
Village	Gram Panchayat	Sarpanch	wells, village roads, street lights
Town or city	Municipality or Municipal Corporation	Chairperson or Mayor	drains, garbage, water supply
State	Vidhan Sabha (MLAs)	Chief Minister	police, state roads, hospitals
Country	Parliament (MPs)	Prime Minister	defence, railways, money, passports

Remember: Local bodies raise money through taxes, such as house tax and water tax, and also get money from the state government.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Who Looks After It?

Write each job under the level of government that looks after it.

village handpumps currency notes cleaning drains land records
street lights local parks district hospitals post offices passports
state police railways the army garbage collection state highways

Local government	State government	Central government

Name: _____ Date: _____

Who's Who in Government?

Draw a line to match each person or group to the correct description.

Sarpanch	head of a Municipal Corporation
Mayor	chief officer of a district
MLA	formal head of a state
Chief Minister	member of a state Vidhan Sabha
Governor	head of a Gram Panchayat
MP	head of a state government
District Collector	all the adult voters of a village
Gram Sabha	member of Parliament

Name: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Detective

Find out who looks after your area and how you can help to make it better.

You need:

☐ a notebook

☐ an adult to help you

☐ a local newspaper or the local body's website

What to do:

1. Find out whether you live in a village, a town or a city. Which local body looks after your area?
2. Find out the name of your sarpanch, ward councillor or mayor.
3. Walk around your area with an adult. Note two services the local body provides.
4. Note one problem in your area, such as a broken street light, a pothole or uncollected garbage.
5. On the lines below, write a short, polite letter to your local body about the problem. Suggest a solution.

Write here:

1. What is the name of the local body that looks after your area?

2. Name two services it provides.

3. How can citizens help their local government?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

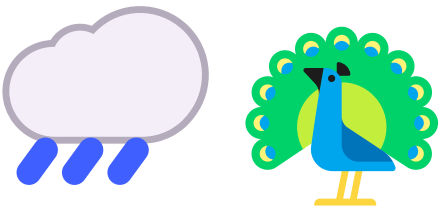
अनुच्छेद लेखन

नमूने का अनुच्छेद पढ़ो। देखो, सभी संकेत बिंदु क्रम से कैसे जोड़े गए हैं।

वर्षा ऋतु

संकेत बिंदु: गरमी से राहत — प्रकृति की सुंदरता — किसानों के लिए महत्त्व

जून-जुलाई में जब आसमान में काले बादल छा जाते हैं, तो सबको तपती गरमी से राहत मिलती है। पेड़-पौधे धुलकर हरे-भरे हो जाते हैं, मोर नाचने लगते हैं और मेंढक टर्र-टर्र करने लगते हैं। किसानों के लिए यह ऋतु बहुत ज़रूरी है, क्योंकि इसी समय धान जैसी फ़सलें बोई जाती हैं। बच्चे पानी में कागज़ की नावें चलाते हैं। सच में, वर्षा ऋतु धरती पर नया जीवन ले आती है।



- **अनुच्छेद** — किसी एक विषय पर लिखी गई जुड़ी हुई पंक्तियाँ, जिनमें एक ही मुख्य विचार हो।
- दिए गए **संकेत बिंदुओं** को क्रम से जोड़ते हुए लिखो; कोई बिंदु छूटे नहीं।
- अनुच्छेद लगभग 80 से 120 शब्दों का हो और बिना नई पंक्ति शुरू किए एक साथ लिखा जाए।
- पहला वाक्य विषय से परिचय कराए और अंतिम वाक्य बात को सुंदर ढंग से समाप्त करे।

याद रखो: निबंध में कई अनुच्छेद होते हैं, पर अनुच्छेद लेखन में पूरी बात एक ही अनुच्छेद में कसकर लिखी जाती है। 'और, क्योंकि, इसलिए, लेकिन' जैसे शब्द वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ते हैं।

अभ्यास करो

1. नमूने के अनुच्छेद में कितने संकेत बिंदु दिए गए हैं?

   _____

2. 'सर्दी की सुबह' पर अनुच्छेद के लिए दो संकेत बिंदु लिखो।

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय

संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर एक ही अनुच्छेद में लिखो।

'मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय' विषय पर नीचे दिए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 80 से 100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- पुस्तकालय कहाँ है और कैसा दिखता है
- वहाँ किस तरह की पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ हैं
- पुस्तकालय के नियम — शांति, पुस्तकों की देखभाल, समय पर लौटाना
- तुम्हें वहाँ जाना क्यों अच्छा लगता है
- पढ़ने की आदत से होने वाले लाभ

अलमारियाँ पुस्तकाध्यक्ष शांति ज्ञान कहानियाँ पत्रिकाएँ रुचि अनुशासन मनोरंजन देखभाल

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य जोड़ो, अनुच्छेद सजाओ

कोष्ठक में दिए योजक शब्द से दोनों वाक्यों को जोड़कर एक वाक्य बनाओ। अच्छे अनुच्छेद में ऐसे जुड़े हुए वाक्य काम आते हैं।

1. बारिश हो रही थी। हमने छाता ले लिया। (इसलिए)

_____

2. मीरा गीत गाती है। अनु नृत्य करती है। (और)

_____

3. मैंने बहुत तेज़ दौड़ लगाई। बस छूट गई। (लेकिन)

_____

4. रोहन आज विद्यालय नहीं आया। वह बीमार है। (क्योंकि)

_____

5. तुम चाय पियोगे? तुम दूध पियोगे? (या)

_____

6. माँ ने कहा। जल्दी सो जाओ। (कि)

_____

7. सूरज निकला। चारों ओर उजाला फैल गया। (और)

_____

8. परीक्षा पास आ गई है। हमें रोज़ पढ़ना चाहिए। (इसलिए)

_____

Month 7

Monthly Activity Set:

Lands and People

Life in deserts, polar lands and rainforests compared, climate graphs, world food map

Name: _____ Date: _____

Three Lands Compared

Read the chart to compare three very different lands. Then answer the questions.

People, plants and animals live differently in different climates. Compare a hot desert, a polar land and a tropical rainforest.

Feature	Hot desert	Polar land	Rainforest
Examples	Sahara (Africa), Thar (India)	Greenland, northern Canada	Amazon, Congo
Temperature	very hot days, cold nights	freezing for most of the year	hot all year
Rainfall	very little	very little; mostly snow	heavy, almost every day
Plants	cactus, thorny bushes, date palms	mosses, lichens, tiny flowers	tall trees, creepers, ferns
Animals	camels, lizards, scorpions	polar bears, seals, reindeer	monkeys, jaguars, parrots
Traditional homes	tents; thick-walled mud houses	igloos (on hunting trips)	huts of branches and leaves
Clothes	long, loose robes and turbans	thick fur and skin clothes	light, loose clothes
Travel	camels and trucks	dog sleds and snowmobiles	boats along rivers

1. In which land does it rain almost every day?

_____

2. Why do many desert homes have thick mud walls?

_____

3. Which animal helps people travel in hot deserts?

_____

4. In which land would it be hardest to grow crops? Why?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Homes Around the World

Read about homes that suit their climate. Which one would you like to live in?



Igloo

A dome of snow blocks that the Inuit built as a shelter on winter hunting trips. Snow traps air, so an igloo keeps the bitter cold out.



Desert Tent

Bedouin families lived in long tents woven from goat hair. The tents block the fierce sun and can be packed up and carried by camels.



Bhunga of Kutch

Round mud huts with cone-shaped thatched roofs in Kutch, Gujarat. Their round shape helps them stand strong in earthquakes and dust storms.



Stilt House

In Assam and other flood-prone areas, some houses stand on bamboo stilts, so that floodwater can flow underneath without entering the home.



Houseboat

On Dal Lake in Srinagar and in the backwaters of Kerala, people live and stay in houseboats: homes that float on water.



Ladakhi House

Houses in cold, dry Ladakh have thick walls of sun-dried mud bricks and flat roofs, where people dry vegetables and store fodder for winter.

Yurt

Herders in Mongolia live in round felt tents called yurts or gers. They stay warm in bitter winters and can be moved to fresh grasslands.



Rainforest Hut

In rainforests, people build huts from branches, leaves and mud. Steep roofs let the heavy rain run off quickly.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Delhi's Climate in Numbers

Read the climate data for New Delhi. Then answer the questions.

These are rounded, approximate averages for New Delhi, worked out from many years of weather records. The temperatures are average daily highs.

Month	Average high temperature (°C)	Average rainfall (mm)
January	21	20
February	24	20
March	30	15
April	36	15
May	40	30
June	39	75
July	35	210
August	34	235
September	34	125
October	33	15
November	28	5
December	23	10

1. Which is the hottest month in Delhi?

_____

2. Which month gets the most rain?

_____

3. Which four months together get most of Delhi's rain? What is this season called?

_____

4. Delhi gets about 775 mm of rain in a year. Does it fall evenly through the year?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw a Climate Graph

A climate graph shows the temperature and rainfall of a place, month by month. Use the Delhi data to draw one.

You need:

☐ squared paper, or the box below

☐ a pencil, a ruler and an eraser

☐ a blue pencil and a red pencil

What to do:

1. Draw a line across the bottom and write the months J F M A M J J A S O N D along it.
2. On the left side, draw a rainfall scale from 0 to 250 mm, with a mark every 50 mm.
3. For each month, draw a blue bar up to its rainfall.
4. On the right side, draw a temperature scale from 0 to 45 °C, with a mark every 5 °C.
5. Mark each month's temperature with a red dot. Join the dots with a red line.
6. Add the title 'Climate Graph of New Delhi'.

Draw it here:

1. What shape do the rainfall bars make? When is the peak?

2. In which months is Delhi both hot and wet?

3. How would a climate graph of a rainforest look different?

Name: _____ Date: _____

World Food Map

Different foods grow best in different climates. Make a map that shows where some of the world's favourite foods come from.

You need:

☐ an outline map of the world from a stationery shop, or your atlas

☐ coloured pencils

☐ a pencil

What to do:

1. **Rice:** draw a rice plant on China and India, the biggest rice growers.
2. **Coffee:** draw a coffee cup on Brazil, the largest coffee grower.
3. **Cocoa (for chocolate):** draw a cocoa pod on Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in West Africa.
4. **Dates:** draw a date palm on Egypt and Saudi Arabia, where dates grow around oases.
5. **Bananas and tea:** draw them on India, the largest banana grower and a top tea grower.
6. **Olives:** draw an olive on Spain. **Maize:** draw a corn cob on the USA. **Cassava:** draw a root on Nigeria.
7. Make a key with a small picture for each food.

1. Which fruit grows around oases in hot deserts?

_____

2. Cocoa grows near the Equator. What kind of climate does it need?

_____

3. Name two foods from the map that India grows in large amounts.

_____

4. Look at your map. Why do you think no crops are drawn on Greenland or Antarctica?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Who Lives Where?

Draw a line to match each group of people to the land they come from.

Inuit ●	● the Congo rainforest
Bedouin ●	● the cold desert of Ladakh
Tuareg ●	● deserts of Arabia and North Africa
Sami ●	● the Sahara Desert
Mbuti ●	● Kutch and Rajasthan, as herders
Yanomami ●	● the far north of Scandinavia
Ladakhis ●	● Arctic Canada, Alaska and Greenland
Rabari ●	● the Amazon rainforest

MONTH

8



Month 8

Week 29

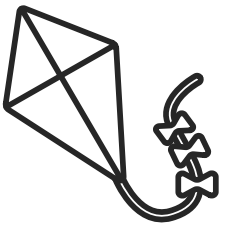
Reading	Story — comparing two characters
Grammar & Writing	Writing: informal letter
Maths	Perimeter and area (including combined shapes)
EVS	Rights and duties of citizens
Hindi	संवाद लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Two Kites over Ahmedabad

Read the story. Compare the two cousins: notice what each one says, does and feels, and how they help each other.

Story



Every January, on the day of Uttarayan, the sky over Ahmedabad fills with thousands of kites. This year, cousins Harsh and Kavya had decided to make their own kites instead of buying them from the market.

Harsh was eleven and did everything at top speed. He talked fast, ate fast and ran everywhere. 'Why walk when you can fly?' he liked to say. Kavya was the same age, but she was as different from Harsh as chalk is from cheese. She liked to read the instructions twice, measure everything and check her work before she called anything finished.

On the day before the festival, they sat on the terrace with bamboo sticks, coloured tissue paper, glue and a roll of cotton string. Harsh finished his kite in twenty minutes. It was bright red, with a lopsided yellow sun painted in the middle. 'Done!' he shouted, waving it above his head. A blob of wet glue dripped onto his shoe.

Kavya was still measuring her sticks. She cut her paper slowly, pressed every edge flat and tied each knot twice. By the time she finished, the sun was setting. Her kite was a neat green diamond with a long tail. 'It took you forever,' Harsh teased. Kavya just smiled. 'It will last forever too,' she said.

The next morning, the terrace was crowded with neighbours, music and the smell of undhiyu cooking downstairs. Harsh launched his kite first. It shot up and wobbled, and then, with a loud rip, the paper tore away from one stick. The glue had not dried properly. The red kite spun down and landed in a neem tree.

Harsh's face fell. Then he looked at Kavya, who was holding her green kite tightly but had not moved. 'Aren't you going to fly it?' he asked. Kavya bit her lip. 'What if it gets cut? What if I can't control it?' For all her careful work, she was afraid to let it go.

Harsh grinned. 'Then we'll fly it together. You hold the string, and I'll launch it. If it dips, pull gently. Don't think too much. Just feel the wind.' He held the kite up, waited for a breeze and let go. The green diamond climbed steadily, higher and higher, until it was dancing among a hundred other kites.

'It's flying!' Kavya laughed. 'Of course it is,' said Harsh. 'You built it properly.' That evening, as the sky turned orange, Harsh asked Kavya to help him mend his red kite. 'This time,' he promised, 'I'll wait for the glue to dry.' And Kavya promised that next year, she would be the first to launch.

Word help: Uttarayan – the kite festival of Gujarat, held in January on Makar Sankranti • **terrace** – a flat roof or open area where people can sit or walk • **undhiyu** – a Gujarati dish of mixed winter vegetables • **chalk and cheese** – two things that are completely different • **neem** – a large tree with bitter leaves, common in India

Name: _____ Date: _____

Two Kites over Ahmedabad: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Which word best describes Harsh at the start of the story?

☐ (a) impatient ☐ (b) careful ☐ (c) shy

2. Copy one sentence that shows Harsh is quick and one that shows Kavya is careful.

_____

_____

3. Harsh's kite tore because the glue had not dried properly.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What was Kavya afraid of on the morning of the festival?

_____

_____

5. How did Harsh help Kavya?

☐ (a) He mended her kite

☐ (b) He gave her courage and launched her kite

☐ (c) He bought her a new kite

6. Find a word in paragraph 3 that means 'with one side lower or bigger than the other'.

_____

7. Compare Harsh and Kavya. How are they different, and what does each one learn from the other?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. What does 'as different as chalk is from cheese' mean?

_____

_____

9. Which cousin are you more like? Give one reason.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Two Kites

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

instructions — words that tell you how to do something

Example: Read the instructions before you start the test.

My sentence:

_____

teased — laughed at someone in a playful way

Example: Rohan teased his sister about her funny hat.

My sentence:

_____

crowded — full of people

Example: The beach was crowded on Sunday evening.

My sentence:

_____

wobbled — moved unsteadily from side to side

Example: The table wobbled because one leg was short.

My sentence:

_____

control — to make something go or work the way you want

Example: It takes practice to control a cycle on a slope.

My sentence:

_____

steadily — in a smooth, even way without stopping

Example: The water level rose steadily during the storm.

My sentence:

_____

mend — to repair something that is broken or torn

Example: Grandmother will mend the hole in my shirt.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Adverbs Ending in -ly

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Add -ly to make adverbs: slow → slowly. Change y to i: steady → steadily. Change -le to -ly: gentle → gently.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
slowly			
tightly			
properly			
quickly			
suddenly			
finally			
carefully			
quietly			
steadily			
happily			
easily			
angrily			
noisily			
gently			
simply			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing an Informal Letter

Read the rules and study the model letter. Then try the questions in the box.

An **informal letter** is written to family members and friends. The language is friendly and natural, as if you were talking to the person. You can share news, thank someone, invite them or say how you feel. An informal letter has **no subject line** and **no receiver's address**.

- **Greeting:** Dear + the person's name or relation: Dear Riya, Dear Uncle, My dear Nani.
- **Sign-off:** Your loving grandson, With love, Your friend or Yours affectionately, followed by your name.
- Write in paragraphs: a friendly opening, your news, and a warm ending.

Part of the letter	Model letter
1. Your address	B-7, Hill View Flats Guwahati 781005
2. Date	5 October 2026
3. Greeting	Dear Nani,
4. Opening	I hope you and Nanaji are well.
5. Main news	Guess what? I won the inter-school quiz!
6. More news	Mum made your kheer recipe to celebrate.
7. Closing lines	Please come for Bihu. Write soon!
8. Sign-off and name	Your loving grandson, Arnab



Remember: Ask a question or two in your letter (How is your garden?) and answer any questions the other person asked you. This makes the letter feel like a real conversation.

Try it!

1. Does an informal letter have a subject line?

_____

2. Write a greeting for a letter to your cousin Meera.

_____

3. Write a sign-off for a letter to your best friend.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Formal or Informal?

Write each line in the column for the kind of letter it belongs to.

Write back soon! Give my love to Chintu. Subject: Leave for 2 days

Thanking you, Lots of love, Miss you loads! Yours obediently,

Guess what happened! Respected Sir, Dear Nani, Yours faithfully,

I humbly request you to

Formal letter	Informal letter

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to a Friend: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Your best friend has moved to another city. Write a letter to your friend about a new hobby you have started, what you enjoy about it, and what has been happening at school. Ask your friend a few questions too.

Think about:

- Address and date: your address at the top, with the date below it.
- Greeting: Dear …, and a friendly opening line.
- Main message: your new hobby, school news and a question for your friend.
- Closing: ask your friend to write back, then sign off with love.

Address and date

Greeting (Dear …)

Main message

Closing (Yours lovingly, …)

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Letter to *a* Friend

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

hobby miss you guess what excited practise classmates write soon with love
your friend news

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Earthworms loosen the soil and make it rich.

Earthworms loosen the soil and make it rich.

Earthworms loosen the soil and make it rich.

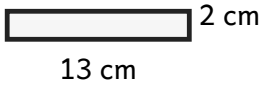
Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter

Find the perimeter of each shape.

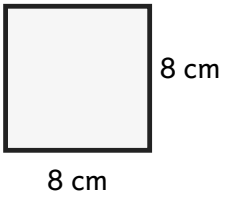
Perimeter is the distance all around a shape. Rectangle: 2 × (length + breadth). Square: 4 × side.

1.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

2.

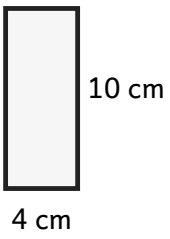


Perimeter = ☐ cm

3. Triangle with sides 11 cm, 12 cm and 8 cm

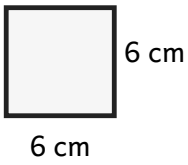
Perimeter = ☐ cm

4.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

5.



Perimeter = ☐ cm

6. Triangle with sides 8 cm, 7 cm and 8 cm

Perimeter = ☐ cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Area of Rectangles and Squares

Find the area (and perimeter) of each shape.

Area of a rectangle = length × breadth. Area of a square = side × side. Area is measured in square units (sq cm, sq m).

1. Rectangle: 8 cm × 7 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

2. Square: 18 cm × 18 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

3. Square: 7 cm × 7 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

4. Area = 90 sq cm, length = 6 cm.

Breadth = ☐ cm

5. Square: 19 cm × 19 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

6. Square: 7 cm × 7 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

7 An L-shape made of a 12 cm × 3 cm rectangle joined to a 3 cm × 6 cm rectangle. Find its total area.

Area = ☐ sq cm

8. An L-shape made of a 9 cm × 3 cm rectangle joined to a 2 cm × 3 cm rectangle. Find its total area.

Area = ☐ sq cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Area of Rectangles and Squares

Find the area (and perimeter) of each shape.

Area of a rectangle = length × breadth. Area of a square = side × side. Area is measured in square units (sq cm, sq m).

1. Rectangle: 20 cm × 10 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

2. Square: 10 cm × 10 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

3. Square: 3 cm × 3 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

4. Area = 165 sq cm, length = 11 cm. Breadth = ☐ cm

5. Square: 17 cm × 17 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

6. Rectangle: 4 cm × 10 cm

Area = ☐ sq cm Perimeter = ☐ cm

7. An L-shape made of a 9 cm × 4 cm rectangle joined to a 4 cm × 6 cm rectangle. Find its total area.

Area = ☐ sq cm

8. An L-shape made of a 7 cm × 2 cm rectangle joined to a 2 cm × 5 cm rectangle. Find its total area.

Area = ☐ sq cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Perimeter Word Problems

Read and solve. Draw a sketch to help you.

1. A garden is 25 m long and 9 m wide. How much fencing is needed to go around it?

Answer: _____

2. A photo frame is 41 cm by 35 cm. How much lace is needed to go around its edge?

Answer: _____

3. The perimeter of a rectangle is 40 cm. Its length is 18 cm. What is its breadth?

Answer: _____

4. A square table top has sides of 60 cm. Ayesha sticks coloured tape along all its edges. How much tape does she need?

Answer: _____

5. A triangular flower bed has sides of 7 m, 11 m and 14 m. What is its perimeter?

Answer: _____

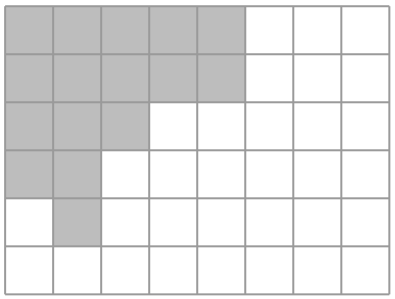
Name: _____ Date: _____

Area by Counting Squares

Count the squares to find the area of each shape.

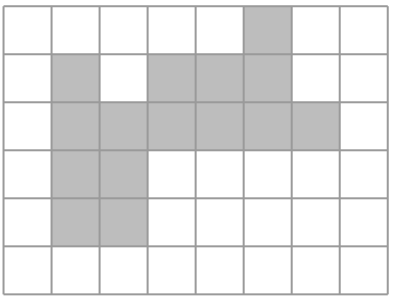
Area is the amount of surface a shape covers. Count the shaded squares.

1.



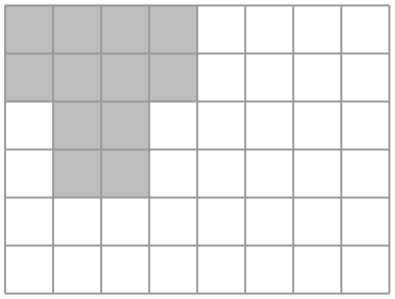
Area = ☐ square units

2.



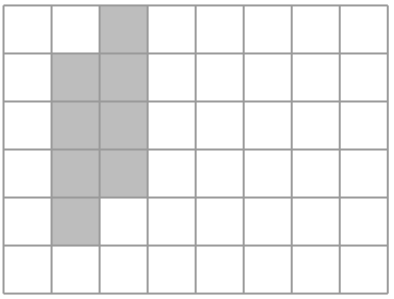
Area = ☐ square units

3.



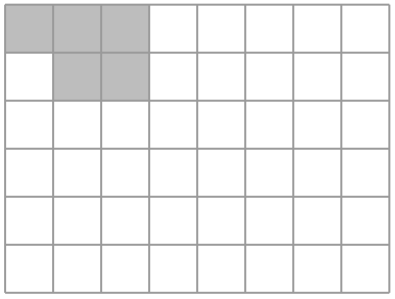
Area = ☐ square units

4.



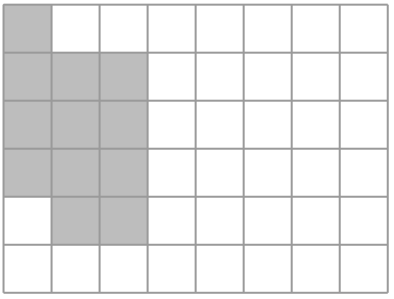
Area = ☐ square units

5.



Area = ☐ square units

6.



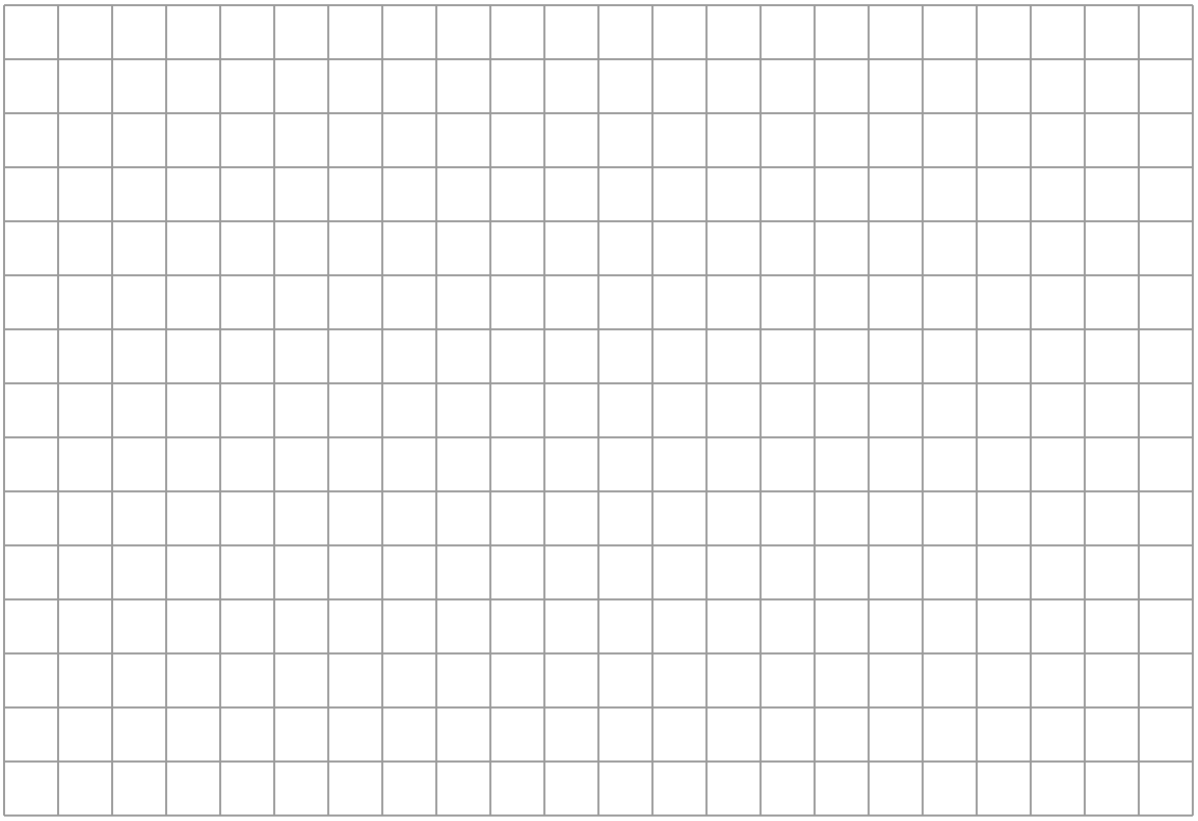
Area = ☐ square units

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw Shapes with an Area

Shade squares on the grid to make each shape.

1. Draw a shape with an area of **10 square units**.
2. Draw a shape with an area of **15 square units**.
3. Draw a shape with an area of **18 square units**.



Now draw two different rectangles that each have an area of 12 square units.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rights and Duties

Read and learn about the rights the Constitution gives us and the duties we must carry out.

Rights are the freedoms and protections that every citizen should have. The Constitution of India gives all citizens six **Fundamental Rights**. Along with rights come **duties**: things we should do for our country and for one another. Rights and duties go together. If you have a right, others have a duty to respect it, and you must respect their rights too.





- Children aged 6 to 14 have the **Right to Education**: free and compulsory schooling.
- The Constitution also lists **11 Fundamental Duties** for every citizen.
- Duties include respecting the flag and the national anthem, protecting the environment, caring for public property and promoting harmony.
- Dr Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution.

Fundamental Right	What it means
Right to Equality	everyone is equal before the law
Right to Freedom	freedom to speak, move, live and work
Right against Exploitation	no forced labour or child labour
Right to Freedom of Religion	follow any religion you choose
Cultural and Educational Rights	protect your language and culture
Right to Constitutional Remedies	go to court if your rights are denied

Remember: Children's Day is celebrated in India on 14 November. A child who needs help can call the free helpline **1098**.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Right or Duty?

Is each one a right we have or a duty we must carry out? Write it in the correct column.

respecting the flag equal treatment by law promoting harmony

respecting women living anywhere in India

freedom from child labour following any religion

caring for public property speaking freely protecting forests

going to school free thinking scientifically

Right	Duty

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rights in Real Life

Read each situation and answer in complete sentences.

1. A shopkeeper does not let a girl into his shop because of her caste. Which right is being denied?

_____

2. A 12-year-old boy is made to work in a factory instead of going to school. Which two rights are being denied?

_____

_____

3. Some visitors scratch their names on an old monument. Which duty are they ignoring?

_____

_____

4. Why do you think rights and duties go together?

_____

_____

_____

5. Why might Dr Ambedkar have called the Right to Constitutional Remedies the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?

_____

_____

6. Write two duties that you can carry out as a student.

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Rights and Duties Posters

Make two small posters. Use a picture, a catchy slogan and bright colours.

Poster: a right that every child has

Poster: a duty I will carry out this week

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद लेखन

संवाद लेखन के नियम पढ़ो। फिर माँ और कबीर का संवाद पढ़कर देखो कि नियमों का पालन कैसे हुआ है।

दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच हुई बातचीत को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करना **संवाद लेखन** कहलाता है। अच्छा संवाद पढ़कर ऐसा लगता है, मानो लोग हमारे सामने ही बात कर रहे हों।

- हर संवाद से पहले बोलने वाले का नाम लिखो और उसके बाद निर्देशक चिह्न (—) लगाओ।
- वाक्य छोटे, सरल और स्वाभाविक हों; भाषा बोलने वाले की उम्र और स्वभाव के अनुसार हो।
- भाव दिखाने के लिए कोष्ठक का प्रयोग करो — (हँसते हुए), (हैरान होकर)।
- संवाद विषय से जुड़ा रहे और किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचकर समाप्त हो।

उदाहरण

कबीर — माँ, आज नल से पानी बहुत धीरे आ रहा है।

माँ — हाँ बेटा, इस बार बारिश कम हुई है, इसलिए हमें पानी बचाना होगा।

कबीर — (सोचते हुए) हम पानी कैसे बचा सकते हैं, माँ?

माँ — ब्रश करते समय नल बंद रखो और नहाने के लिए बाल्टी का प्रयोग करो।

कबीर — और सब्ज़ियाँ धोने वाला पानी हम पौधों में डाल सकते हैं!

माँ — (मुस्कराकर) शाबाश! तुम तो सच्चे जल-मित्र निकले।

💡 **याद रखो:** संवाद में उद्धरण चिह्न (“ ”) लगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती, क्योंकि बोलने वाले का नाम पहले ही लिखा होता है।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद लिखो: कपड़े का थैला

संकेतों की मदद से दो मित्रों के बीच का संवाद लिखो।

तुम्हारे और तुम्हारे मित्र के बीच 'प्लास्टिक की थैलियों की जगह कपड़े का थैला' विषय पर हुई बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखो। कम से कम आठ संवाद लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- शुरुआत अभिवादन से करो — नमस्ते, कैसे हो?
- बाज़ार में प्लास्टिक की थैलियाँ देखकर बात कैसे शुरू हुई
- प्लास्टिक से होने वाली हानियाँ — पशु, नालियाँ, मिट्टी
- कपड़े या जूट के थैले के लाभ
- अंत में दोनों मिलकर क्या करने का निश्चय करते हैं
- हर संवाद से पहले बोलने वाले का नाम और (—) लिखो

प्लास्टिक थैली कपड़े का थैला प्रदूषण नाली पर्यावरण जागरूक निश्चय दोबारा प्रयोग धरती

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संवाद को सही क्रम में लगाओ

किताबों की दुकान पर रिया और दुकानदार की बातचीत उलट-पुलट हो गई है। हर खाने में 1 से 6 तक सही क्रम-संख्या लिखो।

☐ **दुकानदार** — नमस्ते, बिटिया! हाँ, हैं। तुम्हें कैसी कहानियाँ पसंद हैं?

☐ **रिया** — यह तो बहुत सुंदर है! यह लीजिए, सौ रुपये।

☐ **रिया** — मुझे जानवरों की कहानियाँ बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं।

☐ **दुकानदार** — ये रहे तुम्हारे बीस रुपये। पढ़कर बताना, कैसी लगी!

☐ **दुकानदार** — तो जंगल की कहानियों वाली यह किताब देखो। यह अस्सी रुपये की है।

☐ **रिया** — नमस्ते, भैया! क्या आपके पास बच्चों की कहानियों की किताबें हैं?

Month 8

Week 30

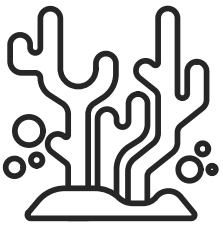
Reading	Information text (coral reefs) — main idea of each paragraph
Grammar & Writing	Writing: essay
Maths	Volume of cubes and cuboids
EVS	India's freedom struggle
Hindi	सूचना और विज्ञापन लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea

Read the text. Number the paragraphs 1 to 8. The main idea is what a whole paragraph is mostly about.

Information text



Beneath the warm, clear waters of tropical seas lie some of the most colourful places on Earth: coral reefs. Reefs cover less than one per cent of the ocean floor, yet about a quarter of all the kinds of creatures that live in the sea depend on them. No wonder people call them 'the rainforests of the sea'.

A coral reef may look like a garden of rocks and plants, but it is actually built by animals. Each coral is made of thousands of tiny creatures called polyps, which are relatives of jellyfish. A polyp has a soft body, often only a few millimetres across, and builds a hard, cup-shaped skeleton of limestone around itself. When polyps die, their skeletons remain, and new polyps grow on top. Over thousands of years, these skeletons pile up to form a reef.

Corals have a secret partner. Tiny plant-like living things called algae live inside the polyps. Using sunlight, the algae make food and share much of it with the coral. In return, the coral gives the algae a safe home. The algae also give corals many of their bright colours. Because the algae need sunlight, most reefs grow in shallow, clear water.

A reef is like a busy city under the sea. Clownfish hide among the stinging arms of sea anemones, and parrotfish nibble on coral with their beak-like teeth. Sea turtles, octopuses, crabs, eels and sharks all find food and shelter on the reef.

Reefs are important for people too. They break the force of big waves and protect coasts from storms. Millions of people around the world depend on reef fish for food and work.

India has coral reefs in four main areas: the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, the Gulf of Mannar near Tamil Nadu, the Lakshadweep islands and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Lakshadweep islands are themselves built of coral. The largest reef system in the world, the Great Barrier Reef near Australia, stretches for more than 2,300 kilometres.

Sadly, coral reefs are in danger. When sea water becomes too warm, corals push out their algae and turn white. This is called coral bleaching. If the water stays hot for too long, the corals starve and die. Pollution, plastic waste, too much fishing and careless visitors who touch or stand on corals also harm reefs.

The good news is that people are working to save reefs. In India, corals are protected by law, and parts of the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Mannar are marine national parks. Scientists grow young corals in underwater nurseries and plant them on damaged reefs. You can help too: never buy souvenirs made of coral, keep beaches free of plastic, and look at reefs but never touch them.

Word help: tropical – belonging to the hot parts of the world near the Equator • **polyp** – a tiny sea animal with a tube-shaped body and a ring of tentacles • **limestone** – a hard, chalky rock • **algae** – simple plant-like living things that grow in water • **marine national park** – a protected area of sea where wildlife is kept safe • **souvenirs** – things you buy to remember a place you have visited

Name: _____ Date: _____

Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- ☐ (a) Reefs are built by tiny animals called polyps
- ☐ (b) Jellyfish live on coral reefs
- ☐ (c) Reefs are found near India

2. Write the main idea of paragraph 3 in one sentence.

_____

_____

3. Paragraph 7 is mainly about the dangers that coral reefs face.

☐ True ☐ False

4. Why do most coral reefs grow in shallow, clear water?

_____

_____

5. What is coral bleaching?

_____

_____

6. Which is the best heading for paragraph 8?

- ☐ (a) Working to Save Reefs
- ☐ (b) Fish of the Reef
- ☐ (c) How Corals Grow

7. Find a word in paragraph 2 that means 'stay behind; continue to exist'.

_____

8. Name two ways in which coral reefs help people.

_____

_____

9. Why are reefs called 'the rainforests of the sea'? Use the main idea of paragraph 1 and one detail from paragraph 4.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Coral Reefs

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

beneath — under; below

Example: We found a frog hiding beneath a big leaf.

My sentence:

relatives — members of the same family or group

Example: Tigers and leopards are relatives of the pet cat.

My sentence:

remain — to stay behind or continue to exist

Example: Only a few biscuits remain in the jar.

My sentence:

shelter — a place that gives protection from danger or bad weather

Example: The cows took shelter under the tree during the storm.

My sentence:

starve — to suffer or die because there is not enough food

Example: Birds may starve in winter if they cannot find seeds.

My sentence:

careless — not taking enough care

Example: A careless mistake cost Pooja two marks.

My sentence:

damaged — harmed or broken

Example: The cyclone damaged many boats along the coast.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Plurals of Words Ending in f

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Many words ending in f or fe change to -ves in the plural (leaf → leaves), but some just add s (reef → reefs, roof → roofs).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
reefs			
roofs			
cliffs			
chiefs			
beliefs			
leaves			
halves			
shelves			
wolves			
knives			
lives			
loaves			
thieves			
calves			
scarves			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing an Essay

Read how an essay is built and study the model. Then try the questions in the box.

An **essay** is a piece of writing about one topic, written in paragraphs. A good essay has a **title**, an **introduction**, a **body** of one or more paragraphs, and a **conclusion**. Each paragraph has one main idea, which is usually given in its first sentence, the **topic sentence**. Here is a short model essay called **Our School Library**.

- **Introduction:** Our school library is my favourite place. It is a bright, quiet room on the first floor with more than 5,000 books.
- **Body 1:** The library has books on every subject, from science and history to stories and poems. It also has newspapers and magazines.
- **Body 2:** Our librarian, Mrs Thomas, helps us find good books. Every Friday we have a reading period, and we may borrow two books.
- **Conclusion:** The library has made me love reading. I think every school should have a library like ours.

To add an idea	To give an example	To show a contrast	To conclude
also, moreover	for example	however	in conclusion
in addition	such as	but, although	to sum up, finally



Remember: Plan before you write: jot down your ideas, group them into paragraphs and keep to the topic. Do not repeat the same idea in every paragraph.

Try it!

1. Which part of an essay sums up the main ideas?

_____

2. What is a topic sentence?

_____

3. Write two linking words that add an idea.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Building a Good Essay

Tick the best answer to each question about an essay on 'Why We Need Trees'.

1. Which is the best opening sentence?

- ☐ (a) Trees are our best friends; they give us so much.
- ☐ (b) My cousin has a new bicycle.
- ☐ (c) Trees, trees, trees!

2. Which sentence does NOT belong in this essay?

- ☐ (a) Trees give us fruit, wood and medicines.
- ☐ (b) My favourite cartoon comes on at six.
- ☐ (c) Trees give shelter to birds and animals.

3. Which linking word fits? 'Trees give us oxygen. _____ , they give us shade.'

☐ (a) However ☐ (b) Moreover ☐ (c) In conclusion

4. Which is the best topic sentence for a paragraph about how trees help animals?

- ☐ (a) Trees can be very tall.
- ☐ (b) I planted a tree last year.
- ☐ (c) Many animals depend on trees for food and shelter.

5. Which is the best concluding sentence?

- ☐ (a) Let us plant more trees and protect the ones we have.
- ☐ (b) Trees are green.
- ☐ (c) Now I will tell you about birds.

6. Which is the best title for the essay?

☐ (a) My Essay ☐ (b) Why We Need Trees ☐ (c) Some Things

7. Which linking word shows a contrast? 'Trees are useful. _____ , many forests are being cut down.'

☐ (a) Also ☐ (b) For example ☐ (c) However

8. How many main ideas should one paragraph have?

☐ (a) one ☐ (b) three

☐ (c) as many as possible

Name: _____ Date: _____

Why We Need Trees: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write an essay of four paragraphs on 'Why We Need Trees'. In the introduction, say why trees are important. In the body, explain how trees help people, animals and the Earth. In the conclusion, say what we can do to save trees.

Think about:

- Beginning = introduction: why are trees so important?
- Middle = body: how trees help people (oxygen, fruit, wood, shade)
- Middle = body: how trees help animals and the Earth (homes, rainfall, less soil erosion)
- End = conclusion: what can we do? (plant saplings, save paper, protect forests)

Beginning

Middle

End

Name: _____ Date: _____

Why We Need Trees

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

oxygen shade shelter soil erosion rainfall pollution sapling forest moreover in conclusion

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Taj Mahal in Agra is built of white marble.

The Taj Mahal in Agra is built of white marble.

The Taj Mahal in Agra is built of white marble.

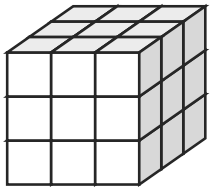
Name: _____ Date: _____

Volume

Count the cubes or use the formula.

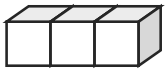
Volume is the space a solid takes up. Volume of a cuboid = length × breadth × height. Volume of a cube = side × side × side.

1.



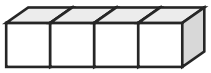
Volume = ☐ cubic units

2.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

3.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

4. Cuboid: length 5 cm, breadth 9 cm, height 2 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

5. Cuboid: length 9 cm, breadth 5 cm, height 10 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

6 Cuboid: length 11 cm, breadth 4 cm, height 10 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

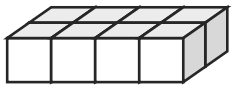
Name: _____ Date: _____

Volume

Count the cubes or use the formula.

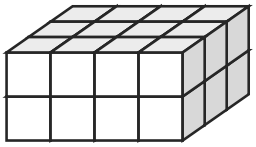
Volume is the space a solid takes up. Volume of a cuboid = length × breadth × height. Volume of a cube = side × side × side.

1.



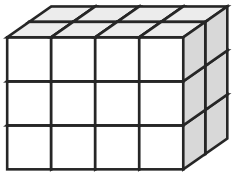
Volume = ☐ cubic units

2.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

3.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

4. Cuboid: length 9 cm, breadth 4 cm, height 6 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

5. Cuboid: length 4 cm, breadth 6 cm, height 4 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

6. Cuboid: length 7 cm, breadth 2 cm, height 6 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

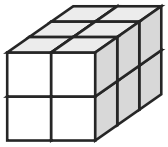
Name: _____ Date: _____

Volume

Count the cubes or use the formula.

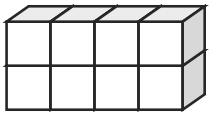
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1.



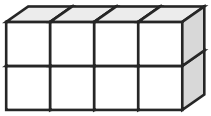
Volume = ☐ cubic units

2.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

3.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

4. Cuboid: length 14 cm, breadth 7 cm, height 10 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

5. Cuboid: length 2 cm, breadth 6 cm, height 10 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

6. Cuboid: length 9 cm, breadth 10 cm, height 8 cm

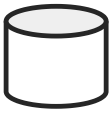
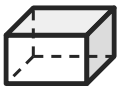
Volume = ☐ cu cm

Name: _____ Date: _____

Faces, Edges and Corners

Count the faces, edges and corners (vertices) of each solid.

Dashed lines show the edges hidden at the back. Count curved faces too.

Solid	Name	Faces	Edges	Corners (vertices)
	cone			
	cylinder			
	square pyramid			
	cube			
	sphere			
	cuboid			

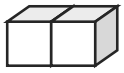
Name: _____ Date: _____

Volume

Count the cubes or use the formula.

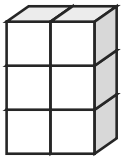
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1.



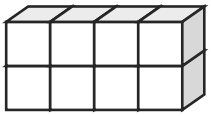
Volume = ☐ cubic units

2.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

3.



Volume = ☐ cubic units

4 Cuboid: length 13 cm, breadth 2 cm, height 4 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

5. Cuboid: length 7 cm, breadth 9 cm, height 9 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

6 Cuboid: length 6 cm, breadth 10 cm, height 8 cm

Volume = ☐ cu cm

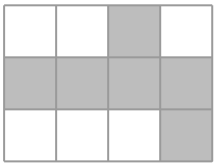
Name: _____ Date: _____

Nets of a Cube

Look at each net. Will it fold into a cube? Tick Yes or No.

A **net** is a flat shape that can be folded to make a solid. A cube has 6 square faces, so a cube net has 6 squares. Copy a net on squared paper, cut it out and fold it to check!

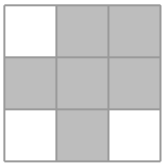
1.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

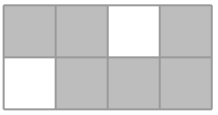
2.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

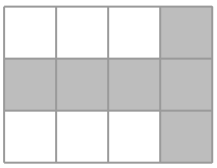
3.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

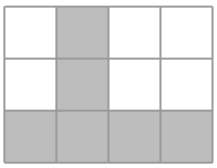
4.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

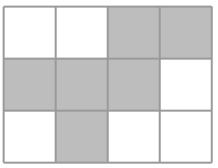
5.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: _____ Date: _____

India's Freedom Struggle

Read about how India won its freedom. Study the timeline of key events.

The English **East India Company** was set up in 1600 to trade with India and other lands of the East. Slowly it took control of large parts of India, and after 1858 the British government ruled India directly. People from every region and community worked together for many years to win back freedom. Led by **Mahatma Gandhi**, millions joined peaceful protests based on **satyagraha** (holding firmly to truth) and **ahimsa** (non-violence).



Year	Event
1857	First War of Independence (Meerut)
1885	Indian National Congress is founded
1905	Swadeshi movement: use Indian goods
1915	Gandhiji returns from South Africa
1920	Non-Cooperation Movement begins
1930	Dandi March: the Salt Satyagraha
1942	Quit India Movement begins
15 August 1947	India becomes independent
26 January 1950	India becomes a republic

Remember: Freedom fighters came from all over India: Rani Lakshmibai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sarojini Naidu, Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and many more.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Freedom Fighters

Draw a line to match each freedom fighter to what they are remembered for.

Mahatma Gandhi	united the princely states
Rani Lakshmibai	the 'Nightingale of India'
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	satyagraha and non-violence
Subhas Chandra Bose	'Swaraj is my birthright'
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	raised the flag as Quit India began
Sarojini Naidu	first Prime Minister of India
Jawaharlal Nehru	led the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi
Aruna Asaf Ali	Azad Hind Fauj and 'Jai Hind'

Name: _____ Date: _____

Thinking About Freedom

Think and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why did Gandhiji choose salt for his famous protest in 1930?

2. What does 'Swadeshi' mean? How did it help the freedom struggle?

3. What is satyagraha?

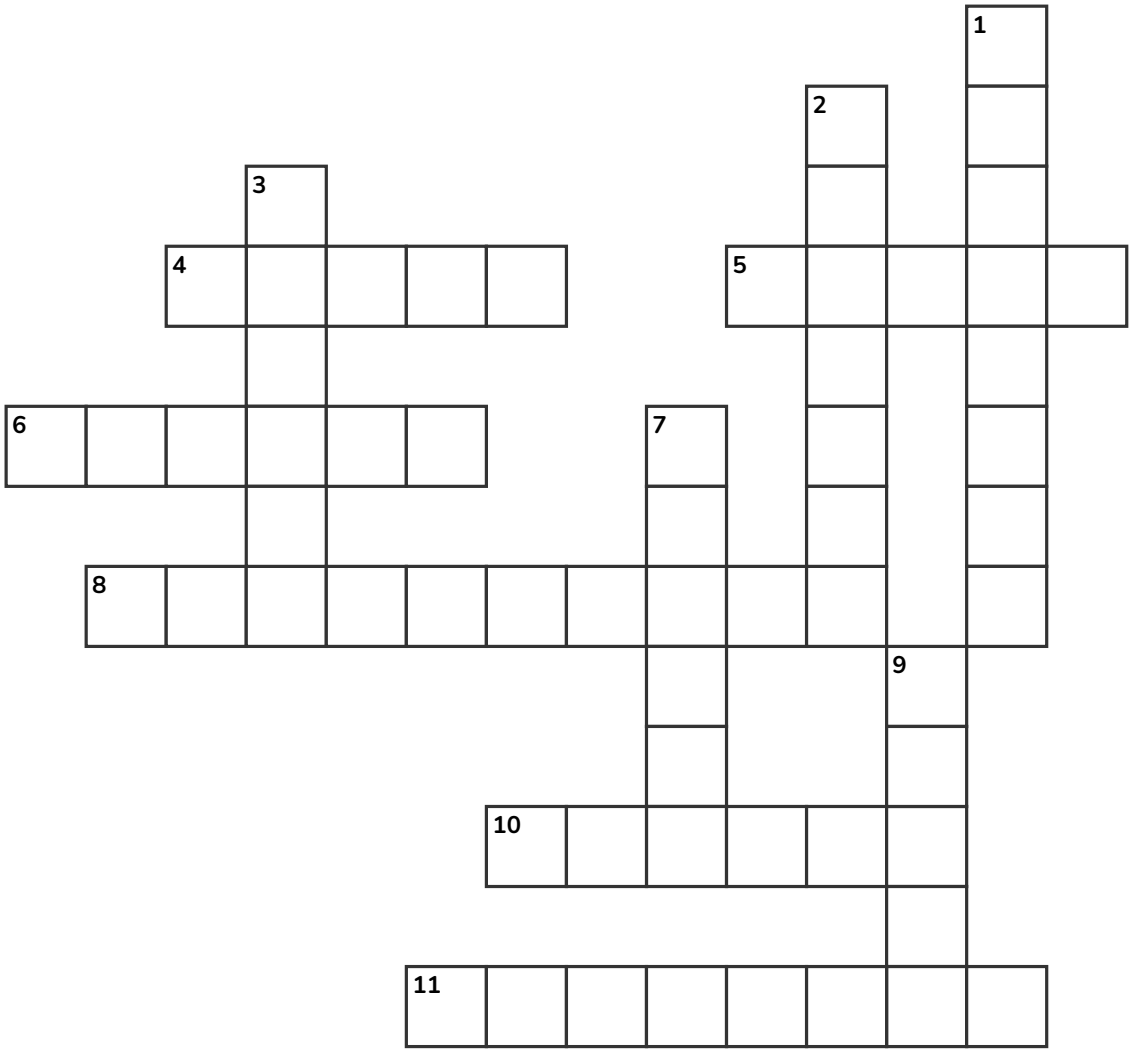
4. Why do we celebrate 15 August and 26 January?

5. How can we honour our freedom fighters today?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Freedom Struggle Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

4. The first Prime Minister of India (5)

5. Gandhiji walked to this seaside village to make salt (5)

6. Self-rule (6)

8. Gandhiji's peaceful way of protest, based on truth (10)

10. Non-violence (6)

11. India became one on 26 January 1950 (8)

Down

1. Using goods made in your own country (8)

2. A spinning wheel, a symbol of the freedom struggle (7)

3. The revolt of 1857 began here (6)

7. Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of this kingdom (6)

9. Hand-spun, hand-woven cloth that Gandhiji asked people to wear (5)

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सूचना और विज्ञापन लेखन

सूचना और विज्ञापन के नमूने पढ़ो। देखो, दोनों में क्या-क्या लिखा गया है।

आदर्श विद्यालय, जयपुर

सूचना

दिनांक: 5 नवंबर 2026

पुस्तक मेला

सभी विद्यार्थियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि 10 से 12 नवंबर तक विद्यालय के सभागार में पुस्तक मेला लगेगा। मेला सुबह 9 बजे से दोपहर 2 बजे तक खुला रहेगा। यहाँ कहानी, विज्ञान और सामान्य ज्ञान की पुस्तकें छूट पर मिलेंगी। सभी विद्यार्थी अवश्य आएँ।

सुनीता शर्मा

सचिव, साहित्य परिषद

- **सूचना** — किसी कार्यक्रम या ज़रूरी बात की जानकारी, जो बहुत-से लोगों तक एक साथ पहुँचाने के लिए लिखी जाती है।
- **सूचना के भाग:** संस्था का नाम, 'सूचना', दिनांक, शीर्षक, मुख्य बात (क्या, कब, कहाँ, किसके लिए), नाम और पद।
- **विज्ञापन** — किसी वस्तु, सेवा या कार्यक्रम के बारे में आकर्षक ढंग से बताकर लोगों का ध्यान खींचने वाला संदेश।
- विज्ञापन में छोटा-सा नारा, मुख्य जानकारी (मूल्य, स्थान, समय) और पता होता है। इसे चौखाने में सजाकर लिखते हैं।

उदाहरण

विज्ञापन का नमूना — हरियाली पौधशाला: घर को बनाइए हरा-भरा!

फूलों, फलों और सब्ज़ियों के पौधे — केवल 20 रुपये से शुरू

पहली बार आने वालों को तुलसी का एक पौधा मुफ़्त!

पता: स्टेशन रोड, अजमेर • समय: सुबह 8 से शाम 7 बजे तक

💡 **याद रखो:** सूचना की भाषा औपचारिक और सीधी होती है। विज्ञापन की भाषा आकर्षक होती है — उसमें तुकबंदी वाले नारे और रोचक शब्द होते हैं।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

विज्ञापन और सूचना बनाओ

पहले खाने में विज्ञापन बनाओ, फिर पंक्तियों पर सूचना लिखो।

(क) अपने विद्यालय के बाल-मेले में लगने वाली 'घर की बनी नींबू-शिकंजी' की दुकान के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन नीचे के खाने में बनाओ।
(ख) विद्यालय की 'हरित मंडली' के सचिव के रूप में 'पौधारोपण दिवस' की एक सूचना पंक्तियों पर लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- विज्ञापन: एक छोटा, तुकबंदी वाला नारा
- विज्ञापन: मूल्य, स्थान, समय और कोई खास बात
- सूचना: संस्था का नाम, 'सूचना', दिनांक और शीर्षक
- सूचना: क्या, कब, कहाँ, किसके लिए और क्या साथ लाना है
- सूचना के अंत में अपना नाम और पद लिखो

सूचित पौधारोपण हरित मंडली सचिव अवश्य आकर्षक स्वादिष्ट ताज़गी मूल्य केवल

यहाँ चित्र बनाओ

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सूचना और विज्ञापन: सही उत्तर चुनो

हर प्रश्न का सही उत्तर चुनो और उसके खाने में सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. सूचना किसे कहते हैं?

- ☐ (क) किसी बात की जानकारी, जो बहुत-से लोगों के लिए हो
- ☐ (ख) मित्र को लिखा गया पत्र
- ☐ (ग) किसी कहानी का सार

2. सूचना में सबसे ऊपर क्या लिखा जाता है?

- ☐ (क) जारी करने वाले का नाम
- ☐ (ख) संस्था का नाम और 'सूचना' शब्द
- ☐ (ग) मुख्य अतिथि का नाम

3. सूचना किस तरह लिखी जानी चाहिए?

- ☐ (क) लंबी कहानी की तरह
- ☐ (ख) कविता के रूप में
- ☐ (ग) छोटी, साफ़ और सही जानकारी के साथ

4. सूचना के अंत में क्या लिखा जाता है?

- ☐ (क) जारी करने वाले का नाम और पद
- ☐ (ख) सप्रेम नमस्ते
- ☐ (ग) शेष शुभ

5. विज्ञापन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या होता है?

- ☐ (क) किसी को डाँटना
- ☐ (ख) वस्तु या सेवा की जानकारी देकर लोगों को आकर्षित करना
- ☐ (ग) कक्षा का गृहकार्य बताना

6. अच्छे विज्ञापन में क्या होना चाहिए?

- ☐ (क) बहुत लंबे अनुच्छेद
- ☐ (ख) झूठे वादे
- ☐ (ग) आकर्षक नारा और ज़रूरी जानकारी

7. इनमें से विज्ञापन के लिए सबसे अच्छा नारा कौन-सा है?

- ☐ (क) पेड़ लगाओ, धरती सजाओ!
- ☐ (ख) आज मौसम ठंडा है।
- ☐ (ग) मेरा नाम अमन है।

8. सूचना को सूचना-पट पर क्यों लगाया जाता है?

- ☐ (क) सजावट के लिए
- ☐ (ख) ताकि सभी लोग उसे पढ़ सकें
- ☐ (ग) ताकि वह छिपी रहे

Month 8

Week 31

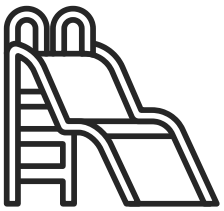
Reading	Speech — persuasive techniques
Grammar & Writing	Writing: story writing
Maths	3-D shapes: nets and views
EVS	Our heritage: the Indus Valley Civilisation
Hindi	कहानी लेखन

Name: _____ Date: _____

Let Us Play! A Speech

Read Gurpreet's speech at the school assembly. Notice the tricks she uses to persuade her listeners to agree with her.

Speech



Good morning, respected Principal Ma'am, teachers and my dear friends.

Close your eyes for a moment and remember the best day you have ever had at school. Were you sitting at your desk? Or were you running across the playground, the wind in your hair, laughing with your friends? I am sure that for many of you, it was the second one. Today I want to ask for something simple: a forty-minute play period for every class, every single day.

First, play keeps us healthy. The World Health Organization says that children of our age should be active for at least sixty minutes every day. Yet many of us sit for six hours at school, then sit for our homework, and then sit in front of screens. Our bodies were made to run, jump and climb, not just to sit.

Second, play helps us learn. When we play kho-kho or football, we learn to plan, to take turns, to work as a team and to lose without crying (well, most of the time!). After running in the fresh air, we come back to class calm and ready to listen. Ask any teacher: is a class easier to teach after a games period, or after a long, restless morning?

Third, play makes us happy. Friendships grow on the playground. Shy children find their voices, and worried children forget their worries for a while. A happy child is a better learner, a better friend and a better citizen.

Some people say that there is no time to play, because the syllabus is so long. But I believe that we do not have time NOT to play. Forty minutes on the field will not make us forget our tables. It will make us stronger, sharper and kinder.

So, Principal Ma'am, I request you: please give every class a play period every day. Teachers, please join us on the field. And friends, when the bell rings, leave your worries at your desk and run outside.

Let us play, let us learn, let us grow! Thank you.

Word help: persuade – to make someone agree with you or do what you ask • **respected** – greatly admired and honoured • **kho-kho** – a traditional Indian team game of chasing and tagging • **syllabus** – the list of topics to be studied in a class • **rhetorical question** – a question asked to make people think, not to get an answer

Name: _____ Date: _____

Let Us Play! A Speech: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is Gurpreet trying to persuade her listeners to do?

- ☐ (a) Give every class a daily play period
- ☐ (b) Build a new school library
- ☐ (c) Stop giving homework

2. Copy one rhetorical question from the speech.

_____

_____

3. Why does Gurpreet mention the World Health Organization?

- ☐ (a) To give an expert's fact that supports her point
- ☐ (b) To tell a funny story
- ☐ (c) To describe the playground

4. Gurpreet gives three main reasons, starting with 'First', 'Second' and 'Third'. What are they?

_____

_____

5. Gurpreet ignores what people who disagree with her might say.

☐ True ☐ False

6. How does Gurpreet answer people who say that there is no time to play?

_____

_____

7. Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'unable to stay still or calm'.

_____

8. The speech ends: 'Let us play, let us learn, let us grow!' Which technique is this? Why is it powerful?

_____

_____

9. Write three sentences of a speech persuading your family to switch off all screens at dinner time. Use one rhetorical question.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Persuasive Words

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

simple — easy to understand or do

Example: The rules of ludo are simple to learn.

My sentence:

_____

active — moving about and doing things; busy

Example: My grandfather stays active by walking every morning.

My sentence:

_____

calm — quiet, peaceful and not worried

Example: The sea was calm after the storm passed.

My sentence:

_____

restless — unable to stay still or calm

Example: The puppy grew restless when it was left alone.

My sentence:

_____

citizen — a person who belongs to a country

Example: A good citizen follows traffic rules.

My sentence:

_____

request — to ask politely for something

Example: I request you to grant me two days' leave.

My sentence:

_____

sharper — quicker at noticing and understanding things

Example: Puzzles and chess can make your mind sharper.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Comparing with -er and -est

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Add -er or -est. Change y to i (happy → happier). Double the last letter after one short vowel (big → bigger).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
stronger			
sharper			
kinder			
calmer			
happier			
healthier			
busier			
easier			
bigger			
fitter			
wetter			
hottest			
biggest			
happiest			
healthiest			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Story

Read about the parts of a story and the model. Then try the questions in the box.

A good story has **characters** (who), a **setting** (where and when), a **problem**, a series of **events** and a **solution** or ending. Stories are usually written in the **past tense**. Use interesting words, describe feelings and add a little dialogue to bring your story to life. Here is a very short model story.

- **Beginning:** Long ago, a little sparrow named Chiku lived in a neem tree beside a village pond. (characters and setting)
- **Problem:** One hot summer, the pond dried up, and the birds had no water to drink.
- **Events:** Chiku flew to the village school and chirped sadly at the window until the children noticed the thirsty birds.
- **Ending:** The children placed clay bowls of water under every tree. Soon the birds were singing again!

To begin	To move on	For a surprise	To end
Once upon a time	Then	Suddenly	At last
Long ago	The next day	All of a sudden	In the end
One sunny morning	Meanwhile	To everyone's surprise	From that day on



Remember: Give your story a catchy title. Show how your characters feel ('Her hands shook with fear') instead of only telling us ('She was scared').

Try it!

1. What is the problem in the model story?

_____

2. In which tense are most stories written?

_____

3. Write an exciting first line for a story about a lost puppy.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Story Connectives

Complete the story. Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from the box. Use each one once.

Once upon a time One day At first Then Suddenly

Luckily In the end From that day on

1. _____, there was a girl named Lakshmi who lived near a forest.

2. _____, while she was collecting flowers, she heard a loud cry.

3. _____, she was too scared to move.

4. _____, she tiptoed towards the sound and found a baby elephant stuck in a muddy pit.

5. _____, the ground began to shake. The mother elephant was coming!

6. _____, the mother did not charge. She trumpeted softly, as if asking for help.

7. Lakshmi ran to the village and came back with farmers and ropes. _____, they pulled the baby out.

8. _____, the elephants never damaged the village fields.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Banyan Tree That Talked: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a story that begins: 'Nobody believed Kabir when he said that the old banyan tree in the school garden could talk ...' Give your story a problem, some exciting events and a good ending. Plan it on the story map first.

Think about:

- Characters: Kabir, his friends, the tree ... who else?
- Setting: the school garden. Is it morning or evening?
- Problem: What did the tree want or need?
- Events: What did Kabir do? Who helped him?
- Ending: How was the problem solved? How did Kabir feel?

Characters

Setting (where and when)

Problem

Main events

Solution / Ending

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Banyan Tree That Talked

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

whispered rustled ancient astonished suddenly at last secret roots branches from that day on

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Ice is water in solid form,
and steam is water as a gas.
Ice is water in solid form,
and steam is water as a gas.
Ice is water in solid form,
and steam is water as a gas.

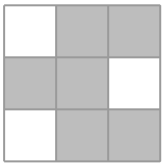
Name: _____ Date: _____

Nets of a Cube

Look at each net. Will it fold into a cube? Tick Yes or No.

A **net** is a flat shape that can be folded to make a solid. A cube has 6 square faces, so a cube net has 6 squares. Copy a net on squared paper, cut it out and fold it to check!

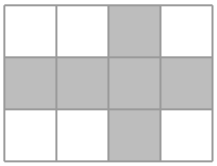
1.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

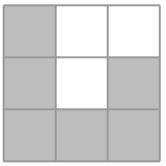
2.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

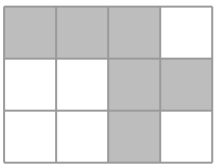
3.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

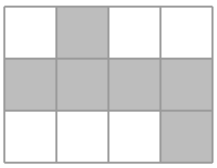
4.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

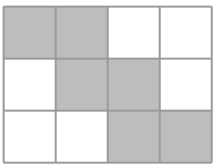
5.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6.



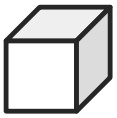
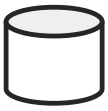
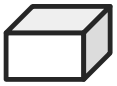
Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: _____ Date: _____

Top, Front and Side Views

Draw (or name) the shape you see from the top, front and side.

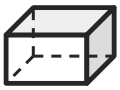
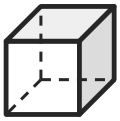
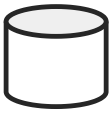
Solid	Name	Top view	Front view	Side view
	cube			
	cylinder			
	cone			
	cuboid			
	sphere			

Name: _____ Date: _____

Faces, Edges and Corners

Count the faces, edges and corners (vertices) of each solid.

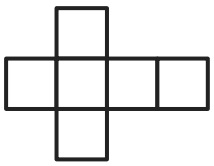
Dashed lines show the edges hidden at the back. Count curved faces too.

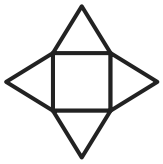
Solid	Name	Faces	Edges	Corners (vertices)
	square pyramid			
	cuboid			
	sphere			
	cube			
	cone			
	cylinder			

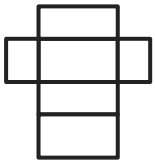
Name: _____ Date: _____

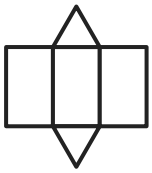
Match the Net to the Solid

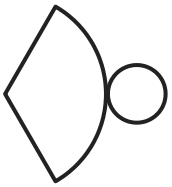
Each net on the left folds into one solid on the right. Write the letter of its net.

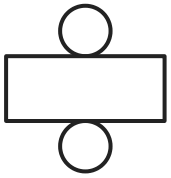
A 

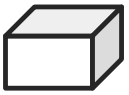
B 

C 

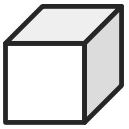
D 

E 

F 

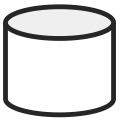
1.  cuboid Net: ☐

2.  cone Net: ☐

3.  cube Net: ☐

4.  triangular prism Net: ☐

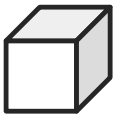
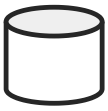
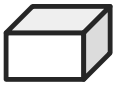
5.  square pyramid Net: ☐

6.  cylinder Net: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Top, Front and Side Views

Draw (or name) the shape you see from the top, front and side.

Solid	Name	Top view	Front view	Side view
	cube			
	cylinder			
	cone			
	cuboid			
	sphere			

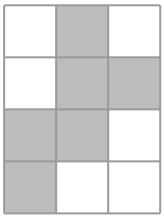
Name: _____ Date: _____

Nets of a Cube

Look at each net. Will it fold into a cube? Tick Yes or No.

A **net** is a flat shape that can be folded to make a solid. A cube has 6 square faces, so a cube net has 6 squares. Copy a net on squared paper, cut it out and fold it to check!

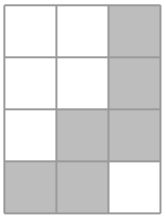
1.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

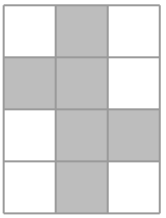
2.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

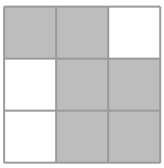
3.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

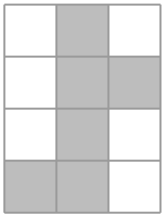
4.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

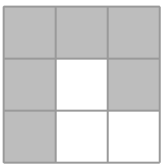
5.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6.



Can it fold into a cube?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Indus Valley Civilisation

Read the fact cards about one of the oldest civilisations in the world.

One of the Oldest



About 4,500 years ago, a great civilisation grew along the River Indus and nearby rivers. It is called the **Indus Valley** or **Harappan Civilisation**.

How It Was Found



In 1921, Daya Ram Sahni dug at **Harappa**. In 1922, R. D. Banerji dug at **Mohenjo-daro**. Both of these cities are now in Pakistan.

Planned Cities



Streets were straight and crossed at right angles. Houses were built of baked bricks of the same size. Many houses had a well and a bathroom.

Great Drains

Covered drains ran along the streets, and drains from houses joined them. Few ancient cities anywhere had such a clean, careful drainage system.

The Great Bath



Mohenjo-daro had a large brick pool called the **Great Bath**. Its floor and walls were made watertight with a layer of bitumen (natural tar).

Seals and Script



Small square **seals**, often carved with animals such as a bull or a 'unicorn', carry signs of a script. No one has been able to read this script yet.

Farming and Trade



People grew wheat, barley and cotton, and kept cattle. They made pottery, beads and bronze figures, and traded with lands as far away as Mesopotamia.

Sites in India



Lothal (Gujarat) had a dockyard for boats. **Dholavira** (Gujarat) had clever water tanks. **Kalibangan** (Rajasthan) and **Rakhigarhi** (Haryana) are other sites.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Harappan Facts: True or False?

Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation is about 4,500 years old. T F

2. Harappan houses were built of baked bricks. T F

3. The streets of Harappan cities were narrow and crooked. T F

4. The Great Bath was found at Mohenjo-daro. T F

5. We can now read the Harappan script easily. T F

6. Harappan people grew cotton. T F

7. Lothal had a dockyard for boats. T F

8. Harappan people never traded with other lands. T F

9. Seals were often carved with animals. T F

10. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are both in Rajasthan. T F

Name: _____ Date: _____

Make a Harappan Seal

Harappan seals were small squares carved with an animal and a few signs. They may have been pressed onto clay to mark goods for trade. Make your own seal!

You need:

- ☐ clay, or a stiff dough of flour and water
- ☐ a rolling pin or a round bottle
- ☐ a toothpick or an old pencil
- ☐ a ruler
- ☐ a plate

What to do:

1. Roll the clay flat until it is about 1 cm thick.
2. Cut out a square about 4 cm by 4 cm. Smooth the edges.
3. With the toothpick, carve an animal in the middle, such as a bull, an elephant or a tiger.
4. Carve a row of three or four simple signs above the animal. Make up your own 'script'.
5. Let your seal dry in the shade for a day or two.
6. Press your seal into a flat piece of soft clay or dough to make a print. Draw your seal in the box.

Draw it here:

1. What do you think the Harappans used seals for?

2. What do your made-up signs mean?

3. Why is it hard to read the real Harappan script?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Clues from the Past

Archaeologists use clues to learn about the past. Read each clue and write what it tells us.

1. Harappan seals have been found in Mesopotamia, far to the west. What does this tell us?

2. Houses had bathrooms with drains that joined covered street drains. What does this show?

3. Clay toys, such as little carts and animals with moving heads, were found. What can we guess?

4. Bricks in different cities had the same proportions. Why might this matter?

5. Burnt grains of wheat and barley were found in storehouses. What does this tell us?

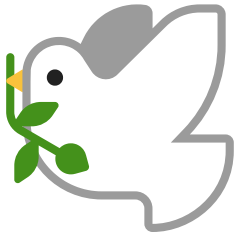
6. If someone found your school bag 4,500 years from now, what would it tell them about you?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कहानी लेखन

पढ़ो और समझो कि एक अच्छी कहानी कैसे बनती है।

दिए गए संकेतों (रूपरेखा) या चित्रों के आधार पर अपनी कल्पना से किसी घटना को रोचक ढंग से क्रम से लिखना **कहानी लेखन** कहलाता है। हर कहानी में **पात्र**, **स्थान**, **समस्या**, **घटनाएँ** और **अंत** होते हैं। अच्छी कहानी से कोई **सीख** भी मिलती है।



- कहानी प्रायः भूतकाल में लिखी जाती है: 'एक गाँव में... रहता था।'
- घटनाएँ क्रम से लिखो और बीच-बीच में छोटे संवाद जोड़ो।
- अंत में सीख लिखो और कहानी को एक सुंदर **शीर्षक** दो।

उदाहरण

शुरुआत: एक शाम मीरा बगीचे में खेल रही थी, तभी उसे झाड़ी के पास एक घायल कबूतर दिखा।

संवाद: मीरा ने प्यार से कहा, “डरो मत, नन्हे दोस्त! मैं तुम्हें ठीक कर दूँगी।”

अंत: पाँच दिन बाद कबूतर ने पंख फड़फड़ाए और नीले आकाश में उड़ गया।

कहानी का अंग	उदाहरण — कहानी 'नन्हा कबूतर'
पात्र	मीरा और एक घायल कबूतर
स्थान	गाँव का बगीचा
समस्या	कबूतर का पंख घायल था
घटनाएँ	घर लाई, दाना-पानी दिया, इलाज कराया
अंत	कुछ दिन बाद कबूतर ठीक होकर उड़ गया
सीख	सभी जीवों पर दया करनी चाहिए

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

संकेतों से कहानी लिखो

संकेतों को क्रम से जोड़कर कहानी लिखो। कहानी को शीर्षक भी दो।

नीचे दिए संकेतों के आधार पर एक कहानी लिखो। पात्रों के कुछ संवाद भी जोड़ो और अंत में कहानी की सीख लिखो। कहानी का एक उचित शीर्षक सबसे ऊपर लिखो।

इन बातों पर सोचो:

- एक गाँव में पानी की बहुत कमी थी।
- गाँव का पुराना तालाब कचरे और मिट्टी से भर गया था।
- गाँव के बच्चों ने मिलकर तालाब साफ़ करने की ठानी।
- बड़ों ने भी साथ दिया — कुछ ही दिनों में तालाब साफ़ हो गया।
- बरसात में तालाब पानी से लबालब भर गया; सब खुश हुए।
- सीख: एकता में बल है।

तालाब सूखा श्रमदान फावड़ा टोकरी उत्साह बरसात लबालब एकता खुशहाली

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

कहानी पूरी करो: दो बकरियाँ

शब्द-बैंक से सही शब्द चुनकर कहानी के वाक्य पूरे करो। फिर पूरी कहानी को क्रम से पढ़ो।

पतला सिरों रुक निकलना झगड़ेंगी प्यार बैठ सावधानी
सुरक्षित समझदारी

1. एक पहाड़ी नदी पर लकड़ी का एक _____ पुल था।

2. एक दिन दो बकरियाँ पुल के दोनों _____ से एक साथ चढ़ीं।

3. पुल के बीच में आमने-सामने आकर दोनों _____ गईं।

4. पुल इतना पतला था कि दोनों का एक साथ _____ संभव नहीं था।

5. पहली बकरी ने सोचा, “अगर हम _____, तो दोनों नदी में गिर जाएँगी।”

6. उसने _____ से कहा, “मैं बैठ जाती हूँ, तुम मेरे ऊपर से निकल जाओ।”

7. पहली बकरी पुल पर _____ गई।

8. दूसरी बकरी _____ से उसके ऊपर से निकल गई।

9. इस तरह दोनों _____ अपने-अपने घर पहुँच गईं।

10. सच है, मिल-जुलकर और _____ से काम लेने में ही सबकी भलाई है।

Month 8

Week 32

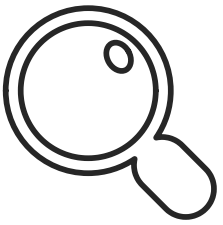
Reading	Mystery story — clues and red herrings
Grammar & Writing	Writing: notice and message
Maths	Symmetry, reflection and rotation
EVS	The United Nations and world organisations
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Case of the Vanishing Laddoos

Read the mystery. Be a detective: look for real clues, and watch out for red herrings, which point the wrong way.

Mystery story



At eleven o'clock on Raksha Bandhan morning, Mummy let out a cry from the kitchen. 'The laddoos! They've vanished!' Twelve golden besan laddoos had been cooling on a steel plate on the kitchen table. Now the plate was empty. Not a single crumb was left.

Ten-year-old Nisha put down her book of detective stories. 'Nobody touch anything,' she announced. 'This is a case for Detective Nisha.' She took out her notebook and her grandfather's magnifying glass and began to look around.

The first suspect was easy to find. Her little brother Bunty was sitting under the table, and there were yellow crumbs all over his shirt. 'Bunty!' cried Mummy. But Bunty shook his head hard. 'I only ate boondi from the jar,' he said, holding up the jar. Nisha looked closely at the crumbs. They were tiny, round and crunchy: boondi, not soft laddoo crumbs. She wrote: Bunty, probably not.

The second suspect was Moti, the grey cat, who was sitting on the windowsill, licking her paws. The window was wide open. 'A monkey could have climbed in!' said Mummy. Nisha checked. The window had iron bars set so close together that only a cat could squeeze through. Moti's whiskers were wet with milk, not sticky with sugar, and there was a puddle of spilt milk beside her bowl. Nisha wrote: Moti, just milk. No monkey.

Then Nisha noticed something tiny. A thin line of black ants was marching across the floor, not towards the table but away from it, towards the tall steel cupboard in the corner. Beside the cupboard stood the kitchen stool, which usually lived under the sink. On the stool lay a pair of round reading glasses. And when Nisha sniffed the air near the cupboard, she could smell cardamom.

Nisha smiled and closed her notebook. 'I know where the laddoos are,' she said, 'and I know who moved them.' She climbed onto the stool, opened the top shelf and lifted down a round steel tin. Inside, safe and sound, were twelve golden laddoos.

'But who put them there?' asked Mummy.
'The owner of these glasses,' said Nisha, holding them up.

Just then, Dadaji shuffled in, yawning after his morning nap. 'Has anyone seen my glasses?' he asked. Then he saw the tin. 'Oh! I saw ants marching towards the plate, so I hid the laddoos up high to keep them safe. Then I went to lie down and forgot all about it!'

Everyone burst out laughing, even Bunty. Mummy gave the first laddoo to Detective Nisha. 'Case closed,' said Nisha, and she took a big, sweet bite.

Word help: besan – gram flour, made by grinding chickpeas • **boondi** – tiny, crunchy fried balls of gram flour batter • **suspect** – someone who is thought to have done something wrong • **cardamom** – a sweet-smelling spice used in Indian sweets • **Dadaji** – a respectful name for your father's father

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Case of the Vanishing Laddoos: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is a red herring in a mystery story?

- ☐ (a) A clue that leads the detective the wrong way
- ☐ (b) The person who solves the mystery
- ☐ (c) The title of the story

2. Why did Bunty's yellow crumbs seem like a clue? Why were they a red herring?

_____

_____

3. A monkey climbed in through the window and took the laddoos.

☐ True ☐ False

4. List three real clues that helped Nisha solve the mystery.

_____

_____

5. Why do you think there were no crumbs on the empty plate?

_____

_____

6. Who moved the laddoos, and why?

- ☐ (a) Dadaji, to keep them safe from the ants
- ☐ (b) Bunty, so that he could eat them later
- ☐ (c) Mummy, to give them to the guests

7. Find a word in paragraph 8 that means 'walked slowly, dragging the feet'.

_____

8. Why did the writer include Moti the cat and the open window?

_____

_____

9. Which clue do you think was the most important? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Detective Words

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

vanished — disappeared suddenly

Example: The sun vanished behind the dark clouds.

My sentence:

announced — said something loudly so that everyone could hear

Example: The pilot announced that we would land in ten minutes.

My sentence:

suspect — someone who is thought to have done something wrong

Example: The police questioned the suspect for an hour.

My sentence:

squeeze — to push yourself through a narrow space

Example: The kitten tried to squeeze under the gate.

My sentence:

marching — walking in a line with regular steps

Example: The band was marching down the road on Independence Day.

My sentence:

sniffed — breathed in quickly through the nose to smell something

Example: The dog sniffed the bag and wagged its tail.

My sentence:

shuffled — walked slowly, dragging the feet

Example: Half asleep, Rahul shuffled to the bathroom.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Silent Letters

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Some letters are written but not said: k in knock, w in wrong, b in crumb, t in listen and h in honest.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knock			
knot			
kneel			
knowledge			
wrong			
wrist			
wrapped			
climb			
thumb			
crumb			
listen			
castle			
whistle			
honest			
ghost			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Notice and a Message

Read about notices and messages and study the models. Then try the questions in the box.

A **notice** is a short piece of writing put up on a notice board to give information to many people, for example about an event, a change of plan, or something lost or found. A **message** is a short note written for someone who was not there to take a phone call or meet a visitor.

- Put a notice in a **box**. Write the heading in **capital letters** and keep the body short and clear.
- A notice is written in the **third person** and often uses the passive: A quiz will be held … Write 'the undersigned', not 'me'.
- End with the **name** and **designation** (post) of the person who signs it, the **undersigned**.

Part of the notice	Model notice
1. Name of the school	NEW ERA SCHOOL
2. The word NOTICE	NOTICE
3. Date	10 November 2026
4. Heading	INTER-HOUSE QUIZ
5. Body: what and when	A quiz will be held on 20 November.
6. Body: where and who	Venue: school hall. Open to Classes 3–5.
7. Body: how to join	Contact the undersigned by 15 November.
8. Name and designation	Aditi Menon Secretary, Quiz Club



Remember: A **message** is even shorter: write the date and time, who it is for, the message and your name. 10 Nov, 4:30 p.m. Mum, Aunty Lakshmi phoned. She will visit us on Sunday at noon. Riya

Try it!

1. Where is a notice put up?

_____

2. Write a heading for a notice about a lost water bottle.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Notice and Message Sentences

Put the parts in the right order to make a sentence from a notice or a message.

1. on 5 December | A drawing competition | will be held

_____

2. are requested | their own crayons | All students | to bring

_____

3. near the canteen | A red water bottle | has been found

_____

4. may collect it | from the school office | The owner

_____

5. phoned | at 5 p.m. | Your friend Zoya

_____

6. because of the rain | The school picnic | has been postponed

_____

7. before 8 p.m. | call her back | Please

_____

8. should give | to the class teacher | Interested students | their names

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Notice and Message: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

1) You are the Secretary of your school's Eco Club. Write a notice inviting students of Classes 4 and 5 to a tree-planting drive. 2) Then write a short message for your father: his friend Mr Iyer phoned to say that tomorrow's meeting is at 6 p.m., not 5 p.m.

Think about:

- Who: Who is the notice for? Who is writing it?
- What: What event is it?
- When and where: Give the date, the time and the place.
- Why / How: Why should students join? How can they give their names?
- Put the notice in a box. Keep the message to four or five lines.

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why? / How?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Notice and Message

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

NOTICE Eco Club tree-planting drive will be held venue interested students
Secretary phoned meeting please note

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Fossils tell us about plants and animals that lived long ago.

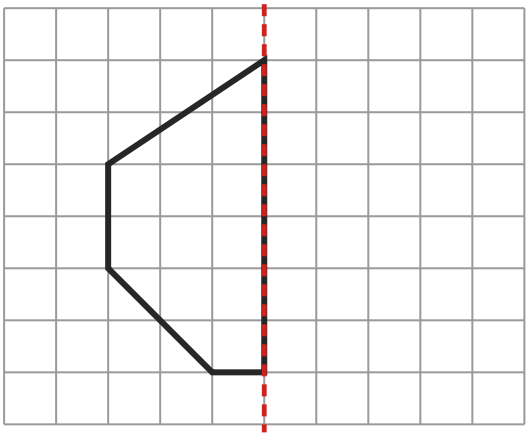
Fossils tell us about plants and animals that lived long ago.

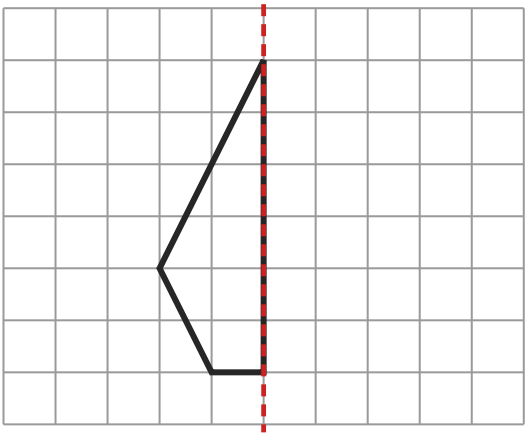
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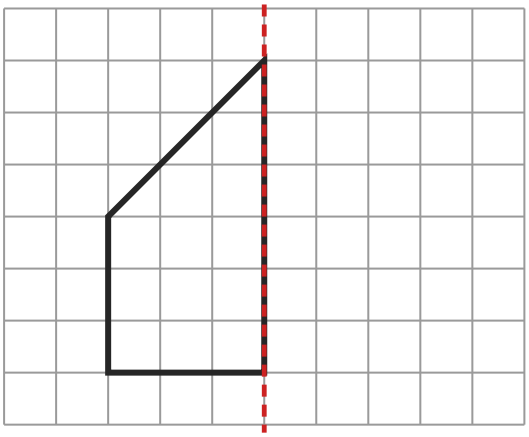
Name: _____ Date: _____

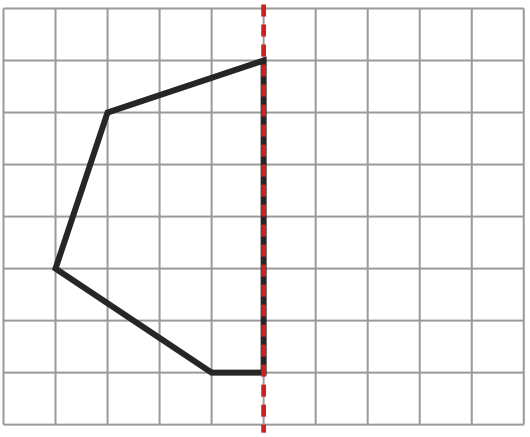
Symmetry

Complete each shape so that it is reflected on the other side of the red mirror line.









5. Draw the lines of symmetry on these letters. Write 0 under a letter that has none.

S M Z X V T H

Name: _____ Date: _____

Lines of Symmetry

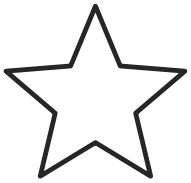
Draw all the lines of symmetry on each shape. Write how many.

1.



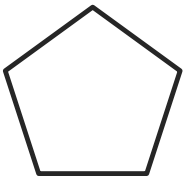
Lines: ☐

2.



Lines: ☐

3.



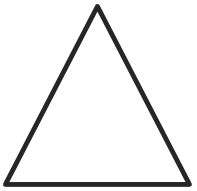
Lines: ☐

4.



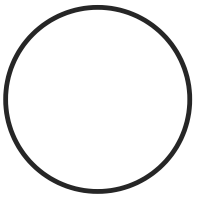
Lines: ☐

5.



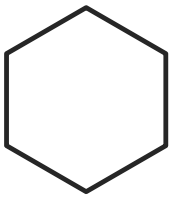
Lines: ☐

6.



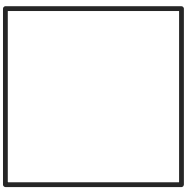
Lines: ☐

7.



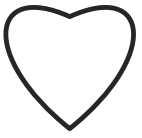
Lines: ☐

8.



Lines: ☐

9.



Lines: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Does It Look the Same?

Rotational symmetry: turn each shape and check.

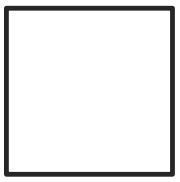
Trace the shape on paper. Turn it around its centre. Count how many times it fits on itself in one full turn.

1.



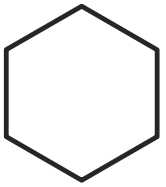
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

2.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

3.



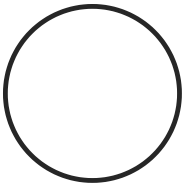
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

4.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

5.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

6.

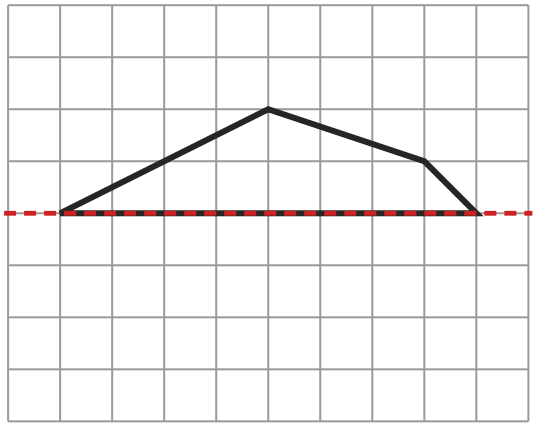


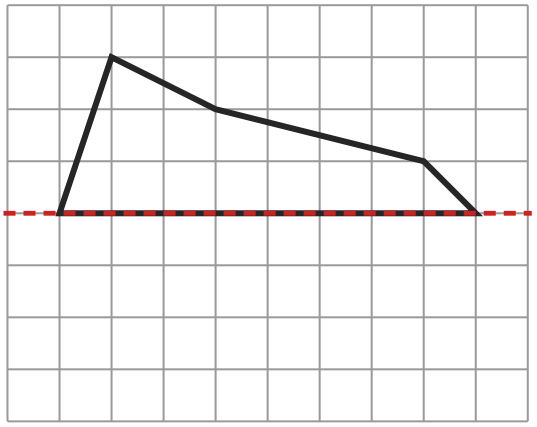
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

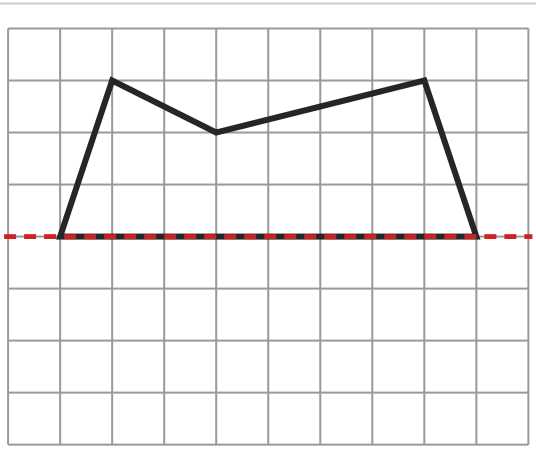
Name: _____ Date: _____

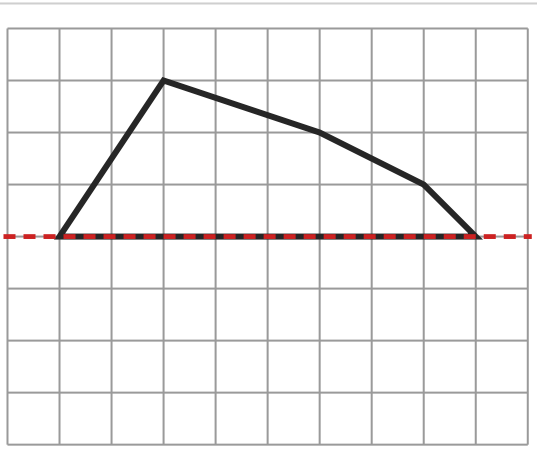
Reflection

Complete each shape so that it is reflected below the red mirror line.









5. Draw the lines of symmetry on these letters. Write 0 under a letter that has none.

M Y E H S N U

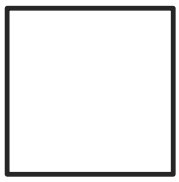
Name: _____ Date: _____

Does It Look the Same?

Rotational symmetry: turn each shape and check.

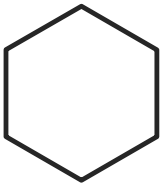
Trace the shape on paper. Turn it around its centre. Count how many times it fits on itself in one full turn.

1.



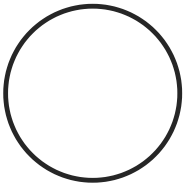
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

2.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

3.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

4.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

5.



Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

6.

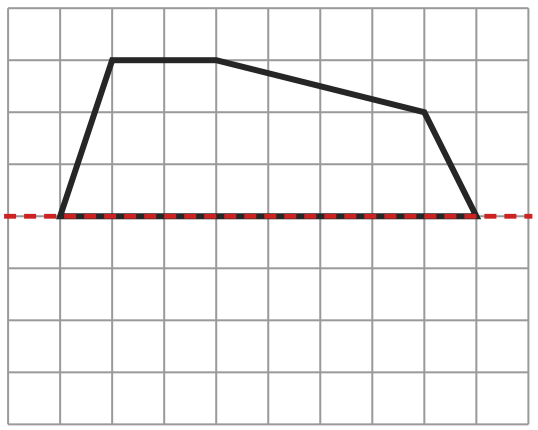


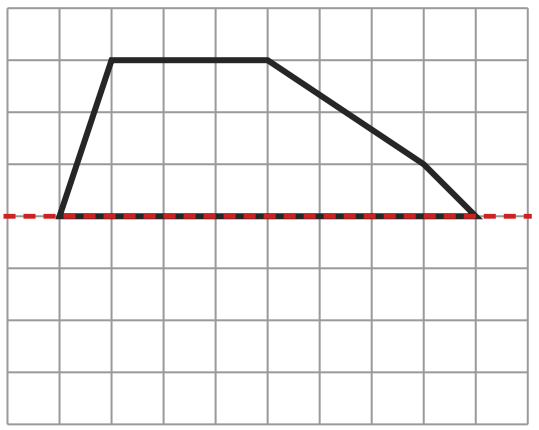
Looks the same how many times in a full turn? ☐

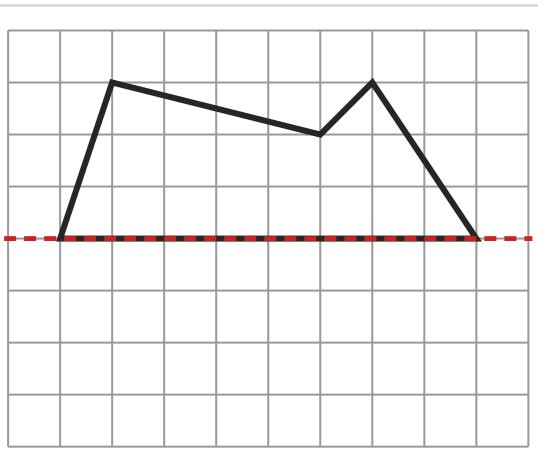
Name: _____ Date: _____

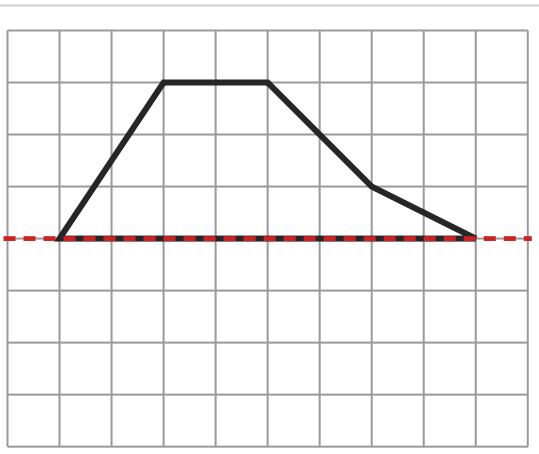
Reflection

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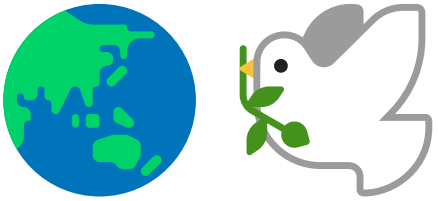
U Z D F B C A

Name: _____ Date: _____

The United Nations

Read and learn how countries work together through the United Nations.

After the Second World War, the countries of the world wanted to work together for **peace**. On **24 October 1945**, they set up the **United Nations (UN)**. It aims to keep peace, build friendship between nations, protect human rights and help solve problems such as hunger, disease and poverty. Today **193 countries** are members, and India is a founding member.



- The UN headquarters is in **New York**, USA. Its six official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- In the **General Assembly**, every member country has one vote. The **Security Council** has 15 members; 5 of them are permanent.
- The **International Court of Justice** at The Hague, in the Netherlands, settles disputes between countries.
- India sends many soldiers and police officers to help with UN **peacekeeping** around the world.

UN agency	Works for	Headquarters
UNICEF	children's health, food and education	New York
WHO	health for all	Geneva
UNESCO	education, science and culture	Paris
FAO	food and farming	Rome
ILO	fair treatment of workers	Geneva
UNEP	the environment	Nairobi

Remember: The UN flag shows a map of the world held by two olive branches, a symbol of peace, on a light blue background.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Special Days of the UN

Read the chart. Then answer the questions.

The United Nations marks special days to make people everywhere think about important issues.

Day	Date	What it is about
World Water Day	22 March	saving fresh water
World Health Day	7 April	good health for all
World Environment Day	5 June	protecting nature
International Day of Yoga	21 June	yoga; an idea suggested by India
International Day of Non-Violence	2 October	peace; Gandhiji's birthday
World Food Day	16 October	ending hunger
United Nations Day	24 October	the day the UN was founded
Human Rights Day	10 December	rights for every person

1. Which UN day was suggested by India?

_____

2. Which day is celebrated on Gandhiji's birthday?

_____

3. Name two other UN days that fall in October.

_____

4. Which day would be best for a tree-planting drive? Why?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

United Nations Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. When was the United Nations set up?

☐ (a) 15 August 1947 ☐ (b) 24 October 1945 ☐ (c) 26 January 1950

2. Where is the headquarters of the UN?

☐ (a) New York ☐ (b) London ☐ (c) New Delhi

3. How many member countries does the UN have?

☐ (a) 51 ☐ (b) 100 ☐ (c) 193

4. Which UN agency works for children?

☐ (a) UNICEF ☐ (b) FAO ☐ (c) ILO

5. Which UN agency looks after world health?

☐ (a) UNESCO ☐ (b) WHO ☐ (c) UNEP

6. How many members does the Security Council have?

☐ (a) 5 ☐ (b) 15 ☐ (c) 193

7. Where is the International Court of Justice?

☐ (a) The Hague ☐ (b) Paris ☐ (c) Rome

8. What do the olive branches on the UN flag stand for?

☐ (a) wealth ☐ (b) peace ☐ (c) farming

9. Which UN agency works for education, science and culture?

☐ (a) UNESCO ☐ (b) WHO ☐ (c) FAO

10. How many votes does each member country have in the General Assembly?

☐ (a) one ☐ (b) two

☐ (c) it depends on its size

Name: _____ Date: _____

Working Together

Think and answer in complete sentences.

1. Why was the United Nations set up?

2. How does UNICEF help children?

3. Why is it important for countries to work together?

4. If you could ask the UN to solve one world problem, what would it be? Why?

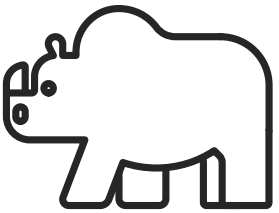
5. How can you be a peacemaker in your school or neighbourhood?

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

काज़ीरंगा: एक सींग वाले गैंडे का घर

नीचे दिए गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ो। फिर अगले पृष्ठ पर दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

लेख



असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के किनारे फैला **काज़ीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान** भारत के सबसे प्रसिद्ध वन्य-जीव स्थलों में से एक है। यहाँ ऊँची-ऊँची 'हाथी घास', दलदली मैदान, छोटी-छोटी झीलें और घने जंगल हैं। सन् 1974 में इसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाया गया और सन् 1985 में यूनेस्को ने इसे विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया।

काज़ीरंगा की सबसे बड़ी पहचान है — **एक सींग वाला गैंडा**। दुनिया के लगभग दो-तिहाई एक सींग वाले गैंडे यहीं रहते हैं। भारी-भरकम शरीर वाला यह जानवर घास खाता है और कीचड़ में लोटना इसे बहुत पसंद है। कीचड़ इसकी मोटी त्वचा को तेज़ धूप और कीड़ों से बचाता है।

गैंडे के अलावा यहाँ हाथी, बाघ, जंगली भैंसे और बारहसिंगे भी पाए जाते हैं। सर्दियों में दूर-दूर से आए प्रवासी पक्षी यहाँ की झीलों की शोभा बढ़ाते हैं। सन् 2006 में काज़ीरंगा को बाघ अभयारण्य भी घोषित किया गया।

हर साल वर्षा ऋतु में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बाढ़ आती है और उद्यान का बड़ा हिस्सा पानी में डूब जाता है। तब जानवर ऊँची जगहों और पास की पहाड़ियों की ओर चले जाते हैं। उन्हें सुरक्षित रास्ता देने के लिए पास की सड़क पर गाड़ियों की रफ़्तार धीमी रखी जाती है। बाढ़ परेशानी तो लाती है, पर यही पानी घास के मैदानों को फिर से हरा-भरा भी कर देता है।

गैंडे के सींग के लालच में कुछ लोग इसका अवैध शिकार करते थे। इसे रोकने के लिए वन-रक्षक दिन-रात उद्यान की निगरानी करते हैं। उनकी मेहनत से आज यहाँ गैंडों की संख्या पहले से कहीं अधिक है।

काज़ीरंगा हमें सिखाता है कि अगर हम मिलकर प्रकृति की रक्षा करें, तो खतरे में पड़े जीव भी फिर से फल-फूल सकते हैं।

शब्दार्थ: दलदली – कीचड़ और पानी से भरी (ज़मीन) • **धरोहर** – पुरखों से मिली अनमोल चीज़, विरासत • **अभयारण्य** – ऐसा वन जहाँ जीवों का शिकार मना होता है • **प्रवासी** – दूसरी जगह से आकर कुछ समय रहने वाले • **अवैध** – कानून के विरुद्ध

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

काज़ीरंगा: एक सींग वाले गैंडे का घर: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. काज़ीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान किस राज्य में है?

☐ (क) मेघालय ☐ (ख) असम ☐ (ग) पश्चिम बंगाल

2. काज़ीरंगा किस जानवर के लिए सबसे अधिक प्रसिद्ध है?

☐ (क) एक सींग वाला गैंडा ☐ (ख) एशियाई शेर

☐ (ग) हिम तेंदुआ

3. यूनेस्को ने सन् 1985 में काज़ीरंगा को विश्व धरोहर स्थल घोषित किया।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

4. गैंडा मांस खाने वाला जानवर है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

5. गैंडे को कीचड़ में लोटना क्यों पसंद है?

_____

_____

6. बाढ़ आने पर जानवर क्या करते हैं और उनकी मदद कैसे की जाती है?

_____

_____

7. बाढ़ से काज़ीरंगा को हानि और लाभ दोनों होते हैं। गद्यांश के आधार पर समझाओ।

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. गद्यांश से 'पहरा' या 'चौकसी' का समानार्थी शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

9. गद्यांश से 'वैध' का विलोम शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

सारांश पूरा करो

गद्यांश के आधार पर सारांश पूरा करो। शब्द-बैंक में दो शब्द ऐसे भी हैं जो किसी वाक्य में नहीं आएँगे।

असम राजस्थान गैंडे शेर दो-तिहाई धरोहर बारहसिंगे प्रवासी
बाढ़ वन-रक्षक रक्षा

1. काज़ीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान _____ राज्य में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के किनारे है।

2. यह एक सींग वाले _____ के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

3. दुनिया के लगभग _____ एक सींग वाले गैंडे यहीं रहते हैं।

4. सन् 1985 में इसे विश्व _____ स्थल घोषित किया गया।

5. यहाँ हाथी, बाघ, जंगली भैंसे और _____ भी पाए जाते हैं।

6. सर्दियों में _____ पक्षी यहाँ की झीलों में आते हैं।

7. वर्षा ऋतु में _____ आने पर जानवर ऊँची जगहों पर चले जाते हैं।

8. अवैध शिकार रोकने के लिए _____ दिन-रात निगरानी करते हैं।

9. प्रकृति की _____ करने से खतरे में पड़े जीव भी बच सकते हैं।

Month 8

Monthly Activity Set:

Our Constitution and Freedom

Preamble reading, government structure chart, freedom fighters timeline, mock election

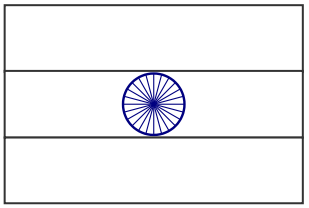
Name: _____ Date: _____

The Preamble

Read the Preamble aloud. Then read what its important words mean.

Our Constitution

Every book has an introduction, and our Constitution has one too. It is called the **Preamble**. In one long sentence, it tells us who made the Constitution, what kind of country India is, and what it promises every citizen. Here it is:



WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens: **JUSTICE**, social, economic and political; **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of India means that the Constitution was made by the people, and the power belongs to them. **Sovereign** means India makes its own decisions; no other country rules over it. **Socialist** means the government works to reduce the gap between rich and poor. **Secular** means the government treats all religions equally.

Democratic means the people elect their government. **Republic** means the head of the country is elected; it is not a king or a queen. **Justice** means fairness for everyone. **Liberty** means freedom of thought and belief. **Equality** means everyone has the same rights and chances. **Fraternity** means a feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood among all Indians.

The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949, so this day is celebrated as **Constitution Day** (Samvidhan Divas). On this day, many schools read the Preamble aloud together.

Word help: solemnly – in a serious and sincere way • **resolved** – firmly decided • **constitute** – to form or set up • **dignity** – the respect and worth that every person deserves • **integrity** – being whole and united • **enact** – to make into law

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Preamble: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. According to the Preamble, who gave the Constitution to India?

☐ (a) the British government ☐ (b) we, the people of India

☐ (c) the President

2. The Constitution was adopted on 26 January 1950.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Which word in the Preamble means that the head of the country is elected, not a king or a queen?

_____

4. Which word means a feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood among all Indians?

_____

5. What does 'secular' mean?

_____

_____

6. Name the four ideals that the Preamble promises to all citizens.

_____

_____

7. Which day is celebrated as Constitution Day?

☐ (a) 26 January ☐ (b) 15 August ☐ (c) 26 November

8. Which ideal of the Preamble do you think matters most in your class or family? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

How India Is Governed

Read the chart. Then answer the questions.

India is governed at three levels. This chart shows who makes the laws and who leads at each level.

Feature	Central government	State government	Local government
Looks after	the whole of India	one state	a village, town or city
Law-making body	Parliament	Vidhan Sabha	Gram Panchayat or Municipality
Elected members	MPs	MLAs	panchayat members, councillors
Formal head	President	Governor	–
Leader	Prime Minister	Chief Minister	Sarpanch or Mayor
Highest court	Supreme Court	High Court	–
Where it meets	New Delhi	the state capital	panchayat or municipal office

1. Who is the formal head of a state?

_____

2. Members of which body are called MLAs?

_____

3. Which is the highest court in India?

_____

4. Who leads the government of your state? Find out his or her name.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Freedom Fighters Timeline

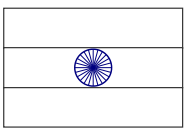
Number the events from 1 to 6 in the order in which they happened.

☐ Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others urge people to use Swadeshi goods.

☐ Rani Lakshmibai leads Jhansi in the great revolt against British rule.

☐  Gandhiji walks to Dandi and makes salt from seawater.

☐ The Indian National Congress is founded to give Indians a voice.

☐  Jawaharlal Nehru becomes the first Prime Minister of free India.

☐ Aruna Asaf Ali raises the flag as the Quit India Movement begins.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Hold a Mock Election

In a democracy, people choose their leaders by voting. In real elections, Indians vote on electronic voting machines (EVMs). Hold a mock election at home or with friends!

You need:

☐ paper slips for ballot papers

☐ a box with a slot (the ballot box)

☐ pencils

☐ washable ink or a sketch pen

☐ at least 5 voters

What to do:

1. Choose what the election is for, e.g. a weekend outing: park, museum or zoo. Each choice is a 'candidate'.
2. Let a supporter of each candidate make a one-minute speech.
3. Make ballot papers that list the candidates, with a box beside each one.
4. Set up a private corner as the polling booth. Each voter marks one box in secret and drops the paper in the box.
5. Mark each voter's finger with a dot of washable ink, just as in real elections.
6. Count the votes in front of everyone. The candidate with the most votes wins.

Candidate	Votes

1. Why is voting done in secret?

2. How old must a person be to vote in India?

3. Which body conducts elections in India?

4. Why is an ink mark put on a voter's finger?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Constitution Word Search

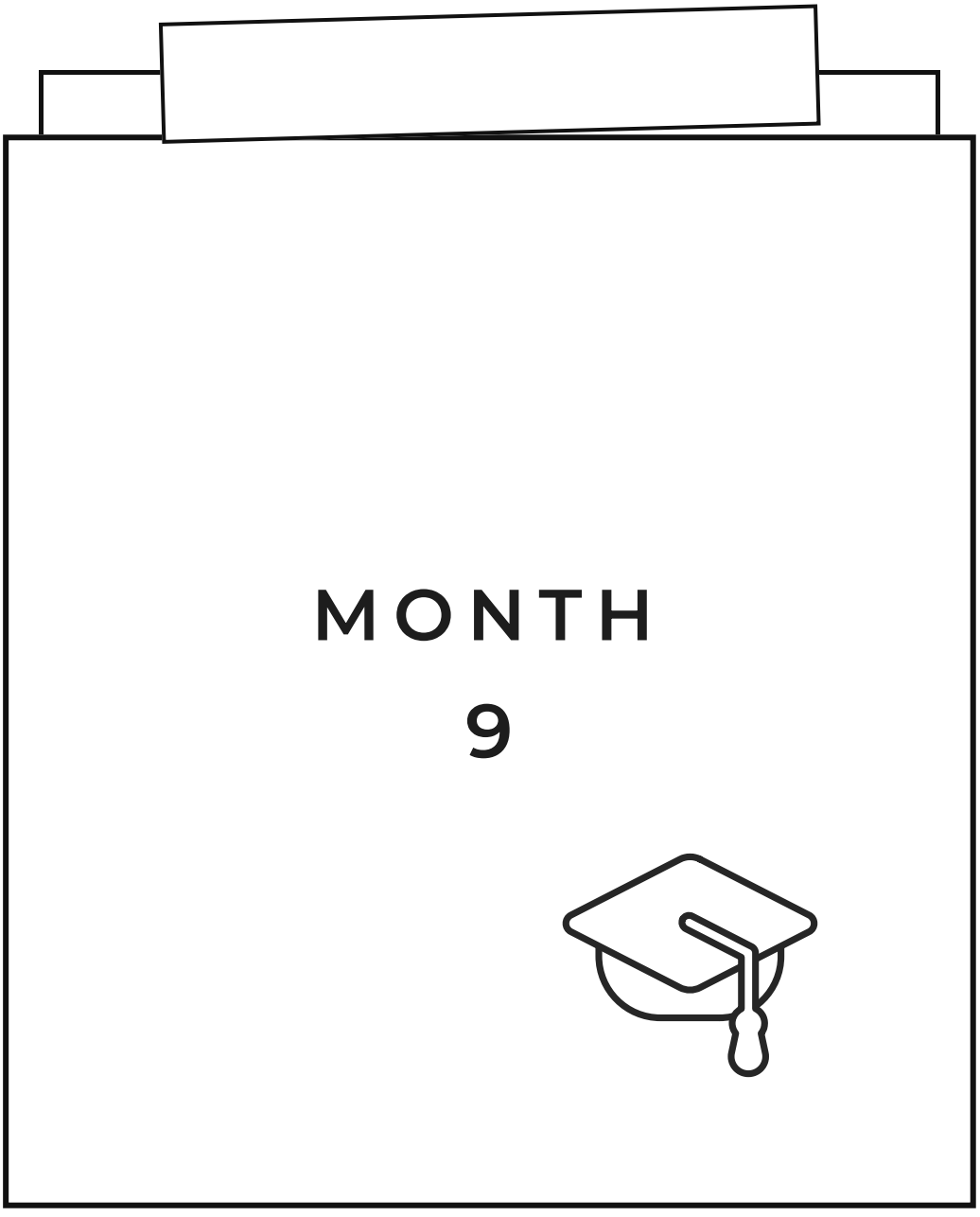
Find and circle the words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards.

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

☐ PREAMBLE ☐ JUSTICE ☐ LIBERTY ☐ EQUALITY

☐ FRATERNITY ☐ REPUBLIC ☐ SOVEREIGN ☐ SECULAR

☐ DEMOCRACY ☐ VOTE ☐ PARLIAMENT ☐ AMBEDKAR


MONTH
9

Month 9

Week 33

Reading	Information text (the Constitution of India) — key terms
Grammar & Writing	Writing: email
Maths	Patterns: number sequences, square and triangular numbers
EVS	Modern transport and communication
Hindi	वाक्य शुद्धि

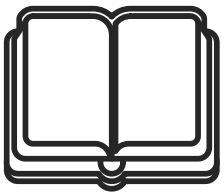
Name: _____ Date: _____

The Constitution of India

Read the text. The key terms are in bold. Read the sentences around each one carefully to understand what it means.

Information text

Every game has rules. Without them, a cricket match or a game of kho-kho would soon turn into a muddle. A country needs rules too. The most important set of rules for India is called the **Constitution**. It tells us how the country is to be governed, what rights every citizen has and what duties every citizen should perform.



How It Was Written

From December 1946, a group of leaders called the **Constituent Assembly** met to write the Constitution. Dr Rajendra Prasad was its President, and Dr B. R. Ambedkar led the Drafting Committee, which prepared the actual text. Fifteen women, including Sarojini Naidu and Hansa Mehta, were also members. The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949, which we now celebrate as Constitution Day. It came into force on 26 January 1950, the day India became a republic. That is why we celebrate Republic Day on 26 January.

A Very Special Book

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world. The original copies, in Hindi and English, were written by hand in beautiful lettering and decorated by artists from Santiniketan. They are carefully preserved in special cases in New Delhi. The Constitution can be changed when needed, and each change is called an **amendment**. It has been amended more than 100 times.

The Preamble

The Constitution begins with a short introduction called the **Preamble**. It starts with the words 'We, the people of India', which show that the power of the country belongs to its people. The Preamble describes India as a **sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic**. **Sovereign** means that India makes its own decisions, free from the control of any other country. **Socialist** means that the country tries to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. **Secular** means that the government treats all religions equally. **Democratic** means that the people choose their leaders by voting. A **republic** is a country whose head is chosen, not born into the job like a king or queen.

The Preamble also promises **justice**, **liberty**, **equality** and **fraternity** to all citizens: fairness for everyone, freedom of thought and belief, equal treatment and opportunities, and a feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood among all Indians.

Rights and Duties

The Constitution gives every citizen **Fundamental Rights**, such as the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom. Children between the ages of 6 and 14 have the right to free and compulsory education. The Constitution also lists **Fundamental Duties**, things that every citizen should do, such as respecting the National Flag and the National Anthem, protecting the environment and taking care of public property. Rights and duties go together, like the two sides of a coin.

Word help: governed – controlled and run • **Drafting Committee** – the small group that wrote out the words of the Constitution • **adopted** – formally accepted • **came into force** – started to be used as the law • **compulsory** – something that must be done • **public property** – things that belong to everyone, such as parks, buses and roads

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Constitution of India: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is a constitution?

- ☐ (a) The most important set of rules for a country
- ☐ (b) A book of stories about kings and queens
- ☐ (c) A list of national holidays

2. Why do we celebrate Republic Day on 26 January?

3. Who led the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- ☐ (a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- ☐ (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- ☐ (c) Sarojini Naidu

4. An amendment is a change made to the Constitution.

☐ True ☐ False

5. What does the key term 'secular' mean?

6. How is a republic different from a country ruled by a king or queen?

7. Which key term means 'a feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood among all people'?

8. Name one Fundamental Right and one Fundamental Duty.

9. 'Rights and duties go together, like the two sides of a coin.' What does this mean? Give an example.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Our Constitution

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

muddle — a state of confusion and untidiness

Example: My cupboard was in a muddle after the holidays.

My sentence:

perform — to do a task or a duty

Example: Doctors perform an important duty in our society.

My sentence:

decorated — made beautiful by adding colours or patterns

Example: We decorated the classroom with rangoli for Pongal.

My sentence:

preserved — kept safe and in good condition

Example: Old coins are preserved in the museum.

My sentence:

decisions — choices that you make after thinking

Example: The class makes decisions about the trip together.

My sentence:

opportunities — chances to do something

Example: Our school gives us many opportunities to play sports.

My sentence:

respecting — showing that you value someone or something

Example: Respecting elders is an important value.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Nouns Ending in -ity

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Many nouns end in -ity: equal → equality, active → activity. Watch the changes: able → ability, curious → curiosity.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
equality			
fraternity			
unity			
integrity			
dignity			
community			
opportunity			
responsibility			
activity			
ability			
curiosity			
majority			
security			
electricity			
nationality			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing an Email

Read about emails and study the model. Then try the questions in the box.

An **email** is a letter sent through the internet. It reaches the other person in seconds. Emails can be **formal** (to a teacher, a school or an office) or **informal** (to family and friends). A good email is clear, polite and short.

- Write a **clear subject** so that the reader knows what the email is about before opening it.
- Use **Dear** + name in a formal email. You may use **Hi** in an email to a friend.
- **Cc** sends a copy of the email to someone else. **Attach** adds a file or a photo.
- Read your email again before you click **Send**. Check the address, the spelling and the punctuation.

Part of the email	Model email
To	ms.rao@example.com
Subject	Homework I missed this week
Greeting	Dear Ms Rao,
Body: who and why	I was ill and absent from 3 to 5 March.
Body: the request	Could you please send me the homework?
Closing	Thank you. Regards,
Your name	Harsh Patel Class 5 C



Remember: Stay safe online: never share passwords or personal details in an email, and open emails only from people you know. Ask an adult if you are not sure.

Try it!

1. Which part of an email tells the reader what it is about?

_____

2. Write a subject for an email inviting your cousin to your birthday party.

_____

3. What does Cc do?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of an Email

Draw a line to match each part of an email to an example.

To	See you on Monday!
Subject	anjali.k@example.com
Greeting	Photos from our school trip
Body	Kavya
Closing	I am sending the photos from our trip.
Attachment	Hi Anjali,
Your name	zoo-photos.jpg

Name: _____ Date: _____

An Email to My Cousin: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write an email to your cousin Tenzin, who lives in Gangtok. Invite him to stay with you during the winter holidays. Tell him three things you will do together, and ask him to reply soon. Include To, Subject, a greeting, the body, a closing and your name.

Think about:

- Topic: What is the email about? Write your subject line.
- Ideas: three things you will do together, and the dates.
- Words I will use: friendly words and phrases for an invitation.
- My plan: To → Subject → Greeting → Body → Closing → Name

Topic

Ideas

Words I will use

My plan

Name: _____ Date: _____

An Email to My Cousin

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

Hi Dear invite holidays excited plan can't wait please reply Regards Love

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Coconut trees grow well along the coasts of India.

Coconut trees grow well along the coasts of India.

Coconut trees grow well along the coasts of India.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 2 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 34 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

2. 97 | 91 | 85 | 79 | 73 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

3. 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

4. 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

5. 5 | 14 | 23 | 32 | 41 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

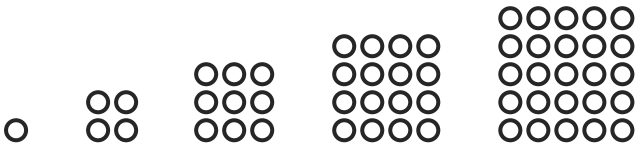
6. 97 | 88 | 79 | 70 | 61 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Square and Triangular Numbers

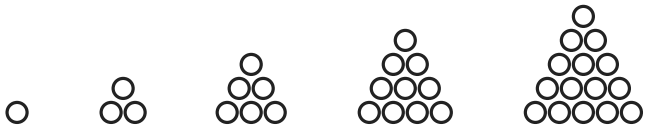
Look at the dot patterns. Find the missing numbers.

Square numbers:



1 4 9 ? ?

Triangular numbers:



1 3 6 ? ?

1. Write the first 10 square numbers:

_____

2. Write the first 8 triangular numbers:

_____

3. Add two triangular numbers next to each other (1 + 3, 3 + 6, 6 + 10). What do you notice? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magic Square

Fill in the missing numbers.

In a **magic square**, every row, column and diagonal adds up to the same number. Here the magic sum is **15**.

	1	
		7
4	9	2

Make your own magic square! Add 5 to every number in the square above.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Number Patterns

Find the pattern. Draw or write what comes next.

1. 16 | 25 | 34 | 43 | 52 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

2. 99 | 93 | 87 | 81 | 75 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

3. 3 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 48 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

4. 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 25 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

5. 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 19 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

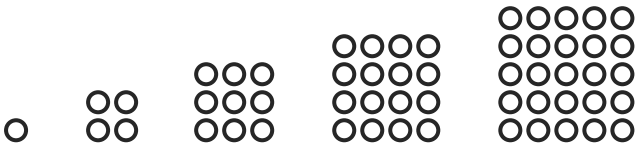
6. 61 | 52 | 43 | 34 | 25 | ☐ | ☐ Rule: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Square and Triangular Numbers

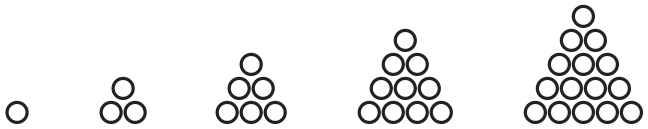
Look at the dot patterns. Find the missing numbers.

Square numbers:



1 4 9 ? ?

Triangular numbers:



1 3 6 ? ?

1. Write the first 10 square numbers:

_____

2. Write the first 8 triangular numbers:

_____

3. Add two triangular numbers next to each other (1 + 3, 3 + 6, 6 + 10). What do you notice? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Magic Square

Fill in the missing numbers.

In a **magic square**, every row, column and diagonal adds up to the same number. Here the magic sum is **39**.

16	9	
		15
	17	10

Make your own magic square! Add 5 to every number in the square above.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Transport and Communication

Read the fact cards about how we travel and how we send messages today.

Travel by Road



Buses, cars, trucks, scooters and bicycles travel on roads. India has the second-largest road network in the world. Highways link big cities and ports.

Travel by Rail



India's first passenger train ran from Bombay (Mumbai) to Thane on 16 April 1853. Indian Railways is now one of the world's largest railway networks.

By Water and Air



Ships carry heavy goods across the seas from ports like Mumbai, Chennai and Visakhapatnam. Aeroplanes are the fastest way to travel long distances.

Inventions That Moved Us



Karl Benz built one of the first motor cars in 1886. The Wright brothers made the first powered aeroplane flight in 1903.

Personal Communication



Letters, phone calls, text messages, emails and video calls carry messages between people. Every Indian address has a six-digit **PIN code** (since 1972).

Mass Communication



Newspapers, radio, television and the internet carry news to millions of people at once. This is called **mass communication**.

Inventions That Connect Us



Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876. Guglielmo Marconi developed the radio. John Logie Baird first showed television in 1926.

Internet and Satellites



Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. Satellites in space pass on TV, phone and internet signals. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, went up in 1975.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Personal or Mass Communication?

Is it personal (between a few people) or mass (to many people at once)? Write each one in the correct column.

 video call magazine postcard cinema  television

 email  letter  text message  phone call

roadside hoarding  newspaper  radio

Personal	Mass

Name: _____ Date: _____

Inventions and Inventors

Draw a line to match each invention to the person who invented or developed it.

telephone ●	● Karl Benz
aeroplane ●	● Alexander Graham Bell
radio ●	● the Wright brothers
television ●	● Tim Berners-Lee
motor car ●	● Guglielmo Marconi
World Wide Web ●	● John Logie Baird

Name: _____ Date: _____

Then and Now: An Interview

Transport and communication have changed a lot in just one lifetime. Interview a grandparent or an elderly neighbour to find out how.

You need:

☐ a notebook and pen

☐ a grandparent or elderly neighbour

☐ old family photos (if you have any)

What to do:

1. Ask politely if you may interview them for about 15 minutes.
2. Ask: How did you travel to school when you were 10? How did you send news to relatives far away?
3. Ask: When did you first see a television, use a telephone, or travel by train or aeroplane?
4. Ask: Which change do you think is the most useful? Is anything worse now?
5. Write their answers in the table, and thank them for their time.

Question	When they were 10	Today
Travelling to school		
Sending news far away		
First television, telephone, train or aeroplane		
The most useful change		

1. What was the biggest change you learnt about?

2. Name one way modern transport harms the environment, and one way to reduce the harm.

3. Write two rules for staying safe online.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य शुद्धि

पढ़ो और समझो। अशुद्ध और शुद्ध वाक्यों का अंतर ध्यान से देखो।

बोलते या लिखते समय कई बार वाक्य में लिंग, वचन, कारक, सर्वनाम या शब्दों के प्रयोग की गलतियाँ हो जाती हैं। ऐसी गलतियाँ पहचानकर वाक्य को शुद्ध रूप में लिखना **वाक्य शुद्धि** कहलाता है।

- **लिंग:** विशेषण और क्रिया संज्ञा के लिंग के अनुसार हों — मेरी कमीज़, खट्टा दही।
- **वचन:** अनेक के लिए और आदर के लिए बहुवचन — सौ रुपये, माताजी आ गईं।
- **'ने' के साथ** क्रिया कर्म के अनुसार बदलती है — मैंने रोटी खाई, मैंने आम खाया।
- **अनावश्यक शब्द और गलत रूप:** 'कृपया करके' की जगह 'कृपया' और 'अनेकों' की जगह 'अनेक' लिखो।

अशुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध वाक्य	गलती किसमें?
मेरे को घर जाना है।	मुझे घर जाना है।	सर्वनाम
उसने मेरे से पूछा।	उसने मुझसे पूछा।	सर्वनाम
दही खट्टी है।	दही खट्टा है।	लिंग
मेरा कमीज़ नया है।	मेरी कमीज़ नई है।	लिंग
सीता ने पुस्तक पढ़ा।	सीता ने पुस्तक पढ़ी।	क्रिया का लिंग
उसने पानी लाया।	वह पानी लाया।	'ने' का गलत प्रयोग
मुझे सौ रुपया चाहिए।	मुझे सौ रुपये चाहिए।	वचन
कृपया करके बैठिए।	कृपया बैठिए।	अनावश्यक शब्द

💡 **याद रखो:** वाक्य लिखने के बाद उसे धीरे-धीरे पढ़कर जाँचो — कर्ता, क्रिया, लिंग, वचन और मात्राएँ ठीक हैं या नहीं।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

शुद्ध रूप चुनो

वाक्य को शुद्ध बनाने वाले शब्द पर गोला लगाओ।

1. दादी ने हमें एक मज़ेदार कहानी (सुनाया / सुनाई)।

2. हाथी के दो बड़े-बड़े कान (होता है / होते हैं)।

3. (मुझे / मेरे को) आम बहुत पसंद हैं।

4. गाय हरी-हरी घास (खाता / खाती) है।

5. बाहर तेज़ पानी बरस (रही / रहा) है।

6. मोहन की बहन बाज़ार (गया / गई)।

7. पेड़ पर बहुत-सी (चिड़िया / चिड़ियाँ) बैठी हैं।

8. हम कल चिड़ियाघर (जाऊँगा / जाएँगे)।

9. उसने मुझसे एक कठिन प्रश्न (पूछा / पूछी)।

10. दादाजी अभी-अभी बाज़ार से (आया / आए) हैं।

11. बच्चे मैदान में (खेल रहा है / खेल रहे हैं)।

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो

हर वाक्य में कोई एक गलती है। गलती पहचानो और वाक्य को शुद्ध करके दोबारा लिखो।

1. मेरे को भूख लगी है।

_____

2. राधा ने एक पत्र लिखी।

_____

3. वह मेरे से नाराज़ है।

_____

4. मैंने आज आम खाया हूँ।

_____

5. पेड़ पर बहुत-सी चिड़िया बैठी है।

_____

6. मैं प्रातःकाल के समय सैर करता हूँ।

_____

7. उसने मेरे लिए एक गिलास पानी लाया।

_____

8. हम कल दिल्ली जाऊँगा।

_____

9. मेरी कमीज़ बहुत पुराना हो गया है।

_____

10. माताजी बाज़ार से आ गई।

_____

Month 9

Week 34

Reading	Poem — free verse and theme
Grammar & Writing	Writing: diary entry
Maths	Data handling: bar graphs, line graphs and pie charts
EVS	Great Indian scientists
Hindi	अपठित गद्यांश – 3

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Grandmother's Hands

Read the poem slowly. It is in free verse: it has no regular rhyme or rhythm. Think about its theme, or big idea.

My grandmother's hands
are maps of brown rivers,
with roads that run
from her knuckles to her
wrists.

These hands have rolled
ten thousand rotis,
round as full moons,
warm from the tawa.

They have planted marigolds,
pulled weeds in the rain,
and stitched the torn pocket
of my school shirt,
humming an old song
whose words I do not know.

When I had a fever,
they rested on my
forehead,
cool and light,
like a leaf on water.

Now they shake a little
when she threads a needle.
So I hold the thread,
and she holds my hand,
and together
we make something new.

— New Era



Word help: knuckles – the joints where your fingers bend • **tawa** – a flat iron pan used for cooking rotis • **marigolds** – bright orange or yellow flowers • **weeds** – wild plants that grow where they are not wanted

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Grandmother's Hands: Questions

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. Which of these is true about this poem?

- ☐ (a) It has no regular rhyme or rhythm
- ☐ (b) Every pair of lines rhymes
- ☐ (c) Every line has the same number of beats

2. What is free verse?

3. The poet says the hands are 'maps of brown rivers' with 'roads'. What might the rivers and roads be?

4. The grandmother's hands shake a little when she threads a needle.

☐ True ☐ False

5. List three things that the grandmother's hands have done.

6. Find a word in stanza 3 that means 'sewed'.

7. What is the theme (big idea) of the poem?

- ☐ (a) Love and care passed between generations
- ☐ (b) How to cook rotis
- ☐ (c) Gardening in the rain

8. How has the child changed by the last stanza?

9. Write a short free-verse poem of four to six lines about someone you love.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Grandmother's Hands

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

knuckles — the joints where your fingers bend

Example: Ishaan knocked on the door with his knuckles.

My sentence:

rolled — made something flat and round by pressing it with a rolling pin

Example: Mother rolled the dough into thin puris.

My sentence:

stitched — sewed with a needle and thread

Example: The tailor stitched a new kurta for Baisakhi.

My sentence:

humming — singing a tune with your lips closed

Example: Sneha was humming a song as she painted.

My sentence:

fever — a body temperature that is higher than normal

Example: Dev stayed home from school because he had a fever.

My sentence:

forehead — the part of your face above your eyes

Example: Grandfather wiped the sweat from his forehead.

My sentence:

threads — passes a thread through the eye of a needle

Example: Mary threads the needle before she starts sewing.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Tricky Body Words

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Watch the tricky parts: knuckle (silent k), stomach (ch says 'k'), muscle (silent c), tongue (silent ue).

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
knuckle			
wrist			
forehead			
thumb			
shoulder			
stomach			
muscle			
tongue			
throat			
ankle			
elbow			
eyebrow			
eyelashes			
cheek			
heart			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Diary Entry

Read about diary entries and study the model. Then try the questions in the box.

A **diary** is a personal record of our daily life, thoughts and feelings. A diary entry is written in the **first person** (I, me, my) and mostly in the **past tense**, because it tells what happened during the day. A diary is private, so the language can be informal.

- Write the **day and date** (and the time, if you like) at the top.
- Begin with **Dear Diary**, and write as if you are talking to a close friend.
- Share your **feelings** and **thoughts**, not just the events. End with your name or initials.

Part of the entry	Model diary entry
Day, date and time	Saturday, 14 November 2026, 9 p.m.
Greeting	Dear Diary,
What happened	Today was Children's Day at school.
More details	Our teachers put on a funny play for us.
Feelings	I laughed so much that my sides hurt!
Thoughts	I wish every day could be this happy.
Sign-off	Good night! Ishaan



Remember: Use feeling words to make your entry come alive: thrilled, nervous, proud, disappointed, relieved, grateful.

Try it!

1. In which person is a diary entry written?

_____

2. Write the greeting for a diary entry.

_____

3. Which tense is used most in a diary entry?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Notes to Diary Sentences

Turn each note into a full diary sentence. Use 'I', the past tense and a feeling word where you can.

1. woke up late – missed school bus

2. Dad dropped me at school – very grateful

3. maths test – easier than I thought – relieved

4. lunch break – shared my tiffin with Aman

5. evening – played badminton with my sister – won!

6. helped Mum make rotis – burnt the first one

7. tomorrow – science exhibition – a bit nervous

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day I Will Always Remember: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a diary entry about a day you will always remember: a festival, a trip, a competition or a surprise. Include the day and date, 'Dear Diary', what happened in the right order, how you felt, and your name at the end.

Think about:

- First: How did the day begin?
- Next: What happened after that?
- Then: What was the most exciting or surprising moment?
- Finally: How did the day end, and how did you feel?

First

Next

Then

Finally

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Day I Will Always Remember

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

Dear Diary thrilled nervous proud surprised grateful unforgettable first later finally

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

The Statue of Unity in Gujarat is the tallest statue in the world.

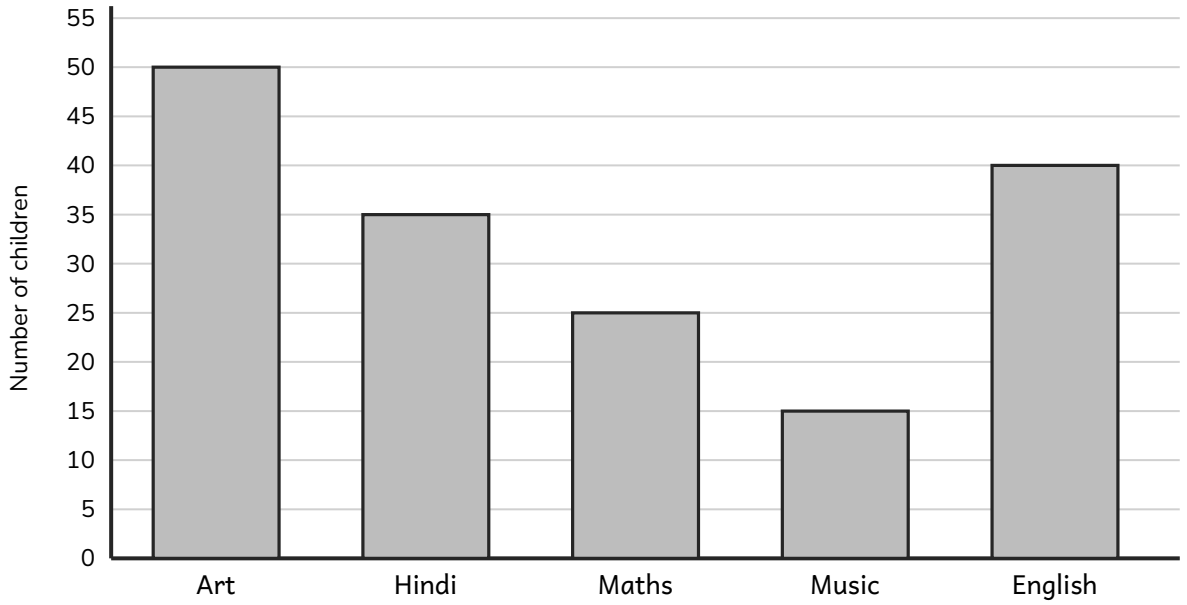
The Statue of Unity in Gujarat is the tallest statue in the world.

The Statue of Unity in Gujarat is the tallest statue in the world.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Bar Graph

The bar graph shows the favourite subjects of children in a school.



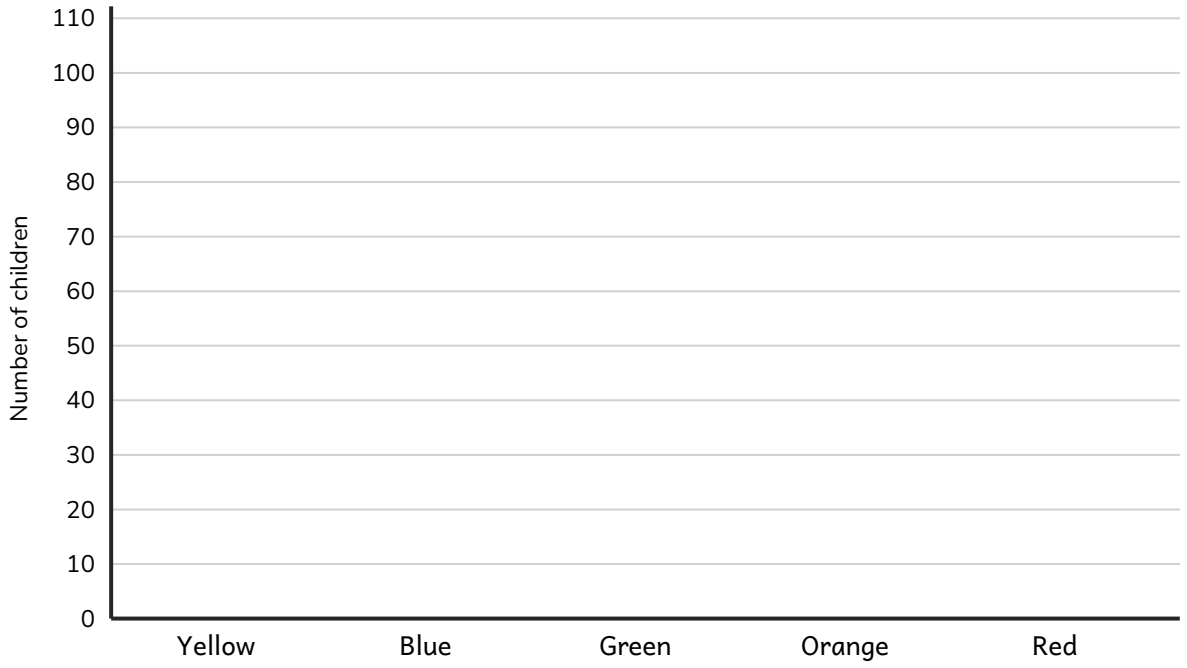
1. Which subject is the most popular? _____
2. Which subject is the least popular? _____
3. How many children like Art? _____
4. How many children were asked in all? _____
5. How many more children like English than Maths? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Draw a Bar Graph

Use the table to draw a bar for each colour.

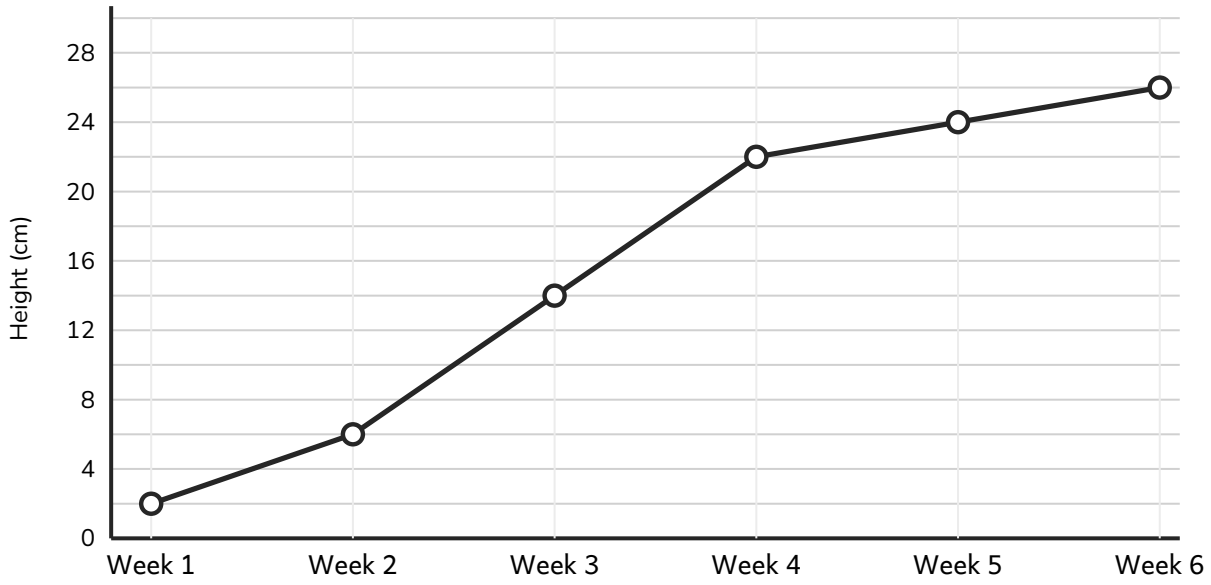
Colour	Children
Yellow	40
Blue	70
Green	100
Orange	20
Red	80



Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Line Graph

The line graph shows the height of a bean plant that Riya grew. Read the graph and answer.

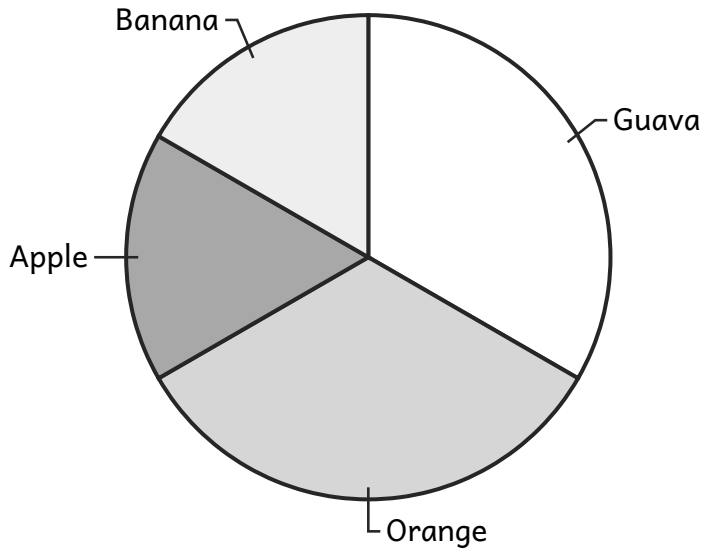


1. How tall was the plant in Week 3? _____
2. How much did it grow from Week 1 to Week 6? _____
3. By how much did it grow from Week 2 to Week 3? _____
4. How tall was it in Week 6? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Pie Chart

The pie chart shows the favourite fruits of 48 children.



Fruit	Children
Guava	16
Orange	16
Apple	8
Banana	8

1. What fraction of the children like Guava? _____

2. How many children like Orange? _____

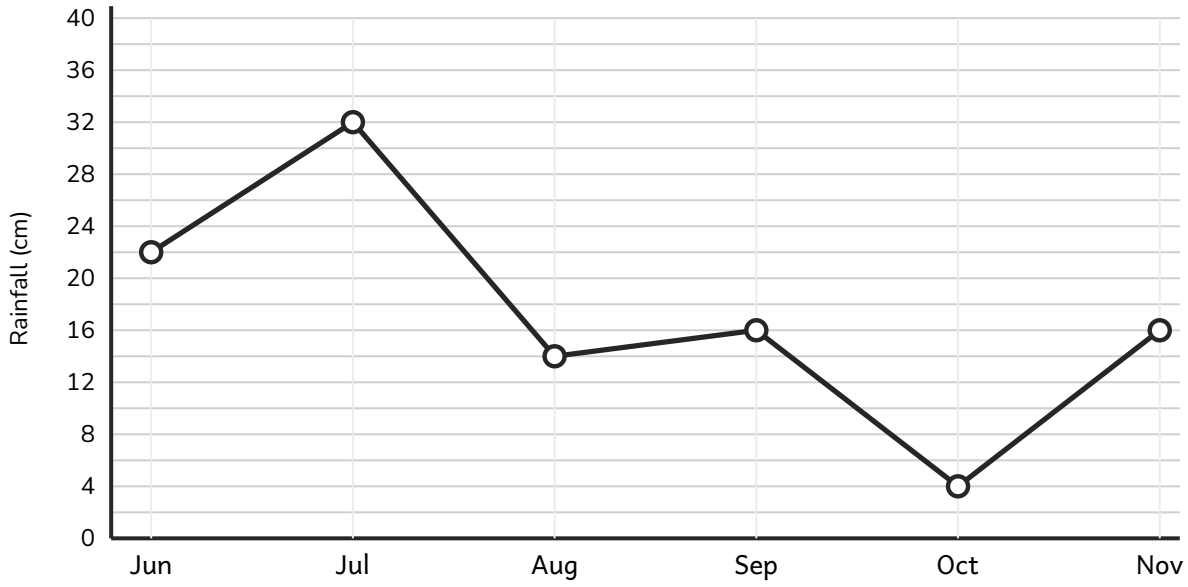
3. How many children like Banana? _____

4. Which fruits are liked by the same number of children? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Line Graph

The line graph shows the rainfall in a town for six months. Read the graph and answer.



1. Which month had the most rain? _____
2. Which month had the least rain? _____
3. How much rain fell in Nov? _____
4. How much rain fell in all six months? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Table

Complete the Total column. Then answer the questions.

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Class 1	16	16	
Class 2	29	24	
Class 3	16	24	
Class 4	30	24	
Class 5	22	26	

1. Which class has the most children? _____

2. How many girls are there in the school? _____

3. How many boys are there in the school? _____

4. In which class are there more girls than boys? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Great Indian Scientists

Read the fact cards about some great scientists from India.



Aryabhata

This mathematician and astronomer, born in 476 CE, explained that the Earth spins on its axis and how eclipses happen. India's first satellite was named after him.



Sushruta

A surgeon of ancient India who wrote the **Sushruta Samhita**. It describes hundreds of operations and surgical tools. He is often called the 'father of surgery'.



Jagadish Chandra Bose

He showed that plants respond to heat, light and injury, and invented the **crescograph** to measure how fast plants grow. He also studied radio waves.



Srinivasa Ramanujan

A self-taught genius from Tamil Nadu who discovered thousands of results in mathematics. His birthday, 22 December, is National Mathematics Day.



C. V. Raman

He discovered how light changes when it scatters, the **Raman Effect**, on 28 February 1928, now National Science Day. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.



Homi J. Bhabha

He is called the father of India's nuclear programme. He set up India's first centres for nuclear research in Mumbai, including the one now called BARC.



Vikram Sarabhai

The father of India's space programme. He set up the first rocket launching station at Thumba in Kerala and helped to found ISRO in 1969.



A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

He led the team that built SLV-3, the rocket that put the Rohini satellite into orbit in 1980. He later became India's 11th President, the 'People's President'.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Scientists and Their Work

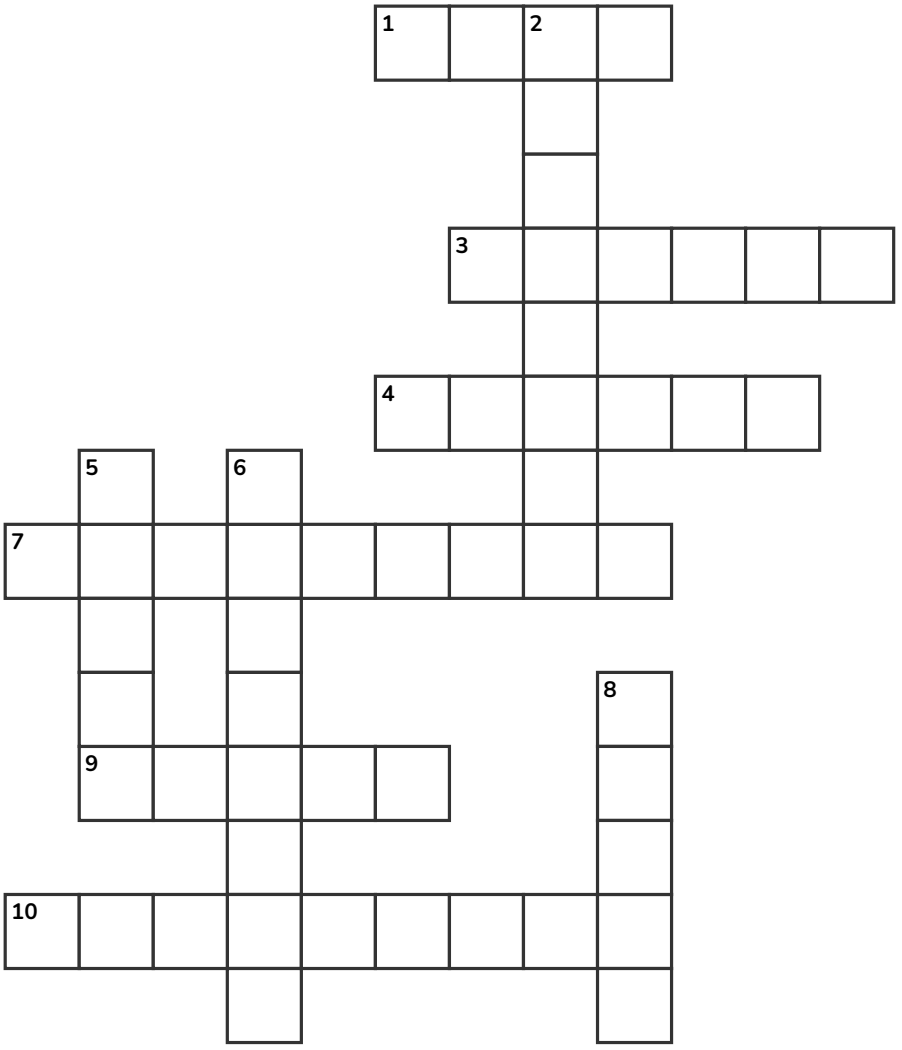
Draw a line to match each scientist to their work.

Aryabhata	crescograph to measure plant growth
Sushruta	brilliant self-taught mathematician
J. C. Bose	father of India's space programme
Srinivasa Ramanujan	SLV-3 rocket; the People's President
C. V. Raman	father of India's nuclear programme
Homi J. Bhabha	said the Earth spins on its axis
Vikram Sarabhai	Raman Effect; Nobel Prize in 1930
A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	ancient surgeon; Sushruta Samhita

Name: _____ Date: _____

Scientists Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword.



Across

1. J. C. _____ showed that plants respond to their surroundings (4)

3. Father of India's nuclear programme (6)

4. Place in Kerala with India's first rocket launching station (6)

7. Self-taught mathematician; 22 December honours him (9)

9. C. V. Raman won this famous prize in 1930 (5)

10. Ancient astronomer; India's first satellite was named after him (9)

Down

2. Ancient surgeon, often called the father of surgery (8)

5. He discovered a special effect of scattered light in 1928 (5)

6. Father of India's space programme (8)

8. Rocket scientist known as the People's President (5)

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Sunset in a Glass

Sir C. V. Raman spent his life studying how light scatters (bounces off tiny particles). Try this scattering experiment to find out why the sky is blue and sunsets are orange.

You need:

- ☐ a tall, clear glass of water
- ☐ milk
- ☐ a teaspoon
- ☐ a torch
- ☐ a dark room

What to do:

1. Stir about half a teaspoon of milk into the glass of water.
2. In a dark room, shine the torch into the side of the glass.
3. Look at the glass from the side. What colour does the water look?
4. Now look through the glass straight at the torch. What colour is the light?
5. Add a little more milk and look again. Fill in the table.

Amount of milk	Colour seen from the side	Colour looking at the torch
Half a teaspoon of milk		
A little more milk		
Even more milk		

1. What colour did the water look from the side?

_____

2. What colour was the torch light when you looked through the glass?

_____

3. Why does the sky look blue in the daytime?

_____

4. Why are sunsets orange and red?

_____

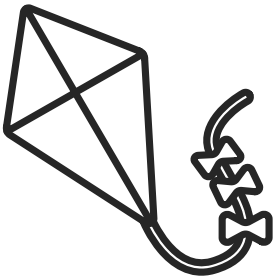
नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

ज़ोया की डायरी: उत्तरायण का दिन

ज़ोया की डायरी का यह पन्ना ध्यान से पढ़ो। फिर अगले पृष्ठ पर दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

डायरी

14 जनवरी, अहमदाबाद



प्रिय डायरी, आज उत्तरायण था — गुजरात में मकर संक्रांति को इसी नाम से जाना जाता है। सुबह छह बजे से ही हमारी छत पर रौनक थी। पूरा आसमान लाल, पीली, हरी और बैंगनी पतंगों से भर गया था। चारों ओर से ‘काई पो छे!’ की आवाज़ें आ रही थीं। जब कोई किसी की पतंग काटता है, तो खुशी से यही चिल्लाता है।

नाश्ते में दादी ने सबको तिल और गुड़ के लड्डू खिलाए। फिर पापा ने मुझे पतंग उड़ाने के कुछ गुर सिखाए — हवा की दिशा देखो, धागे को धीरे-धीरे ढील दो और कभी जल्दबाज़ी मत करो। दोपहर में माँ ने उंधियू बनाया। यह कई सब्ज़ियों को मिलाकर बनने वाली गुजरात की खास सब्ज़ी है।

दोपहर बाद एक घटना ने मुझे सोच में डाल दिया। पड़ोस की छत पर एक कबूतर काँच लगे माँझे में उलझकर गिर पड़ा। उसका एक पंख बुरी तरह घायल था। मेरी बड़ी बहन निशा उसे तुरंत एक डिब्बे में रखकर पास के पक्षी-सहायता शिविर ले गई। वहाँ डॉक्टर ने उसकी मरहम-पट्टी की और बताया कि हर साल इस दिन बहुत-से पक्षी ऐसे ही घायल हो जाते हैं।

शाम को हमारे परिवार ने एक बैठक की। सबने मिलकर तय किया कि अगले साल से हम काँच वाले माँझे की जगह सादा सूती धागा लेंगे। हम सुबह और शाम के समय पतंग नहीं उड़ाएँगे, क्योंकि उस समय पक्षी अपने घोंसलों से निकलते और लौटते हैं। बिजली के तारों से भी हम दूर रहेंगे।

रात को हमने छत पर बैठकर गरम-गरम चिक्की खाई और दिन भर की बातें कीं। आज का दिन बहुत मज़ेदार रहा, पर सबसे बड़ी सीख यह मिली कि हमारी खुशी किसी और के दुख का कारण नहीं बननी चाहिए।

— ज़ोया

शब्दार्थ: गुर – किसी काम को करने का खास तरीका • **ढील देना** – धागे को ढीला छोड़ना • **माँझा** – पतंग उड़ाने का मज़बूत धागा • **शिविर** – कुछ समय के लिए लगाया गया सहायता केंद्र • **चिक्की** – गुड़ और मूँगफली या तिल से बनी मिठाई

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

ज़ोया की डायरी: उत्तरायण का दिन: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. गुजरात में मकर संक्रांति को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

☐ (क) पोंगल ☐ (ख) उत्तरायण ☐ (ग) लोहड़ी

2. 'काई पो छे!' किसी की पतंग काटने पर खुशी से कहा जाता है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. पापा ने ज़ोया को पतंग उड़ाने के कौन-से गुर सिखाए?

_____

_____

4. पड़ोस की छत पर कबूतर कैसे घायल हुआ?

_____

_____

5. निशा घायल कबूतर को घर पर ही छोड़कर खेलने चली गई।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

6. परिवार ने सुबह और शाम पतंग न उड़ाने का निर्णय क्यों लिया?

☐ (क) तब धूप बहुत तेज़ होती है

☐ (ख) तब पक्षी घोंसलों से निकलते और लौटते हैं

☐ (ग) तब हवा बिलकुल नहीं चलती

7. ज़ोया को इस दिन सबसे बड़ी सीख क्या मिली? तुम त्योहार मनाते समय दूसरों का ध्यान कैसे रखते हो?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. डायरी से 'चहल-पहल' का समानार्थी शब्द ढूँढकर लिखो।

_____

9. 'उलझना' का विलोम शब्द लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

घटनाओं का सही क्रम

ज़ोया के दिन की घटनाएँ उलट-पुलट हो गई हैं। डायरी के आधार पर हर खाने में 1 से 6 तक सही क्रम-संख्या लिखो।

☐ रात को सबने छत पर बैठकर गरम-गरम चिक्की खाई।

☐ दोपहर में माँ ने उंधियू बनाया।

☐ शाम को परिवार ने बैठक करके अगले साल के नियम तय किए।

☐ पड़ोस की छत पर एक कबूतर माँझे में उलझकर गिर पड़ा।

☐ सुबह छह बजे से ही छत पर रौनक हो गई।

☐ नाश्ते में दादी ने सबको तिल-गुड़ के लड्डू खिलाए।

Month 9

Week 35

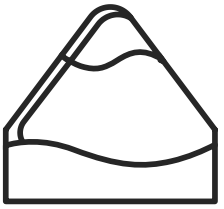
Reading	Story — themes across texts
Grammar & Writing	Writing: report and poster
Maths	Average
EVS	Pollution and protecting the environment
Hindi	व्याकरण दोहराई

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tenzin and the Ice Tower

Read the story. Think about its theme. Then compare it with other texts you have read in this book.

Story



In Tenzin's village, high in the mountains of Ladakh, winter is long, white and freezing. Summer is short and bright. But spring, when farmers need water to plant barley and young apricot trees, is the hardest time of all. The streams are still frozen, the glaciers have not yet begun to melt, and the fields stay dry and dusty.

'If only we could save winter's water for the spring,' sighed Tenzin's grandfather, Meme Dorje, one evening as he poured butter tea.

Tenzin had read about an idea in a science magazine at school. 'We can, Meme-le!' he said. 'We can build an ice tower, called an ice stupa. In winter, we bring stream water down a pipe from higher up the mountain. The water shoots up into the freezing air, freezes and piles up into a tall cone of ice. A cone has less of its surface facing the sun, so it melts slowly, all through the spring.'

Meme Dorje laughed, but he did not say no. The next morning, Tenzin and his friends collected old pipes from every house in the village. The grown-ups helped them lay a long pipe from a stream far up the slope down to an empty field. On the first freezing night, they opened the valve. A fountain of water leapt into the dark sky and fell as glittering ice.

For a week, the tower grew. Then, one night, the temperature dropped to minus twenty-five degrees, and the water froze solid inside the pipe. In the morning there was no fountain, only a cracked pipe and a lopsided lump of ice. Some villagers shook their heads. 'Children's games,' one man muttered.

Tenzin's eyes stung with tears, but he remembered his teacher's words: 'Every mistake is a lesson in disguise.' He thought hard. Moving water does not freeze as easily as still water. So the children wrapped the new pipe in old woollen blankets, buried part of it under the ground and let the water run day and night without stopping. Slowly, the ice began to rise again.

By February, the ice stupa stood taller than a two-storey house, shining blue and white in the sun. In April, when the fields were dry, it began to melt, drip by drip. The water flowed through small channels to the fields, and the farmers planted their barley. Tenzin and Meme Dorje planted fifty apricot saplings beside the tower.

In summer, when the tower had melted away completely, the saplings were green and strong. The man who had muttered 'children's games' came to Tenzin's door with a bag of dried apricots. 'Next winter,' he said with a smile, 'build two.'

Word help: Ladakh – a cold, high mountain region in the far north of India • **barley** – a grain crop, like wheat • **Meme-le** – a respectful Ladakhi word for grandfather • **butter tea** – a salty tea made with butter, drunk in Ladakh • **stupa** – a dome-shaped monument; here, a cone-shaped tower of ice • **valve** – a part that opens or closes to control the flow of water

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tenzin and the Ice Tower: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What problem does Tenzin's village face?

- ☐ (a) The fields are dry in spring, when water is needed
- ☐ (b) There is too much rain in winter
- ☐ (c) There is no school in the village

2. In your own words, explain how an ice stupa works.

_____

_____

3. The ice tower worked perfectly the first time.

☐ True ☐ False

4. What did Tenzin do after the pipe froze? What does this show about him?

_____

_____

5. Find a word in paragraph 5 that means 'said something quietly and unhappily'.

_____

6. Which sentence best states the theme of the story?

- ☐ (a) Mistakes can become lessons if we keep trying
- ☐ (b) Winters in Ladakh are very cold
- ☐ (c) Apricots are a tasty fruit

7. Milkha Singh (Week 28) and Tenzin both show perseverance. Compare how each of them dealt with failure.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. In 'Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels' (Week 20), people also work together. How is that text like this story?

_____

_____

9. How does this story connect with 'Climate Change: A Warming World' (Week 26)?

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: The Ice Tower

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

sighed — breathed out slowly and loudly because of sadness or tiredness

Example: Pooja sighed when she saw the long queue.

My sentence:

glittering — shining with many tiny flashes of light

Example: The lake was glittering in the morning sun.

My sentence:

solid — hard and firm, not liquid

Example: Water becomes solid ice when it freezes.

My sentence:

muttered — said something quietly and unhappily

Example: Farhan muttered something about the cold weather.

My sentence:

disguise — something that hides what a person or thing really is

Example: The actor wore a beard as a disguise.

My sentence:

channels — narrow paths dug for water to flow along

Example: Farmers dig channels to carry water to their fields.

My sentence:

saplings — young trees

Example: Our class planted ten saplings on Van Mahotsav.

My sentence:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Prefixes mis-, dis-, re- and un-

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Prefixes change meaning: mis- means 'wrongly', dis- and un- mean 'not', re- means 'again'. The root word does not change.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
mistake			
misplace			
misbehave			
misunderstand			
disappear			
disagree			
dishonest			
dislike			
rebuild			
replant			
rewrite			
unhappy			
unlock			
uncover			
unusual			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing a Report and a Poster

Read about reports and posters and study the models. Then try the questions in the box.

A **report** tells readers about an event that has already happened. It gives the facts: **what** happened, **when**, **where**, **who** took part and **how** it went. It has a **heading** and a **by-line** (the writer's name), and it is written in the **past tense** and the **third person**. A **poster** uses a few words and a picture to tell people about an event or an idea.

- **Heading:** SCIENCE EXHIBITION AMAZES VISITORS
  By-line: by Sara D'Souza, Class 5 A
- **Paragraph 1:** A science exhibition was held at our school on 18 January. It was opened by Dr Meena Iyer, a well-known scientist.
- **Paragraph 2:** Students of Classes 3 to 5 showed over forty models, such as a solar cooker and a water filter. About 300 parents came.
- **Paragraph 3:** Prizes were given for the best models. Everyone agreed that it was a day full of learning and fun.

A poster has ...	Model poster
a catchy slogan	SAVE WATER, SAVE LIFE!
a clear picture	a tap with a drop of water
the key details	Water Week: 1 to 7 March
the name of the group	Eco Club, New Era School



Remember: A poster must be easy to read from far away: use big, bold letters, very few words and one clear picture.

Try it!

1. In which tense is a report written?

_____

2. Write a slogan for a poster on saving electricity.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Language of Reports and Posters

Circle the better choice for a school report or poster.

1. The sports day (was held / will be held) on 12 December.

2. The chief guest (lit / lights) the lamp to begin the function.

3. (I loved / The students enjoyed) the cultural programme.

4. Prizes (were given / are giving) to the winners.

5. More than 200 parents (attended / attends) the function.

6. The event ended with
(the national anthem / a long chat with my best friend).

7. A poster should have
(many long paragraphs / a short, catchy slogan).

8. On a poster, the letters should be
(big and bold / tiny and faint).

Name: _____ Date: _____

Report on a School Event: Plan

Plan your writing. Fill in the organiser with your ideas.

Write a report (about 100 words) for your school magazine on an event held at your school, such as Sports Day, a book fair or a tree-planting drive. Give it a heading and a by-line. Then, in the box, design a poster inviting everyone to next year's event.

Think about:

- Who organised the event? Who took part? Who was the chief guest?
- What was the event, and what happened?
- When and where was it held?
- Why was it held? How did it end?
- Poster: a slogan, a picture, and the date, time and place

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why? / How?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Report on *a* School Event

Now write neatly using your plan. Check capital letters and full stops.

was held was organised chief guest took part were awarded audience ended with

slogan venue by-line

Draw here

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Wetlands are home to many birds, fish and plants.

Wetlands are home to many birds, fish and plants.

Wetlands are home to many birds, fish and plants.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding the Average

Add the values, then divide by how many there are.

Average = sum of all the values ÷ number of values.

1. The heights (cm) of 4 children are: **137, 142, 110, 115**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

2. The noon temperature (°C) in a town on 5 days was: **30, 33, 34, 33, 30**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

3. Harsh scored these runs in 4 cricket matches: **51, 28, 32, 13**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

4. These numbers of children travelled in 5 school buses: **34, 31, 27, 32, 26**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

5. The weights (kg) of 6 children are: **22, 40, 26, 36, 24, 32**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

6. Gurpreet scored these marks (out of 100) in 6 tests: **77, 59, 93, 64, 87, 58**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding the Average

Add the values, then divide by how many there are.

Average = sum of all the values ÷ number of values.

1. Tenzin scored these marks (out of 100) in 6 tests: **72, 68, 54, 63, 77, 92**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

2. The weights (kg) of 3 children are: **29, 40, 24**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

3. The noon temperature (°C) in a town on 6 days was: **38, 24, 24, 39, 37, 36**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

4. Kavya scored these runs in 4 cricket matches: **55, 15, 77, 57**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

5. A library lent out these numbers of books on 3 days: **36, 45, 33**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

6. These numbers of children travelled in 6 school buses: **33, 42, 43, 49, 26, 41**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding the Average

Add the values, then divide by how many there are.

Average = sum of all the values ÷ number of values.

1. Priya scored these runs in 3 cricket matches: **23, 10, 63**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

2. The weights (kg) of 4 children are: **37, 32, 31, 32**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

3. Nisha scored these marks (out of 100) in 6 tests: **73, 69, 81, 93, 61, 97**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

4. These numbers of children travelled in 6 school buses: **34, 47, 31, 34, 50, 38**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

5. A library lent out these numbers of books on 3 days: **52, 87, 83**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

6. The noon temperature (°C) in a town on 3 days was: **38, 26, 29**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Table

Complete the Total column. Then answer the questions.

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Class 1	22	22	
Class 2	17	17	
Class 3	26	17	
Class 4	29	15	
Class 5	29	20	

1. Which class has the most children? _____

2. How many girls are there in the school? _____

3. How many boys are there in the school? _____

4. In which class are there more girls than boys? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding the Average

Add the values, then divide by how many there are.

Average = sum of all the values ÷ number of values.

1. A library lent out these numbers of books on 5 days: **85, 72, 21, 61, 66**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

2. The heights (cm) of 3 children are: **142, 112, 142**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

3. Dev scored these marks (out of 100) in 4 tests: **53, 65, 76, 50**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

4. A shop sold these numbers of pens on 3 days: **56, 48, 16**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

5. Zoya scored these runs in 3 cricket matches: **65, 12, 13**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

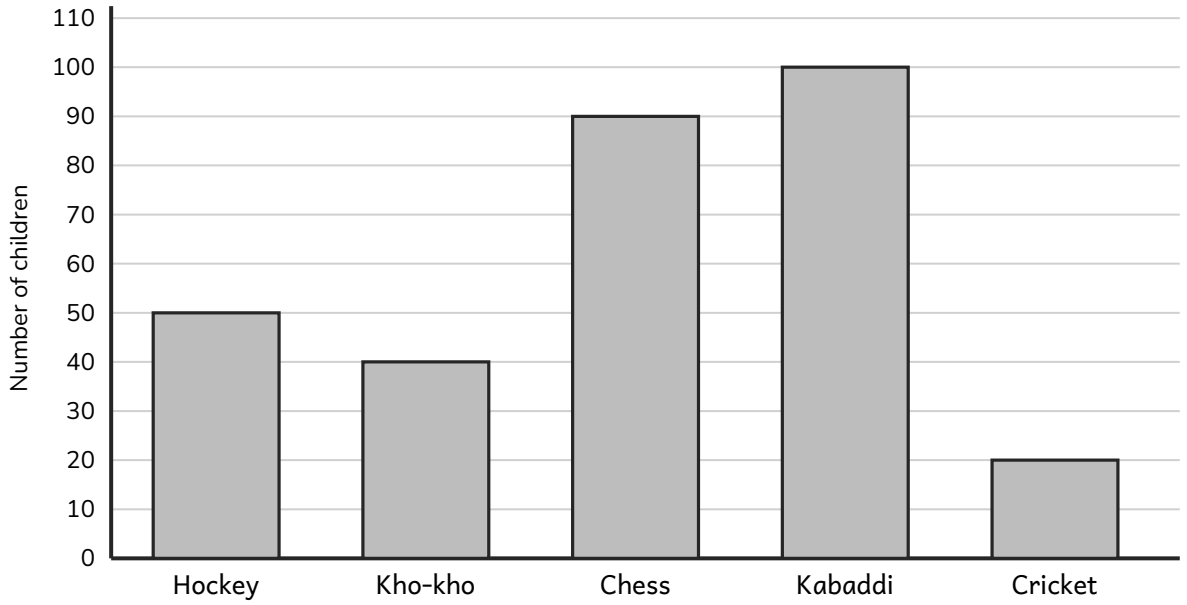
6. These numbers of children travelled in 5 school buses: **28, 28, 26, 31, 42**. Find the average.

Average = ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading a Bar Graph

The bar graph shows the favourite games of children in a school.



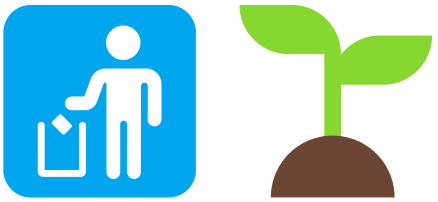
1. Which game is the most popular? _____
2. Which game is the least popular? _____
3. How many children like Hockey? _____
4. How many children were asked in all? _____
5. How many more children like Kho-kho than Cricket? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pollution and Our Environment

Read and learn about the different kinds of pollution and how we can reduce them.

Pollution happens when harmful things, called **pollutants**, get into the air, water or soil, or when there is too much noise. Pollution harms people, animals and plants. Burning fuels also releases gases like carbon dioxide that trap heat and slowly warm the Earth. This **global warming** is changing the climate: glaciers are melting and the weather is becoming more extreme.



- **Biodegradable** waste (peels, leaves, paper) is broken down by tiny living things. **Non-biodegradable** waste (plastic, glass, metal) is not.
- Put wet waste in the **green** bin and dry waste in the **blue** bin.
- Noise is measured in **decibels (dB)**. The areas around hospitals and schools are silence zones.
- India banned many single-use plastic items, such as plastic straws and cutlery, in 2022.

Pollution	Main causes	Harm it does	How to reduce it
Air	smoke from vehicles and factories, dust	coughs, asthma, smog	walk, cycle, plant trees
Water	sewage, factory waste, plastic	diseases; fish die	treat sewage; no dumping
Soil	plastic, chemicals, garbage dumps	poor soil; poisoned crops	compost; use less plastic
Noise	horns, loudspeakers, firecrackers	headaches, poor sleep, hearing loss	no honking; lower the volume

Remember: Air pollution has even turned parts of the white marble of the Taj Mahal yellowish. Clean air protects both people and monuments!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Will It Rot Away?

Sort the waste. Can tiny living things break it down? Write each item in the correct column.

 dry leaves  banana peel polythene bag  paper bag

aluminium foil  used tea leaves plastic bottle  old battery

thermocol plate cotton cloth  glass jar vegetable peels

Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable

Name: _____ Date: _____

Catch the Air Pollution

Air may look clean, but it carries tiny bits of dust and soot. Make pollution catchers to find out where the air near you is dirtiest.

You need:

- ☐ 4 white cards or pieces of stiff white paper
- ☐ petroleum jelly
- ☐ string and sticky tape
- ☐ a magnifying glass
- ☐ a marker pen

What to do:

1. Write a place on each card, e.g. near a busy road, in the garden, at the kitchen window, inside a bedroom.
2. Spread a thin layer of petroleum jelly on one side of each card.
3. With an adult, hang or tape the cards in those four places, sticky side facing out.
4. Leave them for 3 days. Then collect them carefully.
5. Look at each card with the magnifying glass. Rank them from dirtiest (1) to cleanest (4).

⚠️ **Safety:** Go near roads only with an adult. Wash your hands after handling the cards.

Place	What I saw on the card	Rank (1 = dirtiest)

1. Which place had the dirtiest card? Why do you think so?

_____

2. How can air pollution harm our health?

_____

3. Suggest two ways to reduce air pollution near your home.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pollution Word Search

Find and circle the words. They may go across, down, diagonally or backwards.

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

☐ POLLUTION ☐ SMOG ☐ NOISE ☐ PLASTIC ☐ COMPOST

☐ SEWAGE ☐ SMOKE ☐ LITTER ☐ DECIBEL ☐ GARBAGE

☐ DUSTBIN ☐ CLIMATE

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

व्याकरण दोहराई: एक नज़र में

इस वर्ष पढ़े गए व्याकरण के मुख्य विषय दोहराओ।

इस वर्ष हमने हिंदी व्याकरण के बहुत-से विषय पढ़े। नीचे दी गई तालिका में हर विषय की मुख्य बात और उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। इसे ध्यान से पढ़ो और जो विषय कठिन लगे, उसका पाठ फिर से देखो।

विषय	याद रखो	उदाहरण
संज्ञा	नाम बताने वाले शब्द	मीरा, नदी, मिठास
सर्वनाम	संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्द	मैं, तुम, वह, कौन
विशेषण	संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता	लाल, पाँच, थोड़ा, यह
क्रिया	काम का करना या होना	पढ़ना, सोना, खेलना
काल	क्रिया के होने का समय	गया, जाता है, जाएगा
कारक	संज्ञा का क्रिया से संबंध	ने, को, से, में, पर
अव्यय	जिनका रूप कभी नहीं बदलता	धीरे, और, के पास, वाह!
उपसर्ग / प्रत्यय	शब्द के आगे / पीछे जुड़ने वाले अंश	अपमान / मिठास
संधि / समास	वर्णों का मेल / शब्दों का मेल	विद्यालय / राजपुत्र



याद रखो: किसी शब्द का भेद पहचानने के लिए देखो कि वाक्य में वह क्या काम कर रहा है — नाम बता रहा है, किसी की जगह आया है, विशेषता बता रहा है या काम बता रहा है।

अभ्यास करो

1. 'मीठा' शब्द संज्ञा है या विशेषण?

   _____

2. 'अपमान' में उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?

   _____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मिली-जुली दोहराई: सही उत्तर चुनो

हर प्रश्न का सही उत्तर चुनो और उसके खाने में सही (✓) का निशान लगाओ।

1. 'ईमानदारी' कौन-सी संज्ञा है?

☐ (क) व्यक्तिवाचक ☐ (ख) जातिवाचक ☐ (ग) भाववाचक

2. 'हम कल पिकनिक पर जाएँगे।' — 'हम' किस पुरुष का सर्वनाम है?

☐ (क) उत्तम पुरुष ☐ (ख) मध्यम पुरुष ☐ (ग) अन्य पुरुष

3. 'दो लीटर दूध' में कौन-सा विशेषण है?

☐ (क) गुणवाचक ☐ (ख) परिमाणवाचक ☐ (ग) सार्वनामिक

4. 'बच्चा पालने में सो रहा है।' — क्रिया का भेद बताओ।

☐ (क) सकर्मक ☐ (ख) अकर्मक

5. 'हिमालय' का सही संधि-विच्छेद कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) हिम + आलय ☐ (ख) हिमा + लय ☐ (ग) हि + मालय

6. 'माता-पिता' में कौन-सा समास है?

☐ (क) द्विगु ☐ (ख) द्वंद्व ☐ (ग) तत्पुरुष

7. 'अनपढ़' में उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?

☐ (क) अन ☐ (ख) पढ़ ☐ (ग) अनप

8. 'पेड़ से पत्ता गिरा।' — 'से' किस कारक का चिह्न है?

☐ (क) करण ☐ (ख) अपादान ☐ (ग) अधिकरण

9. 'नीर' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?

☐ (क) घोंसला ☐ (ख) जल ☐ (ग) आग

10. 'वाह! कितना सुंदर दृश्य है।' — यह किस प्रकार का वाक्य है?

☐ (क) प्रश्नवाचक ☐ (ख) विस्मयादिबोधक ☐ (ग) निषेधवाचक

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

दोहराई: रिक्त स्थान भरो

इस वर्ष पढ़े गए व्याकरण के आधार पर हर वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान भरो।

1. 'सुंदर' शब्द की भाववाचक संज्ञा _____ है।

2. 'लड़का' शब्द का बहुवचन _____ है।

3. 'शेर' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग _____ है।

4. 'आय' शब्द का विलोम _____ है।

5. 'सूर्य' के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द _____ और _____ हैं।

6. 'जो कभी न मरे' के लिए एक शब्द _____ है।

7. 'नौ दो ग्यारह होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ _____ है।

8. 'वह पढ़ता है।' को भूतकाल में बदलने पर बनेगा — वह _____ ।

9. 'सूर्योदय' का संधि-विच्छेद _____ है।

10. 'दिन' का अर्थ _____ है और 'दीन' का अर्थ _____ है।

11. 'भारत' शब्द से बना विशेषण _____ है।

12. 'बचपन' शब्द में _____ प्रत्यय लगा है।

Month 9

Week 36

Reading	Reading review
Grammar & Writing	Grammar review
Maths	Review
EVS	Review
Hindi	दोहराई

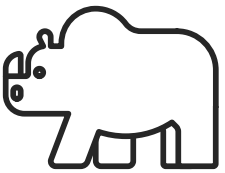
Name: _____ Date: _____

Review: Dawn in Kaziranga

Read the text. Each question names a reading skill you practised this year. Use all your skills to answer.

Personal recount

I had never woken up at four o'clock in the morning on purpose before. But on the third day of our holiday in Assam, my aunt, Pishi, shook me gently. 'Come, Rohan,' she whispered. 'The forest wakes up early. So must we.'



Pishi is a forest guard at Kaziranga National Park. She has worked there for twelve years, and she knows the forest the way I know my own street in Kolkata. We climbed into an open jeep with two other visitors and drove through the gate just as the sky was turning from black to grey.

Kaziranga lies on the banks of the mighty Brahmaputra River. Its tall elephant grass, swamps and forests are home to tigers, elephants, wild water buffaloes and swamp deer. But the park is most famous for one animal: the greater one-horned rhinoceros. About two-thirds of all the one-horned rhinos in the world live here.

Mist hung over the grassland like a soft white blanket. Suddenly, Pishi raised her hand, and the driver stopped. Out of the mist stepped a huge grey shape. It was a rhino, as big as a small car, with skin that looked like plates of armour bolted together. Its single horn pointed at the sky. Behind it trotted a baby, no taller than my waist.

Nobody spoke. I could hear my own heart thumping. The mother rhino sniffed the air, flicked her ears and went back to munching grass, as if we were not worth her time. I think it was the most wonderful sight of my life.

On the drive back, Pishi told me how the rhinos were nearly wiped out. By the early 1900s, so many had been hunted for their horns that only a handful were left in Kaziranga. Today there are more than 2,600 rhinos in the park. 'That did not happen by magic,' Pishi said. 'It happened because guards, scientists and villagers worked together for more than a hundred years to protect them.'

She also told me about the floods. Every monsoon, the Brahmaputra overflows and covers large parts of the park. The floods are hard for the animals, but they also bring fresh soil that helps the grass grow. To keep the animals safe, the park has built raised patches of high ground where they can rest until the water goes down.

That night, I wrote in my diary: Today I met a rhino. She did not care about me at all, and that was perfect. One day, I want to be a forest guard like Pishi.

Word help: Pishi – a Bengali word for your father's sister • **elephant grass** – very tall, thick grass that can hide even large animals • **swamps** – areas of soft, wet, muddy land • **wiped out** – completely destroyed • **handful** – a very small number

Name: _____ Date: _____

Review: Dawn in Kaziranga: Questions

Answer the questions about the text.

1. Point of view: From whose point of view is this text told?

☐ (a) Rohan's ☐ (b) Pishi's

☐ (c) The mother rhino's

2. Main idea: What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

3. Imagery: 'Mist hung over the grassland like a soft white blanket.' What is compared? What does it tell you?

4. Fact and opinion: 'I think it was the most wonderful sight of my life' is a fact.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Inference: The rhino went back to eating 'as if we were not worth her time'. What can you infer about how she felt?

6. Cause and effect: Why were the rhinos nearly wiped out by the early 1900s?

☐ (a) Many were hunted for their horns

☐ (b) Floods washed them away

☐ (c) They had no grass to eat

7. Vocabulary: Find a word in paragraph 4 that means 'a hard covering that protects the body'.

8. Theme: What lesson do Pishi's words 'That did not happen by magic' teach? Name another text in this book with a similar theme.

9. Summary: Write a summary of the whole text in two or three sentences.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Power: Review

Read each word and its meaning. Then write a sentence of your own using the word.

on purpose — because you meant to, not by accident

Example: Arjun left the door open on purpose to let the cat in.

My sentence:

_____

mighty — very big and strong

Example: The mighty elephant pulled the log out of the river.

My sentence:

_____

mist — a thin cloud of tiny water drops near the ground

Example: The hills of Munnar were covered in mist.

My sentence:

_____

trotted — moved quickly with short steps

Example: The pony trotted along the beach.

My sentence:

_____

thumping — beating or hitting with a dull, heavy sound

Example: My heart was thumping before the race began.

My sentence:

_____

munching — chewing food steadily and noisily

Example: The goats were munching leaves by the road.

My sentence:

_____

protect — to keep someone or something safe from harm

Example: A helmet can protect your head when you ride.

My sentence:

_____

overflows — flows over the edges because it is too full

Example: The bucket overflows if you leave the tap on.

My sentence:

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Spelling: Review of the Term

Look, say, cover, write and check each word.

Spelling focus: Review words from this term. Each uses a pattern you have learnt: -ary, gh, -ture, -ance, -ity, silent letters or a prefix.

Word	Look, say, cover, write	Check ✓	Write again
Wednesday			
library			
weather			
knelt			
laugh			
temperature			
perseverance			
steadily			
reefs			
happiest			
knowledge			
equality			
misunderstand			
tongue			
astronaut			

Use two of the words in sentences:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grammar Review: The Big Picture

Read the summary of what you have learnt. Then try the questions in the box.

Well done! You have learnt a lot of grammar this year. This page reminds you of the main ideas. Read it carefully, and then test yourself on the next pages.

- **Tenses:** present, past and future, each with four forms: simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous.
- **Sentences:** four kinds; simple and compound; active and passive voice; direct and indirect speech.

Part of speech	What it does	Examples
Noun	names a person, place, thing or idea	Delhi, honesty, team
Pronoun	takes the place of a noun	she, them, myself, who
Adjective	describes a noun	brave, colourful, better
Determiner	comes before a noun	a, the, some, each
Verb	shows an action or a state	run, is, has been, can
Adverb	tells how, when, where or how often	slowly, soon, here, often
Preposition	shows place, time or direction	on, since, across
Conjunction	joins words or sentences	and, because, either...or
Interjection	shows a sudden feeling	Hurray! Oops! Alas!



Remember: Before you hand in any writing, check five things: capital letters, end marks, subject–verb agreement, the right tense, and spelling.

Try it!

1. Name the part of speech: quickly

   _____

2. Change to the passive voice: Riya draws a map.

   _____

3. Add a question tag: You like grammar, _____

   _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Grammar Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. Which is an interrogative sentence?

☐ (a) Close the door. ☐ (b) Where is the remote?

☐ (c) What a lovely day!

2. Which word is an abstract noun?

☐ (a) bravery ☐ (b) brave ☐ (c) bravely

3. Fill in: The girls made the cake by _____.

☐ (a) herself ☐ (b) theirselves ☐ (c) themselves

4. Fill in: She is _____ honest girl.

☐ (a) a ☐ (b) an ☐ (c) the

5. Which sentence is in the present perfect tense?

☐ (a) I finished my work. ☐ (b) I have finished my work.

☐ (c) I am finishing my work.

6. Fill in: Neither Ravi nor his friends _____ late.

☐ (a) was ☐ (b) is ☐ (c) were

7. What is the indirect speech of: He said, "I am busy."

☐ (a) He said that he was busy. ☐ (b) He said that he is busy.

☐ (c) He said that I was busy.

8. Which word is a conjunction?

☐ (a) under ☐ (b) although ☐ (c) quickly

9. Which is the correct tag? Let's go home, _____

☐ (a) will we? ☐ (b) don't we? ☐ (c) shall we?

10. What is one word for 'a place where bees are kept'?

☐ (a) aviary ☐ (b) apiary ☐ (c) stable

Name: _____ Date: _____

Do as Directed

Rewrite each sentence as directed in the brackets.

1. The children planted saplings. (Change to the passive voice.)

2. Meera said, “I like to paint.” (Change to indirect speech.)

3. It was late. We took a taxi. (Join using 'so'.)

4. Mumbai is a big city in India. (Use 'one of the' and the superlative.)

5. The boys plays football every evening. (Correct the error.)

6. You are coming to the party. (Add a question tag.)

7. Rohan writes a letter. (Change to the past continuous tense.)

8. Dad said to me, “Switch off the fan.” (Change to indirect speech.)

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Year in Class 5

Write neatly. Remember capital letters and full stops.

Write 10 to 12 sentences about your year in Class 5: the things you learnt, the events you enjoyed and your hopes for Class 6. Show off your grammar! Use different kinds of sentences, all three tenses, some adjectives and adverbs, and at least two conjunctions.

Think about:

- What was your favourite subject or lesson? Why?
- Which school event did you enjoy the most?
- What have you learnt to do better this year?
- What will you do differently in Class 6?

learnt enjoyed proud challenging favourite because although will have improved next year

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cursive Writing: Fact File

Read the model line. Trace the dotted lines. Then copy the writing neatly in cursive on the empty lines.

Read the fact. Then copy it neatly in joined handwriting.

Always wash your hands with soap before you eat.

Always wash your hands with soap before you eat.

Always wash your hands with soap before you eat.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maths Review

Show what you have learnt this year!

1. 59,92,888 + 42,04,994 = ☐

2. 59,92,888 − 42,04,994 = ☐

3. 7,158 × 342 = ☐

4. 3,136 ÷ 28 = ☐

5. Write 59,92,888 in words: _____

6. Round 59,92,888 to the nearest 1,000: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maths Review

Show what you have learnt this year!

1. 84,90,794 + 17,84,488 = ☐

2. 84,90,794 − 17,84,488 = ☐

3. 9,900 × 357 = ☐

4. 11,016 ÷ 17 = ☐

5. Write 84,90,794 in words: _____

6. Round 84,90,794 to the nearest 1,000: ☐

Name: _____ Date: _____

Which Operation?

Decide whether to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Then solve.

1. A school has 1,211 children. 426 of them are girls. How many boys are there?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

2. A factory made 9,090 bottles. It sent 259 of them to shops. How many bottles are still at the factory?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

3. A factory made 2,890 bottles in March and 9,569 in April. How many bottles did it make in the two months?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

4. A stall sells 76 cups of tea every week. How many cups does it sell in 9 weeks?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

5. Aarav reads 57 pages every day. How many pages will he read in 16 days?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

6. 920 kg of rice is packed equally into 10 sacks. How many kilograms are in each sack?

Operation: _____ Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fraction Word Problems

Read and solve. Show your working.

1. A can had $3\frac{1}{2}$ litres of milk. Vikram's family used $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres. How much milk is left in the can?

Answer: _____

2. Tenzin had ₹300. He spent $\frac{3}{10}$ of it on books and $\frac{1}{5}$ of it on a school bag. How much money is left?

Answer: _____

3. Ishaan walked $\frac{1}{2}$ km to school and then $\frac{2}{5}$ km to the library. How far did he walk in all?

Answer: _____

4. A school has 750 children. $\frac{2}{5}$ of them come to school by bus. How many children come by bus?

Answer: _____

5. One glass holds $\frac{3}{8}$ litre of juice. How much juice is needed to fill 24 glasses?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Percentage Word Problems

Read and solve.

1. Mary scored 14 out of 20 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

2. A toy costs ₹800. The shop gives 20% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

3. There are 100 children in a school club. 75% are girls. How many girls are there?

Answer: _____

4. Ishaan scored 33 out of 40 in a test. What percentage is this?

Answer: _____

5. A toy costs ₹200. The shop gives 25% off. How much money is saved?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Decimal Word Problems

Read and solve. Line up the decimal points.

1. Rohan bought a book for ₹53.16 and a pen for ₹32.98. How much did he spend?

Answer: _____

2. A ribbon is 166.19 m long. Priya cuts off 19.95 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

3. Lakshmi bought a book for ₹141.91 and a pen for ₹193.09. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

4. A ribbon is 379.09 m long. Sara cuts off 90.43 m. How much is left?

Answer: _____

5. Fatima bought a book for ₹189.23 and a pen for ₹28.63. How much did she spend?

Answer: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our Year in Review

Read the summary cards to remind yourself of the big ideas you learnt this year.



Plants

Seeds need water, air and warmth to germinate. Leaves make food by photosynthesis. Kharif crops are sown in the monsoon; rabi crops in winter.



Animals

Animals adapt to their homes. Some migrate or hibernate. Some lay eggs, while most mammals give birth. Endangered animals like the tiger need protection.



Our Body

Our 206 bones support and protect us. Muscles work in pairs. The brain and nerves control the body. The lungs and heart supply oxygen to every part.



Health and Safety

A balanced diet prevents deficiency diseases. Washing hands, clean water and vaccines stop germs. Learn first aid and the emergency number 112.



Matter and Machines

Matter is solid, liquid or gas, and changes can be physical or chemical. Simple machines make work easier. Renewable energy will not run out.



Earth and Space

Eight planets orbit the Sun. The Earth's rotation gives day and night; its revolution and tilt give seasons. Latitudes and longitudes help us find places.



Our World

There are seen continents and five oceans. People in deserts, polar lands and rainforests adapt to their climate. We must save natural resources.



Our Nation

Our Constitution gives us rights and duties. India is governed at local, state and central levels. We honour our freedom fighters and our ancient heritage.

Name: _____ Date: _____

End-of-Year Quiz

Tick the correct answer.

1. Which of these is a rabi crop?

☐ (a) rice ☐ (b) wheat ☐ (c) cotton

2. Which gas do plants give out during photosynthesis?

☐ (a) oxygen ☐ (b) carbon dioxide ☐ (c) nitrogen

3. How many bones does an adult human have?

☐ (a) 106 ☐ (b) 206 ☐ (c) 306

4. Which disease is caused by a lack of vitamin C?

☐ (a) rickets ☐ (b) scurvy ☐ (c) goitre

5. Which of these is a chemical change?

☐ (a) melting ice ☐ (b) tearing paper ☐ (c) burning wood

6. What kind of simple machine is a see-saw?

☐ (a) lever ☐ (b) pulley ☐ (c) screw

7. Which is the largest planet?

☐ (a) Saturn ☐ (b) Jupiter ☐ (c) Earth

8. What is the 0° line of latitude called?

☐ (a) Prime Meridian ☐ (b) Equator ☐ (c) Tropic of Cancer

9. Who headed the committee that drafted the Constitution of India?

☐ (a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar ☐ (b) Sardar Patel ☐ (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad

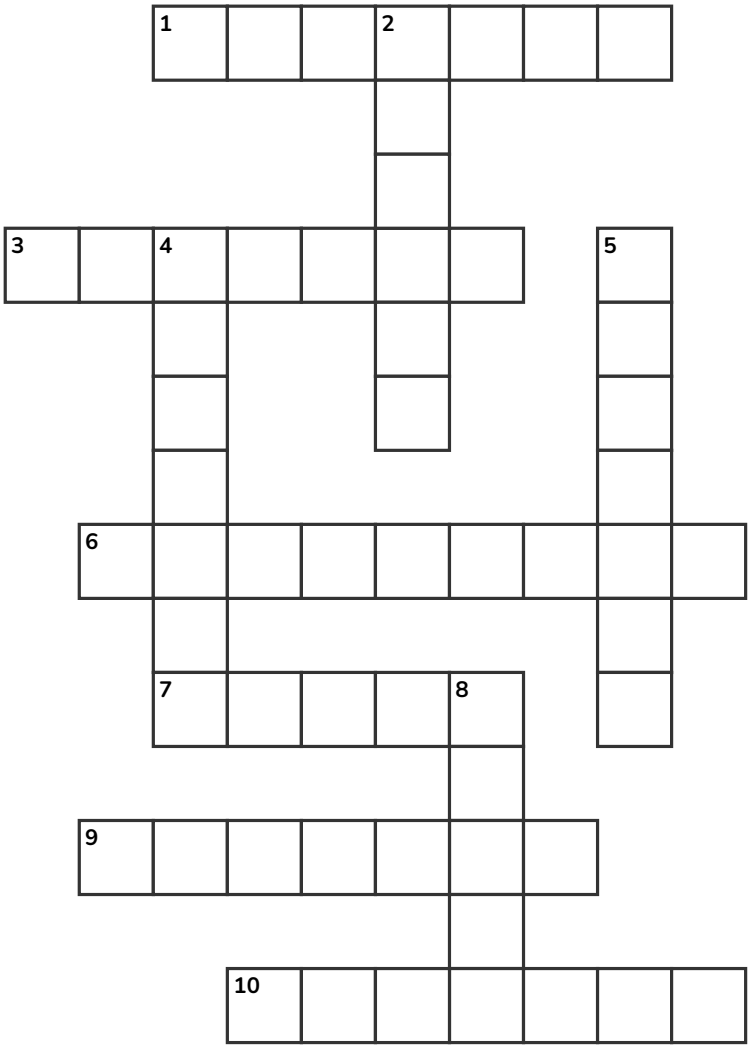
10. Where was the Great Bath found?

☐ (a) Lothal ☐ (b) Mohenjo-daro ☐ (c) Delhi

Name: _____ Date: _____

Review Crossword

Read the clues and fill in the crossword. All the answers come from this year's topics.



Across

1. The point on which a lever turns (7)

3. The first Indus Valley city to be dug up, in 1921 (7)

6. What a seed does when it starts to grow (9)

7. The bones that protect the brain (5)

9. The planet farthest from the Sun (7)

10. The winds that bring most of India's rain (7)

Down

2. The movement in which village women hugged trees (6)

4. A disease caused by a lack of vitamin D (7)

5. The imaginary line around the middle of the Earth (7)

8. Organs where oxygen passes into the blood (5)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Big Questions

Use what you learnt this year. Answer in complete sentences.

1. Why can't animals live without plants?

2. Explain how your muscles and bones work together when you kick a ball.

3. Why is it hotter near the Equator than near the poles?

4. Name one renewable and one non-renewable source of energy. Which is better for the Earth? Why?

5. What does the Right to Education mean for children like you?

6. Which topic did you enjoy most this year? Write two facts you learnt about it.

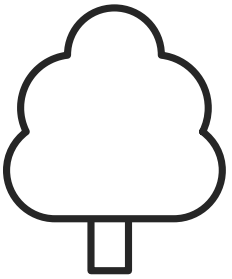
7. Write one thing you will do from now on to protect the environment.

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

बरगद दादा की चिट्ठी

विद्यालय के पुराने बरगद की यह चिट्ठी ध्यान से पढ़ो। फिर अगले पृष्ठ पर दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

पत्र



खेल का मैदान
नवयुग विद्यालय
दिनांक: 31 मार्च

मेरे प्यारे बच्चो,
ढेर सारा आशीर्वाद!

तुम मुझे रोज़ देखते हो, पर शायद ही कभी मेरी बात सुनते हो। आज तुम्हारी कक्षा का अंतिम दिन है, इसलिए सोचा, तुम्हें एक चिट्ठी ही लिख दूँ।

मैं इस मैदान में पिछले सौ वर्षों से खड़ा हूँ। जब यह विद्यालय बना था, तब मैं एक छोटा-सा पौधा था। आज मेरी लंबी-लंबी जटाएँ धरती तक पहुँचती हैं और मेरी डालियों पर तोते, मैना और गिलहरियाँ रहती हैं। तुम्हें पता है, बरगद भारत का राष्ट्रीय वृक्ष है? यह सोचकर मेरा सीना गर्व से चौड़ा हो जाता है।

मैंने तुम्हें बढ़ते हुए देखा है। पहली कक्षा में तुम मेरी छाँव में बैठकर रोते थे, क्योंकि तुम्हें माँ की याद आती थी। फिर तुमने यहीं दौड़ना, खेलना और दोस्त बनाना सीखा। परीक्षा के दिनों में तुम मेरे नीचे बैठकर पहाड़े याद करते थे।

पर कुछ बातें मुझे दुखी भी करती हैं। कुछ बच्चे मेरी डालियों पर कीलें ठोक देते हैं और कुछ मेरे पास टॉफ़ियों के खाली कागज़ फेंक जाते हैं। मुझे भी चोट लगती है, बच्चो!

अब तुम कक्षा छह में जाओगे। मेरी एक ही इच्छा है — जहाँ भी जाओ, पेड़ों से दोस्ती करना। हर साल एक पौधा ज़रूर लगाना और उसकी देखभाल करना। मेरी शुभकामनाएँ सदा तुम्हारे साथ हैं।

तुम्हारा शुभचिंतक
बरगद दादा

शब्दार्थ: जटाएँ – बरगद की डालियों से नीचे लटकने वाली जड़ें • **शुभचिंतक** – भला चाहने वाला • **पहाड़े** – गिनती के गुणा वाले क्रम, जैसे — दो का पहाड़ा

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

बरगद दादा की चिट्ठी: प्रश्न

पाठ के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो।

1. यह चिट्ठी किसने लिखी है?

☐ (क) प्रधानाचार्य ने ☐ (ख) विद्यालय के पुराने बरगद ने

☐ (ग) एक तोते ने

2. बरगद भारत का राष्ट्रीय वृक्ष है।

☐ सही ☐ गलत

3. यह चिट्ठी किस प्रकार का पत्र है?

☐ (क) औपचारिक पत्र ☐ (ख) अनौपचारिक पत्र

4. बरगद दादा को किन बातों से दुख होता है?

_____

_____

5. चिट्ठी के अंत में बरगद दादा बच्चों से क्या इच्छा प्रकट करते हैं?

_____

_____

6. बरगद दादा ने बच्चों को बढ़ते हुए कैसे देखा? अपने शब्दों में लिखो।

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. 'सीना गर्व से चौड़ा होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखो।

_____

8. चिट्ठी से कोई दो विशेषण शब्द छाँटकर लिखो।

_____

9. 'छाँव' शब्द का पर्यायवाची लिखो।

_____

नाम: _____ दिनांक: _____

मिली-जुली दोहराई

हर प्रश्न का उत्तर दी गई पंक्तियों में साफ़-साफ़ लिखो।

1. अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखते समय तुम संबोधन और अभिवादन क्या लिखोगे?

2. 'हाथ बँटाना' मुहावरे का अपने वाक्य में प्रयोग करो।

3. सही विराम चिह्न लगाकर लिखो: अरे तुम कब आए

4. 'जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ लिखो।

5. वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो: मेरे को एक नई किताब चाहिए।

6. 'वर्षा ऋतु' पर अनुच्छेद लिखने के लिए तीन संकेत बिंदु लिखो।

7. विद्यालय की सूचना में सबसे ऊपर क्या-क्या लिखा जाता है?

8. इस वर्ष हिंदी में तुम्हें सबसे अच्छा क्या लगा? दो वाक्यों में लिखो।

Month 9

Monthly Activity Set:

Science and the Future

Indian scientists cards, UN goals poster, pollution survey, invent a solution

Name: _____ Date: _____

More Indian Scientists

Read the fact cards about eight more Indian scientists. Cut them out to make a set of scientist cards.



Satyendra Nath Bose

This physicist from Kolkata sent his new ideas to Albert Einstein, who praised them. A family of tiny particles, the **bosons**, is named after him.



Janaki Ammal

A botanist who helped to develop sweeter sugarcane varieties suited to India. She was one of the first Indian women to earn a PhD in science.



Salim Ali

The 'Birdman of India' studied birds all over the country. His **Book of Indian Birds** is still loved by bird-watchers.



Asima Chatterjee

This chemist made medicines from plants, including ones for epilepsy and malaria. She was the first woman to earn a DSc from an Indian university.



Anna Mani

A weather scientist who designed instruments to measure sunshine, wind and the ozone in the air. She is often called the 'Weather Woman of India'.



M. S. Swaminathan

A farm scientist who led India's **Green Revolution** in the 1960s. New high-yielding wheat and rice helped India grow enough food for its people.



Kalpana Chawla

Born in Karnal, Haryana, she became the first woman of Indian origin to travel into space, in 1997, aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia.

S. Chandrasekhar

An astrophysicist who explained how stars change as they grow old. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983. He was C. V. Raman's nephew!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Scientist Detective

Draw a line to match each scientist to their work.

Satyendra Nath Bose	weather instruments
Janaki Ammal	the Green Revolution
Salim Ali	how stars change as they age
Asima Chatterjee	bosons are named after him
Anna Mani	travelled into space in 1997
M. S. Swaminathan	medicines from plants
Kalpana Chawla	sweeter sugarcane varieties
S. Chandrasekhar	the Birdman of India

Name: _____ Date: _____

The 17 Global Goals

Read the Global Goals. Then answer the questions.

In 2015, all 193 members of the United Nations agreed on 17 **Sustainable Development Goals** to make the world fairer, healthier and greener by 2030.

Goals 1 to 9	Goals 10 to 17
1 No poverty	10 Reduced inequalities
2 Zero hunger	11 Sustainable cities
3 Good health and well-being	12 Responsible consumption
4 Quality education	13 Climate action
5 Gender equality	14 Life below water
6 Clean water and sanitation	15 Life on land
7 Affordable and clean energy	16 Peace and justice
8 Decent work and economic growth	17 Partnerships for the goals
9 Industry and innovation	

1. Which goal is about protecting fish, coral and the oceans?

_____

2. Which goal does your school help to achieve?

_____

3. Which goal could you help by saving electricity and planting trees?

_____

4. Choose one goal. Write one thing you can do to help it.

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

My Global Goal Poster

Choose one Global Goal. Design a poster about it with a picture, a catchy slogan and one action everyone can take.

My poster for Goal number _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pollution Survey

Be a pollution detective! Survey your neighbourhood with an adult to find out what kinds of pollution there are and where they come from.

You need:

- ☐ a notebook and pencil
- ☐ a watch
- ☐ an adult to go with you

What to do:

1. Choose three places to survey, e.g. your street, a market and a park.
2. At each place, stand for 5 minutes. Count the vehicles that pass and listen for loud sounds.
3. Rate the noise from 1 (quiet) to 5 (very loud).
4. Look for smoke, litter, plastic, open drains or burning garbage.
5. Fill in the table, with an idea for reducing the pollution at each place.

⚠️ **Safety:** Stay with an adult and keep away from traffic. Do not touch litter with bare hands.

Place	Vehicles in 5 minutes	Noise (1–5)	Pollution seen and my idea

1. Which place was the most polluted? What was the main cause?

_____

2. Which type of pollution did you notice most: air, water, land or noise?

_____

3. Who could you share your results with to help bring about a change?

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Invent a Solution

Great scientists and inventors start with a problem. Pick a problem from your survey, or one of the Global Goals, and invent a solution!

You need:

☐ paper and pencils

☐ scrap materials for a model: cardboard, bottles, caps, straws and tape (optional)

What to do:

1. **Problem:** write down the problem you want to solve. Who does it affect?
2. **Ideas:** think of at least three different ways to solve it. Wild ideas are welcome!
3. **Choose:** pick the best idea. Is it safe, low-cost and good for the environment?
4. **Design:** draw your invention in the box. Label its parts and show how it works.
5. **Build and test:** make a simple model if you can. What works? What could be better?
6. **Share:** explain your invention to your family and ask for their ideas.

Draw it here:

1. What problem does your invention solve?

2. How does it work?

3. How would you improve it after testing?

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 1

p. 19 Why Tenzin Kept the Peels: Questions: 1. (b) To make compost for the old rose garden; 2. False; 3. He had promised Mr Pradhan, the retired gardener, that he would keep the old roses alive.; 4. He thought the other children would laugh at him, because they already laughed at the peels.; 5. (b) Loyal and hard-working; 6. She was curious. She had noticed that Tenzin never wasted anything and wondered why, and the story says her curiosity got the better of her.; 7. At first he laughed and called the peels disgusting. When he learnt Tenzin's real reason, he felt ashamed, said sorry and offered to help.; 8. drooping

p. 22 Sentences: Kinds, Simple and Compound: Try it: 1. exclamatory; 2. imperative; 3. It was raining, so we stayed indoors.; 4. simple (one subject and one predicate)

p. 23 End Marks and Kinds of Sentences: Row 2: Where did you buy these bangles | ? | interrogative; Row 3: The museum opens at ten | . | assertive; Row 4: Please pass me the chutney | . | imperative; Row 5: How brightly the diyas shine | ! | exclamatory; Row 6: Have you ever seen snow | ? | interrogative; Row 7: My cousin lives in Shillong | . | assertive; Row 8: Do not touch the wet paint | . (or !) | imperative; Row 9: What a huge crowd there is | ! | exclamatory; Row 10: Which bus goes to the zoo | ? | interrogative

p. 24 Make Compound Sentences: 1. The sun set, and the sky turned orange.; 2. I wanted to play outside, but it was too hot.; 3. Meera practised every day, so she won the dance competition.; 4. You can have idli, or you can have dosa.; 5. Grandpa is seventy years old, but he walks five kilometres every day.; 6. The shop was closed, so we went back home.; 7. Hurry up, or you will miss the bus.; 8. Farhan wrote the poem, and Simran drew the pictures.

p. 25 A Day at the Mela: Answers will vary.

p. 27 Place Value: Chart: A. 7 6 3 6 6 5 9 1; B. 1 2 0 1 2 3 7 8; C. 5 5 0 3 8 0 4 6; D. 9 5 1 1 6 1 0 6; E. 9 7 0 1 7 9 7 3; F. 7 2 4 5 8 3 7 7. Questions: 1. place value 7, face value 7; 2. place value 50,00,000, face value 5; 3. place value 2,00,000, face value 2; 4. place value 8,00,000, face value 8

p. 28 Expanded Form: 1. 50,00,000 + 5,00,000 + 70,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 70 + 6; 2. 87,99,529; 3. 90,00,000 + 7,00,000 + 40,000 + 7,000 + 500 + 80 + 5; 4. 31,58,041; 5. 30,00,000 + 4,00,000 + 90,000 + 9,000 + 400 + 30 + 8; 6. 82,16,477; 7. 20,00,000 + 5,00,000 + 60,000 + 900 + 60 + 5; 8. 21,68,005

p. 29 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. nine crore forty-nine lakh twenty-one thousand twenty-one; 2. 4,80,18,470; 3. one crore fifteen lakh three hundred fourteen; 4. 3,76,50,243; 5. one crore fifty-three lakh sixty-one thousand four hundred ninety-one; 6. 4,36,29,624; 7. eight crore ninety-two lakh seventy thousand three hundred ninety-seven; 8. 2,39,04,284

p. 30 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. thirteen lakh twenty thousand seven hundred forty-three; 2. 39,23,084; 3. seventy-four lakh seventy-five thousand four hundred thirty-nine; 4. 56,37,248; 5. ninety-eight lakh ninety-nine thousand nine hundred thirty-one; 6. 11,10,496; 7. fifty-five lakh sixty-five thousand eight hundred thirty-four; 8. 52,41,763

p. 31 Compare the Numbers: 1. <; 2. <; 3. >; 4. >; 5. <; 6. =; 7. <; 8. <; 9. >; 10. >; 11. <; 12. =

Week 1 (continued)

p. 32 Place Value: Chart: A. 8 7 1 6 6 9 5 6 3; B. 7 6 6 4 9 5 0 8 8; C. 2 3 0 0 2 8 7 5 4; D. 6 7 7 2 5 8 2 2 0; E. 5 6 4 9 0 0 3 7 7; F. 3 9 4 3 5 5 9 9 5. Questions: 1. place value 90,00,00,000, face value 9; 2. place value 900, face value 9; 3. place value 3, face value 3; 4. place value 30,00,00,000, face value 3

p. 33 Germination and Crop Seasons: Try it: 1. Water, air and warmth.; 2. A rabi crop.

p. 34 From Seed to Plant: A: seed; B: sprout; C: young plant; D: adult plant

p. 35 What Do Seeds Need to Germinate?: 1. Cup B, the one with damp cotton.; 2. They had no water.; 3. They had no air. Boiling removes air from water and the oil kept fresh air out.

p. 36 Sort the Crops by Season: Kharif: rice, maize, cotton, groundnut, soybean, jute; Rabi: wheat, gram (chana), mustard, barley, peas; Zaid: watermelon, cucumber, muskmelon

p. 37 भाषा, बोली और लिपि: अभ्यास: 1. फ़ारसी लिपि; 2. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं।

p. 38 शब्द और अर्थ का मिलान: भाषा – विचार प्रकट करने का साधन; बोली – छोटे क्षेत्र की भाषा का स्थानीय रूप; लिपि – भाषा को लिखने के चिह्न; व्याकरण – भाषा के शुद्ध रूप के नियम; मौखिक भाषा – बोलकर विचार प्रकट करना; लिखित भाषा – लिखकर विचार प्रकट करना; सांकेतिक भाषा – इशारों से बात समझाना; देवनागरी – हिंदी और संस्कृत की लिपि

p. 39 भाषा का कौन-सा रूप?: मौखिक: फ़ोन पर दादी से बात करना, कक्षा में कविता सुनाना, रेडियो पर समाचार सुनना, मंच पर भाषण देना; लिखित: मित्र को पत्र लिखना, रोज़ डायरी लिखना, अख़बार पढ़ना, परीक्षा में उत्तर लिखना; सांकेतिक: हाथ हिलाकर विदा करना, सिर हिलाकर 'हाँ' बताना, ट्रैफ़िक पुलिस का इशारा, उँगली से चुप रहने का इशारा

Week 2

p. 42 The Night Train: Questions: 1. (b) Five; 2. (b) ABAB; 3. earth; 4. Line 1 has 8 syllables and line 2 has 6. The lines take turns, 8 then 6, all through the poem.; 5. True; 6. 'Past'. It shows the train rushing past one thing after another, and it adds to the beat.; 7. Answers may vary: the sellers calling 'Chai, garam chai!', fields of rice and sugar cane, the upper berth, the little stations with lanterns.; 8. Answers will vary, e.g. At dawn the hills come into view, / The tea leaves shining green; / The sky is washed a gentle blue, / The finest I have seen.

p. 45 Parts of a Sentence; Phrases and Clauses: Try it: 1. The old banyan tree; 2. the guitar; 3. clause (subject: she; verb: was); 4. phrase

p. 46 Find the Object: 1. plants; 2. parcel; 3. planetarium; 4. pakoras; 5. Rohan; 6. me; 7. banana; 8. sandcastle; 9. wheat; 10. cousins

p. 47 Phrase or Clause?: Phrase: under the old bridge, a plate of hot idlis, in the morning, on the top shelf, near the railway station, with a big smile; Clause: when the bell rang, because it was raining, if you work hard, while Dad was cooking, after the match ended, that Sneha wrote

p. 48 How I Help at Home: Answers will vary.

p. 50 Indian and International Systems: 1. 95,77,733 / 9,577,733; 2. 11,60,64,775 / 116,064,775; 3. 9,80,71,626 / 98,071,626; 4. 72,70,82,587 / 727,082,587; 5. 5,70,38,175 / 57,038,175; 6. 73,32,91,580 / 733,291,580; 7. 5,33,84,164 / 53,384,164; 8. 19,06,87,826 / 190,687,826; 9. two crore fifty-eight lakh forty-seven thousand one hundred twenty-four; 10. eight crore fifty-six lakh eighty-two thousand five hundred seven; 11. fifty-five lakh thirty-six thousand three hundred six

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 2 (continued)

p. 51 Indian and International Systems: 1. 4,42,04,143 / 44,204,143; 2. 50,76,03,499 / 507,603,499; 3. 9,38,857 / 938,857; 4. 49,89,01,449 / 498,901,449; 5. 6,63,38,291 / 66,338,291; 6. 68,56,48,164 / 685,648,164; 7. 3,55,52,120 / 35,552,120; 8. 87,93,95,094 / 879,395,094; 9. nine crore eighty lakh twenty thousand two hundred sixty-four; 10. seven crore fifty-one lakh twenty-two thousand four hundred sixty-nine; 11. eight crore eighty-five lakh forty-eight thousand five hundred fifty-one

p. 52 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. eighty-seven million three hundred eighty-two thousand one hundred eighty-five; 2. 33,502,233; 3. eighty-five million eight hundred ninety-seven thousand five hundred eighty-one; 4. 61,880,726; 5. ninety-two million one hundred ninety-four thousand five hundred four; 6. 35,981,213; 7. sixty-five million one hundred thirty-eight thousand seven hundred seventy; 8. 49,589,661

p. 53 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. one million seven hundred eighty-nine thousand eight hundred eleven; 2. 3,058,844; 3. five million five hundred seventy-six thousand four hundred fifty-four; 4. 6,795,903; 5. one million three hundred seventy-four thousand fifty; 6. 4,340,852; 7. eight million one hundred twenty-four thousand five hundred ninety-six; 8. 3,271,520

p. 54 Read and Write Large Numbers: 1. seven crore ninety lakh forty-seven thousand eighty-eight; 2. 3,59,08,537; 3. three crore sixteen lakh eighty-six thousand two hundred seventy-one; 4. 4,27,10,836; 5. six crore forty-eight lakh two thousand five hundred seventy-eight; 6. 9,24,75,731; 7. five crore seventy-seven lakh thirty-four thousand seven hundred thirty-one; 8. 1,97,53,951

p. 55 Indian and International Systems: 1. 3,73,49,768 / 37,349,768; 2. 52,47,80,902 / 524,780,902; 3. 6,49,85,250 / 64,985,250; 4. 3,59,77,813 / 35,977,813; 5. 3,95,08,868 / 39,508,868; 6. 33,09,92,771 / 330,992,771; 7. 4,09,33,710 / 40,933,710; 8. 93,54,98,949 / 935,498,949; 9. two crore forty-six lakh forty-nine thousand three hundred eighty-two; 10. ninety-six lakh fifty-two thousand four hundred ten; 11. three crore eighty-three lakh thirteen thousand two hundred twenty-four

p. 57 Parts of a Leaf: A: leaf blade; B: midrib; C: vein; D: petiole

p. 58 Do Plants Need Sunlight?: 1. Pot A, the plant kept in sunlight.; 2. They turned pale or yellow and the stem grew thin and weak, because the plant could not make food without light.; 3. To keep the test fair, so that only the light was different.

p. 59 Photosynthesis and Adaptations Quiz: 1. (b) chlorophyll; 2. (c) carbon dioxide; 3. (a) oxygen; 4. (b) stomata; 5. (a) starch; 6. (b) to lose less water; 7. (a) so that snow slides off; 8. (b) to get nitrogen; 9. (b) spongy stalks filled with air; 10. (a) breathing roots that grow upwards

p. 60 वर्ण विचार और वर्तनी: अभ्यास: 1. न् + अ + द् + ई; 2. त् + र

p. 61 वर्ण-विच्छेद और वर्ण-संयोजन: पंक्ति 1: मछली | म् + अ + छ् + अ + ल् + ई; पंक्ति 2: किताब | क् + इ + त् + आ + ब् + अ; पंक्ति 3: चिड़िया | च् + इ + ड़् + इ + य् + आ; पंक्ति 4: त्योहार | त् + य् + ओ + ह् + आ + र् + अ; पंक्ति 5: प्रकाश | प् + र् + अ + क् + आ + श् + अ; पंक्ति 6: पुस्तक | प् + उ + स् + त् + अ + क् + अ; पंक्ति 7: गुलाब | ग् + उ + ल् + आ + ब् + अ; पंक्ति 8: बादल | ब् + आ + द् + अ + ल् + अ; पंक्ति 9: सितारा | स् + इ + त् + आ + र् + आ; पंक्ति 10: पृथ्वी | प् + ऋ + थ् + व् + ई; पंक्ति 11: क्षेत्र | क् + ष् + ए + त् + र् + अ

p. 62 शुद्ध वर्तनी चुनो: 1. आशीर्वाद; 2. परीक्षा; 3. उज्ज्वल; 4. कवयित्री; 5. अतिथि; 6. पुरस्कार; 7. कृपया; 8. बीमार; 9. पृथ्वी; 10. रविवार; 11. श्रीमती; 12. प्रदर्शनी

Week 3

p. 65 The Great Indian Bustard: Questions: 1. (b) Lost grasslands, power lines and few eggs put the bird at risk.; 2. True; 3. Paragraph 2 describes the bustard: long legs, a white neck, a black cap and a sandy brown body, with a black chest band in males.; 4. They cannot see well straight ahead while flying, and they are too heavy to turn quickly, so they hit the wires.; 5. (c) It sometimes eats small lizards.; 6. Any two: hatching eggs at breeding centres; moving power lines underground or adding markers; protecting grasslands.; 7. The Great Indian Bustard is a huge, rare bird found mainly in Rajasthan. Lost grasslands, power lines and few eggs put it in danger. People hatch eggs, change power lines and guard grasslands.; 8. blend

p. 68 Kinds of Nouns: Try it: 1. collective noun; 2. abstract noun; 3. material noun; 4. happiness

p. 69 Collective Nouns: a herd of – elephants; a flock of – sheep; a swarm of – bees; a troop of – monkeys; a pride of – lions; a school of – fish; a bouquet of – flowers; a fleet of – ships

p. 70 What Kind of Noun?: 1. (b) collective; 2. (c) material; 3. (a) abstract; 4. (d) proper; 5. (b) collective; 6. (c) material; 7. (d) abstract; 8. (a) common

p. 71 A Visit to a Wildlife Sanctuary: Answers will vary.

p. 73 Compare the Numbers: 1. >; 2. >; 3. <; 4. <; 5. >; 6. =; 7. <; 8. <; 9. >; 10. <; 11. <; 12. =

p. 74 Ascending Order: 1. 36,77,015, 50,57,442, 82,03,887, 86,44,116; 2. 48,62,803, 65,58,666, 66,16,388, 68,42,986; 3. 9,77,634, 27,99,933, 34,54,497, 64,37,540; 4. 2,30,771, 33,64,521, 36,93,771, 92,91,700; 5. 8,76,355, 23,62,628, 41,14,818, 82,98,476; 6. 3,18,155, 16,72,085, 21,23,799, 74,03,985

p. 75 Round to the Nearest 1000: 1. 7,68,000; 2. 9,52,000; 3. 1,16,000; 4. 9,61,000; 5. 8,48,000; 6. 8,04,000; 7. 2,32,000; 8. 2,08,000; 9. 1,23,000; 10. 6,65,000; 11. 7,10,000; 12. 1,43,000

p. 76 Round to the Nearest 100: 1. 18,400; 2. 95,200; 3. 72,700; 4. 16,800; 5. 32,300; 6. 78,200; 7. 48,100; 8. 60,800; 9. 61,100; 10. 45,600; 11. 22,800; 12. 97,300

p. 77 Estimate the Answer: 1. 5000 + 1000 = 6000; 2. 8000 – 3000 = 5000; 3. 3000 + 9000 = 12000; 4. 5000 – 3000 = 2000; 5. 9000 + 4000 = 13000; 6. 6000 – 1000 = 5000; 7. 4000 + 1000 = 5000; 8. 7000 – 3000 = 4000

p. 78 Form the Numbers: 1. greatest 87,65,432, smallest 23,45,678; 2. greatest 98,65,431, smallest 13,45,689; 3. greatest 98,64,320, smallest 20,34,689; 4. greatest 98,64,310, smallest 10,34,689; 5. greatest 98,76,310, smallest 10,36,789; 6. greatest 98,75,210, smallest 10,25,789

p. 80 A Fish Is Made for Water: A: eye; B: gills; C: fin; D: tail; E: scales

p. 81 Who Has Which Adaptation?: picture 1 – wide, padded feet for walking on sand; picture 2 – thick fur and a layer of fat; picture 3 – webbed feet for swimming; picture 4 – sharp, curved claws to grip prey; picture 5 – long neck to reach tall trees; picture 6 – large eyes to see at night; picture 7 – can breathe through its moist skin; picture 8 – flippers and a layer of fat for icy seas

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 3 (continued)

p. 82 Think Like a Scientist: 1. Their homes become very cold and food is hard to find, so they fly to India, where it is warmer and there is food.; 2. It saves energy. The animal sleeps, its body slows down and it lives on stored fat when there is little food.; 3. Hibernation is a long sleep in the cold winter; aestivation is a long rest during hot, dry weather.; 4. It stores fat, which the camel can use for energy when food is scarce.; 5. It would become too hot and could not survive, because its thick fur and fat are made to keep it warm in the cold.; 6. A tiger's stripes hide it in tall grass, so it can creep up on its prey without being seen.; 7. Answers will vary.

p. 83 संज्ञा और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा; 2. समूहवाचक संज्ञा; 3. मिठास

p. 84 अलग संज्ञा पहचानो: 1. पहाड़ (पहाड़ जातिवाचक है; बाकी व्यक्तिवाचक हैं।); 2. किताब (किताब जातिवाचक है; बाकी भाववाचक हैं।); 3. सैनिक (सैनिक जातिवाचक है; बाकी समूहवाचक हैं।); 4. घड़ी (घड़ी जातिवाचक है; बाकी द्रव्यवाचक हैं।); 5. ताजमहल (ताजमहल व्यक्तिवाचक है; बाकी जातिवाचक हैं।); 6. मित्र (मित्र जातिवाचक है; बाकी भाववाचक हैं।); 7. झील (झील जातिवाचक है; बाकी नदियों के नाम (व्यक्तिवाचक) हैं।); 8. फूल (फूल जातिवाचक है; बाकी समूहवाचक हैं।)

p. 85 भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाओ: 1. हँसी; 2. मिठास; 3. बचपन; 4. ऊँचाई; 5. मित्रता; 6. गरमी; 7. थकान; 8. वीरता; 9. पढ़ाई; 10. ईमानदारी; 11. सुंदरता

Week 4

p. 88 Homi J. Bhabha: Scientist of the Atom: Questions: 1. (b) 1927; 2. The Second World War broke out while he was in India, so he could not go back to England.; 3. True; 4. 1941: Homi was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. 1956: Apsara, Asia's first nuclear research reactor, started working.; 5. (b) Apsara started working; 6. d, b, c, a: Homi is born; he changes to physics; he joins the Indian Institute of Science; Apsara starts working.; 7. Making electricity, treating diseases and helping farmers grow better crops (any two). Reasons will vary, e.g. he wanted science to help ordinary people in India.; 8. desire

p. 91 Nouns: Gender, Number and Possessives: Try it: 1. niece; 2. wolves; 3. the children's toys

p. 92 Plurals and Possessives: Row 2: boy | boy's | boys | boys'; Row 3: child | child's | children | children's; Row 4: lady | lady's | ladies | ladies'; Row 5: man | man's | men | men's; Row 6: wolf | wolf's | wolves | wolves'; Row 7: fox | fox's | foxes | foxes'; Row 8: teacher | teacher's | teachers | teachers'

p. 93 Gender, Number and Possession: 1. niece; 2. lioness; 3. sheep; 4. headmistress; 5. knives; 6. peacock; 7. mice; 8. girls'; 9. Kabir's; 10. children's

p. 94 My Family and Relatives: Answers will vary.

p. 96 Roman Numerals: 1. CLIV; 2. 771; 3. CMLXXVII; 4. 58; 5. DCLXXII; 6. 745; 7. CCXXI; 8. 413; 9. CCCLXI; 10. 788; 11. CCCXCIV; 12. 205

p. 97 Roman Numerals: 1. CXCII; 2. 557; 3. CCCXXXIX; 4. 696; 5. CCCXCV; 6. 383; 7. CDXXXVI; 8. 260; 9. CCLXXXV; 10. 309; 11. CCCXLII; 12. 708

p. 98 Match the Roman Numerals: CCCXV – 315; LXXXII – 82; DCXXXVI – 636; DCCVIII – 708; DCCXCVII – 797; CCLXXXI – 281; DCCCXCIX – 899

p. 99 Roman Numerals: 1. CLXX; 2. 659; 3. MCCXCVII; 4. 208; 5. MDXXVII; 6. 1117; 7. MXL; 8. 1712; 9. MDCCCXXII; 10. 1046; 11. DCCCLIX; 12. 1955

p. 100 Match the Roman Numerals: LXVIII – 68; XIII – 13; LX – 60; XXV – 25; LXXIV – 74; XXXIV – 34; LIII – 53

Week 4 (continued)

p. 101 Roman Numerals: 1. CCXCI; 2. 60; 3. LXIII; 4. 169; 5. CDXLI; 6. 352; 7. CDXLII; 8. 37; 9. XL; 10. 364

p. 103 Life Cycle of a Frog: A: eggs; B: tadpole; C: froglet; D: frog

p. 104 Eggs or Babies?: Lays eggs: hen, crocodile, snake, frog, butterfly, turtle, sparrow, goldfish; Gives birth: cow, dog, elephant, whale, bat, monkey, goat, kangaroo

p. 105 Protect Our Wildlife: 1. An endangered animal has very few members left; an extinct animal has none left at all.; 2. Their forests were cut down and they were hunted for their skins and bones.; 3. It keeps their home safe: trees cannot be cut down and animals cannot be hunted there.; 4. Most frog eggs and tadpoles are eaten or die, so laying many eggs means that at least a few grow into frogs.; 5. Answers will vary, e.g. plant trees, use less plastic, never buy things made from animal skins, horns or tusks.; 6. Every animal has a role in nature. If one kind disappears, the plants and animals that depend on it are also harmed.

p. 106 सर्वनाम और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम; 2. उत्तम पुरुष

p. 107 सर्वनाम पहचानो: 1. मैं; 2. तुम; 3. कोई; 4. क्या; 5. यह; 6. कुछ; 7. कौन; 8. जो, वह; 9. मैं, स्वयं; 10. उसने, मुझे; 11. आप; 12. वे

p. 108 सर्वनाम का भेद बताओ: 1. (क) निश्चयवाचक; 2. (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक; 3. (ग) प्रश्नवाचक; 4. (क) संबंधवाचक; 5. (ख) निजवाचक; 6. (क) उत्तम पुरुष; 7. (ख) मध्यम पुरुष; 8. (ग) अन्य पुरुष; 9. (ख) अनिश्चयवाचक; 10. (क) प्रश्नवाचक

Month 1 Activity Set

p. 111 A Year on the Farm: Crop Calendar: 1. November.; 2. Rice needs a lot of water, and the monsoon rain floods the fields.; 3. April; Baisakhi.; 4. Resting helps the soil to recover its nutrients and moisture.

p. 112 Bubbles from a Water Plant: 1. The plant in sunlight (Glass A).; 2. Oxygen.; 3. Plants need light to make food. More light means more photosynthesis, so more oxygen is given out.

p. 113 Seed Bank Sort: Cereals: rice, wheat, maize, bajra; Pulses: moong, chana, masoor, rajma; Oilseeds: mustard, groundnut, sesame (til), sunflower seeds; Spices: cumin (jeera), coriander (dhania), fenugreek (methi), black pepper

p. 114 My Kitchen Garden Plan: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. So that extra water can drain away and the roots do not rot.; 3. It adds nutrients to the soil and helps it hold water.

p. 115 Farm Word Search: IRRIGATE (row 3, col 5 ↓); HARVEST (row 9, col 4 ↑); WEEDING (row 8, col 2 ↑); TRACTOR (row 3, col 3 ↓); COMPOST (row 11, col 6 ↑); PLOUGH (row 2, col 11 ←); SOWING (row 6, col 12 ←); MANURE (row 1, col 11 ←); KHARIF (row 9, col 12 ←); FARMER (row 7, col 9 ↓); GRAIN (row 12, col 8 →); RABI (row 4, col 11 ←)

Week 5

p. 119 The Goat That Became a Dog: Questions: 1. (b) To get the goat and sell it; 2. False; 3. So that it seemed as if three different strangers had seen a dog. Hearing it again and again would make Mitra doubt himself.; 4. First he laughed and was sure; next he felt less sure and spoke quietly; at last he felt embarrassed and panicked.; 5. (b) Trusting others more than yourself can lead to trouble.; 6. Mitra's wife. She asked simple questions that showed Mitra his eyes had been right all along and that he had trusted strangers more than himself.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. If I know something is right, I should not change my mind just because others keep saying it is wrong.; 8. slyly

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 5 (continued)

p. 122 Kinds of Pronouns: Try it: 1. interrogative; 2. themselves; 3. which

p. 123 Sort the Pronouns: Personal: me, they, him, us; Possessive: mine, yours, hers, theirs; Reflexive: myself, itself, ourselves, themselves; Demonstrative: this, these, those

p. 124 Question Words and Joining Words: 1. Who; 2. Whose; 3. whom; 4. What; 5. Which; 6. who; 7. whose; 8. which; 9. whom; 10. What

p. 125 I Did It Myself!: Answers will vary.

p. 127 Addition with Carrying: 1. 1,34,51,455; 2. 1,71,79,870; 3. 1,03,55,612; 4. 1,78,28,874; 5. 83,91,542; 6. 1,05,07,544

p. 128 Subtraction with Borrowing: 1. 67,20,342; 2. 56,36,422; 3. 76,90,824; 4. 51,70,257; 5. 41,48,869; 6. 55,69,108

p. 129 Addition Word Problems: 1. 35,22,938 + 2,17,424 = 37,40,362 → 37,40,362; 2. 92,72,955 + 6,17,774 = 98,90,729 → 98,90,729; 3. 54,46,572 + 9,52,273 = 63,98,845 → 63,98,845; 4. 90,10,014 + 96,792 = 91,06,806 → 91,06,806; 5. 44,85,321 + 14,471 = 44,99,792 → 44,99,792

p. 130 Subtraction Word Problems: 1. 24,69,043 − 2,36,814 = 22,32,229 → 22,32,229; 2. 52,96,648 − 3,54,993 = 49,41,655 → 49,41,655; 3. 28,51,978 − 4,22,477 = 24,29,501 → 24,29,501; 4. 57,26,421 − 2,40,831 = 54,85,590 → 54,85,590; 5. 31,80,804 − 7,89,223 = 23,91,581 → 23,91,581

p. 131 Which Operation?: 1. 26 × 24 = 624 → 624; 2. 2,246 + 4,816 = 7,062 → 7,062; 3. 851 − 484 = 367 → 367; 4. 23 × 16 = 368 → 368; 5. 58 ÷ 2 = 29 → 29; 6. 380 ÷ 5 = 76 → 76

p. 132 Estimate the Answer: 1. 3000 + 1000 = 4000; 2. 3000 − 1000 = 2000; 3. 6000 + 4000 = 10000; 4. 6000 − 3000 = 3000; 5. 8000 + 7000 = 15000; 6. 8000 − 2000 = 6000; 7. 1000 + 4000 = 5000; 8. 9000 − 9000 = 0

p. 134 Label the Skeleton: A: skull; B: backbone; C: ribs; D: arm bones; E: hip bone; F: leg bones

p. 135 Bones and Their Jobs: skull – protects the brain; ribcage – protects the heart and lungs; backbone – protects the spinal cord; thigh bone (femur) – the longest bone in the body; stirrup bone (stapes) – the smallest bone, inside the ear; lower jaw – the only skull bone that can move; hip bone – joins the legs to the backbone; bone marrow – makes new blood cells

p. 136 Life Without Joints: 1. The elbow. It is a hinge joint.; 2. Back and forth in one direction, like a door.; 3. The shoulder or the hip (ball-and-socket joints).

p. 138 पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग का मिलान: मोर – मोरनी; नौकर – नौकरानी; माली – मालिन; अध्यापक – अध्यापिका; चूहा – चुहिया; हाथी – हथिनी; कवि – कवयित्री; बैल – गाय

p. 139 वचन बदलकर लिखो: 1. लड़के मैदान में खेल रहे हैं।; 2. मेरी किताबें मेज़ पर रखी हैं।; 3. पेड़ पर चिड़ियाँ बैठी हैं।; 4. बच्चे कविता सुना रहे हैं।; 5. नदियाँ कल-कल करती बहती हैं।; 6. माताएँ अपने बच्चों को प्यार करती हैं।; 7. कमरे साफ़ और हवादार हैं।; 8. लड़की गीत गा रही है।; 9. घोड़ा बहुत तेज़ दौड़ता है।

Week 6

p. 142 The Trouble with the Empty Plot: Questions: 1. (b) The team and Mrs D'Souza both want to use the same plot; 2. False; 3. Any two: the team chalked a pitch; bean seeds were planted across it; a KEEP OFF sign went up; someone added AND THE PITCH.; 4. When Sneha sat down beside Mrs D'Souza on the bench and calmly asked why the garden was so important to her.; 5. They shared the plot: a big pitch, a garden strip by the wall, a fence and net, a soft ball, and gardening lessons for anyone.; 6. For a week both sides argued with chalk marks, seeds and signs, and things only got worse. When Sneha listened calmly, they understood each other and found an answer.; 7. They had begun to enjoy watering the garden, so they did not mind. It shows that the two sides are now friends and share the plot happily.; 8. divided

p. 145 Adjectives: Kinds, Order and Degrees: Try it: 1. highest; 2. a small old wooden box; 3. adjective of quantity

p. 146 Adjectives in the Right Order: 1. Riya bought a beautiful red silk saree.; 2. Kabir has a cute little white kitten.; 3. We visited a huge old stone fort.; 4. Grandma gave me two big round laddoos.; 5. Ishaan wore a new blue cotton kurta.; 6. Pooja found a small brown leather wallet.; 7. They sang five lovely Indian folk songs.; 8. Aman lives in a big yellow house.

p. 147 Degrees of Comparison: Row 2: thin | thinner | thinnest; Row 3: busy | busier | busiest; Row 4: careful | more careful | most careful; Row 5: bad | worse | worst; Row 6: wise | wiser | wisest; Row 7: good | better | best; Row 8: famous | more famous | most famous; Row 9: little | less | least; Row 10: hot | hotter | hottest; Row 11: heavy | heavier | heaviest; Row 12: many | more | most

p. 148 A Busy Market: Answers will vary.

p. 150 Multiply: 1. 25,37,728; 2. 32,08,406; 3. 13,93,632; 4. 9,72,392; 5. 20,30,830; 6. 3,19,642

p. 151 Multiply: 1. 34,25,048; 2. 8,67,575; 3. 10,87,560; 4. 25,61,664; 5. 50,63,860; 6. 20,64,958

p. 152 Properties of Multiplication: 1. 37; 2. 78; 3. 0; 4. 300; 5. 17; 6. 42; 7. 32; 8. 0; 9. 120; 10. 9

p. 153 Multiplication Word Problems: 1. 214 × 212 = 45,368 → 45,368; 2. 416 × 671 = 2,79,136 → 2,79,136; 3. 374 × 592 = 2,21,408 → 2,21,408; 4. 509 × 268 = 1,36,412 → 1,36,412; 5. 367 × 657 = 2,41,119 → 2,41,119

p. 154 Mental Maths: 1. 1,300; 2. 22,000; 3. 5,000; 4. 80,000; 5. 2,300; 6. 300; 7. 5,500; 8. 49,000; 9. 79,000; 10. 6,500; 11. 9,200; 12. 57,000; 13. 72,000; 14. 2,700; 15. 700; 16. 2,500; 17. 7,000; 18. 96,000; 19. 890; 20. 45,000

p. 155 Multiply: 1. 7,90,836; 2. 48,71,232; 3. 7,10,138; 4. 58,04,820; 5. 48,72,992; 6. 72,33,705

p. 157 Feel Your Muscles Work in Pairs: 1. The biceps.; 2. The triceps.; 3. Muscles can only pull, not push, so one muscle pulls the bone one way and its partner pulls it back.

p. 158 Voluntary or Involuntary?: Voluntary: walking, writing, kicking a ball, chewing food, smiling at a friend, lifting a school bag, dancing; Involuntary: heart beating, stomach churning food, food moving down food pipe, pupils shrinking in light, intestines pushing food, getting goosebumps

p. 159 Muscle Facts: True or False?: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. T

p. 160 कारक और विभक्ति चिह्न: अभ्यास: 1. कर्ता कारक; 2. अधिकरण कारक

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 6 (continued)

p. 161 सही विभक्ति चिह्न भरो: 1. ने; 2. को; 3. से; 4. के लिए; 5. से; 6. की; 7. में; 8. पर; 9. के; 10. को; 11. ने; 12. का

p. 162 कारक पहचानो: 1. (क) अधिकरण; 2. (ख) करण; 3. (ग) अपादान; 4. (क) संबोधन; 5. (ख) संप्रदान; 6. (ग) कर्ता; 7. (क) संबंध; 8. (ख) कर्म

Week 7

p. 165 The Monsoon Comes to Town: Questions: 1. (b) The monsoon; 2. The sky is compared to a quilt, because thick grey clouds cover the town the way a heavy quilt covers a bed.; 3. (b) The trees stand still and hold their breath; 4. True; 5. Still puddles reflect the sky and the things around them, just as a mirror does.; 6. The tree shakes its dripping 'hair' (its wet leaves) and laughs, just as a happy person would.; 7. tiptoes; 8. Answers will vary, e.g. Metaphor: The rain is a shower of silver needles. Personification: The lazy cloud yawned and drifted over the hills.

p. 168 Determiners and Articles: Try it: 1. an elephant, a university; 2. The; 3. little

p. 169 A, An or The?: 1. an / the; 2. an; 3. The / the; 4. a / a; 5. an; 6. the; 7. the; 8. a / the; 9. The / the; 10. an / an; 11. an

p. 170 Choose the Determiner: 1. many; 2. a little; 3. Few; 4. some; 5. any; 6. These; 7. Each; 8. much; 9. Those; 10. Both

p. 171 A Recipe I Can Make: Answers will vary.

p. 173 Long Division: 1. Q 36, R 53; 2. Q 27, R 10; 3. Q 163, R 54; 4. Q 17, R 21; 5. Q 64, R 42; 6. Q 85, R 4

p. 174 Long Division: 1. Q 599, R 5; 2. Q 2843, R 18; 3. Q 631, R 23; 4. Q 1167, R 12; 5. Q 3495, R 1; 6. Q 1247, R 31

p. 175 Long Division: 1. Q 227, R 124; 2. Q 182, R 168; 3. Q 69, R 445; 4. Q 321, R 14

p. 176 Division Word Problems: 1. 11,664 ÷ 24 = 486 → 486; 2. 8,568 ÷ 72 = 119 → 119; 3. 21,735 ÷ 69 = 315 → 315; 4. 4,004 ÷ 91 = 44 → 44; 5. 15,179 ÷ 43 = 353 → 353

p. 177 Long Division: 1. Q 60, R 0; 2. Q 75, R 0; 3. Q 322, R 0; 4. Q 47, R 0; 5. Q 29, R 0; 6. Q 74, R 0

p. 178 Which Operation?: 1. 4,608 − 440 = 4,168 → 4,168; 2. 34 × 19 = 646 → 646; 3. 8,328 + 5,013 = 13,341 → 13,341; 4. 756 − 228 = 528 → 528; 5. 140 ÷ 5 = 28 → 28; 6. 2,758 + 9,923 = 12,681 → 12,681

p. 180 Parts of the Eye: A: eyebrow; B: eyelid; C: eyelashes; D: pupil; E: iris

p. 181 Does Smell Help Us Taste?: 1. When my nose was open.; 2. Much of the flavour of food comes from its smell, so the nose helps the tongue to taste.; 3. A blocked nose cannot smell the food, so we cannot taste its flavour properly.

p. 182 Brain and Senses Quiz: 1. (b) cerebellum; 2. (a) cerebrum; 3. (b) medulla; 4. (b) nerves; 5. (a) a reflex action; 6. (c) skin; 7. (b) iris; 8. (a) pupil; 9. (b) ear; 10. (b) raised dots that are read by touch

p. 183 विशेषण और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. विशेषण — काली, विशेष्य — बिल्ली; 2. निश्चित परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

p. 184 विशेषण के भेद छाँटो: गुणवाचक: लाल गुलाब, ईमानदार दुकानदार, खट्टा नींबू, पुराना किला; संख्यावाचक: तीन बकरियाँ, पहला इनाम, कई पक्षी, दस उँगलियाँ; परिमाणवाचक: दो लीटर दूध, थोड़ी चीनी, एक मीटर कपड़ा, बहुत पानी; सार्वनामिक: यह पेन, वह मकान, कोई लड़का, कौन-सी किताब

Week 7 (continued)

p. 185 संज्ञा से विशेषण बनाओ: पंक्ति 1: भारत | भारतीय | दया | दयालु; पंक्ति 2: धन | धनी / धनवान | बल | बलवान; पंक्ति 3: इतिहास | ऐतिहासिक | रंग | रंगीन; पंक्ति 4: भूख | भूखा | लालच | लालची; पंक्ति 5: नमक | नमकीन | चमक | चमकीला; पंक्ति 6: दिन | दैनिक | बुद्धि | बुद्धिमान

Week 8

p. 188 Your Amazing Skeleton: Questions: 1. (b) To show what each section is about and help you find facts; 2. First, Second and Third (and 'a hidden fourth job').; 3. (b) As a comparison of two things; 4. False; 5. (a) The skull. (b) The ribs, which form the rib cage.; 6. Did you know?; 7. Problem: bones can become weak and break easily. Solution (any two): eat calcium-rich foods, get morning sunshine, exercise, and sit and stand straight.; 8. flexible

p. 191 Main Verbs, Helping Verbs and Modals: Try it: 1. has; 2. should; 3. She can sing well.

p. 192 Spot the Helping Verbs: 1. is; 2. were; 3. have; 4. Does; 5. has, been; 6. am; 7. did; 8. had; 9. will, be; 10. are

p. 193 Choose the Right Modal: 1. (b) must; 2. (b) May; 3. (c) can; 4. (a) might; 5. (c) should; 6. (b) Could; 7. (b) could; 8. (c) need

p. 194 Rules for a Green School: Answers will vary.

p. 196 Simplify: 1. 20; 2. 22; 3. 13; 4. 17; 5. 10; 6. 110; 7. 15; 8. 7; 9. 39; 10. 40

p. 197 Simplify: 1. 36; 2. 48; 3. 12; 4. 12; 5. 4; 6. 24; 7. 11; 8. 12; 9. 8; 10. 104

p. 198 Which Operation?: 1. 5,616 + 5,572 = 11,188 → 11,188; 2. 4,601 + 4,003 = 8,604 → 8,604; 3. 50 × 16 = 800 → 800; 4. 168 ÷ 7 = 24 → 24 cm; 5. 37 × 14 = 518 → 518; 6. 5,529 − 337 = 5,192 → 5,192

p. 199 Which Operation?: 1. 540 ÷ 12 = 45 → 45 m; 2. 4,080 − 307 = 3,773 → 3,773; 3. 43 × 21 = 903 → 903; 4. 5,718 − 209 = 5,509 → 5,509; 5. 85 × 19 = 1,615 → 1,615; 6. 1,083 + 3,276 = 4,359 → 4,359

p. 200 Simplify: 1. 32; 2. 56; 3. 12; 4. 36; 5. 4; 6. 63; 7. 36; 8. 14

p. 201 Add or Subtract?: 1. 24,205 + 16,661 = 40,866 → 40,866; 2. 56,870 − 8,122 = 48,748 → 48,748; 3. 54,074 − 28,720 = 25,354 → 25,354; 4. 53,411 + 7,561 = 60,972 → 60,972; 5. 71,985 − 40,152 = 31,833 → 31,833

p. 203 The Breathing System: A: nose; B: windpipe; C: lungs; D: diaphragm

p. 204 Make a Model Lung: 1. It filled with air and became bigger.; 2. The diaphragm.; 3. The chest (ribcage).

p. 205 Breathing and Blood: True or False?: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 206 क्रिया: सकर्मक और अकर्मक: अभ्यास: 1. अकर्मक; 2. कहानी; 3. लिखना

p. 207 सकर्मक या अकर्मक?: 1. अकर्मक; 2. सकर्मक; 3. अकर्मक; 4. सकर्मक; 5. अकर्मक; 6. सकर्मक; 7. अकर्मक; 8. सकर्मक; 9. अकर्मक; 10. सकर्मक; 11. अकर्मक; 12. सकर्मक

p. 208 कर्म पर गोला लगाओ: 1. फ़ुटबॉल; 2. चित्र; 3. गेहूँ; 4. दूध; 5. साइकिल; 6. बाल्टी; 7. दरवाज़ा; 8. कपड़े; 9. चोर; 10. बच्चे

Month 2 Activity Set

p. 211 Wildlife Sanctuary Trail: Jim Corbett – tigers in the forest; Kaziranga – one-horned rhinoceros; Gir – Asiatic lion; Sundarbans – tigers that swim in mangroves; Keoladeo – water birds; Periyar – elephants by the lake; Hemis – snow leopard; Kuno – cheetah

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Month 2 Activity Set (continued)

p. 212 Migration Map: 1. The bar-headed goose.; 2. To escape the freezing cold of their homes and to find food in India's warmer weather.; 3. So that the turtles can lay their eggs safely and the hatchlings can find their way to the sea.; 4. The Arctic tern.

p. 213 Animals in Danger: 1. The Great Indian Bustard, the gharial and the white-rumped vulture.; 2. The white-rumped vulture.; 3. The gharial and the Gangetic river dolphin.; 4. Loss of the animals' homes: forests, grasslands and rainforests.

p. 215 Adaptation Design Challenge: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. Answers will vary.

Week 9

p. 219 Tuntuni and the King: Questions: 1. (b) Thakuma, their grandmother; 2. Any two: Kolkata; the smell of roasted peanuts and date-palm jaggery; Thakuma's shawl; the plate of warm pithe.; 3. (b) She stitched two brinjal leaves together; 4. False; 5. Tuntuni sang that the king was so poor he had to take her coin, and he did not want the kingdom to think he was poor.; 6. Rice and fish are a big part of life and food in Bengal, so these details paint a picture of the Bengal countryside.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. Each song made the king look silly in front of his court, so he kept changing his mind. She was clever because she won with words alone.; 8. glinting

p. 222 The Present Tense: Four Forms: Try it: 1. present continuous; 2. has been learning; 3. for

p. 223 What Does Each Sentence Show?: The Earth goes round the Sun. – a fact that is always true; I brush my teeth twice a day. – a habit; Look! The baby is smiling. – an action happening now; Rahul has just reached home. – an action that has just finished; Have you ever visited Ladakh? – an experience in your life so far; She has been practising since 5 a.m. – an action still going on from the past

p. 224 Four Forms of the Present: Row 2: They play. | They are playing. | They have played. | They have been playing.; Row 3: I sing. | I am singing. | I have sung. | I have been singing.; Row 4: He eats. | He is eating. | He has eaten. | He has been eating.; Row 5: We run. | We are running. | We have run. | We have been running.; Row 6: The dog barks. | The dog is barking. | The dog has barked. | The dog has been barking.; Row 7: Meera draws. | Meera is drawing. | Meera has drawn. | Meera has been drawing.

p. 225 My Neighbourhood Right Now: Answers will vary.

p. 227 Factors and Multiples: 1. 1, 3, 29, 87; 2. 1, 2, 47, 94; 3. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 30, 45, 90; 4. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42; 5. 1, 7, 13, 91; 6. 1, 3, 7, 9, 21, 63; 7. 1, 3, 11, 33; 8. 1, 3, 23, 69; 9. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25; 10. 7, 14, 21, 28, 35; 11. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

p. 228 Multiples: 1. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; 2. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48; 3. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24; 5. 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42; 6. 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54; 7. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60

p. 229 Prime Factorisation: 1. 92 = 2 × 2 × 23; 2. 140 = 2 × 2 × 5 × 7; 3. 117 = 3 × 3 × 13; 4. 164 = 2 × 2 × 41; 5. 148 = 2 × 2 × 37; 6. 198 = 2 × 3 × 3 × 11

p. 230 Prime Factorisation: 1. 172 = 2 × 2 × 43; 2. 48 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3; 3. 114 = 2 × 3 × 19; 4. 68 = 2 × 2 × 17; 5. 174 = 2 × 3 × 29; 6. 52 = 2 × 2 × 13

p. 231 Find the Prime Numbers: Primes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97 (25 primes)

Week 9 (continued)

p. 232 Factors and Multiples: 1. 1, 2, 31, 62; 2. 1, 7, 11, 77; 3. 1, 3, 9, 13, 39, 117; 4. 1, 2, 7, 14; 5. 1, 2, 37, 74; 6. 1, 3, 31, 93; 7. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42; 8. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42, 84; 9. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60; 10. 9, 18, 27, 36, 45; 11. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55

p. 234 Deficiency Diseases Chart: 1. Vitamin C (from amla, oranges, guava or lemons).; 2. To prevent goitre, which is caused by a lack of iodine.; 3. Vitamin D.; 4. Any two: spinach, dates, jaggery, pulses.

p. 235 Food Detective: Starch and Fat: 1. Boiled potato and cooked rice.; 2. Butter.; 3. Energy.

p. 236 Sort the Foods: Energy-giving: rice, chapati, potato, butter, honey; Body-building: dal, egg, paneer, soybean, rajma; Protective: carrot, orange, spinach, tomato, amla

p. 237 काल और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. भविष्यत् काल; 2. वह पढ़ता था।

p. 238 तीनों कालों में बदलो: पंक्ति 1: मैं पत्र लिखता था। | मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ। | मैं पत्र लिखूँगा।; पंक्ति 2: बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे थे। | बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे हैं। | बच्चे मैदान में खेलेंगे।; पंक्ति 3: माँ ने त्योहार पर खीर बनाई। | माँ त्योहार पर खीर बनाती हैं। | माँ त्योहार पर खीर बनाएँगी।; पंक्ति 4: सूरज चमक रहा था। | सूरज चमक रहा है। | सूरज चमकेगा।; पंक्ति 5: अनु मीठे गीत गाती थी। | अनु मीठे गीत गाती है। | अनु मीठे गीत गाएगी।; पंक्ति 6: हमने विद्यालय में पेड़ लगाए। | हम विद्यालय में पेड़ लगाते हैं। | हम विद्यालय में पेड़ लगाएँगे।; पंक्ति 7: चिड़िया आकाश में उड़ रही थी। | चिड़िया आकाश में उड़ रही है। | चिड़िया आकाश में उड़ेगी।

p. 239 काल पहचानो: 1. (क) भूतकाल; 2. (ख) वर्तमान काल; 3. (ग) भविष्यत् काल; 4. (क) भूतकाल; 5. (ग) भविष्यत् काल; 6. (ख) वर्तमान काल; 7. (क) भूतकाल; 8. (ग) भविष्यत् काल; 9. (ख) वर्तमान काल

Week 10

p. 242 A Letter to the Commissioner: Questions: 1. (b) To request a zebra crossing, speed breakers and a sign; 2. (b) The subject; 3. It tells the reader in a few words what the letter is about, before they read the whole letter.; 4. True; 5. Any two: it is very busy from 8 to 9 a.m.; vehicles speed past; there is no crossing, signal or sign; a Class 2 boy had a narrow escape.; 6. To show that many students and parents support the request, which makes it stronger and harder to ignore.; 7. A formal letter goes to an official, has a subject line, uses polite, serious language, begins 'Respected Sir/Madam' and ends 'Yours faithfully'. A letter to a friend is chatty and personal.; 8. swerved

p. 245 The Past Tense: Four Forms: Try it: 1. went, brought, taught; 2. past continuous; 3. had started

p. 246 Change the Tense: 1. Ravi played chess with his uncle.; 2. The birds were singing in the garden.; 3. She had finished her homework.; 4. I was writing a story.; 5. They caught the early train.; 6. The workers had been digging since morning.; 7. Gurpreet taught us Punjabi songs.; 8. We had seen the Red Fort.

p. 247 Actions in the Past: 1. wrote; 2. reached / had left; 3. was reading / went; 4. had already cooked / came; 5. was cycling / started; 6. had been playing; 7. arrived / had spread; 8. were watching / called; 9. had not eaten; 10. had been crying

p. 248 A Journey I Will Never Forget: Answers will vary.

p. 250 Highest Common Factor: 1. 10; 2. 7; 3. 8; 4. 22; 5. 3; 6. 5

p. 251 Highest Common Factor: 1. 7; 2. 24; 3. 6; 4. 7; 5. 15; 6. 10

p. 252 Prime Factorisation: 1. 48 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3; 2. 60 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 5; 3. 63 = 3 × 3 × 7; 4. 24 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3; 5. 76 = 2 × 2 × 19; 6. 172 = 2 × 2 × 43

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 10 (continued)

p. 253 HCF and LCM Word Problems: 1. 10 cm (HCF); 2. 24 minutes (LCM); 3. 8 kits (HCF); 4. 12 (LCM)

p. 254 Highest Common Factor: 1. 2; 2. 8; 3. 33; 4. 3; 5. 10; 6. 12

p. 255 Factors and Multiples: 1. 1, 2, 47, 94; 2. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 30, 45, 90; 3. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; 4. 1, 2, 4, 23, 46, 92; 5. 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98; 6. 1, 2, 19, 38; 7. 1, 2, 31, 62; 8. 1, 2, 41, 82; 9. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20; 10. 7, 14, 21, 28, 35; 11. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30

p. 257 How Mosquitoes Grow: A: egg; B: larva; C: pupa; D: adult mosquito

p. 258 Glitter Germs: 1. Germs.; 2. By touch: my hands carried them there.; 3. Soap loosens the oil and dirt that hold germs, so rinsing washes them away.

p. 259 Odd One Out: Germs and Health: 1. typhoid (Typhoid spreads through dirty food and water; the others spread through mosquito bites.); 2. measles (Measles spreads through the air; the others spread through dirty food and water.); 3. scurvy (Scurvy is caused by a lack of vitamin C and does not spread; the others spread through the air.); 4. stagnant water (Stagnant water lets mosquitoes breed; the others help to prevent disease.); 5. vaccine (A vaccine protects us; the others are kinds of germs.); 6. sharing towels (Sharing towels spreads germs; the others are healthy habits.); 7. chickenpox (Chickenpox is communicable; the others do not spread from person to person.)

p. 260 अव्यय और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. बाहर (स्थानवाचक क्रियाविशेषण); 2. शाबाश!

p. 261 अव्यय के भेद छाँटो: क्रियाविशेषण: धीरे-धीरे, आज, यहाँ, ऊपर; संबंधबोधक: के पास, के बिना, की ओर, के कारण; समुच्चयबोधक: और, लेकिन, क्योंकि, या; विस्मयादिबोधक: वाह!, अरे!, शाबाश!, हाय!

p. 262 उचित अव्यय भरो: 1. धीरे-धीरे; 2. और; 3. लेकिन; 4. क्योंकि; 5. इसलिए; 6. या; 7. वाह!; 8. के पास; 9. के बिना; 10. अरे!

Week 11

p. 265 Rain at the Root Bridge: Questions: 1. (a) Paragraph 1; 2. Uncle Kyrmen slips and hurts his ankle as a storm begins, and there is no phone signal to call for help.; 3. Any two: the stream turns into a torrent; the water rises towards the bridge; they must move higher; mist hides everything; the rescuers cannot find them.; 4. (b) Sara blowing the whistle in the mist until the rescuers find them; 5. True; 6. Uncle Kyrmen rests in Nongriat, and two days later they climb home safely. Sara has learnt that she can stay calm and be brave in danger.; 7. Beginning: Sara visits Kynsai in Sohra to see the root bridge. Climax: Sara blows the whistle in the mist until help finds them. Ending: they get home safely.; 8. torrent

p. 268 The Future Tense: Four Forms: Try it: 1. future continuous; 2. will have learnt (or will have learned); 3. She will sing at the function.

p. 269 Choose the Future Form: 1. (b) will be attending; 2. (a) will have baked; 3. (b) will win; 4. (a) will have been living; 5. (c) is going to; 6. (c) will be trekking; 7. (b) Shall; 8. (b) will have arrived

p. 270 Sentences About the Future: 1. Priya will leave for Delhi tomorrow.; 2. We will be watching the match at five.; 3. By evening, I will have finished my project.; 4. We are going to plant a tree on Sunday.; 5. Sneha will have been dancing for two hours by noon.; 6. I shall call you tomorrow.; 7. The baby will be sleeping at ten.; 8. It will rain heavily tonight.

p. 271 My Life Twenty Years from Now: Answers will vary.

Week 11 (continued)

p. 273 Lowest Common Multiple: 1. 168; 2. 27; 3. 96; 4. 189; 5. 42; 6. 24

p. 274 Lowest Common Multiple: 1. 90; 2. 210; 3. 216; 4. 252; 5. 48; 6. 432

p. 275 Multiples: 1. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72; 2. 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42; 3. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18; 4. 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54; 5. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 6. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48; 7. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60

p. 276 HCF and LCM Word Problems: 1. 8 cm (HCF); 2. 30 minutes (LCM); 3. 8 kits (HCF); 4. 12 (LCM)

p. 277 Lowest Common Multiple: 1. 576; 2. 56; 3. 28; 4. 540; 5. 220; 6. 168

p. 278 HCF and LCM Word Problems: 1. 8 cm (HCF); 2. 24 minutes (LCM); 3. 12 kits (HCF); 4. 18 (LCM)

p. 280 Which First Aid?: small burn – cool running water for 10–20 minutes; nosebleed – lean forward, pinch the soft part; sprained ankle – rest, ice, bandage and raise it; dog bite – wash with soap and see a doctor; small cut – clean, apply antiseptic, cover; bee sting – scrape out the sting; cold pack; electric shock – switch off the power; do not touch; fainting – lay the person down, raise the legs

p. 281 Make a First Aid Kit: 1. Old medicines may not work or may even be harmful.; 2. They keep germs away from the wound and protect the helper.; 3. Somewhere adults can reach quickly, but out of reach of small children.

p. 282 What Would You Do?: 1. Stop, drop to the ground, cover her face with her hands and roll over and over to put out the flames. Shout for an adult.; 2. Tell an adult, open the doors and windows and turn off the regulator. Do not switch on lights or light a match.; 3. Use a zebra crossing or wait for the green signal, look right, left and right again, and walk across without running.; 4. Make him sit and lean forward, pinch the soft part of his nose for about 10 minutes and call an adult.; 5. The electricity could pass into me too. Switch off the power first, or call an adult.; 6. Say no, move away and tell a teacher or a trusted adult at once.

p. 283 उपसर्ग: अभ्यास: 1. अप + मान; 2. सुगंध, सुपुत्र (या कोई अन्य सही शब्द)

p. 284 उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द: पंक्ति 1: अज्ञान | अ | ज्ञान; पंक्ति 2: अनुशासन | अनु | शासन; पंक्ति 3: उपकार | उप | कार; पंक्ति 4: पराजय | परा | जय; पंक्ति 5: अभिमान | अभि | मान; पंक्ति 6: निडर | नि | डर; पंक्ति 7: सपरिवार | स | परिवार; पंक्ति 8: भरपेट | भर | पेट; पंक्ति 9: नासमझ | ना | समझ; पंक्ति 10: स्वदेश | स्व | देश

p. 285 उपसर्ग से अर्थ बदलो: 1. राहुल परीक्षा में असफल हुआ।; 2. आज कक्षा के सभी बच्चे अनुपस्थित हैं।; 3. यह दुकानदार बहुत बेईमान है।; 4. मुझे करेला नापसंद है।; 5. यह रास्ता बच्चों के लिए असुरक्षित है।; 6. मैच में हमारी टीम की पराजय हुई।; 7. तुम्हारा यह व्यवहार अनुचित है।; 8. इस कुएँ का पानी अशुद्ध है।

Week 12

p. 288 Clues from the Indus Valley: Questions: 1. (b) By studying objects and buildings they left behind; 2. Straight, wide streets that crossed at right angles, houses of baked bricks of the same size, and covered drains.; 3. True; 4. (a) Children enjoyed playing; 5. farmers ploughed their land to grow crops such as wheat and barley.; 6. They have not found enough evidence yet, and there are several possible reasons: floods, rivers changing course or a drier climate.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. A pencil box: children used tools for writing. A tiffin box with chapati crumbs: people ate wheat.; 8. evidence

p. 291 Subject–Verb Agreement: Try it: 1. play; 2. has; 3. Neither Meera nor her sisters are coming.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 12 (continued)

p. 292 Make Them Agree: 1. live; 2. is; 3. go; 4. likes; 5. have; 6. was; 7. is; 8. are; 9. need; 10. is

p. 293 Correct or Not?: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 294 Our Morning Assembly: Answers will vary.

p. 296 Tests of Divisibility: 1. 5,100: divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 2. 2,685: divisible by 3, 5; 3. 3,498: divisible by 2, 3, 6; 4. 1,218: divisible by 2, 3, 6; 5. 8,944: divisible by 2, 4; 6. 2,575: divisible by 5; 7. 6,462: divisible by 2, 3, 6; 8. 3,330: divisible by 2, 3, 5, 6

p. 297 Tests of Divisibility: 1. 39,723: none; 2. 87,920: divisible by 8, 10; 3. 91,710: divisible by 9, 10; 4. 93,013: none; 5. 52,118: divisible by 11; 6. 33,508: none; 7. 99,528: divisible by 8, 11; 8. 61,858: none

p. 298 Tests of Divisibility: 1. 3,551: none; 2. 6,745: divisible by 5; 3. 4,032: divisible by 2, 3, 4, 6, 8; 4. 9,609: divisible by 3; 5. 1,539: divisible by 3; 6. 4,008: divisible by 2, 3, 4, 6, 8; 7. 2,540: divisible by 2, 4, 5; 8. 9,546: divisible by 2, 3, 6

p. 299 Tests of Divisibility: 1. 43,582: divisible by 11; 2. 65,245: none; 3. 30,693: divisible by 3; 4. 11,099: divisible by 11; 5. 4,374: divisible by 3, 9; 6. 91,224: divisible by 3, 9; 7. 76,011: divisible by 3; 8. 45,277: none

p. 300 Find the Prime Numbers: Primes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97 (25 primes)

p. 301 Prime Factorisation: 1. 130 = 2 × 5 × 13; 2. 116 = 2 × 2 × 29; 3. 120 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 5; 4. 180 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5; 5. 147 = 3 × 7 × 7; 6. 138 = 2 × 3 × 23

p. 303 Solid, Liquid or Gas?: A: solid; B: liquid; C: gas

p. 304 Physical or Chemical Change?: Physical change: melting ice, boiling water, tearing paper, dissolving sugar in water, stretching a rubber band, chopping vegetables, breaking a glass; Chemical change: burning paper, rusting of iron, milk turning into curd, cooking an egg, baking a cake, a cut apple turning brown, a mango ripening

p. 305 Can the Change Be Undone?: 1. Test 1 (the water froze again) and Test 2 (the salt was left behind when the water evaporated).; 2. A gas called carbon dioxide; we saw bubbles and fizzing.; 3. Answers will vary, e.g. cooking food, burning a matchstick, milk turning into curd.

p. 306 प्रत्यय: अभ्यास: 1. सज + आवट; 2. दयालु

p. 307 प्रत्यय जोड़ो, शब्द बनाओ: भारत + ईय – भारतीय; लिख + आवट – लिखावट; घबरा + आहट – घबराहट; ईमान + दार – ईमानदार; बुद्धि + मान – बुद्धिमान; लड़का + पन – लड़कपन; वर्ष + इक – वार्षिक; चमक + ईला – चमकीला

p. 308 प्रत्यय से बने शब्द भरो: 1. दूधवाला; 2. मेहनती; 3. सजावट; 4. दयालु; 5. चित्रकार; 6. राष्ट्रीय; 7. दैनिक; 8. रसीले (रसीला); 9. थकान; 10. समझदार

Month 3 Activity Set

p. 311 Skeleton Labelling Challenge: A: skull; B: backbone; C: ribs; D: arm bones; E: hip bone; F: leg bones

p. 312 Reaction and Reflex Test: 1. Answers will vary (usually the hand you write with).; 2. Yes, it kicked by itself without any thinking. This is a reflex.; 3. The spinal cord.; 4. They protect us very quickly, e.g. pulling our hand away from something hot.

p. 313 Pulse Rate Chart: 1. After skipping. The muscles needed more oxygen, so the heart pumped faster.; 2. It slowed down again, back towards the resting rate.; 3. It makes the heart muscle stronger, so it pumps blood well.

Month 3 Activity Set (continued)

p. 314 Nutrient Detective: 1. Vitamin A (night blindness): carrots, papaya, spinach, milk.; 2. Vitamin C (scurvy): amla, oranges, guava, lemon.; 3. Vitamin D (rickets) and calcium: sunshine, milk, eggs.; 4. Iron (anaemia): spinach, dates, jaggery, pulses.; 5. Iodine (goitre): iodised salt, seafood.; 6. Roughage (fibre): whole grains, fruits, vegetables, salads.

p. 315 The Journey of Food: A: mouth; B: food pipe; C: stomach; D: liver; E: small intestine; F: large intestine

Week 13

p. 320 Dadi's Video Call: Questions: 1. (b) In a living room in Lucknow on a Sunday morning; 2. They are instructions in brackets that tell the actors how to move, speak or feel, e.g. (shaking the phone).; 3. False; 4. (b) (RAHUL covers his eyes in despair.); 5. Pooja is calm and patient: she sits gently, explains step by step and reminds Rahul to be kind. Rahul is quick but impatient and laughs at Dadi.; 6. At first he laughs and mutters. When Pooja reminds him how long he took to learn to cycle, he feels embarrassed and helps Dadi gently.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. DADI: (proudly) Look, Beeji, I did it myself! BEEJI: (clapping) Well done, little sister!; 8. offended

p. 323 Active and Passive Voice: Try it: 1. passive; 2. The milk was drunk by the cat.; 3. Kavya sang the song.

p. 324 Active or Passive?: Active voice: Rohan broke the window., Bees make honey., Dad repairs bicycles., The guard opened the gate., We will plant trees., Sara is singing a song.; Passive voice: The window was broken., Honey is made by bees., The cake was baked by Mum., Rice is grown in Punjab., The letters were posted., A prize will be given.

p. 325 Change into the Passive: 1. A letter is written by Lakshmi.; 2. The seeds were sown by the farmer.; 3. The biryani will be cooked by the chef.; 4. Kites are being flown by the children.; 5. My bicycle has been stolen.; 6. This fort was built in 1650.; 7. This problem can be solved (by us).; 8. Imran was praised by the teacher.

p. 326 How Our Annual Day Was Organised: Answers will vary.

p. 328 Equivalent Fractions: 1. 10; 2. 30; 3. 15; 4. 12; 5. 5; 6. 24; 7. 2; 8. 9; 9. 12; 10. 6; 11. 4; 12. 16

p. 329 Simplest Form: 1. 1/2; 2. 1/8; 3. 1/3; 4. 1/2; 5. 5/9; 6. 2/7; 7. 2/3; 8. 1/6; 9. 1/8; 10. 1/4; 11. 1/8; 12. 1/9

p. 330 Compare Fractions: 1. >; 2. >; 3. >; 4. <; 5. <; 6. <; 7. <; 8. <; 9. <; 10. >; 11. >; 12. >

p. 331 Ordering Fractions: 1. 1/12, 1/6, 1/2, 3/4; 2. 1/6, 1/3, 2/3, 5/6; 3. 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5; 4. 1/4, 1/3, 3/8, 3/5; 5. 1/12, 1/8, 1/7, 1/6; 6. 1/4, 3/8, 3/7, 3/4

p. 332 Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers: 1. 24/7; 2. 1 2/3; 3. 5/3; 4. 4 1/2; 5. 41/9; 6. 2 3/7; 7. 11/5; 8. 2 4/9; 9. 38/9; 10. 1 1/3

p. 333 Compare Fractions: 1. <; 2. <; 3. =; 4. <; 5. <; 6. >; 7. =; 8. >; 9. <; 10. <; 11. <; 12. <

p. 335 Which Method Would You Use?: stones mixed with rice – handpicking; husk mixed with grain – winnowing; iron pins mixed with sand – using a magnet; tea leaves in tea – filtration; salt in seawater – evaporation; bran in wheat flour – sieving; butter in curd – churning; mud settled in a bucket of water – decantation

p. 336 Make a Water Filter: 1. Filtration.; 2. It was trapped in the layers of pebbles, sand and cotton.; 3. No. It may still contain germs, so it must be boiled or purified first.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 13 (continued)

p. 337 Separation Crossword: Across: 1. ALUM, 7. FILTRATION, 9. WINNOWING | Down: 2. MAGNET, 3. SIEVING, 4. CHURNING, 5. THRESHING, 6. MIXTURE, 8. SOLUBLE

p. 338 संधि: एक परिचय: अभ्यास: 1. पुस्तक + आलय; 2. विसर्ग संधि (मनः + बल)

p. 339 संधि के भेद छाँटो: स्वर संधि: भोजनालय (भोजन + आलय), महोत्सव (महा + उत्सव), सदैव (सदा + एव), स्वागत (सु + आगत); व्यंजन संधि: उल्लास (उत् + लास), सद्भावना (सत् + भावना), संपूर्ण (सम् + पूर्ण), उज्ज्वल (उत् + ज्वल); विसर्ग संधि: मनोरथ (मनः + रथ), दुर्बल (दुः + बल), निराशा (निः + आशा), मनोहर (मनः + हर)

p. 340 संधि करो, संधि-विच्छेद करो: पंक्ति 1: विद्यालय | विद्या + आलय | स्वर संधि; पंक्ति 2: नरेश | नर + ईश | स्वर संधि; पंक्ति 3: सज्जन | सत् + जन | व्यंजन संधि; पंक्ति 4: निर्भय | निः + भय | विसर्ग संधि; पंक्ति 5: परमार्थ | परम + अर्थ | स्वर संधि; पंक्ति 6: संतोष | सम् + तोष | व्यंजन संधि; पंक्ति 7: निश्चय | निः + चय | विसर्ग संधि; पंक्ति 8: इत्यादि | इति + आदि | स्वर संधि

Week 14

p. 343 The Last Day at Nani's: Questions: 1. (b) Quiet and sad; 2. hushed, still; 3. She hides a tear behind a grin. She is sad, but she wants her grandchild to leave happily, so she is loving and brave.; 4. False; 5. (c) Stanza 4; 6. Hopeful and comforted. 'Then hold her words and travel on' and 'next year it will start anew' show this.; 7. (a) Loving and tender; 8. Answers will vary, e.g. The bell rings out, the gates swing wide, / New friends are waiting just inside; / My bag is light, my shoes are new, / And the sky is a bright and dazzling blue!

p. 346 Direct and Indirect Speech: Statements: Try it: 1. Aman said that he was tired.; 2. Mum told me that I could go out.; 3. Sneha says that she likes maths.

p. 347 Changes in Reported Speech: Row 2: am | was; Row 3: are | were; Row 4: has | had; Row 5: will | would; Row 6: can | could; Row 7: may | might; Row 8: now | then; Row 9: today | that day; Row 10: tomorrow | the next day / the following day; Row 11: yesterday | the day before / the previous day; Row 12: here | there

p. 348 Report the Statements: 1. she was; 2. his / was; 3. would; 4. they were; 5. told / had; 6. could; 7. rises; 8. that day; 9. plays; 10. there

p. 349 What My Grandparents Told Me: Answers will vary.

p. 351 Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions: 1. 1 1/5; 2. 9/40; 3. 1 17/24; 4. 3/8; 5. 1 3/10; 6. 1/12; 7. 23/24; 8. 1/3; 9. 1 1/12; 10. 0; 11. 1 1/30; 12. 2/15

p. 352 Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions: 1. 4 9/10; 2. 5/8; 3. 1 9/40; 4. 1 1/6; 5. 2/3; 6. 1/6; 7. 7 1/15; 8. 21/40; 9. 3/5; 10. 3 2/5; 11. 1 1/6; 12. 13/24

p. 353 Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions: 1. 6 3/10; 2. 1/12; 3. 1 1/3; 4. 1 1/4; 5. 1 13/20; 6. 2/15; 7. 5 19/40; 8. 1/5; 9. 1; 10. 3 1/4; 11. 1 1/4; 12. 1/2

p. 354 Fraction Word Problems: 1. spent 7/12 of ₹1,320 = ₹770; left ₹550; 2. 550 × 2/5 = 220; 3. 3 ÷ 1/8 = 3 × 8 = 24 packets; 4. 2 litres; 5. 1 1/15 km

p. 355 Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers: 1. 14/9; 2. 1 4/6; 3. 5/2; 4. 1 4/7; 5. 12/9; 6. 4 5/9; 7. 27/7; 8. 3 2/7; 9. 9/2; 10. 4 1/3

p. 356 Fraction Word Problems: 1. 6 × 2/3 = 4 litres; 2. 1 3/4 litres; 3. 7/12 km; 4. 9 ÷ 1/2 = 9 × 2 = 18 packets; 5. 560 × 3/4 = 420

p. 358 Layers of Soil: A: topsoil; B: subsoil; C: bedrock

Week 14 (continued)

p. 359 Soil Erosion Test: 1. Tray A, the bare soil, because nothing held the soil in place.; 2. Roots hold the soil together, and leaves and grass break the force of the rain.; 3. They cut terraces (steps) into the slopes and plant trees.

p. 360 Rocks and Soil Quiz: 1. (b) igneous; 2. (b) limestone; 3. (b) white marble; 4. (a) pumice; 5. (b) sedimentary; 6. (c) topsoil; 7. (b) rotted plant and animal matter; 8. (c) cutting down forests; 9. (b) aluminium; 10. (a) sun, wind, rain and roots

p. 361 समास: एक परिचय: अभ्यास: 1. देश का भक्त (तत्पुरुष समास); 2. द्विगु समास (चार राहों का समूह); 3. सुख और दुख (द्वंद्व समास)

p. 362 समस्त पद और विग्रह: रसोईघर – रसोई के लिए घर; हस्तलिखित – हाथ से लिखा हुआ; महात्मा – महान है जो आत्मा; नवरत्न – नौ रत्नों का समूह; दाल-रोटी – दाल और रोटी; यथाशक्ति – शक्ति के अनुसार; चंद्रमुख – चंद्र के समान मुख; पाठशाला – पाठ के लिए शाला

p. 363 समास पहचानो: 1. (क) द्वंद्व; 2. (ख) द्विगु; 3. (ख) गंगा का जल; 4. (क) अव्ययीभाव; 5. (ग) कर्मधारय; 6. (क) बहुव्रीहि; 7. (क) सौ वर्षों का समूह; 8. (घ) तत्पुरुष; 9. (ख) दिन और रात

Week 15

p. 366 Sarojini Naidu: The Nightingale of India: Questions: 1. True; 2. (c) She was the bravest woman of her time.; 3. A fact can be checked and proved in a reliable source, such as a record or an encyclopaedia. An opinion tells what someone thinks or feels.; 4. Any two: 'must have been', 'the most exciting', 'In my opinion', 'finest', 'the bravest', 'should'.; 5. (b) Her poems were very musical; 6. Any one: she gave speeches across India encouraging people to join the freedom struggle; she was a leader in the Salt March of 1930; she went to prison.; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. Yes, because her poems paint pictures of India's markets and festivals, and they teach us about a great woman from our history.; 8. brilliant

p. 369 Reporting Questions and Commands: Try it: 1. Sara asked me if I liked mangoes.; 2. He requested the driver to stop there.; 3. The guard told us not to park there.

p. 370 Report the Questions and Commands: 1. Kavya asked me where I lived.; 2. The teacher asked Rohan if he had finished his work.; 3. Grandma told us to wash our hands before eating.; 4. The stranger asked Dev which road went to the station.; 5. Mum told Priya not to watch TV for too long.; 6. Farhan asked Joseph if he could lend him his pen.; 7. The coach ordered the players to run five rounds.; 8. Nisha requested the shopkeeper to give her a kilo of sugar.

p. 371 Choose the Correct Report: 1. (c) Aman asked me if I was coming.; 2. (b) She asked him what his name was.; 3. (a) The teacher told us to keep quiet.; 4. (c) Mum told me not to touch the stove.; 5. (b) Rahul asked Sneha where she had bought that.; 6. (a) The old man requested me to help him cross the road.; 7. (b) Tenzin asked his mother if he could go out to play.; 8. (c) The doctor advised Dad to walk every morning.

p. 372 An Interview with a Community Helper: Answers will vary.

p. 374 Multiply Fractions: 1. 21; 2. 1/14; 3. 1 1/7; 4. 3; 5. 2/21; 6. 1; 7. 3 3/5; 8. 1 1/3; 9. 8/27; 10. 14 2/5; 11. 3/5; 12. 7/27

p. 375 Multiply Fractions: 1. 2 2/3; 2. 1 3/5; 3. 2/3; 4. 14; 5. 4/7; 6. 5 5/6; 7. 33; 8. 2 1/10; 9. 1/8; 10. 7; 11. 2/9; 12. 3 1/5

p. 376 Fraction of a Quantity: 1. 25; 2. 252; 3. 4 hours; 4. 160; 5. 28; 6. 12 hours; 7. 468; 8. 105; 9. 30 minutes; 10. 147; 11. 108; 12. ₹20

p. 377 Fraction Word Problems: 1. 1 3/4 litres; 2. 360 × 7/10 = 252; 3. 24 × 3/8 = 9 litres; 4. 1 7/15 km; 5. 2 ÷ 1/4 = 2 × 4 = 8 packets

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 15 (continued)

p. 378 Multiply Fractions: 1. 7; 2. 1/3; 3. 5/16; 4. 2; 5. 1/9; 6. 7/12; 7. 3/7; 8. 1 1/5; 9. 7/20; 10. 3/4; 11. 2 1/3; 12. 1 13/35

p. 379 Simplest Form: 1. 1/8; 2. 1/4; 3. 2/5; 4. 1/6; 5. 4/9; 6. 8/9; 7. 1/5; 8. 2/3; 9. 5/9; 10. 1/9; 11. 1/8; 12. 1/3

p. 381 Parts of a Lever: A: effort; B: load; C: fulcrum

p. 382 Which Simple Machine?: Lever: see-saw, nutcracker, tongs, bottle opener; Wheel and axle: doorknob, steering wheel, screwdriver; Inclined plane: ramp, slide, sloping plank; Wedge: axe, knife, chisel, nail

p. 383 Does a Ramp Make Work Easier?: 1. When I pulled the car up the gentle (less steep) ramp.; 2. Less force, but the load has to travel a longer distance.; 3. So that people using wheelchairs, and people pushing prams or trolleys, can go up easily.

p. 384 विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द: अभ्यास: 1. चाँद, शशि (इंदु, सोम भी सही हैं); 2. अवनति

p. 385 जो पर्यायवाची नहीं है: 1. अनल (अनल का अर्थ आग है; बाकी जल के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 2. धरा (धरा का अर्थ धरती है; बाकी आकाश के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 3. पवन (पवन का अर्थ हवा है; बाकी फूल के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 4. शशि (शशि का अर्थ चंद्रमा है; बाकी सूर्य के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 5. कर (कर का अर्थ हाथ है; बाकी आँख के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 6. सागर (सागर का अर्थ समुद्र है; बाकी बादल के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 7. वन (वन का अर्थ जंगल है; बाकी घर के पर्यायवाची हैं।); 8. तट (तट का अर्थ किनारा है; बाकी पेड़ के पर्यायवाची हैं।)

p. 386 विलोम शब्द भरो: 1. दुख; 2. अस्त; 3. व्यय; 4. कठिन; 5. शत्रु; 6. निराशा; 7. नवीन; 8. अनादर; 9. सूखे; 10. स्वतंत्र; 11. तेज़; 12. दूर

Week 16

p. 389 The New Neighbour: Questions: 1. (a) He cannot see; 2. Any two: dark glasses; a white stick tapped side to side; counting the stairs; lights never on; his face turned away from Zoya; a book of raised dots.; 3. False; 4. Because he cannot see, he does not need the lights to find his way around.; 5. It was a Braille book. He would read it by touching the raised dots with his fingertips.; 6. (b) He knew her light footsteps and the smell of jasmine; 7. At first she is curious and notices 'strange things'. Later she enjoys his music, visits every evening, describes the world to him and admires how much he notices.; 8. dim

p. 392 Adverbs: Kinds and Degrees: Try it: 1. tomorrow (time); 2. fastest; 3. politely (manner)

p. 393 Kinds of Adverbs: Manner (how?): quickly, bravely, neatly, well; Time (when?): yesterday, soon, now, tonight; Place (where?): outside, upstairs, nearby, everywhere; Frequency (how often?): always, seldom, often, never

p. 394 Degrees of Adverbs: 1. faster; 2. most gracefully; 3. more slowly; 4. well; 5. worse; 6. earlier; 7. slowly; 8. hardest; 9. peacefully; 10. better

p. 395 Our Sports Day: Answers will vary.

p. 397 Reciprocals: 1. 8/7; 2. 5/8; 3. 5/7; 4. 5/4; 5. 8/9; 6. 3/9; 7. 10/9; 8. 9/9; 9. 10/3; 10. 11/5; 11. 3/2; 12. 10/4

p. 398 Divide Fractions: 1. 3/20; 2. 1/2; 3. 1 3/4; 4. 7/25; 5. 5 1/4; 6. 1 5/9; 7. 1/6; 8. 7/12; 9. 1/3; 10. 1/5; 11. 1 1/6; 12. 3/5

p. 399 Divide Fractions: 1. 2/5; 2. 4 1/2; 3. 2 1/7; 4. 1/15; 5. 1/4; 6. 2 1/3; 7. 1/21; 8. 1 1/15; 9. 2 1/4; 10. 1/11; 11. 2 1/2; 12. 1/2

p. 400 Fraction Word Problems: 1. 9 × 2/3 = 6 litres; 2. 3 1/4 litres; 3. spent 3/4 of ₹400 = ₹300; left ₹100; 4. 1 5/12 km; 5. 5 ÷ 1/5 = 5 × 5 = 25 packets

Week 16 (continued)

p. 401 Divide Fractions: 1. 1/9; 2. 36/49; 3. 2/3; 4. 7/10; 5. 2 11/12; 6. 2 2/7; 7. 2/15; 8. 1 3/5; 9. 1/3; 10. 5/8; 11. 1/3; 12. 1/4

p. 402 Multiply Fractions: 1. 12; 2. 5/8; 3. 1 1/3; 4. 3/5; 5. 10/21; 6. 1/4; 7. 5; 8. 1/21; 9. 5/12; 10. 6 1/8; 11. 5/42; 12. 2 4/5

p. 404 Parts of an Electric Circuit: A: cell; B: wire; C: bulb; D: switch

p. 405 Renewable or Non-renewable?: Renewable: sunlight, wind, flowing water, biogas, ocean tides; Non-renewable: coal, petrol, diesel, natural gas, kerosene, LPG (cooking gas)

p. 406 Conductor or Insulator?: 1. The steel spoon and the aluminium foil. They are made of metal.; 2. Plastic is an insulator. The covering stops electricity from reaching our hands and keeps us safe.; 3. Water can carry electricity into our body and give us a dangerous shock.

p. 407 अनेकार्थी शब्द: अभ्यास: 1. पैर, ओहदा (कविता का चरण भी); 2. एक फल

p. 408 प्रसंग से अर्थ पहचानो: 1. (ख) गोद; 2. (क) संख्या; 3. (ख) किनारा; 4. (क) बाण; 5. (ख) आने वाला दिन; 6. (ग) मशीन; 7. (ख) परिणाम; 8. (क) पत्ते; 9. (क) जवाब

p. 409 एक शब्द, दो अर्थ: पंक्ति 1: आम | एक फल | साधारण; पंक्ति 2: मत | राय, वोट | नहीं (मत जाओ); पंक्ति 3: वर | दूल्हा | वरदान; पंक्ति 4: पद | पैर | ओहदा, पदवी; पंक्ति 5: बाल | केश | बालक, बच्चा; पंक्ति 6: जड़ | पेड़ का मूल भाग | मूर्ख, निर्जीव; पंक्ति 7: अर्थ | मतलब | धन; पंक्ति 8: पानी | जल | इज़्ज़त, चमक; पंक्ति 9: घन | बादल | हथौड़ा; पंक्ति 10: अंबर | आकाश | वस्त्र, कपड़ा

Month 4 Activity Set

p. 412 Solutions Test: 1. Sugar and salt.; 2. It did not dissolve; it floated on top of the water.; 3. In warm water.; 4. By evaporation: leave the salt water in the sun until the water dries up.

p. 413 Separation Challenge: 1. To pull out the paper clips easily before the mixture got wet.; 2. Filtration.; 3. Evaporation.

p. 414 What Makes Iron Rust?: 1. The nail in Jar B, which had both air and water.; 2. Air (oxygen) and water (moisture).; 3. A chemical change, because a new substance (rust) is formed.; 4. By painting them, oiling or greasing them, or keeping them dry.

p. 415 Rock and Soil Detective: 1. Answers will vary. Rocks that fizz, like marble and limestone, contain calcium carbonate.; 2. Vinegar reacts with calcium carbonate and gives off carbon dioxide gas. This is a chemical change.; 3. Answers will vary. Sandy soil feels gritty; clay soil feels smooth and sticky.

p. 416 Matter Lab Crossword: Across: 1. SOLVENT, 3. MIXTURE, 4. RUST, 6. EVAPORATE, 8. MELTING, 9. SOLUBLE | Down: 1. SOLUTE, 2. MARBLE, 5. MAGNET, 7. FILTER

Week 17

p. 420 Power from the Sun: Questions: 1. (b) Tiny electrons move and make an electric current; 2. India is a perfect place to use solar energy.; 3. True; 4. It is painted black inside, and black surfaces absorb heat well; the glass lid traps the heat inside.; 5. (b) This causes; 6. They cannot make electricity at night, so extra electricity is stored in batteries during the day for use after sunset.; 7. Burning coal releases smoke and gases. The smoke causes air pollution, which harms our lungs. The gases trap heat around the Earth, which leads to climate change.; 8. renewable

p. 423 Prepositions: Try it: 1. in; 2. on, at; 3. among

p. 424 Find the Prepositions: 1. on; 2. behind; 3. across; 4. in, since; 5. in, of; 6. along; 7. onto; 8. between; 9. opposite; 10. during

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 17 (continued)

p. 425 Fill in the Prepositions: 1. in; 2. at; 3. on; 4. into; 5. under; 6. between; 7. among; 8. for; 9. since; 10. across; 11. with; 12. by

p. 426 Directions to My Home: Answers will vary.

p. 428 Decimal Place Value: 1. 5 4 0 . 1 8 5; 2. 8 2 4 . 7 9 2; 3. 5 8 . 6 5 3; 4. 4 5 9 . 3 7 6; 5. 9 9 0 . 8 7 9; 6. 9 2 1 . 7 3 1; 7. 3 3 6 . 4 6 2; 8. 3 4 . 8 0 8; 9. shade 33 squares; 10. shade 22 squares

p. 429 Fractions and Decimals: 1. 0.7; 2. 99/100; 3. 0.7; 4. 11/100; 5. 0.5; 6. 81/100; 7. 0.45; 8. 59/100; 9. 0.47; 10. 23/25; 11. 0.32; 12. 7/25

p. 430 Decimal Place Value: 1. 4 0 3 . 0 5 5; 2. 3 8 0 . 4 2 1; 3. 4 6 4 . 2 4 7; 4. 5 5 5 . 6 7 9; 5. 3 1 5 . 5 9 6; 6. 1 3 1 . 5 5 8; 7. 5 8 8 . 6 1 2; 8. 4 6 9 . 7 5 9; 9. shade 53 squares; 10. shade 40 squares

p. 431 Fractions and Decimals: 1. 0.77; 2. 3/10; 3. 0.3; 4. 33/100; 5. 0.64; 6. 9/10; 7. 0.80; 8. 7/100; 9. 0.11; 10. 39/100; 11. 0.1; 12. 43/100

p. 432 Compare Decimals: 1. <; 2. <; 3. <; 4. <; 5. <; 6. <; 7. <; 8. <; 9. >; 10. >; 11. >; 12. <; 13. 0.45, 2.76, 3.59, 4.29, 4.38

p. 433 Rounding Decimals: 1. 69; 2. 26.0; 3. 31; 4. 39.1; 5. 55; 6. 32.2; 7. 84; 8. 53.3; 9. 21; 10. 95.7; 11. 69; 12. 70.7

p. 435 Planets in Order: A: Sun; B: Mercury; C: Venus; D: Earth; E: Mars; F: Jupiter; G: Saturn; H: Uranus; I: Neptune

p. 437 Space Crossword: Across: 3. NEPTUNE, 7. SATELLITE, 9. CRATER, 10. SATURN | Down: 1. VENUS, 2. JUPITER, 4. MARS, 5. MERCURY, 6. PLUTO, 8. ORBIT, 10. STAR

p. 438 श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द: अभ्यास: 1. हंस — एक पक्षी; हँस — हँसना क्रिया का रूप; 2. शुल्क — फ़ीस; शुक्ल — सफ़ेद, उजला

p. 439 सही शब्द चुनो: 1. ग्रह; 2. गृह; 3. दीन; 4. नीड़; 5. अन्न; 6. आदी; 7. मूल्य; 8. ओर; 9. हंस; 10. कूल; 11. सूत; 12. शुल्क

p. 440 मिलते-जुलते शब्द, अलग अर्थ: अनिल – हवा; अनल – आग; जलज – कमल; जलद – बादल; भवन – घर; भुवन – संसार; चिर – सदा रहने वाला; चीर – वस्त्र

Week 18

p. 443 Mahabali and the Three Steps: Questions: 1. (a) A welcome for King Mahabali; 2. False; 3. He had already given his word, and he believed that a king must never break a promise.; 4. It shows that there is plenty for everyone, just as there was when Mahabali ruled.; 5. They showed that he was no ordinary boy. He was the god Vishnu, so mighty that he could cover the earth and the sky.; 6. (a) Always keep your promises; 7. Answers will vary, e.g. A good leader is remembered for being kind, fair and honest and for caring about people, not for being powerful.; 8. uneasy

p. 446 Conjunctions: Joining Words: Try it: 1. We wore raincoats because it was raining.; 2. subordinating; 3. Both Priya and Pooja like to dance.

p. 447 Kinds of Conjunctions: Coordinating: and, but, or, so, yet; Subordinating: because, although, unless, while, until, if; Correlative: both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, whether...or

p. 448 Join the Sentences: 1. Although Simran was ill, she went to school.; 2. You will not pass unless you work hard.; 3. I was reading while Mum was cooking.; 4. The shop was closed because it was a holiday.; 5. Ravi can not only sing but also dance.; 6. Neither tea nor coffee is ready.; 7. Wait here until I come back.; 8. Aman likes both cricket and football.

p. 449 A Rainy Day: Answers will vary.

Week 18 (continued)

p. 451 Compare Decimals: 1. >; 2. <; 3. >; 4. <; 5. >; 6. >; 7. >; 8. >; 9. >; 10. >; 11. >; 12. <; 13. 0.26, 0.34, 1.39, 1.6, 3.35

p. 452 Compare Decimals: 1. <; 2. <; 3. >; 4. <; 5. >; 6. <; 7. >; 8. <; 9. <; 10. >; 11. <; 12. >; 13. 2.28, 2.33, 2.41, 2.74, 3.57

p. 453 Rounding Decimals: 1. 37; 2. 41.1; 3. 72; 4. 57.9; 5. 54; 6. 53.1; 7. 32; 8. 84.0; 9. 59; 10. 26.5; 11. 97; 12. 66.1

p. 454 Rounding Decimals: 1. 73; 2. 85.5; 3. 13; 4. 41.1; 5. 99; 6. 8.6; 7. 90; 8. 98.3; 9. 13; 10. 98.6; 11. 77; 12. 89.9

p. 455 Fractions and Decimals: 1. 0.48; 2. 17/100; 3. 0.39; 4. 13/100; 5. 0.3; 6. 16/25; 7. 0.12; 8. 2/5; 9. 0.64; 10. 22/25; 11. 0.6; 12. 89/100

p. 456 Decimal Place Value: 1. 2 7 7 . 0 3 0; 2. 8 8 . 9 7 9; 3. 2 0 . 6 4 8; 4. 7 6 0 . 3 1 8; 5. 8 8 5 . 6 3 8; 6. 7 8 6 . 1 4 8; 7. 1 0 2 . 4 7 8; 8. 3 8 8 . 2 3 7; 9. shade 23 squares; 10. shade 62 squares

p. 458 Inside a Volcano: A: crater; B: lava; C: magma; D: vent; E: ash cloud

p. 459 What Caused It?: the ground shakes as rock plates move – earthquake; an earthquake under the sea – tsunami; no rain for a very long time – drought; heavy rain makes rivers overflow – flood; a spinning storm over a warm sea – cyclone; rocks and soil slide down a slope – landslide; magma bursts out of the crust – volcanic eruption

p. 460 Stay Safe in a Disaster: 1. Drop to the floor, take cover under a strong desk and hold on until the shaking stops. Keep away from windows.; 2. The water may be deep or fast-flowing, it may hide open drains, and it can carry germs.; 3. People get time to move to cyclone shelters, and fishermen stay away from the sea.; 4. Heavy rain soaks and loosens the soil on steep slopes, so it slides down. Cutting trees makes it worse.; 5. There is very little water, so it must be shared and used carefully for drinking, cooking and crops.; 6. Answers will vary, e.g. a torch, batteries, drinking water, dry food, a first aid kit and a whistle.

p. 461 अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द: अभ्यास: 1. नभचर; 2. सर्वज्ञ

p. 462 सही एक शब्द भरो: 1. उभयचर; 2. साप्ताहिक; 3. दर्शनीय; 4. दुर्लभ; 5. असंख्य; 6. निशाचर; 7. दूरदर्शी; 8. मधुरभाषी; 9. लोकप्रिय; 10. निरक्षर

p. 463 वाक्य छोटा करो: 1. सत्यवादी व्यक्ति का सब आदर करते हैं।; 2. अनाथ बच्चे को उसकी दादी ने पाला।; 3. यह एक अजेय किला है।; 4. मछली एक जलचर प्राणी है।; 5. दादाजी अपनी दैनिक सैर कभी नहीं छोड़ते।; 6. मेरा भाई निडर लड़का है।; 7. हम आपके कृतज्ञ हैं।; 8. विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय बहुत बड़ा है।

Week 19

p. 466 Zoya's Diary: New Home, New Friend: Questions: 1. (a) Zoya's; 2. (b) I, me, my; 3. False; 4. She thought Lakshmi did not like her. She was wrong: Lakshmi was only shy and nervous.; 5. It tells us that she was unhappy and cried a little after school.; 6. nervous; 7. On Monday she was unsure and missed Lucknow. By Sunday she liked Kochi and was looking forward to school.; 8. Answers will vary, e.g. A new girl sat next to me today. I wanted to talk to her, but I was too shy to speak in English. I hope she likes me.

p. 469 Interjections: Try it: 1. Wow!; 2. sorrow; 3. Ouch! (or Ow!)

p. 470 What Would You Say?: You see a rainbow over the hills. – Wow!; Your team wins the final. – Hurray!; You step on a thorn. – Ouch!; You drop a spoon by mistake. – Oops!; You hear some very sad news. – Alas!; Your friend scores a goal. – Well done!; The baby has just fallen asleep. – Shh!; You smell rotten eggs. – Ugh!

p. 471 Add the Interjection: 1. Ouch!; 2. Hurray!; 3. Oh no!; 4. Hush!; 5. Wow!; 6. Bravo!; 7. Alas!; 8. Oops!; 9. Ugh!; 10. Hello!

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 19 (continued)

p. 472 The Day We Won the Match: Answers will vary.

p. 474 Add and Subtract Decimals: 1. 136.87; 2. 83.61; 3. 123.81; 4. 36.22; 5. 90.7; 6. 46.56; 7. 86.62; 8. 20.94; 9. 49.2; 10. 8.09; 11. 41.36; 12. 18.22

p. 475 Add and Subtract Decimals: 1. 130.22; 2. 23.96; 3. 39.18; 4. 15.53; 5. 50.27; 6. 91.99; 7. 101.39; 8. 29.87; 9. 74.12; 10. 1.67; 11. 92.79; 12. 1.32

p. 476 Decimal Word Problems: 1. ₹341.11; 2. 320.62 m; 3. ₹600.09; 4. 399.21 m; 5. ₹258.88

p. 477 Decimal Word Problems: 1. ₹432.14; 2. 301.36 m; 3. ₹241.47; 4. 90.54 m; 5. ₹154.58

p. 478 Add and Subtract Decimals: 1. 105.08; 2. 44.25; 3. 131.75; 4. 25.26; 5. 103.22; 6. 95.18; 7. 79.54; 8. 61.02; 9. 103.18; 10. 1.92; 11. 72.35; 12. 29.35

p. 479 Make the Bill: Amounts: storybook: ₹361.50; water bottle: ₹300; pair of socks: ₹342; dozen bananas: ₹240; litre milk: ₹116. 1. Total ₹1,359.50; 2. Change ₹140.50; 3. storybook

p. 481 Label the Globe: A: North Pole; B: South Pole; C: Equator; D: Northern Hemisphere; E: Southern Hemisphere

p. 482 Find Indian Cities on the Grid: 1. Srinagar, because it has the biggest north latitude (34.1° N).; 2. Kanyakumari (8.1° N).; 3. Guwahati (91.7° E).; 4. Bhopal (23.3° N).

p. 483 Make an Orange Globe: 1. The Equator.; 2. Yes. They all run from the North Pole to the South Pole.; 3. Because they run parallel to the Equator and never meet.

p. 485 मुहावरे और उनके अर्थ: कमर कसना – किसी काम के लिए तैयार होना; कान खड़े होना – सावधान हो जाना; हवा से बातें करना – बहुत तेज़ दौड़ना; मुँह में पानी आना – कुछ खाने का मन होना; नाक में दम करना – बहुत परेशान करना; खून-पसीना एक करना – बहुत मेहनत करना; आसमान सिर पर उठाना – बहुत शोर मचाना; गागर में सागर भरना – थोड़े में बहुत कुछ कह देना

p. 486 सही मुहावरा चुनो: 1. मुँह में पानी आ गया; 2. हवा से बातें करने लगा; 3. कमर कस ली; 4. पानी-पानी हो गया; 5. नाक में दम कर दिया; 6. ईद का चाँद हो गए; 7. खून-पसीना एक करके; 8. कान खड़े हो गए; 9. दाँतों तले उँगली दबा ली; 10. आसमान सिर पर उठा लिया; 11. हाथ बँटाना; 12. गागर में सागर भर दिया

Week 20

p. 489 Old Bus Becomes a Library on Wheels: Questions: 1. (b) To tell the reader what the report is about in a few words; 2. (c) Why?; 3. RAMPURA (Rajasthan), 14 August; 4. True; 5. The nearest library was 25 kilometres away, and most children in the village had never borrowed a book.; 6. (a) To show what real people think and make the report lively; 7. scrubbed; 8. The children of Rampura in Rajasthan turned an old, rusty bus into a library. They collected more than 2,000 books, and they run the library themselves.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. Village Children Open Library on Wheels.

p. 492 Punctuation Marks: Try it: 1. “Where is my blue pen?” asked Rahul.; 2. don't, I'm; 3. We bought apples, bananas, grapes and oranges.

p. 493 Punctuate the Sentences: 1. We went to Jaipur in December.; 2. What a beautiful sunset!; 3. Have you seen my sister's red umbrella?; 4. I bought onions, tomatoes, potatoes and garlic.; 5. “Don't run in the corridor,” said the teacher.; 6. My cousin lives in Kochi, Kerala.; 7. Ishaan asked, “Can I borrow your book?”; 8. Please bring these things: a torch, a rope and a map.

Week 20 (continued)

p. 494 Which One Is Correct?: 1. (b) It's raining heavily today.; 2. (a) The children's books are on the shelf.; 3. (c) Riya said, “I am ready.”; 4. (b) Where do you live?; 5. (c) We need eggs, milk and bread.; 6. (b) My birthday is in May.; 7. (a) What a lovely surprise!; 8. (c) The dog wagged its tail.

p. 495 A Conversation at the Bus Stop: Answers will vary.

p. 497 Multiply and Divide Decimals: 1. 555; 2. 56.68; 3. 7; 4. 9.3; 5. 564.6; 6. 58.36; 7. 92; 8. 1.6; 9. 697.4; 10. 3.029; 11. 69.6; 12. 19.7

p. 498 Multiply and Divide Decimals: 1. 4180; 2. 6.648; 3. 6.6; 4. 9; 5. 39210; 6. 2.285; 7. 96.6; 8. 2; 9. 6276; 10. 5.02; 11. 40.2; 12. 10.7

p. 499 Decimal Word Problems: 1. ₹213.60; 2. 8.82 m; 3. ₹414.20; 4. 199.63 m; 5. ₹652.08

p. 500 Multiply and Divide Decimals: 1. 72250; 2. 99.18; 3. 66.4; 4. 15; 5. 5323; 6. 55.37; 7. 14.8; 8. 15.9; 9. 91490; 10. 9.98; 11. 68.4; 12. 4.4

p. 501 Rounding Decimals: 1. 56; 2. 52.0; 3. 14; 4. 64.7; 5. 62; 6. 22.9; 7. 35; 8. 46.3; 9. 4; 10. 77.4; 11. 92; 12. 1.7

p. 502 Decimal Word Problems: 1. ₹268.34; 2. 27.62 m; 3. ₹482.56; 4. 206.65 m; 5. ₹485.80

p. 504 Day and Night with a Torch: 1. Day.; 2. The USA is on the other side of the Earth, facing away from the Sun.; 3. One side would have endless day and get very hot; the other side would have endless night and get very cold.

p. 505 Earth on the Move: True or False?: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. F; 10. T

p. 506 Think About It: 1. Because the Earth spins from west to east, the Sun appears to move the opposite way.; 2. 2028 and 2032, because they can be divided exactly by 4.; 3. Seasons are caused by the tilt of the axis. In January, our hemisphere leans away from the Sun, so its rays are slanting and the days are short.; 4. Around 21 March and 23 September (the equinoxes).; 5. Answers will vary.; 6. Summer, because Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere, which leans towards the Sun at that time.

p. 507 लोकोक्तियाँ: अभ्यास: 1. समय निकल जाने के बाद पछताना बेकार है।

p. 508 लोकोक्ति पूरी करो: 1. छलकत जाय; 2. गुठलियों के दाम; 3. वैसी भरनी; 4. आँगन टेढ़ा; 5. सौ बीमार; 6. अदरक का स्वाद; 7. बाजे घना; 8. मगर से बैर; 9. चुग गई खेत; 10. जीरा

p. 509 कौन-सी लोकोक्ति ठीक बैठती है?: 1. (क) बूँद-बूँद से घड़ा भरता है; 2. (ख) नाच न जाने आँगन टेढ़ा; 3. (ग) आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम; 4. (क) एक अनार सौ बीमार; 5. (ख) अब पछताए होत क्या, जब चिड़िया चुग गई खेत; 6. (ख) जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह; 7. (क) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय; 8. (ग) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी

Month 5 Activity Set

p. 512 Simple Machines Hunt: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary, e.g. a bicycle uses wheels and axles, levers and gears.; 3. Its thin, sharp edge pushes the food apart as you press down.

p. 513 Build a Lever: 1. Close to the load (at the 10 cm mark).; 2. Many more coins (more effort) were needed.; 3. A Class 1 lever, with the fulcrum between the load and the effort, like a see-saw.

p. 514 Home Energy Audit: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. They give the same light while using much less electricity, and they last longer.; 3. Answers will vary, e.g. switch off lights and fans when you leave a room.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Month 5 Activity Set (continued)

p. 515 Solar Oven Plan: 1. Black surfaces absorb more sunlight and get hotter.; 2. It reflects extra sunlight into the box.; 3. It lets sunlight in but traps the warm air inside.

p. 516 Machines and Energy Word Search: FRICTION (row 6, col 12 ←); FULCRUM (row 7, col 10 ←); PULLEY (row 10, col 1 ↑); BIOGAS (row 9, col 2 →); ENERGY (row 10, col 12 ←); LEVER (row 1, col 6 →); WEDGE (row 2, col 8 ↙); SCREW (row 11, col 9 ←); SOLAR (row 12, col 8 →); RAMP (row 4, col 2 ↓); AXLE (row 6, col 3 ↑); WIND (row 12, col 4 →); COAL (row 4, col 5 ↖)

Week 21

p. 520 When the Monsoon Comes: Questions: 1. (b) Hearing; 2. Grey elephants in a sleepy row. Rain clouds are big, grey and heavy and move slowly, just like elephants.; 3. The earth after the first rain, and hot onion pakoras from the kitchen.; 4. True; 5. squelch; 6. (b) AABB; 7. The poet loves the monsoon. The line 'I love it best when rain is here!' tells us.; 8. Answers will vary.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. I see my breath float like smoke in the air. I hold a warm cup of milk in my cold hands.

p. 523 Question Tags: Try it: 1. isn't it?; 2. did you?; 3. can't they?

p. 524 Pick the Right Tag: 1. isn't it; 2. haven't you; 3. can he; 4. don't they; 5. didn't she; 6. should we; 7. aren't I; 8. shall we; 9. did they; 10. will you

p. 525 Complete the Question Tags: Row 2: The shops are closed today, | aren't they?; Row 3: You can speak Tamil, | can't you?; Row 4: Sneha doesn't eat meat, | does she?; Row 5: The bus has left, | hasn't it?; Row 6: We were late yesterday, | weren't we?; Row 7: Your brother plays hockey, | doesn't he?; Row 8: They won't be angry, | will they?; Row 9: It rained all night, | didn't it?; Row 10: You aren't afraid of dogs, | are you?; Row 11: Mum has never been to Ladakh, | has she?

p. 526 Meeting a New Classmate: Answers will vary.

p. 528 Percentage: 1. 4/5; 2. 60%; 3. 24; 4. 0.27; 5. 1/10; 6. 20%; 7. 30; 8. 0.19; 9. 4/5; 10. 50%; 11. 30; 12. 0.43

p. 529 Percentage: 1. 1/10; 2. 50%; 3. 20; 4. 0.31; 5. 4/5; 6. 90%; 7. 20; 8. 0.15; 9. 3/4; 10. 4%; 11. 30; 12. 0.08

p. 530 Percentage Word Problems: 1. 77.5%; 2. ₹20; 3. 15; 4. 72.5%; 5. ₹50

p. 531 Percentage Word Problems: 1. 50%; 2. ₹125; 3. 40; 4. 70%; 5. ₹50

p. 532 Percentage: 1. 3/4; 2. 75%; 3. 50; 4. 0.95; 5. 1/2; 6. 40%; 7. 15; 8. 0.66; 9. 1/5; 10. 80%; 11. 50; 12. 0.11

p. 533 Fractions and Decimals: 1. 0.9; 2. 17/20; 3. 0.90; 4. 29/50; 5. 0.2; 6. 21/100; 7. 0.2; 8. 27/50; 9. 0.2; 10. 37/50; 11. 0.7; 12. 4/5

p. 535 Label the Heat Zones: A: Torrid Zone; B: North Temperate Zone; C: South Temperate Zone; D: North Frigid Zone; E: South Frigid Zone

p. 536 Straight Rays or Slanting Rays?: 1. The patch made by the straight beam.; 2. Slanting rays spread their heat over a bigger area, so each part gets less heat.; 3. The Torrid Zone.

p. 537 Which Heat Zone?: Torrid Zone: Sun can be overhead, hot all year, coconut palms, tropical rainforests; Temperate Zones: four clear seasons, maple trees, spring and autumn, apple orchards; Frigid Zones: polar bears on Arctic ice, emperor penguins, ice all year, six months of daylight

p. 538 विराम चिह्न: अभ्यास: 1. रुकना

Week 21 (continued)

p. 539 सही चिह्न चुनो: 1. ?; 2. ।; 3. !; 4. !; 5. ?; 6. ।; 7. ,; 8. !; 9. -; 10. ?

p. 540 विराम चिह्न लगाओ: 1. राम, श्याम और मोहन पक्के मित्र हैं।; 2. क्या तुम मेरे साथ बाज़ार चलोगे?; 3. वाह! कितना सुंदर मोर है।; 4. दादी ने कहा, “बेटा, सदा सच बोलो।”; 5. अरे! तुम यहाँ कैसे?; 6. हमें फल, सब्ज़ियाँ, दूध और दालें खानी चाहिए।; 7. सुबह-सुबह पक्षी चहचहाने लगते हैं।; 8. शिक्षिका ने पूछा, “तुम्हारा गृहकार्य कहाँ है?”

Week 22

p. 543 A Tale with a Tail: Kalu's Story: Questions: 1. (b) Kalu, the dog; 2. (a) 'My name is Kalu.'; 3. They are smiling.; 4. He thought his friend had brought someone to hurt him. Really, the vet was giving him an injection to protect him from rabies.; 5. False; 6. Rain was coming, and they were building a shelter so that Kalu would stay dry.; 7. sulked; 8. Answers will vary, e.g. I brought Papa and the vet to give Kalu his rabies injection. He yelped and ran away. I felt sad that he was scared of us.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. Yes, because it is funny to see how a dog understands what people do.

p. 546 Synonyms and Antonyms: Try it: 1. fast (or rapid, swift); 2. leave (or depart); 3. impossible

p. 547 Find the Synonyms: silent – quiet; huge – enormous; clever – intelligent; afraid – scared; gift – present; shut – close; glad – happy; finish – complete

p. 548 Opposites in Sentences: 1. absent; 2. shallow; 3. modern; 4. cheap; 5. unkind; 6. defeat; 7. impossible; 8. dishonest; 9. dry; 10. irregular

p. 549 A Day at the Beach: Answers will vary.

p. 551 The Unitary Method: 1. 1 costs ₹13; 3 cost ₹39; 2. 1 costs ₹30; 6 cost ₹180; 3. 1 costs ₹55; 7 cost ₹385; 4. 1 costs ₹58; 8 cost ₹464; 5. 1 costs ₹43; 12 cost ₹516; 6. 1 costs ₹40; 11 cost ₹440

p. 552 Profit and Loss: 1. Profit ₹106; 2. Profit ₹80; 3. Loss ₹67; 4. Profit ₹6; 5. Profit ₹141; 6. Loss ₹7; 7. Profit ₹112; 8. Loss ₹108

p. 553 Make the Bill: Amounts: pen: ₹60; kg onions: ₹80; storybook: ₹482; pencil: ₹24; eraser: ₹11; water bottle: ₹150. 1. Total ₹807; 2. Change ₹93; 3. storybook

p. 554 The Unitary Method: 1. 1 costs ₹15; 2 cost ₹30; 2. 1 costs ₹17; 12 cost ₹204; 3. 1 costs ₹47; 7 cost ₹329; 4. 1 costs ₹45; 3 cost ₹135; 5. 1 costs ₹35; 8 cost ₹280; 6. 1 costs ₹37; 5 cost ₹185

p. 555 Profit and Loss: 1. Profit ₹80; 2. Profit ₹119; 3. Profit ₹37; 4. Loss ₹63; 5. Loss ₹108; 6. Loss ₹142; 7. Profit ₹61; 8. Loss ₹74

p. 556 Percentage Word Problems: 1. 72%; 2. ₹50; 3. 12; 4. 100%; 5. ₹80

p. 558 The Compass Rose: A: North; B: South; C: East; D: West; E: North-East; F: North-West; G: South-East; H: South-West

p. 559 Make a Plan of Your Room: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. To explain what its symbols and colours stand for.

p. 560 Map Skills Quiz: 1. (b) 100 km; 2. (a) 150 km; 3. (b) south-west; 4. (a) east; 5. (b) a thematic map; 6. (b) a plan; 7. (a) the key; 8. (c) mountains; 9. (a) a large-scale map; 10. (b) west

p. 561 वाक्य और उसके भेद: अभ्यास: 1. निषेधवाचक वाक्य; 2. उद्देश्य — बच्चे; विधेय — पतंग उड़ा रहे हैं

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 22 (continued)

p. 562 वाक्य और उसका भेद: गंगा भारत की एक बड़ी नदी है। – विधानवाचक; मुझे करेला पसंद नहीं है। – निषेधवाचक; क्या तुमने गृहकार्य कर लिया? – प्रश्नवाचक; दरवाज़ा बंद कर दो। – आज्ञावाचक; अहा! कितनी ठंडी हवा है! – विस्मयादिबोधक; तुम्हारा भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो। – इच्छावाचक; शायद आज बिजली चली जाए। – संदेहवाचक; यदि बारिश हुई, तो खेल नहीं होगा। – संकेतवाचक

p. 563 वाक्य का भेद बदलो: 1. राधा रोज़ गाना नहीं गाती है।; 2. क्या तुम कल विद्यालय गए थे?; 3. तुम समय पर आओ।; 4. तुम परीक्षा में सफल हो।; 5. शायद आज वर्षा हो।; 6. वाह! यह फूल कितना सुंदर है!; 7. यदि मेहनत करोगे, तो सफल हो जाओगे।; 8. मोहन ने खाना खाया।

Week 23

p. 566 The International Space Station: Questions: 1. (a) A. Solar arrays; 2. (b) C. Modules; 3. False; 4. Labels name the parts of a diagram, so we can see what each part is called and where it is.; 5. It tells us that the ISS is about 109 metres long, roughly the length of a football field.; 6. About 16, because the ISS goes round the Earth once every 90 minutes.; 7. precious; 8. Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, in 2025.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. The labelled diagram helped more, because it names each part and tells its job in one short line.

p. 569 Homophones and Homonyms: Try it: 1. knew; 2. sun; 3. a piece of jewellery worn on a finger; to make a bell sound

p. 570 Pick the Right Homophone: 1. flour; 2. hear; 3. their; 4. piece; 5. sail; 6. week; 7. whole; 8. bear; 9. meet; 10. know

p. 571 Homonyms: Which Meaning?: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 572 A Funny Mix-Up: Answers will vary.

p. 574 Converting Units of Length: 1. 1,800 cm; 2. 460 cm; 3. 8 m 15 cm; 4. 170 mm; 5. 6,901 m; 6. 8 m 76 cm; 7. 1,900 cm; 8. 52 mm; 9. 7 m 87 cm; 10. 1,500 cm; 11. 230 cm; 12. 4 km 28 m

p. 575 Converting Units of Weight: 1. 11,000 g; 2. 4,008 g; 3. 5 kg 719 g; 4. 5,000 g; 5. 4,054 g; 6. 2 kg 231 g; 7. 7,000 g; 8. 6,869 g; 9. 3 kg 640 g; 10. 17,000 g; 11. 3,519 g; 12. 6 kg 308 g

p. 576 Converting Units of Capacity: 1. 16,000 mL; 2. 4,641 mL; 3. 6 L 631 mL; 4. 14,000 mL; 5. 5,600 mL; 6. 3 L 968 mL; 7. 1,000 mL; 8. 4,358 mL; 9. 7 L 69 mL; 10. 20,000 mL; 11. 9,423 mL; 12. 3 L 987 mL

p. 577 Length Word Problems: 1. 6 m 50 cm; 2. 6 m 50 cm; 3. 200 × 7 = 1400 m = 1 km 400 m; 4. 9 m 22 cm; 5. 10 km 809 m

p. 578 Weight Word Problems: 1. 7 kg 701 g; 2. 5 kg; 3. 4 kg; 4. 14 kg 37 g; 5. 6 kg 500 g

p. 579 Capacity Word Problems: 1. 1 L 200 mL; 2. 5 L 677 mL; 3. 13 L 400 mL; 4. 2 L; 5. 28 mugs

p. 581 Continents and Oceans Map: A: Asia; B: Africa; C: North America; D: South America; E: Antarctica; F: Europe; G: Australia; H: Pacific Ocean; I: Atlantic Ocean; J: Indian Ocean; K: Arctic Ocean; L: Southern Ocean

p. 582 Around the World Crossword: Across: 4. ASIA, 5. EVEREST, 6. EUROPE, 8. ANTARCTICA, 10. INDIAN | Down: 1. SOUTHERN, 2. AUSTRALIA, 3. PACIFIC, 4. ATLANTIC, 7. AFRICA, 9. ARCTIC

p. 583 Explore the World: 1. Australia.; 2. It is extremely cold and windy and covered in thick ice. Only scientists stay there for a while, in research stations.; 3. The Indian Ocean.; 4. The Atlantic Ocean.; 5. The Arctic Ocean.; 6. Asia and Europe.; 7. Answers will vary.; 8. Answers will vary.

Week 23 (continued)

p. 585 गौरैया लौट आईं: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) बरसों से उन्हें एक भी गौरैया दिखाई नहीं दी; 2. सही; 3. शहरों में पेड़-पौधे कम होने और घोंसला बनाने की जगह न मिलने के कारण गौरैया घट रही हैं।; 4. उसने जूते के डिब्बे से घोंसला-घर बनाकर टाँगा, मिट्टी के कटोरे में पानी रखा और थाली में बाजरे के दाने बिखेरे।; 5. गलत; 6. (ख) धीरज रखो, अच्छे काम का फल ज़रूर मिलता है; 7. गौरैया लौट आईं और इमारत के दस और परिवारों ने भी पानी के कटोरे रखे। हम गरमी में पानी और दाना रख सकते हैं तथा पेड़-पौधे लगा सकते हैं।; 8. धीरज; 9. बहुत अधिक खुश होना

Week 24

p. 589 Tinku Takes Everything Literally: Questions: 1. (a) Watch the milk carefully; 2. Grandpa means a 'tale' (a story), but Tinku thinks of a 'tail', which sounds the same but means the part at the back of an animal.; 3. (a) homophones; 4. False; 5. It is raining very heavily.; 6. It means 'good luck'. People say it to someone before a show or performance.; 7. flopped; 8. At the start, he took every idiom literally by mistake. Now he understands idioms and is making a joke on purpose.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. 'Hold your horses' means 'wait'. Tinku might look for horses to hold.

p. 592 Prefixes and Suffixes: Try it: 1. disagree; 2. darkness; 3. to open again

p. 593 Spot the Prefixes and Suffixes: 1. careless, misplaced; 2. rewrite, untidy; 3. helpful, singer; 4. kindness, sailor; 5. dislike; 6. washable, useful; 7. impolite; 8. teacher, joyful, preview; 9. homeless; 10. misuse

p. 594 Build New Words: Row 2: fill | re- | refill; Row 3: happy | -ness | happiness; Row 4: beauty | -ful | beautiful; Row 5: spell | mis- | misspell; Row 6: honest | dis- | dishonest; Row 7: fear | -less | fearless; Row 8: read | -able | readable; Row 9: polite | im- | impolite; Row 10: paint | -er | painter; Row 11: lazy | -ness | laziness; Row 12: visit | -or | visitor

p. 595 A Kind Deed: Answers will vary.

p. 597 The 24-Hour Clock: 1. 09:10; 2. 5:10 p.m.; 3. 17:35; 4. 7:10 p.m.; 5. 10:35; 6. 2:30 p.m.; 7. 11:30; 8. 7:25 p.m.; 9. 05:50; 10. 6:45 p.m.; 11. 16:55; 12. 7:40 p.m.

p. 598 How Long Did It Take?: 1. 30 minutes; 2. 2:50 p.m.; 3. 10 minutes; 4. 12:10 p.m.; 5. 1 hour 50 minutes; 6. 9:15 a.m.

p. 599 How Long Did It Take?: 1. 1 hour; 2. 8:45 a.m.; 3. 1 hour 20 minutes; 4. 2:40 p.m.; 5. 1 hour 20 minutes; 6. 4:25 p.m.

p. 600 Reading a Timetable: 1. 7:00 a.m.; 2. 5 h 55 min; 3. Bhopal; 4. 11 h 19 min

p. 601 Reading a Timetable: 1. 5:00 a.m.; 2. 4 h 41 min; 3. Bhopal; 4. 7 h 30 min

p. 602 The 24-Hour Clock: 1. 22:00; 2. 4:05 p.m.; 3. 23:55; 4. 9:35 a.m.; 5. 09:05; 6. 1:15 p.m.; 7. 02:50; 8. 8:15 p.m.; 9. 21:20; 10. 7:15 p.m.; 11. 07:30; 12. 5:20 p.m.

p. 604 The Water Cycle: A: evaporation; B: condensation; C: precipitation; D: collection

p. 605 Be a Weather Watcher: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. Weather, because it describes the conditions for only a few days, not over many years.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 24 (continued)

p. 606 Weather or Climate?: Weather: Raining in Pune today, Windy this evening, Cloudy tomorrow, 38 °C in Delhi right now, Hail this morning, Fog in Agra at 7 a.m.; Climate: Rajasthan: hot and dry, Shimla: cold winters, Kerala: heavy monsoons, Ladakh: a cold desert, Chennai: warm all year, Assam: wet and humid

p. 608 नन्हा बीज: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) धरती माँ की गोद में; 2. (ख) बारिश की बूँदों से; 3. सही; 4. थके मुसाफ़िर, चिड़िया और बच्चे उसकी छाया में आए।; 5. हल्की-हल्की और लगातार होने वाली बारिश का वर्णन है।; 6. किलकारी; 7. आसमान; 8. छोटा होने पर भी हार नहीं माननी चाहिए। मेहनत और धीरज से धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ते रहें तो हम भी अपने सपने पूरे कर सकते हैं।

p. 609 तुक मिलाओ, कविता बनाओ: 1. सुनाया; 2. नानी; 3. रंग; 4. बनाओ; 5. बढ़ता; 6. ओर; 7. पहेली; 8. भगाओ

Month 6 Activity Set

p. 612 Heat Zones Map: A: Torrid Zone; B: North Temperate Zone; C: South Temperate Zone; D: North Frigid Zone; E: South Frigid Zone

p. 613 Latitude–Longitude Game: 1. New Delhi.; 2. London.; 3. Tokyo (Japan).; 4. Sydney.

p. 614 Seasons Model: 1. Summer.; 2. Winter.; 3. There would be almost no seasons; each place would have much the same weather all year.

p. 615 Planet Earth Quiz: 1. (b) Equator; 2. (a) Greenwich, London; 3. (a) about 24 hours; 4. (b) the Earth's rotation; 5. (a) Torrid Zone; 6. (b) Australia; 7. (c) Pacific; 8. (a) Northern and Eastern; 9. (c) 366; 10. (c) about 71%

p. 616 Planet Earth Crossword: Across: 1. GLOBE, 7. LONGITUDE, 8. TORRID, 9. AXIS, 10. FRIGID, 11. EQUINOX | Down: 2. ORBIT, 3. EQUATOR, 4. TROPIC, 5. LATITUDE, 6. MERIDIAN

Week 25

p. 620 Rain on the Moon: Questions: 1. (c) In the year 2081; 2. (a) Near the south pole of the Moon; 3. Any two: grey dust and black shadows outside; the Earth in the sky; Arjun bounces because he weighs less; water is made from ice in craters.; 4. True; 5. Because the Moon's gravity is much weaker than the Earth's.; 6. Real: the Moon's gravity is about one-sixth of the Earth's, or there is no weather on the Moon. Imagined: a town on the Moon in 2081, or a rain room.; 7. cluster; 8. There is no rain on the Moon, so the rain in the greenhouse is a rare and wonderful surprise. In Pune rain is normal, so it would not feel special.; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 623 Idioms and Proverbs: Try it: 1. once in a blue moon; 2. wins the race.; 3. Answers will vary. Example: Please lend a hand with the decorations.

p. 624 Idioms in Sentences: 1. a piece of cake; 2. over the moon; 3. once in a blue moon; 4. under the weather; 5. spill the beans; 6. lend a hand; 7. the apple of her grandpa's eye; 8. turn over a new leaf

p. 625 Which Proverb Fits?: 1. (b) Practice makes perfect.; 2. (c) Too many cooks spoil the broth.; 3. (a) Honesty is the best policy.; 4. (b) Look before you leap.; 5. (c) A friend in need is a friend indeed.; 6. (a) Health is wealth.; 7. (b) Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.; 8. (c) Slow and steady wins the race.

p. 626 A Story for a Proverb: Answers will vary.

p. 628 Measuring Angles: 1. 110°; 2. 110°; 3. 160°; 4. 130°

p. 629 Measuring Angles: 1. 80°; 2. 20°; 3. 160°; 4. 160°

Week 25 (continued)

p. 630 Types of Angles: 1. right; 2. obtuse; 3. straight; 4. obtuse; 5. right; 6. acute; 7. straight; 8. acute; 9. acute

p. 631 Measuring Angles: 1. 140°; 2. 40°; 3. 100°; 4. 150°

p. 632 Types of Angles: 1. obtuse; 2. acute; 3. acute; 4. obtuse; 5. straight; 6. right; 7. right; 8. straight; 9. acute

p. 633 Parallel and Perpendicular Lines: 1. parallel; 2. intersecting; 3. perpendicular; 4. parallel; 5. perpendicular; 6. intersecting; examples will vary

p. 635 Desert, Polar Land or Rainforest?: Hot desert: camel, cactus, oasis, sand dunes, date palms; Polar land: polar bear, seal, igloo, dog sled, fur clothes; Rainforest: gorilla, parrot, orangutan, tall trees close together, rain almost every day

p. 636 Living with the Climate: 1. They protect the body from the hot sun and blowing sand, and let air move to keep the body cool.; 2. It has water, so people can drink, grow date palms and crops, and water their animals.; 3. Snow traps air, which keeps the cold out and the warmth inside.; 4. It is warm and wet all year, so plants grow all the time and there is plenty of food and shelter.; 5. Most live in modern houses in towns, go to school, and use snowmobiles and motorboats.; 6. Answers will vary.

p. 639 पत्र लिखो: पुस्तकालय के लिए पत्रिकाएँ: Answers will vary.

p. 640 पत्र पूरा करो: 1. सेवा में; 2. दिनांक; 3. विषय; 4. महोदय; 5. सविनय; 6. टूट; 7. मन; 8. अतः; 9. सहित; 10. आज्ञाकारी

Week 26

p. 643 Climate Change: A Warming World: Questions: 1. (a) The Earth is over 1 °C warmer than in the late 1800s.; 2. False; 3. (a) I think, I believe, the best; 4. Some gases in the air, such as carbon dioxide, trap the Sun's heat like a blanket and keep the Earth warm.; 5. Any two: glaciers are shrinking; sea levels are rising; heatwaves are more frequent; very heavy rain causes floods.; 6. That children have an important part to play in slowing climate change.; 7. Small actions add up; children can share what they learn with families and neighbours; today's children will live with climate change the longest, so their voices matter.; 8. shrinking; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 646 Figures of Speech: Try it: 1. personification; 2. bee; 3. onomatopoeia

p. 647 Complete the Similes: as busy as – a bee; as brave as – a lion; as light as – a feather; as slow as – a tortoise; as white as – snow; as proud as – a peacock; as cool as – a cucumber; as wise as – an owl

p. 648 Name That Figure of Speech: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

p. 649 The First Rain: Answers will vary.

p. 651 Kinds of Triangles: 1. scalene; 2. right-angled; 3. equilateral; 4. isosceles; 5. obtuse-angled; 6. acute-angled

p. 652 Angle Sum of a Triangle: 1. 79°; 2. 69°; 3. 96°; 4. 40°; 5. 43°; 6. 102°; 7. 47°; 8. 39°

p. 653 Angle Sum of a Triangle: 1. 49°; 2. 35°; 3. 29°; 4. 74°; 5. 62°; 6. 27°; 7. 38°; 8. 30°

p. 654 Kinds of Triangles: 1. scalene; 2. right-angled; 3. isosceles; 4. acute-angled; 5. obtuse-angled; 6. equilateral

p. 655 Types of Angles: 1. acute; 2. right; 3. acute; 4. straight; 5. acute; 6. obtuse; 7. obtuse; 8. straight; 9. right

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 26 (continued)

p. 656 Angle Sum of a Triangle: 1. 78°; 2. 57°; 3. 48°; 4. 28°; 5. 26°; 6. 98°; 7. 26°; 8. 72°

p. 658 How Much Water Does a Dripping Tap Waste?: 1. Answers will vary (one day = the 10-minute amount × 144).; 2. Answers will vary (divide the number of ml by 1,000).; 3. Answers will vary, e.g. fix leaking taps, bathe with a bucket, water plants with water used to wash vegetables.

p. 659 Reduce, Reuse or Recycle?: Reduce: carry a cloth bag, tap off while brushing, buy only what you need, use both sides of paper; Reuse: old jars to store spices, pass on outgrown clothes, tin can as a pen stand, refill your water bottle; Recycle: newspapers to kabadiwala, compost kitchen waste, bottles to recycling bin, old glass melted into new

p. 660 Save Our Resources Word Search: RESOURCE (row 12, col 2 ↑); MINERAL (row 4, col 10 ↙); RECYCLE (row 3, col 12 ↙); COMPOST (row 2, col 9 ←); FOREST (row 10, col 10 ←); REDUCE (row 11, col 11 ↑); CHIPKO (row 6, col 2 →); WATER (row 3, col 1 →); REUSE (row 1, col 2 →); SOLAR (row 7, col 1 ↓); SOIL (row 9, col 10 ↙); COAL (row 11, col 3 →)

p. 662 मित्र को पत्र: हमारा वार्षिकोत्सव: Answers will vary.

p. 663 औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक?: औपचारिक पत्र: सेवा में, विषय:, महोदय, सविनय निवेदन है कि, अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि, आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य, भवदीय; अनौपचारिक पत्र: प्रिय मित्र, सप्रेम नमस्ते, पूज्य दादी जी, सादर चरण स्पर्श, तुम्हारी प्यारी सहेली, शेष शुभ, चाची जी को मेरा प्रणाम

Week 27

p. 666 The Busiest Platform in the Land: Questions: 1. (a) 'Bags big as buffaloes, bundles and beds!'; 2. Any three: clang, flap-flutter, hiss, whoosh, clickety-clack, puff, chug.; 3. (a) hyperbole; 4. True; 5. e.g. 'A million people come pouring through the door!' It means that there are a great many people.; 6. The 'l' sound is repeated. This is called alliteration.; 7. shrieks; 8. The poet finds it exciting and enjoys it. The poet calls it 'grand' and 'the liveliest place in the land'.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. Sizzle! go the samosas in the pan. Merry Meena sells mangoes and melons.

p. 669 One-Word Substitution: Try it: 1. florist; 2. airport; 3. annual (or yearly)

p. 670 One Word for Many: Row 1: a person who flies an aeroplane | pilot; Row 2: a place where horses are kept | stable; Row 3: a person who writes books | author; Row 4: an animal that eats other animals | carnivore; Row 5: a period of ten years | decade; Row 6: a place where birds are kept | aviary; Row 7: a child who has lost both parents | orphan; Row 8: something that cannot be seen | invisible; Row 9: a person who sells medicines | chemist; Row 10: a person who works without pay | volunteer

p. 671 Say It in One Word: 1. My uncle is an architect.; 2. We must help the homeless.; 3. Our school magazine comes out annually (or yearly).; 4. The librarian helped me find a book.; 5. Grandpa is a vegetarian.; 6. Sneha's writing was illegible (or unreadable).; 7. The spectators cheered loudly.; 8. Dr Rao is a dentist.

p. 672 A Walk Through the Market: Answers will vary.

p. 674 Quadrilaterals: 1. rectangle; 2. rhombus; 3. square; 4. parallelogram; 5. trapezium; 6. kite

Week 27 (continued)

p. 675 Polygons: 1. octagon: 8 sides, 8 vertices; 2. hexagon: 6 sides, 6 vertices; 3. rectangle: 4 sides, 4 vertices; 4. triangle: 3 sides, 3 vertices; 5. square: 4 sides, 4 vertices; 6. pentagon: 5 sides, 5 vertices

p. 676 Quadrilaterals: 1. square; 2. rectangle; 3. trapezium; 4. kite; 5. rhombus; 6. parallelogram

p. 677 Polygons: 1. square: 4 sides, 4 vertices; 2. rectangle: 4 sides, 4 vertices; 3. octagon: 8 sides, 8 vertices; 4. pentagon: 5 sides, 5 vertices; 5. hexagon: 6 sides, 6 vertices; 6. triangle: 3 sides, 3 vertices

p. 678 Lines of Symmetry: 1. square: 4; 2. circle: many; 3. heart: 1; 4. star: 5; 5. pentagon: 5; 6. hexagon: 6; 7. triangle: 3 (it is an equilateral triangle); 8. parallelogram: 0; 9. rectangle: 2

p. 679 Polygons: Sides, Vertices and Diagonals: Table: triangle: 3 sides, 3 vertices, 0 diagonals; quadrilateral: 4 sides, 4 vertices, 2 diagonals; pentagon: 5 sides, 5 vertices, 5 diagonals; hexagon: 6 sides, 6 vertices, 9 diagonals; octagon: 8 sides, 8 vertices, 20 diagonals. Questions: 1. 80°; 2. 80°; 3. 79°

p. 681 The Two Houses of Parliament: 1. The Rajya Sabha.; 2. The Speaker.; 3. Every 5 years.; 4. At least 30 years old.

p. 682 Who Does What?: President – head of the country; Prime Minister – head of the government; Speaker – presides over the Lok Sabha; Vice-President – chairs the Rajya Sabha; Chief Justice of India – heads the Supreme Court; Dr B. R. Ambedkar – headed the Drafting Committee; Dr Rajendra Prasad – first President of India; voters – elect members of the Lok Sabha

p. 683 Our Family Constitution: 1. So that the rules are fair and everyone agrees to follow them.; 2. Discuss it together and change it only if everyone agrees, just as the Constitution can be amended.; 3. It sets out how the country is run and protects the rights of every citizen.

p. 684 निबंध लेखन: अभ्यास: 1. पेड़ों को कटने से बचाएँ और हर वर्ष कम से कम एक पेड़ लगाएँ।; 2. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं।

p. 685 निबंध लिखो: मेरा प्रिय त्योहार: Answers will vary.

p. 686 निबंध लेखन: सही या गलत?: 1. सही; 2. सही; 3. गलत; 4. सही; 5. गलत; 6. सही; 7. सही; 8. गलत; 9. सही; 10. गलत

Week 28

p. 689 Milkha Singh: The Flying Sikh: Questions: 1. (b) He tried again and was accepted; 2. He asked the champion, Charles Jenkins, about his training and worked harder. It shows that he learnt from defeat and did not give up.; 3. False; 4. (a) The President of Pakistan; 5. Joined the Army; Melbourne Olympics (1956); Asian Games gold in Tokyo (1958); Rome Olympics (1960).; 6. refugee; 7. 38 years.; 8. Any two: he kept trying to join the Army after three refusals; after losing in 1956 he trained harder; after Rome he kept running and won more golds in 1962.; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 692 Writing a Formal Letter: Try it: 1. the date; 2. Subject: Request for a library card; 3. Yours obediently

p. 693 Formal Letter Format: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T; 6. F; 7. T; 8. T; 9. F; 10. T

p. 695 A Letter to the Principal: Answers will vary.

p. 697 Parts of a Circle: 1. 20 cm; 2. 8 cm; 3. 4 cm; 4. 22 cm; 5. 26 cm; 6. 2 cm; 7. 50 cm; 8. 24 cm

p. 698 Radius and Diameter: 1. d = 10 cm; 2. r = 8 cm; 3. d = 24 cm; 4. r = 2 cm; 5. d = 14 cm; 6. r = 9 cm

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 28 (continued)

p. 699 Circumference: A. Answers will vary (each result should be a little more than 3). B. 1. 154 cm; 2. 22 cm; 3. 44 cm; 4. 220 cm; 5. d = 42 cm, C = 132 cm; 6. d = 70 cm, C = 220 cm

p. 700 Parts of a Circle: 1. 46 cm; 2. 12 cm; 3. 26 cm; 4. 10 cm; 5. 50 cm; 6. 9 cm; 7. 50 cm; 8. 13 cm

p. 701 Circumference: A. Answers will vary (each result should be a little more than 3). B. 1. 88 cm; 2. 22 cm; 3. 176 cm; 4. 66 cm; 5. d = 70 cm, C = 220 cm; 6. d = 42 cm, C = 132 cm

p. 702 Does It Look the Same?: 1. hexagon: 6; 2. circle: any turn; 3. star: 5; 4. square: 4 (a quarter turn); 5. heart: 1 (only a full turn); 6. rectangle: 2 (a half turn)

p. 704 Who Looks After It?: Local government: street lights, garbage collection, cleaning drains, village handpumps, local parks; State government: state police, state highways, land records, district hospitals; Central government: the army, railways, currency notes, passports, post offices

p. 705 Who's Who in Government?: Sarpanch – head of a Gram Panchayat; Mayor – head of a Municipal Corporation; MLA – member of a state Vidhan Sabha; Chief Minister – head of a state government; Governor – formal head of a state; MP – member of Parliament; District Collector – chief officer of a district; Gram Sabha – all the adult voters of a village

p. 706 Local Government Detective: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary, e.g. clean water, street lights, garbage collection.; 3. By paying taxes, keeping the area clean, taking care of public property and reporting problems.

p. 707 अनुच्छेद लेखन: अभ्यास: 1. तीन; 2. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं (जैसे — घना कोहरा, धूप सेंकना)।

p. 708 अनुच्छेद लिखो: मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय: Answers will vary.

p. 709 वाक्य जोड़ो, अनुच्छेद सजाओ: 1. बारिश हो रही थी, इसलिए हमने छाता ले लिया।; 2. मीरा गीत गाती है और अनु नृत्य करती है।; 3. मैंने बहुत तेज़ दौड़ लगाई, लेकिन बस छूट गई।; 4. रोहन आज विद्यालय नहीं आया, क्योंकि वह बीमार है।; 5. तुम चाय पियोगे या दूध?; 6. माँ ने कहा कि जल्दी सो जाओ।; 7. सूरज निकला और चारों ओर उजाला फैल गया।; 8. परीक्षा पास आ गई है, इसलिए हमें रोज़ पढ़ना चाहिए।

Month 7 Activity Set

p. 711 Three Lands Compared: 1. The rainforest.; 2. Thick walls keep out the heat in the day and keep in the warmth at night.; 3. The camel.; 4. Answers may vary: the polar land (frozen ground, short summer) or the hot desert (very little water).

p. 713 Delhi's Climate in Numbers: 1. May (about 40 °C).; 2. August (about 235 mm).; 3. June to September: the monsoon season.; 4. No. Most of it falls in the monsoon months, June to September.

p. 714 Draw a Climate Graph: 1. They are low for most of the year, with a tall peak in July and August (the monsoon).; 2. June to September.; 3. The rainfall bars would be tall in every month, and the temperature line would stay high and nearly flat.

p. 715 World Food Map: 1. Dates.; 2. Hot and wet all year.; 3. Any two: rice, bananas, tea.; 4. They are covered in ice and are far too cold for crops to grow.

Month 7 Activity Set (continued)

p. 716 Who Lives Where?: Inuit – Arctic Canada, Alaska and Greenland; Bedouin – deserts of Arabia and North Africa; Tuareg – the Sahara Desert; Sami – the far north of Scandinavia; Mbuti – the Congo rainforest; Yanomami – the Amazon rainforest; Ladakhis – the cold desert of Ladakh; Rabari – Kutch and Rajasthan, as herders

Week 29

p. 720 Two Kites over Ahmedabad: Questions: 1. (a) impatient; 2. e.g. 'Harsh finished his kite in twenty minutes.' 'She cut her paper slowly, pressed every edge flat and tied each knot twice.'; 3. True; 4. She was afraid that her kite would get cut or that she would not be able to control it.; 5. (b) He gave her courage and launched her kite; 6. lopsided; 7. Harsh is fast and confident but careless; Kavya is slow and careful but nervous. Kavya learns to be brave from Harsh, and Harsh learns to be patient from Kavya.; 8. Completely different.; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 723 Writing an Informal Letter: Try it: 1. No; 2. Dear Meera,; 3. Your friend, / With love, (any friendly sign-off) and your name

p. 724 Formal or Informal?: Formal letter: Respected Sir,, Yours obediently,, Subject: Leave for 2 days, Thanking you,, I humbly request you to, Yours faithfully,; Informal letter: Dear Nani,, Lots of love,, Guess what happened!, Miss you loads!, Give my love to Chintu., Write back soon!

p. 726 A Letter to a Friend: Answers will vary.

p. 728 Perimeter: 1. 30 cm; 2. 32 cm; 3. 31 cm; 4. 28 cm; 5. 24 cm; 6. 23 cm

p. 729 Area of Rectangles and Squares: 1. A 56 sq cm, P 30 cm; 2. A 324 sq cm, P 72 cm; 3. A 49 sq cm, P 28 cm; 4. 15 cm; 5. A 361 sq cm, P 76 cm; 6. A 49 sq cm, P 28 cm; 7. 54 sq cm; 8. 33 sq cm

p. 730 Area of Rectangles and Squares: 1. A 200 sq cm, P 60 cm; 2. A 100 sq cm, P 40 cm; 3. A 9 sq cm, P 12 cm; 4. 15 cm; 5. A 289 sq cm, P 68 cm; 6. A 40 sq cm, P 28 cm; 7. 60 sq cm; 8. 24 sq cm

p. 731 Perimeter Word Problems: 1. 2 × (25 + 9) = 68 m; 2. 152 cm; 3. 40 ÷ 2 − 18 = 2 cm; 4. 240 cm; 5. 32 m

p. 732 Area by Counting Squares: 1. 16 sq units; 2. 15 sq units; 3. 12 sq units; 4. 8 sq units; 5. 5 sq units; 6. 12 sq units

p. 733 Draw Shapes with an Area: Answers will vary (e.g. 12 = 3 × 4 or 2 × 6).

p. 735 Right or Duty?: Right: going to school free, speaking freely, following any religion, equal treatment by law, living anywhere in India, freedom from child labour; Duty: respecting the flag, protecting forests, caring for public property, respecting women, promoting harmony, thinking scientifically

p. 736 Rights in Real Life: 1. The Right to Equality.; 2. The Right against Exploitation and the Right to Education.; 3. The duty to protect public property and to preserve our rich heritage.; 4. When everyone does their duties, everyone's rights are protected. Rights mean little if others do not respect them.; 5. Because it lets people go to court to protect all their other rights.; 6. Answers will vary, e.g. keep the school clean, respect teachers and classmates, take care of school property.

p. 739 संवाद लिखो: कपड़े का थैला: Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 29 (continued)

p. 740 संवाद को सही क्रम में लगाओ: सही क्रम: रिया — नमस्ते, भैया! क्या आपके पास बच्चों की कहानियों की किताबें हैं?, दुकानदार — नमस्ते, बिटिया! हाँ, हैं। तुम्हें कैसी कहानियाँ पसंद हैं?, रिया — मुझे जानवरों की कहानियाँ बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं।, दुकानदार — तो जंगल की कहानियों वाली यह किताब देखो। यह अस्सी रुपये की है।, रिया — यह तो बहुत सुंदर है! यह लीजिए, सौ रुपये।, दुकानदार — ये रहे तुम्हारे बीस रुपये। पढ़कर बताना, कैसी लगी!

Week 30

p. 743 Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea: Questions: 1. (a) Reefs are built by tiny animals called polyps; 2. Corals and tiny algae live together and help each other.; 3. True; 4. Because the algae inside the corals need sunlight to make food.; 5. When sea water gets too warm, corals push out their algae and turn white.; 6. (a) Working to Save Reefs; 7. remain; 8. They break the force of big waves and protect coasts from storms, and they give people fish for food and work.; 9. Like rainforests, reefs are home to a huge variety of life: about a quarter of all kinds of sea creatures depend on them, such as clownfish, turtles and octopuses.

p. 746 Writing an Essay: Try it: 1. the conclusion; 2. the sentence, usually the first, that gives the main idea of a paragraph; 3. also, moreover (or in addition)

p. 747 Building a Good Essay: 1. (a) Trees are our best friends; they give us so much.; 2. (b) My favourite cartoon comes on at six.; 3. (b) Moreover; 4. (c) Many animals depend on trees for food and shelter.; 5. (a) Let us plant more trees and protect the ones we have.; 6. (b) Why We Need Trees; 7. (c) However; 8. (a) one

p. 749 Why We Need Trees: Answers will vary.

p. 751 Volume: 1. 27 cubic units; 2. 3 cubic units; 3. 4 cubic units; 4. 90 cu cm; 5. 450 cu cm; 6. 440 cu cm

p. 752 Volume: 1. 8 cubic units; 2. 24 cubic units; 3. 24 cubic units; 4. 216 cu cm; 5. 96 cu cm; 6. 84 cu cm

p. 753 Volume: 1. 12 cubic units; 2. 8 cubic units; 3. 8 cubic units; 4. 980 cu cm; 5. 120 cu cm; 6. 720 cu cm

p. 754 Faces, Edges and Corners: cone: 2 faces (1 flat, 1 curved), 1 edge, 1 corner; cylinder: 3 faces (2 flat, 1 curved), 2 edges, 0 corners; square pyramid: 5 faces, 8 edges, 5 corners; cube: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners; sphere: 1 curved face, 0 edges, 0 corners; cuboid: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners

p. 755 Volume: 1. 2 cubic units; 2. 6 cubic units; 3. 8 cubic units; 4. 104 cu cm; 5. 567 cu cm; 6. 480 cu cm

p. 756 Nets of a Cube: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. No; 4. Yes; 5. No; 6. Yes

p. 758 Freedom Fighters: Mahatma Gandhi – satyagraha and non-violence; Rani Lakshmibai – led the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi; Bal Gangadhar Tilak – 'Swaraj is my birthright'; Subhas Chandra Bose – Azad Hind Fauj and 'Jai Hind'; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – united the princely states; Sarojini Naidu – the 'Nightingale of India'; Jawaharlal Nehru – first Prime Minister of India; Aruna Asaf Ali – raised the flag as Quit India began

Week 30 (continued)

p. 759 Thinking About Freedom: 1. Everyone, rich or poor, needed salt, and the British tax on it hurt the poorest people. Making salt was a simple, peaceful way to break an unfair law.; 2. Using goods made in one's own country. Buying Indian goods instead of British goods helped Indian industries and hurt British trade.; 3. Holding firmly to truth: protesting peacefully, without violence, against injustice.; 4. 15 August is Independence Day (1947). 26 January is Republic Day, when the Constitution came into force in 1950.; 5. Answers will vary, e.g. by being good citizens, respecting the flag and the Constitution, and serving the country.

p. 760 Freedom Struggle Crossword: Across: 4. NEHRU, 5. DANDI, 6. SWARAJ, 8. SATYAGRAHA, 10. AHIMSA, 11. REPUBLIC | Down: 1. SWADESHI, 2. CHARKHA, 3. MEERUT, 7. JHANSI, 9. KHADI

p. 762 विज्ञापन और सूचना बनाओ: Answers will vary.

p. 763 सूचना और विज्ञापन: सही उत्तर चुनो: 1. (क) किसी बात की जानकारी, जो बहुत-से लोगों के लिए हो; 2. (ख) संस्था का नाम और 'सूचना' शब्द; 3. (ग) छोटी, साफ़ और सही जानकारी के साथ; 4. (क) जारी करने वाले का नाम और पद; 5. (ख) वस्तु या सेवा की जानकारी देकर लोगों को आकर्षित करना; 6. (ग) आकर्षक नारा और ज़रूरी जानकारी; 7. (क) पेड़ लगाओ, धरती सजाओ!; 8. (ख) ताकि सभी लोग उसे पढ़ सकें

Week 31

p. 766 Let Us Play! A Speech: Questions: 1. (a) Give every class a daily play period; 2. e.g. 'Were you sitting at your desk?' or 'Is a class easier to teach after a games period, or after a long, restless morning?'; 3. (a) To give an expert's fact that supports her point; 4. Play keeps us healthy, play helps us learn, and play makes us happy.; 5. False; 6. She says forty minutes on the field will not make students forget their tables, but will make them stronger, sharper and kinder.; 7. restless; 8. Repetition in a group of three. It is easy to remember and makes the listeners feel excited and ready to act.; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 769 Writing a Story: Try it: 1. The pond dried up, and the birds had no water to drink.; 2. the past tense; 3. Answers will vary.

p. 770 Story Connectives: 1. Once upon a time; 2. One day; 3. At first; 4. Then; 5. Suddenly; 6. Luckily; 7. In the end; 8. From that day on

p. 772 The Banyan Tree That Talked: Answers will vary.

p. 774 Nets of a Cube: 1. No; 2. Yes; 3. No; 4. No; 5. Yes; 6. Yes

p. 775 Top, Front and Side Views: cube: top square, front square, side square; cylinder: top circle, front rectangle, side rectangle; cone: top circle, front triangle, side triangle; cuboid: top rectangle, front rectangle, side rectangle; sphere: top circle, front circle, side circle

p. 776 Faces, Edges and Corners: square pyramid: 5 faces, 8 edges, 5 corners; cuboid: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners; sphere: 1 curved face, 0 edges, 0 corners; cube: 6 faces, 12 edges, 8 corners; cone: 2 faces (1 flat, 1 curved), 1 edge, 1 corner; cylinder: 3 faces (2 flat, 1 curved), 2 edges, 0 corners

p. 777 Match the Net to the Solid: 1. cuboid: C; 2. cone: E; 3. cube: A; 4. triangular prism: D; 5. square pyramid: B; 6. cylinder: F

p. 778 Top, Front and Side Views: cube: top square, front square, side square; cylinder: top circle, front rectangle, side rectangle; cone: top circle, front triangle, side triangle; cuboid: top rectangle, front rectangle, side rectangle; sphere: top circle, front circle, side circle

p. 779 Nets of a Cube: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Yes; 4. No; 5. Yes; 6. No

p. 781 Harappan Facts: True or False?: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. F

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 31 (continued)

p. 782 Make a Harappan Seal: 1. To stamp goods for trade, to show who owned them, or as a mark of identity.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. The writings are very short, and no text has been found with the same words written in a script we can read.

p. 783 Clues from the Past: 1. The Harappans traded with Mesopotamia.; 2. The Harappans cared about cleanliness and planned their cities carefully.; 3. Children played with toys, and skilled craftspeople made them.; 4. It shows careful planning and shared rules or standards for building.; 5. The people grew and stored wheat and barley for food.; 6. Answers will vary.

p. 785 संकेतों से कहानी लिखो: Answers will vary.

p. 786 कहानी पूरी करो: दो बकरियाँ: 1. पतला; 2. सिरों; 3. रुक; 4. निकलना; 5. झगड़ेंगी; 6. प्यार; 7. बैठ; 8. सावधानी; 9. सुरक्षित; 10. समझदारी

Week 32

p. 789 The Case of the Vanishing Laddoos: Questions: 1. (a) A clue that leads the detective the wrong way; 2. They made it look as if Bunty had eaten the laddoos, but they were boondi crumbs, not laddoo crumbs.; 3. False; 4. Any three: the ants marching towards the cupboard; the stool beside the cupboard; the reading glasses on the stool; the smell of cardamom; no crumbs on the plate.; 5. Because the laddoos had been moved, not eaten.; 6. (a) Dadaji, to keep them safe from the ants; 7. shuffled; 8. To make readers suspect the cat or a monkey. They are red herrings that make the mystery harder to solve.; 9. Answers will vary, e.g. The reading glasses on the stool, because they showed who had climbed up to the cupboard.

p. 792 Writing a Notice and a Message: Try it: 1. on a notice board; 2. LOST: BLUE WATER BOTTLE (or LOST)

p. 793 Notice and Message Sentences: 1. A drawing competition will be held on 5 December.; 2. All students are requested to bring their own crayons.; 3. A red water bottle has been found near the canteen.; 4. The owner may collect it from the school office.; 5. Your friend Zoya phoned at 5 p.m.; 6. The school picnic has been postponed because of the rain.; 7. Please call her back before 8 p.m.; 8. Interested students should give their names to the class teacher.

p. 795 Notice and Message: Answers will vary.

p. 797 Symmetry: 1. mirror image drawn on the right side; 2. mirror image drawn on the right side; 3. mirror image drawn on the right side; 4. mirror image drawn on the right side; 5. S 0, M 1, Z 0, X 2, V 1, T 1, H 2

p. 798 Lines of Symmetry: 1. rectangle: 2; 2. star: 5; 3. pentagon: 5; 4. parallelogram: 0; 5. triangle: 3 (it is an equilateral triangle); 6. circle: many; 7. hexagon: 6; 8. square: 4; 9. heart: 1

p. 799 Does It Look the Same?: 1. star: 5; 2. square: 4 (a quarter turn); 3. hexagon: 6; 4. heart: 1 (only a full turn); 5. circle: any turn; 6. rectangle: 2 (a half turn)

p. 800 Reflection: 1. mirror image drawn below the line; 2. mirror image drawn below the line; 3. mirror image drawn below the line; 4. mirror image drawn below the line; 5. M 1, Y 1, E 1, H 2, S 0, N 0, U 1

p. 801 Does It Look the Same?: 1. square: 4 (a quarter turn); 2. hexagon: 6; 3. circle: any turn; 4. heart: 1 (only a full turn); 5. star: 5; 6. rectangle: 2 (a half turn)

p. 802 Reflection: 1. mirror image drawn below the line; 2. mirror image drawn below the line; 3. mirror image drawn below the line; 4. mirror image drawn below the line; 5. U 1, Z 0, D 1, F 0, B 1, C 1, A 1

Week 32 (continued)

p. 804 Special Days of the UN: 1. The International Day of Yoga (21 June).; 2. The International Day of Non-Violence (2 October).; 3. World Food Day (16 October) and United Nations Day (24 October).; 4. World Environment Day (5 June), because it is about protecting nature.

p. 805 United Nations Quiz: 1. (b) 24 October 1945; 2. (a) New York; 3. (c) 193; 4. (a) UNICEF; 5. (b) WHO; 6. (b) 15; 7. (a) The Hague; 8. (b) peace; 9. (a) UNESCO; 10. (a) one

p. 806 Working Together: 1. To keep peace in the world after the Second World War and to help countries work together.; 2. It provides vaccines, food, clean water and schooling for children who need them.; 3. Problems like disease, hunger, pollution and climate change cross borders, so they can only be solved together.; 4. Answers will vary.; 5. Answers will vary, e.g. by listening, sharing, being kind and solving quarrels by talking.

p. 808 काज़ीरंगा: एक सींग वाले गैंडे का घर: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) असम; 2. (क) एक सींग वाला गैंडा; 3. सही; 4. गलत; 5. कीचड़ उसकी मोटी त्वचा को तेज़ धूप और कीड़ों से बचाता है।; 6. जानवर ऊँची जगहों और पास की पहाड़ियों की ओर चले जाते हैं। उनके लिए पास की सड़क पर गाड़ियों की रफ़्तार धीमी रखी जाती है।; 7. हानि — उद्यान का बड़ा हिस्सा डूब जाता है और जानवरों को अपनी जगह छोड़नी पड़ती है। लाभ — बाढ़ का पानी घास के मैदानों को फिर से हरा-भरा कर देता है।; 8. निगरानी; 9. अवैध

p. 809 सारांश पूरा करो: 1. असम; 2. गैंडे; 3. दो-तिहाई; 4. धरोहर; 5. बारहसिंगे; 6. प्रवासी; 7. बाढ़; 8. वन-रक्षक; 9. रक्षा

Month 8 Activity Set

p. 812 The Preamble: Questions: 1. (b) we, the people of India; 2. False; 3. Republic; 4. Fraternity; 5. The government treats all religions equally and has no official religion of its own.; 6. Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.; 7. (c) 26 November; 8. Answers will vary.

p. 813 How India Is Governed: 1. The Governor.; 2. The state Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly).; 3. The Supreme Court.; 4. Answers will vary (the Chief Minister of the state).

p. 814 Freedom Fighters Timeline: Correct order: Rani Lakshmibai leads Jhansi in the great revolt against British rule., The Indian National Congress is founded to give Indians a voice., Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others urge people to use Swadeshi goods., Gandhiji walks to Dandi and makes salt from seawater., Aruna Asaf Ali raises the flag as the Quit India Movement begins., Jawaharlal Nehru becomes the first Prime Minister of free India.

p. 815 Hold a Mock Election: 1. So that every person can vote freely, without fear or pressure.; 2. 18 years or older.; 3. The Election Commission of India.; 4. It shows that the person has already voted, so no one can vote twice.

p. 816 Our Constitution Word Search: FRATERNITY (row 1, col 12 ↓); PARLIAMENT (row 4, col 4 ↘); SOVEREIGN (row 10, col 3 ↗); DEMOCRACY (row 14, col 12 ↖); PREAMBLE (row 13, col 9 ↖); EQUALITY (row 7, col 13 ↓); REPUBLIC (row 3, col 1 ↓); AMBEDKAR (row 14, col 8 ←); JUSTICE (row 14, col 14 ↑); LIBERTY (row 3, col 3 →); SECULAR (row 5, col 2 ↓); VOTE (row 12, col 3 →)

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 33

p. 820 The Constitution of India: Questions: 1. (a) The most important set of rules for a country; 2. Because the Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950, the day India became a republic.; 3. (a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar; 4. True; 5. It means that the government treats all religions equally.; 6. In a republic, the head of the country is chosen. A king or queen is born into the job.; 7. fraternity; 8. e.g. Right: the Right to Equality (or Freedom, or Education). Duty: protecting the environment (or respecting the National Flag).; 9. We should do our duties as well as enjoy our rights. e.g. We have the right to use public parks, so we have the duty to keep them clean.

p. 823 Writing an Email: Try it: 1. the subject line; 2. Invitation to my birthday party (or a similar subject); 3. It sends a copy of the email to another person.

p. 824 Parts of an Email: To – anjali.k@example.com; Subject – Photos from our school trip; Greeting – Hi Anjali,; Body – I am sending the photos from our trip.; Closing – See you on Monday!; Attachment – zoo-photos.jpg; Your name – Kavya

p. 826 An Email to My Cousin: Answers will vary.

p. 828 Number Patterns: 1. 42, 50 (add 8); 2. 67, 61 (subtract 6); 3. 32, 64 (double); 4. 36, 49 (square numbers); 5. 50, 59 (add 9); 6. 52, 43 (subtract 9)

p. 829 Square and Triangular Numbers: Squares: 16, 25 | 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100 | Triangular: 10, 15 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36 | they make square numbers

p. 830 Magic Square: Missing (row by row): top row, left: 8; top row, right: 6; middle row, left: 3; middle row, middle: 5. New square: add 5 to each number; new magic sum 30

p. 831 Number Patterns: 1. 61, 70 (add 9); 2. 69, 63 (subtract 6); 3. 96, 192 (double); 4. 36, 49 (square numbers); 5. 22, 25 (add 3); 6. 16, 7 (subtract 9)

p. 832 Square and Triangular Numbers: Squares: 16, 25 | 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100 | Triangular: 10, 15 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36 | they make square numbers

p. 833 Magic Square: Missing (row by row): top row, right: 14; middle row, left: 11; middle row, middle: 13; bottom row, left: 12. New square: add 5 to each number; new magic sum 54

p. 835 Personal or Mass Communication?: Personal: letter, phone call, email, video call, text message, postcard; Mass: newspaper, radio, television, magazine, cinema, roadside hoarding

p. 836 Inventions and Inventors: telephone – Alexander Graham Bell; aeroplane – the Wright brothers; radio – Guglielmo Marconi; television – John Logie Baird; motor car – Karl Benz; World Wide Web – Tim Berners-Lee

p. 837 Then and Now: An Interview: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Vehicles burn fuel and pollute the air; we can walk, cycle, share rides or use buses and trains.; 3. Never share passwords or personal details, and tell a trusted adult if something online upsets you.

p. 839 शुद्ध रूप चुनो: 1. सुनाई; 2. होते हैं; 3. मुझे; 4. खाती; 5. रहा; 6. गई; 7. चिड़ियाँ; 8. जाएँगे; 9. पूछा; 10. आए; 11. खेल रहे हैं

p. 840 वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो: 1. मुझे भूख लगी है।; 2. राधा ने एक पत्र लिखा।; 3. वह मुझसे नाराज़ है।; 4. मैंने आज आम खाया है।; 5. पेड़ पर बहुत-सी चिड़ियाँ बैठी हैं।; 6. मैं प्रातःकाल सैर करता हूँ।; 7. वह मेरे लिए एक गिलास पानी लाया।; 8. हम कल दिल्ली जाएँगे।; 9. मेरी कमीज़ बहुत पुरानी हो गई है।; 10. माताजी बाज़ार से आ गईं।

Week 34

p. 843 My Grandmother's Hands: Questions: 1. (a) It has no regular rhyme or rhythm; 2. Poetry that does not follow a fixed pattern of rhyme or rhythm. Its lines can be of different lengths.; 3. The veins, lines and wrinkles on the grandmother's hands.; 4. True; 5. Any three: rolled rotis; planted marigolds; pulled weeds; stitched a torn pocket; rested on the child's forehead during a fever.; 6. stitched; 7. (a) Love and care passed between generations; 8. Now the child helps and cares for the grandmother, just as she once cared for the child.; 9. Answers will vary.

p. 846 Writing a Diary Entry: Try it: 1. the first person (I, me, my); 2. Dear Diary,; 3. the past tense

p. 847 From Notes to Diary Sentences: 1. I woke up late and missed the school bus.; 2. Dad dropped me at school, and I was very grateful.; 3. The maths test was easier than I thought, so I was relieved.; 4. During the lunch break, I shared my tiffin with Aman.; 5. In the evening, I played badminton with my sister and won!; 6. I helped Mum make rotis, but I burnt the first one!; 7. Tomorrow is the science exhibition, and I am a bit nervous.

p. 849 A Day I Will Always Remember: Answers will vary.

p. 851 Reading a Bar Graph: 1. Art; 2. Music; 3. 50; 4. 165; 5. 15

p. 852 Draw a Bar Graph: Yellow: 40; Blue: 70; Green: 100; Orange: 20; Red: 80

p. 853 Reading a Line Graph: 1. 14 cm; 2. 24 cm; 3. 8 cm; 4. 26 cm

p. 854 Reading a Pie Chart: 1. 1/3; 2. 16; 3. 8; 4. Guava and Orange and Apple and Banana

p. 855 Reading a Line Graph: 1. Jul; 2. Oct; 3. 16 cm; 4. 104 cm

p. 856 Reading a Table: Totals: 32, 53, 40, 54, 48; 1. Class 4; 2. 114; 3. 113; 4. Class 3, Class 5

p. 858 Scientists and Their Work: Aryabhata – said the Earth spins on its axis; Sushruta – ancient surgeon; Sushruta Samhita; J. C. Bose – crescograph to measure plant growth; Srinivasa Ramanujan – brilliant self-taught mathematician; C. V. Raman – Raman Effect; Nobel Prize in 1930; Homi J. Bhabha – father of India's nuclear programme; Vikram Sarabhai – father of India's space programme; A. P. J. Abdul Kalam – SLV-3 rocket; the People's President

p. 859 Scientists Crossword: Across: 1. BOSE, 3. BHABHA, 4. THUMBA, 7. RAMANUJAN, 9. NOBEL, 10. ARYABHATA | Down: 2. SUSHRUTA, 5. RAMAN, 6. SARABHAI, 8. KALAM

p. 860 A Sunset in a Glass: 1. Faintly bluish.; 2. Yellowish-orange.; 3. Tiny particles in the air scatter the blue part of sunlight the most, so blue light reaches our eyes from all over the sky.; 4. At sunset, sunlight passes through much more air. Most of the blue is scattered away, so mainly orange and red light reaches us.

p. 862 ज़ोया की डायरी: उत्तरायण का दिन: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) उत्तरायण; 2. सही; 3. हवा की दिशा देखो, धागे को धीरे-धीरे ढील दो और कभी जल्दबाज़ी मत करो।; 4. वह काँच लगे माँझे में उलझकर गिर पड़ा और उसका एक पंख बुरी तरह घायल हो गया।; 5. गलत; 6. (ख) तब पक्षी घोंसलों से निकलते और लौटते हैं; 7. सीख: हमारी खुशी किसी और के दुख का कारण नहीं बननी चाहिए। दूसरे भाग के उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, जैसे — कम शोर करना, कचरा न फैलाना, पशु-पक्षियों का ध्यान रखना।; 8. रौनक; 9. सुलझना

p. 863 घटनाओं का सही क्रम: सही क्रम: सुबह छह बजे से ही छत पर रौनक हो गई।, नाश्ते में दादी ने सबको तिल-गुड़ के लड्डू खिलाए।, दोपहर में माँ ने उंधियू बनाया।, पड़ोस की छत पर एक कबूतर माँझे में उलझकर गिर पड़ा।, शाम को परिवार ने बैठक करके अगले साल के नियम तय किए।, रात को सबने छत पर बैठकर गरम-गरम चिक्की खाई।

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 35

p. 866 Tenzin and the Ice Tower: Questions: 1. (a) The fields are dry in spring, when water is needed; 2. In winter, water is piped down and sprayed into the freezing air. It freezes into a tall cone of ice that melts slowly in spring and waters the fields.; 3. False; 4. He thought hard, learnt from the mistake and kept the water running through a wrapped, buried pipe. It shows that he does not give up.; 5. muttered; 6. (a) Mistakes can become lessons if we keep trying; 7. Milkha lost in 1956, learnt from the champion and trained harder. Tenzin's pipe froze, so he learnt from the mistake and found a better way. Both kept trying.; 8. In both, children have an idea and the grown-ups help them to solve a problem for their whole village.; 9. Both are about ice, glaciers and water, and about people finding clever ways to live with nature.

p. 869 Writing a Report and a Poster: Try it: 1. the past tense; 2. Answers will vary. Example: Switch it off, save power!

p. 870 The Language of Reports and Posters: 1. was held; 2. lit; 3. The students enjoyed; 4. were given; 5. attended; 6. the national anthem; 7. a short, catchy slogan; 8. big and bold

p. 872 Report on a School Event: Answers will vary.

p. 874 Finding the Average: 1. 504 ÷ 4 = 126 cm; 2. 160 ÷ 5 = 32°C; 3. 124 ÷ 4 = 31 runs; 4. 150 ÷ 5 = 30 children; 5. 180 ÷ 6 = 30 kg; 6. 438 ÷ 6 = 73

p. 875 Finding the Average: 1. 426 ÷ 6 = 71; 2. 93 ÷ 3 = 31 kg; 3. 198 ÷ 6 = 33°C; 4. 204 ÷ 4 = 51 runs; 5. 114 ÷ 3 = 38 books; 6. 234 ÷ 6 = 39 children

p. 876 Finding the Average: 1. 96 ÷ 3 = 32 runs; 2. 132 ÷ 4 = 33 kg; 3. 474 ÷ 6 = 79; 4. 234 ÷ 6 = 39 children; 5. 222 ÷ 3 = 74 books; 6. 93 ÷ 3 = 31°C

p. 877 Reading a Table: Totals: 44, 34, 43, 44, 49; 1. Class 5; 2. 91; 3. 123; 4. none

p. 878 Finding the Average: 1. 305 ÷ 5 = 61 books; 2. 396 ÷ 3 = 132 cm; 3. 244 ÷ 4 = 61; 4. 120 ÷ 3 = 40 pens; 5. 90 ÷ 3 = 30 runs; 6. 155 ÷ 5 = 31 children

p. 879 Reading a Bar Graph: 1. Kabaddi; 2. Cricket; 3. 50; 4. 300; 5. 20

p. 881 Will It Rot Away?: Biodegradable: banana peel, dry leaves, paper bag, cotton cloth, vegetable peels, used tea leaves; Non-biodegradable: plastic bottle, polythene bag, glass jar, aluminium foil, thermocol plate, old battery

p. 882 Catch the Air Pollution: 1. Answers will vary; often the card near the busy road, because of smoke and dust from vehicles.; 2. It can cause coughs, asthma and other breathing problems, and sore eyes.; 3. Answers will vary, e.g. plant trees, walk or cycle, never burn garbage, switch off engines at red lights.

p. 883 Pollution Word Search: POLLUTION (row 10, col 7 ↑); PLASTIC (row 5, col 11 ←); COMPOST (row 13, col 9 ↑); DECIBEL (row 2, col 3 ↓); GARBAGE (row 11, col 2 →); DUSTBIN (row 2, col 13 ←); CLIMATE (row 1, col 7 ←); SEWAGE (row 10, col 1 →); LITTER (row 6, col 12 ↓); NOISE (row 5, col 13 ↓); SMOKE (row 8, col 2 ↑); SMOG (row 6, col 8 →)

p. 884 व्याकरण दोहराई: एक नज़र में: अभ्यास: 1. विशेषण; 2. अप

p. 885 मिली-जुली दोहराई: सही उत्तर चुनो: 1. (ग) भाववाचक; 2. (क) उत्तम पुरुष; 3. (ख) परिमाणवाचक; 4. (ख) अकर्मक; 5. (क) हिम + आलय; 6. (ख) द्वंद्व; 7. (क) अन; 8. (ख) अपादान; 9. (ख) जल; 10. (ख) विस्मयादिबोधक

p. 886 दोहराई: रिक्त स्थान भरो: 1. सुंदरता; 2. लड़के; 3. शेरनी; 4. व्यय; 5. रवि / दिनकर (भानु, सूरज भी सही); 6. अमर; 7. भाग जाना; 8. पढ़ता था; 9. सूर्य + उदय; 10. दिवस / गरीब; 11. भारतीय; 12. पन (बच्चा + पन)

Week 36

p. 889 Review: Dawn in Kaziranga: Questions: 1. (a) Rohan's; 2. Kaziranga is home to many animals, and it is most famous for the greater one-horned rhinoceros.; 3. The mist is compared to a blanket. It tells us that the mist was thick and soft and covered the grassland.; 4. False; 5. She was calm and did not feel afraid or in danger from the jeep.; 6. (a) Many were hunted for their horns; 7. armour; 8. Patient teamwork can protect nature and solve big problems. Similar: 'Tenzin and the Ice Tower' or 'Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Sea'.; 9. Rohan visits Kaziranga with his aunt, a forest guard, and sees a mother rhino and her baby. He learns how people saved the rhinos and how the park protects animals in floods.

p. 892 Grammar Review: The Big Picture: Try it: 1. adverb; 2. A map is drawn by Riya.; 3. don't you?

p. 893 Grammar Quiz: 1. (b) Where is the remote?; 2. (a) bravery; 3. (c) themselves; 4. (b) an; 5. (b) I have finished my work.; 6. (c) were; 7. (a) He said that he was busy.; 8. (b) although; 9. (c) shall we?; 10. (b) apiary

p. 894 Do as Directed: 1. Saplings were planted by the children.; 2. Meera said that she liked to paint.; 3. It was late, so we took a taxi.; 4. Mumbai is one of the biggest cities in India.; 5. The boys play football every evening.; 6. You are coming to the party, aren't you?; 7. Rohan was writing a letter.; 8. Dad told me to switch off the fan.

p. 895 My Year in Class 5: Answers will vary.

p. 897 Maths Review: 1. 1,01,97,882; 2. 17,87,894; 3. 24,48,036; 4. 112; 5. fifty-nine lakh ninety-two thousand eight hundred eighty-eight; 6. 59,93,000

p. 898 Maths Review: 1. 1,02,75,282; 2. 67,06,306; 3. 35,34,300; 4. 648; 5. eighty-four lakh ninety thousand seven hundred ninety-four; 6. 84,91,000

p. 899 Which Operation?: 1. 1,211 − 426 = 785 → 785; 2. 9,090 − 259 = 8,831 → 8,831; 3. 2,890 + 9,569 = 12,459 → 12,459; 4. 76 × 9 = 684 → 684; 5. 57 × 16 = 912 → 912; 6. 920 ÷ 10 = 92 → 92 kg

p. 900 Fraction Word Problems: 1. 2 1/4 litres; 2. spent 1/2 of ₹300 = ₹150; left ₹150; 3. 9/10 km; 4. 750 × 2/5 = 300; 5. 24 × 3/8 = 9 litres

p. 901 Percentage Word Problems: 1. 70%; 2. ₹160; 3. 75; 4. 82.5%; 5. ₹50

p. 902 Decimal Word Problems: 1. ₹86.14; 2. 146.24 m; 3. ₹335.00; 4. 288.66 m; 5. ₹217.86

p. 904 End-of-Year Quiz: 1. (b) wheat; 2. (a) oxygen; 3. (b) 206; 4. (b) scurvy; 5. (c) burning wood; 6. (a) lever; 7. (b) Jupiter; 8. (b) Equator; 9. (a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar; 10. (b) Mohenjo-daro

p. 905 Review Crossword: Across: 1. FULCRUM, 3. HARAPPA, 6. GERMINATE, 7. SKULL, 9. NEPTUNE, 10. MONSOON | Down: 2. CHIPKO, 4. RICKETS, 5. EQUATOR, 8. LUNGS

p. 906 Big Questions: 1. Plants make food and give out oxygen. Animals depend on plants, directly or indirectly, for food and oxygen.; 2. Leg muscles contract and pull on the leg bones, which move at the hip and knee joints.; 3. The Sun's rays fall straight down near the Equator, so the heat is strong; near the poles the rays slant and spread out.; 4. Solar energy (renewable) and coal (non-renewable). Solar is better because it will not run out and does not pollute the air.; 5. Every child aged 6 to 14 has the right to free and compulsory education.; 6. Answers will vary.; 7. Answers will vary.

Answer Key

Answers are listed by week and page number. Open-ended tasks: answers will vary.

Week 36 (continued)

p. 908 बरगद दादा की चिट्ठी: प्रश्न: 1. (ख) विद्यालय के पुराने बरगद ने; 2. सही; 3. (ख) अनौपचारिक पत्र; 4. कुछ बच्चे उसकी डालियों पर कीलें ठोक देते हैं और कुछ उसके पास टॉफ़ियों के खाली कागज़ फेंक जाते हैं।; 5. जहाँ भी जाओ, पेड़ों से दोस्ती करना और हर साल एक पौधा लगाकर उसकी देखभाल करना।; 6. पहली कक्षा में बच्चे उसकी छाँव में बैठकर माँ को याद करके रोते थे। फिर उन्होंने वहीं दौड़ना, खेलना और दोस्त बनाना सीखा। परीक्षा के दिनों में वे उसके नीचे पहाड़े याद करते थे।; 7. बहुत गर्व अनुभव करना; 8. कोई दो — प्यारे, अंतिम, छोटा-सा, लंबी-लंबी, खाली; 9. छाया

p. 909 मिली-जुली दोहराई: 1. प्रिय मित्र, सप्रेम नमस्ते।; 2. मैं छुट्टी के दिन घर के कामों में माँ का हाथ बँटाता हूँ।; 3. अरे! तुम कब आए?; 4. जैसा काम करोगे, वैसा ही फल मिलेगा।; 5. मुझे एक नई किताब चाहिए।; 6. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, जैसे — गरमी से राहत, चारों ओर हरियाली, किसानों के लिए महत्त्व।; 7. संस्था (विद्यालय) का नाम और 'सूचना' शब्द।; 8. उत्तर अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं।

Month 9 Activity Set

p. 912 Scientist Detective: Satyendra Nath Bose – bosons are named after him; Janaki Ammal – sweeter sugarcane varieties; Salim Ali – the Birdman of India; Asima Chatterjee – medicines from plants; Anna Mani – weather instruments; M. S. Swaminathan – the Green Revolution; Kalpana Chawla – travelled into space in 1997; S. Chandrasekhar – how stars change as they age

p. 913 The 17 Global Goals: 1. Goal 14: Life below water.; 2. Goal 4: Quality education.; 3. Goal 13: Climate action (Goals 7 and 15 are also correct).; 4. Answers will vary.

p. 915 Pollution Survey: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. Answers will vary, e.g. the municipality or panchayat, your school or your neighbours.

p. 916 Invent a Solution: 1. Answers will vary.; 2. Answers will vary.; 3. Answers will vary.

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