

Class: 5th

Subject: Computer

Answer key of Lesson no: 5 (Editing in excel 2016)

A) Tick the correct option: 1) Undo 2) 255 3) Double - click 4) Formula

B) Fill in the blanks: 1) Insert 2) Unmerge Cell 3) Select All 4) Merge and Center

C) Write T for True and F for false:

1) False 2) False 3) False 4) True

D) Short Answer type questions:

Q1) Ans: Yes, Merged cells can be unmerged. The command used to do so is typically "Unmerge cells" or "Merge and Center".

Q2) Ans: The copy comand is used to dublicate selected content and temporarily store it in the clip board , allowing it be inserted else where.

E) Long Answer type questions:

1) Ans: To merge the cells, follow the given steps

Step1: Select two or more adjacent cells that you want to merge.

Step 2: Click on 'merge and center' command in the allignment group on the home tab.

2) Ans: To set column width or row height, follow the given steps:

Step 1: Select the columns or rows whose width or height you want to change.

Step 2: Click on format command in cells group from home tab.

Step 3: Choose column width and row height under cell size section from the drop down list. column width and row height dialog box will appear.

Step 4: In the column width or row height box type the value that you want your column or row to be.

3) Ans: To rename the worksheet tab, Follow the given steps:

Step 1: On the worksheet tab right click the sheet tab that you want to customise.

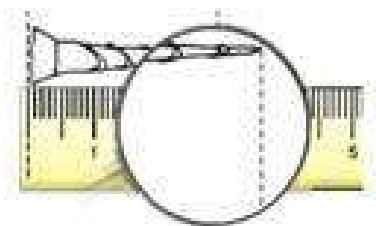
Step 2: Click rename to rename the worksheet.

END OF THE LESSON

CBSE Class 5 Mathematics
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER-10
TENTHS AND HUNDREDTHS

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Length of the nail Cm and Mm or Cm.



Ans. Length of the nail 2 cm and 9 mm or 2.9 cm.

2. The length of this lady's finger (bhindi) is cm and Mm. We can also write it as .. mm.



Ans. The length of this lady's finger is 8 cm and 3 mm. We can also write it as 8.3 cm.

3. Using the scale on this page find the difference in length between candle 1 and candle 3?

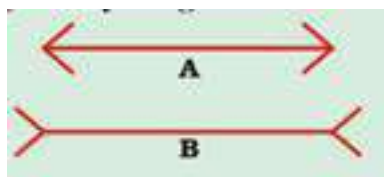


Ans.

Length of	Length in cm and mm	Length in cm.
Candle 1	2 cm and 9 mm	2.9 cm
Flame 1	1 cm and 3 mm	1.3 cm
Candle 2	4 cm and 9 mm	4.9 cm
Flame 2	1 cm and 6 mm	1.6 cm
Candle 3	6 cm and 0 mm	6 cm
Flame 3	1 cm and 5 mm	1.5 cm

4. Our Eyes Get Confused?

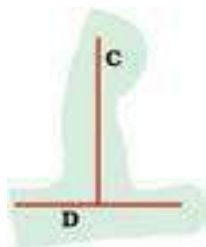
Which line is longer? A or B? Measure each line and write how long it is in centimetres. How good is your guess?



Ans. I think line B is longer than A. On Measuring: line (A) = 4.6 cm and Line (B) = 4.6 cm.

My guess is incorrect.

5. Which line is longer? C or D? Measure each line. How good is your guess?



Ans. Line (C) appears to be longer than the line (D). On measuring: Line (C) = 3.2 cm and Line (D) = 3.2 cm. My guess is incorrect.

6. At the market

(a) How many paisa does a matchbox cost?

Ans. A matchbox costs 50 paisa.

(b) How many match-box can be got for Rs. 2.50?

Ans. Five matchboxes can be bought for Rs. 2.50.

(c) How many rupees does the soap cost?

Ans. A soap costs Rs. 8.75.

(d) Arun wanted to buy a soap. He has a five-rupees coin. 2 one-rupee coins and 4 half-rupee coin. Write in rupees what money he will get back?

Ans. Total money with Arun = $1 \times \text{Rs. } 5 + 2 \times \text{Re } 1 + 4 \times \text{Re. } 0.5$

= Rs. 5 + Rs. 2 + Rs. 2 = Rs. 9

Cost of a soap = Rs. 8.75

Arun will get back = Rs. 9 – Rs. 8.75

= 900 paise – 875 paise

= 25 paise = Re 0.25

(5)(a) An egg costs two and a half rupees. How much will one and a half dozen cost?

Ans. (1) One dozen = 12 pieces

One and a half dozen = $(12+6) = 18$ pieces

Cost of one egg = Rs. 2.50

Cost of 18 eggs = Rs. (18×2.50)

= Rs. 18×2 + Rs. 18×0.50

= Rs. 36 + Rs. 9 = Rs. 45

(2) How many pens can Kannan buy? How much money is left?

Ans. (2) Money left after purchase of one and a half dozen eggs

= Total money – Money spent

= Rs. 60 – Rs. 45

= Rs. 15

Cost of a pen = Rs. 6.50

Since $1 \times \text{Rs. } 6.50 = \text{Rs. } 6.50$, $2 \times \text{Rs. } 6.50 = \text{Rs. } 13$

$3 \times \text{Rs. } 6.50 = \text{Rs. } 19.50$

Kannan can buy 2 pens

Money left with Kanna = Rs. 15- Rs. 13 = Rs. 2

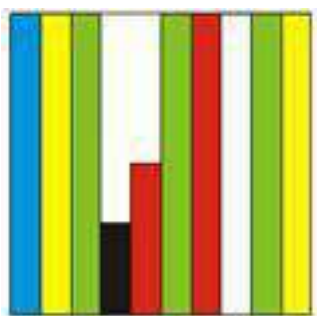
(f) The price of two pens is Rs Can she buy two pens?

Ans. Price of 1 pen = Rs. 6.50

Price of 2 pens = Rs. $(2 \times 6.50) = \text{Rs. } 13$

So, she can buy 2 pens with rupees 13.

7. Colourful Design:



(a) What part of this sheet is coloured blue?

Ans. (a) $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the given sheet is coloured blue.

(b) Which part of the sheet is green?

Ans.(b) $\frac{3}{10}$ part of the given sheet is green.

(c) Which colour covers 0.2 of the sheet?

Ans. (c) Black colour covers 0.2 of the given sheet.

8. Now look at the second sheet. Each strip is divided into 10 equal boxes. How many boxes are there in all?

(a) Is each box $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the sheet?

Ans. (a) Yes, each box is $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the sheet.

(b) How many blue boxes are there?

Ans. (b) There are 10 blue boxes.

(c) Is blue equal to $\frac{10}{100}$ of the sheet? We saw that blue is also equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sheet.

We wrote it as 0.1 of the sheet.

Ans. (c) Yes, blue boxes are equal to $\frac{10}{100}$ of the sheet.

(d) Can we say $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.10 = 0.1$?

Think: Can we write ten paisa is 0.1 of a rupee?

Ans. (d) Yes, we can say $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.10 = 0.1$.

(e) How many boxes are red? What part of the sheet is this? $\frac{15}{100}$

Can we also write it as 0.15 of the sheet?

Ans. There are 15 red boxes. They are $\frac{15}{100}$ part of the sheet.

It can also be written as 0.15 of the sheet.

(f) Now $\frac{3}{100}$ of the sheet is black. We can say 0.03 sheet is black.

Ans. Now $\frac{3}{100}$ of the sheet is black. We can say 0.03 sheet is black.

(g) How many white boxes are there in the sheet?

Ans. There are 22 white boxes in the sheet.

(h) What part of the second sheet is white?

Ans. $\frac{22}{100}$ part of the second sheet is white.

9. Sports Day The school at Malappuram has its sports day. The first five children in the Long Jump are:



Teena	3.50 m
Meena	4.05 m
Rehana	4.50 m
Anu	3.05 m
Amita	3.35 m

(a) Who is the winner in the long jump?

Ans. (a) Rehana was the winner.

(b) Write the names of the I , II and III winners on this stand.

Ans. I is Rehana, II is Meena and III is Teena.

(c) Do you remember that 1 metre = 100 centimeter? So one centimeter is $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter. We also writes 1 cm as m.

Ans. (c) 1 cm as 0.10 m.

10. Money from different countries.

Have you seen any notes or coins used in any other country? Shivam Bank has a chart to show us how many Indian rupees we can get when we change the money of different countries.

Country	Money	Changed into Indian rupees
Korea	Won	0.04
Sri Lanka	Rupee (SL)	0.37
Nepal	Rupee	0.63
Hong Kong	Dollar (HK)	5.10
South Africa	Rand	5.188
Saudi	Riyal	10.52
China	Yuan	5.50
U.A.E	Dirham	10.80
U.S.A	Dollar	39.70
Germany	Euro	58.30
England	Pound	777.76

(This is the rate on 15-2-2008)

(A) The money of which country will cost the most in Indian Rupees?

Ans. England's money will cost the most in Indian Rupees.

(B) Mithun's uncle in America had sent him 10 USA dollars as a gift. Mithun used 350 rupees for a school trip. How much money was left with him.

Ans. Money received by Mithun = 10 USA Dollars

$$= 10 \times \text{Rs. } 65$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 650$$

Money spend on school trip = Rs. 350

$$\text{Money left with Mithun} = \text{Rs. } 650 - \text{Rs. } 350 = \text{Rs. } 300$$

(C) Majeed's father is working in Saudi Arabia. He gets 1000, Saudi Riyal as salary. Arun's father who is working in Sri Lanka gets 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees. Who gets more Indian Rupees.

Ans. Majeed's father salary = 1000 Saudi Riyal

$$= 1000 \times \text{Rs. } 10.52$$

$$= 1000 \times \text{Rs. } 10 + 1000 \times 52 \text{ paise}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10000 + 52000 \text{ paise}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10000 + \text{Rs. } 520 = \text{Rs. } 10520$$

Arun's father salary = 2000 Sri Lankan Rupees

$$= 2000 \times \text{Rs. } 0.37$$

$$= 2000 \times 37 \text{ paise}$$

$$= 74000 \text{ paise} = \text{Rs. } 740$$

(D) Leena's aunty brought a present for her from China. It cost 30 Yuan. Find what it costs in Indian rupees.

Ans. Cost of the present = 30 Yuan

$$= 30 \times \text{Rs. } 5.50$$

$$= 30 \times \text{Rs. } 5 + 30 \times 50 \text{ paise}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 150 + \text{Rs. } 15 = \text{Rs. } 165$$

(E) Astha wants some Hong Kong Dollars and Won.

(1) How many won can Hong Kong Dollars and Won.

Ans. Since 1 won = Re. 0.04

Multiply both sides by 100, we get

$$100 \times 1 \text{ Won} = 100 \times \text{Re. } 0.04$$

$$= 100 \times 4 \text{ paise}$$

$$= 400 \text{ paise} = \text{Rs. } 4$$

$\therefore$ For Rs.4 Astha can have 100 Won

And, for Rs.400, she can have $100 \times 100 = 10000$ won

(2) How many Hong Kong Dollars can she changes for Rs. 508?

Ans. Since 1 Dollar (HK) = Rs. 5.10

$\therefore$ For Rs. 508, Astha can have 99 Dollar and have left with Rs. 508- Rs. 504.90 i.e. Rs. 3.10 in hand.

11. Kiran went shopping with Rs. 200. Look at the bill. The shopkeeper forgot to put the point correctly in the prices. Put the point in the correct place and find out the total amount of the bill.

Item	Quantity	Price (Rupees)

Soap	1	12.50
Green gram	1 kg	50.25
Tea	250 gm	27.25
Coconut Oil	1 Litre	60.00
	Total	

Ans. The correct bill as under:

Item	Quantity	Price (Rupees)
Soap	1	12.50
Green gram	1 kg	50.25
Tea	250 gm	27.25
Coconut Oil	1 Litre	60.00
	Total	150.00

12. Which city is cool?

The temperature in each city was noted at 3pm on 16 January, 2008 as tabulated below:

(a) Which place had the highest temperature at 3 pm? Which place is the coolest at that time?

Ans. (a) Mumbai had the highest temperature at 3 pm. Srinagar had the coolest temperature at 3 pm.

(b) How much higher is the temperature in Mumbai from that in Srinagar?

Ans. (b) The temperature in Mumbai is higher from that in Srinagar by 35.1°C . $8.1^{\circ}\text{C} = 27^{\circ}\text{C}$

(c) How many degrees will the temperature need to rise for it to reach 40°C in Thiruvananthapuram?

Ans. (c) There should be a rise of $40^{\circ}\text{C} - 33.5^{\circ}\text{C} = 6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ on temperature for it to reach 40°C in Thiruvananthapuram.

(d) How much lower is the temperature of Kolkata from that in Chennai?

Ans. (d) The temperature in Kolkata is lower than in Chennai by $29.9^{\circ}\text{C} - 26.6^{\circ}\text{C} = 3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(e) The temperature in these cities was also noted at 3 am on the same day, Look at the table and answer the questions.

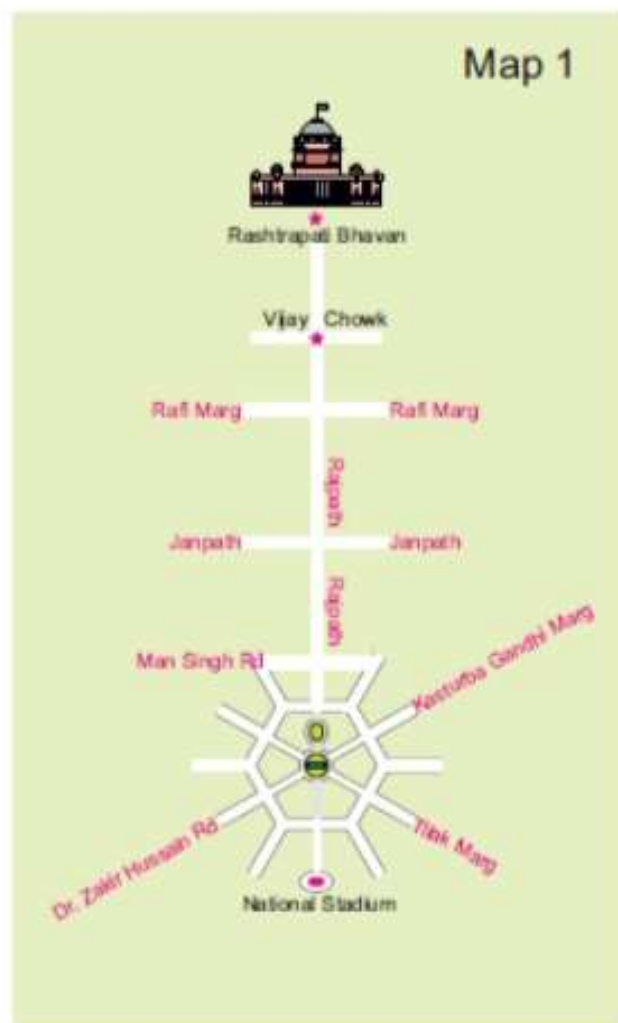
Q. Which place had the lowest temperature at 3 am? Imagine yourself to be there and describe how it would feel?

Ans. Srinagar had the lowest temperature at 3 am. It was very much cold and the water n pipes froze into ice. We had worn heavy woolen clothes and had also taken the help of fire.

Q. What is the difference between the temperatures at 3 pm and 3 am in Chennai?

Ans. The difference between the temperatures at 3 pm and 3 am in Chennai is $29.9^{\circ}\text{C} - 21.1^{\circ}\text{C} = 8.8^{\circ}\text{C}$.

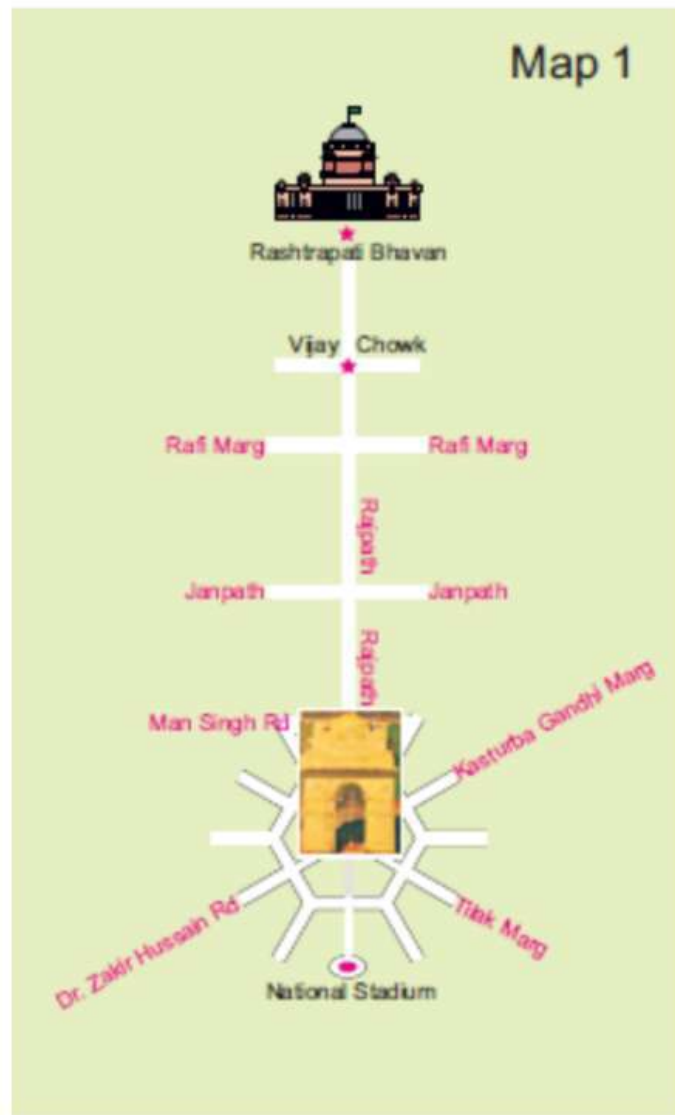
Match the map and Photo:



1. Have you seen a map? Look at the Map. Match it with the photo and find out where India Gate is. Draw it on the map.

Solution:

Yes, I have seen a map.



2. Name roads that you will cross on your way from Rashtrapati Bhawan to India Gate.

Solution:

The roads that I will come across on my way from Rashtrapati Bhawan to India Gate are Rafi Marg, Janpath and Tilak Marg.

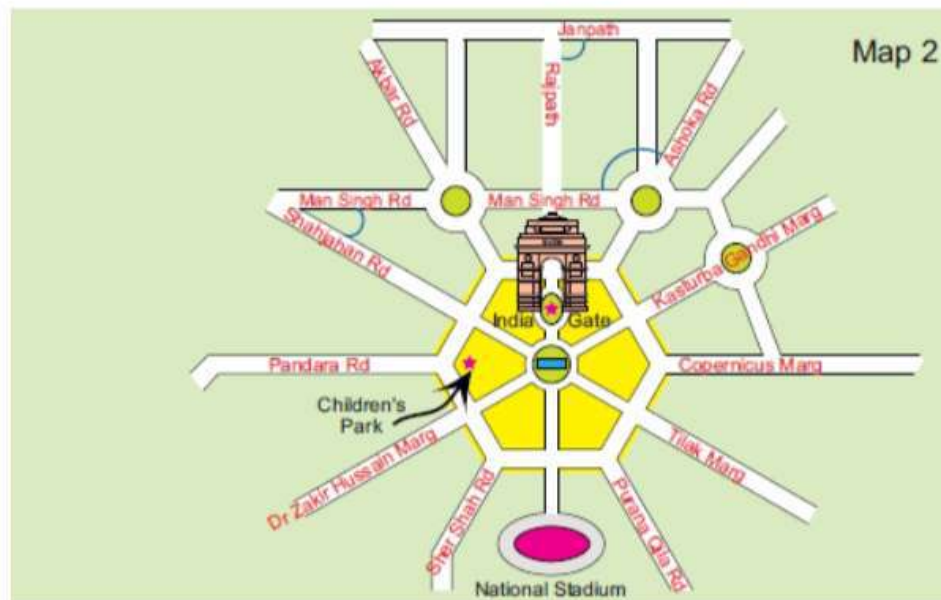
**3. Look for the National Stadium in Map 1.
Can you see it in the photo?**

Solution:

The National Stadium is seen in Map 1, but cannot be seen in the photo.

The Central hexagon:

If we zoom in to look more closely at one part of the map, it looks like this.



Find out from the map:

1. If you are walking on Rajpath then after India Gate on which side would Children's Park be?

Solution:

The Children's Park would be on the right side, while walking on Rajpath.

Find out from the map:

1. If you are walking on Rajpath then after India Gate on which side would Children's Park be?

Solution:

The Children's Park would be on the right side, while walking on Rajpath.

2. Which of these roads make the biggest angle between them?

(a) Man Singh Road and Shahjahan Road

(b) Ashoka Road and Man Singh Road (the angle away from India Gate)

(c) Janpath and Rajpath

Solution:

(b) Ashoka Road and Man Singh Road

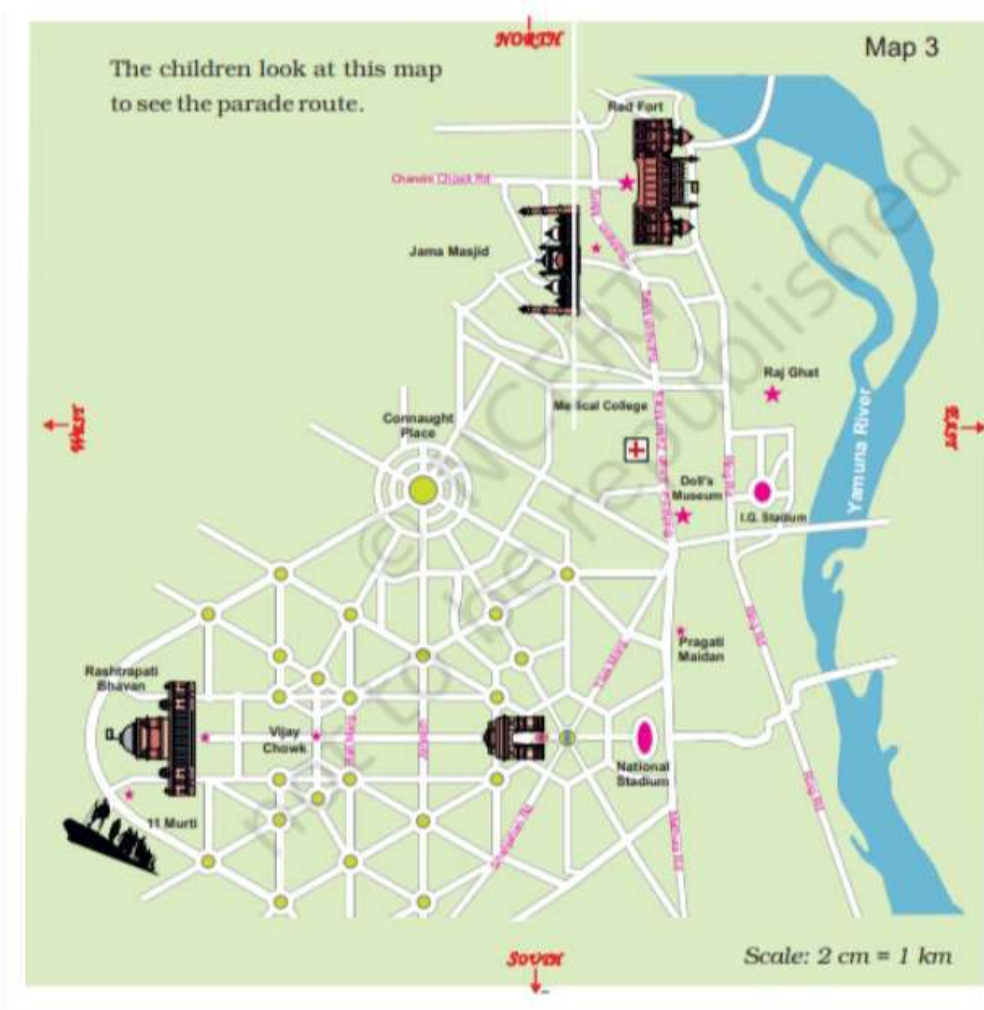


3. Which of the above pairs of roads cut at right angles?

Solution:

Janpath and Rajpath cut at right angles.

While waiting for the parade, Kancha and some of his friends wonder where this parade ends. Vijay Chowk — Rajpath — India Gate — Tilak Marg — B.S. Zafar Marg — Subhash Marg — Red Fort. Kancha is carrying a newspaper in which the route of the parade is written —



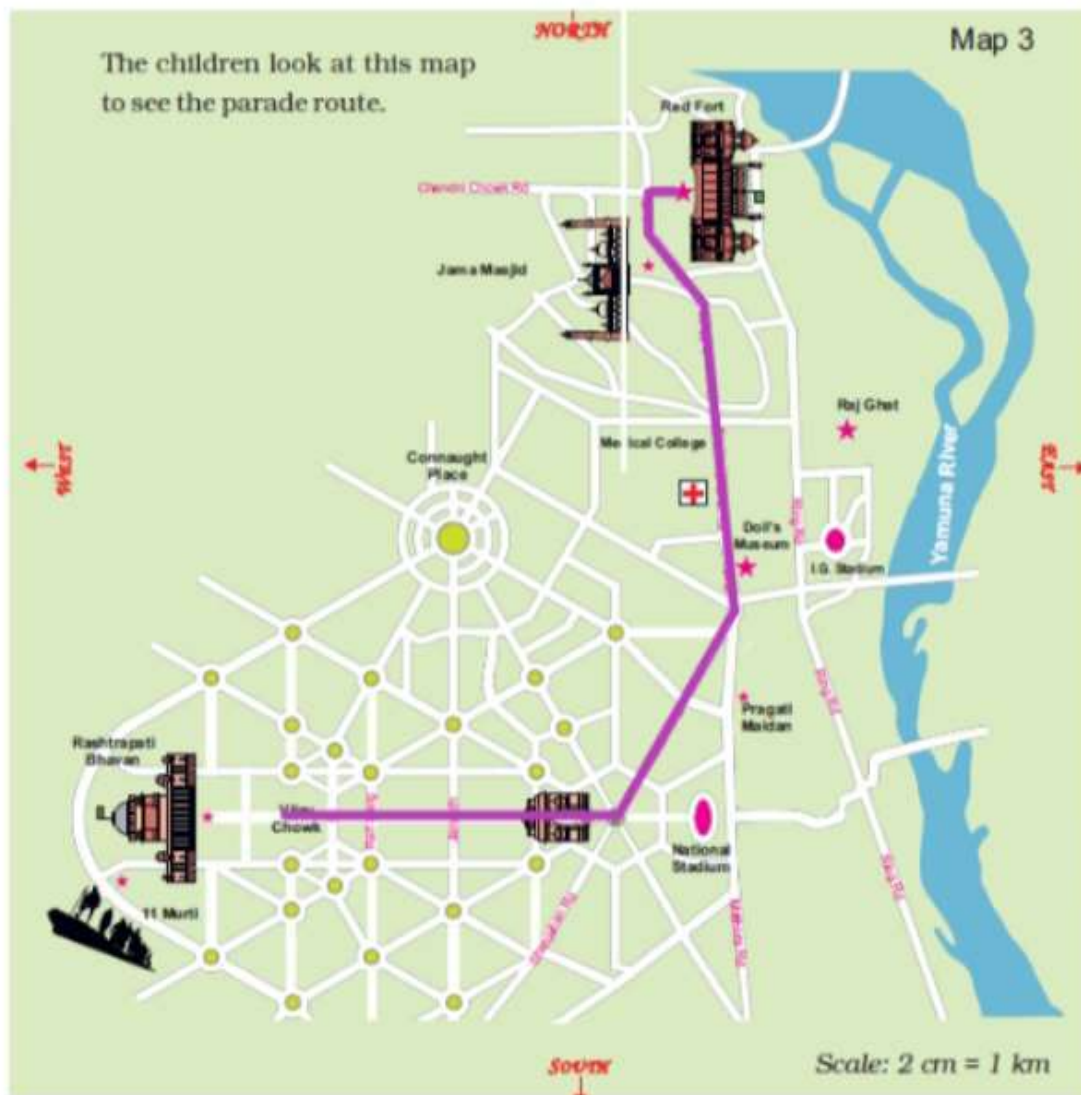
Mark the route:

1. Trace the route of the parade in Map 3 and mark India Gate and Rajpath

Solution:

The route of the parade is traced below.

The route of the parade is traced below.



2. Look at the map carefully and find out:

a) Which of these is the longest road?

i. B S Zafar Marg ii. Subhash Marg iii. Tilak Marg

Solution:

Subhash Marg is the longest road among them.

b) If Rubia is coming from Jama Masjid to join the parade, guess how far she has to walk.

Solution:

We know that the route of the parade through Subhash Marg and the Jama Masjid is 1 cm away from the Subhash Marg on the map.

In given map the scale is $2 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ km}$ so, $1 \text{ cm} = 0.5 \text{ km}$

We know that, $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$ so, $0.5 \text{ km} = 500 \text{ m}$

Thus, Rubia will have to walk about 500 m to join the parade

c) The total route of the parade is about how long?

i. 3km ii.16km iii.25 km iv.8km

Solution:

The total distance of the parade on the map is 16 cm.

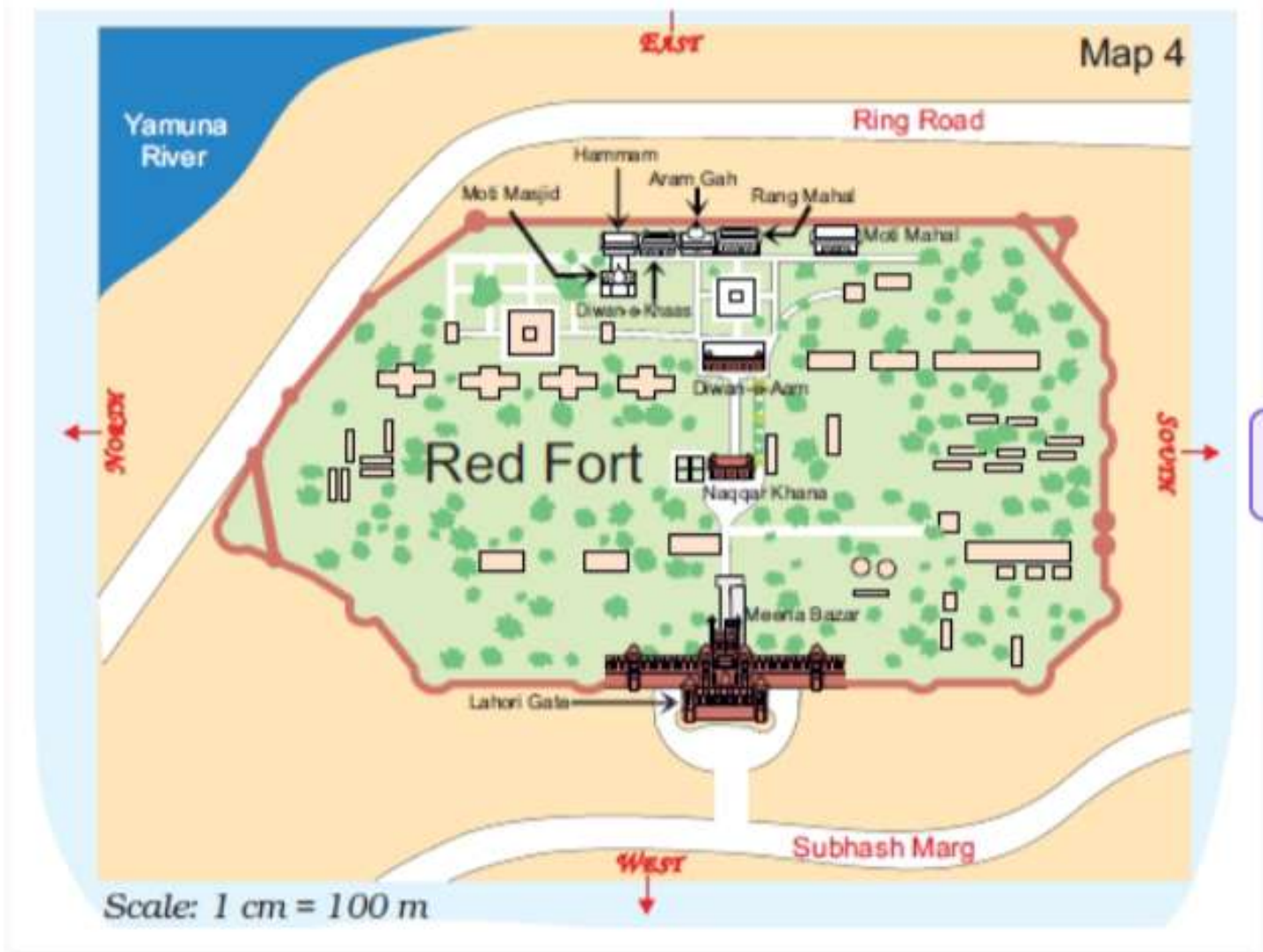
And we know that, $2 \text{ cm on map} = 1 \text{ km}$

Thus, $16 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ km}$



So, the total route of the parade will be about 8 km.

Trip to Red Fort:



Find out from Map 4

Find out from Map 4

**1. Which of these is nearer to river Yamuna?
— The Diwan-e-Aam or the Diwan-e-Khaas?**

Solution:

Diwan-e-Khaas is nearer to river Yamuna than Diwan-e-Aam.

2. Between which two buildings is Aaram Gah?

Solution:

Aaram Gah is between Diwan-e-Khaas and Rang Mahal.

3. Which buildings do you pass while going from Rang Mahal to the Hammam?

Solution:

We will pass through Aram Gah and Diwan-e-Khaas while going from Rang Mahal to the Hammam.



4. Which building on this map is farthest from Meena Bazar?

Solution:

Hammam is farthest from Meena Bazar.

5. About how far is Lahori Gate from Diwan-e-Khaas?

Solution:

The map distance of Lahori Gate from Diwan-e-Khaas is about 6 cm.

We know $1 \text{ cm} = 100 \text{ m}$

So, the ground distance of Lahori Gate from Diwan-e-Khaas = $6 \times 100 = 600 \text{ m}$

1. The Karnataka team starts from Bangalore and moves in the north direction. Which states does it cross to reach Delhi?

Solution:

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

2. Jammu and Kashmir is to the north of Delhi so the team from there travels towards south to reach Delhi. Which states does it cross?

Solution: Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

3. Nonu lives in Gujarat. Nonu's friend Javed lives in West Bengal. Nonu wants to visit his friend. In which direction will he travel?

a) Towards west b) Towards east c) Towards south d) Towards north

Solution:

b) Towards the east



4. Is there any state which is to the north of Jammu and Kashmir?

Solution:

No, there is no state which is to the north of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. Is there any state which is to the west of Gujarat?

Solution:

No, there is no state which is to the west of Gujarat.

6. If 1 cm on the map shows 200km on the ground, use this scale to find out:

A) About how far is Delhi from Jaipur?

a) 50 km b) 500 km c) 250 km

Solution:

c) 250 km

B) Estimate how far Jaipur is from Bhopal.

On the map = _____ cm.

On the ground = _____ km

Solution:



Solution:

On the map = 2cm.

On the ground = 400km

7. Look at the map and tell:

a) Which state is surrounded by four other states?

Solution:

Madhya Pradesh

b) Which state has the largest area? If its name is not in the map, find it from your teacher or parents. Explain how you got your answer.

Solution:

Rajasthan. This can be observed from the given map.

c) Which state is about 8 times bigger in area than Sikkim?

i. Uttar Pradesh

ii. Tripura

iii. Maharashtra

iv. Himachal Pradesh

Solution:

iv. Himachal Pradesh

d) About how many times of Punjab is the area of Rajasthan?

Solution:

Rajasthan is about 7 times the area of Punjab.

The sea:

Bala is standing on the sea-coast and looking at the vast sea. The sea looks endless.



1. Have you seen the sea? In the picture where is the sea? Now look for the sea in the map of India. What colour is used to show the sea?

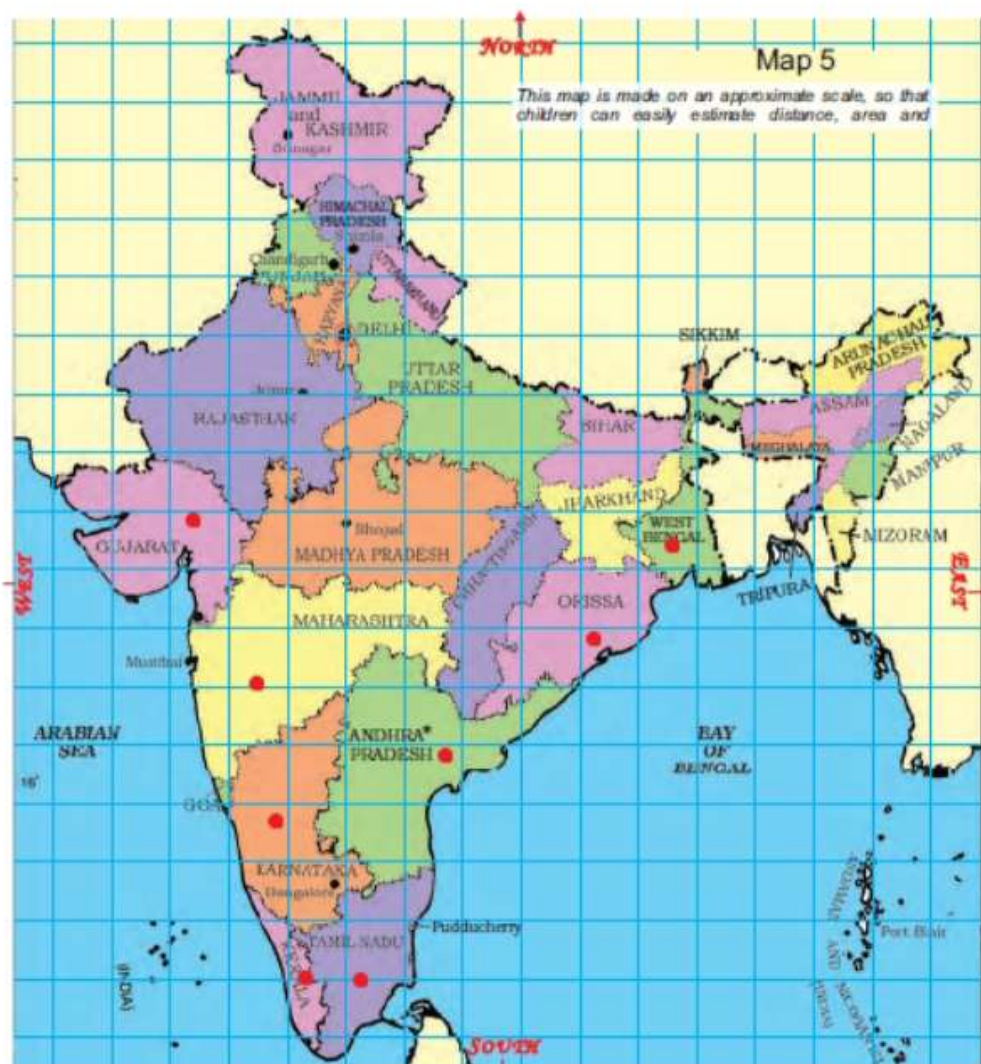
Solution:

Yes, I have seen the sea. The blue colour represents the sea in the given picture. The blue colour is used to show the sea on the map of India.

2. Mark those states which have the sea on one side.

Solution:

The red colour dot shows states which have the sea on one side in below-given map.

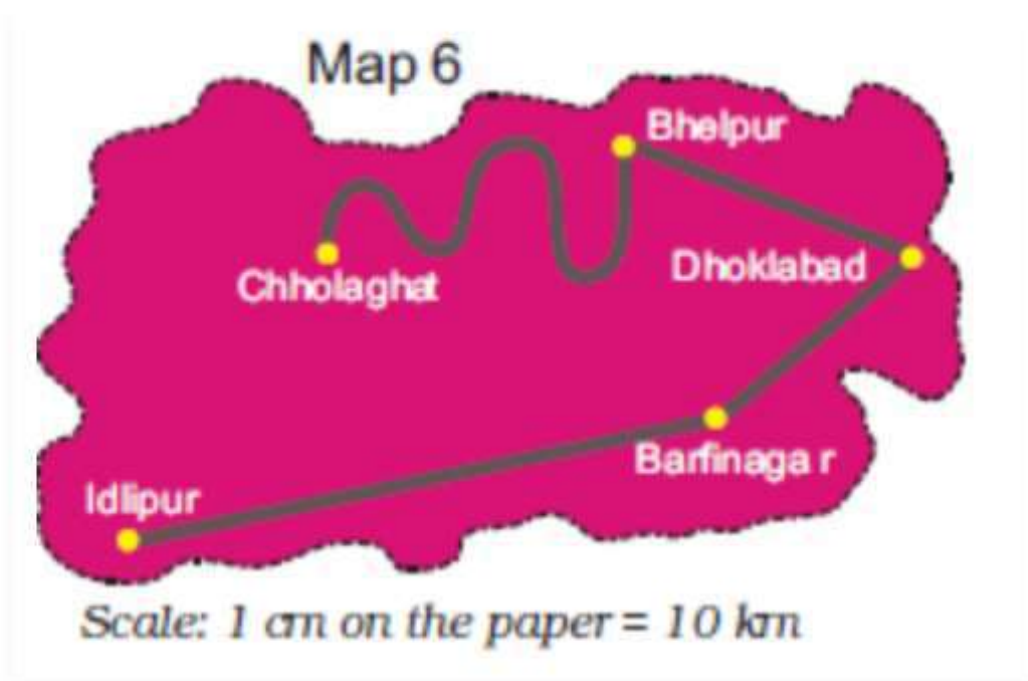


3. Name one state which does not have the sea on any side.

Solution:

Madhya Pradesh

Distance between towns:



These are five towns. Find out:

1. How many cm away is Idlipur from Barfinagar on the map?

Solution:

The distance between Idlipur and Barfinagar is 5 cm on the map.

2. How many kilometers will you have to travel if you travel from Idlipur to Barfinagar?

Solution:

Given, the scale is $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ km}$

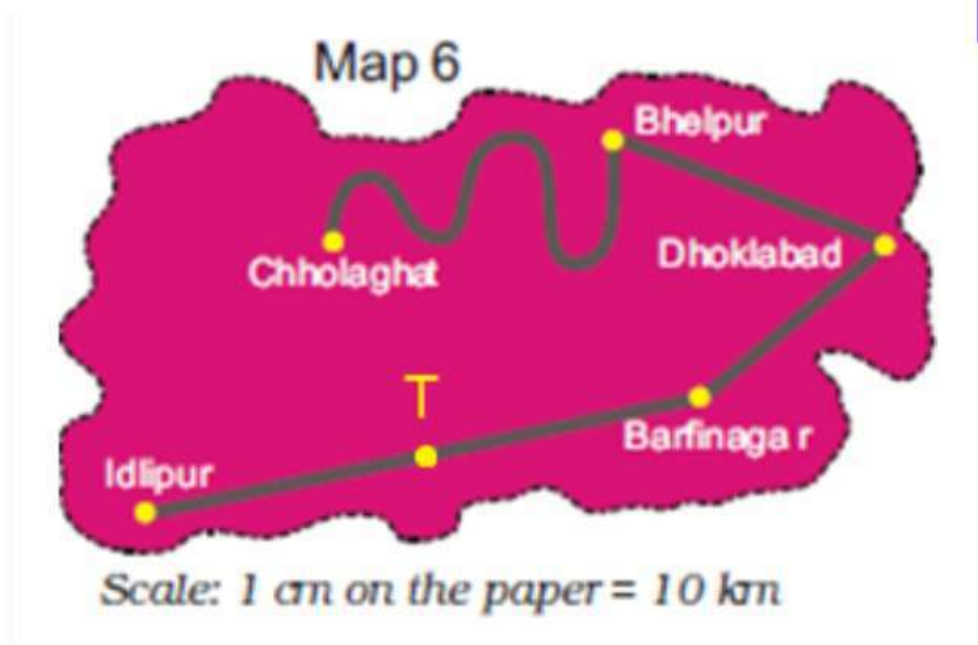
Distance between Idlipur and Barfinagar on the map = 5 cm

Now, actual distance between Idlipur and Barfinagar = $5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ km}$

Thus, we have to travel 50 km to go from Idlipur to Barfinagar.

3. There is a place called Thukpagram midway between Idlipur and Barfinagar. Mark it with a 'T'.

Solution:

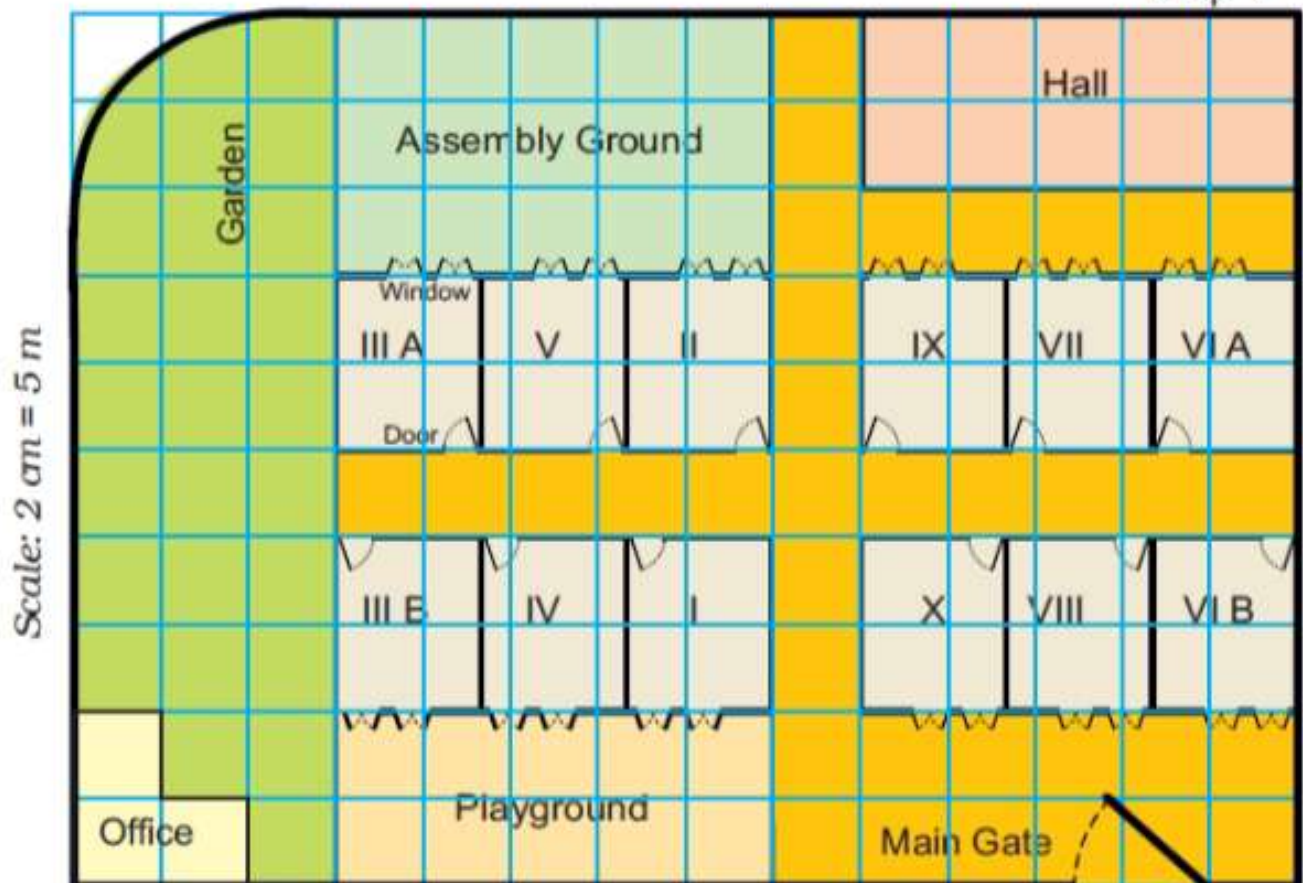


Ashi's School:

Ashi's school looks like this from the top.

Use the squares to find out:

Map 7



1. How many times bigger is the area of the Assembly ground than that of the office?

Solution:

The area of the assembly ground is five times bigger than that of the office.

2. How much is the length and width of each classroom?

a) Length 5 m, width 4 m

b) Length 2 m, width 1 m

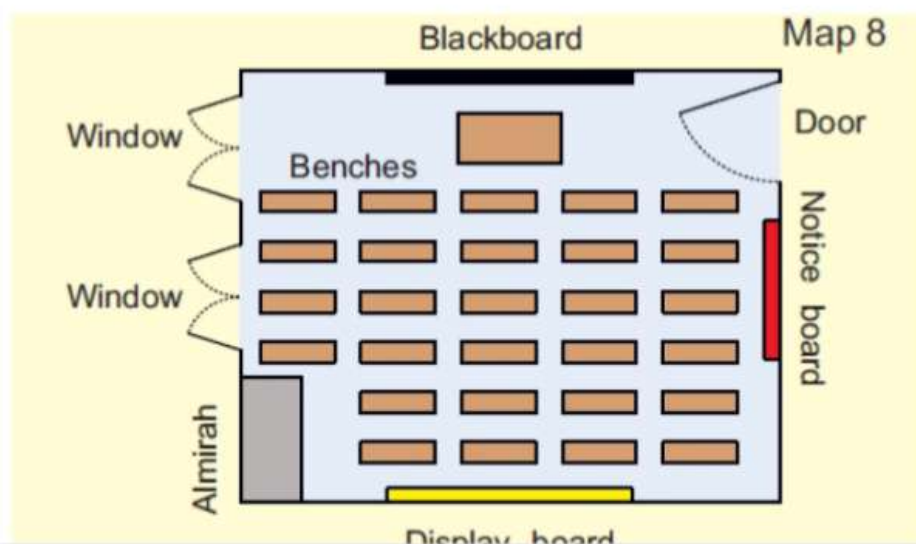
c) Length 12 m, width 10 m

d) Length 5 m, width 5 m

Solution:

a) Length 5 m, width 4 m

3. All the classrooms in Ashi's school look like this.



Look carefully and answer.

a) Which of these is exactly opposite to the blackboard?

*** Almirah, windows, notice board, display board**

Solution:

The display board is exactly opposite to the blackboard.

b) Can a child sitting in III A see the playground?

Solution:

No, a child sitting in III A cannot see the playground

Index.

Date :-

Day :-

Topic :- दो फूल (Do Fool)

Lesson No :- 9

Q1. बेला का फूल उत्साह से क्यों
Bela Ka Fool Utsah Sa kyu
झूम उठा था ?
Ghum Utha Tha

Ans. क्योंकि बाग बहुत सुंदर था।
Kyuki Baag Boohat Sunder Tha.

Q2. छोटा फूल मनुष्यों से दुखी
Chota Fool Manushw Sa Dukhi
क्यों हो गया था ?

Ans. क्यूँकि जो भी मनुष्य बाग में
Kyuki Jo Bhi Manush Baag Ma
आता था वह फूलों को तोड़ते
Aata Tha Wah Foolo Ko Todhta
थे।
The

Q3. लोग फूल तोड़कर क्यों ले जाते
Log Fool Todkar kyu La Jata

होंगे ?

Hongay.

As. क्योंकि फूल बहुत सुंदर होते
kyunki Fool Bohat Sundar Hote
हैं।

Haa

Q4. छोटे बच्चे ने फूल के साथ
Chota Bacha Na Fool ka Saath

कैसा व्यवहार किया ?
Kesa Waqfah Kiya.

As. दास्त जैसा।
Doost Jaisa

Index.

Date :-

Day :-

Topic :- चतुर चरवाहा (Chatur
charwaha)

Lesson NO :- 10

Q1. मनुवा ने फर की टोपी नीचे
Manwa Na Far ki Topi Niche
क्यों फेंक दी ?
Kyu Fank Di

As. उसने पहली बुझा दी थी।
Usna Pehli Boja Di Thi

Q2. मनुवा ने अपनी पहली का क्या
Manwa Na Apni Pehli ka kya
जवाब सोचा था ?
Jawab Soncha Tha

As. मनुवा ने अपनी पहली का जवाब
Manwa Na Apni Pehli ka Jawa
टोपी सोचा था।
Topi Soncha Tha

Q3. छुड़स्वार ने कैसी भेड़ तलाश
Ghudsawar Na Kase Baad Talash
करने को कहा था ?
Karna Ko Kaha Tha

Q3. जो न सफेद हो, न काली, न
Joo N Safad Ho N Kali N
भूरी, न चितकबरी और न ही
Buri N Chitkbari Aur N Ho
किसी दूसरे रंग की हो।
Kisi Dusra Rang ki Ho

Q4. मनुवा ने भेड़ को कब ले जाने
Manwa Na Baad ko kab le Jana

को कहा ?
ko kaha

As. मनुवा ने चालाकी से भेड़ को
Manwa Na Chalaki Se Baad ko
कभी नहीं जाने को कहा।
Kabi Nahi Jana ko kaha

Q5. छुड़सवार ने मनुवा को भेंट
Ghudsawar Na Manwa ko Bante
में बांसुरी क्यों दी ?
Ma Bansuri kyu Di

As. क्योंकि वह सुंदर जवाब देता
kyuki Wah Sundar Jawab deta
था।
The

1: درج ذیل جملوں کے لیے سوالات بنائیے۔

سوال: ہمارے جسم میں روزانہ کتنی آکسیجن جذب ہوتی ہے اور آکسیجن کی خاصیت کیا ہے؟

ہمارے جسم میں روزانہ ایک کلو گرام آکسیجن جذب ہوتی ہے، آکسیجن کی یہ خاصیت ہے کہ خود نہیں جلتی لیکن چیزوں کو جلانے میں مدد دیتی ہے۔

سوال: ہوا کا سب سے بڑا جز کیا ہے اور اس کا کیا کام ہے؟

نائٹروجن گیس ہوا کا سب سے بڑا جز ہے یہ آکسیجن کی شدت کم کرتی ہے۔

سوال: ہوا کو آلودہ ہونے سے کیسے بچایا جاسکتا ہے؟

اپنے ارد گرد کے ماحول کو صاف ستھرا رکھنے سے ہم
بڑی حد تک ہوا کو آلودہ ہونے سے بچا سکتے ہیں۔

2: نیچے دیئے ہوئے الفاظ کی ضد لکھیے۔

غیر ضروری	ضروری
صاف	آلودہ
فائدہ مند	مضر

3: نیچے دیے ہوئے الفاظ سے جملے بنائیے۔

اجزاء	ہوا میں کئی اجزاء موجود ہوتے ہیں۔
خاصیت	ناٹروجن کی خاصیت یہ ہے کہ یہ آکسیجن کی شدت کو کم کرتی ہے۔
جذب	ہمارے جسم میں روزانہ ایک کلو گرام آکسیجن جذب ہوتی ہے

4: خالی جگہ مناسب الفاظ سے پر کیجئے۔

- ہوا ہماری زندگی کے لیے ضروری ہے
- پیڑ پودے ہوا کو صاف رکھتے ہیں
- ہوا ایک مادہ ہے۔
- دھوئیں سے ہوا آلودہ ہوتی ہے

5: دیئے گئے دائرے میں ہوا میں موجود مختلف گیسوں کا تناسب دیا گیا ہے آپ گیس کا نام لکھے اور ہر بکس میں الگ الگ رنگ بھر دیجیے۔

5: دیئے گئے دائرے میں ہوا میں موجود مختلف
گیسوں کا تناسب دیا گیا ہے آپ گیس کا نام لکھے اور ہر
بکس میں الگ الگ رنگ بھر دیجیے۔

78%	نائٹروجن =
21%	آکسیجن =
1% یا اسے بھی کم۔	کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ =

1: سوچئے اور بتائیے۔

سوال: بی بی فاطمہ رضی اللہ عنہا کون تھیں؟

ج: بی بی فاطمہؓ بڑی نیک خاتون تھیں اور وہ پیغمبر اسلام حضرت محمدؐ کی صاحبزادی تھیں۔

سوال: بی بی فاطمہؓ کے بیٹوں کے نام کیا تھے؟

ج: بی بی فاطمہؓ کے دو بیٹوں کے نام امام حسنؓ اور امام حسینؓ تھے۔

سوال: فاقے کے دوران بی بی فاطمہؓ کے ساتھ کئی بار کیا واقعہ پیش آیا؟

ج: فاقے کے دوران بی بی فاطمہؓ کے ساتھ کئی بار یہ واقعہ پیش آیا کہ وہ اور ان کے بچے فاقے سے ہیں، اور کھانے کا کچھ سامان مہیا ہوا لیکن اسی وقت کسی غریب یا مسافر نے گھر پر آ کر کھانے کا سوال کر دیا اور بی بی فاطمہؓ نے کھانا اسی غریب کے حوالے کر دیا اور خود ان کے یہاں فاقہ ہی رہا۔

سوال: بی بی فاطمہؓ عرب کی عورتوں کو کیا تعلیم دیتی تھیں؟

ج: بی بی فاطمہ عرب کی عورتوں کو ایمانداری، خدمت
گزاری اور محبت بھرے برتاؤ کی تعلیم دیتی تھیں۔

2: حصہ 'الف' اور حصہ 'ب' کو ملا کر صحیح جملے
بنائیے۔

2: حصہ 'الف' اور حصہ 'ب' کو ملا کر صحیح جملے بنائیے۔

بی بی فاطمہؓ	بڑی خدمت گزار تھیں۔
بی بی فاطمہؓ عورتوں کو	ایمانداری اور خدمت گزاری کی تعلیم دیتی تھی
حضرت محمدؐ	بیٹی کا بہت خیال کرتے تھے
بی بی فاطمہؓ کی شادی	حضرت علیؓ سے ہوئی تھی
بی بی فاطمہ	حضرت محمدؐ کی صاحبزادی تھیں

3: مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے واحد اور جمع بنائیے۔

اوقاف

وقت

تکالیف

تکلیف

خواتین

خاتون

صحابہ

صحابی

انبیاء

نبی

4: نیچے دیئے گئے الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے۔

مختی	بی بی فاطمہؓ بہت مختی تھیں۔
چکی	بی بی فاطمہؓ اپنے ہاتھوں سے چکی پستی تھیں۔
ایمانداری	وہ عرب کی عورتوں کو ایمانداری کی تعلیم دیتی تھیں۔
قربانی	بی بی فاطمہؓ نے اسلام کے لئے بہت قربانی دی۔
پریشانی	عرب کی عورتیں پریشانی اور مصیبت میں بی بی فاطمہؓ سے مدد مانگنے آتی تھیں۔

5: ہاں یا نہیں میں جواب دیجیے۔

ہاں	بی بی فاطمہؓ کے دو فرزند تھے
نہیں	انکی زندگی آرام سے بسر ہوتی تھی
ہاں	بی بی فاطمہؓ سے ملنے عرب کی عورتیں آتی تھیں
ہاں	بی بی فاطمہؓ عورتوں کی مدد کرتی تھیں

Class 5th.....

Sub .English

English grammar .

What is a Verb?

A verb is a word that shows action, being, or possession.

It tells what someone or something does, is, or has.

Examples:

- She runs fast. (action)
- He is a doctor. (being)
- I have a pen. (possession)

Kinds of Verbs:

There are 4 main kinds of verbs:

1. Action Verbs (Doing Verbs)

These verbs show what a person or thing does.

Examples:

- The baby cries.
 - Birds fly in the sky.
2. Being Verbs (Helping/Linking Verbs)

These verbs show a state of being. They do not show action.

Examples:

- She is happy.
- They are tired.

Common Being Verbs: is, am, are, was, were

3. Possession Verbs

These verbs show ownership or possession.

Examples:

- I have a bicycle.
- He has a book.

Verbs: have, has, had

4. Helping Verbs (Auxiliary Verbs)

These verbs help the main verb to make a sentence complete.

Examples:

- She is playing cricket.
- They have finished their work.

Common Helping Verbs: is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, will, shall, can, may

English .

Chapter Birbal the wise

Summary (Recap)

Prince Surya Singh of Manipur meets a tired traveller and kindly offers him the horse to reach Delhi. Upon arrival, the traveller refuses to give the horse back. They both seek Birbal's judgement. Birbal secretly frees the horse overnight; in the morning, the horse returns to Surya Singh—not the traveller. Thus, Birbal proves who the true owner is .

Thinking about the Text (Answers)

1. **Who was Surya Singh? Who did he meet on his way?**

Surya Singh was the Prince of Manipur traveling alone to Delhi. On his way, he met a weak and tired traveller sitting by the roadside .

2. **How did Surya Singh help the traveller?**

He offered the traveller his horse to ride to Delhi while he himself walked beside him .

3. **Where did the two men go to settle the dispute?**

They went to Birbal, a wise judge in Akbar's court, to resolve the horse ownership dispute .

4. **How did Birbal settle the dispute?**

Birbal had his servant follow and release the horse overnight. The next day, the horse returned to Surya Singh, proving who its rightful owner was. The traveller was punished with fifty lashes .

 Complete the Sentences

a) Surya Singh was kind because he asked the man to ride his horse to Delhi.

b) The traveller was dishonest because he refused to return the horse after being helped .

Language Work

A. Matching animals with homes:

1 Horse – Stable

2 Lion – Den

3 Chicken – Coop

4 Bird – Nest

5 Cow – Shed

6 Rabbit – Burrow

7 Spider – Web

8 Bee – Hive

9 Fish – Water

10 Owl – Tree

B. Phrasal Verbs & Examples:

Get off – dismount (He got off his bicycle...)

Get on – mount (He told him to get on the horse...)

Get down – dismount

Ride away – leave riding

Bring back – cause to return (The servant was told to bring back the horse...)

Put in – include or spend

Look at – see

Arrange for – make arrangements

Class:5th .

Subject: Quran

Recite and memorize Susrah-tul Bayyinahte madaniyah

Northland Public High School

Summer Assignment

Class: 5th

Subject: Evs

A Shelter So High

Q1. Check your map. Which states would one pass through while travelling from Mumbai to Kashmir?

Answer: We pass through states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir when travelling from Mumbai to Kashmir.

Q2. Gaurav Jani passed through several states while going from Mumbai to Delhi. Find the capital cities of these states. Was there any other big town on his way?

Answer: Gaurav Jani, when going from Mumbai to Delhi, would have passed through Maharashtra: Mumbai, Gujarat: Gandhinagar, Rajasthan: Jaipur and Haryana: Chandigarh.

So, some of the big cities on his way would be Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Chandigarh, etc.

Q3. Is Manali a plain or a hilly area? In which state is it?

Answer: Manali is a hilly area, and it is situated in Himachal Pradesh.

Q2. Imagine that you were to stay alone in a small tent for two days and could take with you only ten things. Make a list of those ten things.

Answer: If I were to stay alone in the tent for 2 days, then I would carry things like blankets, clothes, food, repellents, water, a protection guard, a first aid kit, a camera, a torch, woollen clothes, shoes, etc.

Write

Q1. During winters, Tashi and his family live on the ground floor. Why would they be doing so?

Answer: During winters, Tashi and his family would live on the ground floor because their ground floor has no windows, which would keep them warm from the outside weather.

Q2. What is the roof of your house like? What is the roof used for?

Answer: My rooftop is flat in shape. We use the rooftop for drying clothes, storing food items, etc. During summer, we sleep on the rooftop since it is hot inside the house.

Q2. Why did Gaurav Jani say – “This place is so high that it is difficult to breathe normally?”

Answer: The air usually becomes thinner to breathe when going to high altitudes. Hence, the oxygen levels would have gone down, so Gaurav Jani said so.

List five ways in which different animals are a part of your life.

Answer: Five ways in which different animals are a part of life are

- Cow – It produces milk.
- Ox – It helps the farmers in farming.
- Sheep – Its fur is very useful in making woollen clothes.
- Dog – It protects and guards our house.

Find out

Q1. You read that in Changthang, the temperature drops below 0°C. Look at newspapers on the TV to find cities in India or abroad where the temperature drops below 0°C. In which months do you expect to see this?

Answer: In India, the cities which drop below 0° C are Leh, Ladak, Kashmir, Manali, etc. Abroad, places like Switzerland, Ottawa, Siberia, Antarctica etc., see a drop in temperature below 0° C. This usually happens in the month of December and January.

What are the materials used for making your house? Is it mud, brick, stone, wood or cement?

Answer: Materials required to build my house is mud, brick, cement, glass, wood, stone, etc.

Discuss and write

Q1. Can you guess the similarities and differences between the life of the Bakarwal people and the life of the Changpas?

Answer: Here are a few similarities between the lives of the Bakarwal people and the lives of the Changpas.

- They live in the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir.
- They keep moving from one place to another.
- They earn their livelihood by selling the fur obtained from these animals.
- They eat the meat of animals like sheep, yak, goats, etc.

The differences between the lives of the Bakarwal people and the lives of the Changpas are that:

- The Bakarwal people graze any type of goat or sheep at any place. And stay at low altitudes only.
- But Changpas graze only special types of goats at high altitudes because their wool is very soft, which is very costly. They live at high altitudes only.

1. Describe how these shelters suit the needs of the people who live there.

Answer: The shelters are built as per the needs of the people who live there. The houses which are built using stone and wood provide good warmth during the winter season. Houses on water, i.e., the boathouse, provide all the comforts required by the occupants. Tents which are built at high altitudes by the Changpas are good for people who keep wandering a lot.

The earth

Q1: Fill in the blanks:

1. The study of the earth is called Geology.
2. The earth is organized into three main layers: crust, mantle and core.
3. Mountains are formed by the movement of the earth's crust.
4. The spinning of the earth on the axis is called rotation.
5. A mountain with an opening through which lava comes up from below the earth's surface is called a volcano.
6. The sudden violent movement of the earth's surface is called a earthquake.
7. The axis of the earth is tilted.
8. Days and nights are equal at the equator.
9. Days are longer in Summer.

10. The imaginary line that divides the earth into two halves is called the equator.

II. State whether True or False for each statement.

1. The study of the earth is called Geology. Ans. True.

2. The outermost layer of the earth is called the mantle. Ans. False.

3. Block mountains form when the earth's crust slowly forces land upwards. Ans. False.

4. From time to time, some volcanoes pour out hot liquid rock called lava. Ans. True.

5. The shocks of earthquakes may be recorded on an instrument called a Seismograph. Ans. True.

6. When the moon comes in between the sun and the earth, a lunar eclipse occurs. Ans. False.

III. Answer the Following Questions:

1. How did the earth form?

Ans. Earlier, it was thought that earth was formed from a rotating body of hot gases in space. These gases after getting cooled form the earth and other bodies. Later, in about 1990, it was suggested that the earth was formed out of material from the sun. It is believed it was fiery hot at the beginning. Later on, after millions of years went by, the earth becomes cooler and a thin layer called crust is formed which sealed the heat inside it.

2. What are the three main layers of the earth?

Ans. The three main layers of the earth are:

- a) Crust
- b) Mantle
- c) Core

a) Crust: It is the outermost layer of the earth. Its thickness varies from place to place. Under continents, its thickness ranges from 35 to 60 kilometres while under the oceans it is only 6 kilometres.

b) Mantle: It is the middle layer of the earth and is about 2900 km thick. It is made up of rocks which are in a semi-molten state.

c) Core: The innermost part of the earth is called the core. The inner region of the core is a solid ball made up of iron and nickel. The outer region of the core has metals present in the molten state.

3. How mountains are formed?

Ans. The mountains are formed by the movement in the earth's crust and it takes millions of years to form a mountain. The earth's crust gets squeezed and forms fold mountains. There are two types of mountains.

Block Mountains: They are formed when the earth's crust splits and one side is pushed up.

Dome Mountains: They are formed when melted rock below the earth's crust slowly forces the land upwards.

4. Write short notes on:

- (i) Volcano
- (ii) Earthquake
- (iii) Solar eclipse
- (iv) Lunar eclipse

(i) Volcano: The melted rock, steam and ashes that are forced through a hole in the surface, may form a mountain called a volcano.

(ii) Earthquake: Earthquakes occur when large masses of rocks slip past each other suddenly. Great trembling and vibrations are often felt. These shocks can be so strong that they destroy buildings and do great damage. However, some earthquakes are so mild that they are not noticed.

iii) Solar Eclipse: When the moon comes between the sun and the earth, it blocks some sunlight from the earth, and the solar eclipse takes place. It forms a small shadow on the earth.

(iv) Lunar Eclipse: When the earth comes between the sun and moon, a lunar eclipse takes place. During the lunar eclipse, the moon comes in the shadow of the earth.

5. What is meant by the 'rotation' of the earth?

Ans. The spinning of the earth on its axis is called the rotation of the earth. It takes 24 hours for the earth to complete one rotation on its axis. Rotation of earth forms day and night.

6. What do you understand by the 'revolution' of the earth?

Ans. The movement of the earth on its axis around the sun is called the revolution of the earth. Earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution. It is called one solar year. Revolution of the earth forms seasons.

7. Name the four imaginary lines on a globe.

Ans. The four imaginary lines on the globe are:

1. Axis
2. The Equator
3. Tropic of Cancer
4. Tropic of Capricorn

8. What is the Equator? Why is hot near the Equator?

Ans. It is an imaginary line around the earth which passes through the centre of the earth and divides the earth into two halves. It is very hot near the equator because the sun's rays fall directly on the equator throughout the year.

9. What causes day and night?

Ans. The rotation of the earth causes the formation of day and night.

10. What causes a change in the seasons?

Ans. There are two factors which cause a change in the seasons. These are:

1. The tilted axis of the earth.
2. The revolution of the earth.

11. What is an eclipse?

Ans. Eclipse is nothing but the partial or complete hiding of one heavenly body by another by its shadow. There are two types of the eclipse: Solar eclipse and Lunar eclipse

Class 5th

Sub . Islamic std. Summer assignment

Topic .Life of prophet Muhammed saw part 1.

Answer key

Ans.1.Abu Bakr RA.accompanied Rasullah saw during the migration to Madinah.

Ans2.Rasulullah saw got injured in the battle of uhud.

Ans 3.Salman Farsi RA advised the prophet saw to dig the trench.

Ans4.As Rasulullah saw prayed to Allah to help the muslims .At night Allah sent a violent storm .The tents of unbeliever's army were uprooted. They confused and terrified, decided to withdraw .In this way ,the storm help muslims during the battle of Trench.

Sub. islamic std.

Lesson no.11

Topic .Life of prophet Muhammed saw in Madinah part 2

Answer key.

Ans.1.Bayar ar Ridhwan is the pledge for which Rasulullah saw gathered the Muslims under a tree and asked them for it.

Ans.2.The most dissatisfying condition of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah was that the muslims would return to Madinah that year without performing the Umrah .

Ans.3.The impact of treaty of Hudaibiyyah was huge as Muslims had opportunity to spread Islam in other parts of Arabia and the number of muslims increased many times.

Ans.4.Abu Sufiyan RA came out of Makkah to enquire so,was captured by muslims.

پانزہمہ ہمارا مایہ - کتاب کا شہر : عنوان کلین

سبق نمبر ۱۱ : انشائی : جوابات

۱. چمپک اوس کلین شہر مول - شہ اوس راز پریش وزیر -

۲. راج ترنگنی چھ کلہن بیہ صدی عیسوی مشہور لیچہش -

۳. سنکرت زبان مشہور -

۴. کلین اوس مشہور تواریخ دان - شہ اوس سنکرت زبان پندر

۵. عمالہ بہ شاعر - اوے مکھ چھ کلین مشہور -

۶. راج ترنگنی، لفظوں معنی چھ رازن پندر دریاو - پتھوئی کاشہ

دُریاو پتھو کالہ پیٹھو از نام و سان آمنت چھ، رتھوئی رو

دی مختلف راز بہ پتھو کالہ پیٹھو خلومت کران - توے تھوون اتھ

تواریخ جنس ناو راج ترنگنی -

(سوال نمبر ۳)

۱. اشی ۲. تہی ۳. تہ ۴. اشی ۵. توہہ ۶. جھن -

(سوال ۵) سائنس + دان = سائنس دان = سائنس زائن وول

فلسفہ + دان = فلسفہ دان = فلسفہ زائن وول

حساب + دان = حساب دان = حساب زائن وول

مادِ خاوت

جمعِ خاوت لزنات

واخرِ خاوت

دُنانہ

مینو

الہ

ال

پنڑ

لوٹڑ

امہ

امب

شائے

شال

بجی

بڈ

پوہو

پوہو

بائے

بوے

گاؤ

دائر

بھہ

بہ

نایدِ باے

ناید

پڑھی

پوڑھ

گریسیِ باے

گریوس

انگلی

انگلی

نوٹش

زامنڑ

بیس

بیس

اُنی

اُون

پجاری

پجور

گوریِ باے

گور

جنگل

جنگل

گجرائی

گجڑ

جایہ

جائے

خاندارینی

خانداز

ٹاپہ

ٹاجی

چھان چھانچہِ باے

چھان

Translation of Sentences

- 1) You are not allowed to speak in Urdu and there is no question of Kashmiri
- 2) I don't know where she/he is going
- 3) What do you mean?
- 4) What should I do?
- 5) Is everything alright?
- 6) Why did you do that?
- 7) Are you angry with me?
- 8) Will you wait for me?
- 9) How long did you stay there?
- 10) Don't get me wrong:
- 11) He is very stubborn
- 12) Don't make lame excuses.
- 13) Don't trouble me.
- 14) It doesn't matter
- 15) I will think about it
- 16) How much time it would take.
- 17) Don't sit idle
- 18) It doesn't matter.
- 19) How could you be so careless
- 20) What did she tell you.

- 1) آپ کو اجازت نہیں ہے اردو میں بات کرنے کی۔ کشمیری کی تو بات ہی نہیں ہے۔
- 2) مجھے نہیں پتا وہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔
- 3) آپ کا کیا مطلب ہے۔
- 4) مجھے کیا کرنا چاہیے
- 5) کیا سب ٹھیک ہے۔
- 6) تم نے ایسا کیوں کیا۔
- 7) کیا آپ مجھے سے ناراض ہیں۔
- 8) کیا آپ میرا انتظار کرو گے۔
- 9) آپ وہاں کتنی دیر ٹھہرے۔
- 10) مجھے غلط مت سمجھو
- 11) وہ بہت فحشی ہے۔
- 12) جھوٹے بیانے مت بناؤ
- 13) مجھے تنگ مت کرو
- 14) کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا
- 15) میں اس بارے میں سوچوں گا
- 16) اس میں کتنا وقت لگے گا
- 17) بیکار مت بیٹھو
- 18) کوئی فرق نہیں پڑھتا
- 19) تم اتنے لاپرواہ کیسے ہو سکتے ہو۔
- 20) آپ نے تمہیں کیا بتا دیا۔