THE S D VIDYA SCHOOL, NOIDA
CLASS – V
### SUBJECT ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT 2   **DATE OF SUBMISSION: 06/06/20**

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Germany, his father was an electrical engineer, and his mother was a musician. She taught him to music. He didn't speak until he was two years old. When he was six, his father gave him a compass. He was fascinated by the way the needle always pointed north. This experience helped to create a great curiosity in him. He attended a high school called Luitpold Gymnasium Munich. After a year in Italy he went to Zurich, Switzerland. He took a job at the Swiss Patent Office, examining patents for people's inventions. The year 1905 was an exceptional year for Einstein. In that year he published three outs- standing papers.
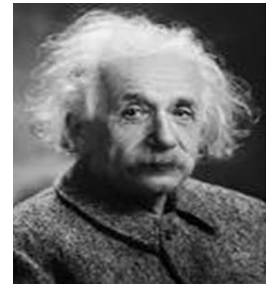
1. **He outlined his photoelectric law in which he discussed the behaviour of light. In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for this paper.**
2. **The second paper, which was his most famous, explored the relation of mass to energy.**
3. **The third paper was on the Special Theory of Relativity. He concluded the speed of light is always the same; 186,000 miles a second.**

The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey invited him to be their director. He spent the rest of his life in America. Einstein was married two times. He died at the age of 76. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics. Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science.

Answer each question.

1. **What do you know about the early life of Albert Einstein?**

   _____

2. **Where did Einstein get a job?**

   _____

3. **Why was the year 1905 remarkable year for Einstein?**

   _____

4. **What was Einstein's major work?**

   _____

ACTIVITY - MAKE A POSTER, MAKE A CHANGE

Posters are an effective way of communicating with people. Posters create awareness as they include information displayed in interesting and eye catching ways. The message to be conveyed can be displayed in a pictorial form or through illustrations too. This summer let's make posters and talk to people about the importance of water, we will ensure that a positive change is brought about along with a change of attitude for good. Here is a list of ideas, you can use to create your own poster.

Ideas for creating a poster

- Create a border
- A main message: Clear big writing
- A main picture to support the message
- Write a slogan to convey your message
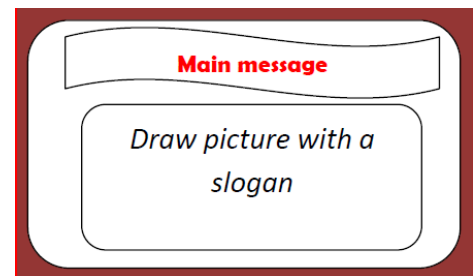
Keeping above points in mind make a colourful poster on any one of the given messages on an A4 size white paper.

- Water Conservation
- Water Scarcity
- Water Pollution

(You could do some research work on dangers of swimming in pools or dangers of water pollution or causes of water scarcity and concentrate your message and warnings against these dangers.)

Here are some samples of posters for your reference.
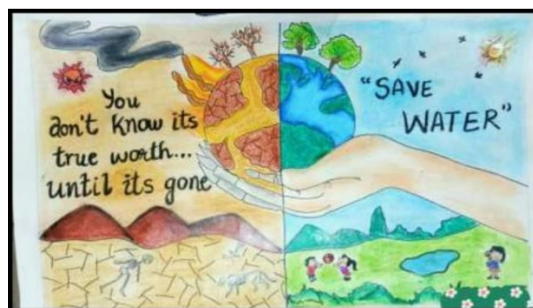
अभ्यास पत्रिका -2   जमा करने की तिथि :-6 जून

प्र. अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

पहाड़ी गाँवों में अक्सर बाघ का डर बना रहता है। जंगल कटने के कारण शिकार की तलाश में बाघ कभी-कभी गाँव तक पहुँच जाता है। गंवली गाँव में एक बार यही हुआ। एक बाघ ने गाँव में घुसकर एक गाय को मार डाला। सुबह होते ही यह खबर पूरे गाँव में फैल गई। गाँव के लोग डरे कि यह बाघ कहीं फिर से आकर दूसरे पालतू जानवरों और किसी आदमी को ही अपना शिकार न बना ले। गाँव के लोग गोपाल आश्रम गए और उन लोगों ने मीरा बहन को अपनी चिंता बताई।

गाँव के लोगों ने अंत में तय किया कि बाघ को बंद कर लिया जाए। उसे बंद करने के लिए उन्होंने एक पिंजड़ा बनाया। पिंजड़े के अंदर एक बकरी बाँधी। योजना यह थी कि बकरी का मिमियाना सुनकर बाघ पिंजड़े की तरफ आएगा। पिंजड़े का दरवाज़ा इस प्रकार खुला हुआ बनाया गया था कि बाघ के अंदर घुसते ही वह दरवाज़ा झटके से बंद हो जाए। शाम होने तक पिंजड़े को ऐसी जगह पर रख दिया गया जहाँ बाघ अक्सर दिखाई देता था। यह जगह मीरा बहन के गोपाल आश्रम से ज्यादा दूर नहीं थी। रात बीती। सुबह की रोशनी होते ही लोग पिंजड़ा देखने निकल पड़े। उन्होंने दूर से देखा कि पिंजड़े का दरवाज़ा बंद है। वे यह सोचकर बहुत खुश हुए कि बाघ जरूर पिंजड़े में फँस गया होगा लेकिन जब वे पिंजड़े के पास पहुँचे तो क्या देखते हैं पिंजड़े में बाघ नहीं था!

(क) बाघ गाँव में क्यों आ आते थे ?

_____

(ख) बाघ ने किसे मार डाला था ?

_____

(ग) लोगों ने किसे अपनी चिंता बताई ?

_____

(घ) पिंजड़े के अन्दर किसे बाँधा गया था ?

_____

(ड.) पिंजड़े का दरवाजा कैसा था ?

_____

(च) लोग क्या सोचकर खुश हो गए थे ?

_____

(छ) पिंजड़े के पास पहुंचकर लोगों ने क्या देखा ?

_____
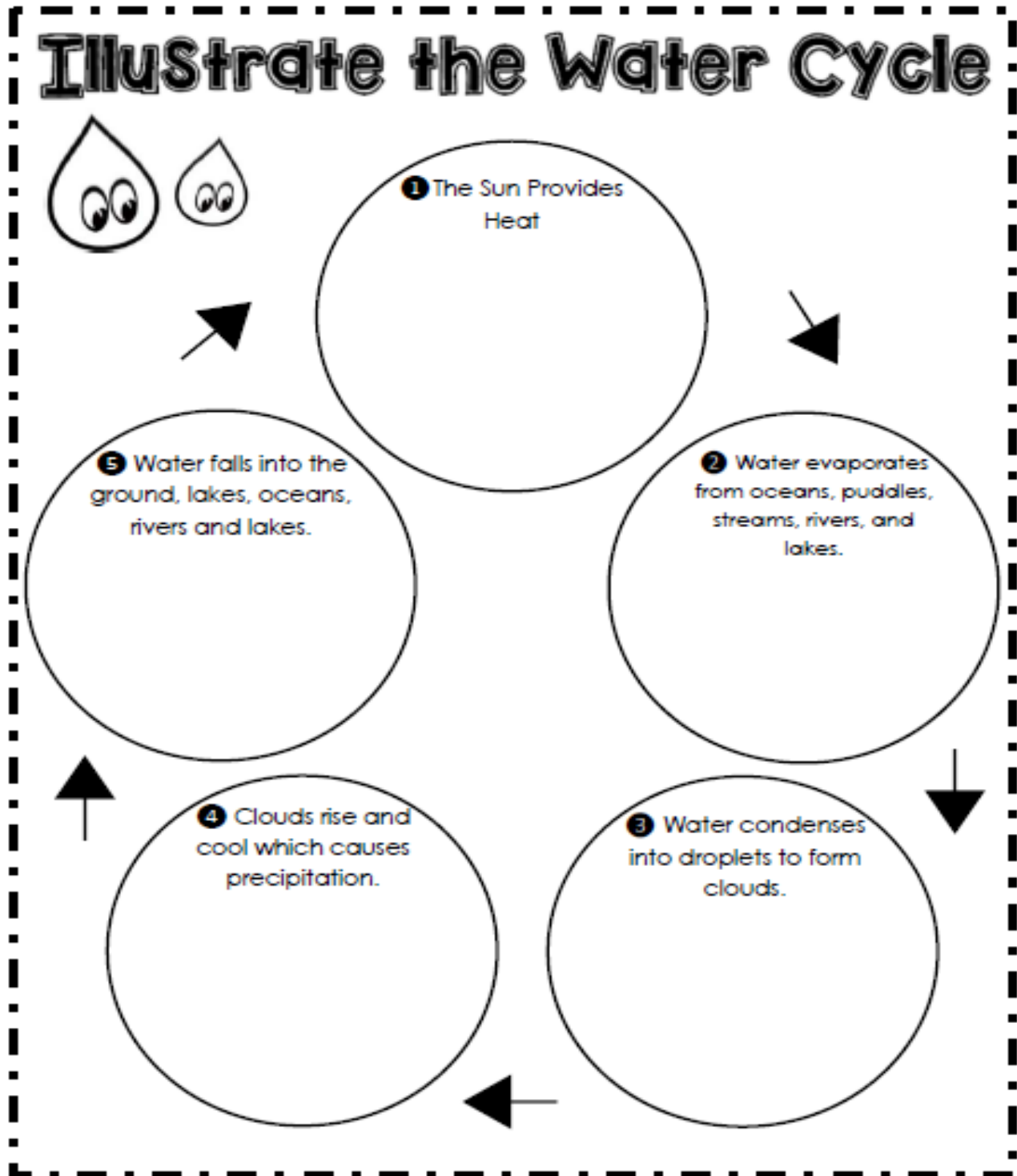
(ज) इस गद्यांश से चार संज्ञा शब्द ढूंढिए ।

_____

(झ) इस गद्यांश के आधार पर एक चित्र बनाइए ।

Subject – Science

Question 1 :

Illustrate the Water Cycle

❶ The Sun Provides Heat

❷ Water evaporates from oceans, puddles, streams, rivers, and lakes.

❸ Water condenses into droplets to form clouds.

❹ Clouds rise and cool which causes precipitation.

❺ Water falls into the ground, lakes, oceans, rivers and lakes.

Question 2 : Answer the following questions

- *Brainstorm all the reasons why water is important to us.*

- *Give examples of where we find water.*

- *What is the relationship between the water cycle and the 3 states of matter?*

- *List all the things we use water for.*

- *Describe what would life be like without water?*

- *List as many words as you can that relate to water. (evaporation, ice, rain, clouds, moisture, wet, tears, dew...)*

- *Water is always moving, brainstorm all the ways water moves*

- *Identify problems in the world associated with water. (Drought, pollution, flooding, hurricanes, melting glaciers, erosion...)*

- *Identify all the ways we can conserve water.*

- *Why is it important to conserve water?*

- *What is the relationship between weather and water?*

- *Does the sun make water disappear? (Discuss the sun as causing the water to look like it disappears but it's really part of the water cycle and the sun causes the water to evaporate into a gas which eventually becomes part of the cloud and when it cools becomes rain which falls...*

- *Do you think the earth has more or less water than thousands of years ago? (the water cycle helps them to understand that the water is the same going through the continuous cycle.)*

- *Brainstorm all the places water collects when it hits the earth.*

- *How many examples of evaporation can you think of?*

- *How many examples of condensation can you think of?*

- *Where do we find fresh water? Where do we find salt water?*

- *Which room in your house uses the most water? Why do you think that?*

- *Should there be a fine for using too much water? Why or why not?*

- *Should water bottles be banned? Why or why not?*

- *What persuasive statements can you make to convince others to conserve water?*

- *Can evaporation happen at night? Why or why not?*

Question 3 : Complete the sentences

Changes of State in Water

Solid   Liquid   Gas

Freezes   Melts   Condensation   Evaporates   Vapor
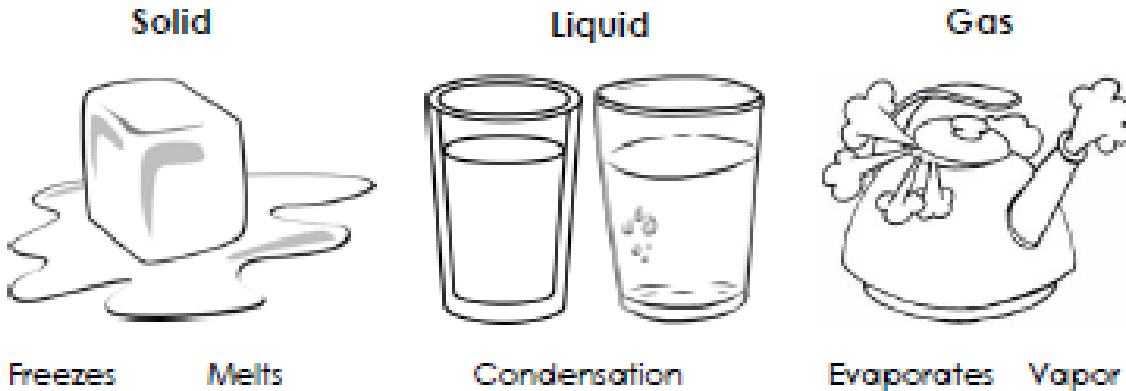
Finish the sentences using the words above:

❶ Water changes to _____ with heat.

❷ Water becomes a solid when it _____.

❸ Water _____ when it is heated.

❹ Water forms _____ when it is cold.

❺ Ice (water) will change to liquid when it _____.

❻ Frozen water is a _____.

❼ Tap water is a _____.

❽ Evaporated water is a _____.

❾ The 3 states of water are: _____

Subject – Social Science

- **Activity 1:** Observe the given map of India. Learn the names of 28 states with its capital and 9 Union Territories and write down in your notebook:

Tricks to learn: Memorize states and capitals with
Examples:

1. **MAN**IPUR – **IMP**HAL

Money is very important to everyone. (Money = Important)

Just imagine how miserable life would be without money....

1. **MIZORAM – AIZWAL**
    There is no "Z" in any other state. "IZ" is present both in the state and its capital....

2. **TRIPURA – AGARTALAGhar** = House (Hindi) ...

    Thala = Lock (Hindi)If you are planning to go on a Trip then you would definitely Lock the door of your House. It helps when you learn new words from other languages to memorize. Visualize yourself locking the door and going for a trip to your favorite place....
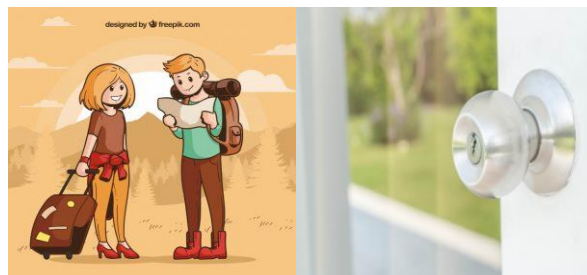
    Make sure to visualize the same "lock" and "destination/ place" whenever you want to recollect this...

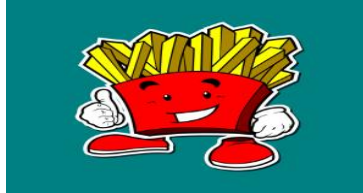3. <u>**MAHARASHTRA – MUMBAI**</u>
    Largest state in India is MUMBAI.

    Maha = Large...

4. **JHARKAND – RANCHI**

Imagine a <u>Jar</u> full of <u>French</u> fries but when you put your hand it <u>RAN</u> away from you....

It is obviously silly, but just visualize it once in your mind's eye you will not forget it....

5. <u>**RAJASTHAN <u>– JAI</u>PUR**</u>

Raja = king (Hindi) ; <u>Jai</u> = Praising someone.

<u>Kings</u> always like Praisings....

6. **SIKKIM – GANGTOK...**

A Group of <u>GANG</u>sters can make you <u>SICK.</u> ...

7. <u>**HIMACHAL PRADESH – <u>SH</u>IMLA**</u>

<u>Him</u> is related to the male person and <u>She</u> is related to the female person. Both got arried legally by law....

8. **CHATTISGARH – RAIPUR**Chattis = 30 (Hindi) ; Garh = house (Hindi)...

- A **House** worth only Rs **36** is bought by **Rai** because she is <u>Poor</u>....

9. **GUJARAT – GANDHINAGAR**
   Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat.(GG)

10. **ODISHA – BHUBANESWAR**
    Bhuvaneswar Kumar is bowling to a Dish instead to a batsman.(Imagine a Dish holding a bat :p)

11. **NAGALAND – KOHIMANaga = Snake (Hindi) ;**
Kohima – Kohinoor diamond Imagine a Snake having a diamond on its head...

- **Activity 3:** Observe the following irrigation methods and give answers to the questions given below:

Drip irrigation method

Surface irrigation method

Sprinkler irrigation method

Rahat irrigation method

- Ram is a farmer in Manipur. What kind of irrigation method is suitable for his farm? Explain your answer with suitable reasons.
- Shyam is a farmer in Rajasthan, where the desert soil absorbs water very quickly. The temperature of the region is also very high. He has very limited water resources. What kind of irrigation methods would you like to suggest for him and why?
- If water contains sediments,which method of irrigation method will you prefer and why?
- If you live an area where high velocity wind are quite comman, why will you not prefer sprinkler method.

Subject – Mathematics

Question – 1
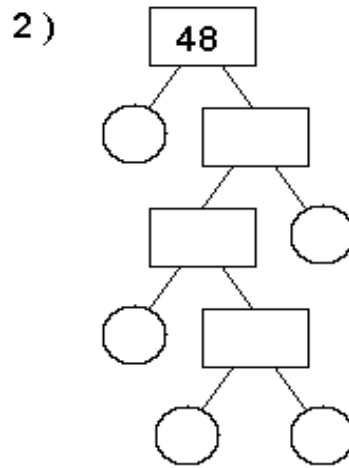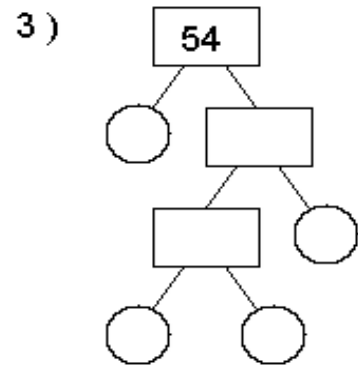
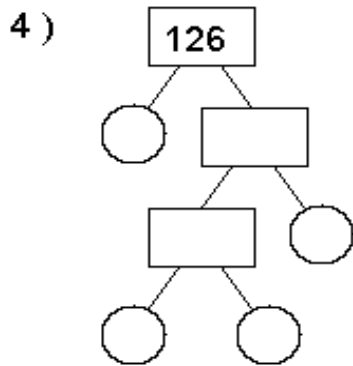**Find the prime factors of the numbers**

1) 88
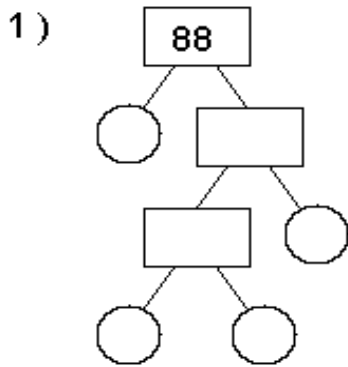
Prime Factors
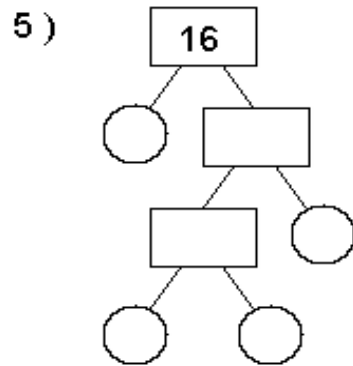_ x _ x _ x _ = 88

2) 48

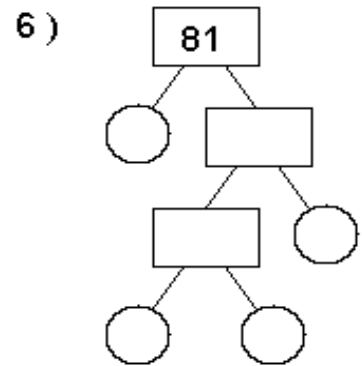Prime Factors
_ x _ x _ x _ x _ = 48

3) 54

Prime Factors
_ x _ x _ x _ = 54

4) 126

Prime Factors
_ x _ x _ x _ = 126

5) 16

Prime Factors
_ x _ x _ x _ = 16

6) 81

Prime Factors
_ x _ x _ x _ = 81

Question – 2
Fill in the blanks –

1 _____ is the only even prime number.

2 _____ is neither a prime number nor a composite number.

3 The prime factorization of 125 is

_____.

4 There are _____ prime numbers from 1 to 100.

5 The smallest odd composite number is

_____.

6 The HCF of 13 and 52 is _____.

7 Are all the odd numbers prime?

_____.

8 The first two common multiples of 4 and 5 are

_____ and _____.

9 The seventh multiple of 13 is _____.

Question – 3

I. Find highest common factor of the following by complete factorisation:

(i) 48, 56, 72

(ii) 198, 360

(iii) 102, 68, 136

(iv) 1024, 576

(v) 405, 783, 513

II. Find the H.C.F. by long division method:

(i) 84, 144

(ii) 120, 168

(iii) 430, 516, 817

(iv) 632, 790, 869

(v) 291, 582, 776

(vi) 219, 1321, 2320, 8526

III. Find lowest common multiple of the following numbers:

(i) 16, 24, 40

(ii) 40, 56, 60

(iii) 207, 138

(iv) 72, 96, 120

(v) 120, 150, 135