

# English Language

## Class V

### 2020-21

## Assignment-One

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### Lesson- The Sentence

Whenever we write or speak, we use words. We group many words to convey our message to people. These words have to be in proper order or sequence for better understanding and should express a complete thought.

Now read the following sentences.

1. Useful is metal iron a.
2. Iron is a useful metal.

Are they different?

Yes, the first sentence does not make any sense but the second sentence does because it follows all the rules of making a sentence.

So, we may now define a Sentence as – A group of words put together in a meaningful way to express a thought by either giving a statement/ command or asking a question or exclaiming.

Following are the rules of an ideal sentence –

1. A sentence is a group of words that conveys a complete idea.
2. A sentence always makes sense.
3. A sentence always starts with capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.

Let us now read about the Kinds of Sentences.

#### 1. Statement –

These sentences are simple statements and end with a full stop (.)

**Example**–I like ice cream.

#### 2. Imperative Sentence-

Gives a command, makes a request or expresses a wish. It ends with a full stop.

**Example:**

1. Go to your class. (Order)
2. Please lend me your pencil. (Request)
3. Have a safe journey. (Wish)

3. **Interrogative Sentence-** Asks a question. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.

**Example:**

Who has broken this desk?

4. **Exclamatory Sentence-** Expresses sudden or strong feelings such as surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness etc. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

**Example:**

How beautiful this scenery is!

- **To test your understanding of the content given above, first read the passage given here carefully and then answer the questions that follow-**

*Two shop boys, Joe and Henry, one day passed by one of the village gardens.*

*"Look at that, Henry", said Joe, "What a beautiful big cabbage!"*

*"That's nothing," said Henry, who was something of a boaster. "In my travels in foreign lands, I once saw a cabbage bigger than this garden."*

*Joe who was a coppersmith, commented, "It must have been some cabbage but once upon a time I remember I had to help build a copper that was even bigger than the church."*

*"My goodness, Joe!" exclaimed Henry. "What on earth was it to be used for?" he asked.*

*Joe replied, "To boil your cabbage."*

*Henry became mortified and said, "Now I understand what you mean. Usually you always tell the truth and if you have spoken to me in this manner, I realise that it is for my good and that you want me to overcome the habit of exaggerating and of telling lies."*

- A. Arrange the following words in correct order so that it forms a meaningful sentence-**

1. was of somewhat Henry boaster a
2. coppersmith Joe a was
3. cleverly Joe understand Henry made mistake his

- B. The punctuation mark-**

1. put at the end of a statement -\_\_
2. an interrogative sentence is followed by-\_\_

- C. The following sentences appear in the passage given above. Categorize them either as a statement, a command, a question or an exclamatory sentence-**

1. What on earth was it to be used for?
2. Joe and Henry, one day, passed by one of the village gardens.
3. What a beautiful big cabbage!
4. Now I understand what you mean.
5. Look at that, Henry.

D. Apart from these sentences, pick out and write a sentence each of the following kinds from the passage -

1. An exclamatory sentence
2. A statement

E. Make a mental note of any five Interrogative (questions) and Imperative (command, request or a wish) sentences each, that you find yourself using in general conversation with family members at home. List them down later when completing this assignment.

F. Based on the lesson and these exercises, fill in the missing words in the following which tells us what a proper sentence is-

A sentence is a set of \_\_\_ that are put together in a \_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_ a thought. There are \_\_\_ kinds of sentences, namely statement, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# ENGLISH LITERATURE

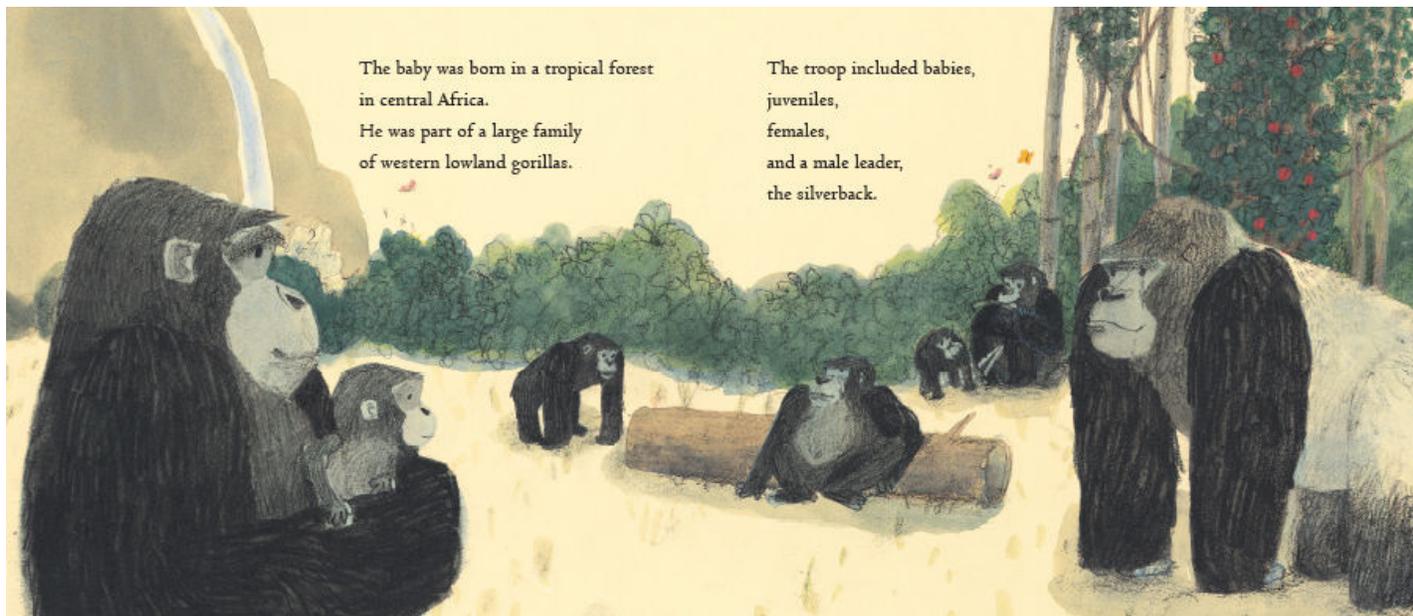
Class - 5

2020 - 2021

Assignment - 1

## IVAN'S STORY

*Ivan is a gorilla who lives in a cage at a mall. The story told by Ivan is about how he has nearly forgotten his life in the wild.*



I was born in a place humans call Central Africa, in a dense rain forest.

Gorillas do not name their new borns right away, the way humans do. I loved to play tag with my twin sister, Tag. She was **nimble** and loved to play on our father's belly. It did not take long for my parents to find my name. Mostly, I used mud to play around - drawing pictures on rocks and on my mother's back. And that is why they called me - Mud!

My family, which humans call a **troop**, was just like any other gorilla family. My father - the **silverback**, my mother, few others adults, Tag and I lived in our happy world in the forest. My father was a master in training us to fetch the ripest fruits for breakfast. He was everything a silverback is meant to be - a guide, a teacher, a protector.

Until one day, the humans came! They captured my sister and me and put us in a cramped, dark **crate**. Somehow I knew that in order to live, I had to let my old life die. But my sister could not let go of it, she kept thinking about our home all the time. When one day I noticed her looking at me without really seeing me, I knew at the moment that she was completely lost.

It was Mack, who took me and raised me like a human baby. I drank from a bottle, I slept in human beds, sat in human chairs listening to human words all around me. In my new life I was well taken care of. Yet at night, lying alone in my pyjamas I longed for cheerful grunts of a play fight and the warmth of my mother's back.

\*\*\*\*\*

**1. Answer the following questions :-**

- Q 1. Where was the gorilla born?
- Q 2. Why was he named Mud?
- Q 3. How did Mud enjoy his life with the humans?

**2. Complete the sentences :-**

- 1. The gorilla loved to play with his .....
- 2. Mud drew pictures on ..... and .....
- 3. Mud and his sister were captured by .....
- 4. In his new life with the humans Mud was .....

**3. Match the words with their meanings :-**

- 1. crate                      a. an adult male gorilla with silver hair across his back.
- 2. silverback              b. large wooden container used for transport.
- 3. nimble                    c. a group of gorillas.
- 4. troop                     d. able to move quickly and easily.

**4. Make sentences :-**

- 1. crate
- 2. troop

**5. Fill in the blanks :-**

- 1. Silverback was a ....., a ..... and a .....
- 2. It was Mack who raised me up like a .....
- 3. I drank from a .....
- 4. I longed for cheerful ..... of a play fight.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

**MATHS**  
**Class - V**  
**2020-21**  
**Assignment -one**

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**LESSON- LARGE NUMBERS**

To count objects, we use numbers : 1,2,3,4...and so on. These are called counting numbers or natural numbers.

Note: All counting numbers and the number zero are whole numbers.

**A) Indian Place Value Chart-**

A place value chart is divided into a number of periods. In the Indian Place Value Chart, the ones period has three places :ones, tens and hundreds. All other periods have two places -  
 thousands period has : thousands and ten thousands, lakhs period has : lakhs and ten lakhs, crores period has : crores and ten crores.

**INDIAN PLACE-VALUE CHART**

<b>*CRORES*</b>		<b>*LAKHS *</b>		<b>* THOUSANDS *</b>		<b>* ONES*</b>		
Ten Crores	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
10,00,00,000 Nine digits	1,00,00,000 Eight digits	10,00,000 Seven digits	1,00,000 Six digits	10,000 Five digits	1,000 Four digits	100 Three digits	10 Two digits	1 One digit

**B) Successor and Predecessor**

\*To find the successor of a number, add 1 to the given number:

Example- a)  $51,95,54,419 + 1 = 51,95,54,420$

b)  $9,99,99,999 + 1 = 10,00,00,000$

\*To find the predecessor of a number, subtract 1 from the number:

Example- a)  $30,00,000 - 1 = 29,99,999$

b)  $29,87,64,890 - 1 = 29,87,64,889$

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## EXERCISES

**Ques. 1 Write the following numbers on a place value chart-**

Numbers	TC	C	TL	L	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
Example- 1,46,789				1	4	6	7	8	9
81,36,00,527	8	1	3	6	0	0	5	2	7
a)43,68,258									
b)3,69,47,891									
c)2,18,45,679									
d)73,15,84,217									

**Ques. 2 Write in expanded form-**

**Example-  $39,635 = 30,000 + 9000 + 600 + 30 + 5$**

- a)  $2,72,098 =$
- b)  $44,53,432 =$
- c)  $62,26,719 =$
- d)  $15,91,04,266 =$

**Ques. 3 Write the successor of-**

- a)  $49,000 =$
- b)  $24,251 =$
- c)  $57,63,805 =$
- d)  $8,39,999 =$

**Ques. 4 Write the predecessor of-**

- a)  $65,000$
- b)  $5,90,203$
- c)  $7,46,29,335$
- d)  $1,41,000$

**Ques. 5 Write in words using the Indian System of numeration:**

- a)  $2,42,516$
- b)  $5,72,35,471$

**Ques.6 Put  $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$**

- a)  $27,635$  \_\_\_  $27,356$
- b)  $7,21,856$  \_\_\_  $7,21,850$
- c)  $93,39,393$  \_\_\_  $9,39,349$
- d)  $5,89,783$  \_\_\_  $6,89,783$

**Ques. 7 Write the smallest and the largest numbers out of the following ones-**

- a) 4,56,259 ; 3,97,430 ; 99,999 ; 4,67,823 ; 3,48,737
- b) 6,72,841; 76,85,126; 67,89,508; 7,65,932; 6,83,493

**Ques. 8 Write in descending order**

- a) 72,897; 82,897; 28,495 ; 35,189; 73,642
- b) 25,632; 59,741; 5,63,409; 25,791; 75,00,000

**Ques. 9 Write in ascending order**

- a) 7,42,503 ; 5,520; 63,825 ; 93,160 ; 84,20,369
- b) 89,10,123; 9,75,342; 71,421; 56,64,248; 8,16,324

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# GENERAL SCIENCE

Class - 5

2020-2021

## Assignment -1

### Lesson: THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The basic structural and functional unit in a living organism is called 'cell'. Two or more cells join together to form a 'tissue'. When two or more than two tissues join together they form an 'organ'. Our body is made up of *external organs* which can be seen from outside like 'sense organs' and *internal organs* which are inside the body. A group of organs working together to carry out a specific function forms an 'organ system'. Human body has 11 important organ systems and here we will learn about the 'Circulatory System'.

**THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-**It comprises of the heart, the blood and the blood vessels i.e., arteries, veins and capillaries. The main function of the heart is to pump blood throughout the body. The blood carries oxygen and other nutrients to all parts of the body.

**HEART:** It is a fist-sized muscular organ located between the two lungs in the ribcage tilted towards left. It beats 72 times in a minute and pumps blood into the blood vessels. There are four chambers in a human heart i.e. two upper chambers known as Left Atrium and Right Atrium and two lower chambers known as Left Ventricle and Right Ventricle. (Fig.1)

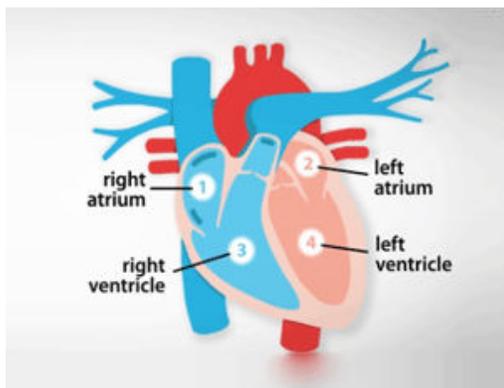


Fig.1

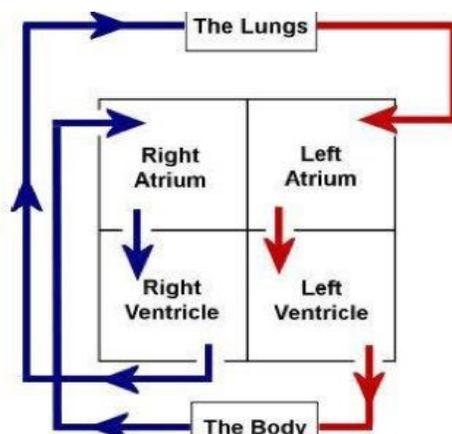


Fig.2

### PROCESS OF CIRCULATION

The heart muscles contract and relax continuously and work in close association with the lungs. One contraction and one relaxation make one *heartbeat*. The right atrium and ventricle receive **deoxygenated** (*impure*) blood from the body and the left atrium and ventricle receive **oxygenated** (*pure*) blood from the lungs. The heart contracts and sends impure blood to the lungs where exchange of gases takes place and oxygenated blood to the main artery to circulate in the body. The blood takes up **Oxygen** and gives out **Carbon dioxide** in the lungs which is breathed out through the nose. When the heart relaxes, the deoxygenated blood from the main

vein enters the heart and oxygenated blood comes from the lungs to the heart. This is called '*double circulation*'. (Fig.2)

### BLOOD VESSELS

1. ARTERIES – They carry oxygenated blood under high pressure to all the parts of the body and are thick and red in colour. They are divided into a small network of vessels called 'capillaries'. The *heartbeat* or *pulse rate* is the number of times the artery pulsates and can be counted through a pulsating artery called '*pulse*'.
2. VEINS – They carry deoxygenated blood under low pressure from all the parts of the body and are thin and blue in colour.
3. CAPILLARIES – They are thin branches of arteries and veins and are interconnected to make circulatory system a '*closed system*'. (Fig.3)

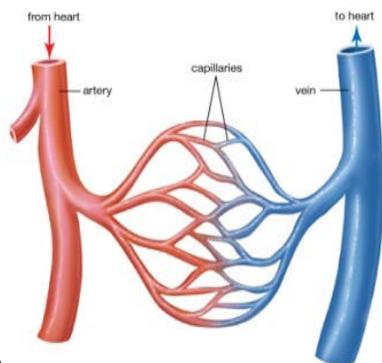


Fig.3 © 2013 Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

### BLOOD

- It is a red liquid made up of **plasma, blood cells, proteins** and **salts**.
- Its colour is red because of an iron pigment called **haemoglobin**.
- **Plasma** is 92% water and is the liquid part of the blood.
- **Blood cells** are the solid part of the blood. They are of three types :
  1. **Red Blood Cells (RBCs)** – They help to transport food, oxygen and other substances to different parts of the body and also removes waste from the body.
  2. **White Blood Cells (WBCs)** -- They fight against the foreign particles like germs entering the body.
  3. **Platelets** -- They help in the clotting of blood during cuts or wounds.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

- 1) It gives Oxygen to every part of the body and collects Carbon dioxide from different parts of the body by the red blood cells.
- 2) Transports the digested food to all the parts of the body by the blood.
- 3) The blood carries extra water from the large intestines to the kidneys for filtration.
- 4) Helps to maintain the body temperature.
- 5) White blood cells in the blood help to fight against the germs in the body.

**EXERCISES:-**

**I. Fill in the blanks:-**

- i. We can feel the \_\_\_\_\_ in our wrists to find our pulse rate.
- ii. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a pumping organ.
- iii. The capillaries of arteries and veins are \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. The circulatory system helps to maintain the body \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. The heart of an adult human beats \_\_\_ times in a minute.
- vi. Plasma is the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the blood.
- vii. Oxygenated blood comes from \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and deoxygenated blood goes from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Name the following:-**

- 1) The four chambers of the heart =
- 2) The components of blood =
- 3) The red, iron pigment found in the blood =
- 4) The organ that removes gaseous impurities (Carbon dioxide) from the blood=

**III. Complete the sentences:-**

1. The white blood cells in the blood help to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Our heartbeat means one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The extra water from the large intestine is carried by the \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Answer the following questions:-**

- a) What are the main components of the circulatory system?
- b) List any three functions of the circulatory system.
- c) What is the function of red blood cells (RBCs)?
- d) Differentiate between arteries and veins.

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# SOCIAL STUDIES

Class – 5

2020-2021

Assignment – 1

## Lesson: EVOLUTION OF MAN

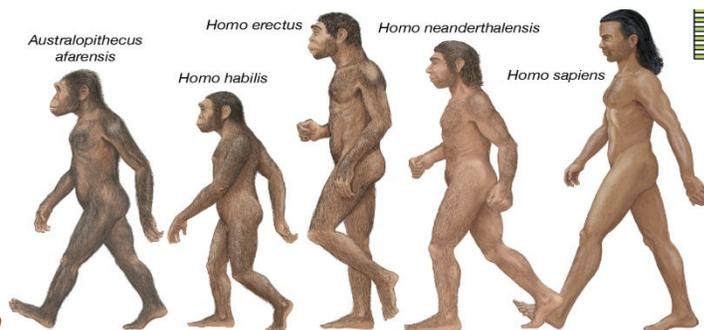
**HUMAN EVOLUTION** : It deals with the origin of humans. All modern day humans are of the same species. The term 'human' means the genus Homo. The biological name for human or man is '**Homo**'. Modern human species is called '**Homo sapiens**'. Sapiens means '**thought**'. So, Homo sapiens mean '**the thinking man**'. They first evolved around 2, 00,000 years ago. The science that deals with finding out how human evolution took place is called *physical anthropology*. It is done by studying ancient human fossils, tools and other signs of human life in the past.

**THE ICE AGE**: Ice age is a period of time when much of the Earth's water was frozen in glaciers. The Earth has seen many ice ages. It takes thousands of years to cycle. The oceans become smaller and lower as the water freezes into glaciers thereby uncovering land. The cooler temperatures brought changes in early humans. They had to adapt to the new environment, migrate or perish. The early humans were originally found in **Africa** from where they migrated to other continents through land bridges.

**MAN AND APES**: They are believed to be related as their *anatomy* or basic structure is the same. They are called '**Primates**'. Primates are *mammals* which include monkeys, apes, lemurs etc. Scientists believe that the closest species to man is that of the chimpanzee's.

### STAGES IN HUMAN EVOLUTION:-

- The early humans or **Hominids** first appeared in *Africa* and were called **Australopithecus** (*Southern Ape*) who lived naked and ate fruits and insects etc.
- Then came **Homo habilis** with more human like characteristics.
- About 1.8 million years ago came the **Homo erectus** (*the upright man*).
- After this the **Neanderthal** man came into existence.
- And finally the **Homo sapiens** or the *wise human beings* evolved who were stronger with heavier built than the modern man.



### Stages Of Human Evolution

**EVIDENCES OF EARLY MAN**: - The early man lived like nomads in caves or on tree tops and wore no clothes or used leaves or animal skin to cover themselves. They did not

know how to read or write so there are no written records. We know about them through their fossils, cave paintings and the stone tools used by them.

- ❖ **FOSSILS**---They are the remains of living things that have been turned into stone or have left their impression on the stone. Hominid fossils were first discovered in *Africa* which showed a tiny round skull more like the modern human brain. In **1974**, the famous fossilised bones of a female hominid called '*Lucy*' were discovered. She was believed to live in *Ethiopia*, 3.2 million years ago.
- ❖ **CAVE PAINTINGS** --- The early humans did not know how to read or write so they expressed themselves by drawing paintings inside caves which reflected their different moods and the things they saw around them. They used natural dyes from fruits and plants and charcoal to paint. These paintings were not discovered by *archaeologists* but were first found in *France* by some children playing in the woods near a cave.



- ❖ *Cave Paintings By The Early Man*
  - The early humans took thousands of years to leave their nomadic life and live a settled life more like modern humans.

### EXERCISES

#### 1) Match the following columns:-

Column - A	Column - B
1. Hominids	a) Humans ( )
2. Fossilised Lucy	b) Natural dye ( )
3. Homo sapiens	c) Australopithecus ( )
4. Homo erectus	d) Ethiopia ( )
5. Cave paintings	e) Upright man ( )

#### 2) Fill in the blanks:-

- a) The early humans or \_\_\_\_ first appeared in Africa.
- b) The biological name for human or man is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ are the remains of living things that have been turned into stone or have left impressions in stone.
- d) For ages it has been believed that man and \_\_\_\_\_ are related.
- e) Homo sapiens mean the '\_\_\_\_\_ man'.

**3) State whether the following statements are 'true' or 'false':-**

- i. The cave paintings of early humans were discovered by archaeologists.
- ii. The science that deals with the study about how human evolution happened is called physical anthropology.
- iii. The oceans became larger and higher as the water froze into glaciers.
- iv. Anatomy means the parts or the basic structure that forms a living thing.
- v. Gorillas' species are the closest to humans.

**4) Answer the following questions:-**

- a. What do you understand by the term 'ice age'?
- b. What is the relation between man and apes?
- c. Name the stages of human evolution.
- d. Why did early humans draw inside the caves?

**5) Write a short note on 'human evolution'.**

**X-----X-----X-----X-----X**

# COMPUTER

## Class – V

### 2020-21

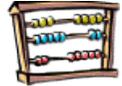
### Assignment -1

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#### **CHAPTER – EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS**

#### **EARLY CALCULATING DEVICES:-**

**ABACUS:-** *Abacus was the first mechanical device for calculations. Used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.*



**PASCAL'S CALCULATOR:-** *BLAISE PASCAL invented a Pascal's calculator or Pascaline. It was capable of performing addition & subtraction.*



**LEIBNIZ CALCULATOR:-** *LEIBNIZ calculator could perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, & find square roots.*

**DIFFERENCE ENGINE AND ANALYTICAL ENGINE :-** *CHARLES BABBAGE invented these engines & considered as the father of computer.*

**TABULATING MACHINE:-** *HERMAN HOLLERITH invented tabulating machine. It was capable of reading data, processing it & giving the desired output.*

**MARK 1:-** *HOWARD AIKEN developed the first automatic calculator, the MARK 1. It was capable of executing long computations automatically.*

**ENIAC ( Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer ):-** *The first general purpose electronic digital computer.*

**EDSAC ( Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator ):-** *This computer ran the first graphical computer game- 'Baby'.*

**EDVAC ( Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer ):-** *A modern type of computer.*

**UNIVAC ( Universal Automatic Computer ):-** *It was the first computer to handle both numeric & text data.*

#### **GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS:-**

**1-FIRST GENERATION COMPUTERS:-** *Used Vacuum tubes. These were slow, expensive, large & consumed a large amount of energy.*

**2-SECOND GENERATION COMPUTERS:-** *Used Transistors. These were faster, cheaper, smaller than first generation computers.*

**3-THIRD GENERATION COMPUTERS:-** *Used Integrated Circuits (IC). These were small, had huge storage capacity, higher speed.*

**4-FOURTH GENERATION COMPUTERS:-** *Present day computers. These are based on*



*Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) Circuits. .*

**5-FIFTH GENERATION COMPUTERS:-** *Involve Artificial Intelligence, where computers can behave, think, & react in same way as humans do.*

**EXERCISES**

**A – FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS:-**

[ Charles Babbage, artificial, ENIAC, Abacus, Tabulating ]

- 1-Fifth generation computers involve \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of computer.
- 3-Herman Hollerith invented \_\_\_\_\_ machine.
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first general purpose electronic digital computer.
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first mechanical device for calculations.

**B – STATE TRUE / FALSE:-**

- 1-First Generation Computers were slow.
- 2-Howard Aiken invented Pascaline .
- 3-Second Generation Computers used Vacuum Tubes.
- 4-EDSAC ran the first graphical computer game.
- 5-Third generation computers are present day computers.


**C –WRITE THE FULL FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING:-**

- 1-IC \_\_\_\_\_
- 2-EDSAC \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-ENIAC \_\_\_\_\_
- 4-EDVAC \_\_\_\_\_

**D –WRITE THE ‘INVENTIONS’ OF THE FOLLOWING ‘INVENTORS’ :-**

- 1-Charles Babbage \_\_\_\_\_
- 2-Blaise Pascal \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-Howard Aiken \_\_\_\_\_
- 4-Leibniz \_\_\_\_\_

**E –ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-**

- Q1-Differentiate between First and Second Generation Computes .
- Q2-Differentiate between Third and Fourth Generation Computers .
- Q3-Write a short note on ‘ABACUS’ .
- Q4-Write a short note on Fifth Generation Computers .

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

# HINDI LANGUAGE

## Class V

2020-2021

### Assignment – I

## भाषा और व्याकरण

हम अपने मन की बात को दूसरों के सामने लिखकर या बोलकर कह सकते हैं तथा दूसरों के मन के विचारों और भावों को पढ़कर या सुनकर जान सकते हैं। इस प्रकार हम अपने मन के विचारों और भावों का आदान-प्रदान किसी न किसी भाषा के द्वारा ही कर सकते हैं।

**परिभाषा :-** भाषा वह माध्यम या साधन है जिसके द्वारा हम अपने मन के विचारों एवं भावों का आदान प्रदान करते हैं। उदाहरण :- मैं अपने देश से बहुत प्रेम करती हूँ, मेरे अध्यापक मेरे लिए एक आदर्श है।

भाषा के रूप :- भाषा के तीन रूप होते हैं।

1. मौखिक भाषा
2. लिखित भाषा
3. सांकेतिक भाषा

**मौखिक भाषा :-** भाषा का वह रूप जिसे बोला और सुना जाता है उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते हैं। जैसे नेता जी भाषण दे रहे हैं। दादाजी कहानी सुनाते हैं।

**लिखित भाषा :-** भाषा का वह रूप जिसे पढ़ा और लिखा जाता है उसे लिखित भाषा कहते हैं। जैसे नेहा निबंध लिखती है, मानव पुस्तक पढ़ता है।

**सांकेतिक भाषा :-** इसके अंतर्गत संकेतों के माध्यम से विचारों को व्यक्त किया जाता है। जैसे कुत्ते को उंडा लेकर भगाता बालक, नेहा को बुलाती उसकी मां।

### लिपि

प्रत्येक भाषा की ध्वनियों को लिखने के लिए कुछ निश्चित चिन्ह होते हैं इन चिन्हों को लिपि कहते हैं।

**परिभाषा :-** भाषा लिखने के ढंग या तरीके को ही लिपि कहते हैं।

भाषा	लिपि	भाषा	लिपि
हिंदी	देवनागरी	पंजाबी	गुरुमुखी
संस्कृत	देवनागरी	अंग्रेजी	रोमन
गुजराती	देवनागरी	उर्दू	फारसी
मराठी	देवनागरी	कश्मीरी	देवनागरी

## व्याकरण

व्याकरण से हमें भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है।

**परिभाषा** :- व्याकरण वह शास्त्र है जिसके द्वारा हम भाषा को शुद्ध रूप से पढ़ना लिखना और बोलना सीखते हैं।

व्याकरण के अंग:- व्याकरण के निम्नलिखित तीन अंग होते हैं-

1. वर्ण विचार
2. शब्द विचार
3. वाक्य विचार

**वर्ण विचार** :- इसमें हम वर्णों के उच्चारण, भेद तथा उसके पढ़ने लिखने के ढंग का अध्ययन करते हैं।

**शब्द विचार** :- इसमें शब्दों की रचना, भेद, प्रकार एवं शुद्धता का अध्ययन करते हैं।

**वाक्य विचार** :- इसमें वाक्य की रचना, प्रकार, वाक्य प्रयोग, शुद्धता तथा विराम चिन्ह आदि का अध्ययन करते हैं।

## अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

1. भाषा की परिभाषा लिखिए।
2. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?
3. लिपि किसे कहते हैं?
4. व्याकरण की परिभाषा लिखिए।

प्रश्न 2 रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

1. हम अपने मन की बात ----- या बोलकर प्रगट करते हैं।
2. भाषा के -----रूप होते हैं।
3. हिंदी भाषा ----- लिपि में लिखी जाती है।
4. व्याकरण के तीन ----- होते हैं।

प्रश्न 3 सही कथन के आगे सही का तथा गलत कथन के आगे गलत का निशान लगाओ-

1. भाषा विचारों एवं भावों के आदान-प्रदान का एक साधन है। ( )
2. हिंदी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं है। ( )
3. व्याकरण लिखने के ढंग को लिपि कहते हैं। ( )
4. व्याकरण से भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है। ( )

प्रश्न 4 नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए-

### अशुद्ध वाक्य

1. गाय घास खा रहा है।
2. शेर सो रही है।
3. तोते उड़ रहा है।
4. बकरी चर रहा है।
5. हम जा रहे हैं घर।

### शुद्ध वाक्य

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

# HINDI LITERATURE

## Class V

2020-2021

### Assignment - I

#### सोने का कटोरा

अंधपुर नगर में दो विक्रेता अपने अपने बर्तन बेचने के लिए आए। उन्होंने तय किया कि हम अलग-अलग गलियों में अपने बर्तन बेचने जाएंगे, ऐसा करके वे गलियों में घूमने लगे और आवाज़ लगाने लगे कि अपने टूटे-फूटे बर्तनों के बदले नए बर्तन ले लो।

उसी नगर के एक गरीब परिवार में एक बूढ़ी औरत और उसकी पोती रहती थी। दोनों अपनी रोजी रोटी के लिए कठिन परिश्रम करती थी। उनका परिवार कभी धनवान था, उनके घर में पुराने बर्तनों में एक सोने का कटोरा पड़ा हुआ था, जो बहुत दिनों से प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता था इसलिए वह बहुत गंदा दिखाई पड़ रहा था। वे दोनों भी यह नहीं जानती थी, कि यह कटोरा सोने का है। विक्रेता की आवाज छोटी लड़की ने सुनी और दरवाजे से बाहर आई और बर्तनों को देखकर बहुत खुश हुई, वापस अंदर जाकर अपनी दादी से नए बर्तन खरीदने के लिए जिद करने लगी। उसकी दादी ने उसे समझाया, कि हमारे पास बदले में देने को कुछ भी नहीं है और पैसे भी नहीं है। किंतु छोटी लड़की जिद पर अड़ी थी तो दादी ने कबाड़ घर में से ढूँढ कर एक गंदा कटोरा निकाला और लड़की को देखकर कहा, कि ले लो, अगर इसमें कुछ आ जाए, तो लड़की खुश हो गई और दरवाजे की तरफ दौड़ी, उसने बर्तन वाले को आवाज दी। आवाज सुनकर विक्रेता उसके दरवाजे पर आया। लड़की ने वह कटोरा उसके हाथ में दे दिया और बोली कि मुझे इसके बदले में एक तश्तरी दे दो। कटोरे को हाथ में लेकर जैसे ही उसने एक जगह को खुर्जा उसकी आंखें चमक उठी और उसे संदेह हुआ कि कहीं यह कटोरा सोने का तो नहीं है किंतु उसने लड़की और उसकी दादी के सामने ऐसा जाहिर किया जैसे कटोरा एकदम बेकार है, उसने कटोरा जमीन पर फेंक दिया और उठ खड़ा हुआ और वहां से चला गया छोटी लड़की और उसकी दादी बहुत निराश हुई।

दूसरे दिन वे दोनों विक्रेता बर्तन बेचने अपने तय कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल दिए, वे अलग-अलग गलियों में आवाज लगाने लगे। संयोग से वह लड़की आज दरवाजे पर ही खड़ी थी, किंतु आज उसकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई, कि बर्तन वाले को रोके। किंतु आज बर्तन वाला उसके दरवाजे पर रुका और कहा घर में पुराना टूटा फूटा कोई बर्तन हो, तो उसे बदलकर नए बर्तन ले लो। लड़की एक बार फिर खुशी से अपनी दादी से बोली, कि आप मुझे एक नई तश्तरी खरीद दीजिए। दादी बोली, क्या तुम भूल गई, कल उस बर्तन वाले ने हमारे साथ कितना बुरा बर्ताव किया था। लड़की बोली आज बर्तन वाला अच्छा है, आप एक बार चलिए तो वह बूढ़ी औरत एक बार फिर उसी कटोरे को बर्तन वाले को देकर बोली कि इसके बदले में जो भी बर्तन आ जाए, आप मेरी पोती को दे दीजिए। उसने कटोरे को अपने हाथ में लिया तो आश्चर्य से भर उठा क्योंकि यह शुद्ध सोने का बना था और किसी राजघराने का लगता था। कटोरे के बदले में उसने अपनी पूरी बर्तन की टोकरी और उसके पास जितनी मोहरे थी सब उस बूढ़ी औरत को दे दी और नम्रता पूर्वक बोला, मेरे पास आज इतना ही धन है कल आकर बाकी बचा धन दे जाऊंगा। लड़की और उसकी दादी बर्तन वाले की बात सुनकर आश्चर्यचकित हुई। इतना कहकर वह वहां से चला गया। उसके जाते ही दूसरा लालची विक्रेता फिर वहां पहुंचा और बोला लाओ वह कटोरे के बदले तुम्हें कुछ दे देता हूं। तुम्हारी हालत पर मुझे बहुत तरस आया है, इसलिए तुम्हारे बेकार के कटोरे के बदले में तुम्हें कुछ बर्तन दे दूंगा। बूढ़ी दादी ने कहा, तुमसे पहले एक ईमानदार विक्रेता हमसे वह कटोरा ले गया और उसके बदले में अपना सारा सामान और धन सब दे गया है। इतना सुनते ही लालची विक्रेता पागल हो गया उसने अपना सारा सामान जमीन पर फेंक दिया और अपना सिर पटकने

लगा। वह नंगे पैर नदी की तरफ भागा तब तक वह ईमानदार विक्रेता नाव में बैठकर आधी नदी पार कर चुका था। वह चीख रहा था, तुमने मेरे साथ धोखा किया है, वापस लौट आओ, वह कटोरा मेरा है, चीखते चीखते वह गिर गया और मर गया।

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
विक्रेता	बेचने वाला	निवेदन	प्रार्थना
संदेह	शंका	कीमत	मूल्य
व्यवहार	बर्ताव	परिश्रम	मेहनत

### अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1. उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे करो –

- वह कटोरा किसी ----- का लग रहा था। (राजघराने, गरीब घर)
- उनके पुराने बर्तनों में एक ----- का कटोरा पड़ा था। (चांदी, सोना)
- छोटी लड़की लालची विक्रेता के ----- से दुखी थी। (कथन, व्यवहार)
- दोनों यह सुनकर----- रह गईं। (आश्चर्यचकित, गुस्सा)
- हमें अधिक ----- नहीं करना चाहिए। (लालच, दुखी)

प्रश्न 2. वाक्य बनाओ–

- परिश्रम
- व्यवहार

प्रश्न 3. नीचे दिए गए शब्द समूह के लिए एक शब्द लिखो–

### शब्द समूह

### एक शब्द

- लालच करने वाला –
- बेचने वाला –
- किसी वस्तु का मूल्य –

प्रश्न 4 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो–

- दोनों विक्रेता अपने बर्तन बेचने किस नगर में गए?
- बूढ़ी औरत और लड़की सोने का कटोरा क्यों नहीं पहचान पाई?
- छोटी लड़की क्या खरीदना चाहती थी?
- कटोरे के बदले में ईमानदार विक्रेता ने क्या-क्या दिया?

प्रश्न 5 **समान अर्थ वाले शब्दों से मिलान करो–**

- परिश्रम      बेचने वाला
- संदेह      बर्ताव
- विक्रेता      मूल्य
- व्यवहार      प्रार्थना
- निवेदन      मेहनत
- कीमत      शंका

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

**SANSKRIT**  
**Class V**  
**2020-21**  
**Assignment One**

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**पाठ.संस्कृत वर्णमाला**

वर्ण या अक्षर लघुतम इकाई है।इसलिए इसे अक्षर **अर्थात् वर्ण** कहा जाता है।संस्कृत भाषा में 46 वर्ण हैं। इनमें 13 स्वर वर्ण और 33 व्यञ्जन वर्ण हैं।

**वर्णमाला**

**1- स्वर वर्ण-** जिस वर्ण का उच्चारण किसी अन्य वर्ण की सहायता के बिना स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जाता है, उसे स्वर वर्ण कहते हैं।

जैसे - अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, लृ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ।

**2 - व्यञ्जन वर्ण-** जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण करते समय हमें स्वरों की सहायता लेनी पड़े, उसे व्यञ्जन वर्ण कहते हैं।

जैसे - क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्

च् , छ्, ज्, झ् ,ञ्

ट् , ठ् , ड् , ढ् , ण्

त् , थ् , द् , ध् , न्

प् , फ् , ब् , भ् , म्

य् , र् , ल् , व् ,

श् , ष् , स् , ह्

### 3 - अयोगवाह-

(१) अनुस्वार -( ं )

(२) विसर्ग - ( : )

#### अभ्यास: -

प्र० 1- वर्ण किसे कहते हैं?

प्र० 2- नीचे लिखे वर्णों में से स्वर वर्ण तथा व्यञ्जन वर्ण को अलग कीजिए।

अ, क् , आ, इ, च् , स् , द् , उ

प्र० 3 - वर्णों को जोड़कर शब्द निर्माण कीजिए।

जैसे -

व् + इ + द् + य् + आ = विद्या

(1) ब् + आ + ल् + अ + क् +अः= \_\_\_\_\_

(2) प् + अ + ठ् + अ + त् + इ = \_\_\_\_\_

X-----X-----X-----X-----X