

**St. Mary's School, Dwarka**  
**Practice Worksheet (December)**

**Class: V**

**Subject: English**

**Topic : L9, The Mango Story**

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Spit, also known as saliva, keeps our mouth moist and softens our food when we chew. Without spit in our mouth, we would find it difficult to talk. The saliva wets food and makes it easier to swallow. Without saliva, a grilled cheese sandwich would be dry and difficult to gulp down. A dry tongue can't tell how things taste. It also helps the tongue by allowing you to taste. In some animals, spit works better after it has left the mouth. They are experts at surviving because they are expert spitters. (Para 1)

Llamas are animals often found in petting zoos and farms. These animals seem to like their personal space. A llama that feels threatened or annoyed will spit slimy gobs to get you to leave it alone. Sometimes llamas even spit on each other to steal food. This trick usually works, because a llama's spit includes food from the llama's stomach, and it can be quite smelly. When a llama spits on another animal, the animal usually loses its appetite and walks away, leaving its food behind. The archer fish is a very skilled spitter. This fish is like a submarine with a loaded weapon. It takes aim and spits jets of water at insects and other small creatures to knock them into the water. Then it gulps them down quickly. To create such a forceful stream of water, an archer fish closes its gills, and uses its tongue to form a tube in its mouth. Then the fish sticks its snout out of the water and aims. Aim! Launch! Lunch! (Para 2)

Spitting cobras are also known for their expert aim. These snakes spray poisonous venom from their fangs to protect themselves. Scientists believe that these snakes actually aim for the eyes! When the cobra's venom gets into the eyes of an animal, the venom causes terrible pain, and even blindness. This gives the snake plenty of time to get away. Spitting is considered to be rude behaviour in people. But for some animals, spitting can be a smart way to get lunch –or a clever way to avoid becoming lunch! (Para 3)

a) List the three ways in which spit helps humans.

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b) State two reasons when a llama might choose to spit.

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c) How does a spitting cobra use its spit to protect itself?

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d) What does this passage tell the reader?

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e) Find words from the passage which means the same as the given words.

i) hunger (Para 2) - \_\_\_\_\_ ii) powerful (Para 2) - \_\_\_\_\_

iii) qualified (Para 2) - \_\_\_\_\_ iv) long sharp teeth (Para 3) - \_\_\_\_\_

### LITERATURE

**2. Read the given line and answer the questions that follow:**

a) "I'll taste just this piece."

i) Who said this to whom?

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ii) What does he want to taste?

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iii) What happened after this?

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**3. Complete the sentences by adding the correct form of the word given in the brackets.**

a) She \_\_\_\_\_ the elections to be held in July. (contest)

b) I \_\_\_\_\_ home by 3:00 p.m. (reach)

c) \_\_\_\_\_ they be \_\_\_\_\_ us next month? (visit)

d) My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ a car next month. (buy)

e) We \_\_\_\_\_ the match tomorrow. (play)

f) I \_\_\_\_\_ on my essay, so I won't be able to watch the match. (work)

**4. Write the summary of the story of the ant and the grasshopper (in about 100 words) with a new ending using the hints given below.**

One summer - grasshopper – hopping , singing – busy ant – gathering food – merry sunshine - laughed – called to chat - instead of working hard – ant replied - store food for winter – told grasshopper to do same – grasshopper laughed – winter far away – when winter came – ant plenty of food - grasshopper dying of hunger - moral



**St. Mary's School, Dwarka**  
**Practice Worksheet (December)**

**Class: V**

**Subject: Hindi**

**पठ 16 कबीर के दोहे**

**व्याकरण— मुहावरे, विराम चिह्न**

**1. दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए—**

मनुष्य के पेय और खाद्य-पदार्थों में जितनी लोकप्रिय चाय है, उतना और कुछ भी नहीं। विश्व के अलग-अलग देशों में चाय अलग-अलग रूपों में पी जाती है। जापान के सामाजिक जीवन में चाय का उच्च स्थान है। वहाँ चाय विशेष तौर-तरीके से बनाई और परोसी जाती है।

जापानियों के बाद चाय पीने में तिब्बत-वासी सबसे आगे हैं। वे लकड़ी के प्याले में मक्खन और नमक डालकर अनगिनत चाय के प्याले एक दिन में पी जाते हैं। इंग्लैंड में भी चाय का अत्याधिक प्रचलन है। वहाँ चाय निश्चित समय पर ही पी जाती है। चाय के साथ सैंडविच, केक-पेस्ट्री, मिठाई-बिस्कुट आदि परोसे जाते हैं। सामाजिक, धार्मिक तथा साहित्यिक चर्चाएँ करते-करते तो चाय का मज़ा दोगुना हो जाता है।

भारत को चाय की जन्मभूमि माना गया है। भारत से बौद्ध-धर्म के प्रचारकों द्वारा चाय पहले चीन पहुँची फिर वहाँ से जापान व इंग्लैंड। उन्नीसवीं सदी तक भारतवर्ष के जंगलों में अपने-आप ही, चाय के पौधे जंगली पौधों की भाँति उगते थे। अंग्रेज़ शासकों को 'कूचबिहार' और 'रंगपुर' में भी चाय के पौधे मिले। फिर भारतवर्ष के गवर्नर ने 'ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी' द्वारा चाय के बाग लगवाए। आसाम में चाय की खेती विधि-पूर्वक होने लगी और दुनिया-भर में चाय पसंद की जाने लगी।

क) विश्व के कौन-कौन से देशों में चाय पीने का अधिक प्रचलन है?

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ख) तिब्बती लोग चाय कैसे पीते हैं?

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ग) इंग्लैंड में चाय के साथ क्या-क्या परोसा जाता है?

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घ) चाय भारत से चीन व जापान कैसे पहुँची?

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ङ) भारत में अंग्रेज़ शासकों को सबसे पहले चाय के पौधे कहाँ-कहाँ मिले थे।

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2. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को उपयुक्त विराम-चिह्न लगाकर पुनः लिखिए—

क) शीला राज मोहन गौतम और मीरा घूमने गए

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ख) अरे कहाँ चले गए थे भाई

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ग) वह कितना सुंदर बाग है

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घ) ये कौन सी जगह है

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3. दिए गए मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर उनको वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए—

क) काम तमाम करना—

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ख) चहल-पहल होना —

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ग) फूला न समाना —

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घ) गुरुसे से लाल होना —

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4. नीचे लिखे मुहावरे के सही अर्थ के आगे सही का निशान ( ✓ ) लगाइए—

क) फूला न समाना =

i) फूलकर कुप्पक हो जाना

ii) बहुत सारे फूल खिलना

iii) बहुत अधिक खुश होना

ख) उल्लू बनाना =

i) उल्लू का चित्र बनाना

ii) उल्लू पालना

iii) बैतकूप बनाना

ग) महँगा पड़ना =

i) अधिक दाम होना

ii) परेशानी का कारण बनाना

iii) महँगी चीज़ खरीदना



c)  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  into  $^{\circ}\text{F}$

d)  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$  into  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

4. John learns 5 new words every week. How many words will he learn by the end of the year? \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Convert the time:**

	24 hr clock	12 hr clock		24 hr clock	12 hr clock
a.	_____	7:00 p.m.	c.	01:44 hrs	_____
b.	12:25 hrs	_____	d.	_____	8:50 p.m.

**6. What time will it be:**

a) 1 hour 35 minutes after 4:25 a.m.? \_\_\_\_\_

b) 9 hours 45 minutes after 14:10 hours? \_\_\_\_\_

c) 2 hours 25 minutes before 6:05 p.m.? \_\_\_\_\_

d) 6 hours 40 minutes before 12:25 hours? \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Find the number of days from 17<sup>th</sup> October to 27<sup>th</sup> March in a leap year.**

**8. The winter vacation begins from 22<sup>nd</sup> December. The school will reopen on 14<sup>th</sup> January. How long is the winter vacation?**

**9. Look at the railway timetable given below and answer the following questions.**

	<b>Station</b>	<b>Arrival</b>	<b>Departure</b>
1.	Delhi	-	6:15 a.m.
2.	Mathura	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
3.	Agra	9:20 a.m.	9:32 a.m.
4.	Gwalior	12:05 p.m.	-

- a) How long does it take for the train to reach Gwalior from Mathura? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) How long does the train stop at Agra? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) What is the duration of the journey from Delhi to Gwalior? \_\_\_\_\_



**St. Mary's School, Dwarka**  
**Practice Worksheet (December)**

**Class: V**

**Subject: Science**

**Topic: L-13, Water, L-14, Life In Water**

**1. Define the following terms.**

a) Plankton

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b) Fertilizers

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c) Sediment

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**2. What is underground water?**

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**3. When does rainfall take place?**

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**4. What are the common sources of water used in villages and in areas with limited supply of water?**

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**5. Write a short note on 'Baolis'?**

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**6. How is an Angler fish adapted to live in the deep sea?**

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**7. Do aquatic plants have roots? What is its function for the plant?**

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**8. Mention four causes of water pollution.**

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**9. Write two precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of malaria and dengue.**

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**10. Give reasons.**

i) Water is a universal solvent.

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ii) Most villages and towns were built close to river banks in early times.

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