

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT (6TH TO 17TH JULY)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
V	ENGLISH LANG	<p>CHAPTERS</p> <p>CH 12– ADJECTIVE OR PRONOUN?</p> <p>6.7.2020</p> <p>8.7.2020</p> <p>10.7.2020</p>	<p>ASSIGNMENT</p> <p>*The exercises given below have to be done in the notebook.</p> <p>Underline the adjectives or the pronouns in these sentences .Also, state their kind.</p> <p>1.<u>Those</u> flowers will wilt in the sun. Ans. Those - Demonstrative adjective.</p> <p>2. <u>Our</u> sapling grew into a big, sturdy tree. Ans. Our – Possessive adjective.</p> <p>3. <u>Who</u> has scribbled on <u>my</u> textbook? Ans. Who – Interrogative pronoun. my-Possessive Adjective</p> <p>4. <u>Those</u> are the curtains <u>that</u> need washing. Ans. Those, that - Demonstrative pronoun.</p> <p>5. He polishes <u>his</u> shoes every morning. Ans. His – Possessive adjective.</p> <p>6. <u>This</u> cupboard is where I keep <u>my</u> books. Ans. This – Demonstrative adjective. my – Possessive Adjective</p> <p>7. Heena and I are going to Jaipur to meet a friend of <u>ours</u>. Ans. Ours – Possessive pronoun.</p> <p>8. The games I want to take to the picnic are <u>these</u>. Ans. These – Demonstrative pronoun.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/XdkQNkIL6uc</p> <p>https://youtu.be/whZfaBqUbRM</p>

	<p>13.7.2020</p> <p>15.7.2020</p> <p>17.7.2020</p>	<p>Fill in the blanks with this, that, these or those. Then, state whether it is a demonstrative adjective (DA) or a demonstrative pronoun (DP).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rashi got <u>these /those</u> roller skates as her birthday gift. (DA) 2. This book has fewer exercises than that one. (DA) 3. This is the grandfather clock I was telling you about. (DP) 4. These children want to study but have no money to go to school. (DA) 5. There are fewer girls in this class than that one. (DA) 6. These boys are part of the school cricket team. (DA) 7. Those are some of the endangered animals. (DP) 8. Those grapes are more expensive than these. (DA) <p>Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronoun or adjectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Whose</u> silver coins are these? 2. <u>What</u> did he give Neha? 3. <u>Which</u> is the way to the magician’s house? 4. <u>Which</u> animal can run the fastest? 5. <u>Whose</u> scooter is that? 6. <u>Who</u> broke the plates? 7. <u>Whom</u> did you invite to the party? 8. <u>Whose</u> purse is lying on my desk? 	<p>https://youtu.be/f3jITjHGpII</p>
<p>ENGLISH LIT</p>	<p>CHAPTERS</p> <p>CH 12– ADJECTIVE OR PRONOUN?</p> <p>6.7.2020</p>	<p>Word Bank (to be done in the notebook) community, private, schooling, graduation, passionate, renowned, approached, refused, gigantic, investments, determined, discouraged, practising, tournaments, responsibilities</p> <p>Opposites (to be done in the notebook) poor x rich appeared x disappeared decided x undecided continue x discontinue strength x weakness accepts x rejects married x unmarried</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/faq-ZvZWSH0</p>

		<p>8.7.2020</p> <p>10.7.2020</p> <p>13.7.2020</p> <p>15.7.2020</p>	<p>Word Meanings (pg-61) (learn from the book)</p> <p>A. Answer the following questions:- (to be done in the notebook)</p> <p>1. Write a short note on Mary Kom's childhood? Ans- Mary Kom was born on 1 March 1983 in Manipur. Her parents were poor farmers, who worked hard on their fields. She studied in Loktak Christian Modern High School, Moirang. After school she used to go to the fields and help her parents. She later joined Adimjati High School, Imphal, for her higher schooling but failed to clear her exams.</p> <p>2. What happened after she failed to clear her exams? Ans:- Mary Kom, after she failed, she did not want to reappear for the exams. She left her school. She then appeared for a private examination from the National Institute of Open Schooling, Imphal. She completed her graduation from Churachandpur College After her graduation, Mary at times helped her father in the fields and at times tended the animals.</p> <p>3. Who was the boxer whose win inspired Mary? Ans:- Mary used to play football and hockey when she was in school. She was very passionate about sports. Dingko Singh, a renowned boxer from Manipur rose to fame in 2000. It was then that she was inspired, and decided to become a boxer. She then approached M. Narjit Singh, Manipur State Boxing Coach, and soon started training under him.</p> <p>4. Describe Mary's journey as she tried to establish herself in boxing? Ans:- Mary had to face a lot of obstacles in her path. Mary being a girl, her father refused to support her. He believed boxing was a sport played by men. Mary's friends and relatives also did not support her. However, She was adamant and refused to bow down to the demands of her father, relatives and friends. She carried on and directed all her energy towards her training. Her efforts paid off well when she emerged winner in the State Women's Boxing Championship held in Manipur. She also went ahead to win the regional Championship in West Bengal in 2000.</p> <p>5. What happened to Mary's career after marriage? How did she make a comeback? Ans:- Mary married Onler, her friend in 2005. Her passion for boxing took a beating after her marriage. However, with support and encouragement from her husband, Mary was back</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

		<p>17.7.2020</p> <p>Magnificent Mary 7.7.20</p> <p>9.7.20</p>	<p>in the boxing ring. She started her training again. Mary also had a family to care for. However, she was determined. Unfortunately for her there were no opportunities. But the tables turned in 2008 and she put all rumours to rest. She surprised everyone and bagged a silver medal at the Asian Games. She also went ahead to bag the gold at Chena's AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship.</p> <p>6.What does Mary Kom do now? Ans:- Mary is the mother of three sons and handles all her responsibilities well. Mary often goes out of her way to help other aspiring women boxers from her state. Her academy in Manipur teaches self-defence to people.</p> <p>B. Reference to the context (to be done in the notebook)</p> <p>1.Mary' efforts paid off when she emerged winner in the State Women's Boxing Championship held in Manipur.</p> <p>a. What inspired Mary to take up boxing as a career? Ans:- When Dingko Singh, a renowned boxer from Manipur rose to fame in 2000, Mary was inspired to become a boxer.</p> <p>b. What kind of problem did she have to face to realize her dream? Ans:- Mary's father refused to support her as she was a girl. He believed boxing was a sport played by men. Her relatives and friends also discouraged her. No one could associate a lean Mary with a sport like boxing. But she refused to bow down to the demands of her father, relatives and friends.</p> <p>c. How were her efforts rewarded? Ans:-Mary's efforts were rewarded when she emerged winner in the State Women's Boxing Championship held in Manipur. She then went ahead to win the Regional Championship held in West Bengal in the year 2000.</p> <p>2. Everyone predicted that Mary's career had come to an end?</p> <p>a. When did everyone think that Mary's career was over? Ans:- Mary's passion for boxing took a beating after her marriage. But she started training again. She had to work hard on training her body and increasing her stamina and strength.</p>	
--	--	---	--	--

	<p>14.7.20</p> <p>16.7.20</p>	<p>Mary had a family to care for. Unfortunately for her there were no opportunities. Everyone predicted that her career has come to an end.</p> <p>b. Were the sceptics right? Why/Why not? Ans:-The sceptics were not right as the table turned in 2008 and Mary put all rumours to rest and surprised everyone by bagging the silver medal at the Asian Games. She also went ahead to win the gold at China's AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship.</p> <p>c. What was Mary's best achievement after her comeback? How did it make our country proud? Ans:- Mary's best achievement was her win at the London Olympics 2012. She won a bronze medal at the Olympics. It made our country proud as she was the first Indian woman boxer to win a medal at the Olympics.</p> <p>Make Sentences (to be done in the notebook)</p> <p>1.gigantic-A gigantic bird came flying towards him.</p> <p>2.aspiring- Aspiring musicians need hours of practice everyday.</p> <p>3.inspiration- Dreams can be a rich source of inspiration for an artist.</p> <p>4.passionate- Ram was always passionate about football.</p> <p>5.obstacles- Amit had to overcome many obstacles before he achieved success.</p>	
<p>HINDI LANG</p>		<p>क्रिया - परिभाषा-जिस शब्द से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले उसे क्रिया कहते हैं। जैसे – पढ़ना,लिखना, खेलना आदि। क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं-</p> <p>1.सकर्मक क्रिया 2.अकर्मक क्रिया</p> <p>1.सकर्मक क्रिया- जिन क्रियाओं के साथ कर्म होता है उन्हें सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं। जैसे – रमन लेख लिखता है। 2.अकर्मक क्रिया –जिन क्रियाओं के साथ कर्म नहीं लगता उन्हें अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।जैसे- मीरा</p>	

पढ़ती है।

अभ्यास कार्य –

1. कर्ता पर गोल करें एवं क्रिया को रेखांकित करें-

1. (तान्या) ने गीत गया।
2. (धोबी) कपड़े धोता है।
3. (वह) टहल रहा है।
4. (गाय) चरती है।
5. (शम्मी) ने गिटार बजाया।

2. क्रिया के भेद लिखें-

1. कुत्ता हड्डी खाता है। सकर्मक क्रिया
2. तितली उड़ती है। अकर्मक क्रिया
3. मोगली ने गाना गाया। सकर्मक क्रिया
4. बालक पढ़ता है। अकर्मक क्रिया
5. गगन तैर रहा है। अकर्मक क्रिया

3. उचित क्रिया शब्द भरें-

1. मैं विद्यालय नहीं जाऊँगा।
2. बिल्ली दूध पी गयी।
3. माली पौधे लगाता है।
4. हिरन तेज दौड़ता है।
5. सदा सच बोलना चाहिये।

4. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द –

- क-प्रतिदिन होने वाला- दैनिक
ख-प्रति सप्ताह होने वाला – साप्ताहिक
ग-प्रतिमास होने वाला – मासिक
घ-प्रतिपक्ष (पन्द्रह दिन) में होने वाला- पाक्षिक
ङ-तीन मास में एक बार होने वाला – त्रैमासिक
च-प्रतिवर्ष हिने वाला- वार्षिक

5-पर्यायवाची शब्द- समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्दों को पर्यायवाची या समानार्थी शब्द कहते हैं।

1. पुत्री-बेटी, सुता, तनया
2. मित्र-दोस्त, सखा, साथी
3. विद्यार्थी-छात्र, शिष्य, शार्गिद
4. दिन-दिवस, वार, वासर
5. रात-रात्रि, रजनी, निशा
6. सुबह-प्रातः, प्रभात, भोर
7. शाम-संध्या, विकाल, साँझ
8. पक्षी-खग, पंक्षी, विहग
9. गाय-गौ, धेनु, गऊ
10. शेर-वनराज, केसरी, सिंह
11. हाथी-गज, करि, कुंजर
12. घोड़ा- अश्व, तुरंग, घोटक

6. लोकोक्तियाँ

लोकोक्तियाँ अपने आप में एक पूर्ण वाक्य होती हैं। यह वाक्य के अंत में लिखी जाती है।

क-अंधों में कना राजा होना (मूर्खों में कम पढ़ा-लिखा)

वाक्य-पूरे गाँव में डाकखाने का पोस्टमास्टर ही पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति है, बस वही अंधों में काना राजा है।

ख-अकेला चना भाड़ नहीं फोड़ता (अकेला आदमी कुछ नहीं कर सकता)

वाक्य-डाकुओं की टोली ने गाँव वालों पर हमला कर दिया। भुवन ने उनका सामना किया लेकिन वह उन्हें रोक न सका। सच है अकेला चना भाड़ नहीं फोड़ सकता।

ग.आ बैल मुझे मार (स्वयं ही कोई मुसीबत खड़ी कर लेना)

वाक्य-मेरे दोस्त की बहन ने एक बेरोजगार लड़के से विवाह कर लिया। इसे ही कहते हैं आ बैल मुझे मार।

घ-उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे (अपना दोष न मान कर दूसरे पर मढ़ना)

वाक्य-एक तो तुमने मेरी कार शीशा तोड़ा है और मुझे ही डांट रहे हो। वाह; उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे।

ड.एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती (झगड़ा एक तरफ से नहीं होता)

वाक्य -प्रेम की पत्नी सदा झगड़े का दोष उसकी माँ पर ही लगाती है, इसलिए प्रेम ने कहा कि यह जान लो ताली कभी एक हाथ से नहीं बजती।

च.खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया (मेहनत अधिक लाभ कम)

			<p>वाक्य- मेरे पिता ने पाँच लाख रुपये लगाकर कारोबार शुरू किया परन्तु वर्षों की मेहनत के बाद थोड़ा ही मुनाफ़ा हुआ। इसे ही कहते हैं खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया।</p> <p>छ. चोर के दाढ़ी में तिनका (दोषी स्वयं ही डरता है)</p> <p>वाक्य- जब चोरी के घटना के लिए अपराधी की शिनाख्त हो रही थी तो अभियुक्त राघव बिन पूछे ही कहने लगा मैं तो वहाँ था ही नहीं। इसे कहते हैं चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।</p> <p>ज. साँच को आँच नहीं (जो सच्चाई के रास्ते पर हैं, उसे डर नहीं)</p> <p>वाक्य- पंचायत घर के पंखे गायब थे। इस घटना के लिए लोग बदलू लोहार पर शक कर रहे थे, तो उसने कहा कि साँच को आँच नहीं।</p> <p>झ. जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी (कर्म के अनुसार फल मिलना)</p> <p>वाक्य – सीमा का भाई कभी पढ़ता नहीं था परीक्षा में मनमाने उत्तर लिख कर आता था। जब फेल हो गया तब उसकी दादी ने कहा जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी।</p> <p>नोट:- उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (नोट बुक) में लिखें।</p> <p>इस पाठ से सम्बंधित पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही करें।</p>	
HINDI LIT	पंचलाईट (7.7.2020)		<p>पाठ को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें -</p> <p>कठिन शब्द –</p> <p>1.पेट्रोलैक्स 2.दण्ड –जुरमाना 3.सभाचट्टी 4.झोपड़े 5.जाजिम 6.कीर्तन-मंडली 7.सतरंजी 8.भूलगैन 9.पुण्याह 10.मुरहल 11.बंदिश 12.इसपिरिट 13.सनसनाहट 14.कीरतनिया 15.पुलकित 16.बखेड़ा</p> <p>शब्दार्थ –</p> <p>गोधन-गोवर्धन आखर-अक्षर सलीमा- सिनेमा पंचलैट –पंचलाईट, पेट्रोलैक्स गुड़गुड़ी –छोटा हुक्का</p>	

(9.7.2020)

बंदिश-रोक
सभाचट्टी –सभा स्थल
पुन्याह –शुभारंभ
पुरछल –चँवर
पाँच –कौड़ी –सौ

लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न-

1. गाँव की सभा पंचायतों के पास क्या-क्या चीजें हैं?
उ०-दरी,जाजिम,सतरंगी और पेटोमैक्स (पंचलाइट)है।
 2. महतो टोली की पंचलाइट को देखकर फुतंगी झा ने क्या व्यंग किया?
उ०-फुतंगी झा व्यंग किया-“कितने में लालटेन खरीदी महतो”?
 3. महतो टोली ने किस पैसे से पंचलाइट खरीदा है?
उ०- टोली के लोगों ने पिछले पंद्रह महीने से दंड –जुर्माने से पैसा जमा कर रहे थे।उन्हीं पैसो से पंचलाइट खरीदा है।
 4. पेटोमैक्स को गाँव वाले पंचलाइट क्यों कहते थे?
उ०-गाँव वाले पेटोमैक्स का उच्चारण नहीं कर पाते। वे पंचायत लाइट को पंचलाइट कहते हैं।
 5. महतो टोली की कीर्तन –मंडली के मुख्य गायक ने टोली के लोगों को क्या समझाया?
उ०- मुख्य गायक ने समझाया –आज पंचलाइट की रोशनी में कीर्तन होगा। यदि अक्षर ठीक नहीं बोले बाँयकाट हो जायेगा। 6.पंचलाइट आने के बाद में भी महतो टोली में उदासी क्यों छा गई?
उ०-महतो टोली में पंचलाइट जलाना कोई नहीं जानता था इसी कारण वे हँसी का पात्र बन रहे थे। इसी वजह से महतो टोली में उदासी छा गई।
 7. गुलरी काकी की बेटी क्या जानती थी?
उ०- वह यह जानती थी कि गोधन (गोर्वधन) पंचलाइट जलाना जानता है, लेकिन पंचायत ने उसका हुक्का –पानी बंद कर रखा था।
 8. सरदार ने गोधन से क्या कहा?
उ०- तुमने जाति की इज्जत रखी है। तुम्हारा सात खून माफ।
खूब गाओ सलीमा का गाना।
- किसने किससे कहा ?**

(14.7.2020)

क-‘कितने में लालटेन खरीदी महतो’?

प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक भाग 5 “फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु” जी की बहुचर्चित कहानी पंचलाइट से ली गई है, यह वाक्य ब्राह्मण टोले के फुतंगीया ने टोकते हुए महतो टोली के पंच तथा गाँव वालो से कहा था

	(16.7.2020)	<p>ख. "पांचो का क्या भरोसा है? कोई कल कब्जा बिगड़ गया तो मुझे दंड –जुर्माना भरना पड़ेगा"</p> <p>प्रस्तुत वाक्य हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक भाग 5 "फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु" जी की बहुचर्चित कहानी पंचलाइट से ली गई है, यह वाक्य गोधन (गोर्वधन) ने सरदार द्वारा भेजे गए छड़ीदार से कहा।</p> <p>दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्नोत्तर –</p> <p>1. पंचलाइट खरीदने के बाद पंचो ने क्या तय किया? उ०- पंचलाइट खरीदने के बाद दस रुपये बाख गए थे अतः पंचो ने तय किया कि इन रुपयों से पूजा की सामग्री खरीदी जाए। कल कब्जे वाली चीज का शुभारंभ पूजा से करना चाहिए।</p> <p>2. राजपूत टोली के लोगों का क्या हाल था? उ०- राजपूत टोली के लोग हँसते –हँसते पागल हो रहे थे। वे व्यंग्य करते हुए कह रहे थे कि पंचलाइट के सामने पाँच बार उठक-बैठक करो, तब जलेगी।</p> <p>3. गोधन कौन था? उसने गाँव के लोग नाराज क्यों थे? उ०- गोधन महतो टोली का ही नौजवान था। वह पंचलाइट जलाना जानता था, पर गाँव के पंचों ने उसका हुक्का –पानी बंद कर रखा था क्योंकि उसने सिनेमा का गीत गाकर आँख का इशारा मारा था।</p> <p>4. पंचलाइट के जलाते ही महतो टोली के लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? उ०- पंचलाइट के जलाते ही महतो टोली के लोग खुश हो गए। उनके मन का मेल दूर हो गया। वे गोधन की तारीफ करने लगे।</p> <p>वाक्य बनाएँ-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पेट्रोमैक्स- पेट्रोमैक्स प्रकाश का एक साधन है। 2. पाँचकौड़ी –आज महँगाई के इस दौर में पाँचकौड़ी (100 रुपये) का कोई मोल नहीं है। 3. व्यंग्य –हमें अनायास ही किसी पर व्यंग्य नहीं करना चाहिए। 4. शुभारंभ – हमें किसी भी कार्य का शुभारंभ करने से पहले ईश्वर का नाम लेना चाहिए। <p>नोट:- उपरोक्त कार्य अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका (नोट बुक) में लिखें।</p> <p>इस पाठ से सम्बंधित पुस्तक में दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही करें।</p>	
SCIENCE	Ch 1 The Circulatory System 6.7.20	Ch. 1: The Circulatory System (REVISION WORKSHEET) I) Fill in the blanks. a) The circulatory system consists of three main parts -	https://you.be/CWFyxnOqDEU

COVID-19

- _____, _____ and _____ .
- b) _____ provides food and oxygen to every body cell.
 - c) The blood in _____ is bright red in colour.
 - d) _____ connect arteries to veins.
 - e) The heart has _____ chambers.
 - f) The _____ are the distributing chambers of the heart.
 - g) The _____ prevents the mixing of the deoxygenated and oxygenated blood.
 - h) The human heart beats about 72 times per _____.
 - i) The pressure exerted by blood on the wall of arteries is called _____.
 - j) _____ exercises keep our body fit and healthy.

8.7.20

Module 1

II) Name the following :

- a) The pumping organ of the body - _____
- b) The liquid part of the blood – _____
- c) The pigment that gives red colour to the blood – _____
- d) The blood cells that defend the body against infections – _____
- e) The largest artery in the body – _____
- f) The largest vein in the body – _____
- g) The receiving chambers of the heart – _____
- h) The distributing blood vessels of body – _____
- i) The blood vessels which have valves – _____
- j) The finest blood vessels – _____

11.7.20

Module 2

III) Give reasons.

- a) WBCs are called soldiers of the body.
- b) Veins have valves.
- c) The blood in arteries is bright red in colour.
- d) The blood in veins is bluish in colour.
- e) Ch. 1:

ANSWERS

I) Fill in the blanks.

- a) The circulatory system consists of three main parts - heart , blood and blood vessels.
- b) Blood provides food and oxygen to every body cell.
- c) The blood in arteries is bright red in colour.
- d) Capillaries connect arteries to veins.
- e) The heart has four chambers.
- f) The ventricles are the distributing chambers of the heart.
- g) The septum prevents the mixing of the deoxygenated and oxygenated blood.
- h) The human heart beats about 72 times per minute.
- i) The pressure exerted by blood on the wall of arteries is called blood pressure.
- j) Deep breathing exercises keep our body fit and healthy.

II) Name the following :

- a) The pumping organ of the body - Heart
- b) The liquid part of the blood – Plasma
- c) The pigment that gives red colour to the blood – Haemoglobin
- d) The blood cells that defend the body against infections – White blood cells (WBCs)
- e) The largest artery in the body – Aorta
- f) The largest vein in the body – Vena cava
- g) The receiving chambers of the heart – Atria (or Auricles)
- h) The distributing blood vessels of body – Veins
- i) The blood vessels which have valves – Veins
- j) The finest blood vessels – Capillaries

III) Give reasons.

- a) WBCs are called soldiers of the body.
Ans. – WBCs fight against germs. Therefore, they are called soldiers of the body.
- b) Veins have valves.
Ans. – Veins have valves to prevent backflow of blood and make it flow only towards the heart.

		<p>13.7.20 COVID -19</p> <p>15.7.20 Module 1</p> <p>18.7.20 Module 2</p>	<p>c) The blood in arteries is bright red in colour. Ans. – Arteries carry pure blood. Pure blood is bright red in colour as it contains oxygen. Therefore the blood in arteries is bright red in colour.</p> <p>d) The blood in veins is bluish in colour. Ans. – Veins carry impure and deoxygenated blood. The blood contains waste and is without oxygen. So, it is bluish in colour.</p> <p>e) Blood flows with jerks in arteries. Ans. – Blood flows with jerks in arteries because Blood flows with jerks in arteries because Blood flows with jerks in arteries.</p> <p>IV) <u>Answer the following questions :</u></p> <p>a) State any three functions of the blood. b) Where is the heart located in our body ? c) Define heartbeat. d) What are blood vessels ? e) Draw a schematic diagram to show the circulation of blood in human body. f) In which organ of our body does blood get oxygenated? g) Which side of the heart (left or right) carries oxygenated blood? h) Name the three main types of blood cells. i) What is a stethoscope ? j) State any two ways to keep the heart healthy.</p> <p>V) <u>Differentiate between artery, vein and capillary.</u></p> <p>VI) <u>State the functions of the following:</u></p> <p>a) Haemoglobin b) Blood platelets c) WBCs d) Arteries e) Veins f)</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/-s5iCoCaofc</p>
--	--	--	--	--

ANSWERS

IV) **Answer the following questions :**

a) State any three functions of the blood.

Ans. – Three functions of blood are –

i) It provides food and oxygen to every body cell.

ii) It removes wastes from the cells.

iii) It protects the body against infection.

b) Where is the heart located in our body ?

Ans. – The heart is located in the chest cavity slightly towards the left side of the body.

c) Define heartbeat.

Ans. – Heartbeat is the rhythmic contraction and relaxation of the auricles (or atria) and ventricles.

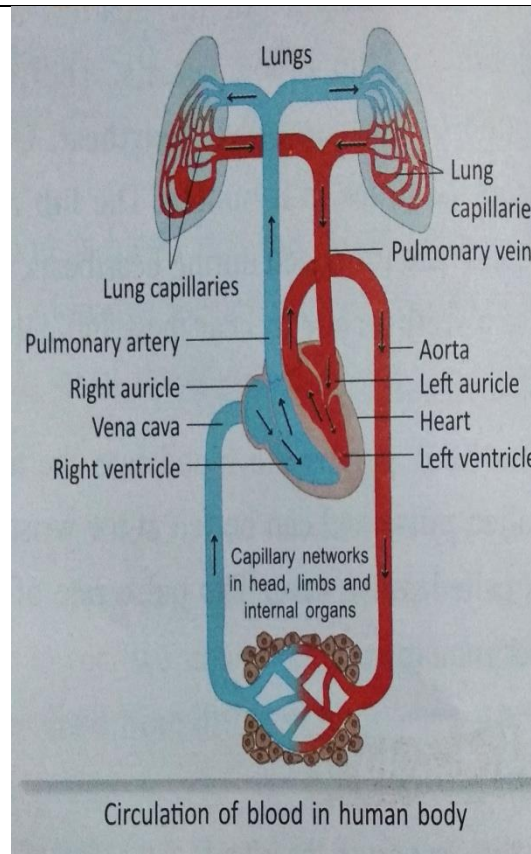
d) What are blood vessels ?

Ans. – Blood vessels are tubes in which the blood flows.

There are three main types of blood vessels – arteries, veins and capillaries.

e) Draw a schematic diagram to show the circulation of blood in human body.

Ans.



f) In which organ of our body does blood get oxygenated?

Ans. – Blood gets oxygenated in the lungs.

g) Which side of the heart (left or right) carries oxygenated blood?

Ans. - Oxygenated blood is carried by the left side of the heart.

h) Name the three main types of blood cells.

Ans. – The three main types of blood cells are –

- i) Red blood cells (RBCs)
- ii) White blood cells (WBCs)
- iii) Platelets

i) What is a stethoscope ?

Ans. – A stethoscope is an instrument used by doctors to listen to the sounds made by heart.

j) State any two ways to keep the heart healthy.

Ans. – Two ways to keep the heart healthy are –

i) Eating a balanced diet.

ii) Doing regular exercises and deep breathing exercises.

18.07.2020 V) Differentiate between artery, vein and capillary.

V) Differentiate between artery, vein and capillary.

Ans. –

Artery	Vein	Capillary
1. It is thick-walled with narrow space inside the tube.	1. It is thin-walled with wide space inside the tube.	1. It is thin-walled with narrow space inside the tube.
2. In artery, blood flows from heart to other body parts.	2. In vein, blood flows from body organs to the heart.	2. Capillaries join artery with the vein and form a network in the body organs.
3. It supplies blood to body organs.	3. It collects blood from body organs and brings it back to heart.	3. It helps in the exchange of food nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and

11.7.20

d. There are _____ articles and _____ schedule in our constitution.
e. 26th January was the anniversary of the _____.

III. Answer the following Questions :

- Q1. Define the term constitution?
- Q2. What does our Preamble state?
- Q3. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Answer Key:

I Answer in one word :

- a. Rules of the people in the country- **Democracy**
- b. Free to govern oneself without any foreign interference- **Sovereign**
- c. Right to vote for all citizens, 18 or above years of age- **Universal Adult Franchise**
- d. Equality of all religions- **Secular**
- e. No discrimination based on caste or community- **Socialist**

II. Fill in the blanks:

- a. We celebrate Republic day on **26th January**
- b. The constitution was drafted by the committee whose chairman was **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
- c. **Preamble** is the introduction to the constitution.
- d. There are **48** articles and **12** schedules in our constitution.
- e. 26th January was the anniversary of the **Purna Swaraj Day**.

III. Answer the following.

Q1. Define the term constitution?

Ans 1. A constitution is an important document that lays down the fundamental principles of a country.

Q2. What does our Preamble state?

Ans2. Preamble states the vision and objectives of the constitution and the goals of the government.

Q3. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans3. All Indian citizens who are 18 years and above can vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.

Revision worksheet -- 2

I.Fill in the blanks:

- a. _____ was also known as the father of Indian Constitution.
- b.It took _____ years to frame the constitution.
- c.The preamble describes India as _____, _____, _____, and _____ Republic.
- d.A _____ is ruled by the elected officials.
- e.The constitution lays down the fundamental _____ of a country.

14.6.20

II.True or False:

- a.Democracy is of, for and by the people. ____
- b.There are 48 amendments in our Indian constitution. _____
- c.Indian constitution is the longest constitution in the world. _____

- d.India became independent on 26th January , 1947. _____

III Answer the following.

- Q1. When and why do we celebrate the Purna Swaraj Day?
- Q2. Why was Constituent Assembly made?
- Q3. What is the importance of the Indian Constitution? (give any one point)

Answer Key:

14.6.20

I Fill in the blanks:

- a.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was also known as the father of Indian Constitution.
- b.It took three years to frame the constitution.
- c.The preamble describes India as Socialist, Sovereign, Secular and Democratic Republic.
- d. A Republic is ruled by the elected officials.
- e.The constitution lays down the fundamental Principles of a country.

16.6.20

II True or False:

- a.Democracy is of, for and by the people. **True**
- b.There are 48 amendments in our Indian constitution. **False**
- c.Indian constitution is the longest constitution in the world. **True**
- d.India became independent on 26th January , 1947. **False**

		<p>III Answer the following.</p> <p>Q1. When and why do we celebrate the Purna Swaraj Day? Ans1. Purna Swaraj Day is celebrated on January 26 because on this day Indian Congress seeded the fight for complete independence and hailed the national flag for the first time.</p> <p>Q2. Why was Constituent Assembly made? Ans 2. The constituent assembly was formed to make the constitution that is to make a set of rules to run the country.</p> <p>Q3. What is the importance of the Indian Constitution? (give any one point) Ans3. The importance of the Indian constitution are: a. It contains the information on the structure, duties and responsibilities of the government.</p>	
	<p>GK</p> <p>Ch-30 : The Illustrious Family Ch-31 : Sports Legend Ch-32 : The World Of Letters Ch-33 : Unforgettable words Ch-50 : Fun with words Ch-53 : Set 3 Ch-26 : Rapid Fire- 3</p>	<p>Do these chapters in the GK book</p> <p>Ch30, Ch31, Ch 32, Ch33</p> <p>Ch50, Ch53, Ch26</p>	

Rakshmi

DIRECTOR ACADEMICS