

Satish Chandra Memorial School

Model Question Paper (2019-2020)

English Mid-Term Class – V

Total – 78 questions

Minimum Marks: 80

Section – A (Reading) 20 Marks

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

(8 marks)

Oliver was a nine year old boy. He lived with other homeless boys in an orphanage. He was pale and thin as were the other boys living there. This was because they had to work hard but were never given enough to eat. The owner of the orphanage, Mr. Bumble, was a cruel man and he ill treated the boys. The boys were always hungry. It was true that they were given three meals a day but each meal consisted only of a bowl of watery soup. They were almost starving so it was decided by them to ask the master for more soup. But who would bell the cat? Finally the task fell to Oliver.

When all the boys had assembled in the cold stone hall for their evening meal, the soup was served. It soon disappeared. The boys whispered to one another and one boy pushed Oliver a little. Oliver making a brave effort, stood up, walked up to the master with his bowl and spoon in his hand, and said tremblingly, “Pleaser sir, I want some more.”

A. Complete the following with information from the text above:-

1 x 4 = 4

- i) Oliver was a _____.
- ii) Oliver lived in an _____.
- iii) Mr. Bumble ill – treated _____.
- iv) It was decided by the homeless boys to ask the master for _____.

B. Answer the following questions:

1 x 4 = 4

- i) Why did Oliver live in the orphanage?
- ii) Who was Mr. Bumble?
- iii) What meal were the boys given?
- iv) What did Oliver say to Mr. Bumble?

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(12 marks)

One day a gang of robbers entered the village when most of the people had left for their fields, and looked all they could find. The robbers heard Aditya singing in a beautiful voice. They thought that Aditya could be useful as a beggar. One of them picked him up and wanted to run away. Annoyed with this, Moti barked loudly and rushed after him. So that the villagers could be alert. With all this noise the men working in the fields came running with sticks in hands. They over powered the robbers and handed them over to the police. The villagers were very happy and treated Aditya and Moti as their heroes. It was the happiest day in Aditya’s life because; even though he was blind he had a voice that could make others happy.

A. Tick (✓) the correct alternative:

1 x 6 = 6

- i) How could the villagers know about the robbers? –
 - a) They heard the noise of barking dog.
 - b) They heard Aditya singing a song.
 - c) Moti rushed after the villagers.
 - d) None of these.

- ii) Aditya Could - a) dance ; b) sing ; c) draw ; d) swim
- iii) The name of Aditya's dog was - a) Jyoti ; b) Moti ; c) Tom ; d) Lucy
- iv) The robbers wanted to take away Aditya as -
 a) They thought that Aditya could be useful as beggar.
 b) They would make him a robber
 c) They liked Aditya very much
 d) They might listen to his music.
- v) Aditya used to-
 a) Pass his time in telling stories.
 b) Read stories
 c) Play with Moti and sing songs.
 d) Spend his time only playing with Moti.
- vi) Why was it the happiest day for Aditya? -
 a) He could make others happy.
 b) Villagers treated him as their hero.
 c) He was saved from robbers.
 d) None

B. Write T for the true statement and F for false ones:

1 x 4 = 4

- i) Aditya was a beggar.
 ii) Aditya was bad at singing.
 iii) Moti got angry because a robber had picked up Aditya.
 iv) Aditya was blind.

C. Find words in the passage which mean the following:

1 x 2 = 2

- i) A person who lives by asking people for money or food
 ii) A person who steals from a person or place especially using violence or threats

Section – B (Writing and Grammar) – 40 marks

Writing : (7 + 8 = 15 marks)

3. Write a bio-sketch on 'Iswarchandra Vidyasagar' with the help of the following points: (120-150 words).

Year of Birth	: 1820
Place of Birth	: Birsingha, Midnapore
Financial condition	: very poor
Education	: Sanskrit College
Service	: teacher next principal of the Sanskrit college, sometime an inspector of schools.
Title	: 'Vidyasagar' for great learning.
Character	: Simple living and high thinking, very kind.
Social Work	: Set up schools, fought against child marriage
Year of death	: 1891

14) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

- i) I _____ (meet) him last week.
- ii) My sister _____ (watch) T.V. now.
- iii) Water _____ (boil) at 100⁰C

Ans. i) met ; ii) is watching ; iii) boils.

15) Frame negative sentences for each of the Sentence below:

- i) My parents built a new house.
- ii) I know him.
- iii) My father drives the car.

Ans. i) My parents did not build a new house.

ii) I do not know him.

iii) My father does not drive the car.

16) Make Wh questions using the sentences below:

- i) My name is Ramit.
- ii) They live in Kolkata.
- iii) They woke up early in the morning.

Ans. i) What is your name?

ii) Where do they live?

iii) When did they wake up?

17) Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and write what type they are.

- i) He loves us deeply.
- ii) The rope has become loose somewhere.
- iii) He will never go there.

Ans. i) Deeply – manner ; ii) Somewhere – Place; iii) Never – Frequency, There - Place

18) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given in the brackets:

- i) I have cut down the rose-plant _____ (by / with) mistake.
- ii) The prince was then passing _____ (into/through) a forest.
- iii) _____ (Beside/Besides) these three, five other persons were arrested.

Ans. i) by ; ii) through ; iii) Besides

19) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- i) He longed _____ fame.
- ii) I love to listen _____ the songs.
- iii) She is junior _____ me.

Ans. i) for ; ii) to ; iii) to

Section – C (Literature) 20 marks

20) Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow: (any one)

1+1+1+1 = 4

i) “ I’m stupid and you are smart.”

- a) Mention the source of the given extract.
- b) Who is stupid?
- c) Who is smart?
- d) Write the antonym of the word, ‘smart’.

Ans. a) ‘My Elder Brother’ ; b) Bhaiya; c) Munna ; d) unsmart

ii) “The island was inhabited!”

- a) Where is the above line taken from?
- b) Mention the main source of the prose, ‘Robinson Crusoe Discovers a Footprint’?
- c) Who said this?
- d) What is the meaning of the word, ‘inhabited’?

Ans. a) ‘Robinson Crusoe Discovers a Footprint’

- b) ‘Robinson Crusoe’ (Novel by Daniel Defoe)
- c) Robinson Crusoe
- d) Occupied

22) Answer the following questions (30-40 words): (each question carries 2 marks)

2 x 5 = 10

- i) Why was Robinson Crusoe sure that it was not his footprint?

Key point: He never came to this part of the beach...

- ii) Why did Robinson decide to go down to the shore again?

Key point: To examine the footprint....

- iii) When should Munna do mathematics according to the time table made by Bhaiya?

Key point: 8 to 9 AM

- iv) Write two adjectives to describe the frog in reference to the poem, ‘The Lazy Frog’.

Key points: Lazy – insensitive;

- v) What did Rip van winkle teach the children?

Key points: Flying kites – shooting marbles.

- vi) Where was Rip’s village situated?

Key point: At the foothills of Kaatskill mountains

23) Answer the following questions (40-60 words): (any two) (each question carries 3 marks) 3 x 2 = 6

- i) Sketch the character of Robinson Crusoe.

Key points: Inquisitive – intelligent – sometimes afraid of – brave – patient etc.

- ii) What were the strange things about the men on the mountains?

Key points: Size of the men – beards of various shapes and colours – always serious.

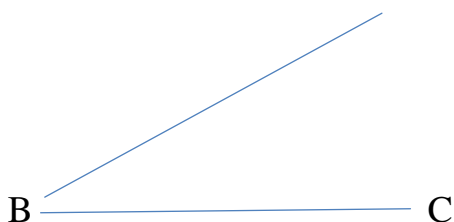
- iii) Summarize the poem, ‘The Lazy Frog’.

Key points: Fred’s character – how he behaves with his mother and with the lady frogs etc.

MODELQUESTION PAPER

CLASS 5

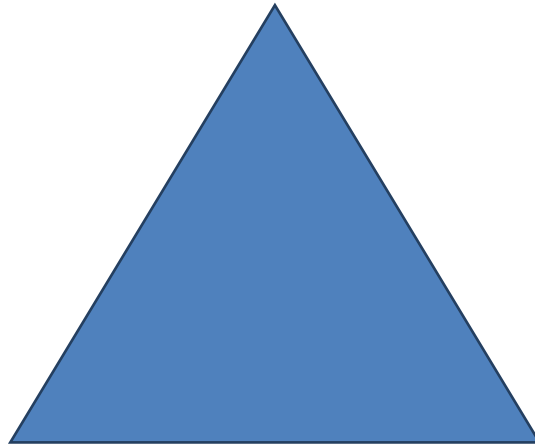
1. Write 9123456 in expanded form.
2. Write 11223344 in words in Indian system.
3. Write 135789246 in words in International system.
4. 1 million = lakh. (Ans - 10)
5. Find the HCF of 216, 1260, 540, 252. (Ans-36)
6. Find the LCM of 64, 36 and 80. (Ans-2880)
7. Find 123×456 using Bela's method. (Ans- 56088)
8. Find the greatest number that will divide 37, 50,123 leaving remainder 1, 2 and 3 respectively. (Ans - 12)
9. Divide- $6\frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{2}{9}$ (Ans- 3)
10. Divide by repeated subtraction:- $3 \div \frac{1}{2}$ (Ans - 6)
11. Subtract:- $3.3 - 0.0007$ (Ans - 3.2993)
12. Add:- $13.279 + 3.00046 + 742.000372$ (Ans - 758.279832)
13. Multiply:- 0.0123×0.0123 (Ans - 0.00015129)
14. Draw 60° with protractor and bisect with compass.
15. Draw 90° with protractor and trisect with compass.
16. Draw a circle of radius 5 cm.
17. A shopkeeper suffers a loss of Rs 2527 by selling a TV for Rs 11825. What was the cost price of the TV? (Ans- Rs 14352)
18. Define Acute angle, Obtuse angle and Right angle.
19. Simplify:- $1 \div \frac{3}{7} - \frac{1}{4}$ of $2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \div 3$ (Ans - $\frac{11}{6}$)
20. Draw concentric circles of radii 3cm, 4cm and 5cm using compass.
21. Is it possible to draw a triangle whose $\angle A = 40^\circ$, $\angle B = 50^\circ$ and $\angle C = 90^\circ$?
22. Is the longest chord in a circle.
23. Define Acute triangle, Obtuse triangle and Right triangle.
24. A has two end points.
25. A



Name the vertex, arms and angle.

26. A bookseller bought 12 copies of a book. He sold each of them at Rs 20 and thus made a profit of Rs 24 by selling all the books. What was the CP of a book? (Ans - Rs 18)
27. Draw lines of symmetry of English alphabets.
28. Rectangle has lines of symmetry.

29. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called Reflex angle.
(True/False).
30. If $\angle A = 55^\circ$, $\angle B = 65^\circ$, find $\angle C$? (Ans - 60°)
- 31.A



B

C

Name the vertex, angles and sides.

32. If a car travels 150 km in 5 hours, find its speed? (Ans – 30km/hr)
- 33.If diameter of a circle is 16 cm, find the radius? (Ans - 8cm)
34. If radius of a circle is 4 cm, find the diameter? (Ans – 8 cm)
35. Find two decimal fractions whose sum is 1 and difference is 0.5. (Ans – 0.75, 0.25)
- 36.Simplify:- $(\frac{11}{13} \div \frac{2}{7})$ of $7\frac{7}{12} - 1\frac{3}{5}$ (Ans- $20\frac{103}{120}$)
37. If in a triangle all angles are equal, find each angle. (Ans - 60°)
38. A triangle has sides.
39. Draw a) a ray PQ b) a line segment RS c) a line AB.
- 40.Multiply: $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{55} \times \frac{33}{40}$. (Ans - $\frac{3}{50}$)

CLASS – V EVS MID-TERM MODEL PAPER 2019-2020

Chapter 1: Super Senses

1. Have you ever been troubled by mosquitoes? Just think, how do they know where you are?

Answer. Mosquitoes can find us by the smell of our body. They can also recognise us by the heat of our body.

2. Have you seen a dog sniffing here and there? What do you think it is trying to smell?

Answer. Yes, I have seen a dog sniffing here and there. Dogs do this to check if any another dog has come into their area by smelling its urine or potty.

3. Is there some link between the size of animals' ears and their hearing?

Answer. I think the link is that the large sized ears of animals can collect more sound waves which make their hearing power stronger than ours.

4. Sit near a desk. Tap the desk once with your hand. Listen carefully. Now put your ear on the desk as shown in the picture. Tap on the desk once again with your hand. Listen again. Was there any difference in the sound of the tap?

Answer. Yes, when I put my ear on the desk I could hear a sharper sound of the tap.

Chapter 2 - A Snake Charmer's Story

5. Have you ever seen anyone playing a been? Where?

Answer. Yes, I have seen a snake-charmers playing a been when he was performing a show in our street.

6. Have you ever seen a snake? Where?

Answer. Yes, I have seen a snake. I have seen many different kinds of snakes in the zoo.

7. Do you think all snakes are poisonous?

Answer. No, I do not think that all snakes are poisonous.

8. In chapter 1 you read that snakes do not have ears which you can see. Can the snake hear the been or does it dance when the been moves? What do you think?

Answer. No, snakes cannot hear the been. They only dance on the movements of been.

Chapter 3: From Tasting to Digesting

9. Use a clean cloth to wipe the front part of your tongue so that it is dry. Put some sugar or jiggery there. Could you taste anything? Why did this happened.

Answer. No, I could not taste anything. This is because we get the taste of anything only when it mixes up with saliva on the tongue and reaches the taste buds present on the tongue.

10. Stand in front of a mirror and look closely at your tongue. How does the surface look? Can you see any tiny bumps on the surface?

Answer:- The surface of our tongue looks a little rough. Yes, I can see tiny bumps on the surface of my tongue.

11. Has anyone at home told you to eat slowly and to chew well so that the food digests properly? Why do you think they say this?

Answer :- Yes, my mother often advises me to eat slowly and to chew well. I think proper chewing helps to moisten the food which enables its easy swallowing and also start its partial digestion in mouth itself.

12. Think what does the saliva in our mouth do?

Answer:- Saliva in our mouth makes food soft and easy to swallow. Also it helps in the initial digestion of food in mouth.

Chapter 4: Mangoes Round the Year

13. Why was sugar and jaggery mixed into the mango pulp and dried in the sun?

Ans. Sugar and jaggery were mixed into the mango pulp to give it a sweet taste and then the mixture is dried in sun to make thick by removing all the water content.

14. Why did *Appa* first choose the ripest mangoes to be used for making the *mamidi tandra*?

Ans. *Appa* chosen the ripest mangoes because they contain more juice and taste the sweetest.

15. What things are made in your house from ripe and unripe mangoes?

Ans. Following things are made from ripe and unripe mangoes in our house:

Ripe mangoes: Mango shake

Unripe mangoes: Pickle, Chutney

16. Is there any kind of pickle made in your house? What kind of pickle is it? Who makes it? From whom did they learn to make the pickle?

Ans. Yes, mango, lemon, amla and chilli pickles are made in my house. My mother makes these pickles. She learnt this from my grandmother.

Chapter 5: Seeds and Seeds

17. What things are soaked before cooking in your house? Why?

Ans. Following things are soaked before cooking in my house:

Beans, pulses, chick peas, rice and lentils

These things are soaked to make them soft so that they can be cooked easily. Pulses are also soaked to form sprouts.

18. What things do you eat after sprouting? How are they sprouted? How much time does it take?

Ans. We eat chana and moong daal after sprouting. They are first soaked in water overnight. Then water is drained out and the beans are wrapped in a wet cloth and hanged up so that they can get air. It takes 36-48 hours for chana and 24-36 hours for moong daal to sprout.

19. Has the doctor or someone you know ever told you to eat sprouts? Why?

Ans. Yes, my grandfather advises me to sprouts daily as they are very nutritious.

20. Why did Gopal's mother tie the *chana* in a damp cloth?

Ans. Gopal's mother tied the *chana* in a damp cloth to ensure that the chana seeds get proper moisture along with air.

Chapter 6: Every Drop Counts

21. **How do you think the rainwater that falls on the roof will reach the underground tank? Draw the path.**

Ans. A pipe is used to connect the roof and the tank so that the water collected on roof can flow down to the underground tank through that pipe.

22. Have you ever faced a shortage of water in your area? If yes, then what was the reason for it? Talk to your grandmother or any elderly person. Find out, when they were of your age.

Ans. Yes, we often have to face shortage of water in summers. I think this happens due to the excessive use of water and its increasing demand by the fast growing population.

23. From where did they get water for the house? Has there been a change now?

Ans. They used to get water from the nearby rivers, ponds, wells or hand pumps. Yes, there has been a tremendous change now. We get water through pipelines direct into our homes.

24. What kind of water arrangements were made for travellers—for example piau, mashak (leather bag) or any other? Now what do people do about water when they travel?

Ans. In the earlier times, the kings or the leaders used to build piau for travellers from where they could drink water. People also used to carry Mashak which was leather bag used to store water. Nowadays, people usually purchase packed drinking water or carry their own water bottles.

Chapter 7: Experiments with Water

25. You have washed your handkerchief and you want to dry it quickly. What all can you do?

Ans. I will first squeeze the hanky to drain out excess water and then I will hang it in the sun to dry. I can also dry it by ironing.

26. What things do you put in water to make tea? Which of those things dissolves in water?

Ans. We add tea leaves, milk and sugar in water to make tea. Out of all the ingredients, milk and sugar dissolve in water.

27. You have been given some *mishri* pieces (lumps of sugar). Suggest some ways to dissolve them quickly.

Ans. *Mishri* pieces can be dissolved in water quickly by following any of the two methods given below:

- (a) Crush the *mishri* pieces into a fine powder and then dissolve it into water by stirring continuously.
- (b) Dissolve *mishri* in hot water by stirring continuously.

28. Do you think the oil got dissolved in the water? Why do you think so?

Ans. Out of the two substances, we would be able to separate chalk powder from water by straining with a cloth.

No, the oil did not get dissolved in water as it formed a layer on the water surface.

Chapter 8: A Treat for Mosquitoes

29. Do you know anyone who has had malaria?

Ans. Yes, one of my friends once suffered from malaria.

30. What other diseases can be caused by mosquito bites?

Ans. Diseases such as dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever can be caused by mosquito bites.

31. In which season is malaria more common? Why do you think this happens?

Ans. Malaria is more common in rainy seasons. This is because more of the mosquitoes breed in water logged and damp places in rainy season.

32. What do you do in your house to protect yourself from mosquitoes? Also find out from your friends about what they do?

Ans. We adopt the following measures to protect ourselves from mosquitoes in our house: (i) We keep our surroundings neat and clean. (ii) We don't allow water to get collected for long time in our surroundings. (iii) We usually spray a layer of kerosene over open ditches and pools.

(iv) We use mosquito repellents and mosquito nets to protect ourselves from mosquitoes. We also keep our coolers, pots clean by changing their water regularly.

(v) The words "Malarial Parasite Found in Blood Sample" help us to know that the person has malaria.

Chapter 9: Up You Go!

33. What do you think about the responsibilities of a group leader?

Ans. Responsibilities of a group leader include:

- Taking care of each member of the group
- Maintaining discipline among all
- Guiding all members to the right path

34. How would you feel if you were made a leader in such a camp?

Ans. I would feel happy and prestigious on being given such responsible job.

35. What does a monitor in your class have to do?

Ans. The monitor of our class does the following jobs:

- Maintaining discipline in the class in teacher's absence
- Arranging things of daily use in class like chalk, duster, etc.
- Taking care of class register
- Collecting notebooks or test copies for teacher's checking work

36. Would you like to be the class monitor? Why?

Ans. Yes, I would like to be the class monitor. It will be a wonderful and challenging task to lead my class.

Chapter 10: Walls Tell Stories

37. Why were bastions made in the fort wall?

Ans. Bastions were made to safeguard the fort from enemies.

38. What difference would be there if you were to look from a straight flat wall or a bastion at a height? How would the soldiers find peeping from the holes in the bastions useful while attacking?

Ans. Bastions are built at a height and provide space to look on distant places from several directions. Soldiers can peep through its holes safely. However, with flat walls one could see in one particular direction only.

39. Have you recently read or heard about any country attacking or going to war with another country?

Ans. Yes, recently I heard about India attacking the Pakistan.

40. How is water pumped using electricity? How is water lifted without electricity?

Ans. Water is pumped using electric water pump which has a motor to suck the underground water and lift it to the higher places. In the absence of electricity, water can be lifted using hand-pumps, bucket tied with rope, windmill or bullocks.

Chapter 11: Sunita in Space

41. If the earth is round like a globe, how is it that we do not fall off?

Ans. Earth attracts everything towards its centre due to its gravitational force so that we do not fall off.

42. Do the people in Argentina stand upside down?

Ans. No, they also stand upright as we do.

43. Can you think why Sunita's hair was standing?

Ans. Sunita's hair was standing as she was in the spaceship where there is no gravitational force.

44. Think why water flows downwards on any slope? On mountain too water flows downwards, not upwards?

Ans. Water flows downwards on any slope or on mountains due to the earth's gravitational force.

45. Do you think Sunita could make out Pakistan, Nepal and Burma separately, when she saw the earth from space?

Ans. No, she could not have made out Pakistan, Nepal and Burma separately, when she saw the earth from space. This is because she could not see any division lines separating these countries.

Chapter 12 – What If It Finishes...?

46. What are the different kinds of vehicles that you can see?

Ans. It can see many different types of vehicles like bus, car, cycle, motorcycle, scooter, auto-rickshaw, etc.

47. What kind of problems can we face from noise of vehicles (honking)?

Ans. Noise of vehicles can lead to sever problems like, head ache, stress, poor concentration, fatigue, lack of sleep, etc.

48. Which states of India have oil fields?

Ans. States of Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have oil fields.

49. We should use petrol and diesel judiciously. Think why?

Ans. Coal and petroleum should be used judiciously because they are limited which will soon get exhausted. Moreover, they also cause a lot of pollution if used extensively.

50. Besides oil, what else is found deep inside the earth?

Ans. Besides oil, metals such as gold, silver, copper, etc. are found deep inside the earth. Coal is also found inside the earth.

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR MID TERM EXAM (2019-20)
CLASS – V
SUB – HINDI (2nd Language)

पाठ – 4 नन्हा फ़नकार

1. वह लड़का कहाँ बैठ गया ?
उ० – वह लड़का एक चौकोर लाल पत्थर के पास बैठ गया ।
2. उस लड़के का नाम क्या था ?
उ० – उस लड़के का नाम केशव था ।
3. "माशा अल्लाह ! ये घंटियाँ कितनी सुंदर हैं । तुमने खुद बनाई है ?" यह कथन किसने तथा किससे कही ?
उ० – यह कथन अकबर ने केशव से कही ।
4. किसकी त्यौरियाँ चढ़ जाती थी ? क्यों ?
उ० – बादशाह से ज़रा-सी भी चूक हो जाने पर केशव की त्यौरियाँ चढ़ जाती थी ।

पाठ – 5 जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह

5. इस पाठ में किसके बारे में बताया गया है ?
उ० – इस पाठ में इला सचानी के बारे में बताया गया है ।
6. इला सचानी क्या काम करती थी ?
उ० – इला सचानी कपड़ों पर कढ़ाई का काम करती थी ।
7. इला किस कक्षा की परीक्षा पास नहीं कर पाई ?
उ० – इला दसवीं की परीक्षा पास नहीं कर पाई ।
8. इला के घर में और कौन-कौन कशीदाकारी का काम करते थे ?
उ० – इला की दादी और माँ कशीदाकारी का काम करते थे ।

पाठ – 6 चिट्ठी का सफ़र

9. हम एक दूसरे को पत्र क्यों लिखते हैं ?
उ० – हम एक दूसरे तक अपने संदेश को पहुँचाने के लिए पत्र लिखते हैं ।
10. महात्मा गांधी को पत्र किस प्रकार प्राप्त होते थे ?
उ० – महात्मा गांधी देश के जिस हिस्से में होते थे वहीं उनको पत्र प्राप्त होते थे ।
11. देश के प्रमुख शहरों के पिनकोड की जानकारी कहाँ से मिल सकती है ?
उ० – देश के प्रमुख शहरों के पिनकोड की जानकारी अपने क्षेत्र के डाकघर से मिल सकती है ।
12. भारत के किस इलाके में आज भी हरकारों द्वारा डाक पहुँचाए जाते हैं ?
उ० – जम्मू-कश्मीर के लद्दाख खंड में पदम (जंस्कार) जैसी कई जगह हैं जहाँ हरकारे डाक पहुँचाते हैं ।

पाठ – 9 एक माँ की बेबसी

13. कवि ने कैसे बच्चे के बारे में जानकारी दी है ?
उ० – कवि ने रतन नाम के बच्चे के बारे में जानकारी दी है ।
14. कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो :-
जितनी देर वह रहता
.....
निहारती रहती उसका खेलना ।
.....
उ० – पास बैठी उसकी माँ
अब जैसे-जैसे

15. किसकी आँखों में बेबसी झलकती थी ?

उ०- उस बच्चे की माँ की आँखों में बेबसी झलकती थी ।

16. किसको टूटे हुए खिलौने की तरह कहा गया है ?

उ० - रतन को बोला गया है ।

पाठ - 12 गुरु और चेला

17. गुरु और चेला कैसी नगरी में आए थे ?

उ० - गुरु और चेला अंधेर नगरी में आए थे ।

18. गुरु ने ग्वालिन से क्या-क्या पूछा ?

उ० - गुरु ने ग्वालिन से पूछा कि यह कौन-सी नगरी है और यहाँ का राजा कौन है ?

19. राज्य की दीवार गिरने पर राजा ने क्या किया ?

उ०- राज्य की दीवार गिरने पर राजा तुरंत अपनी सवारी लेकर वहाँ पहुँचे ।

20. कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो :-

चढ़ा फाँसी राजा बजा खूब बाजा

.....

बजा खूब घर-घर बधाई का बाजा ।

.....

उ० - प्रजा खुश हुई जब मरा मूर्ख राजा

थी अंधेर नगरी, था अनबूझ राजा

व्याकरण :

पाठ - भाषा और हिंदी भाषा

21. मातृभाषा किसे कहते हैं ?

उ०- जिस भाषा को हम सबसे पहले सीखते हैं, उसे अपनी मातृभाषा कहते हैं ।

22. राजभाषा किसे कहते हैं ?

उ० - किसी देश अथवा राज्य के सरकारी कामकाज के लिए व्यवहार में आनेवाली भाषा को राजभाषा कहते हैं ।

पाठ - वर्ण और वर्तनी

23. अशुद्ध शब्दों को शुद्ध करो :-

उ० - अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
अध्यन	अध्ययन
अगामी	आगामी
प्रशंशा	प्रशंसा
स्वास्थ	स्वास्थ्य

24. संयुक्त व्यंजन किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - जब दो या दो से अधिक भिन्न व्यंजन आपस में मिलते हैं, तो उन्हें संयुक्त व्यंजन कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण - महात्मा , स्थान आदि ।

पाठ - शब्द विचार , उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय

25. आगत शब्द किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - दूसरी भाषाओं से आए शब्दों को आगत शब्द कहते हैं । उदाहरण - अक्ल , कालीन , दीवार आदि ।

26. संधि कीजिए :-

उ० - धन + अभाव = धनाभाव , प्रति + एक = प्रत्येक

27. उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए :-

उ० - अवतार : उपसर्ग - अव मूल शब्द - तार
हमशक्ल: उपसर्ग - हम मूल शब्द - शक्ल

28. प्रत्यय और मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए :-

उ० - पढ़ंत : मूल शब्द - पढ़ प्रत्यय - अंत
भीतरी : मूल शब्द - भीतर प्रत्यय - ई

पाठ - संज्ञा

29. संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान अथवा भाव के नाम को बतानेवाले शब्द को संज्ञा कहते हैं ।
उदाहरण - गंगा, लड़का, पुस्तक आदि ।

30. निम्न शब्दों को भाववाचक संज्ञा में बदलो :-

उ० -	<u>शब्द</u>	<u>भाववाचक</u>
	दोस्त	दोस्ती
	गोल	गोलाई
	रोना	रुलाई
	शिशु	शैशव

31. व्यक्तिवाचक शब्दों के साथ उचित जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्दों को लिखिए :-

उ० -	<u>व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा</u>	<u>जातिवाचक संज्ञा</u>
	अदिति	लड़की
	अरावली	पहाड़

पाठ - पर्यायवाची शब्द, विलोम शब्द

32. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए :-

उ० - धेनु - गाय , कपिला , सुरभि
तालाब - सर , सरोवर , जलाशय
उजाला - आलोक , प्रकाश , रोशनी
पाहन - पाषाण, उपल , पत्थर

33. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए :-

उ० - निंदा - स्तुति , भय - साहस ,
कसा - ढीला , मिलन - विदाई
न्यून - अधिक , तीव्र - मंद

पाठ - सर्वनाम

34. उत्तम पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - वक्ता या लेखक अपने लिए जिस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग करता है, उसे उत्तम पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।
उदाहरण - मेरा विद्यालय सबसे अच्छा है ।

35. उचित सर्वनाम शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरो :-

क) अपना पेन भूल गया है ? (उ० - कौन)
ख) फूल अच्छे लगते हैं । (उ०- मुझे)

36. सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होनेवाले शब्द सर्वनाम होते हैं । उदाहरण - उनके लिए चाय बन रही है ।

पाठ - अनेकार्थक शब्द , वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द

37. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिए दो-दो अनेकार्थक शब्द लिखिए :

उ० - क) अंबर - आकाश , वस्त्र ।

ख) कनक - सोना , धतूरा

38. अनेकार्थक शब्द किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण दो ।

उ० - वे शब्द जो एक से अधिक शब्दों का ज्ञान कराते हैं, उन्हें अनेकार्थक शब्द कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण - घट : कम, शरीर , घड़ा ।

39. वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द किसे कहते हैं ?

उ०- जब हम अपनी बात को कम-से-कम शब्दों में कहते हैं, उसे वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द में समझा सकते हैं ।

40. नीचे लिखे वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए : -

उ०- क) चित्र बनाने वाला - चित्रकार

ख) देखने वाला - दर्शनीय

নমুনা প্রশ্নাবলী (উত্তরের সংকেত সহ)

পঞ্চম শ্রেণী
ব্যাকরণ

প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান - ১

১। দীর্ঘস্বর সংজ্ঞাসহ উদাহরন দাও।

(উ:স: - যে স্বর উচ্চারণ করতে বেশি সময় লাগে, তাকে দীর্ঘস্বর বলে। যেমন-আ, ঈ, উ, এ, ও)

২। অন্ত:স্থ বর্ণ কাকে বলে? উদাহরন দাও।

(উ:স: - স্পর্শবর্ণ এবং উন্মবর্ণের মাঝে অবস্থিত বর্ণগুলিকে অন্ত:স্থ বর্ণ বলে। যেমন - য, র, ল, ব)

৩। বাংলা লেখ্য ভাষার কটি রূপ ও কি কি?

(উ:স: - দুটি, সাধু, চলিত)

৪। একপদের ও বহুপদের বাক্যের উদাহরন দাও।

(উ:স: - যাও, এসো। এখন সন্ধ্যা হল চল বাড়ি যাও।)

৫। বানানগুলি শুদ্ধ করে লেখ - শস্য, মূল্য, সুর, দুর্গা।

(উ:স: - শস্য, মূল্য, সুর, দুর্গা।)

৬। পদ পরিবর্তন কর - গঙ্গা, সমাজ, বড়ো, সভ্য।

(উ:স: - গাঙ্গেয়, সামাজিক, বড়াই, সভ্যতা।)

৭। বিপরীত শব্দ লেখ - আয়, অগ্র, ঘর, গুরু।

(উ:স: - ব্যয়, পশ্চাৎ, বাহির, লুঘু।)

গঠনগত দিক থেকে কোনটি কোন শ্রেণীর বাক্য লেখ -

৮। যদি আমরা বাড়ি যায় তবে বাবা-মা আসবে।

৯। সনু মন দিয়ে পড়াশোনা করছে।

(উ:স: - জটিল বাক্য, সরল বাক্য।)

অর্থগত দিক থেকে কোনটি কোন শ্রেণীর বাক্য লেখ -

১০। আপনি ঠিকানাটা জানেন তো?

১১। তুমি প্রকৃত মানুষ হও বাবা।

১২। আহা! কী খাওয়ালো।

(উ:স: - প্রশ্নসূচক, ইচ্ছাসূচক, আবেগসূচক ও অনুজ্ঞাবোধক বাক্য)

১৩। আপনি একটু অপেক্ষা করুন

উদ্দেশ্য ও বিধেয় আলাদা করে লেখ -

১৪। তাদের কথা বলার শক্তি নেই।

১৫। এখানে বসো।

১৬। মাস্টারদা কম কথা বলেন।

(উ:স: - তাদের-উদ্দেশ্য, কথা বলার শক্তি নেই-বিধেয়,

তুমি (উদ্দেশ্যে উহ্য আছে।)

মাস্টার দা-উদ্দেশ্য, কম কথা বলেন-বিধেয়।)

উদ্দেশ্য ও বিধেয় সম্প্রসারণ কর -

১৭। অমল শান্তিনিকেতনে পড়ে

(উ:স: - আমার বন্ধু অমল শান্তিনিকেতনে পড়ে।

অমল ছোটবেলা থেকেই শান্তিনিকেতনে পড়ে।)

সাধু থেকে চলিত ভাষা ও চলিত থেকে সাধু ভাষায় লেখ -

১৮। অদ্য শোভন ভাত খাইয়া এখন স্কুলে যাইবো।

১৯। মহারাজা, সভায় থাকিলে আমি হাসিতে ভুলিয়া যাইব।

২০। বাঘিনি মায়ের মত বাচ্চাদের খাইয়ে থাকে।

২১। রোজ ভোরে রাখালেরা গরু নিয়ে মাঠে যায়।

উ: স: - আজ শোভন ভাত খেয়ে এখন স্কুলে যাবো।

মহারাজ সভায় থাকলে আমি হাসতে ভুলে যাব।

বাঘিনি মাতার ন্যায় বাচ্চাদের খাওয়াইয়া থাকে।

প্রতিদিন প্রভাতে রাখালেরা গরু নিয়ে মাঠে যায়।

সাহিত্য

প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান - ১

২২। চুড়িওয়ালার কে বাড়ির ভেতরে ডেকে আনত -

(দাসীরা/বউরা/চাকর) (উ: স: দাসীরা)

২৩। ‘সইস’ বলতে বোঝানো হয়েছে (হাতিকে/ঘোড়াকে/পাখিকে)

উ: স: ঘোড়াকে দেখাশোনা করার লোক

২৪। ছেলেবেলা গল্পে উল্লেখ আছে (বারাণসী/মুর্শিদাবাদ/ কলকাতার কথা)

উ: স: কলকাতার কথা

২৫। পুকুর থেকে উঠে যেত (পাতিহাঁস/বক/সারস) উ: স: পাতিহাঁস

২৬। মাটির নীচে হয় এমন ফসল (পটল/আলু/শশা) উ: স: আলু

২৭। সরীসৃপ প্রাণীর নাম হল (শেয়াল। টিকটিকি/ হরিণ) উ: স: টিকটিকি

২৮। ‘আচ্ছা তাই হবে’ বলেছিল (কুমির/শিয়াল/লেখক) উ: স: শিয়াল

২৯। আখ থেকে হয় (নুন/চিনি/জল) উ: স: চিনি

প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান - ৫

৩০। ছুটির শেষের দিকে এসে পৌঁছালে রবির মনের ভাব কেমন হত- গল্প অনুসারে নিজের ভাষায় লেখ।
উ: স: ছোট্ট রবি ছাতে যেত, নীচের রাস্তার লোক চলাচল দেখত, এইসব ঘটনা দিয়ে লিখবে।

৩১। ‘তারি সঙ্গে মনে পড়ে’ - আলোচ্য অংশটির কবি ও কবিতার নাম লেখো। কার, কী মনে পড়ে?
সেই ঘটনার কথা লেখো।
 $২+২+১=৫$

উ: স: রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর, বৃষ্টি পড়ে টাপুর টুপুর। কবির মেঘলাদিনের গান। বাইরে জলের শব্দ, দসি ছেলের কথা এই ভাবে লিখবে।

৩২। ‘বৃষ্টি পড়ে টাপুর টুপুর’ কবিতার কবির কোন কোন ঘটনার কথা মনে পড়ে কবিতা অনুসারে নিজের ভাষায় লেখ।

উ: স: প্রকৃতির কথা, সুয়োরানী-দুয়োরানীর কথা, কঙ্কাবতীর কথা সবকিছু লিখবে)

৩৩। ‘বোকা কুমিরের কথা’ গল্প পড়ে তোমার কেমন লেগেছে নিজের ভাষায় লিখবে।

উ: স: নিজস্ব অনুভূতির কথা হবে

৩৪। তুমি একদিন বাড়িতে একলা ছিলে। সারাদিন যা যা করেছ নিজের ভাষায় লেখ

উ: স: নিজের ধারণা থেকে গল্প আকারে লিখবে।

৩৫। ‘চুপ থাকটাও বাজনা বাজায়’ চুপ থাকটা কিভাবে কবির মনে বাজনা বাজায় তা লেখ।

উ: স: গাছের বরা পাতার শব্দ, বনের মধ্যে থাকার শব্দ সহ কবিতার ঘটনা লিখবে।

সহায়ক পাঠ

প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের মান- ১

৩৬। রামমোহন কত সালে জন্ম গ্রহন করেন?

উ: স: ১৭৭৪ সালে

৩৭। জগদীশ চন্দ্র বসু কত সালে মারা যান?

উ: স: ১৯৩৭ খ্রী

৩৮। রামমোহন কত তারিখে মারা যান?

উ: স: ২৭ শে সেপ্টেম্বর

৩৯। রামমোহনের পিতার নাম কী?

উ: স: রামাকান্ত রায়

৪০। জগদীশচন্দ্রের বাবা কোন পেশায় সাথে যুক্ত ছিলেন?

উ: স: ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট

৪১। ছাত্রাবাসে থাকাকালীন তিনি কি কাজ করতেন?

উ: স: বাগানের দেখাশোনা

৪২। জগদীশচন্দ্র বসু কত সালে জন্ম গ্রহন করেন?

উ: স: ১৮৫৮ সালের ৩০ শে নভেম্বর