

**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK**  
**HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK**  
**SESSION 2024-25**  
**CLASS – V**

**ENGLISH**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Please ensure that your child does all the worksheets.
- **Take a printout of the worksheets and let the child solve it.**
- Kindly put all the **worksheets in one pocket file and submit** the same when the school reopens after the summer vacation.
- Do a lot of reading- can be newspapers, magazines, books, etc.

**I. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Once there was a miser who sold all his possessions and, with the money, bought a great lump of gold, dug a deep hole at the edge of the garden, and there he buried his gold. Once a day, thereafter, the miser went to the garden, dug up his gold, and embraced it lovingly.

One of the miser's workmen wondered why his master spent so much time in the garden. One day, he hid behind a tree and soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure. That night, when the miser was fast asleep, the workman crept into the garden and stole the lump of gold.

When the miser found that his gold was gone, he tore his hair and cried aloud in his despair. A neighbour came running to see what the matter was, and the grief-stricken miser told him what had happened. Then the neighbours said, "Pray to stop your weeping. Go and find a stone. Place the stone in the hole and imagine that it is your lump of gold. The stone will serve your purpose, for you never meant to use the gold anyway." "To a miser, what he has is of no more use than what he has not."

1. How did the miser get the lump of gold?

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) by selling all he had | c) while digging the garden |
| b) from his ancestors    | d) from his neighbour       |

2. Why did miser spend so much time in the garden?

- a) He was a nature lover.
- b) He liked watching children playing in the garden.
- c) To keep an eye on his hidden treasure.
- d) To change the place of his lump of gold.

3. The opposite of the word ' **spendthrift**' is \_\_\_\_\_

4. Make sentence of the word: **gold** \_\_\_\_\_

5. The gold was stolen by \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The neighbour told the miser to consider \_\_\_\_\_ as your lump of gold.

7. What happened when the miser found his gold was stolen?

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8. What advise did the neighbour give?

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**II. Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.**

The World

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,  
With the wonderful water round you curled,  
And the wonderful grass upon your breast—  
World, you are beautifully dressed.  
The wonderful air is over me,  
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,  
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,  
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.  
You friendly Earth, how far do you go,  
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow,  
With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,  
And people upon you for thousands of miles?  
Ah! you are so great, and I am so small,  
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;

And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,  
A whisper inside me seemed to say,  
'You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot:  
You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!'  
—W.B.Rands

1. The wonderful wind is shaking
  - a) mills
  - b) hills
  - c) trees
  - d) Earth
  
2. The wind in the poem talks to
  - a) passersby
  - b) trees
  - c) Earth
  - d) itself
  
3. The poet calls the Earth unfriendly. (True / False)
  
4. The poet describes the world as great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world. (True / False)
  
5. The opposite of the word 'near' - \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. The rhyming word of 'mills' is \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. With the wonderful water round you curled means \_\_\_\_\_. (hills surrounding the land / water surrounding the land)

**III. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

**Young Krishna**

- a) Though small and gentle, young Krishna had great wisdom bestowed upon him by Lord Vishnu. In those days, Krishna lived in Vrindavan. Each year, the people there made offerings to Indra, the fierce ruler of clouds and rain, hoping to soothe Indra's temper. Krishna clearly recognised that Indra was neither generous nor sincere; he was selfish and arrogant, unworthy of respect.
- b) To teach Indra a lesson, Krishna addressed the people. "Indra is a bully we need not serve. Instead, it makes more sense to worship Govardhan, our mountain that supports us. Let us honour kind Govardhan, who selflessly shares her lush forests and urges the clouds to shower us." The people approved Krishna's solution.
- c) Indra flew into a mighty rage. "These farmers ignore me to worship a mountain on the advice of a child. I shall severely punish this insult," he thundered. Indra ordered the clouds to send furious winds and driving rains to Vrindavan. The tempest terrified the people, who fearfully sought help from young Krishna.
- d) With supreme calm, grace, and power, Krishna lifted Govardhan into the air using only the little finger of his left hand. He steadfastly held the mountain like an umbrella, protecting Vrindavan for seven stormy days and nights.
- e) Finally, Indra acknowledged his error. He halted the storm and deeply apologized to Krishna. Thus , humans learn not to give into a disaster.

1. Which term best describes the personality of Indra?

- i. generous      ii. graceful      iii. terrorizing      iv. respectful

2. According to the legend, Vrindavan is \_\_\_\_\_.

- i. a god      ii. a mountain      iii. a ruler      iv. village

3. Krishna lived in \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the reaction of Indra? What did he do to trouble people?

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5. Krishna wanted people to respect

- i. rain      ii. Indra      iii. Govardhan      iv. both ii and iii

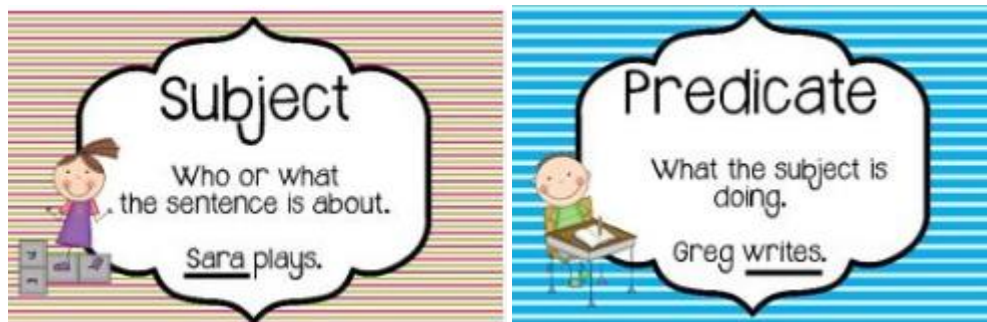
6. For how many days Krishna protected Vrindavan?

- i. 6      ii. 5      iii. 7      iv. 2

7. The similar meaning of the word *self-centred* in para 'a' is \_\_\_\_\_

8. The opposite meaning of the word *accurate* in para 'e' is \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. SUBJECT AND PREDICATE



**Circle the subject and underline the predicate in these sentences.**

1. The plane is flying at a height of 10,000 metres.
2. Ram took his maths book.

3. Rajeev is angry about the mistake in the bill.
4. We made friends with some passengers on the train.
5. The street was full of people.
6. The girls of our class are going for painting class.
7. My brother and sister love to eat tacos and nachos on Tuesdays
8. Susan and Charlie will do their homework and go to the library.
9. Those tables and chairs are going to be sold this weekend.
10. Alex, Ann, and Marie go to school and go to their jobs.
11. The boys and the girls are walking quickly to the restroom.
12. Her mom and dad call her every day.
13. Mary and John watched this movie last week.
14. My grandma and my grandpa gave me an awesome new phone for my birthday.
15. I am going to the store to buy a pizza after school today.
16. The little tree was covered with needles instead of leaves.
17. A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker's window.
18. His father gave him a watch on his birthday.
19. Lucy Gray lived in the forest alone.
20. The Ravana did not agree to send Sita back to Ram.

## V. COLLECTIVE NOUNS



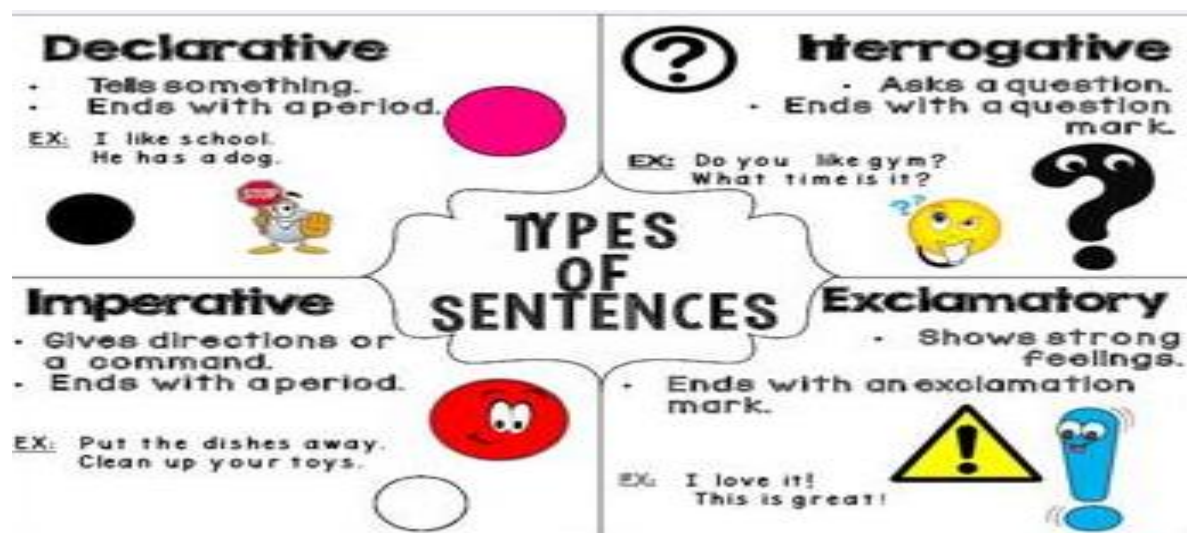
### LEARN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIVE NOUN

a bale of turtles	a bevy of quail
a band of musicians	a board of directors
a basket of fruit	a cloud of insects
a batch of bread	a colony of gulls
a bevy of ladies	a fleet of boats
a board of directors	a fleet of cars
a bottle of milk	a fleet of vehicles
a bouquet of flowers	a flight of birds
a bowl of rice	a flight of stairs
a bowl of soup	a flock of sheep
a brace of ducks	a forest of trees
a bunch of keys	a gaggle of geese
a cackle of hyenas	a galaxy of stars
a can of soda	a gang of prisoners
a caravan of gypsies	a garland of sonnets
a cast of hawks	a group of islands
a catalogue of prices	a hail of bullets
a chest of drawers	a heap of rubbish
a choir of singers	a hedge of bushes
a cloud of dust	a herd of cattle
a clump of bushes	a host of sparrows
a cluster of coconuts	a library of books
a collection of coins	a litter of cubs
a comb/ bunch of bananas	a mob of deer
a company of actors	a mob of rioters
a crew of sailors	a nest of mice
a crowd of people	a pack of cards
a fleet of ships	a pack of thieves
a forest of trees	a pack of wolves
a heap of rubbish	a pair of shoes
a host of sparrows	a patrol of policemen
a leap of leopards	a pod of birds

a library of books  
 a mob of kangaroos  
 a murder of crows  
 a mustering of storks  
 a pack of cards  
 a pack of thieves  
 a pair of shoes  
 a patrol of policemen  
 a pod of whales  
 a quiver of arrows  
 a range of mountains  
 a ream of paper  
 a regiment of soldiers  
 a sheaf of grain  
 a staff of employees  
 a stand of flamingos  
 a string of pearls  
 a team of players  
 a troupe of artistes  
 a troupe of dancers  
 a bale of cotton  
 a band of musicians  
 a basket of fruit  
 a battery of artillery  
 a bevy of ladies

a pride of lions  
 a range of mountains  
 a ream of paper  
 a regiment of soldiers  
 a school of whales  
 a school/shoal of fish  
 a sheaf of grain  
 a shower of rain  
 a sloth of bears  
 a stack of wood  
 a staff of employees  
 a string of horses  
 a string of pearls  
 a stud of horses  
 a swarm of bees  
 a swarm of bees  
 a wad of notes  
 a comb/ bunch of bananas  
 an album of photographs  
 an anthology of poems  
 an archipelago of islands  
 an orchard of fruit trees  
 an anthology of prose  
 an army of ants  
 an orchard of fruit trees

## VI. TYPES OF SENTENCES



**A. Identify the type of sentence – Declarative / Imperative / Interrogative / Exclamatory:**

1. What are you doing here?	
2. Please sit down.	
3. Please tell us about the story of the criminal.	
4. Are your pens working good?	
5. Renu make mistakes while writing.	
6. The stars are shining in the sky.	
7. What a nice dress it is!	
8. Your father is beating your brother.	
9. This is the costliest car in the world.	
10. What are you doing here?	
11. Don't shout in the class.	
12. How terrible the night was!	
13. Get this chocolate from the grocery shop.	
14. How beautiful your sister is!	
15. Ravita is the fastest runner in your class.	
16. Please, stop making faces at my paintings.	
17. When does your father come to school?	
18. Please turn down the volume.	
19. Monu does not love to paint animals.	
20. This is the almirah where we keep our documents.	
21. How many books did you take from the school library?	
22. You did a really good job!	
23. My God! Those are some wonderfully great decorations.	



24. Could you please repeat it?	
25. Stop when you see the red light	
26. Is this the syllabus for the internal assessment?	
27. Can you tell me how to make these cookies?	
28. Please pass the salt and pepper.	
29. Everyday, Lisa reads the newspaper in the morning.	
30. Wash the plates before you use them	



**B. Put the correct punctuation after each sentence.**

1. What is your name
2. Help me
3. I love my family
4. No, Denise
5. How old are you
6. My dog is small
7. Look up in the sky
8. Go to bed I can read
9. Do you want to play
10. I love school

11. The house is on fire
12. I am happy
13. Where are we going
14. I am very tired
15. What time is it
16. You are my friend
17. Go to school
18. We won our game

## VII. PHRASE AND CLAUSE

### PHRASE VERSUS CLAUSE

<p>Phrases do not contain a subject and a predicate.</p>	<p>Clauses contain a subject and a predicate.</p>
<p>Phrases cannot convey a complete thought.</p>	<p>Clauses can sometimes convey a complete thought.</p>

1. She sat <u>on the table</u> .	
2. Put the cups <u>on the desk</u>	
3. He glanced <u>out of the windows</u> .	
4. I know a woman <u>who works is an astronaut</u> .	
5. We cannot live <u>without oxygen or fresh air</u> .	

6. She wears a necklace <u>which is made of diamond</u> .	
7. They cannot go <u>as it is raining heavily</u> .	
8. I have no clue <u>what he did with those funds</u> .	
9. The woman <u>whom I met</u> is a lawyer .	
10. Reema is always <u>on time</u> .	
11. Mary lived outside her home <u>for 5 years</u> .	
12. I was waiting <u>at the park</u> .	
13. The girls in the black dresses are the ones <u>who won the competition last year</u> .	
14. I enjoyed the dinner <u>that mother cooked for me</u> .	
15. She met me <u>at the park</u> .	
16. I know the girl <u>who won the championship</u> .	

### VIII . GRADE 5- SPELLING AND VOCABULARY



List given below is a long list of words which are often misspelt

Your task in the holidays is to learn these spellings so well that you will never again misspell them. All the Best!!!.

- Listen to the pronunciation of the words .
- Learn the spellings, learn the meanings.
- Find the meaning of the words – synonym and antonym

writing	written	advise	accept
expect	except	lose	loose
thought	though	thorough	believe
beginning	repetition	cheerful	fulfil
principal	principle	stationary	stationery
devise	device	height	length
breadth	separate	referred	interested
separation	definitely	definition	interesting
brought	bought	extraordinary	peculiar
excellent	brilliant	weary	wreathe
whether	weather	attendance	achieve
brief	grief	hygiene	patience
pierce	thief	thieves	perceive
receipt	dictionary	cheque	check
equivalent	competition	completion	recognition
perseverance	explosion	bona fide	finale
phoenix	hustle and bustle	efficient	respectable
renowned	constellation	business	grumpy
patient	continuous	hooves	curriculum
gymnastics	magnificent	clumsy	gigantic
fragile	immediately	serene	unruffled
sermonising	enthusiasm	impulsive	stammered
rustling	toil	drenched	facilities
miserable	deprived	estate	physician
affectionate	efficient	unhygienic	engraved
brooch	conferred	determined	screech
throng	renowned	awestruck	memorial
planetarium	constellation	errand	urgent
brambled	gobbled	affectionately	luscious
couched	scampering	thatch	gleam
grief	miserable	loneliness	troupe
troop	puppet	brilliant	campaign
discipline	courtiers	avail	participant

## IX. CONFUSING WORDS- READ THESE EXAMPLE

### Affect vs. Effect

**Affect** is a verb meaning to influence. **Effect** is a noun meaning result.

While the student didn't see how studying **affected** his test-taking, the positive **effects** soon became clear.

#### Lie vs. Lay

**Lie** is a verb meaning to recline or rest on a surface. **Lay** is a verb meaning to put or place.

Kim **lies** down to take a nap every day at 3:30 p.m. Before falling asleep, Kim **lays** her bracelet on the table.

#### Lose vs. Loose

**Lose** is a verb meaning to misplace. **Loose** is an adjective meaning slack, moveable, or weak.

I always manage to **lose** my **loose**-fitting tank top.

#### Anyway vs. Any way

**Anyway** is an adverb meaning regardless. **Any way** is a phrase meaning any manner or method.

I don't want to go to the party, **anyway**. We could take **any way** we want to get to the party.

#### Than vs. Then

**Than** is a conjunction used to compare two things. **Then** is usually an adverb indicating time.

Do you think that Pepsi Cola is better **than** Coca Cola? We went to the store, and **then** to a movie.

#### That vs. Which

**That** is used when the phrase or clause that follows it is necessary in the sentence. **Which** is used when the phrase or clause that follows it is not necessary. Students **that** fail to thoroughly proofread often miss unnecessary points. Procrastinated papers, **which** students write often, fail to lead to the desired grades for their classes.

#### Their vs. There vs. They're

**Their** is a pronoun that is plural possessive. **There** is a word that means place. **They're** is a contraction that means they are.

**Their** dog is over **there** digging through the trash. **They're** not the most responsible pet owners.

#### To vs. Too vs. Two

**To** is a preposition indicating direction. **Too** is an adverb meaning in addition or also. **Two** is a number.

**Too** many times, students go **to** their adviser **to** set up their classes, but only have **two** of their five classes picked out.

### Who vs. Whom

**Who** is a pronoun used as the subject of a sentence. **Whom** is a pronoun used as a direct object.

**Who** is responsible for the research on this group project? We assigned research to **whom** for this group project?

*NOTE: As a general rule, if you can substitute "she" then "who" is the appropriate choice. If you can substitute "her" then "whom" is the appropriate choice.*

### Your vs. You're

**Your** is a pronoun that is second person possessive. **You're** is a contraction that means you are.

**Your** clothes will wrinkle if **you're** not careful with the drying cycle you choose.

## Other Confusing Word Pairs – FIND THE MEANINGS

accept / except-

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allusion / illusion

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appraise / apprise

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complement / compliment

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compose / comprise

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ensure / insure

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farther / further

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imitated / intimated

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its /it's

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defence/ defense

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empathy / sympathy

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---

principle/ principal

---

---

quite/ quiet

---

---

who's/ whose

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**X. Compose a poem on the SUMMER SEASON. Write it on Practical sheets(ruled sheets) .**

You may use the words given below or words of your choice but don't forget to illustrate it beautifully.

**SUN, SUMMER, SUNBURN, SEA, HILL STATION, PICNIC, HOLIDAYS, MANGO, WATERMELON, FAMILY, GAMES, GARDEN , ICE- CREAM, WATERPARK**

**XI. Make a short story using the following hints on Practical sheets(ruled sheets)**

A boy ..... lost in the jungle ..... finds an old palace ..... sees a door with a big and heavy lock on it..... breaks the lock ..... goes inside ..... sees a magic book..... reads that book ..... a miracle happens ..... takes the book ..... comes back home ..... becomes a rich man .

**Give a suitable title to the story .**

**Paste some relevant pictures.**

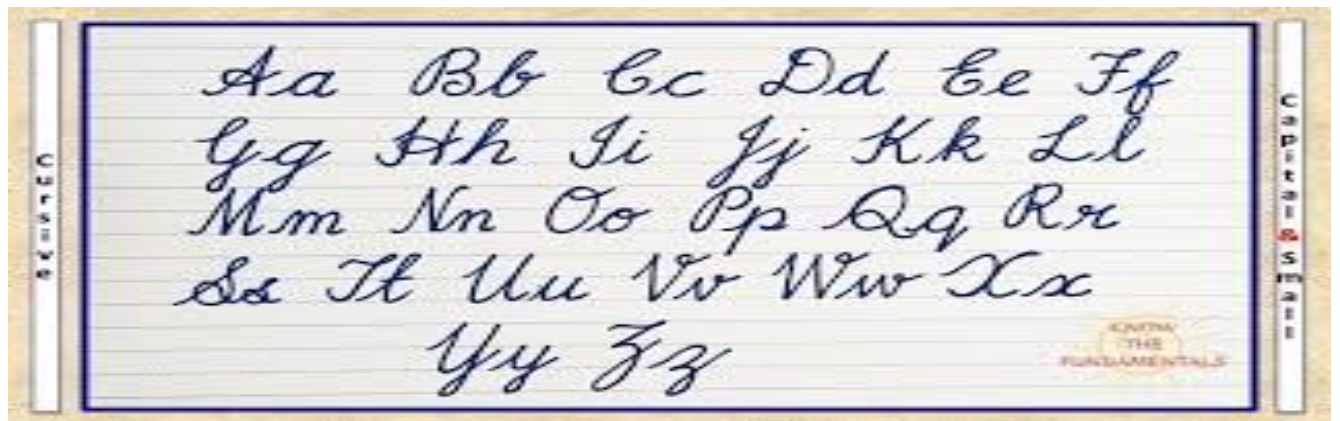
**Circle all nouns and underline all pronouns used in the story.**

## **XII. Bookmark**

1. Make a bookmark with challenging vocabulary words.
2. Make a bookmark writing the quote of APJ Abdul Kalam.
3. Make a bookmark writing the few idioms.

## **XIII . CURSIVE WRITING**

After writing to learn ALPHABETS , practice one page daily of any newspaper article / any informative article / English Literature book .[Buy a Rs 10 copy ]



## **XIV. LEARN THE POEM FOR ASL ACTIVITY**

### **I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud**

By: William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine



And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

## EVS

### **Revise and learn**

1. Lesson 1,2,4
2. Practice diagrams and map work

### **TASK- 1 LIFE SKILLS**

In this summer vacation **learn the art** of sewing the torn clothes, mending socks, making a handkerchief from old clothes from your parents. **(Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)**

We would like to see you in action .Click the pictures and paste it in the scrap book.

### **TASK -2 EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING**

Collect newspapers for a week and cut the articles about the natural disasters happen in the country. Paste them in a scrapbook.

### **TASK -3 PROJECT WORK – (MODEL MAKING)**

❖ Make working model of the following:

**Roll no 1-10**

**Revolution of earth around the sun**

**Roll no. 11-20**

**Globe**

**Roll no . 21-30**

**Lunar eclipse**

**Roll no . 31-40**

**Solar eclipse**

# MATHS

## ❖ SURVEY : “ RIGHT TO VOTE”



*Name the Major parties contesting in J&K Lok sabha elections 2024.*

Paste the image of an Electronic Voting Machine.

Conduct a survey and collect the data about all the major parties contesting in J&K Lok sabha elections 2024 and complete the requisite information.

S. NO.	Name of Constituency	No. of votes casted	Write in Indian numerals	No. of votes not casted	Write in International numerals	Total population	Arrange the digits to form greatest number	Name of the winning party
1	Anantnag							
2	Baramulla							
3	Udhampur							
4	Kathua							
5	Srinagar							
6	Jammu							

- ❖ Revise all the concepts taught in the class.
- ❖ Learn tables from 2 to 20.

### MAGIC SQUARE PUZZLES

Magic squares are square grids with a special arrangement of numbers in such a way that every row, column and diagonal adds up to the same number. This sum is called “Magic sum” or “Magic number”

Magic Sum = 30

7		11
9		13

Magic Sum = 15

	7	
1	5	
		4

Magic Sum = 45

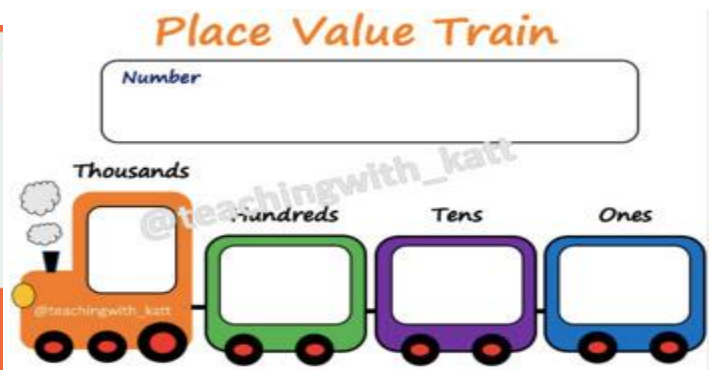
18	13	
16	17	

Magic Sum = 36

	10	
16		
9		

### ACTIVITY TIME

- ❖ Make a working model of place value train ( From Roll no. 1 to 20).



- ❖ **Make a working model of Geometrical city ( From Roll no. 21 onwards). You can make geometrical city project of your own choice.**



**NOTE : Complete your Holidays homework in A4 sized ruled sheets.**

## **COMPUTER**

1. Wheel model of computer Function keys (Roll 1-20)
2. Working model of home made Projectors (Roll No 21- Onwards)

These assignments provide students with hands-on opportunities to explore various aspects of computers and computer technology while fostering creativity and critical thinking skills. They can present their models to their classmates and explain the concepts behind their designs when they return to school after the holiday break.

## HINDI

निर्देश:

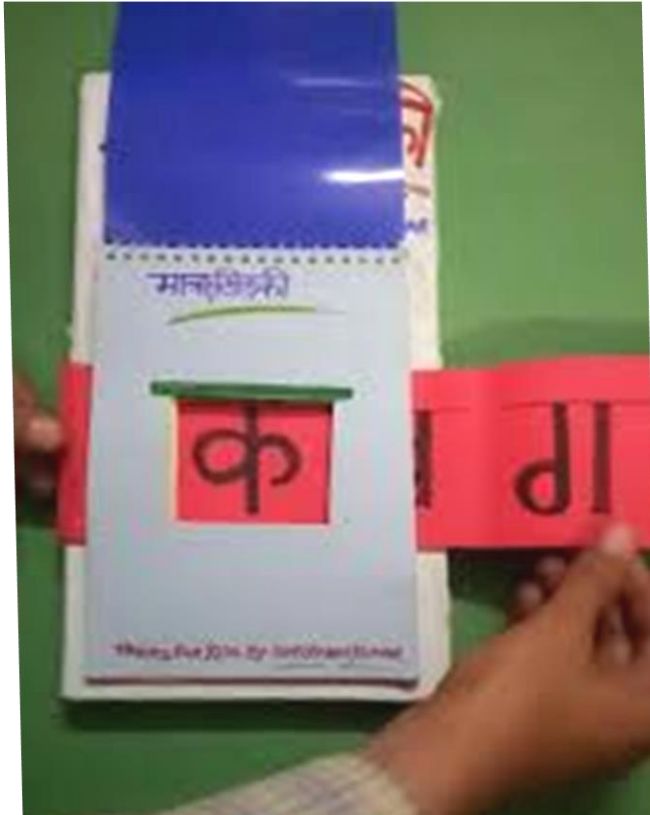
- गृह कार्य सुंदर लिखावट में करें।
- अपना सारा गृह कार्य अलग हिंदी की पुस्तिका पर करें।
- अनुक्रमांक 9 से 10
- 20 पृष्ठ सुलेख (वर्णों की उत्तम बनावट के साथ)
- पाठ 3, 4, 5, 6 का पठन करें
- आओ क्रिया सीखें- कार्यशील "विलोम कछुआ" (मॉडल) बनाएँ (सहायक नमूना विडियो ग्रुप में भेजा जाएगा)
- "जम्मू की 5 ऐतिहासिक इमारतों" का सर्वेक्षण करें और बताएँ:-  
इमारत ,जम्मू के किस भाग में स्थित है ?  
इमारत किस वर्ष में बनी ? इमारत किसने बनवाई ? इमारत क्यों प्रसिद्ध है ?

### मॉडल नमूना



- अनुक्रमांक ११ से २०
- 20 पृष्ठ सुलेख (वर्णों की उत्तम बनावट के साथ)
- पाठ -3, 4, 5, 6 का पठन करें
- आओ मात्राएँ सीखें – कार्यशील “मात्राओं की खिड़की” (मॉडल) बनाएँ (सहायक नमूना विडियो गुप में भेजा जाएगा)
- “चंद्रयान परियोजना” पर सर्वेक्षण करें और बताएँ:-  
यह परियोजना कब और किसके द्वारा शुरू की गई ?  
इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य क्या था ?  
इसमें भारत को सफलता कब मिली ?  
यह परियोजना किसके नेतृत्व में काम कर रही थी ?  
चंद्रयान का चित्र भी चिपकाएँ ?

### मॉडल नमूना





- अनुक्रमांक २१ से ३०
- 20 पृष्ठ सुलेख (वर्णों की उत्तम बनावट के साथ)
  - पाठ 3, 4, 5, 6 का पठन करें
  - आओ क्रिया सीखें- किन्ही 3 कहानियों के लिए "हाथ की कठपुतलियाँ" बनाएँ (सहायक नमूना विडियो ग्रुप में भेजा जाएगा)
  - "जम्मू की 5 ऐतिहासिक इमारतों" का सर्वेक्षण करें और बताएँ:-  
इमारत ,जम्मू के किस भाग में स्थित है ? इमारत किस वर्ष में बनी ?  
इमारत किसने बनवाई ? इमारत क्यों प्रसिद्ध है ?

मॉडल नमूना



➤ अनुक्रमांक ३१ से ४१

- 20 पृष्ठ सुलेख (वर्णों की उत्तम बनावट के साथ)
- पाठ -3, 4, 5, 6 का पठन करें
- आओ मात्राएँ सीखें - कार्यशील "बारहखड़ी की घड़ी" (मॉडल) बनाएँ (सहायक नमूना विडियो ग्रुप में भेजा जाएगा)
- "चंद्रयान परियोजना" पर सर्वेक्षण करें और बताएँ:-  
यह परियोजना कब और किसके द्वारा शुरू की गई ?  
इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य क्या था ?  
इसमें भारत को सफलता कब मिली ?

यह परियोजना किसके नेतृत्व में काम कर रही थी ? चंद्रयान का चित्र भी चिपकाएँ ।

### मॉडल नमूना

