



Bright Scholar

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
School for the future

**WINTER VACATION
HOMEWORK
CLASS-V**



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Solve all assignments in Practice Notebook and Activities on A4 Sheets.
- Revise the chapters of all subjects which are done after the PT3 syllabus.

ENGLISH

Q1. Read the passage carefully and answers the following questions:

The monsoon season brings much-needed rain to many parts of India. It usually arrives in June and lasts till September. The monsoon is important for farmers as it helps their crops grow. Heavy rains can sometimes cause floods, but the rain also fills rivers and lakes, providing water for drinking and irrigation.

People often enjoy the cool weather and the smell of wet earth during the monsoon. However, they must be careful to stay safe from waterborne diseases and avoid walking through flooded areas.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. When does the monsoon season usually arrive in India?
 - a) May
 - b) June
 - c) July
 - d) August
2. Why is the monsoon important for farmers?
 - a) It helps them harvest crops
 - b) It helps their crops grow
 - c) It stops pests
 - d) It cools the air
3. What can heavy rains sometimes cause?
 - a) Droughts
 - b) Floods
 - c) Earthquakes
 - d) Storms

True/False:

1. The monsoon season usually lasts from June to September.
2. The monsoon rain decreases the water level in rivers.

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The monsoon brings much-needed _____ to many parts of India.
2. People must be careful to stay safe from _____ diseases during the monsoon.

Questions:

1. Why do people enjoy the monsoon season?
2. What are the benefits of monsoon rains for farmers?
3. What precautions should people take during the monsoon season?

Q2. Write a letter to your friend to share your experience about the carnival held in your school on Christmas.

Q3. Write a notice stating that you are a student in the 5th grade and you lost your bicycle key in the playground of your school.

Q4. Prepare a card for the new year on the theme of your new resolution for yourself in 2026.

Q5. To learn and prepare the Chapter 3,4,5 from your syllabus.

हिंदी

अध्याय : अपठित गद्यांश

प्रश्न 1- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर लिखिए

समय बहुत मूल्यवान होता है। जो व्यक्ति समय का सही उपयोग करता है, वही जीवन में सफल होता है। समय एक बार बीत जाए तो वापस नहीं आता। जो लोग समय पर अपना कार्य करते हैं, वे तनाव से बचे रहते हैं। विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है, क्योंकि पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ अन्य गतिविधियों के लिए भी समय निकालना पड़ता है। इसलिए हमें समय का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए।

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQ)

1. समय कैसा होता है?
 - (a) साधारण
 - (b) मूल्यवान
 - (c) बेकार
 - (d) कम
2. जीवन में कौन सफल होता है?
 - (a) जो आराम करता है
 - (b) जो समय नष्ट करता है
 - (c) जो समय का सही उपयोग करता है
 - (d) जो देर से काम करता है
3. समय के बारे में सही कथन कौन-सा है?
 - (a) समय वापस आ जाता है
 - (b) समय रुक जाता है
 - (c) समय एक बार बीत जाए तो वापस नहीं आता
 - (d) समय हमेशा समान रहता है

4. समय पर कार्य करने वाले लोग किससे बचे रहते हैं?

- (a) बीमारी से
- (b) डर से
- (c) तनाव से
- (d) आलस्य से

5. विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का महत्व क्यों बढ़ जाता है?

- (a) खेल के कारण
- (b) पढ़ाई और अन्य गतिविधियों के कारण
- (c) सोने के कारण
- (d) घूमने के कारण

रचनात्मक कार्य

प्रश्न 2 - दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन 10 से 12 पंक्तियों में करो।



प्रश्न 3 - पाठ 12 से 14 तक के शब्दार्थ और प्रश्नोत्तर याद करो।

प्रश्न 4- पाठ 15- 'परोपकारी पेड़' कविता याद करके उसका लिखित अभ्यास करो। (SEA will be taken in the first week of February)

MATHEMATICS

Q1. Add the given measurements

a) 7m 9dm and 12 m 8dm

b) 23cm 3mm and 54cm 5mm

Q2. Subtract the given measure

a) 21m 75 cm from 25 m

b) 88 kg 47 gm from 100 kg 250 gm

Q3. Conversions.

a) convert 12 hours 2 minute

b) convert 478 minutes into minutes and seconds

c) convert 4 days into hours

d) convert 92 minutes into hours and minute

e) convert 11:25 pm to the 24 hour format

Q4. Arya's school starts at 7:30 a.m. and closes at 2:20 p.m. Find the working hours of the school.

Q5. A bus leaves for Rampur at 4:30 p.m. it takes 1 hr 45 minutes to reach there. And what time will it reach Rampur.

Q6. Find the perimeter of rectangle whose length and breadth are respectively

a) 5 cm and 15 cm

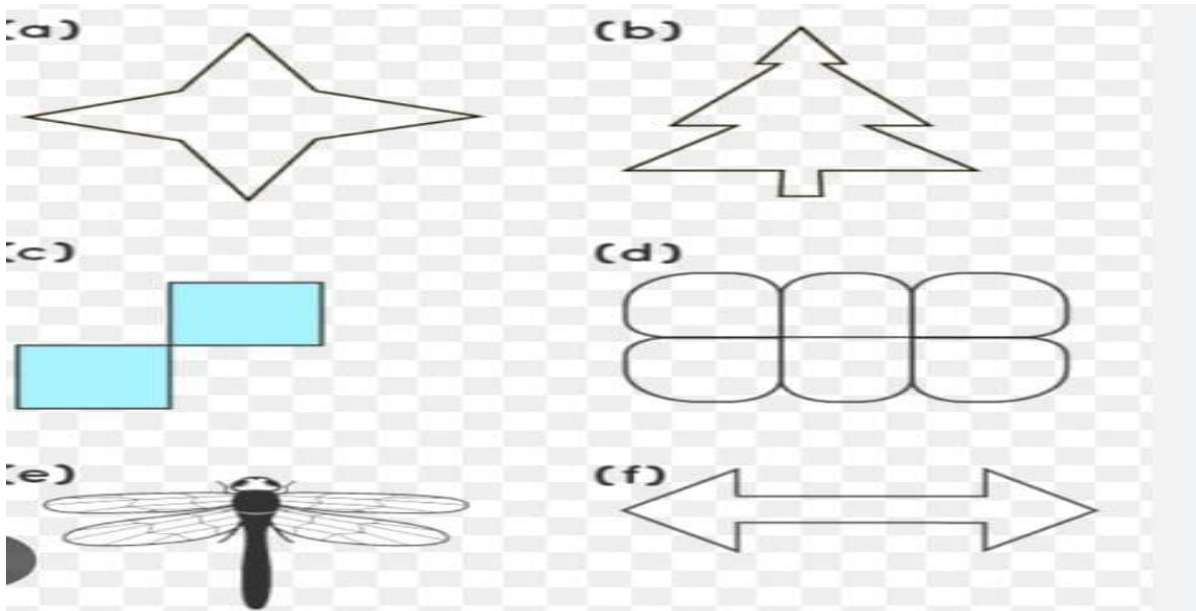
b) 112 cm and 84 cm

Q7. The area of rectangle is 96 cm^2 . If the breadth of the red tender is 8 cm then find its length and perimeter

Q8. The perimeter of rectangle is 230 cm. If the length of the rectangle 70cm then find its breadth and area.

Q9. Find the perimeter of square whose side is 12 cm

Q10. Find the number of lines of symmetry in each of the following figure.



SCIENCE

1. Topic-Impact of Disasters – Bar Graph Analysis

Objective: To understand and compare the impact of different disasters by representing data using a bar graph.

Task:

1. Collect data related to the number of people affected by different types of disasters in India (from textbooks, newspapers, news reports, or reliable websites).
2. Use the data to complete the table given below:

Type of Disaster	Number of People Affected
------------------	---------------------------

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| ➤ Flood | _____ |
| ➤ Cyclone | _____ |
| ➤ Earthquake | _____ |
| ➤ Drought | _____ |

(Data may be written in thousands or lakhs, as per availability.)

Graph Work:

- On a graph sheet:
- Draw the X-axis to show the Type of Disaster.
- Draw the Y-axis to show the Number of People Affected.
- Choose a suitable scale and mention it clearly.
- Draw a bar graph using neat and equal-width bars.
- Use different colours for each bar.

Analysis Questions (Answer the following questions-):

- a) Which disaster affected the maximum number of people?
- b) Which disaster affected the least number of people?
- c) What conclusion can you draw from the graph?

2. Learn Chapter-3, 4 and 6.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

A. Fill in the Blanks (10 Questions)

1. The Constitution of India came into force on ____.
2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as the ____ of the Indian Constitution.
3. India is a ____ country, where people choose their leaders.
4. The head of the Indian State is the ____.
5. The Indian Parliament has ____ houses.
6. The Lok Sabha is also known as the ____ House.
7. The Prime Minister is the head of the ____.
8. The Gram Panchayat works at the ____ level.
9. The Constitution gives us ____ Rights.
10. The Municipal Corporation works in ____ areas.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – 10

1. Who is called the Father of the Indian Constitution?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - d) Sardar Patel
2. When did the Constitution of India come into force?
 - a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 26 January 1950
 - c) 2 October 1949
 - d) 26 November 1949
3. How many houses are there in the Indian Parliament?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
4. Which house is called the Lower House?
 - a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Vidhan Sabha
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Supreme Court
5. Who is the head of the Government of India?
 - a) President
 - b) Governor
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Chief Justice
6. Which body works at the village level?
 - a) Municipal Corporation
 - b) Gram Panchayat
 - c) Zila Parishad
 - d) State Government
7. Who elects the members of the Lok Sabha?
 - a) Judges
 - b) Ministers
 - c) People
 - d) President
8. The Rajya Sabha is also called the _____.
 - a) Lower House
 - b) People's House
 - c) Upper House
 - d) Village House
9. Which institution works in big cities?
 - a) Gram Sabha
 - b) Panchayat Samiti
 - c) Municipal Corporation
 - d) Zila Parishad

10. Fundamental Rights are given by the ____.

- a) Parliament
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Constitution
- d) President

C. True or False (10 Questions)

1. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution.
2. India is a monarchy.
3. The President is the head of the State.
4. The Prime Minister is the real head of the Government.
5. The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
6. Gram Panchayat works at the city level.
7. Municipal Corporation looks after urban areas.
8. Citizens have Fundamental Rights.
9. The Constitution was written after independence.
10. Zila Parishad works at the district level.

D. One-Word Answer Questions (10)

1. Father of the Indian Constitution – ____
2. Head of the State – ____
3. Head of the Government – ____
4. Lower House of Parliament – ____
5. Upper House of Parliament – ____
6. Village-level local body – ____
7. City-level local body – ____
8. Date when Constitution came into force – ____
9. Type of government in India – ____
10. Law of the land – ____

E. Do any one Activity

Activity 1 : Government Tree Chart

Topic: Indian Government

Instructions:

- Draw a big tree on a chart or notebook.
- Label the parts:
- Roots: Constitution of India
- Trunk: Government of India
- Three Main Branches:
- Legislature (Makes Laws)
- Executive (Implements Laws)
- Judiciary (Protects Laws)
- Write one function of each branch.
- Draw symbols:
- Parliament for Legislature
- Prime Minister for Executive
- Supreme Court for Judiciary

Activity 2 : My Mini Constitution Book

Topic: Constitution of India

Instructions for Students:

- Take 5–6 A4 sheets and make a small booklet.
- Title it “My Mini Constitution of India”.
- Include the following pages:
 - Cover Page: Draw the Indian Flag or Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
 - What is the Constitution? (Write 4–5 lines)
 - Date of Adoption: 26 November 1949
 - Fundamental Rights: Write any 4 rights with one example each.
 - Fundamental Duties: Write any 4 duties with pictures.
 - Why is the Constitution important? (3–4 lines)