Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya
Narendrapur, Kolkata-700103

Syllabuses and Sample Questions for Admission Test

Class V (English Medium)

বাংলা
(Syllabus)

১. একই বানান অথচ ভিন্ন অর্থ এবং বাক্যে প্রয়োগ ।

২. চিঠি লেখা ঃ ক) প্রধানশিক্ষককে, খ) বন্ধুকে, গ) বাবা-মাকে ।

৩. কোনো কবিতার অংশকে বা গদ্যের অংশকে পড়ে নিজের ভাষায় লেখা ।

৪. কারক-বিভক্তি (অকারক ঃ সম্বোধন পদ, সম্বন্ধ পদ) ।

৫. বাক্যে নানারকম ভুল সংশোধন ।

৬. বাক্যে পদবিন্যাস ;

৭. প্রদত্ত শব্দের সাহায্যে বাক্যরচনা ;

৮. শব্দার্থ ;

৯. বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ ;

১০. বানান ;

১১. বোধ পরীক্ষণ ;

১২. হাতের লেখা ;

১৩. বর্ণ পরিচয়, (যুক্তব্যঞ্জন সহ),

১৪. বর্ণ বিশ্লেষণ ;

১৫. পদ পরিচয় ;

১৬. এককথায় লেখা ;

১৭. পদান্তর;

১৮. সমোচ্চারিত ভিন্ন অর্থবোধক শব্দ ;

১৯. প্রতিশব্দ বা সমার্থক শব্দ ;

২০. সূত্রসহ স্বরসন্ধি ;

২১. লিঙ্গ, বচন, পুরুষ ;

২২. সাধু ও চলিত ভাষা ;

২৩. যতিচিহ্ন;

২৪. শব্দের বিশিষ্টার্থে প্রয়োগ;

২৫. স্বচ্ছন্দ রচনা ।

সহায়ক পুস্তক ঃ চতুর্থ বা পঞ্চম শ্রেণির পাঠ্য যে কোনো বই ।

(Sample Questions)

১। ক) একদিন লিখেছিনু আদর্শ যে হবে
'কথায় না বড়ো হয়ে কাজে বড়ো হবে' ।
আজ লিখিতেছি বড়ো দুঃখ লয়ে প্রাণে
তোমরা মানুষ হবে কাদের কল্যাণে ?
মানুষ গড়িয়া ওঠে কোন্ উপাদানে ;
বাঙালি বোঝেনি তাহা এখনও জীবনে--
পুঁথি হাতে পাঠ শেখা--দু'চারটে পাস
আজিকার দিনে তাহে মিলে না আশ্বাস,
চাই শৌর্য, চাই বীর্য, তেজে ভরা মন
'মানুষ হইতে হবে' হবে এই পণ--

কবিতাটি পড়ে নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখ ঃ

i) 'আশ্বাস' ও 'কল্যাণ' শব্দ দুটির অর্থ লেখ ।

ii) আদর্শ যে হবে তার কী গুণ থাকা উচিত ?

iii) কবিতাটির বিষয়বস্তু ছয়টি বাক্যে গুছিয়ে লেখ ।

১। খ) সাম্প্রদায়িক সম্প্রীতি বা মানবিক মূল্যবোধ বিষয়ক কোন কবিতার প্রথম স্তবক বা প্রথম আট পঙ্ক্তি কবির নাম সহ মুখস্থ লেখ ।

২। বাক্যে পদবিন্যাস কর ঃ
পর্বত, উত্তরে, মাতৃভূমির, অবস্থিত, হিমালয়, আমাদের ।

৩। বাক্য রচনা কর ঃ
বিব্রত, স্বার্থ, আত্মহারা ।

৪। অর্থ লেখ ঃ
অদ্ভুত, বশংবদ, পদার্পণ ।

৫। বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ লেখ ঃ
দুর্বৃত্ত, মন্থর, শৈশব ।

৬। বানান লেখ বা শূন্যস্থানে উপযুক্ত অক্ষর বসাও ঃ
ঐ---র্য, আ---স, দা---ত্ব ।

৭। ক) সংজ্ঞা ও উদাহরণ লেখ ঃ
অঘোষবর্ণ, উষ্মবর্ণ, অন্তঃস্থবর্ণ, যৌগিকস্বর ।

খ) যুক্তব্যঞ্জনের রূপটি লেখ ঃ
হ্+ণ+অ, ষ্+ণ+অ, ঞ্+চ+অ ।

গ) বর্ণ বিশ্লেষণ কর ঃ
সান্ত্বনা, শুশ্রূষা, দৈর্ঘ্য ।

৮। ১ নং প্রশ্নের কবিতাটি পড়ে বিশেষ্য, বিশেষণ, সর্বনাম, অব্যয় ও ক্রিয়াপদ বের কর ।

৯। এক কথায় লেখ ঃ
ক্রমাগত চেষ্টা, সরস্বতীর বীণা, ময়ূরের ডাক ।

১০। পদান্তর কর ঃ

বিপ্লবী, বিদ্যুৎ, হীন ।

১১। অর্থের পার্থক্য দেখাও ঃ

প্রসাদ / প্রাসাদ, শুচি / সূচি, আহুতি / আহ্বতি ।

১২। দুটি করে সমার্থক শব্দ লেখ ঃ

করুণা, শিকড়, নির্মাণ ।

১৩। সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ কর ঃ

শ্রীশ , অন্বেষণ, যথেষ্ট ।

১৪। ক) লিঙ্গান্তর কর ঃ

পরিব্রাজক, পাঠক, বীর ।

খ) রাশি, বৃন্দ, গণ, কুল যোগ করে বহুবচনের পৃথক্ পৃথক্ শব্দ লেখ ।

গ) নীচের বাক্যগুলির ক্রিয়াপদের পুরুষ নির্ণয় কর ঃ

i) খুলে দে মা চোখের ঠুলি ।

ii) আসিস্‌নি কেন ?

iii) যাস্‌নে ঘরের বাহিরে ।

১৫। নীচের অংশটি চলিত ভাষায় লেখ ঃ

মহারাজের সভায় থাকিলে আমি হাসিতে ভুলিয়া যাইব ।

১৬। উপযুক্ত স্থানে যতিচিহ্ন বসাও ঃ

বিদ্যার সাগর তুমি বিখ্যাত ভারতে

করুণার সিন্ধু তুমি সেই জানে মনে

দীন যে দীনের বন্ধু উজ্জ্বল জগতে......

১৭। ‘গরম’ শব্দটি দিয়ে দুটি পৃথক অর্থের বাক্য লেখ ঃ

উদাহরণ ঃ

সরষের তেলের বাজারটা কদিন বেশ গরম যাচ্ছে ।   (চড়া অর্থে)

গরম মেজাজ দেখালে কি সবসময় কাজ পাওয়া যায় ?   (উগ্র অর্থে)

১৮। প্রদত্ত সংকেত অনুসরণে একটি গল্প লেখ ঃ

বুনো বাঘ খাবারের লোভে লোকালয়ে এসেছে--পোষা কুকুরের সঙ্গে তার সাক্ষাৎ--কুকুরের হৃষ্টপুষ্ট চেহারা দেখে বাঘ গাঁয়ের কোন গৃহস্থ বাড়িতে থাকতে চাইল--বনে বড়োই খাদ্য দ্রব্যের অভাব অথচ এখানে প্রচুর রাজভোগ আর আরামের জীবন--কিন্তু কুকুরের গলায় গলাবন্ধের দাগ দেখে বন্দী জীবনের দুর্দশায় আঁতকে উঠে সোজা সে বনেই ফিরে গেল--স্বাধীনতার মূল্য বনের পশুও বোঝে ।

Hindi
(Syllabus)

(१) काव्य / गद्य पर आधारित बोधमूलक प्रश्न।

(२) वर्ण परिचय।

(३) शब्द / अर्थ और प्रयोग।

(४) शब्द-समूहों के लिये एक शब्द।

(५) पर्यायवाची शब्द।

(६) विपरीतार्थक शब्द।

(७) मुहावरे और उनका प्रयोग।

(८) लिंग।

(९) वचन।

(१०) वर्तनी।

(११) पद परिचय और उसका विन्यास।

(१२) अनुच्छेद लेखन।

(१३) वाक्यो का रुपान्तर।

(१४) उद्देश्य-विधेय।

(१५) पत्र लेखन।

(१६) संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया और विशेषण।

(१७) विभिन्न विषयों पर आधारित सामान्य ज्ञान।

(१८) कहानी लेखन।

(१९) अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद।

(२०) चतुर्थ / पंचम श्रेणी के उपयुक्त अन्य विषयवस्तु।

(Sample Questions)

१।   अपनी स्मृति से किसी हिन्दी कविता की आठ पंक्तियाँ लिखो।

२।   निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाओ :
       साधु, वीर, विनय, भवन, एकता, दीन, मीन।

३।   निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो :
       बाल-बाल बचना, बाल की खाल निकालना, खालाजी का घर, राग अलापना, नौ-दो ग्यारह होना, अपनी
       खिचड़ी अलग पकाना।

४।   पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो :
       'हम हैं 'शिवा' 'प्रताप' रोटियाँ
                 भले घास की खाएँगे।
       मगर किसी जुल्मी के आगे
                 मस्तक नहीं झुकाएँगे।'
       (क) 'हम' का प्रयोग किसके लिए हुआ है?   (ख) 'शिवा' और 'प्रताप' कौन थे?   (ग) 'जुल्मी' का अर्थ
       लिखो।   (घ) हमें 'जुल्मी' के आगे मस्तक क्यों नहीं झुकाना चाहिए?

५।   पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो :
       घर, फूल, गंगा, कमल, शिव, गाय, चोर।

६। वर्तनी शुद्ध कर शब्दों को पुनः लिखो :
पथय, परकोप, दुध, तिन, कलयाण, सांधू।

७। अर्थ स्पष्ट करो :
दिन---दीन, कवि---कपी, चीर---चिर, अधम---अधर्म, प्रणाम---प्रमाण।

८। वचन परिवर्तन करो :
चिड़िया, लता, रात, नीति, चूहा, धेनु, अभिभावक।

९। पदों को यथास्थान लिखो :
(क) मेरा नरेन्द्रपुर है घर में। (ख) उड़ी पंजों लेकर चील चूहे को में।

१०। संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं? इसके भेदों को उदाहरण के साथ लिखो।

११। 'दुर्गापूजा' के अवसर पर मित्र को आमंत्रित करते हुए एक पत्र लिखो।

१२। किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखो :
गाय, फलों का राजा---आम, भूगर्भ रेल, माँ सारदा।

१३। निम्नलिखित संकेतों के आधार पर कहानी लिखो :
प्यासा कौआ---पानी की खोज में भटकना---घड़ा देखना---घड़े में कंकड़ डालना---पानी का ऊपर आना---प्यास बुझाना---उड़ जाना।

१४। हिन्दी में अनुवाद करो :
Once upon a time there lived a widow in a village. She had two daughters, Vimla and Kamla.   Vimla was her real daughter and Kamla her step daughter. Her real daughter was lazy and foolish. But her step daughter was clever and intelligent.

English
(Syllabus)

1.   Sentences, Subject, Predicate, etc.
2. Parts of Speech (All including basic varieties)
3. Number
4. Gender
5. Adjectives (Change of degrees of comparison.)
6. Adverbs and their uses
7. Tenses and their uses : Sequence of Tense
8. Appropriate use of Articles and Prepositions
9. Agreement of the verb with   the subject
10. Use of Modals
11. Concept of Infinitives
12. Concept of Phrase and Clause (elementary)
13. Change of sentences from / to Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative
14. Spelling exercises

15. Vocabulary Test : Homonyms; Synonyms; Antonyms, sound words and formation of words from given clues and their uses
16. Finding correct words from a given context and their applications
17. Completion of incomplete sentences
18. Correction of sentences with common errors
19. Proper arrangement of jumbled up sequence
20. Common Punctuations
21. Answering 'wh' questions
22. Use of Simple Suffixes and Prefixes
23. Use of Simple idioms
24. Comprehension Test
25. Short Compositions.

Guide book : Any Grammar Text book for IV/V standard.

(Sample Questions)

(Read the questions carefully and answer them quickly in neat and clean hand-writing. Do not overwrite or make your answer script otherwise dirty.)

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

The most dangerous animals on the Indian subcontinent are not lions, tigers or wolves, but poisonous snakes. Unfortunately, the death-rate from snake bites is high largely because of widespread ignorance about snakes and snake-bite prevention. Also, proper medical treatments are often delayed or are unobtainable.

Only about fifty of the more than two hundred species of snakes in India are venomous. Of these only four—Russel's Viper, Saw-scaled Viper, Indian Cobra and common Krait—are really dangerous. They are found across the country, from arid deserts to fertile plains, to high forests.

Contrary to what many people believe, most snakes are timid, nocturnal creatures, feeding mostly on rats, mice, frogs, toads, lizards or birds. They attack humans only when actually stepped on, or provoked in some way. Precautions, such as wearing shoes and long trousers when walking through high grass and undergrowth, will

lessen the risk of being bitten, for most snake-bites in India occur as people walk barefooted. Step on to and not over rocks and logs—a snake may be on the blind side. Carry a lantern or a torch when you venture out at night. Beat the ground ahead with a long stick as you walk—snakes will perceive the vibrations and slither away. Keep your home and its surroundings rat-free. Be especially alert during the monsoon season when snakes are most active.

a) i) What are the reasons for the high death-rate from snake bites in India?
    ii) How many species of snakes in India are really dangerous?
    iii) Under what circumstances do the snakes bite human beings?
    iv) What precautions are necessary to avoid snake-bites?
    v) Why is it dangerous to step over a long lying rock or log?
b) State whether the following sentences are True or False :
    i) By nature snakes are more fierce than the dangerous carnivores.
    ii) The Indian Cobra is a deadly venomous reptile.
    iii) Most of the Indian snakes are harmless.
    iv) Keeping one's home rat-free is keeping one's home snake-free.
    v) Snakes are more active in the dry seasons than during the rains.
c) Find words from the passage that mean the following :
    i) Slide or slip unsteadily -----
    ii) Made somebody angry by doing something deliberately -----
    iii) Lack of knowledge -----
    iv) Having little or no rainfall -----
    v) To become aware of something through feeling, notice or observation-----

2. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the verbs into the Present Tense.
   a) The boy who chose the best books for his study found his reward.
   b) The ox bellowed so loudly that the cowboy soon found out where it was grazing.
3. Form Adjectives from the following and make meaningful sentences with them.
   a) folly b) progress c) cloud d) pride

4. Insert articles where necessary in the following sentences and rewrite them.
   a) Indus flows through Punjab into Arabian Sea.
   b) Umbrella is of no avail against heavy downpour.
5. Show the difference of meaning in the following pairs of words and also use them in meaningful sentences of your own.
   a) Desert / Dessert, b) Principal / Principle, c)   Quiet / Quite,   d) People / Peoples.

6. Rewrite the following sentences according to the directions given in brackets.
   a) He talks so much about honesty that I distrust him. (Begin with 'I')
   b) I last met him five days ago. (Use 'for' in place of 'ago'.)
   c) Every mother loves her child. (Begin with 'There is ------)
   d) Swami Vivekananda was the noblest of all Indian monks. (Replace 'noblest' with 'noble'.)

e) The crow heard a noise. The crow flew away. (Join into a single sentence beginning with 'Hearing'.)

f) Although they ------ (defeat) in the last battle, they ----- (not lose) heart. (Fill in with the correct forms of the verbs given within brackets.)

g) The young man was angry ---- me for pointing ---- to him that his addiction ---- gambling would be the cause ---- his ruin. (Fill in with correct Prepositions.)

h) The patient died. After that the doctor came. (Join into one sentence by using 'before'.)

i) He played the violin (last night, brilliantly, in the concert, at the Town hall) (Rewrite with the given adverbs in their correct places.)

j) On my way back home from school yesterday, I saw a ------ of chickens playing on a ------ of hay. (Fill in with correct Collective Nouns.)

k) A young rajah once said to his vizier how is it that I am so often ill I take great care of myself I never go out in the rain I wear warm clothes I eat good food yet I am always catching cold or getting fever (Rewrite with proper Punctuation marks.)

l) I, you and he has got our packets of gifts yesterday. (Rewrite after necessary correction.)

7. Write a short paragraph in about 120 words on any one of the following :
   a) The Seasons of Bengal
   b) A Visit to a Museum
   c) Value of Games and Sports

Arithmetic
(Syllabus)

1. Writing in words, in figures.
2. Simplification (with brackets).
3. Number system (Prime numbers, Composite numbers, Odd numbers, Even numbers, Mutually Prime numbers, Formation of least and greatest numbers with some given digits, Multiples, Factors, Divisibility rules of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 11).   4. Sums on four rules (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division).
5. Problems on years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds.
6. Sums on four rules and related simple problems in case of vulgar and decimal fractions.
7. Metric system, Rupees and Paise, Conversion from one stage to another and related problems.

8. Average, Unitary method (Direct and Inverse Relation).
9. Squares and Square Roots of perfect square whole numbers.
10. Problems on perimeter and area of square and rectangle.
11. H. C. F. and L. C. M. including simple problems.
12. Percentage   and Ratio.
13. Sums of simple series.
14. Idea of household accounts.
15. Aptitude test on Mathematics.
16. Idea of point, line, surface, plane figure (Triangles, Quadrilaterals, Circles) and solid objects (Cuboid, Prism, Pyramid, Cone, Right Circular Cylinder, Sphere)

Help Book—Any book prescribed for class IV/V standard.

(Sample Questions)

1. Fill in the blanks :
    i)   20·608 dm.= — Dm.
    ii)   5 Kg. 5gm.= — Hg.
    iii) Rs. 8 and 8 paise = Rs. — .
    iv)   Rs. 12÷10 paise = — .
    v)   0·3×0·3× — = 0·9.
    vi)   5 is a — of 35.
    vii) Average of the first 10 natural numbers is — .
    viii) 2 years 6 months 10 days = — months.
    ix)   3 sq.m. 5 sq.cm. = — sq.dm.
    x)   — is the number in between 40 and 50 which is divisible by 21.
    xi)   What is the sixth number of the series : 11, 22, 33, …….. ?
    xii) What is the ninth number of the series : 4, 9, 15, 22, 30, 39, ……. ?

    xiii) Find the value of $\sqrt{92+\sqrt{52+\sqrt{144}}}$.
    xiv) Find the sum of : 1+3+5+7+…….+19.
    xv)   Express $33\frac{1}{3}$ % as a simple fraction.
    xvi) Write the simplest form of 1.21 kg : 220 gm.

2. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.
    i)   The year 1900 is a leap-year. (   )
    ii)   Every number is its multiple and factor. (   )
    iii) Principal unit of length is Kilometre.   (   )
    iv)   5 sq. metre = 5 metre square. (   )

v) 7 men can do a work in 7 days; then 1 man can do the same work in 1 day. (   )

3. i) The cost of 2 m. tape is 75 paise in one shop and that of 3 m. tape is Rs. 1.12 in another shop. In which shop the rate is cheaper ?

ii) Beside the road between Narendrapur and Garia 49 trees are planted at a gap of 250 m., two trees are planted at the two ends. What is the distance between the two places ?

iii) Find the sum of the factors of 24 ?

iv) In how many ways 99 can be expressed as the product of two whole numbers ?

v) By what prime numbers 149 be divided to leave remainder 6 in each case ?

vi) H. C. F. of two numbers is 6 and their L. C. M. is 72. Find the numbers.

vii) You get Rs. 56 in equal numbers of 1 rupee, 50 P. and 25 P. coins. How many of each coin have you got ?

viii) If $4{\cdot}5504 \div 2{\cdot}88 = 1{\cdot}58$, then find the quotient of $0{\cdot}45504 \div 0{\cdot}288$.

ix) Monthly income of a man is Rs. 210. He spends in 7 days what he earns in 5 days. In how many days he will save Rs. 100 ?

x) Average marks of mathematics in the annual examination of three boys is 82. If the first boy gets 12 marks more and the second boy gets 6 marks less than the mark of third boy, then what will be the mark in mathematics of the third boy ?

4. Simplify :
   a) $28{\times}24{\times}18 \div 9 \div 12 \div 14 \div 8 {\times} 16$

   b) $100 \div [12 + 4\{20 - 24 \div 2(10 - 4{\times}2) {\times}3\}]$

   c) $2 \div [2 + 2 \div \{2 + 2 \div (2 + 2 \div 4)\}]$

   d) $7 \div 15 {\times} 90 \div 14 {\times} 12 - 54 {\times} 16 \div 18 + 10 + 8$

   e) $1 \div [1 + 1 \div \{1 + 1 \div (1 + 1 \div 2)\}]$

5. Average of 5 consecutive numbers is 15, find the numbers.

6. The average weight of 4 boys is 42 Kg. The weight of the first, second and third boys are 2 Kg. less, 5 Kg. more and 1 Kg. less than the weight of the fourth boy. Find the weight of the fourth boy.

7. Find the perimeter of a square equal in area to two squares whose sides are 8 m. and 15 m. respectively in length.

8. Perimeter of a rectangular field is 150 m. and its length is 4 times its breadth. Find the area of the field in areas.

9. The H. C. F. and L. C. M. of two numbers are 8 and 720 respectively; if one of the numbers is 80, what is the other ?

10. From what sum must a fourth of it be removed so that if Rs. 5 is spent from a third of the rest an amount of Rs. 10 still remains ?

11. A man gave $\frac{1}{9}$ of his savings to each of his 3 sons and $\frac{1}{8}$ of his savings to each of his 2 daughters and the remaining part to his wife. If his wife gets Rs. 11000 more than each daughter, how much did he save ?

12. A number when divided by 6, 8 or 9 will leave a remainder of 3 in each case, but is exactly divisible by 7. Find the number.

13. 24 Himalayan explorers had provisions for 30 days; after 5 days 4 of them died of frost bite. How long will the remaining food last?

14. A basket of oranges was bought for the refreshment of the examinees. It was found at the time of distribution that, if each boy is given 3 oranges, 10 oranges are left, but if each be given 4 oranges, 20 oranges fall short. How many candidates and how many oranges were there ?

15. A and B are together 19 years 3 months 18 days old, B and C are together 19 years 1 month 3 days old, and A and C are together 18 years 1 month 25 days old. How old is A ?

16. B has Rs. 44 more than what A has. If B gives Rs. 75 to A, how many rupees will A have more than B.

17. The average age for 6 children is 35 months. If none is less than 30 months old, then what is the maximum possible age for any one child ?
    a) 60
    b) 55
    c) 50
    d) 45
    e) 65

18. Study the first two examples carefully. Find out the rule and apply the same in the third case to get the solution.
    a) If 4 A 6=28
       and 8 A 9=80
       then 10 A 10= ?

b) If 5 B 10=1
and 10 B 30=2
then 20 B 80= ?

c) If 3 D 3=27
and 5 D 5=125
then 10 D 10= ?

19. If a clock strikes once at 1 o'clock, twice at 2 o'clock, etc.; how many times will it strike in 24 hours ?

20. How much smaller is $1\frac{99999}{1111111}$ than 2 ?

21. On a rainy day 882 students attended a school. They were 75% of the total students of the school. Find the total number of students of the school.

22. Annual income of a person is 75000. Ratio of his income and expenditure is 25 : 21. Find his annual savings.

23. Determine how many 3 digited numbers can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3. Find also the sum of all those numbers.

24. A, B and C had their meal together. A had 4 breads, B had 3 breads but C had no bread. They ate dividing those breads equally. After that C gave totally Rs. 7 to others. Find the shares of A and B.

25. i) Write the geometric name of the solid objects which have no vertices.
ii) Write differences between a square and a rectangle.
iii) Write difference between a circle and a sphere.
iv) Find the total number of straight lines formed by any two of the four points, of which any three points are non-collinear.
v) Define : Equilateral triangle; Trapezium; Pyramid.
vi) Draw the figure of (a) circle; (b) sphere.
vii) Name the plane figure(s) obtained from different solid objects.