

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 8
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER 2 - SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, AND GASES (Solution)

DATE-02/5/2020

HOME WORK SOLUTION of- 30/4/2020

HOME WORK

1. Write true or false for the following statements:-

- a) Oxygen is the most abundant gas present in the air. False
- b) Air does not have any weight. False
- c) Air becomes heavy when heated. False
- d) A very strong powerful wind with rain is called storm. True

2. Match the following:- (side by side)

a) Solids-	v) Have fixed shape
b) Solute-	iv) Substance that gets dissolved in a solution
c) Land breeze-	ii) Blows at night
d) Sea breeze-	i) Blows during the day
e) Solvent-	iii) Dissolves solute particle

3. Answer the following questions:-

a) What is Sea breeze?

Ans: The cooler air that moves from the sea towards the land during day time is called sea breeze.

b) What do you mean by the process of boiling?

Ans: We can remove soluble substances from a liquid by methods like boiling. In this process, the solution containing soluble impurities, is heated till the water evaporates, leaving behind the soluble substances. During this process, water is lost through boiling.

c) Explain the role of ventilators in closed space.

Ans: Ventilators and exhaust fans are generally located at the top portion of the walls of room. This is because the air that we breathe out is warmer and impure as it is rich in carbon dioxide. So, it rises up and goes out through the

ventilators. Air pollution, unwanted smells of cooking, and foul smell also escape through ventilators.

4. Write difference between –

4.a)

Solids	Liquids
i. Have fixed shape.	i. do not have fixed shape.
ii. Do not flow.	ii. flow from higher to lower level.
iii. particles are tightly packed.	iii. Particles are loosely packed.
iv. Examples- book and pen.	iv. Examples- water and milk.

4.b)

Sea breeze	Land breeze
i. Moves from sea towards land.	i. Moves from land towards sea.
ii. Blows during day time.	ii. Blows during night.

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 8

CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE

CHAPTER-3 : WORK AND ENERGY DATE-02/5/2020

9 Work and Energy

Learn about

- Work
- Energy
- Types of energy
- Renewable and non-renewable energy

We use force while pulling or pushing to move objects around us. This is called doing work. We need energy to be able to do any work. We will learn about the concepts of work and energy in this chapter.

WORK

Work is said to be done when a force applied on an object causes it to move a certain distance in the direction of the force.

There are also many situations in our daily life where we feel tired after performing a certain task, but no work may have actually been done.

Examples of work done

The following are some examples of work being done:

- Pulling or pushing a cart through some distance
- Carrying a load up a staircase
- Pushing and moving a box up a ramp
- Running or jogging
- Playing outdoor sports such as football and badminton
- Swimming



Pushing a cart through some distance

Examples of work not being done

The following are some examples when work is not done:

- Reading a book or studying for an examination



Reading a book

Examples of work not being done

- Holding a heavy load, but not moving
- Pushing a heavy box or wall that does not move

Although reading a book involves a lot of mental work, it will not be considered physical work. Similarly, if someone holds a heavy load but does not move through a distance, no work is considered to be done by that person. If you try to push a wall, you might get tired after some time, but you have not done any work because the wall does not move. Therefore, work is said to be done only when the object on which the force is applied moves a certain distance in the direction of the force.



Holding a heavy load

TP

Note: Read any 2 examples of work done and any 2 examples of work not being done. You must read the total for your knowledge but for exam any 2 examples of each are enough.

For more information and better understanding about work and energy you can go through the link-
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSY4HzWZllo&vl=en>

ENERGY

Work and energy are closely related to each other. (*Energy is defined as the capacity or ability to do work.*) Whenever work is done, there is always a change or transfer of energy. Thus, energy is needed to do work.

We get energy to do work from food items that are rich in carbohydrates and fats. These are also called **energy-giving foods**. Cereals (e.g., rice, wheat, and corn), fruits, sugar, potato, and small quantities of oil, butter, cheese, *ghee*, cream, and dry fruits are some examples of energy-giving foods.

The amount of energy that we need also depends on the task that we are doing. For example:

- We need more energy to swim or jog than what we need to walk slowly.
- We need more energy to climb a staircase than what we need to walk a few steps on a plain ground.
- We need more energy to play sports such as football, cricket, and badminton than what we need to sit at home and watch these sports on the television.

TYPES OF ENERGY

There are different forms of energy. Let us learn about a few types of energy.

Mechanical energy *The energy that an object possesses due to its position or its movement is called **mechanical energy**.* The water stored at a height behind a dam in a reservoir¹ has energy. It can be used to rotate turbines and produce electricity when it falls down from the height.

Heat energy Burning of fuels such as LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) releases energy in the form of heat that can be used for cooking food. Heat produced by burning of coal



The water stored behind a dam has energy

¹reservoir: a natural or artificial lake where water is stored

can rotate turbines and produce electricity. The sun is the natural source of heat energy on Earth. The heat energy of the sun helps to dry our clothes.

Electrical energy Electrical energy is generated at power stations and supplied to our homes. This form of energy is required to run appliances such as radios, televisions, and computers.

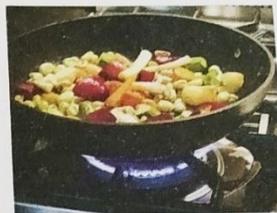
Wind energy The energy present in moving air (wind) is called **wind energy**. This energy is converted into electrical energy by windmills.

Light energy Light energy helps us to see things around us. The sun is the natural source of light energy on Earth. Other than the sun, tube lights, bulbs, and candles are also the sources of light energy.

Solar energy The energy obtained from the rays of the sun is called **solar energy**. We also get light and heat energy from the sun.

Sound energy Sound energy is produced when an object vibrates². This sound energy can travel through air, water, wood, or metal and reach our ears. For example, when the bell present inside an alarm clock vibrates, it produces sound energy. This sound energy travels through air and reaches our ears. Because of this, we can hear the alarm of the clock ring.

²vibrate: to move to and fro continuously



Burning of fuels releases heat energy.



Appliances such as televisions and computers use electrical energy.



Electric bulbs, tube lights, and candles are some sources of light energy.



Solar energy



Vibrating strings generate sound energy

Forms of energy

Note: Read any three types of energy elaborately for long answer type question.

For better understanding about types of energy click on the link- (ctrl+click to open the link) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKJifzIOSoQ>

HOME WORK

DATE: 2/5/2020

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- a) We get _____ to do work from food items that are rich in carbohydrates and fats.
- b) The water stored at a height behind a dam that can be made to do work when it falls down is an example of _____.
- c) Electrical energy is generated at _____.

2. Give two example of the following:-

- a) Work being done- _____ , _____
- b) Work not being done- _____ , _____
- c) Source of heat energy _____ , _____
- d) Appliances that require electrical energy _____ , _____

3. Define the following:-

- a) Work b) Energy c) Mechanical energy

4. Explain any three types of energy.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Academic Session- 2020-21

Subject- Singing

Class – V

Date – 2/05/2020 (Saturday)

Everywhere we hear them cry

Come and save us or we die

Who will haste to these

The blessed news to tell

They are precious to the king

Let us go these lambs to bring

To the gracious arms of him

We love so well

Jesus loves the little children

All the children.....X (2)

HOME ASSIGNMENT No-10

Class-V Sub: Mathematics

Date: 2/5/2020

Chapter-3: Fractions

30/4/2020 → Home Assignment no-9 → Solution

$$\begin{aligned} 1) a. 8 \times \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{8}{1} \times \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{8 \times 1}{1 \times 3} = \frac{8}{3} \\ &= 2\frac{2}{3} \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) b. 14 \times \frac{2}{7} &= \frac{14}{1} \times \frac{2}{7} \\ &= \frac{14 \times 2}{1 \times 7} = \frac{28}{7} \\ &= 4 \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

∵ 28 is divisible by 7

$$\begin{aligned} 2) a. \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} &= \frac{1 \times 1}{8 \times 8} \\ &= \frac{1}{64} \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) b. \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{33}{35} &= \frac{3 \times 33}{11 \times 35} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 3}{35} = \frac{9}{35} \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

∵ 33 is divisible by 11

$$\begin{aligned} 3) a. 3\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{22} & \text{ [Step 1: Change mixed fraction into improper fraction]} \\ &= \frac{11}{3} \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{11 \times 1}{3 \times 22} \text{ [∵ 22 is divisible by 11]} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

$$4) a. \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 18 \text{ [∵ 'of' means multiply]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{18}{1} = \frac{2 \times 18}{3 \times 1} \text{ [∵ 18 is divisible by 3]} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 6}{1} = \frac{12}{1} \text{ or } 12 \text{ (Ans)} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) 7\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{25} \times 2\frac{2}{19} \text{ [Step 1: Change mixed fraction into improper fraction]}$$

$$= \frac{(7 \times 5) + 3}{5} \times \frac{7}{25} \times \frac{(19 \times 2) + 2}{19}$$

$$= \frac{38}{5} \times \frac{7}{25} \times \frac{40}{19}$$

$$= \frac{38}{5} \times \frac{7}{25} \times \frac{40}{19} = \frac{38 \times 7 \times 40}{5 \times 25 \times 19}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 7 \times 8}{5 \times 5} = \frac{112}{25} = 4\frac{12}{25}$$

$$= 4\frac{12}{25} \text{ (Ans)}$$

∵ 38 is divisible by 19 (19 × 2 = 38)
∵ 40 and 25 both are divisible by 5
(5 × 5 = 25)
(5 × 8 = 40)

HOME ASSIGNMENT No-10

Class V Sub: Maths

Chapter: 3 - Fractions

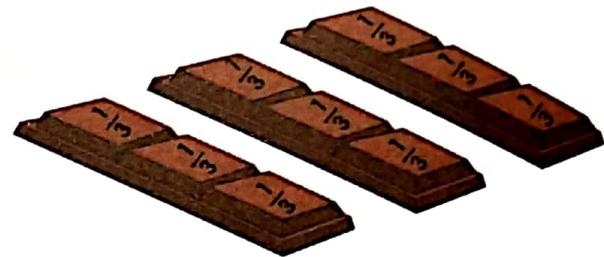
Date: 2/5/2020

Division with Fractions

Remya has 3 chocolates. If she divides each chocolate into $\frac{1}{3}$ pieces, she can give 1 piece to each of her friends.

Can you find the number of friends she has?

We can do this by repeated subtraction.



$$3 - \frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$2\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$2\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 2 \quad (3)$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$1\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (7)$$

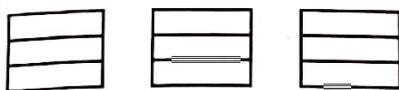
$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad (9)$$

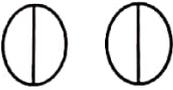
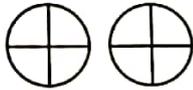
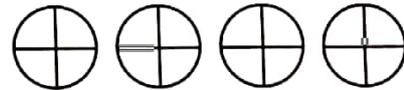
Remya divides the chocolates equally among 9 friends.

So Remya has 9 friends.

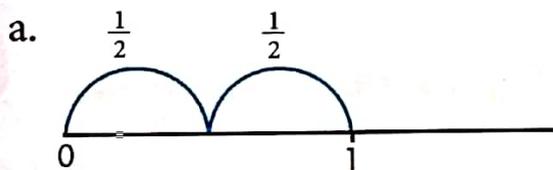
We can also show this by division.


 $3 \div \frac{1}{3} = 9$

Writing Division Expressions

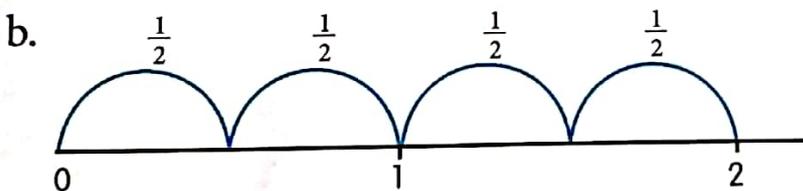
Picture	Representation	Picture	Representation
	$1 \div \frac{1}{2} = 2$		$1 \div \frac{1}{4} = 4$
	$2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4$		$2 \div \frac{1}{4} = 8$
	$3 \div \frac{1}{2} = 6$		$3 \div \frac{1}{4} = 12$
	$4 \div \frac{1}{2} = 8$		$4 \div \frac{1}{4} = 16$

Division of Fractions on the Number Line



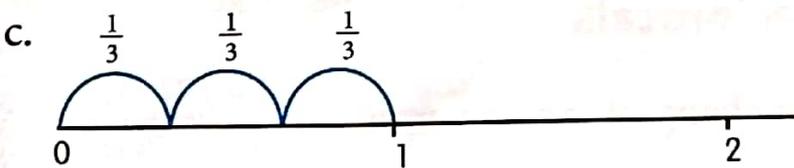
How many halves are there in 1?

$$1 \div \frac{1}{2} = 2$$



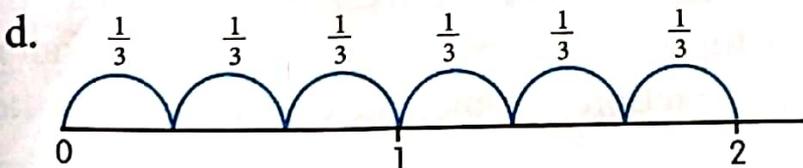
How many halves are there in 2?

$$2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4$$



How many one-thirds are there in 1?

$$1 \div \frac{1}{3} = 3$$



How many one-thirds are there in 2?

$$2 \div \frac{1}{3} = 6$$

Reciprocals

Facts to be Remembered about Reciprocals -

1. Reciprocal means complementary, interchangeable or inverted.
2. With regard to fractions, the reciprocal is formed by interchanging numerator with the denominator, i.e., the denominator of the fraction becomes the numerator of the reciprocal and the numerator of the fraction becomes the denominator of the reciprocal.

For example, fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ has reciprocal $\frac{3}{2}$.  $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ 

3. Two fractions are said to be reciprocals of each other if their product is 1.

Examples: $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$; $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{20}{20} = 1$

4. The reciprocal of an improper fraction is always a proper fraction and is less than 1.
For example, reciprocal of $\frac{5}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{5}$, which is less than 1.

5. The reciprocal of a proper fraction is always an improper fraction and is greater than 1.
For example, reciprocal of $\frac{4}{7}$ is $\frac{7}{4}$, which is greater than 1.

6. The reciprocal of a mixed number is formed by first converting it into an improper fraction and then inverting it.

For example, $1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$, so reciprocal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

7. A whole number is represented as a fraction by using 1 as the denominator.

For example, $6 = \frac{6}{1}$; $15 = \frac{15}{1}$

8. The reciprocal of 1 is 1 or $\frac{1}{1}$.

9. 0 does not have a reciprocal.

Division by Using Reciprocals

By using the method of reciprocals, Pixie can give $\frac{1}{3}$ pieces of her 3 chocolates to the following number of friends.

$$3 \div \frac{1}{3} = 3 \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

Look carefully
at these examples.
What do you
notice ?

$$1 \div \frac{1}{2} = 2 \quad \text{or} \quad 1 \times \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad 2 \times \frac{2}{1} = 4$$

$$1 \div \frac{1}{3} = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad 1 \times \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

So you see when we
divide by fractions,
it is the same as
multiplying by the
reciprocal. Let
us investigate
reciprocals.

The answers are
the same!



Facts to be Remembered when Dividing Fractions

1. When a fraction is divided by 1, the quotient is always the fraction itself.

Examples: $\frac{1}{2} \div 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$; $1\frac{1}{3} \div 1 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$

2. When a fraction is divided by itself, the quotient is always 1.

Examples: $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$; $3\frac{1}{2} \div 3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \div \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

3. When 0 is divided by a fraction, the quotient is 0.

A fraction cannot be divided by 0, because there is no number which when multiplied by '0' will give '1' as the product.

4. If 1 is divided by a fraction, the quotient is always the reciprocal of the fraction.

Examples: $1 \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

5. In division, the order is very important. We cannot interchange dividend and divisor in division, the way we cannot interchange minuend and subtrahend in subtraction.

Examples: $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{1} = 2$; $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

6. When division involves mixed numbers, always convert mixed numbers into improper fractions before dividing.

7. Always reduce your answer to the lowest terms and convert to mixed numbers where required.

Word Problems

Example 1: How many $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of chocolate syrup can be obtained from $12\frac{1}{2}$ cups?

Solution : Number of half cups = $12\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = 25$

Example 2: Ankita had ₹33. If one pencil costs $\frac{1}{3}$ of a rupee, how many pencils can she buy?

Solution : Ankita can buy = $33 \div \frac{1}{3} = 33 \times \frac{3}{1} = 99$ pencils

Home Work

Date: 01/5/2020

1) Fill in the blanks :-

- The reciprocal of 3 is _____
- The reciprocal of $1\frac{7}{9}$ is _____.
- _____ is the only number which is its own reciprocal.
- $12\frac{1}{5} \times 1 =$ _____.
- $2\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{1}{19} \times 0 =$ _____.

2) Divide the following :-

a. $\frac{3}{15} \div \frac{21}{25}$

b. $4\frac{2}{5} \div 2\frac{1}{5}$

Example

$$\frac{2}{25} \div 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{25} \div \frac{14}{5}$$
$$= \frac{2}{25} \times \frac{5}{14} = \frac{1 \times 1}{5 \times 7} = \frac{1}{35} \text{ (Ans)}$$

3) Solve the following word problems :-

- $\frac{2}{3}$ of a class opted for sports and rest opted for music. If there were 48 students in the class, how many students opted for music?
- In a multi-storey building, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the 648 residents like Discovery channel. Find out the number of residents who do not like Discovery channel.
- How many $\frac{1}{2}$ glasses of milk can be obtained from $16\frac{1}{2}$ glasses of milk?

CLASS-V
SUBJECT-SOCIAL STUDIES
CHAPTER 7(LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH)
STUDY MATERIAL: 7.3

DATE: 02/05/2020

Home Assignment 2

(A) Choose the correct option: -

1. The total number of parallels across the globe is
 - a. 180
 - b. 181
 - c. 90
 - d. 360
2. The total number of meridians across the globe is
 - a. 180
 - b. 90
 - c. 360
 - d. 181
3. The Tropic of Cancer is located at latitude
 - a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
 - b. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
 - c. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
 - d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
4. The Prime Meridian passes through
 - a. Greenfield
 - b. Greenwich
 - c. Greenshire
 - d. Greenwood
5. The imaginary line that is exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole
 - a. Prime Meridian
 - b. IST
 - c. GST
 - d. Equator

Fill in the blanks:

1. On a map, the parallels of latitude run in the _____ direction.
2. The parallels and meridians form a _____ that makes it easy to locate places.
3. The tropic of _____ is in the Northern hemisphere.
4. The 90 degree N parallel is also known as the _____ Pole.
5. The degree of _____ is zero degree latitude.
6. There is time difference between places on different _____.
7. _____ are the boundary lines of imaginary circles drawn around the earth.
8. 23 1/2° N _____ is the Tropic of Cancer.
9. _____ is also known as the Greenwich Meridian.
10. The two parallels, the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle lie between the _____ and the _____.

Define:

1. Parallels
2. Meridians
3. International Date Line
4. Indian Standard Time (IST)
5. Time zones
6. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
7. Earth's grid
8. Heat zones
9. Great circle
10. Prime Meridian

To know more about this chapter follow these link below:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OS2987eHHjY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0vzKg8Xvyl>

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 11

CHAPTER PRONOUNS

02/5/2020

Answer Key

1. Whom
2. Which
3. Whom
4. What
5. Whom
6. Which
7. Which
8. Who
9. Which
10. Whom
11. What
12. What
13. Whom
14. Who
15. Whom
16. Which
17. Which
18. Whom

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- PRONOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 12

02/5/2020

What Is a Reflexive Pronoun?

Reflexive **pronouns** are words ending in *-self* or *-selves* that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., *I believe in myself*). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. The nine English **reflexive pronouns** are *myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves*.

In English grammar, a reflexive pronoun indicates that the person who is realizing the action of the verb is also the recipient of the action. While this might seem strange at first glance, the following examples of reflexive pronouns and the accompanying list of reflexive pronouns will help you gain thorough understanding. In fact, you will probably notice that you yourself use reflexive pronouns frequently when speaking or writing.

Reflexive Pronouns Are Direct or Indirect Objects

A **reflexive pronoun** can be a direct object in a sentence when the subject and the direct object are one and the same.

Jack decided to reward Mary with a dinner out.

Jack decided to reward himself with a dinner out.

In the first sentence, *Mary* is the object of *reward*. Jack, the subject, is the object of *reward* in the second sentence, so we use the pronoun *himself*.

Reflexive pronouns can also play the *indirect object* role in a sentence.

Cynthia pours a cup of tea for me every morning.

Cynthia pours a cup of tea for herself every morning.

It is worth noting that referring twice to the same noun as subject and object (rather than using a **reflexive pronoun** for the object) sounds just a bit creepy. “Jack decided to cook Jack a special supper,” for example, sounds unnerving to a native English speaker.

3 REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

A reflexive pronoun expresses a noun when the subject's action affects (or influences) the subject itself.
e.g. *herself, yourself, himself, ourselves, itself, themselves*, are few reflexive pronouns.

A reflexive pronoun always acts as an object, not as subject, and it expresses inter-influence between a subject and the object.

	Persons	Subjects	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	1st Person	I	Myself
	2nd Person	You	Yourself
	3rd Person	He, she, it	Himself, Herself, Itself
Plural	1st Person	We	Ourselves
	2nd Person	You	Yourselves
	3rd Person	They	Themselves

Examples:

- She was looking to **herself** in the picture.
- She locked **herself** in a room.
- He prepared **himself** for the test.
- They considered **themselves** the happiest people of the world.

Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the drop down menu.

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

1. Robert made this T-shirt
2. Lisa did her homework
3. We helped to some Coke at the party.
4. Emma, did you take the photo by ?
5. I wrote this poem .
6. He cut with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
7. The lion can defend .
8. My mother often talks to .
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help .
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers .

LEARN

IDIOMS STARTING WITH "B"

1. BACK TO SQUARE ONE- Back to the beginning.
2. BAD MOUTH- Criticize someone behind their back.
3. BE IN GOOD BOOKS-to be regarded favourably by another person.
4. BEG, BORROW OR STEAL-To do whatever is necessary to get something.
5. BURN THE MIDNIGHT OIL-When somebody works or studies late at night.

PROVERBS STARTING WITH "B"

1. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP-A person's character is more important than their appearance.
2. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER-It's better to do something even if its late ,than not do it at all.
3. BAD TREE DOES NOT YIELD GOOD APPLES-A bad parent does not raise good children.
4. BAD PENNY ALWAYS TURNS UP-An unwanted person constantly comes back.
5. BAD WORKMAN BLAMES HIS TOOL-Blaming or giving an excuse for one's lack of skill.