

**INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 9**  
**CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE**  
**CHAPTER-3 : WORK AND ENERGY**

**HOME WORK SOLUTION of- 02/5/2020**

**DATE: 5/5/2020**

**1. Fill in the blanks:-**

- a) We get energy 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 mechanical energy.
- c) Electrical energy is generated at power stations.

**2. Give two example of the following:-**

- a) Work being done- Running, Swimming
- b) Work not being done- Holding a heavy load but not moving, Pushing a wall that does not move.
- c) Source of heat energy- Sun, burning of fuels.
- d) Appliances that require electrical energy- Television, Computer.

**3. Define the following:-**

- a) Work: Work is said to be done when a force applied on an object causes that object to move through a distance in the direction of the force.
- b) Energy: Energy is defined as the capacity or ability to do work.
- c) Mechanical energy: The energy that an object possesses due to its position or its movement is called mechanical energy.

#### **4. Explain any three types of energy.**

i. Wind energy: The energy present in moving air is called wind energy. This energy is converted onto electrical energy by windmills.

ii. Light energy: The 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 light, bulbs, and candles are also sources of light energy.

iii. 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.

**INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 9**  
**CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE**  
**CHAPTER-3 : WORK AND ENERGY** DATE-05/5/2020

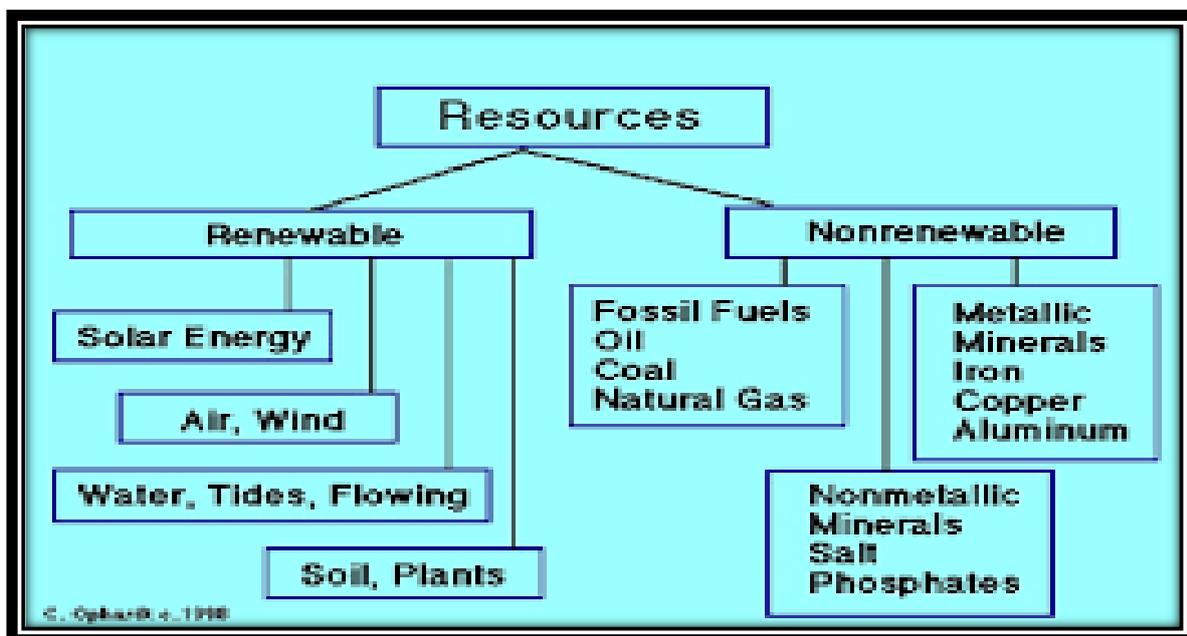
✚ **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORK AND ENERGY**

**Work** is said to be done when a force applied on an object causes that object to move through a distance in the direction of the force. But to be able to do work, we need to spend some energy. Therefore, **energy** is defined as the capacity or ability to do work.

For example: To throw a stone, we need energy. Using this energy, we are able to throw the stone. The act of throwing stone is the work done by us.

✚ **NATURAL RESOURCES:**

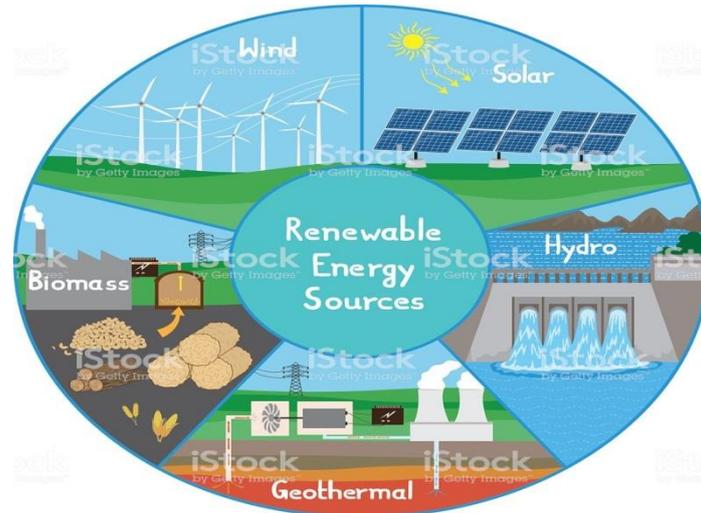
**Natural resources** are Earth materials used to support life and meet the needs of people. Any organic material used by humans can be considered as a **natural resource**. **Natural resources** include oil, coal, **natural** gas, metals, stone, and sand. Air, sunlight, soil, and water are other **natural resources**.



## **RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY:**

### **Renewable energy:**

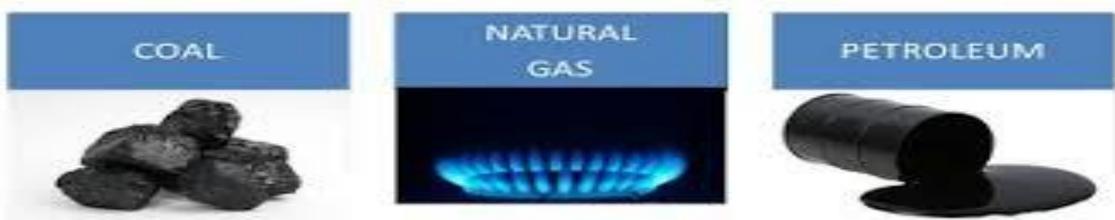
The energy sources that last for a long period of time, such as sun, water, and wind are called renewable energy sources. The energy we get from these sources is known as renewable energy. Solar energy, hydro energy (energy of moving water) and wind energy are examples of renewable energy.



**Fig: Examples of Renewable energy**

### **Non renewable energy:**

The energy sources that are present in limited amount in nature do not last for a long period of time. These are called non-renewable energy sources. Examples of such sources are coal, petroleum, and natural gas. The energy that we get from these sources is known as non-renewable energy. They cannot be easily made by natural means so we should use them judiciously and carefully.



**Fig: Examples of Non-renewable energy**

## Some tricky question answer:-

### 1. How do humans depend on natural resources?

Ans: Living things need the land's water, air, and energy, and they live in places with the things they need. For all they do, humans use natural resources. Human use of energy and fuels is derived from natural sources and its use affects the climate.

### 2. Does recycling save natural resources?

Ans: By sustainability, recycling also saves energy and natural resources. We can save natural resources by using materials more than once. Recycling saves trees and water in the case of paper. Growing up to 17 trees saves up to one ton of paper from recycled stock and uses 50 percent less energy.

## Important short notes / points of this chapter:

- **Work** is said to be done when a force applied on an object causes that object to move through a distance in the direction of the force.
- 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.
- There are different forms of energy such as mechanical energy, heat energy, electrical energy, wind energy, light energy, solar energy, and sound energy.
- The energy sources that last for a long period of time, such as sun, water, and wind, are called renewable energy sources. The energy we get from these sources is known as renewable energy.
- The energy sources that do not last for a long period of time, such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas, are called non-renewable energy sources. The energy we get from these sources is known as non-renewable energy.

**For more information and better understanding – ctrl+click to the link-**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLBK1ux5b7U>

## HOME WORK

DATE: 5/5/2020

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

- a) Work and energy are closely related to each other.
- b) Whenever work is done, there is always transfer of energy.
- c) Energy sources last for a long period of time are called non-renewable sources of energy.
- d) Coal, petroleum and natural gas are renewable sources of energy.
- e) Solar energy is an example of renewable energy.

### **2. Name the following:-**

- a) Ability to do work-
- b) The form of energy that is released by the burning of fuels-
- c) The form of energy that allows us to see things around us-
- d) The form of energy that is obtained from the rays of sun-
- e) The energy sources that cannot be made by natural means-

### **3. Answer the following questions:-**

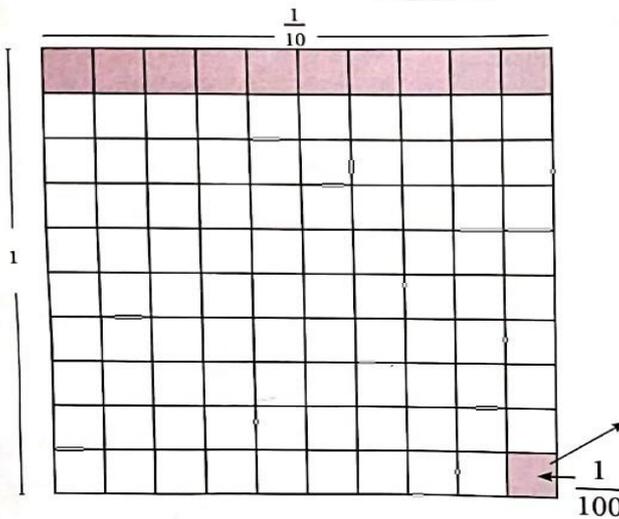
- a) What is the difference between work and energy? Explain with an example.
- b) What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy? Give an example of each of these sources.

**HOME ASSIGNMENT NO- 12**  
**CLASS V SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER: 4 (DECIMALS)**

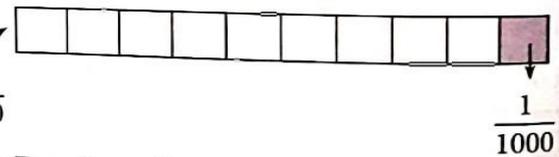
**DATE- 5/5/2020**

**Comparing Decimal Fractions**

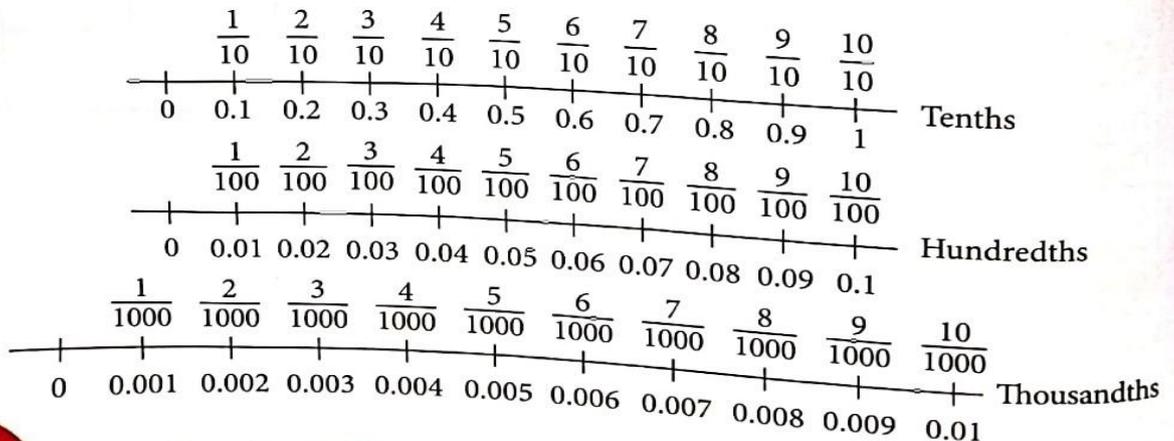
$\frac{1}{10}$  is 10 times greater than  $\frac{1}{100}$   
 and  $\frac{1}{100}$  is 10 times greater than  $\frac{1}{1000}$ .



If we enlarge one  $\frac{1}{100}$  square and divide it into 10 parts, then  $\frac{1}{10}$  such square would represent  $\frac{1}{1000}$ .



**Use of the Number Line to show Decimal Fractions**



## Like and Unlike Decimal Fractions :

- Decimal fractions with the same power of 10 as the denominator are called like fractions.  
For example,  $\frac{12}{100}$ ,  $\frac{435}{100}$ ,  $\frac{7}{100}$  are like fractions because they have 100 (same power of 10) as the denominator.

- Decimal fractions with different powers of 10 as the denominator are called unlike fractions.

For example,  $\frac{16}{1000}$ ,  $\frac{9}{10}$ ,  $\frac{34}{100}$  are unlike fractions because they have different powers of 10 as the denominator.

## Reading a decimal

We can read a decimal number like  $\rightarrow$

Examples :  $0.1 =$  zero point one

$0.71 =$  zero point seven one

$1.1 =$  One point one

## Writing Mixed Numbers as Decimals

Example :  $24\frac{3}{10}$  is read as 24 and 3 tenths.

3 tenths can also be written as 0.3.

So, in a place value chart we write the whole number, 24, to the left of the decimal point and the decimal part, 3, to the right of the decimal point.

a)

	Th	H	T	O	.	t	h	th
$24\frac{3}{10}$			2	4	.	3		

$$\therefore 24\frac{3}{10} = 24.3 \text{ (Ans)}$$

b)

$$728\frac{55}{100}$$

$$= 728.55 \text{ (Ans)}$$

	Th	H	T	O	.	t	h	th
$728\frac{55}{100}$		7	2	8	.	5	5	

## Some more Examples

① write in words

a)  $2.0106 =$  Two Point zero One zero Six

b)  $37.81 =$  Thirty Seven Point Eight One

② write in decimals

a) Twenty - five point zero Seven Nine =  $25.079$

b) One hundred Six Point Two Two =  $106.22$

③ Write the mixed numbers as decimals

a)  $195 \frac{2}{100} = 195.02$

b)  $437 \frac{55}{100} = 437.55$

c)  $895 \frac{91}{1000} = 895.091$

**\*\*For better understanding about DECIMALS you can click on the link (ctrl + click on the link)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TOEF-2dUHz8>

HOME WORK DATE: 5.5.2020

① Write in words: [Example  $\Rightarrow 1.005 = \text{One Point zero zero Five}$ ]

a.  $0.681$       b.  $16.28$

② Write in decimals: [Example  $\Rightarrow \text{One Point Seven Three} = 1.73$ ]

a. Nine Point Four Five      b. Fifteen Point Nine zero Five

③ Write these mixed numbers as decimals:

a.  $28\frac{4}{10}$

b.  $781\frac{73}{100}$

Example:  $45\frac{23}{100} = 45.23$   
 $728\frac{557}{1000} = 728.557$

**DREAMLAND SCHOOL**

**Date:- 05.05.2020**

**CLASS-V (Session-2020-21 )**

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

**HOME WORK-2**

**EXERCISE:**

Exercise is physical activity that enhances health and fitness. The term exercise encompasses healthful activities from the gentle, like walking or lifting light dumbbells, to the strenuous, like marathon running, speed swimming, or martial arts training. There are a great variety of exercises, and they convey many health benefits, including: weight control, prevention of disease (cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, and even some cancers, for example), improving strength and flexibility, increasing endurance, aiding bone health, improving mood, and helping to extend life. People have used regular exercise for thousands of years to improve health. Exercise can lead to injury if it is overdone, or if too much is attempted too quickly, so it's a good idea to discuss taking up exercise with your healthcare provider. He or she can advise you on what may be a good plan and starting point for you.

**Benefits of exercise**

Regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. Study after study shows the benefits it can have. Not only does regular exercise help you manage your weight and reduce your risk of developing diseases, it



can help prevent and treat mental health problems. It can boost your wellbeing and mood, and is a great way to unwind from the stresses of life.

1. Exercise controls weight
2. Exercise combats health conditions and diseases
3. Exercise improves mood
4. Exercise boosts energy
5. Exercise promotes better sleep

## 7 Most Effective Exercises

1. Walking
2. Interval training
3. Squats
4. Lunges
5. Push-ups
6. Abdominal Crunches
7. Bent-over Row

**Click on the below link for exercise video:-**

<https://youtu.be/SRq7XtDW0wg>

DATE-5.5.20

CLASS-5  
COMPUTER

SOLUTION OF 4<sup>TH</sup> HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER-1  
(EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS)

ANSWER SHEET

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Differentiate between mainframe computers & supercomputers.

Ans-

mainframe computers	supercomputers
<p>i. Mainframe computers are not as powerful as supercomputers.</p> <p>ii. They are used by many large firms and government organizations to space run their business operations.</p> <p>iii. Examples- Fujitsu's ICL VME &amp; Hitachi's Z800.</p>	<p>i. Supercomputers are biggest and the most powerful computers.</p> <p>ii. NASA uses supercomputers for launching &amp; controlling shuttles, and space exploration. Supercomputers are also used For Weather forecasting, climate Research, oil &amp; gas exploration.</p> <p>iii. Examples- Cray-1, Belle, Deep Blue &amp; Hydra.</p>

2. State the different types of computers. Give two examples of each.

**Ans-** The different types of computers are-

Supercomputers, Mainframe computers, Minicomputers, Microcomputers.

Two examples of Supercomputers are- Cray-1, Belle.

Two examples of , Mainframe computers are- Fujitsu's ICL VME,  
Hitachi's Z800.

Two examples of Minicomputers are- K-202, SDS-92

Two examples of Microcomputers are- Desktop computers, laptops.

DATE-5.5.20

**CLASS-5**  
**COMPUTER**  
**CHAPTER-1(EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS)**  
**5<sup>TH</sup> HOME ASSIGNMENT**

**EXTRA**

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Micral N was the earliest commercial personal computer based on Intel 8008 microprocessor.
2. Tandy Corporation launched its first multimedia computer in May 1991.
3. IBM 5100 Portable Computer was introduced in 1975.
4. The Programmed Data Processor-1 (PDP-1) was the first computer in Digital Equipment Corporation's PDP series.
5. MIT's Whirlwind computer used 4500 vacuum tubes to process data.

6. The Universal Automatic computer (UNIVAC), was designed by John Eckert & John Mauchly.
7. ENIAC occupied about 1800 square feet and used about 18000 vacuum tubes.
8. Maurice Wilkes & his team developed the EDSAC.
9. 'Computer' is a Latin word which means 'someone who computes'.
10. The first supercomputer was CDC 6600.

B. True or false:

1. Charles Babbage was considered to be the first computer programmer.  
(False)
2. UNIVAC was the first digital computer that could display real-time text and graphics on a video terminal. (False)
3. Ada Lovelace designed the first supercomputer, CDC6600. (False)
4. Programma 101 was the first commercial desktop personal computer.  
(True)

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 13

CHAPTER PRONOUNS

05/5/2020

**Answer Key**

1. He **himself** said this. (Himself – emphatic; emphasizes the pronoun he)
2. I will do this **myself**. (Myself – emphatic; emphasizes the pronoun I)
3. The boy hurt **himself** while playing. (Himself – reflexive; object of the verb hurt)
4. I cut **myself** while shaving. (Myself – reflexive; object of the verb cut)
5. The principal **himself** distributed the prizes. (Himself – emphatic; emphasizes the noun principal)
6. You must not deceive **yourself**. (Yourself – reflexive; object of the verb deceive)
7. I **myself** heard this remark. (Myself – emphatic; emphasizes the pronoun I)
8. He cannot express **himself** very well. (Himself – reflexive; object of the verb express)
9. I wash my clothes **myself**. (Myself – emphatic; emphasizes the pronoun I)
10. The poor woman killed **herself**. (Herself – reflexive; object of the verb killed)
11. You have landed **yourself** in a mess. (Yourself – reflexive; object of the verb landed)
12. He loved **himself** so much that he thought of nobody else. (Himself – reflexive; object of the verb loved)
13. We enjoyed **ourselves** when we went on holiday. (Ourselves – reflexive; object of the verb enjoyed)
14. He set **himself** ablaze. (Himself – reflexive; object of the verb set)
15. Please do not cheat **yourself**. (Yourself – reflexive; object of the verb cheat)
16. He was sitting by **himself**. (Himself – reflexive; it acts as the object of the preposition by)

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- PRONOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 14

05/5/2020

## Possessive Pronoun

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that can take the place of a noun phrase to show ownership (as in "This phone is *mine*").

The *weak* possessives (also called possessive determiners) function as determiners in front of nouns (as in "*My* phone is broken"). The weak possessives are *my, your, his, her, its, our, and their*.

In contrast, the *strong* (or *absolute*) **possessive pronouns** stand on their own: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs*. The strong possessive is a type of independent genitive.

A possessive pronoun never takes an apostrophe.

... a difficult task.

**o Possessive Pronouns**

Look at these two sentences:

1. That is **my** car.
2. That car is **mine**.



In sentence 1, *my* qualifies the noun *car*. So *my* is an *adjective*. We know that it is a *possessive adjective*. Sentence 2 says the same thing in a different way. In this sentence, *mine* is a *pronoun*. Since *mine* shows possession, it is called a **possessive pronoun**.

▶ *A pronoun that shows possession is called a possessive pronoun.*

	Singular	Plural
▶ <b>First person</b>	mine	ours
▶ <b>Second person</b>	yours	yours
▶ <b>Third person</b>	his, hers	theirs

Of these, *mine, ours, yours* and *theirs* are of *common gender*, that is, they can be used both for males and females. *His* is masculine; *hers* is feminine.

▶ <b>my</b>	...	<b>possessive adjective</b>
▶ <b>mine</b>	...	<b>possessive pronoun</b>

## Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns:

1. This is my room. This room is \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is our pet. This pet is \_\_\_\_\_
3. These crayons belong to him. These crayons are \_\_\_\_\_
4. Children , these books are for you. They are \_\_\_\_\_
5. That is their school. That school is \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is her doll. This doll is \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is this your pen? Is this pen \_\_\_\_\_?
8. This is my painting. This painting is \_\_\_\_\_
9. This car belongs to him. This car is \_\_\_\_\_
10. This is your book. This book is \_\_\_\_\_

5. Application to the Principal asking for leave to go out of station. (formal letter)

5 Kasturba Gandhi Marg  
New Delhi-110 001

← (the writer's address)

April 7, 2017 ← (date)

The Principal  
Delhi Public School  
New Delhi

← (the person you address your letter to)

Dear Madam ← (greeting)

I regret to inform you that my grandmother has suffered a heart attack and has been hospitalised in Mumbai. She may have to undergo an open-heart surgery in a day or two. As I will be accompanying my parents to Mumbai, kindly grant me leave for six days w.e.f. April 9, 2017. ← (body)

Yours obediently ← (the closing)

Sunil ← (the writer's name)

(Class V-B)

1. Write a letter to the Principal requesting for new furniture in the class.