CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 15

CHAPTER SINGULAR PLURAL

07/5/2020

Answer Key

1. I have three children(child) all living at home.

2. There are five men (man)

and four women (woman) playing tennis right now.

3. Babies (baby) play with

bottles as toys (toy).

4. For dinner, we are having boiled potatoes (potato),

sliced radishes (radish),

and green beans (bean).

5. Nowadays, few men wear watches (watch). Instead, they check the time on their cell phones.

6. I put some memos (memo) on my boss' desk.

7. I saw three mice (mouse) running down the street.

8. There are few buses (bus) on the road today.

9. I will buy two cakes (cake) for the party today.

10. He has two sons (son) and three daughters.

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- SINGULAR PLURAL

STUDY MATERIAL NO 16

07/5/2020

Continuation.....

Singular and plural nouns

Nouns tell us names of concrete or abstract things in our lives. As babies learn 'mom,' 'dad,' or 'milk' as their first word, nouns should be the first topic when you study a foreign language.
How to change nouns from singular to plural?

1.For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

- **bottle – bottles**
- **cup – cups**
- **pencil – pencils**
- **desk – desks**
- **sticker – stickers**
- **window – windows**

2.For nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds, add es.

- **box – boxes**
- **watch – watches**
- **moss – mosses**
- **bus – buses**

3.For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

- **wolf – wolves**
- **wife – wives**
- **leaf – leaves**
- **life – lives**

4.Some nouns have different plural forms.

- **child – children**
- **woman – women**
- **man – men**
- **mouse – mice**
- **goose – geese**

5.Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.

- **baby – babies**
- **toy – toys**
- **kidney – kidneys**
- **potato – potatoes**
- **memo – memos**
- **stereo – stereos**

6.A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

- **sheep – sheep**
- **deer – deer**
- **series – series**
- **species – species**

Singular plural exercise

1. The cat is sitting on my _____.
2. There are five _____ on my desk.
3. I have two _____.
4. They are riding their _____.
5. We have a _____.
6. How many _____ do you have in your bag?
7. My mother has a new _____.
8. There are three windows in the _____.
9. Susan has four _____.
10. There is one _____ on the floor.

ANTONYMS

1. Contract-Expand
2. Fiction-Fact
3. Generous-Miser
4. Merciful-Cruel
5. Stiff-Flexible
6. Patient-Impatient
7. Triumph-Fail
8. Tough-Tender
9. Violent-Gentle
10. Wealth-Poverty

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 10
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER-3 : WORK AND ENERGY (Solution)

HOME WORK SOLUTION of- 05/5/2020

HOME WORK

DATE: 7/5/2020

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

a) Work and energy are closely related to each other. True

b) Whenever work is done, there is always transfer of energy. True

c) Energy sources last for a long period of time are called non-renewable sources of energy. False

d) Coal, petroleum and natural gas are renewable sources of energy. False

e) Solar energy is an example of renewable energy. True

2. Name the following:-

a) Ability to do work- Energy

b) The form of energy that is released by the burning of fuels- Heat energy

c) The form of energy that allows us to see things around us- Light energy

d) The form of energy that is obtained from the rays of sun- Solar energy

e) The energy sources that cannot be made by natural means- Non-renewable energy

3. Answer the following questions:-

a) What is the difference between work and energy? Explain with an example.

Ans:

Work	Energy
Work is said to be done when a force applied on an object to move through a distance in the direction of the force	Energy is defined as the capacity or ability to do work
For example, to through a stone, we need energy. Using this energy, we are able to through the stone. The act of throwing the stone is the work done by us.	

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

Ans:

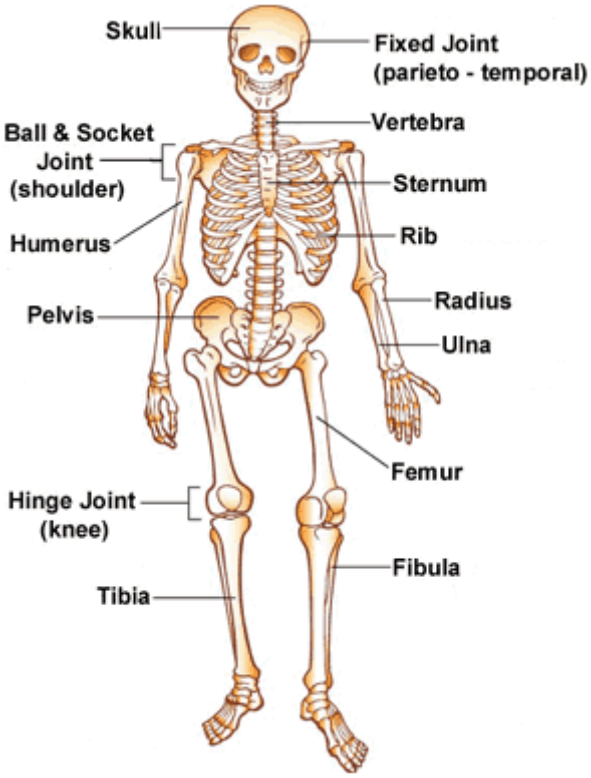
Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
It is environment-friendly as the amount of carbon emission is low.	It is not environment-friendly as the amount of carbon emission is high.
These resources are present in unlimited quantity.	These resources are present in a limited quantity only.
The total cost of these resources is low.	The total cost of these resources is comparatively high.
Causes no harm to life existing on the planet earth.	Adversely affect the health of humans
Sunlight, are the examples of renewable resources.	Coal, petroleum, natural gases, batteries, are the examples of non-renewable resources

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 10
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
Chapter 4 - Human Body : The Skeletal System

Date: 7.5.2020

The Skeletal system:

The skeletal system is made up of **206** bones and includes all of the bones and joints in the body. The skeleton is a framework of bones that provides protection, gives the body proper shape, and helps in the movement. The human skeleton is divided into the axial skeleton and the appendicular skeleton. The axial skeleton includes the vertebral column, the rib cage, the skull and other associated bones. The appendicular skeleton, which is attached to the axial skeleton, includes the shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle and the bones of the upper and lower limbs.



Function

The human skeleton performs six major functions; support, movement, protection, production of blood cells, warehouse of important minerals.

MAJOR BONES OF THE HUMAN BODY:

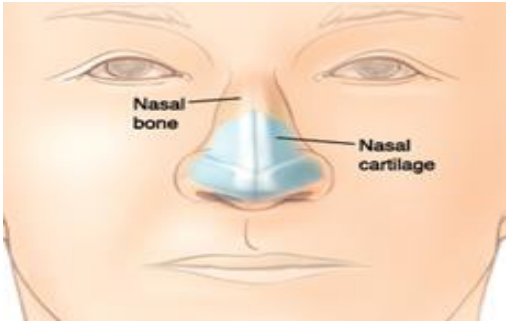
The skeleton consists of the skull, the spine, ribcage and limbs.

1.The Skull

The skull is the most complicated bony structure that forms the head of the skeleton. It provides a protective case for the brain and supports the structures of the face. The skull is composed of two parts: **the cranium and the mandible.**

Fig: Skull

The human skull contains **22 bones**. Out of these **8 bones** form a rigid hollow case called cranium which protects the brain. Other **14 bones** form the face and are called facial bones and support the eyes, nose and mouth. All the bones of the skull are fixed and immovable, except the **lower jaw**. **There is a fluid filled space** in between the skull and the brain that protects the brain from shocks and jerks.



If we observe our face carefully, we will notice hole where our nose should be. Nose **does not have bones**; instead, it is made of a material called cartilage, which make nose soft and flexible. **Cartilage** is strong elastic connective tissue which is flexible than bones.

2. The Spine

A long flexible column of bones extending from neck to the end of the back is called the backbone or vertebral column or spine or spinal column. It is a long bony structure. It is made up of 33 small bones. The individual small bones are called vertebra. The backbone encloses and protects the delicate spinal cord.

Fig: Backbone

Function of spine

1. It forms the supporting backbone of the skeleton and hence helps to support our body.
2. It serves as protective surrounding for delicate spinal cord.

3. Rib Cage

The ribs are delicate bones that enclose and protect the chest cavity, where organ such as heart and lungs are located. The human rib cage is made up of **12 paired rib bones**; each are symmetrically paired on a right and left side, forming a cage. The last **2 lowest pairs of ribs** are only **attached to the spine** at the back. **Hence they are called the floating ribs.**

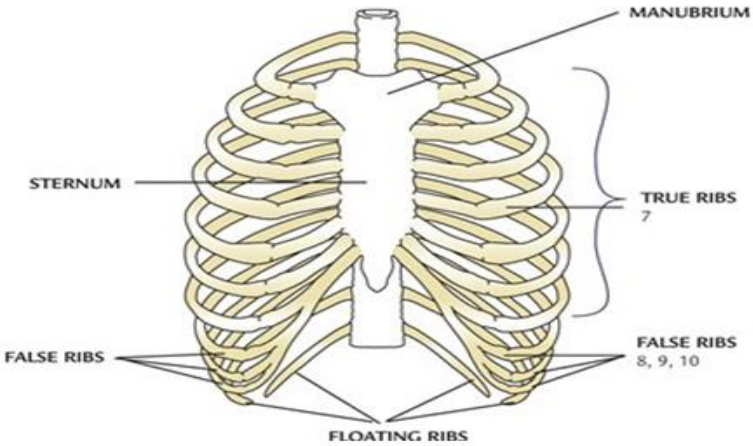


Fig: Rib cage

Function of ribcage:

The ribcage forms part of the body's respiratory system and helps in expansion of the chest cavity so that the lungs can expand and breathe in oxygen.

4. Limbs

In human body there are two pairs of limbs.

1. Fore limbs (arms)
2. Hind limbs (legs)

Fore limbs: The bones of shoulder or pectoral girdle are attached to our backbone. The fore limb can be divided into **upper arm, the forearm, and the hand**. The upper arm of the body extends from the shoulder to the elbow and provides strength for pulling and lifting. The forearm is the part of the fore limb between the wrist and the elbow. The muscles in the forearm help the wrist to extend, rotate, and flex. Hand includes 5 fingers that allow humans to do much more complicated tasks.

The upper arm has single long bone called **humerous**, till elbow. The lower arm is made up of two bones. There are **27 bones** in our hand and wrist.

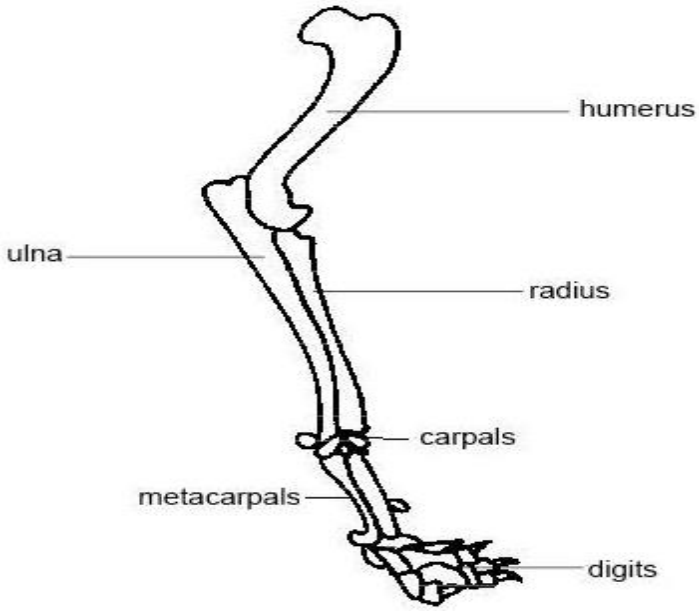


Fig: Fore limbs

Hind limbs: At the bottom of the backbone, there are flat bones which form the pelvic girdle. Our leg bones are connected to pelvic girdle. The leg consists of upper leg, knee, lower leg, ankle, and foot. The **femur** is the thigh bone, which is the **largest bone** in the body. The base of the femur makes up part of the knee. The knee is a pivot-like hinge joint, the largest joint that connects the bones in the upper and lower leg. The lower leg has two bones. The ankle and foot contains **26 bones**.

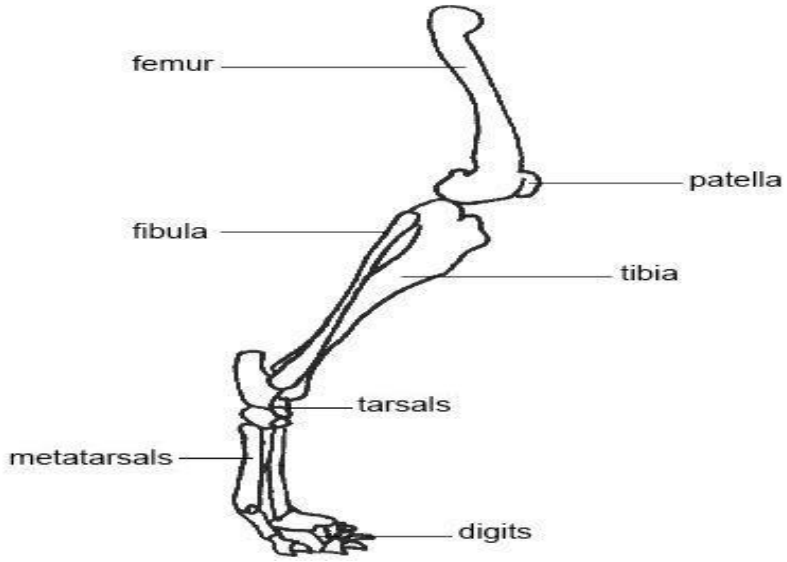


Fig: Hind limbs

FUNCTION OF BONES IN THE HUMAN BODY :

The functions of the bones that form the skeleton are:

1. It gives shape and support to our body.
2. It protects the soft internal organs:
   (i) The skull protects the brain.
   (ii) The rib cage protects the heart and the lungs.
   (iii) The backbone protects the spinal cord.
3. It allows the movement of different body parts.
4. Many bones in our body are hollow. They are filled with a jelly-like substance called bone marrow. Blood cells are made in the bone marrow.

****For more information and better understanding – ctrl+click to the link-**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9qGugIHZkY

HOME ASSIGNMENT No - 14

Class : V Sub: Mathematics

Chapter 4 : Decimals

Date: 7/5/2020

Solution of Home Assignment no - 13

↳ 6/5/2020 : Exercise : 4.2

① a) 1.42, 1.5

= 1.42, 1.50 (Ans)

b) 5.9, 5.875

= 5.900, 5.875 (Ans)

② a) 9.82, 9.9, 9.795

We can write, 9.82 = 9.820, 9.9 = 9.900, 9.795 = 9.795

∴ Now we can compare - 9.820, 9.900, 9.795

∴ The decimals in ascending order are:-

9.795 < 9.820 < 9.900 (Ans)

③ a) 0.42, 0.5, 0.382

we can write, 0.42 = 0.420; 0.5 = 0.500; 0.382 = 0.382

Now we can compare - 0.420, 0.500, 0.382

∴ The decimals in descending order are :-

0.500 > 0.420 > 0.382 (Ans)

④ a) 1.584

$= 1 + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{8}{100} + \frac{4}{1000}$

= 1 + 0.5 + 0.08 + 0.004 (Ans)

⑤ a) 800 + 20 + 7 + 0.5 + 0.001 →

After converting into like fraction

= 800.000 + 20.000 + 7.000 + 0.500 + 0.001

= 827.501 (Ans)

Roughwork

```
 800.000
  20.000
   7.000
   0.500
+  0.001
 827.501
```

Important facts

Before starting of 'Conversion' of decimals you need to know how to deal with multiplication and division of decimals by 10, 100, 1000, 10000 .....

Process of Multiply and Divide Decimals by 10, 10 and 1000 (power of ten):—

- When you multiply whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000 and so on, you can simply "tag" as many zeros on the product as there are in the factor 10, 100 1000 etc.

∴ In case of decimal:—

Move the decimal point to the right as many places as there are zeros in the factor.

Like → $10 \times 0.49 = 04.9 = 4.9$

[move the decimal point one step to the right (10 has one zero)]

$100 \times 2.65 = 265. = 265$

[Move the decimal point two steps to the right (100 has two zeros)]

- When you divide any decimal number by 10, 100, 1000 and so on, you can move the decimal point to the left as many places as there are zeros in the factor.

Like → $2.8 \div 100$

$= 0.02.8$

$= 0.028$

$87 \div 10$

$= 8.7$

$= 8.7$

[$87 = 87.0$]

$5.67 \div 1000$

$= 0.005.67$

$= 0.00567$

* Whole number has decimal at the last like: (5 and 5.0, 337 and 337.0) are same

HOME ASSIGNMENT NO - 14

Chapter 4: Decimals

Date: 7/5/2020

Conversion

Converting fraction into Decimals

To convert a fraction into decimal, first convert it into an equivalent fraction with denominator 10, 100, 1000 etc.

Example 1: Convert into decimal:—

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$ (Ans) [2 is a factor of 10, $10 \div 2 = 5$]

Example 2: $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1 \times 125}{8 \times 125} = \frac{125}{1000}$ [8 is a factor of 1000, $1000 \div 8 = 125$]

$= 0.125$ (Ans)

Example 3: $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{15 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.60$ [25 is a factor of 100, $100 \div 25 = 4$]

$= 0.6$ (Ans)

Converting Decimals into fractions

When a decimal is converted into a fraction, we may need to reduce the fraction to its lowest terms.

Example 1: Convert the decimals into fractions then reduce to its lowest terms:—

$0.25 = \frac{25}{100}$

$= \frac{\cancel{25}}{\cancel{100}\ 4}$ or $\frac{25 \div 25}{100 \div 25}$ → You can follow any one process for reduce to its lowest terms.

$= \frac{1}{4}$ (Ans) | $= \frac{1}{4}$ (Ans)

Example 2: 6.4

$= \frac{\cancel{64}\ 32}{\cancel{10}\ 5}$ or $\frac{64 \div 2}{10 \div 2}$

$= \frac{32}{5}$ (Ans) $= \frac{32}{5}$ (Ans)

Example 3: 4.125

$= \frac{4125 \div 25}{1000 \div 25} = \frac{165 \div 5}{40 \div 5}$

$= \frac{33}{8}$ (Ans)

Decimals and Measurement

Length

Converting into Metre

1 Kilometre = 1000 meters ; 1 centimetre = $\frac{1}{100}$ meters or 1 cm = 0.01 m

1 milimetre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ m or 1 mm = 0.001 m

Converting into Centimetre

Look at your measuring scale.

10 milimetres = 1 centimetre

So, 1 milimetre = $\frac{1}{10}$ centimetre or 1 mm = 0.1 cm

Converting into Kilometre

1 kilometre = 1000 metres,

so 1 metre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ kilometres or 1 m = 0.001 km

In measurements, the decimal point is used as a separator.

For example –

a) 5 km 450 m = 5.450 km [450 m = $\frac{450}{1000}$ km = 0.450 km]

b) 8 km 4 m = 8.004 km [4 m = $\frac{4}{1000}$ km = 0.004 km]

Mass

Converting into Gram

1 kilogram = 1000 grams

1 miligram = $\frac{1}{1000}$ grams or 1 mg = 0.001 g

Example: 2315 mg = $\frac{2315}{1000}$ g = 2.315 g

Converting into Kilogram

1 Kilogram = 1000 grams

or 1 gram = $\frac{1}{1000}$ kilograms or 1 g = 0.0001 Kg

Capacity / volume

Converting into Litre

1 litre = 1000 mililitres

1 mililitre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ litres or 1 ml = 0.001 L

Example: 3480 mL = $\frac{3480}{1000}$ L = 3.480L

Converting into kilolitres

1 Kilolitre = 1000 litres

So, 1 litre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ kilolitres or 1 L = 0.001 KL

Example: 5643 L = $\frac{5643}{1000}$ KL = 5.643 KL

Some more examples

Convert the following :-

① 566 cm = ? m

We know, 1 cm = $\frac{1}{100}$ metre

∴ 566 cm = $\frac{566}{100}$ m

= 5.66 = 5.66 m (Ans)

② 612 mg ? g

we know, 1 mg = $\frac{1}{1000}$ gram

∴ 612 mg = $\frac{612}{1000}$ gram

= 0.612 = 0.612 gram (Ans)

③ 10 kg 125 g = ? kg

we know, 1 gram = $\frac{1}{1000}$ kilogram

∴ 125 g = $\frac{125}{1000}$ kg

= 0.125 = 0.125 kg

∴ 10 kg + 0.125 kg = 10.125 kg (Ans)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10.000 \\ 0.125 \\ \hline 10.125 \end{array}$$

Exercise - 4.3 Home work Date - 7/5/2020

① Convert into decimals :—

a. $\frac{2}{5}$ b. $\frac{11}{25}$

② Convert the following decimals into fractions and then reduce to its lowest terms :—

a. 1.25 b) 3.5

③ Convert the following :—

a) 315 g = ? kg

b) 86 cm = ? m

c) 6281 mL = ? L

d) 8 km 4 m = ? km

HOME ASSIGNMENT

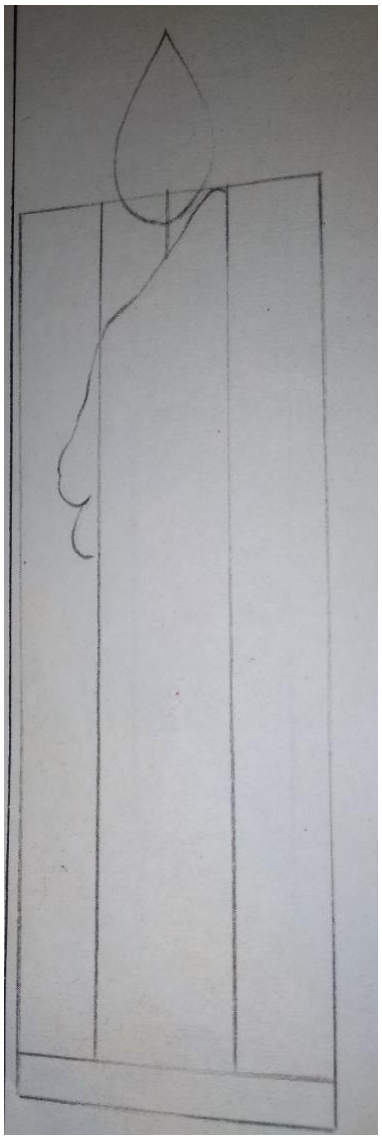
CLASS – V

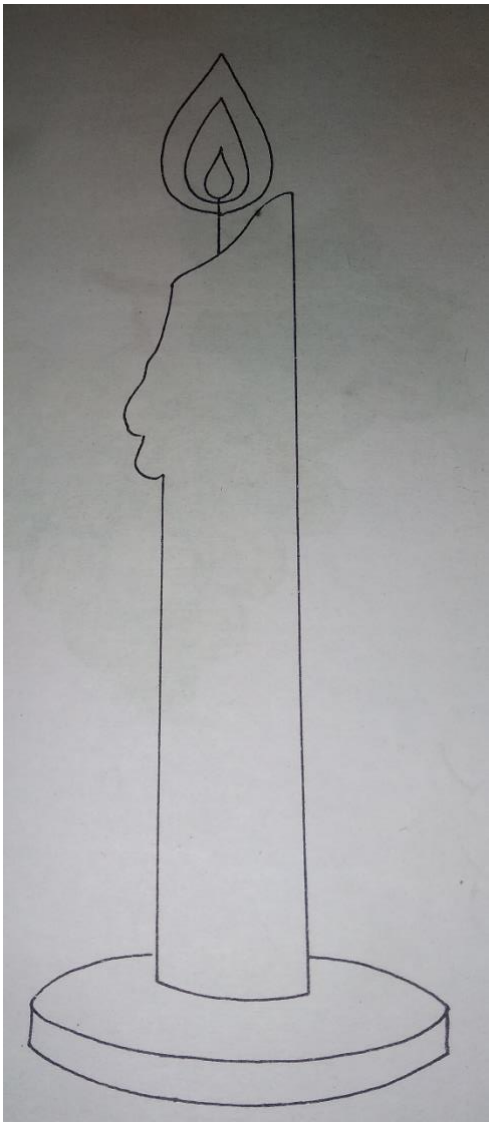
SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

DATE – 07.05.2020

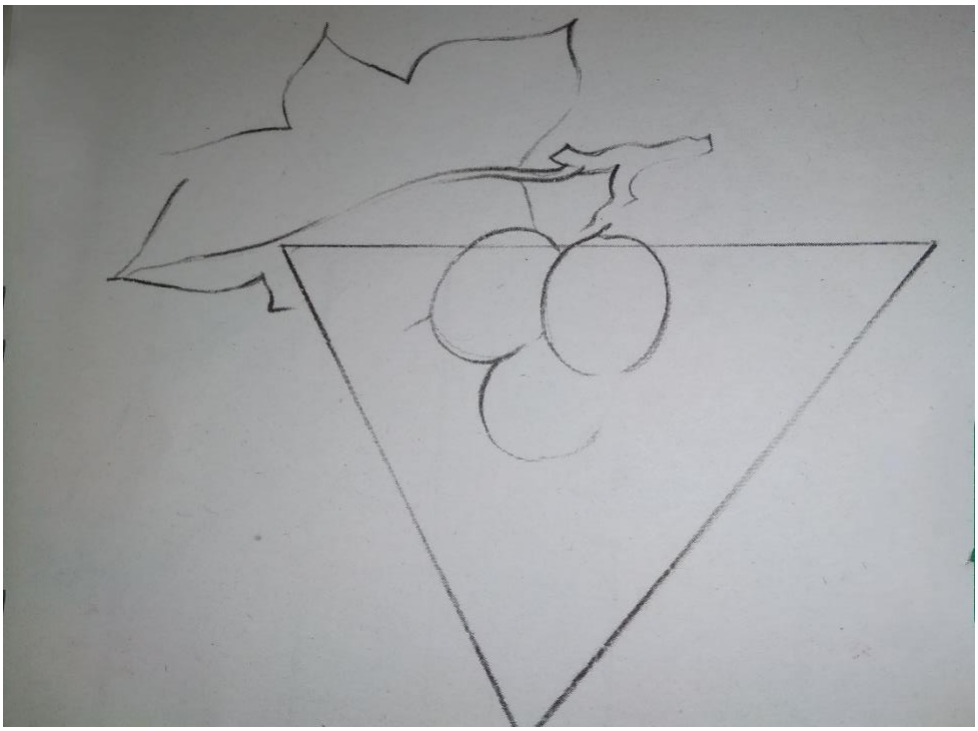
<u>Draw step by step and colour this two pictures</u>:-

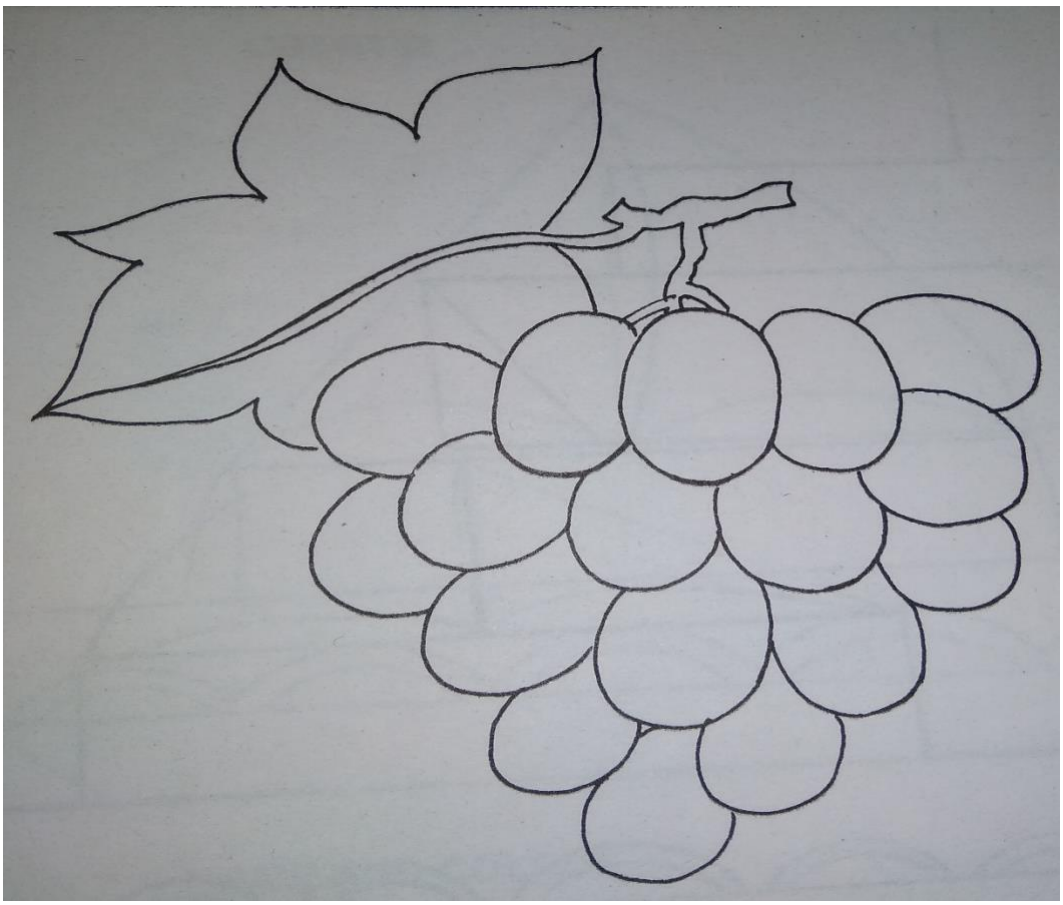
1.

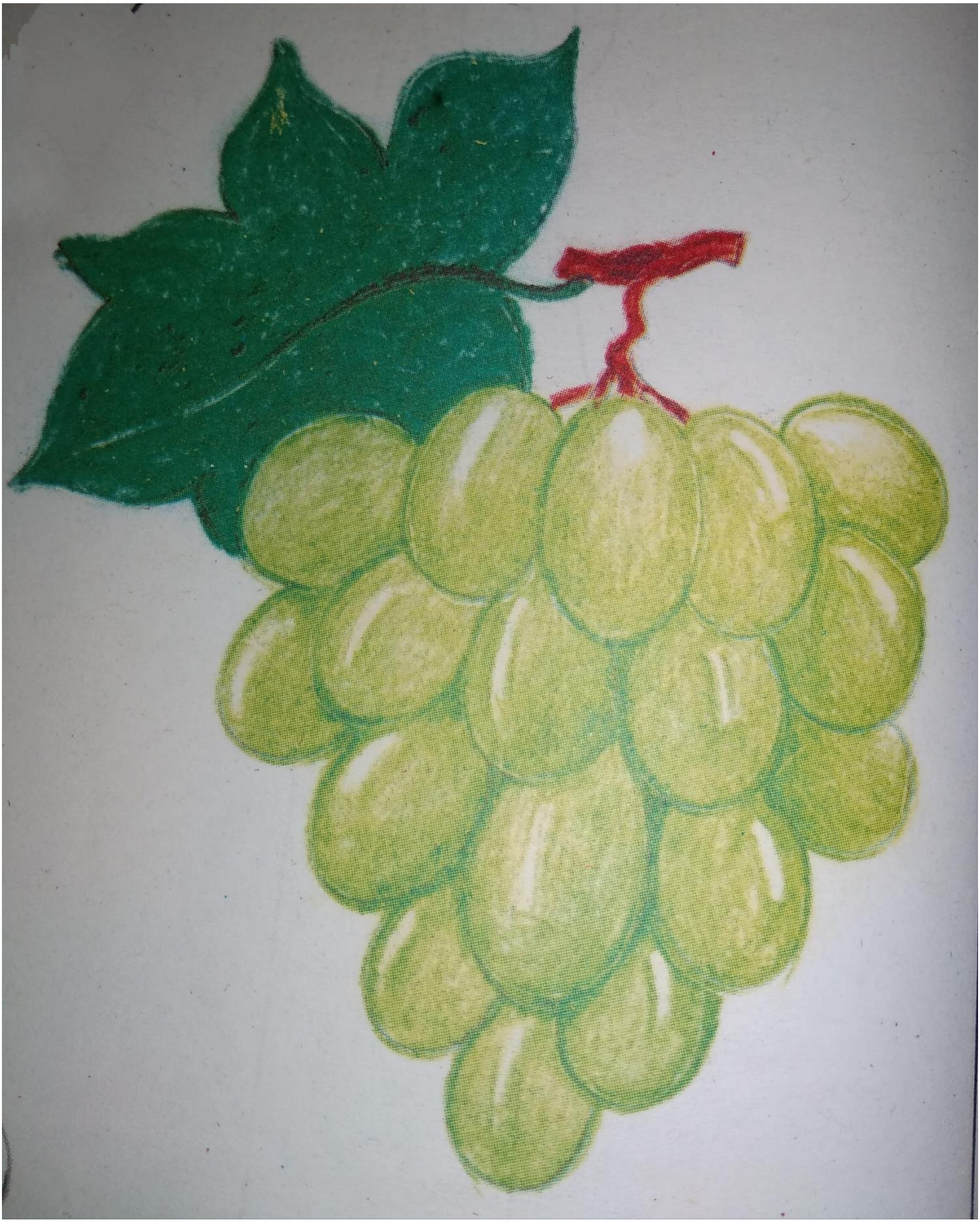




2.







CLASS-5

DATE-7.5.20 COMPUTER

CH-6 (INTERNET SERVICES)

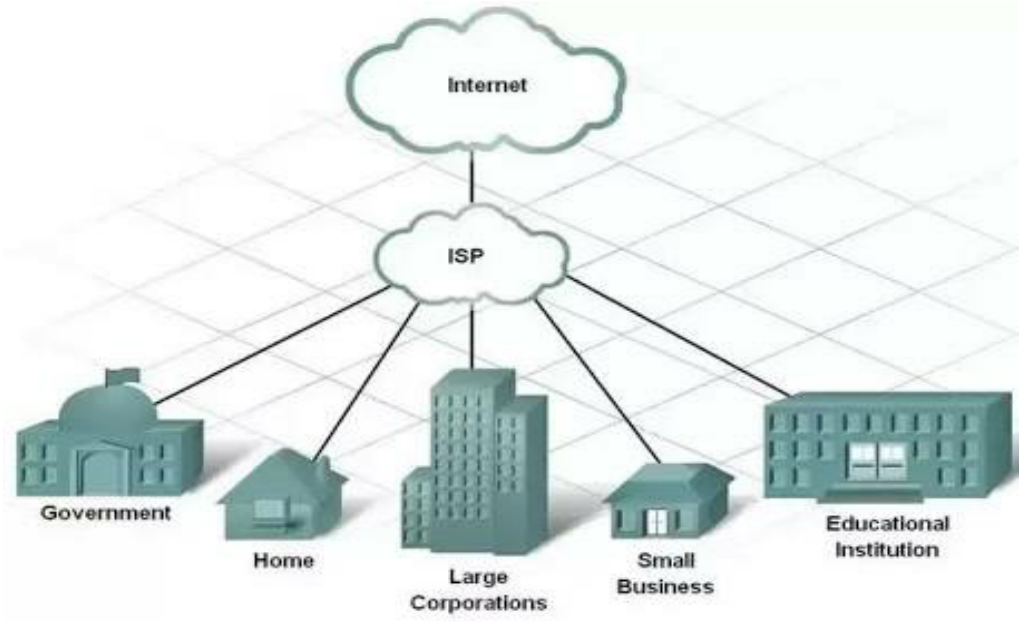
6TH HOME ASSIGNMENT

The internet is a telecommunications system that connects millions of other smaller networks across the globe. The Internet is a worldwide network of computer networks that connects university, government, commercial, and other computers in over 150 countries. Using the Internet , we can send electronic mail, chat with colleagues around the world, and obtain information on a wide variety of subjects. So again, the Internet is the worldwide " network of networks". That links millions of computers together through copper wires, fibre-optic cables, wireless connections, and other telecommunications channels. This connection allows computers to send and receive information in the form of digitized data on demand.

ISP

To access the internet, we need an internet account with an internet service provider (ISP). Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company offering access to internet. ISPs provide these accounts usually for a monthly fee, much like a phone service. The fee depends on the type of connection we have.

Examples- Airtel, Vodafone, BSNL, Jio, MTNL etc.



Modem

We also need a modem (or modem router). Modem is short for modulator/demodulator. It's a small box that converts data signals from our computer to something that can be sent across the internet. A modem modulates one or more carrier wave signals to encode digital information for transmission and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information. the goal is to produce a signal that can be transmitted easily and decoded reliably to reproduce the original digital data. Modems can be used with almost any means of transmitting analog signals from light-emitting didoes to radio. A common type of modem is one that turns the digital data of a computer into modulated electrical signal for transmission over telephone lines and demodulated by another modem at the receiver side to recover the digital data.

Modems are generally classified by the maximum amount of data they can send in a given unit of time, usually expressed in bits per second or rarely in bytes per second. Modem can also be classified by their symbol rate, measured in baud. The baud unit denotes symbols per second, or the number of times per second the modem sends a new signal.