

## **Dreamland School**

Academic Session – 2020-21

Subject – Singing

Class – V

Date – 9/05/2020

### **Count your Blessings**

When upon life's billow  
You are tempest tossed  
When you are discouraged  
Thinking all is lost  
Count your many blessings  
Name them one by one  
And it will surprise you  
What the Lord has done  
Count your blessings  
Name them me by one  
Count your blessings  
See what God has done  
Count your blessings  
Name them one by one  
Count your many blessings  
See what God has done

**Link:** <https://youtu.be/vAAzQNNg22k>

# INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 11

## CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE

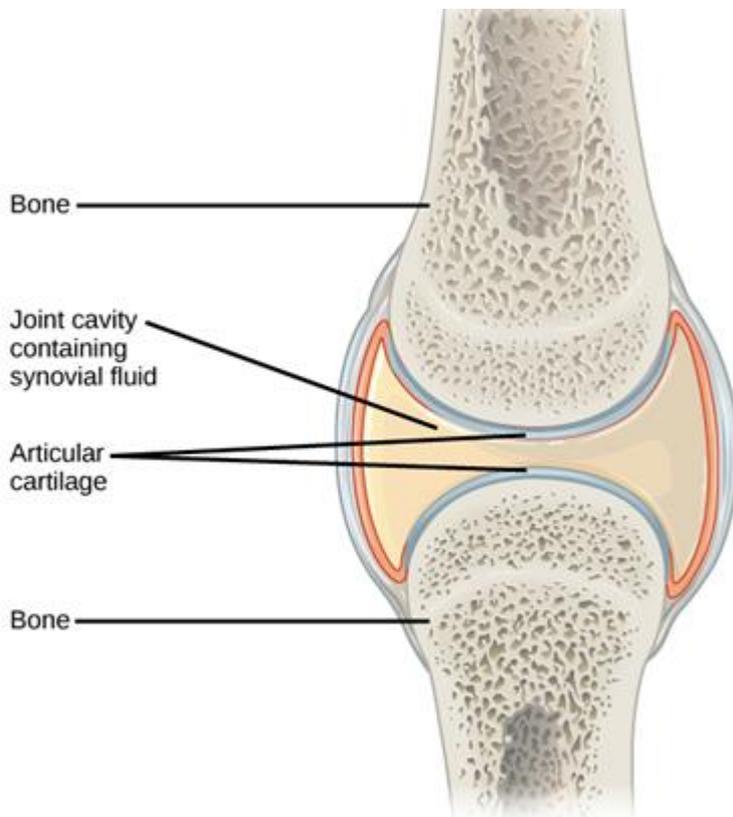
### Chapter 4 - Human Body : The Skeletal System

Date: 9.5.2020

## Joints

A joint is junction where two or more bones meet. Different parts such as bone, muscles, synovial fluid, cartilage and ligaments work together which enable us to bend, stretch, twist and turn easily. Most of our joints are move only in certain directions.

The ends of our bones are covered with a thin layer of cartilage. This cushions the joint. Stretchy straps called the **ligaments** help to hold the joint together and prevent it dislocating. Joints can be of two types- movable and immovable.



### **Immovable joints**

An immovable joint or fixed joint is a place in the body where two bones are joined together but show very little or no movement. This includes joints between the bones of the skull, joints in the pelvis and joints between the teeth and the mandible, or lower jaw, and the maxilla, or upper jaw.

## Movable joints

The joints that provide free movement to the body are called movable joints. This type of bones is found in the arms, leg, hip and shoulder. Cartilage is found within all movable joints which make movements easier.

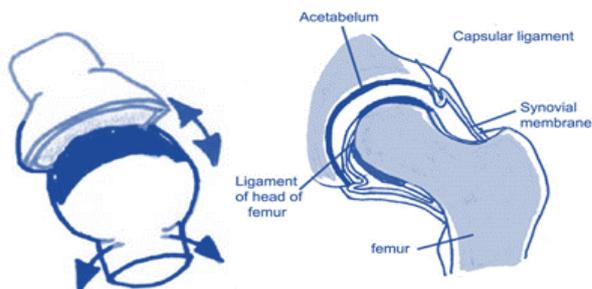
There are different types of movable joints in the body:

**Hinge joint:** This type of joint moves only in one direction like a hinge of a door. Joints in elbows, knees, fingers and toes have hinge joints.

**Ball and Socket joint:** This type of joint allows movement in all direction and found in hip and shoulders.

**Pivot joint:** This type of joint is found between our head and neck and allows side to side movement.

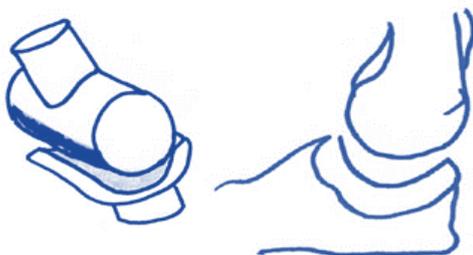
**Gliding Joint:** Gliding joints allow the bones to glide past one another in any direction along the plane of the joint – up and down, left and right, and diagonally. This type of joint is found in wrist and ankle.



BALL & SOCKET JOINT  
e.g. hip



GLIDING JOINT  
e.g. facet joints of  
the vertebrae



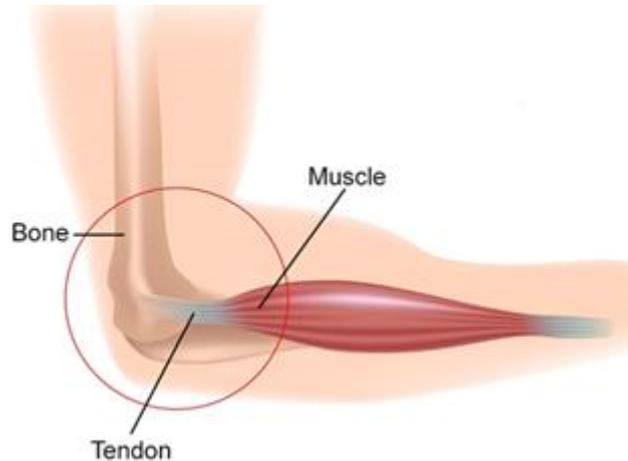
HINGE JOINT  
e.g. elbow



PIVOT JOINT  
e.g. atlas and axis  
of the spine

## Muscles

Muscles are soft, fleshy but strong tissues that are attached to the bones by tough bands called tendons. The muscular system is responsible for the movement of the human body. Human has more than 600 different muscles in their body.



### Types of muscles:

**Voluntary or skeletal muscles:** voluntary muscles are those muscles whose movements can be controlled by us. These are found in arms, legs, eyes, tongue etc. Thus while reading, writing, walking or running, we use voluntary muscles.

**Involuntary muscles:** Involuntary muscles work on their own and their movements cannot be controlled by us. The following are two types of involuntary muscles present in the human body-

i) **Smooth muscles** – These muscles are found in the internal body organs like stomach, intestines and works automatically.

ii) **Cardiac Muscles** – The Involuntary muscles present inside the wall of the heart are cardiac muscles. These muscles work all the time, pumping blood to different parts of the body, whether we are asleep or awake.

Interesting thing is that it takes 43 muscles to frown and only 17 muscles to smile

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

## Chapter 4 - Human Body : The Skeletal System

### HOME WORK

Date: 9/5/2020

#### Q1. State True or false for the following statements:

- a) The skeletal system is made up of 106 bones.
- b) The human rib cage is made up of 24 paired rib bones.
- c) In human body there are two pairs of limbs.
- d) The ribcage forms part of the body's digestive system.

#### Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- a) The body is supported by a framework of bones called \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The joint may be movable or \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the only part of the skull that can move.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest bone in our body.
- e) The backbone is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ small bones.

#### Q3. Match the following. (Side by side)

Column A	Column B
1.A joint	a) are soft, fleshy but strong tissues that are attached to the bones
2.Muscles	b) provides a protective case for the brain and supports the structures of the face
3.Hinge joint	c) is junction where two or more bones meet
4.The ribs	d) This type of joint moves only in one direction
5.The skull	e) are delicate bones that enclose and protect the chest cavity, where organ such as heart and lungs are located

**Q4. Define the following.**

- a) Skeleton
- b) skull
- c) cartilage
- d) Ligaments
- e) Immovable joints
- f) Muscles

**HOME ASSIGNMENT NO- 15**  
**CLASS V SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER: 4 (DECIMALS)**

Date: 9/5/2020

Exercise: 4.3

① a)  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 $= \frac{2 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{4}{10}$   
 $= 0.4$  (Ans)

Home Work solution (7/5/2020)

① b)  $\frac{11}{25}$   
 $= \frac{11 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{44}{100}$   
 $= 0.44$  (Ans)

Roughwork

$4 \div 10 = 0.4$   
 $= 0.4$   
 $\frac{44}{100} = 0.44$   
 $= 0.44$

② a)  $1.25$   
 $= \frac{125}{100} = \frac{125 \div 25}{100 \div 25}$   
 $= \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$   
 $= 1\frac{1}{4}$  (Ans)

b)  $3.5$   
 $= \frac{35}{10} = \frac{35 \div 5}{10 \div 5}$   
 $= \frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 3\frac{1}{2}$  (Ans)

③ a)  $315 \text{ g} = ? \text{ kg}$   
 We know,  $1 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ kg}$   
 $\therefore 315 \text{ g} = \frac{315}{1000} \text{ kg}$   
 $= 0.315 \text{ kg}$   
 $\therefore 315 \text{ g} = 0.315 \text{ kg}$  (Ans)

③ b)  $86 \text{ cm} = ? \text{ m}$   
 we know,  $1 \text{ cm} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ m}$   
 $\therefore 86 \text{ cm} = \frac{86}{100} \text{ m}$   
 $= 0.86 \text{ m}$   
 $\therefore 86 \text{ cm} = 0.86 \text{ m}$  (Ans)

③ c)  $6281 \text{ ml} = ? \text{ L}$   
 we know,  $1 \text{ ml} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ L}$   
 $\therefore 6281 \text{ ml} = \frac{6281}{1000} \text{ L}$   
 $= 6.281 \text{ L}$   
 $\therefore 6281 \text{ ml} = 6.281 \text{ L}$  (Ans)

③ d)  $8 \text{ km } 4 \text{ m} = ? \text{ km}$   
 we know,  $1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ km}$   
 $\therefore 4 \text{ m} = \frac{4}{1000} \text{ km}$   
 $= 0.004 \text{ km}$   
 $= 0.004 \text{ km}$   
 $8 \text{ km} + 0.004 \text{ km} = 8.004 \text{ km}$   

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.000 \\ + 0.004 \\ \hline 8.004 \end{array}$$
  
 $\therefore 8 \text{ km } 4 \text{ m} = 8.004 \text{ km}$

**HOME ASSIGNMENT NO- 15**  
**CHAPTER: 4 (DECIMALS)- class work**

**Date: 9/5/2020**

## Addition and Subtraction of Decimals

### Addition of Decimals

Add decimal numbers exactly as you add whole numbers keeping in mind the following: Exam

1. Write the number according to the place value chart.
2. See that the decimal point falls on the decimal line.
3. Addends may or may not have a digit for every column.

Alternatively (Column addition)

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 0.5 \\ + 0.3 \\ \hline 0.8 \end{array}$$

Write the numbers such that the decimal points are one below the other.

(b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 0.40 \\ + 0.85 \\ \hline 1.25 \end{array}$$
 ← Carried

Convert to like decimals before adding and regroup, if needed.

**Example 1.** Add 2.59, 1.6 and 3.026.

**Solution.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 2.590 \\ + 1.600 \\ + 3.026 \\ \hline 7.216 \end{array}$$
 ← Carried

Convert to like decimals and regroup

**Example 2.** Add 139.1, 48.93, 32.186.

**Solution.** Write the given numbers in column form:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 139.100 \\ + 48.930 \\ + 32.186 \\ \hline 220.216 \end{array}$$
 ← Carried

Don't forget to convert to like decimals and regroup.

**Word problem example:**

**Example:**

Seema runs every day for 2.5 km in the morning and 3.27 km in the evening. How many kilometres does she run in a day?

In the morning, Seema runs = 2 . 5 0 km

In the evening, Seema runs = + 3 . 2 7 km

Seema runs a total of = 5 . 7 7 km

For better understanding click on the link below- (ctrl + click)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQ7HKa6j76c>

**HOME WORK**

1. Add the following:

a)  $1.89 + 2.453 + 6.28$

b)  $216.945 + 3.08 + 15.290$

2 . Solve the word problems:

a) The weight of Farhad, Aakriti and Mithu are 45.60 kg, 37.92 kg and 40.05kg, respectively. What is the total weight of Farhad, Aakriti and Mithu?

**CLASS-V**  
**SUBJECT-SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**CHAPTER 2(THE BEGINNING OF A SETTLED LIFE)**  
**STUDY MATERIAL: 2.3**

**Date: 09/05/2020**

**Write True or False against the following statements:**

1. The Old Stone Age lasted from 100,000 BC to 8,000. **False**
2. Early Man always lived close to rivers. **True.**
3. The discovery of fire was a pure coincidence. **True.**
4. Fire helped man in making better tools. **False**
5. Man started making shorter and tinier tools called 'Microliths' in the Neolithic Age. **False**
6. The New Stone Age is known for discovery of agriculture and invention of wheel. **True**
7. The invention of the wheel made transportation easier and faster. **True.**
8. Primitive men believed in life after death. **True.**
9. The humans of the Old Stone Age were hunters and food gatherers. **True**
10. Fire was discovered in the Neolithic Age. **False**
11. The Neolithic humans used digging sticks and stone sickles. **True**
12. Humans did not know spinning and weaving in the New Stone Age. **False**
13. Copper is harder and stronger than bronze. **False**

**Fill in the blanks along with answers:**

1. The system of exchanging things is known as Barter.
2. Early man was a Nomad, but later he led a settled life.
3. Instead of killing Animals man domesticated them and used them as means of transport.
4. Man started worshiping Natural forces/gods out of fear.
5. In the earliest stages of physical development, humans walked on all four.
6. In earliest times humans lived in caves and other natural shelters.
7. The Old Stone Age humans made stone tools such as hammers, scrapers and axe-heads
8. To protect themselves from wild animals early humans began to form small groups.
9. Primitive humans painted pictures of animals and hunting scenes on cave walls.
10. The greatest achievement of early humans was the discovery of fire
11. The stone tools of the Neolithic Age were well-shaped and polished.
12. Neolithic humans domesticated dogs, goats, sheep and cattle.

13. The invention of the **wheel** was a major milestone in the evolution of the civilized human.
14. **Copper** and **stone** tools were used during the Chalcolithic Age.

**Keywords:**

1. **Paleolithic Age:** It is the Old Stone Age in which humans made crude stone tools. It extended roughly from 500, 000 BCE to 10, 000 BCE.
2. **Mesolithic Age:** It is the Middle Stone Age which was a transition period. It extended roughly from 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE.
3. **Neolithic Age:** It is the New Stone Age in which human made well shaped and polished stone tools. It extended roughly from 8,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE.
4. **Barter System:** It is the system of exchanging services and goods.
5. **Chalcolithic Age:** It is the Copper-stone Age in which humans made tools of both copper and stone. It extended roughly from 4, 000 BCE to 2, 000 BCE.

**Match the following:**

A	B
1. Paleolithic Age	a) Specialization
2. Neolithic Age	b) exchange of goods
3. Nomadic Life	c) search for food
4. Divisions of Labour	d) crude stone tools
5. Barter system	e) Copper
6. Chalcolithic Age	f) Polished stone tools

**Ans.**

A	B
1. Paleolithic Age	crude stone tools
2. Neolithic Age	polished stone tools
3. Nomadic Life	search for food
4. Divisions of Labour	specialization
5. Barter system	exchange of goods
6. Chalcolithic Age	copper

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 16

CHAPTER SINGULAR PLURAL

09/5/2020

### Answer Key

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

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- GENDER

STUDY MATERIAL NO 17

**09/5/2020**

## Gender

Gender is a category of noun. There are four types of Genders.

**Masculine Gender:** The names of all male persons or animals are said to be of the Masculine Gender.

**Example:** man, actor, uncle, hero, king, lion etc.

**Feminine Gender:** The names of all female persons or animals are said to be of the Feminine Gender.

**Example:** woman, aunt, daughter, actress, queen, lioness etc.

**Neuter Gender:** Things without life cannot be distinguished either as male or female; hence the names of such things are said to be of the Neuter Gender. **Example:** house, knife, tree, chair, table, book, ball etc.

**Common Gender:** Names that can be used for both males and females are said to be of the Common Gender.

**Example:** child, parent, student etc.

## **Methods to distinguish the Feminine Noun from the Masculine Noun;**

1. By making change in the last part of the word.
2. By adding a word after or before.
3. By changing the word.

**By making change in the last part of the word**

Some Feminine are formed by simply adding -ess to the Masculine.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
lion	lioness
shepherd	shepherdess
poet	poetess
priest	priestess
host	hostess
author	authoress
heir	heiress
prince	princess
steward	stewardess
count	countess
conductor	conductress
hunter	huntress
prophet	prophetess

Sometimes the form is slightly changed before -ess is added.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
god	goddess
emperor	empress
actor	actress
waiter	waitress
tiger	tigress
governor	governess
master	mistress
duke	duchess

Note – Also note how the following Feminines are formed:

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
hero	heroine
lad	lass
bridegroom	bride
widow	widower

By adding a word after or before

The Feminine of a Compound Noun is formed by changing that part which shows the gender.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
grand-father	grand-mother
milk-man	milk-maid
man-servant	maid-servant
land-lord	land-lady
he-goat	she-goat
pea-cock	pea-hen
grand-pa	grand-ma
police-man	police-woman
father-in-law	mother-in-law
grand-son	grand-daughter
head-master	head-mistress
Mr.	Mrs.
post-master	post-mistress
son-in-law	daughter-in-law
step-father	step-mother
step-son	step-daughter

By changing the word

Many Nouns have different words for the Masculine and the Feminine.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
bull	cow
son	daughter
horse	mare
king	queen
husband	wife
cock	hen
gentleman	lady
uncle	aunt
man	woman
bachelor	spinster
nephew	niece
monk	nun
brother	sister
wizard	witch
sir	madam
dad	mom
father	mother
daddy	mummy
lord	lady
male	female
fox	vixen
gander	goose

Common Gender

Example:

singer	parent
cat	teacher
deer	bird
cub	fish
servant	enemy
orphan	infant
baby	eagle
child	student
friend	applicant
candidate	member
leader	

### Neuter Gender

Example:

chair	table
tree	star
mountain	street
book	car
school	paper
pencil	computer

When a Noun changes from Masculine to Feminine, the Pronoun in the sentence must change too.

Example:

The man went into the dining hall with his friend.
The woman went into the dining hall with her friend.
His uncle lives in Delhi.
Her aunt lives in Delhi.

Note:

1. Though Collective Nouns refer to living-beings but are used as Neuter-Noun. **For Example:** The army is called to tackle the situation.

2. Objects known for their power, strength, and violence are used as Masculine Gender Noun. **For Example:** The death is cruel. He is as certain as tomorrow.

3. Objects known for their beauty, gentleness and grace are used as Feminine-Gender Noun. **For Example:** The earth is a unique planet. Her beauty is adorable.

Rewrite the following sentences with the opposite gender of the underlined word.

1. They have brought a new lion to the zoo.
2. The crowd rushed to greet the actor.
3. I received a letter from my uncle yesterday.
4. The man sat watching TV.
5. My nephew sings very well.
6. Sir, what would you like to have?
7. The audience welcomed the hero with great enthusiasm.
8. You are a generous host.
9. You don't see many milkmen today.
10. The horse cleared the hurdle easily.
11. He is the heir to the throne.
12. He is a generous host.
13. She remained a spinster.