

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
STUDY MATERIAL (2020-2021)
CLASS-V
SUBJECT-SOCIAL STUDIES
CHAPTER 1(THE EARLIEST HUMAN)
STUDY MATERIAL: 1.1

About 3 million years ago, along with many other animals, the higher primates, including apes and early man, first appeared in Africa. Early humans probably ate mostly plants, fruit, nuts and roots that they found. Any meat they got was by killing other animals. Early humans did not have strong claws to help them fight. Early humans had to get smart to survive. They had to use reason and invention.

Early humans were also known as hominids it means mankind and anything that looks and acts like mankind. Early humans were known as hunter-gatherers because of the way in which they used to get their food. They hunted animals for meat, caught birds and fish, gathered seeds, fruits, nuts, berries, roots, honey, leaves, eggs etc.

Difference between the apes and hominids

Human-like hominids could stand upright. Apes could not. Their hands were different, too. Ape hands were made for climbing and clinging. Early man's hands were jointed differently, which allowed them to not only *use* tools, but to *make* tools. No one knows if they actually made tools, but remains of polished bones have been found in South Africa, which suggests they might have made simple digging tools from bone! Their diet was mostly vegetarian, along with some meat, probably obtained by scavenging.

Stone Age

Early Humans lived in the Stone Age. To survive, early humans invented and created stone and bone weapons and tools. With these tools, early humans could kill and trap those animals they needed for food. With stone axes and spears, they could defend against those animals that thought *they* were food. Tools made of bones, shells, and stones all fall under Stone Age tools because they are not made of metal. The Stone Age is considered to have begun about two million years ago.

The Stone Age is divided in three parts. Those are:

1. Paleolithic or Old Stone Age: 'Palaeo' means old and 'Lithos' means stone. This period lasted from early times till about 10,000 BC.
2. Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age: 'Meso' means middle and 'Lithos' means stone. This period lasted from about 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC.
3. Neolithic or New Stone Age: 'Neo' means new and 'Lithos' means stone. This period lasted from 8,000 BC to 4,000 BC.

Discovery of fire

Earliest Men great discovery was the discovery of fire and the use of it. It had a great impact on the evolution of human. The discovery and use of fire was very important to early man for many reasons. First, they discovered most animals are afraid of fire. So a campfire gave some protection to the group or tribe. Second, they could camp in better locations. A fire allowed them to pick where they camped. They no longer had to look for trees to climb into or rocks and cliffs to shelter under. Third, it kept them warm. This goes with the second reason. They could move into colder climates and hunt the animals that lived there. They could then return to their campfire to warm up. Fourth, it was a healthier way of life. Cooked food is less likely to carry disease. These people began to cook their food consistently. As a result, it would have been easier for the young and the old to survive. Fifth, it was a more social grouping. Early humans could now gather in larger groups, feeling safer and more secure. This allowed them to exchange stories, and just talk to other people.

Keywords:

- **Hominids** is a kind of slang term among scientists. It means mankind and anything that looks and acts like mankind.
- **Fossils** are remains of living things (plants, animals, and people) that have been turned into stone or have left an impression in the stone. Anything that man has made is not a fossil.
- **Artifacts** are remains of things that were made, not remains of living things.
- **Hunter/gatherer** refers to how a group of people get their food. They find it growing wild or hunt and fish for it. They do not grow any food.

(B). Fill in the blanks along with the answer:

1. In the early stages, human were **hunter-gatherers** and nomads.
2. Stone tools of Middle Stone Age are called **Mesolithic**.
3. **Flint**, a type of stone, was widely used for making tools and weapons.
4. One of the greatest discoveries made by early humans was of **fire**.
5. Early humans lived a **nomadic** life.
6. Animal bones and **horns** were also used to make tools.
7. The New Stone Age lasted from 8,000 BC till about **4,000 BC**.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-20210)

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION

CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NAME- THE_CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (SOLUTION)

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK: (SOLUTION)

Answer The Following Questions:-

1) Name the blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to the different parts of the body.

Ans: Arteries carry blood from the heart to the different parts of the body

2) Name the parts of circulatory system.

Ans: The circulatory system is made up of three main parts-

i) Heart ii) Blood iii) Blood vessels

3) State two main function of circulatory system.

Ans: Two main function of circulatory system are-

1) It transports blood, nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide and hormones throughout the body.

2) It protects cells from pathogens.

4) Write any four function of blood.

Functions of blood are-

i) It carries oxygen to all parts of the body.

ii) It carries carbon dioxide from all parts of the body to the lungs.

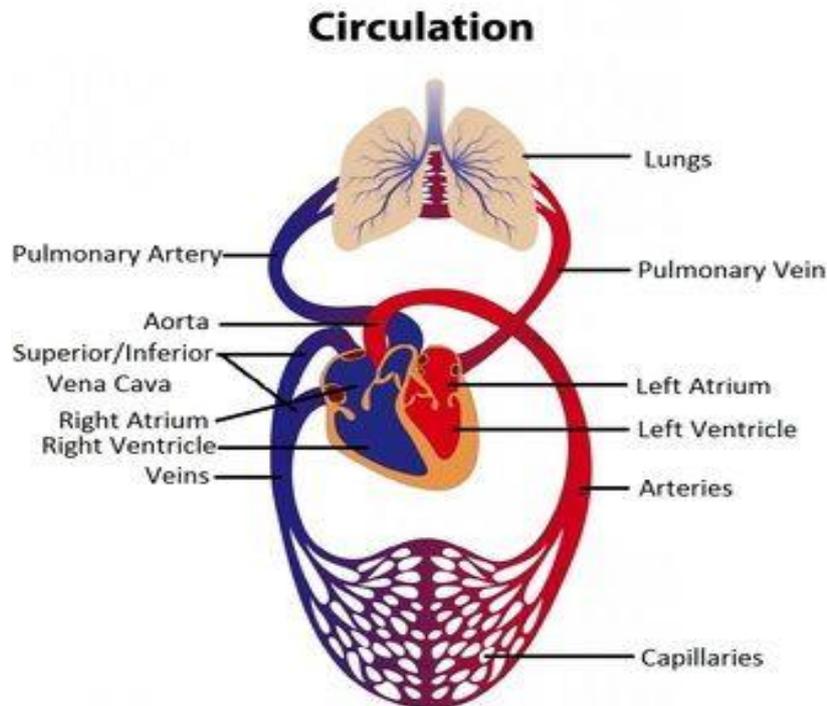
iii) It transport nutrients to every part of the body.

iv) It transport wastes from every part of the body to the lungs, skin or kidneys.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-20210)
STUDY MATERIAL & HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER NAME- THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

CHAPTER1(STUDY MATERIAL NO.- 2)

Human Circulatory System Diagram



Circulatory system diagram highlighting the various pathways of blood (**Blue**=De-oxygenated blood & **Red**=Oxygenated blood)

Human Circulatory System

The human circulatory system consists of a network of arteries, veins, and capillaries, with the heart pumping blood through it. Its primary role is to provide essential nutrients, minerals, and hormones to various parts of the body. Alternatively, the circulatory system is also responsible for collecting metabolic waste and toxins from the cells and tissues to be purified or expelled from the body.

Features of Circulatory System The crucial features of human circulatory are as follows:

- The human circulatory system consists of **blood, heart, blood vessels**.
- The human circulatory system circulates blood through two loops (double circulation) – One for oxygenated blood, another for deoxygenated blood.
- The human heart consists of **four** chambers – **two ventricles and two auricles**.

- The human circulatory system possesses a body-wide network of blood vessels. These comprise of **arteries, veins, and capillaries**.
- **The primary function of blood vessels is to transport oxygenated blood and nutrients to all parts of the body.** It is also tasked with collecting metabolic wastes to be expelled from the body.

Parts of Circulatory System

The human circulatory system comprises of 3 main organs that have specific roles and functions. The vital circulatory system organs include:

- Heart
- Blood (technically, blood is considered a tissue and not an organ)
- Blood Vessels

Heart

The heart is a muscular organ located in the chest cavity, right between the lungs. It is positioned slightly towards the left in the thoracic region and is enveloped by the pericardium. The human heart is separated into **four** chambers, namely, two upper chambers called **atria** (*singular: atrium*), and two lower chambers called **ventricles**. They pump blood out of the heart. The adult human heart is about the size of our fist.

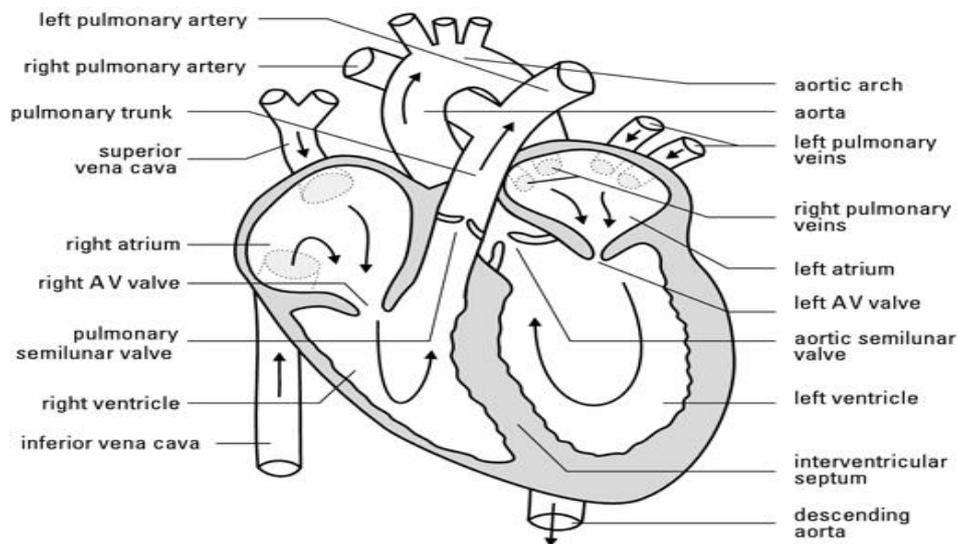


Fig: Human heart

The rhythmic movement that the heart makes while pumping blood is called the **heartbeat**. We can feel this movement at different places on our body, such as wrist or the neck. To feel the pumping movement of the heart on your wrist, turn your left hand so that the palm faces upwards. Then place the first three fingers of your right hand on the left wrist, about 1 inch away from the base of your left thumb. You will feel a light pumping movement, This is called **pulse**. For an adult human being, the pulse rate can vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute.

Function of heart:

- i) The main function of the heart is to pump blood containing oxygen and nutrients to all cells in the body.
- ii) It also receives blood containing carbon dioxide from all parts of the body and pumps it to the lungs for purification.

How to keep your heart healthy:

To keep our heart healthy we should do the following regularly-

- i) Walk daily for at least 3 to 4 km, ideally in the morning.
- ii) Exercise for at least 30 minutes every day.
- iii) Always eat a balanced diet.
- iv) Avoid being close to people smoking cigarettes.
- v) Stay happy and avoid stress.

Yoga exercise for a healthy heart:

There are several benefits of practicing yoga-

- i) It increases muscle strength and improves the function of lungs
- ii) It helps in decreasing stress and anxiety and gives a feeling of well-being.
- iii) It helps in reducing weight and also prevents high blood pressure and high blood sugar level.
- iv) It is helpful in relieving joint pain in elderly person.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (Home work)

CHAPTER 1 – THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

STUDY MATERIAL NO.- 2

1.Fill in the blanks:

- a) The _____ system consist of blood, heart, blood vessels.
- b) The _____ is located in the chest cavity, right between the lungs.

2. Answer the following questions:

- i) What is heart beat?
- ii) What is the average pulse rate of an adult human being?
- iii) Write any three benefits of yoga.
- iv) list any three ways in which you can keep your heart healthy.
- v) How many chambers does a human heart consists? Name these.

पर्यायवाची शब्द

पर्यायवाची शब्दों के विषय में आप पिछली कक्षाओं में पढ़ चुके हैं कि—

एक समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्दों को 'पर्यायवाची' या 'समानार्थी' शब्द कहते हैं।

आइए, पहले पिछली कक्षाओं में किए गए पर्यायवाची शब्दों को दोहरा लें—

1. आसमान — नभ, गगन, अंबर, आकाश।
2. हवा — वायु, पवन, अनिल, समीर।
3. धरती — पृथ्वी, भूमि, धरा, वसुधा, वसुंधरा।
4. समुद्र — सागर, वारिधि, जलधि, सिंधु।
5. पहाड़ — पर्वत, गिरि, शैल, नग, अचल।
6. फूल — पुष्प, सुमन, कुसुम।
7. दिन — दिवस, वार, वासर।
8. बगीचा — उद्यान, वाटिका, उपवन।
9. आदमी — व्यक्ति, मानव, मनुष्य, पुरुष।
10. पक्षी — पंछी, विहग, खग, नभचर।
11. पुत्र — तनय, आत्मज, बेटा, सुत।
12. आनंद — प्रसन्नता, उल्लास, खुशी।
13. शरीर — तन, काया, बदन, देह।
14. बारिश — वर्षा, बरखा, बरसात, वृष्टि।
15. साँप — सर्प, भुजंग, विषधर।
16. आग — अग्नि, अनल, पावक।
17. पानी — नीर, जल, अंबु, वारि।



चंद्रमा, शशि, इंदु।



नेत्र, नयन, लोचन।



सिंह, केसरी, व्याघ्र।

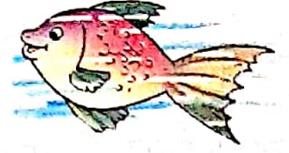


सूर्य, रवि, भास्कर।

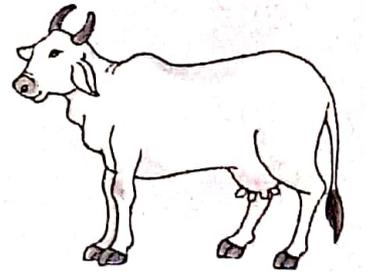
18. बादल — नीरद, मेघ, जलद, वारिद ।
 19. कमल — जलज, राजीव, नीरज, पंकज ।
 20. संसार — जगत, जग, दुनिया, विश्व ।
 21. रात — रात्रि, रजनी, निशा, यामिनी ।
 22. मित्र — दोस्त, सखा, साथी ।
 23. घर — गृह, सदन, निकेतन ।
 24. ईश्वर — प्रभु, परमेश्वर, भगवान ।
 25. अध्यापक — गुरु, आचार्य, शिक्षक ।
 26. औरत — स्त्री, नारी, महिला ।
 27. पुत्री — तनया, आत्मजा, बेटी, सुता ।
 28. राजा — नृप, भूप, नरेश, भूपति ।
 29. इच्छा — कामना, अभिलाषा, चाह ।
 30. जंगल — वन, कानन, विपिन ।
 31. रास्ता — पथ, राह, मार्ग ।
 32. झंडा — ध्वज, पताका, ध्वजा, केतु ।
 33. नदी — सरिता, तरंगिनी, तटिनी ।
 34. देवता — सुर, अमर, अजर, देवगण ।
 35. आदर — सम्मान, मान, प्रतिष्ठा ।
 36. अँधेरा — अंधकार, तम, तिमिर ।
 37. किनारा — तट, कूल, कगार ।



अश्व, तुरंग, घोटक ।



मत्स्य, मीन, जलचरी ।



सुरभि, गौ, धेनु ।



पत्र, दल, पल्लव, पर्ण, पात ।

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020 – 2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION
CLASS – V SUB – ENG LANGUAGE
CHAPTER – 5 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE
CHAPTER 5 STUDY MATERIAL NO 1 SOLUTION

A.

1. is showing the right time.
2. is raining all the day.
3. won me the first prize.
4. has gathered in front of the hospital.
5. is blowing.
6. is very poisonous.
7. is white in colour.
8. has its own charms.

B.

1. Sea water
2. A rabbit.....
3. Evergreen trees.....
4. Indian ocean.....
5. The atmosphere.....

C

1. All insects have six legs.
2. Children are fond of asking questions.
3. A good student is always punctual
4. None of us heard the telephone bell ringing.
5. Life in the hills has its own charms.
6. Indian farmers are hard working people.
7. Very few trains halt at these small stations.
8. A long train journey can be tiring.

D

1. The sun (subject) / was shining brightly (predicate).
2. The dogs (subject) / were barking loudly (predicate).
3. The pretty girl (subject) / was wearing a blue frock (predicate).
4. My younger brother (subject) / serves in the army (predicate).
5. The man and his wife (subject) / were working in their garden (predicate).
6. My mother and my aunt (subject) / are trained classical dancers (predicate).
7. You (subject) / don't have to wait for me (predicate).
8. We (subject) / will no longer tolerate this (predicate).

9. The little tree (subject) / was covered with needles instead of leaves (predicate).
10. A rich merchant (subject) /was passing by the shoemaker's window (predicate).

CHAPTER – 7 ADJECTIVES
CHAPTER 5 STUDY MATERIAL NO 2 SOLUTION

A.

1. He is **richer** than his neighbours
2. The brides were much **younger** than the grooms.
3. He is too **intelligent** to be taught.
4. He is **cleverer** than I thought him to be.
5. When the old woman became **stronger**, she began to move about.

B1. Many 2. Many 3. much 4 many 5 much 6 many 7 much 8 much

C

1. She is a kind woman. (Kind – adjective of quality)
2. The lion is a wild animal. (wild – adjective of quality)
3. The careless man forgot to lock the door. (careless – adjective of quality)
4. He has no responsibilities. (no – adjective of quantity)
5. He has little patience. (little – adjective of quantity)
6. He showed much enthusiasm. (much – adjective of quantity)
7. We have cooked enough food. (enough – adjective of quantity)
8. I spent the whole day at home. (whole – adjective of quantity)
9. She had a child holding on to each hand. (each – distributive adjective)
10. There are several mistakes in your essay. (several – adjective of number)

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020 – 2021)
CLASS ASSIGNMENT
CLASS – V SUB – ENG LANGUAGE
CHAPTER – NOUNS
STUDY MATERIAL NO 3

A **noun** is a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, idea, action or quality. All **nouns** can be classified into two groups of **nouns: common or proper nouns.**

Proper noun – A noun that gives a special name to a particular person, animal, place or thing is called a **proper noun.**

Example- The words Ashish, Shillong, Yamuna and July are proper noun

Common noun- A noun that gives a common name to a persons, animals, places or things which are of the same kind is called a **common noun.**

Example- The words boy, city, river, months are common nouns.

1. Write **common nouns** for the following groups of proper nouns.

- a. Nagpur, Karachi , Singapore, Paris _____(city)
- b. Lux , Dove, Pears , Santoor _____(soap)
- c. India, Sri Lanka, Japan, Korea _____(country)
- d. Samsung, Sony, LG, MI _____(television)

2. Fill in the blanks with **proper nouns.**

- a. Lucknow is on the bank of the river _____ (Gomti)
- b. Thomas A. _____ invented the electric bulb. (Edison)
- c. The child hero of the Jungle Book _____ (Mowgli)
- d. Master Blaster _____ (Sachin)
- e. The fourth month of the year _____ (April)
- f. A state in south India popular for spices _____ (Kerala)
- g. The poet who wrote Jana-Gana-Mana _____ (Tagore)

Tips:

It is easy to identify **proper nouns** – they always start with a capital letter.

It is easy to identify **common nouns** – they have both singular and plural forms.

3. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. **Valmiki** wrote the **Ramayana**.
2. **Eiffel Tower** is in **Paris**.
3. **India** would like to improve her relations with **Pakistan**.
4. **Rome** is the capital of **Italy**.
5. Tiger is the national animal of **India**.
6. The school reopens on **Wednesday**.
7. He was born in **May**.
8. We met on a wet **Monday** in **July**.
9. **Mary** keeps a pig in her garden.
10. **Nagpur** is in **Maharashtra**.

HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER NOUNS
STUDY MATERIAL NO 4

Underline the common nouns and circle the Proper Nouns.

1. The house is on Kings Street.
2. Doyle played with her brother.
3. Frank went to Sainsbury Store last Saturday.
4. He rides bicycle very carefully.
5. Lahore Boulevard is a busy street.
6. Derrick and his friends chased the robbers.
7. Did you see Kelvin at the party?
8. Laura looked at the sea for hours.
9. There were no bottles in the fridge.
10. Fish Burger at Burger King is yummy.

Write the word common next to each common noun and rewrite proper noun on the line next.

1. jennifer lopez _____
2. doctor _____
3. cat _____
4. robin _____
5. magazine _____
6. saint marry chapel _____
7. mars _____
8. garden _____
9. residence _____
10. cindy's party _____

Write the proper noun for each common noun:

examples:

author **Ruskin Bond**

singer **Arijit Singh**

1. planet _____
2. country _____
3. school _____
4. hospital _____
5. sportsman _____

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
STUDY MATERIAL 2020-21
CLASS-V
SUBJECT- BENGALI

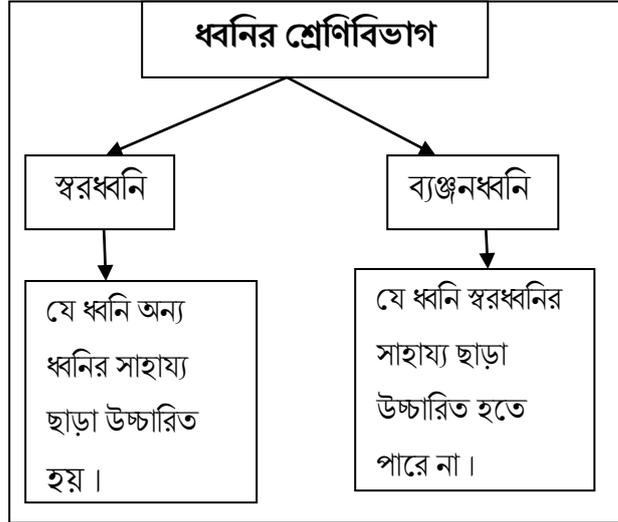
CHAPTER-2 DHONI O BORNO
(অধ্যায়-২ ধ্বনি ও বর্ণ)

ছেলেটি বলছে অ, আ – ধ্বনি

মেয়েটি লিখছে অ, আ - বর্ণ

মানুষ মুখের দ্বারা অর্থপূর্ণ যা কিছু উচ্চারণ করে তাকেই ধ্বনি বলে। আর ধ্বনিকে যখন লিখে প্রকাশ করা হয় তাকে বলে বর্ণ। সুতরাং -

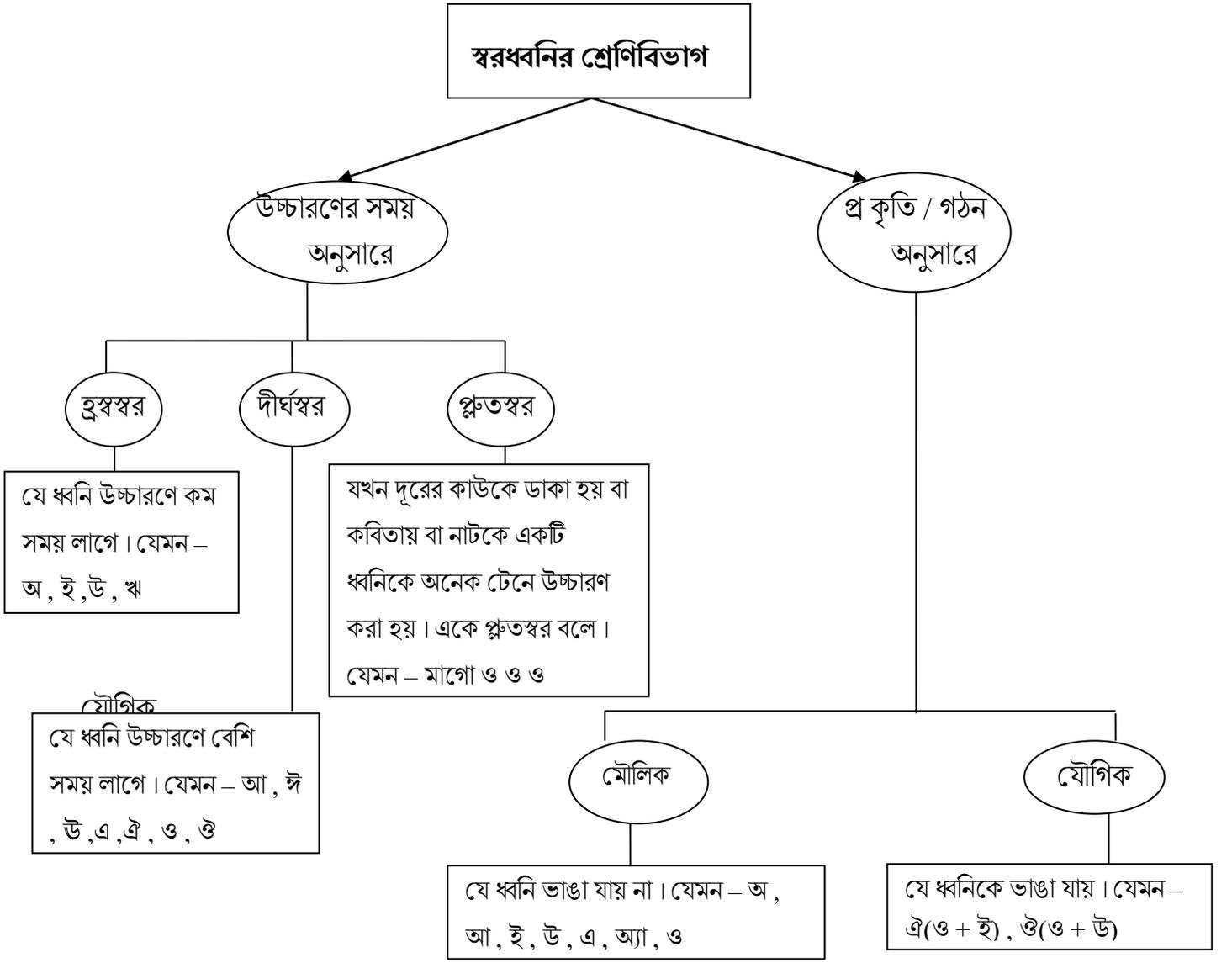
- মানুষের বাগযন্ত্রের সাহায্যে উচ্চারিত অর্থপূর্ণ স্বর বা আওয়াজকে ধ্বনি বলে।
- ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপই হল বর্ণ।



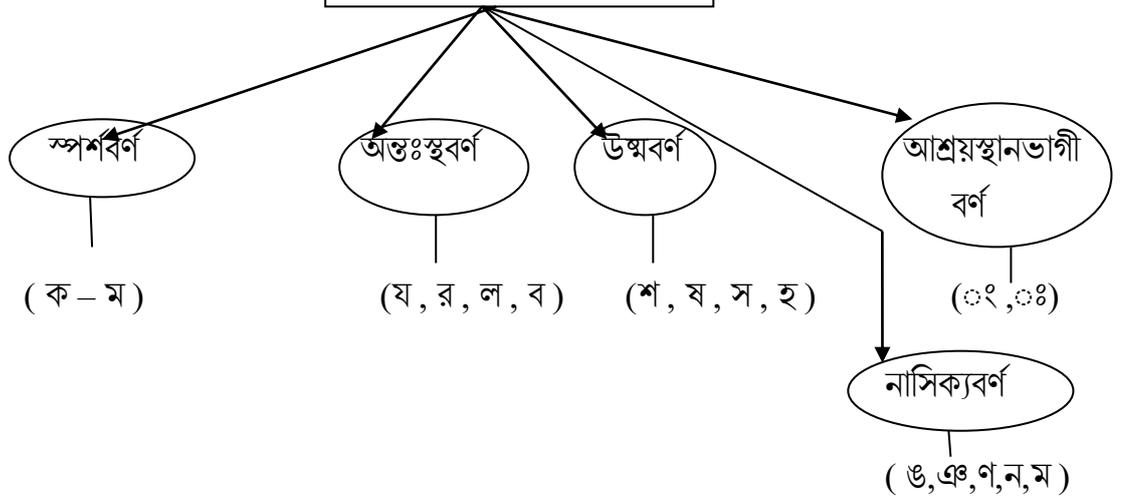
- তাই স্বরধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ স্বরবর্ণ আর ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ।
- স্বরবর্ণ ও ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ মিলিয়ে মোট যত বর্ণ আছে, তাদের সমষ্টিকেই বর্ণমালা বলে।
- ধ্বনি ও বর্ণের পার্থক্য –

ধ্বনি	বর্ণ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● ধ্বনি কেবল মুখে উচ্চারিত হয়।● ধ্বনি শ্রুতিগ্রাহ্য।● অনেক ধ্বনি আছে যার চিহ্ন প্রকাশক বর্ণ নেই।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● বর্ণ হল ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ।● বর্ণ দৃষ্টিগ্রাহ্য।● সব বর্ণেরই চিহ্ন প্রকাশক আকৃতি আছে।

স্বরধ্বনির শ্রেণিবিভাগ



ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণের শ্রেণিবিভাগ



স্পর্শবর্ণগুলিকে নিম্নে ছকের আকারে দেখানো হল –

ক বর্গ	ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	কণ্ঠ্যবর্ণ
চ বর্গ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ	তালব্যবর্ণ
ট বর্গ	ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	মূর্ধণ্যবর্ণ
ত বর্গ	ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন	দন্ত্যবর্ণ
প বর্গ	প	ফ	ব	ভ	ম	ওষ্ঠ্যবর্ণ

CLASSWORK – প্রশ্ন উত্তর

১) ধ্বনির সংজ্ঞা দাও।

উঃ- মানুষের বাগযন্ত্রের সাহায্যে উচ্চারিত অর্থপূর্ণ স্বর বা আওয়াজকে ধ্বনি বলে। যেমন – অ, আ, ক, খ।

২) যৌগিক স্বর কাকে বলে?

উঃ- যে স্বরধ্বনির উচ্চারণে একাধিক স্বরধ্বনির সাহায্য নিতে হয় তাকে যৌগিক স্বর বলে। বাংলায় যৌগিক স্বরধ্বনি দুটি – ঐ, ঔ।

৩) স্পর্শবর্ণ কাকে বলে?

উঃ- যে ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণগুলি উচ্চারণের সময় জিহ্বার কোন অংশ কণ্ঠ, তালু, ওষ্ঠ বা মূর্ধাকে স্পর্শ করে তাকে স্পর্শবর্ণ বলে। বাংলায় ক থেকে ম পর্যন্ত এই ২৫ টি বর্ণ হল স্পর্শবর্ণ।

HOMEWORK

ক) নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ-

- ১) স্বরবর্ণ কাকে বলে?
- ২) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ কাকে বলে?
- ৩) ধ্বনি ও বর্ণের দুটি পার্থক্য লেখ।

খ) শূণ্যস্থান পূরণ করঃ-

- ১) মৌলিক স্বরধ্বনিগুলি হল _____।
- ২) শ, হ হল _____ বর্ণ।
- ৩) বর্ণ হল _____।
- ৪) য হল _____ বর্ণ।

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS-5
COMPUTER
CH-1(EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS)

'Computer' is a Latin word which means 'someone who computes'. The English mathematician Charles Babbage(1791-1871)was the first person to think of the concepts that are used in modern computers. Therefore, he is called 'father of modern computers'.

A generation in computer terminology refers to the change in the technology of a computer's processing unit. Each generation of computers is characterized by a major technological development that fundamentally changed the way computers operate. This resulted in increasingly smaller, cheaper, more powerful, more efficient and reliable computing devices.

The generation of computers are distinguished based on the technological developments in a computer's processing unit.

First mechanical computer

In 1822 Charles Babbage conceptualized and began developing a machine called Difference Engine. It was considered to be the first mechanical computing machine. It was designed to tabulate polynomial functions. Its name is derived from the method of divided differences, a way to interpolate or tabulate functions by using small set polynomial coefficients. Difference Engine was capable of computing several sets of numbers & making hard copies of the results. Babbage received some help with the development of Difference Engine from Lady Ada Lovelace. She was the world's first computer programmer.

While Charles Babbage was working on difference Engine, he got an idea to develop a fully automatic mechanical digital computer. He designed the world's first general purpose computer called the Analytical Engine.

The Analytical Engine had all the following elements that a modern computer would have today:

- A Processor- the processor engine consisted of hundreds of axles and thousand of gears and was around 10 feet tall.
- A control Unit- Slats(thin metallic strips) and studs(large headed nails) were used to control the processor.
- Storage- A unit that contained additional axles & various gears holding one thousand 50 digit numbers was used for storage.

- An Input Device- A form of punched cards supplied input.
- An Output Device- Plates were created to fit in a printing press to print results.

The logical structure of the Analytical Engine was essentially the same as that which has dominated computer design in the electronic era. The analytical Engine is one of the most successful achievements of Charles Babbage.