

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

DATE: 22/04/2020

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**.

SOLUTION OF 1st ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-V SUB-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 1 – NUMERATION (SOLUTION)

1) Write the numerals for the given number names:-

Example: Three crore sixty three thousand two hundred = 30063200

a) Six crore one hundred ninety nine = 60000199(Ans)

b) Nine crore five hundred twelve = 90000512(Ans)

2) Write the place value of bold underline digit:-

Example: 229**5**32850 = 500000

a)23**4**921= 4000 (Ans)

b)79**2**0107=20000 (Ans)

3) Write the following number in expanded form:-

Example: 3245315=3×1000000+2×100000+4×10000+5×1000+3×100+1×10+5×1

a) 135277 = 1×100000+3×10000+5×1000+2×100+7×10+7×1 (Ans)

b) 28215 = 2×10000+8×1000+2×100+1×10+5×1 (Ans)

4) Write the predecessor of the given number:-

Example:728300

$$=728300-1$$

$$=728299$$

a) 362200

$$=362200-1$$

$$= 362199(Ans)$$

b) 45341

$$=45341-1$$

$$= 45340 (Ans)$$

5) Write the following roman numerals in the Hindu Arabic numerals:-

(I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, C=100, D=500, M=1000)

Examples:- $MCCXIV = 1000 + 100 + 100 + 10 + (5 - 1)$
 $= 1214$

$LXVI = 50 + 10 + 5 + 1$
 $= 66$

a) $CCLI = 100 + 100 + 50 + 1$
 $= 251$ (Ans)

b) $CCXIV = 100 + 100 + 10 + (5 - 1)$
 $= 214$ (Ans)

END

STUDY MATERIAL & HOME ASSIGNMENT(2nd)

CLASS-V SUB-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 1 – NUMERATION

STUDY MATERIAL NO.- 2

DATE-22/04/2020

TOPIC- INDIAN & INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION, NUMBERS IN WORDS, UNDERSTANDING FACE VALUE AND PLCE VALUE

❖ **Indian System of Numeration :**

Place Value Chart according to the Indian System of Numeration.

In Indian system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3 and further in group of 2. The place value chart have been separated into groups called periods i.e. ones, thousands, lakhs and crores.

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

→ Periods
Places ←

Reading of number according to Indian System of Numeration

In Indian System of Numeration periods such as ones, thousands, lakhs, crores, etc. are used so that number can be easily read.

Let's read the below number according to Indian System of Numeration

11, 54, 08, 453

First put the number in their respective places.

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
(TC)	(C)	(TL)	(L)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
1	1	5	4	0	8	4	5	3

This number is read as- **eleven crore fifty four lakh eight thousand four hundred fifty three.**

Marking periods according to Indian System of Numeration

Different periods like ones, thousands, lakhs and crores are separated by comma (,) starting from the right to differentiate the periods.

We start with the first period, named as ones period, consist the first three digits of the given number. The second period (i.e. thousands period) is consist of the next two digits of the given number. The third period (i.e. lakhs period), consist of the next two digits of the given number. The fourth period (i.e. crores period), consist of the next two digits of the given number.

Let's differentiate periods by placing commas in between.

Example: 457833228

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
(TC)	(C)	(TL)	(L)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
4	5	7	8	3	3	2	2	8

This number is separated by comma as 45, 78, 33, 228

Place Value

Example: 88, 45, 11, 009

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
(TC)	(C)	(TL)	(L)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
8	8	4	5	1	1	0	9	9
Place Value of each digit according to Indian Place Value System								
8 ten crore	8 crore	4 ten lakh	5 lakh	1 ten thousand	1 thousand	0 hundred	9 tens	9 ones
OR								
80,00,00,000	8,00,00,000	40,00,000	5,00,000	10,000	1,000	0	90	9

❖ International System of Numeration:

Place Value Chart according to the International System of Numeration.

In International system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3, called period and we put comma or space after each period to make the number easily readable.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

→Periods
Places←

Example: 115,408,453

First put the number in their respective places.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
(HM)	(TM)	(M)	(HTh)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
1	1	5	4	0	8	4	5	3

This number is read as- **one hundred fifteen million four hundred eight thousand four hundred fifty three.**

Different periods like ones, thousands, millions and billions are separated by comma (,) starting from the right to differentiate the periods.

Example: 457833228

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
(HM)	(TM)	(M)	(HTh)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
4	5	7	8	3	3	2	2	8

This number is separated by comma as 457,833,228

Place Value : Example: 884,511,009

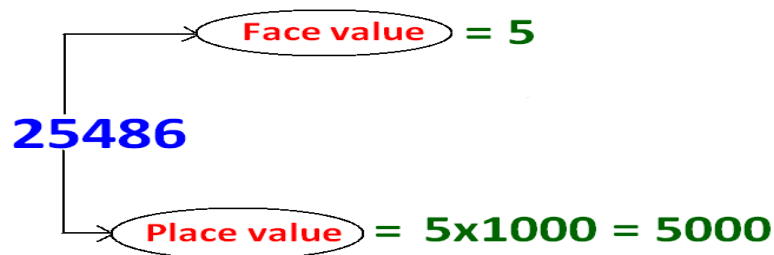
Millions			Thousands			Ones		
(HM)	(TM)	(M)	(HTh)	(TTh)	(Th)	(H)	(T)	(O)
8	8	4	5	1	1	0	0	9
Place Value of each digit according to Indian Place Value System								
8 hundred million	8 ten million	4 million	5 hundred thousand	1 ten thousand	1 thousand	0 hundred	0 ten	9 One
OR								
800,000,000	80,000,000	4,000,000	500,000	10,000	1,000	000	00	9

❖ Place value of a digit :

Each digit has a **value** depending on its **place** called the **place value** of the digit. **Place value** of a digit = (face value of the digit) × (value of the place). Hence, the **place value** of 6 in 64 = 6 × 10 = 60.

❖ Face value of a digit :

Face value is the actual **value** of the digit. In the **number** 456, the "5" has a **face value** of 5. **Value** = The **place value** of the digit times its **face value**



SOLVE THE FOLLOWING: (Home work)

CHAPTER 1 – NUMERATION

STUDY MATERIAL NO.- 2

DATE-22/4/2020

1. Write in words in Indian system:

Example: 23,45,527 = Twenty- three lakh forty- five thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

a) 4,78,936

b) 55, 67,704

2. Write in words in international system:

Example: 225,340,708 = Two hundred twenty-five million three hundred forty thousand seven hundred eight.

a) 87,901,425

b) 15,079,015

3. write in figures in Indian system:

Example: Twenty- five lakh thirty four thousand three hundred fifty-six = 25,34,356

a) Seven lakh four thousand seven hundred seventy-eight

b) Twelve lakh eighty-one thousand four hundred seventy-eight

4) Fill in the blanks:

Example: The face value of 5 in 36,95,73,009 is 5 and its place value is 500000

a) The face value of 7 in 367,450,621 is _____ and its place value is _____.

b) 20 lakh = _____ million.

c) _____ crores = One hundred millions.

5) Arrange in ascending order:

Example: 8,96,439; 8,95,439; 8,98,439; 8,96,430

Ans= 8,95,439 < 8,96,430 < 8,96,439 < 8,98,439

a) 72,49,935; 7,49,935; 17,49,935; 27,49,935

CLASS 5

- 1- रिक्त स्थानों में दिए गए शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -
- क- विकास के लिए _____ वृक्ष की छाया में लेट गया । (यात्री)
- ख- सूर्योदय का दृश्य अत्यंत _____ होता है । (सुंदर)
- ग- तुम्हारी सारी बातें _____ हैं। (झूठ)
- घ- उसने अपने _____ से फल और मिठाई लाने को कहा । (नौकर)
- ङ- _____ की संगति से बचना चाहिए । (दुष्ट)
- च- वसंत ऋतु में _____ के मधुर स्वर सुनाई देते हैं । (कोयल)
- छ- मैंने ऐसा _____ चित्र पहले कभी नहीं देखा । (अनुपम)
- ज- आज मेरा किसी से बात करने को _____ नहीं कर रहा है । (मन)
- झ- राजा ने कलाकार को _____ आभूषण पुरस्कार में दिए । (सोना)
- ञ- बच्चों का शरीर अत्यंत _____ होता है । (कोमल)
- 2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो -दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -
- क- संसार
- ख- अध्यापक
- ग- औरत
- घ- समुद्र
- ङ- फूल
- च- आदमी
- छ- पक्षी
- ज- आनंद
- झ- शरीर
- ञ- साँप

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 4

22/4/2020

Answer Key

Underline the common nouns and circle the Proper Nouns (marked in red).

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 **Jennifer Lopez**
2. doctor **common noun**
3. cat **common noun**
4. robin **Robin**
5. magazine **common noun**
6. saint marry chapel **Saint Marry Chapel**
7. mars **Mars**
8. garden **common noun**
9. residence **common noun**
10. cindy's party **Cindy's Party**

Write the proper noun for each common noun:

1. planet **Mercury**
2. country **Australia**
3. school **Dreamland School**
4. hospital **R G Kar Hospital**
5. sportsman **Messi**

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- NOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 5

22/4/2020

Abstract nouns refer to ideas and qualities that we cannot see or touch. Most abstract nouns are formed from adjectives. For example, the abstract noun **safety** is formed from the adjective **safe**. An abstract noun is the name of some state quality, feelings or idea that we can only think of or feel but cannot touch or see. Abstract nouns are usually used in the singular.

Look at the following sentences:

- 1 I admired his **honesty**.
- 2 She had **pain** in her legs.
- 3 The **length** of this room is four metres.

Some more examples are given below.

Quality – *goodness, kindness, beauty, intelligence, generosity, cleverness, obedience, honesty, brightness, wisdom, bravery, courage, hardness, softness*

Action – *laughter, theft, movement, judgment*

State – *childhood, boyhood, manhood, youth, slavery, sickness, poverty, death, sleep*

The names of the arts and science are also abstract nouns. Examples are: *physics, chemistry, grammar, music*

Abstract nouns can be formed from adjectives, verbs and common nouns.

From adjectives

Kindness from **kind**

Bravery from **brave**

Illness from **ill**

Honesty from **honest**

From verbs

- Obedience** from **obey**
- Growth** from **grow**
- Pleasure** from **please**
- From common nouns**
- Childhood** from **child**
- Slavery** from **slave**

Fill in the blanks with suitable **abstract nouns**. The adjectives, verbs or nouns given in the brackets should offer clues.

1. He is a man of (strong)
2. The people in this part of the country live in (poor).
3. to animals is a punishable offence. (cruel)
4. He is on a to Mecca. (pilgrim)
5. I have great to welcome you. (please).
6. is the best period of one's life. (child)
7. should always be avoided. (waste).
8. As a parent my children's is of utmost importance to me. (safe).
9. As the sun went below the horizon enveloped the planet. (dark).
10. There is no end to his (wicked)

Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives.

1. Long _____
2. Strong _____
3. Wide _____
4. Young _____
5. Humble _____
6. Decent _____
7. Cruel _____
8. Bitter _____
9. Prudent _____
10. Dark _____
11. Wise _____
12. Good _____
13. Vacant _____

14. Sweet _____
15. Human _____
16. Free _____
17. Proud _____
18. Brave _____
19. Novel _____
20. Poor _____
21. Just _____
22. Vain _____
23. Sane _____
24. Ignorant _____

CLASS-V
SUBJECT- BENGALI
PREVIOUS STUDY MATERIAL SOLUTION 2020-21(DATE- 21.04.2020)
CHAPTER 2 – DHONI O BORNO(ANSWER SHEET)
অধ্যায় ৩ – ধ্বনি ও বর্ণ (উত্তরপত্র)

DATE-22.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

HOMEWORK SOLUTION

ক) নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ-

১) স্বরবর্ণ কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- যে ধ্বনি অন্য ধ্বনির সাহায্য ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হয়। তাকে স্বরধ্বনি বলে। স্বরধ্বনির লিখিত রূপই হল স্বরবর্ণ। যেমন – অ, আ, ই, ঈ ইত্যাদি।

২) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- যে ধ্বনি স্বরধ্বনির সাহায্য ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হতে পারে না তাকে ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি বলে। ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির লিখিত রূপই হল ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ। যেমন – ক, খ, গ, ঘ ইত্যাদি।

৩) ধ্বনি ও বর্ণের দুটি পার্থক্য লেখ।

উঃ-	ধ্বনি	বর্ণ
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ধ্বনি কেবল মুখে উচ্চারিত হয়।• ধ্বনি শ্রুতিগ্রাহ্য।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• বর্ণ হল ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ।• বর্ণ দৃষ্টিগ্রাহ্য।

খ) শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করঃ-

১) মৌলিক স্বরধ্বনিগুলি হল - অ, আ, ই, উ, এ, অ্যা, ও।

২) শ, হ হল উষ্ম বর্ণ।

৩) বর্ণ হল ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ।

৪) য হল অন্তঃস্থ বর্ণ।

CLASS-V
SUBJECT- BENGALI
STUDY MATERIAL 2020-21
CHAPTER – 3 SOBDO POD O BAKKYA
(অধ্যায় – ৩ শব্দ , পদ ও বাক্য)

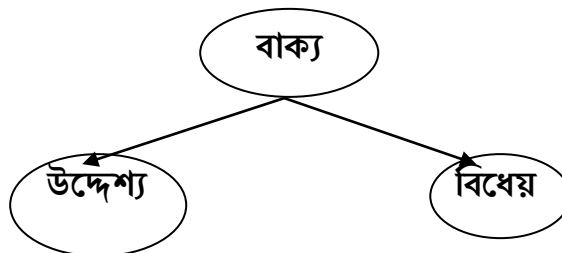
DATE – 22.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

পূর্বের অধ্যায়ে আমরা ধ্বনি ও বর্ণ সম্পর্কে ধারণালাভ করেছি। এই অধ্যায়ে আমরা শব্দ , পদ ও বাক্য সম্পর্কে ধারণালাভ করব।

- ধ্বনি হল মানুষের মুখ নিঃসৃত অর্থপূর্ণ আওয়াজ বা স্বর।
- ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপই হল বর্ণ।
- সূত্রাং বলা যায় অনেকগুলি ধ্বনি পাশাপাশি বসলেই শব্দ গঠিত হয়। কিন্তু মনে রাখতে হবে এলোমেলোভাবে কতকগুলি ধ্বনি পাশাপাশি বসিয়ে গেলেই শব্দ তৈরী হয় না। শব্দ তৈরীর জন্য ধ্বনিকে এমনভাবে বসাতে হবে যার দ্বারা একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করবে। অর্থাৎ -
- **শব্দ – মনের ভাবকে প্রকাশ করতে যে অর্থবোধক ধ্বনি বা ধ্বনিসমষ্টি আমরা উচ্চারণ করি তাকেই বলা হয় শব্দ।**
- বাংলা একটি অত্যন্ত সমৃদ্ধ ভাষা। বিভিন্ন ভাষার শব্দের সংমিশ্রণ ঘটেছে এই ভাষার সঙ্গে। বাংলা ভাষার প্রাচীনতম নিদর্শন হল চর্যাপদ।
- **বাক্য – কতকগুলি অর্থপূর্ণ শব্দ বিভক্তিয়ুক্ত হয়ে পাশাপাশি বসে যখন মনের কোন একটি বিশেষ ভাবকে প্রকাশ করে তাকে বাক্য বলে।**
- **পদ – শব্দ যখন বিভক্তিয়ুক্ত হয়ে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন সেই বিভক্তিয়ুক্ত শব্দকে পদ বলে।**

[বিভক্তি – যে বর্ণ বা বর্ণসমষ্টি শব্দের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে শব্দকে বাক্যে ব্যবহারের উপযোগী করে তোলে তাকে বিভক্তি বলে।]

- বাক্যের দুটি অংশ –



- **উদ্দেশ্য** – বাক্যে যার উদ্দেশ্যে বা যার সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা হয় তা হল উদ্দেশ্য ।
- **বিধেয়** – বাক্যে উদ্দেশ্য সম্পর্কে যা কিছু বলা হয় তা হল বিধেয় ।

(উদাহরণ –

কৃত্তিবাস

‘ রামায়ণ ’বাংলায় অনুবাদ করেন ।

উদ্দেশ্য

বিধেয়)

CLASSWORK – প্রশ্ন উত্তর

১) শব্দ কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- মনের ভাবকে প্রকাশ করতে যে অর্থবোধক ধ্বনি বা ধ্বনিসমষ্টি আমরা উচ্চারণ করি তাকেই বলা হয় শব্দ । যেমন – ভাত , মানুষ , বিড়াল ইত্যাদি – এগুলো সবই এক একটি শব্দ ।

২) বাক্যের কটি অংশ ও কী কী ?

উঃ-বাক্যের দুটি অংশ । যথা – উদ্দেশ্য ও বিধেয় ।

৩) বিভক্তি কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণ দাও ।

উঃ- যে বর্ণ বা বর্ণসমষ্টি শব্দের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে শব্দকে বাক্যে ব্যবহারের উপযোগী করে তোলে তাকে বিভক্তি বলে । যেমন – অ , আ , য় ইত্যাদি যখন শব্দের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয় তখন এগুলিকে বিভক্তি বলে ।

HOMEWORK

ক) নিম্নে লিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ-

১) পদ কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণ দাও ।

২) উদ্দেশ্য কাকে বলে ?

৩) বিধেয় কাকে বলে ?

খ) নিম্নে দেওয়া বাক্যগুলির উদ্দেশ্য ও বিধেয় নির্ণয় করঃ-

১) বিবেকানন্দ কলকাতায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেন ।

২) আমি এবার অষ্টম শ্রেণিতে উঠলাম ।

৩) বিড়ালটা সারাদিন এদিক ওদিক ঘুরে বেড়াত ।

৪) বিদ্যাসাগর ছিলেন অসাধারণ মাতৃভক্ত ।

৫) রামমোহন বহু ভাষায় সুপন্ডিত ছিলেন ।