

STUDY MATERIAL & HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER NAME- THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

CHAPTER1

DATE-21/4/2020- SOLUTION

1.Fill in the blanks:

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

2. Answer the following questions:

i) What is heart beat?

Ans: **The rhythmic movement that the heart makes while pumping blood is called the heartbeat.**

ii) What is the average pulse rate of an adult human being?

Ans: **For an adult human being, the pulse rate can vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute.**

iii) Write any three benefits of yoga.

Ans: **Three benefits of practicing yoga are-**

- 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) list any three ways in which you can keep your heart healthy.

Ans: **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.**

v) How many chambers does a human heart consists? Name these.

Ans: **The human heart consists of four chambers – two ventricles and two auricles.**

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CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER NAME- THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

CHAPTER1

DATE-23/42020

Blood

Blood is a substance that flows inside the human body through muscular tubes called blood vessels. Blood is the body's fluid connective tissue, and it forms a vital part of the human circulatory system. Its main function is to circulate nutrients, hormones, minerals and other essential components to different parts of the body. Blood flows through a specified set of pathways called blood vessels. The organ which is involved in pumping blood to different body parts is the heart.

Blood is composed of:

- Plasma – the fluid part of the blood and is composed of 90% of water.
- Red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets constitute the solid part of blood.

Types of Blood Cells

The human body consists of three types of blood cells, namely:

- **Red blood cells (RBC)**

Red blood cells are mainly involved in transporting oxygen, nutrients, and other substances to various parts of the body. These blood cells also remove waste from the body.

- **White blood cells (WBC)**

White blood cells are specialized cells which functions as a body's defense system. They provide immunity by fending off pathogens and harmful microorganisms.

- **Platelets**

Platelets are cells that help to form clots and stop bleeding. They act on the site of an injury or a wound.

Blood Vessels

Let us study about the different blood vessels in our body.

1)Arteries

Arteries are the largest of the three blood vessels. They carry blood containing oxygen from the heart to different parts of the body.

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 5

CHAPTER NOUNS

23/4/2020

Answer Key

1. He is a man of **strength**.
2. The people in this part of the country live in **poverty**.
3. **Cruelty** to animals is a punishable offence.
4. He is on a **pilgrimage** to Mecca.
5. I have great **pleasure** to welcome you.
6. **Childhood** is the best period of your life.
7. **Wastage** should always be avoided.
8. As a parent my children's **safety** is of utmost importance to me.
9. As the sun went below the horizon **darkness** enveloped the planet.
10. There is no end to his **wickedness**.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Long -> length | 16. Free -> freedom |
| 2. Strong -> strength | 17. Proud -> pride |
| 3. Wide -> width | 18. Brave -> bravery |
| 4. Young -> youth | 19. Novel -> novelty |
| 5. Humble -> humility | 20. Poor -> poverty |
| 6. Decent -> decency | 21. Just -> justice |
| 7. Cruel -> cruelty | 22. Vain -> vanity |
| 8. Bitter -> bitterness | 23. Sane -> sanity |
| 9. Prudent -> prudence | 24. Ignorant -> ignorance |
| 10. Dark -> darkness | |
| 11. Wise -> wisdom | |
| 12. Good -> goodness | |
| 13. Vacant -> vacancy | |
| 14. Sweet -> sweetness | |
| 15. Human -> humanity | |

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- NOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 6

23/4/2020

Collective Nouns

Now look at the following sentences:

1. Our **team** won the match.
2. A large **crowd** gathered in front of the hospital.
3. I have found a **bunch** of keys.

The words team, crowd and bunch are nouns. Since they are not particular names, they appear to be common nouns. But they are slightly different from the ordinary common nouns.

The word team stands for a collection of players.

The word crowd stands for a collection of people.

The word bunch stands for a collection of keys.

The words team, crowd and bunch are **collective nouns**.

A **collective noun** is the name of a collection of person or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.

Collective nouns are a particular kind of common nouns. Most of them can have their plural form.

Army → armies

class → classes

bunch → bunches

A. Match the collective nouns:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. A collection of puppies | colony |
| 2. People listening to a lecture | army/regiment/battalion |
| 3. A group of sailors working on a ship | audience |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 4. A collection of ants | crew |
| 5. A collection of poems | anthology |
| 6. A collection of soldiers | litter |

B. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns.

Bouquet audience bunch mob suite committee fleet

1. We presented a of flowers to the chief guests.
2. We booked a of rooms in a hotel.
3. The whole of ships was destroyed.
4. The could not come to any decision in the last meeting.
5. This small of grapes cost me thirty rupees.
6. The should not be allowed to destroy public property.
7. The heard the speech with great attention.

SOLUTION OF Home work- 22/4/2020

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 =Four lakh seventy-eight thousand nine hundred thirty-six

b) 55, 67,704= Fifty-five lakh sixty-seven thousand seven hundred four

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 = Eighty-seven million nine hundred one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

b) 15,079,015= Fifteen million seventy-nine thousand fifteen.

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=7,04,778

b) Twelve lakh eighty-one thousand four hundred seventy-eight=12,81,423

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

STUDY MATERIAL & HOME ASSIGNMENT(3rd)

CLASS-V SUB-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 1 – NUMERATION

DATE-23/04/2020

Expanded Form and Standard Form

When each digit of a given number is written with its place value, we get the expanded form of the number.

Example: 34, 16, 97, 832

We can expand any given number in three ways:

3 ten crore + 4 crore + 1 ten lakh + 6 lakh + 9 ten thousand + 7 thousand + 8 hundred + 3 ten + 2 one

Or

$3 \times 10,00,00,000 + 4 \times 1,00,00,000 + 1 \times 10,00,000 + 6 \times 1,00,000 + 9 \times 10,000 + 7 \times 1,000 + 8 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$

Or

$30,00,00,000 + 4,00,00,000 + 10,00,000 + 6,00,000 + 90,000 + 7,000 + 800 + 30 + 2$

Expanded Form

In expanded form, each digit is presented in its place value linked by a '+' sign in between.

Example 1 : Expand 13,43,278

$10,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 40,000 + 3,000 + 200 + 70 + 8$

Example 2 : Expand 732,945,436

$700,000,000 + 30,000,000 + 2,000,000 + 900,000 + 40,000 + 5,000 + 400 + 30 + 6$

Example 3 : Expand 648,004,733

$600,000,000 + 40,000,000 + 8,000,000 + 4,000 + 700 + 30 + 3$

ROMAN NUMERALS:-

Roman Numerals

Let us see the Hindu-Arabic numerals and their corresponding Roman numerals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Hindu-Arabic Numerals
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	-	Roman Numerals

In our Roman system, 7 symbols are used in various combinations for counting numbers.

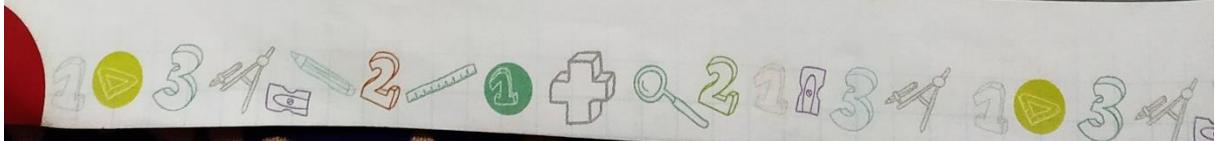


The symbols are given below.

I	V	X	L	C	D	M	Roman Numerals
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000	Hindu-Arabic Values

Let us study the rules to write any number in Roman system.

Rule	Example
1. The 7 symbols are used in different combinations involving addition or subtraction to form numbers.	$II = 1 + 1 = 2$ $XX = 10 + 10 = 20$ $VI = 5 + 1 = 6$ $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$
2. Symbols I, X, C, M can be repeated a maximum of 3 times.	$III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$ $XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30$ $CCC = 100 + 100 + 100 = 300$ $MMM = 1000 + 1000 + 1000 = 3000$
3. Symbols V, L, D can be used only once at any one instance.	$VI = 5 + 1 = 6$ $LX = 50 + 10 = 60$ $DC = 500 + 100 = 600$



Rule	Example
4. Only I, X and C can be used for both addition and subtraction. When the smaller symbol is to the right, it is to be added to the larger symbol. When the smaller symbol is to the left, it is subtracted from the larger symbol.	$XI = 10 + 1 = 11$ $IX = 10 - 1 = 9$ $CX = 100 + 10 = 110$ $XC = 100 - 10 = 90$ $MC = 1000 + 100 = 1100$ $CM = 1000 - 100 = 900$
5. Symbol I can be added to or subtracted from symbol V and X only.	$VI = 5 + 1 = 6$ $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$ $XI = 10 + 1 = 11$ $IX = 10 - 1 = 9$
6. Symbol X can be added to or subtracted from L and C only.	$LX = 50 + 10 = 60$ $XL = 50 - 10 = 40$ $CX = 100 + 10 = 110$ $XC = 100 - 10 = 90$
7. Symbol C can be added to or subtracted from D and M only.	$DC = 500 + 100 = 600$ $CD = 500 - 100 = 400$ $MC = 1000 + 100 = 1100$

SOME MORE EXAMPLES:

1. WRITE IN ROMAN NUMERALS:

a) 450 = CDL

b) 35 = XXXV

2. WRITE THE HINDU ARABIC NUMERALS:

a) CDXX = (500 - 100) + 10 + 10

= 400 + 20

= 420

b) XXIV = 10 + 10 + (5 - 1)

= 20 + 4

= 24

**CLASS-5
COMPUTER**

DATE-23.4.20

**CH-1(EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS)
2ND HOME ASSIGNMENT**

The Modern Computer

Alan Turing, a famous mathematician & computer scientist, described the principle of modern computer. He proved that a machine would be capable of performing any mathematical computation if it can be represented by an algorithm. He also introduced the notion of a 'Universal Machine' (now known as a Universal Turing machine). This machine could perform the tasks of many other machines. Turing machines are the central object of study in theory of computation.

First Electric Programmable Computer

The Colossus was the first electric programmable computer. It was developed by Tommy Flowers in December 1943 to help the British code breakers read encrypted German messages.

First Digital Computer

The first digital computer Atanasoff-Berry Computer(ABC) was developed by professor John Vincent Atanasoff & Cliff Berry in 1937. It used vacuum tubes for digital computation.

First Electronic General Purpose Computer

During the 1940s, the U.S. Army needed to calculate complex wartime ballistics tables. This need led to the development of ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator & Computer). It was built between 1943 to 1945 by J. Presper Eckert & John Mauchly. It was the first large scale computer to run at a high speed without being slowed down by any mechanical parts. It occupied about 1800 square feet & used about 18000 vacuum tubes, weighing almost 50 tons.

First stored Program Computer

Almost simultaneously with ENIAC, Maurice Wilkes & his team developed the EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator). In this computer, addition operations could be done in 1500 microseconds & multiplication operations in 4000 microseconds.

First Commercial computer

In 1942, Konrad Zuse began working on the Z4 that later became the first commercial computer. It was sold to Eduard Stiefel, a mathematician of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, on 12 July, 1950. At the same time, another general purpose electronic computer, the Universal Automatic computer (UNIVAC), was

designed by John Eckert & John Mauchly in 1951. This computer was first commercially used by General Electric Corporation in 1954.

First Computer with RAM

In 1955, Doug Ross demonstrated the working of MIT's Whirlwind machine. It had a set of instructions on how a computer should operate. MIT's Whirlwind computer was the first digital computer that could display real-time text & graphics on a video terminal. It used 4500 vacuum tubes to process data. It was the fastest digital computer of its time. It also developed a number of new technologies including magnetic core memory for RAM (Random Access Memory).

First Minicomputer

The term 'minicomputer' was used to describe the smaller computers developed in the 1960s. These smaller computers used transistors & core memory technologies. These also had minimal instruction sets & less expensive peripherals.

The Programmed Data Processor-1 (PDP-1) was the first computer in Digital Equipment Corporation's PDP series. It was released in 1960.

HOME WORK

1st Home assignment+ 2nd home assignment

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by generations of computers?
2. Write in brief about Analytical engine.

B. Write the full forms :

1. ABC
2. ENIAC
3. UNIVAC
4. EDSAC
5. PDP-1
6. RAM

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was the first electric programmable computer.
2. _____, a famous mathematician & computer scientist, described the principle of modern computer.

CLASS-V

SUBJECT- ART EDUCATION

DATE: 23.04.20

DRAW AND COLOUR THIS TWO PICTURES:



