DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Academic Session- 2020-21

Subject- Singing

Class- 5

Date-24/4/2020 (Friday)

In the lands beyond the sea

Countless million children be

Who have never heard the Gospel story told

Little ones for whom the christ

Died and bought them with a price

Waiting to be gathered in the savior's fold

Jesus loves the little children

All the children of the world

Red and yellow

Black and white

They are precious in His sight

Jesus loves the little children

Of the world

To be continued……..

STUDY MATERIAL & HOME ASSIGNMENT- SOLUTION
CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE
CHAPTER 1- THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (SOLUTION)

1.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (HOME WORK) DATE- 24/4/20

a) How many types of blood cells are present in human blood? Mention the names and write the functions of those cells.

Ans: The human body consists of three types of blood cells, namely: **1.Red blood cells (RBC) 2.White blood cells (WBC) 3.Platelets.**

Functions:

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.

2.Define the following:

a) Blood: Blood is a substance that flows inside the human body through muscular tubes called blood vessels.

b) Valves: Veins contained special structures, that prevent blood that is going towards the heart from flowing back to the body parts called **valves**

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

3. Name the following:

a) The thinnest blood vessels- Capillaries

b) The largest of the three blood vessels- Arteries

c) Blood vessels that carry blood from different parts of the body back to the heart- Veins

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2 - SOLIDS,LIQUIDS, AND GASES

SOLUTION

1st Assignment of chapter-2 – Solution:

Answer The Following Questions:-

1) What is matter? Give an example of liquid state of matter.
Ans: Anything that has mass and occupies space is called **matter**.
Milk is an example of liquid.

2) Name the state of matter in which particles are tightly packed.
Ans: The aprticles are highly packed in a solid.

3) How can you separate insoluble substances from a solution?
Ans: Insoluble substances can be removed by sedimentation followed by decantation and filtration.

4) Define solution, solute and solvent with an example of each.
Ans: **Solution:** When two substances are combined together in such a way that they evenly spread and mix with each other, it is called **solution**.
Example- Sugar or salt dissolved in water are example of solution

Solute: The substance that gets dissolved in a solution is called **solute**.
Example- In a solution of sugar and water, sugar is the solute.

Solvent: The substance that dissolves the solute particles into it to make a solution is called **solvent**.
Example- In a solution of sugar and water, water is the solvent.

Fill in the blanks:-

1) The particles of ___gases_____ are very loosely packed.
2) Sugar or salt dissolved in water as an example of ___solution_____.

INTRODUCTION & HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 5

CLASS-V SUB-SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2 - SOLIDS,LIQUIDS, AND GASES

DATE-24/4/2020

Solids, Liquids, and Gases

Learn about

- States of matter
- Solids
- Liquids
- Gases
- Solution
- Soluble and insoluble substances
- Separation of liquids from solids
- Miscible and immiscible liquids
- Air
- Properties of air
- Air rises on heating

We know about the three states of matter – solid, liquid, and gas. Chairs, books, and fans are solids. Water, ink, and oil are liquids. Oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide are gases. We will learn more about solids, liquids, and gases in this chapter.

STATES OF MATTER

Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter. Solid, liquid, and gas are the three states of matter. Matter is made up of particles that are extremely small. The arrangement of particles varies according to the states of matter.

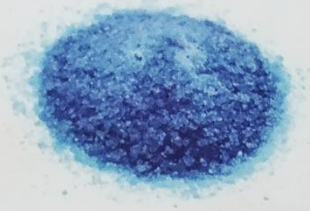
SOLIDS

In solids, the particles are tightly packed. There is no space between the particles, so, they cannot move around. Because of this, solids have a fixed shape and a definite volume[1]. However, the shape of some solids can be changed by applying force.

Examples: Tables, books, and pencils are examples of solids. Solids such as sponges, rubber bands, and clay can change their shapes. Sponges and rubber bands regain[2] their original shape when force is removed but clay does not.

Crystals such as those of **sugar** and **copper sulphate** are also examples of solids. When you observe these crystals using a magnifying lens or under a microscope, you will be able to see their shapes.

[1]volume: the amount of space that an object or substance fills
[2]regain: get back



Copper sulphate crystals

Sugar crystals

Properties of solids

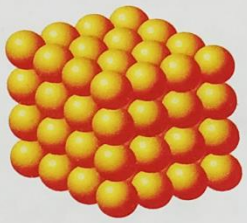
The following are the properties of solids:

i. Solids have a fixed shape.

ii. Solids have a definite volume.

iii. Solids do not flow.

iv. The particles in solids are tightly packed.



Particle arrangement in solids

LIQUIDS

In liquids, the particles are loosely packed. There is some space between the particles; therefore, they can move around. Thus, liquids do not have a fixed shape and take the shape of the container into which they are poured. Liquids can flow. Liquids have a fixed volume.

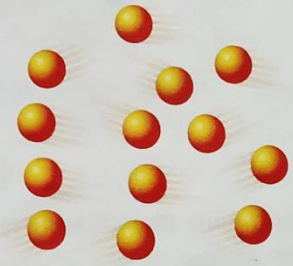
Examples: Milk, water, oil, and petrol are examples of liquids.

Properties of liquids

The following are the important properties of liquids:

i. Liquids do not have a fixed shape. They take the shape of the containers that they are poured into.

ii. Liquids have a fixed volume.



Particle arrangement in liquids

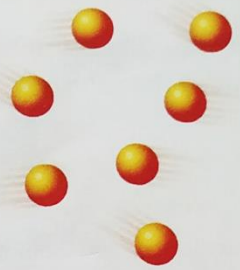
iii) Liquids flow from higher level to lower level.

iv) The particles in liquids are loosely packed and can therefore move around. This property enables liquids to flow.

GASES

In gases, the particles are very loosely packed. There is a lot of space in between the particles; therefore, they can freely move around. Thus, gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. They can flow easily and fill up the entire space available to them.

Examples: Air and cooking gas are mixtures of gases.



Particle arrangement in gases

Properties of gases

i. Gases do not have a shape of their own. In an empty container, they occupy all the available space.

ii. They do not have a fixed volume. They take the volume of the container.

iii. They can flow easily in all directions.

iv. The particles in gases are very loosely packed. The presence of lot of space between the particles enables gases to move around freely.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SOLUTION

When two substances are combined together in such a way that they evenly spread and mix with each other, it is called a **solution**. Sugar or salt dissolved in water are examples of a solution. Solute and solvent are the two substances that make a solution.

Solute *The substance that gets dissolved in a solution is called the* ***solute***.

Solvent *The substance that dissolves the solute particles into it to make a solution is called the* ***solvent***.

Solution	Solute	Solvent
Sugar solution	Sugar	Water
Salt solution	Salt	Water

Types of solutions

Based on the type of solute and solvent present in a solution, there are different types of solutions. Let us learn about these solutions in the table given below.

Type of solution	Example	Solute	Solvent
Solid in liquid	Sugar water, salt water	Solid (sugar, salt)	Liquid (water)
Gas in liquid	Soda water, soft drink	Gas (carbon dioxide)	Liquid (water)
Gas in gas	Air	Gas (oxygen)	Gas (nitrogen)
Liquid in liquid	Alcohol and water	Liquid (alcohol)	Liquid (water)

TP

Activity

Aim: To make solution using water as a solvent.

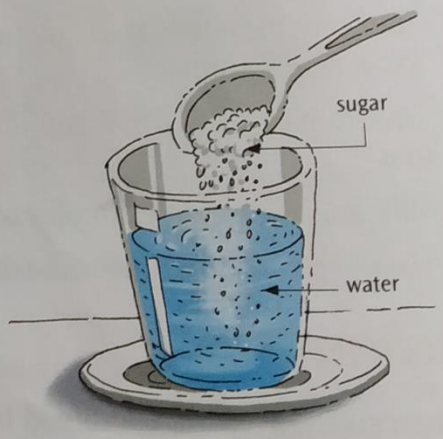
Materials: A glass of water, a spoon of sugar, an empty glass, and a table.

Procedure:

1. Place the empty glass on table.
2. Fill it half with water.
3. Add the sugar into it and stir it with the spoon.

Observation: Sugar mixes completely with water after some time. Sugar is not seen separate from water inside the glass. No particles are seen either floating or inside the solution.

Conclusion: Water acts as a good solvent in which sugar (solute) is added and a solution is thus formed.



Sugar is the solute and water is the solvent.

CHAPTER 2 1st HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION

CLASS-V SUB-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 2 – OPERATIONS ON LARGE NUMBERS (SOLUTION)

DATE-24/4/2020

1st assignment of Ch-2 Solution

HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION

Class - V Subject - Mathematics

Chapter 2 - Operations on large numbers

Date-24/4/2020

1. a) Find the sum of the following:-

L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	1	1	1	
2	3	1	4	6	7
3	1	7	6	1	2
+		9	2	3	4
5	5	8	3	1	3

Ans: 5,58,313

2. a) Find the difference of the following:-

TTh	Th	H	T	O
7	9	5	6	7
−	4	3	1	2
7	5,	2	5	5

Ans: 75,255

3. a) Multiply the following:-

4	2	3	1	5
		×	1	4
16	9	2	6	0
+ 42	3	1	5	x
59	2	4	1	0

(Ans)

or, ⟹ If you know the table of 14 then you can do it in one step

4	2	3	1	5
		×	1	4
5	9	2	4	1	0

(Ans)

*Important note:

I hope you already learnt the multiplication table of 2 to 10. Now, you have to learn multiplication table of 11 to 20. Learn it as your H.W

4.a)

```
16) 357061 (22316
    32
    --
     37
     32
     --
      50
      48
      --
       26
       16
       --
       101
        96
        --
         5
```

Ans: Quotient = 22316
Remainder = 5

Problemsums

5) Factory produced → 5592857 pink bulbs

Factory Produced + 4267979 green bulbs

∴ The factory produce = 9860836 bulbs altogether

Ans: The factory produce 9860836 bulbs altogether.

6) Cost of new car is Rs = 828825
Ashok had Rs = 679500

∴ So, he borrowed from bank = 149325

Ans: Ashok borrowed Rs 149325 from bank

7) Total number of soaps = 4525 × 35

```
  4525
  x  35
  -----
 22625
13575 X
-------
158375
```

Ans: Total 158375 soaps are there.

8) Total number of books in the book store = 1150

Holding capacity of each almirahs = 25 books

∴ Total almirahs required to keep all books = 1150 ÷ 25

= 46

```
25)1150(46
   100
   ----
    150
    150
    ---
      X
```

Ans: 46 almirahs required to keep all books.

---

9) Population in 2017 become 1342331

Population in 2015 was _ 457585

∴ Population increase = 884746

Ans: Increase in population = 884746

---

10) Total number of bags in godown =

```
  ① ① ① ① ①
  675438  bags of wheat
  238764  " " rice
+   3482  " " sugar
  ------
  917684
```

Ans: Total number of bags in the godown

= 917684

HOME ASSIGNMENT No- 5

CLASS-V SUB-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER 2 - OPERATIONS ON LARGE NUMBERS

DATE-24/4/2020

Addition of Large Numbers

We had already learnt to add numbers up to 4 digits in the previous class.

Addition of larger numbers are also done in the same way.

We start adding from the ones place, and if the sum of any number is grea
we regroup it with the next column.

Example 1: Add 4,57,86,312 and 3,64,95,789.

We need to arrange the numbers in correct columns, before we start addi

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	4	5	7	8	6	3	1	2	← Addend
+	3	6	4	9	5	7	8	9	← Addend
	8	**2**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	← Sum

Thus, 4,57,86,312 + 3,64,95,789 = 8,22,82,101

Example 2: Solve: 36,45,347 + 1,93,47,635 + 76,43,569

Let us place the numbers in correct columns.

	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
		3	6	4	5	3	4	7
	1	9	3	4	7	6	3	5
+		7	6	4	3	5	6	9
	3	**0**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**1**

Thus, 36,45,347 + 1,93,47,635 + 76,43,569 = 3,06,36,551

Subtraction of Large Numbers

We are familiar with the subtraction of 4-digit numbers. Subtraction of larger number are done in the same way.

Example 1: Subtract 40,98,938 from 43,69,728.

We need to place the numbers in correct columns before we start subtracting.

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O	
		2	16	8	16	12		
	4	~~3~~	~~6~~	~~9~~	~~7~~	~~2~~	8	← Minuend
−	4	0	9	8	9	3	8	← Subtrahend
	0	2	7	0	7	9	0	← Difference

Example 2: Aashima bought a house for ₹55,70,850. She spent ₹9,650 on curtains and ₹5,75,300 on interior decoration. How much did she spend altogether?

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
Amount spent to buy new house (in ₹)	5	5	7	0	8	5	0
Amount spent on curtains (in ₹)				9	6	5	0
Amount spent on interior decoration (in ₹)	+	5	7	5	3	0	0
Total amount spent	6	1	5	5	8	0	0

Thus, she spent a total of ₹61,55,800.

Estimating Sum

Example: A book shop sold 13,765 books in the first six months of the year 2016, and 14,629 books in the last six months of the year. How many books were sold in the year 2016?

Solution: Let us find the total number of books sold by actual calculation and estimation.

Actual sum	*Estimated sum*	
13,765	14,000	(Rounding off to the nearest thousand)
+ 14,629	+ 15,000	(Rounding off to the nearest thousand)
28,394	29,000	

Hence, the actual sum is 28,394 and the estimated sum is 29,000.

Estimating Differences

Example: A merchant had 1,12,546 items, out of which 49,945 items were sold. How many items were left with him?

Solution: Let us find the difference of total items and number of items sold.

	Actual Difference	*Estimated Difference*	
Total number of items	1,12,546	1,13,000	(Rounding off to the nearest thousand)
Items sold	– 49,945	– 50,000	(Rounding off to the nearest thousand)
Items left	62,601	63,000	

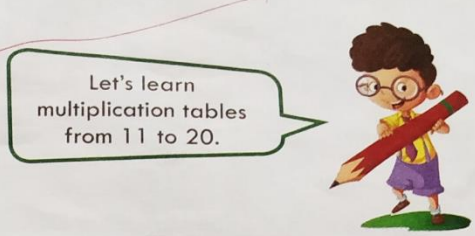
Hence, the actual difference is 62,601 and the estimated difference is 63,000.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE :-

Multiplication Tables from 11 to 20

Multiplication Table of 11

1 × 11 = 11
2 × 11 = 22
3 × 11 = 33
4 × 11 = 44
5 × 11 = 55
6 × 11 = 66
7 × 11 = 77
8 × 11 = 88
9 × 11 = 99
10 × 11 = 110



Multiplication Table of 12

1 × 12 = 12
2 × 12 = 24
3 × 12 = 36
4 × 12 = 48
5 × 12 = 60
6 × 12 = 72
7 × 12 = 84
8 × 12 = 96
9 × 12 = 108
10 × 12 = 120

Multiplication Table of 13

1 × 13 = 13
2 × 13 = 26
3 × 13 = 39
4 × 13 = 52
5 × 13 = 65
6 × 13 = 78
7 × 13 = 91
8 × 13 = 104
9 × 13 = 117
10 × 13 = 130

Multiplication Table of 14

1 × 14 = 14
2 × 14 = 28
3 × 14 = 42
4 × 14 = 56
5 × 14 = 70
6 × 14 = 84
7 × 14 = 98
8 × 14 = 112
9 × 14 = 126
10 × 14 = 140

Multiplication Table of 15

1 × 15 = 15
2 × 15 = 30
3 × 15 = 45
4 × 15 = 60
5 × 15 = 75
6 × 15 = 90
7 × 15 = 105
8 × 15 = 120
9 × 15 = 135
10 × 15 = 150

Multiplication Table of 16

1 × 16 = 16
2 × 16 = 32
3 × 16 = 48
4 × 16 = 64
5 × 16 = 80
6 × 16 = 96
7 × 16 = 112
8 × 16 = 128
9 × 16 = 144
10 × 16 = 160

Multiplication Table of 17

1 × 17 = 17
2 × 17 = 34
3 × 17 = 51
4 × 17 = 68
5 × 17 = 85
6 × 17 = 102
7 × 17 = 119
8 × 17 = 136
9 × 17 = 153
10 × 17 = 170

Multiplication Table of 18	Multiplication Table of 19	Multiplication Table of 20
1 × 18 = 18	1 × 19 = 19	1 × 20 = 20
2 × 18 = 36	2 × 19 = 38	2 × 20 = 40
3 × 18 = 54	3 × 19 = 57	3 × 20 = 60
4 × 18 = 72	4 × 19 = 76	4 × 20 = 80
5 × 18 = 90	5 × 19 = 95	5 × 20 = 100
6 × 18 = 108	6 × 19 = 114	6 × 20 = 120
7 × 18 = 126	7 × 19 = 133	7 × 20 = 140
8 × 18 = 144	8 × 19 = 152	8 × 20 = 160
9 × 18 = 162	9 × 19 = 171	9 × 20 = 180
10 × 18 = 180	10 × 19 = 190	10 × 20 = 200

<u>Home Work:</u>

Learn the multiplication tables of 11 to 20 as your H.W. On our next assignment (multiplication & division) you need to apply these tables.

CLASS-V
SUBJECT-SOCIAL STUDIES
CHAPTER 1(THE EARLIEST HUMAN)
STUDY MATERIAL: 1.2

DATE: 24/04/2020

Human evolution, the process by which human beings developed on Earth from now-extinct primates. Viewed zoologically, we humans are *Homo sapiens*, a culture-bearing upright-walking species that lives on the ground and very likely first evolved in Africa about 315,000 years ago. We learn about the three stages of Evolution. Those are:

1. **Homo Habilis**
2. **Homo erectus**
3. **Homo sapiens**

Why were early humans always on the move?

Ans. The early humans were always on the move because they had no means to grow food and needed to search for food, water and shelter. They were nomads and had to hunt wild animals and gather fruits, nuts and seeds in order to survive. With the exhaustion of these resources at one place, they moved to another to sustain themselves.

The Stone Age is divided in three periods. How were the tools of each of these periods different from one another?

Ans. The characteristics of tools of the above mentioned periods of Stone Age are:
1. Paleolithic Age: Crude stone tools were made and used during this period.
2. Mesolithic Age: The stone tools of this period also known as microliths, were smaller, sharper and more efficient than those of the earlier period. Stone, animal bones and horns were used in this age.
3. Neolithic Age: The tools of this age were sharper than those of the Middle Age. They were also polished to sparkle.

<u>Home assignment:</u>

(A) Answer of the following questions:-

1. Why the discovery of fire considered as the greatest discoveries of early men?

2. Write the Difference between the apes and hominids.
3. What do you mean by Hominids?
4. What is Fossils?
5. What is Artifacts?
6. Who are Hunter-gatherer?

(B) Tick (✓) the activities that were performed by early humans. Cross out (✕) the ones which were not.

1. Making fire
2. Hunting animals
3. Writing on clay tablets
4. Chopping meat
5. Surfing the Internet
6. Watching television
7. Making tolls of stone
8. Reading books
9. Skinning animals
10. Painting on cave walls

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

1. In the early stages, human were hunter-gatherers and _____.

2. Stone tools of _____ Stone Age are called Mesolithic.

3. Flint, a type of stone, was widely used for making _____ and _____.

4. One of the greatest discoveries made by early humans was of _____.

5. Early humans lived a _____ life.

6. Animal _____ and _____ were also used to make tools.

7. The New Stone Age lasted from _____ BC till about 4,000 BC.

<u>To learn more about this chapter follow this links below:</u>

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoxWvSkNbM4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GS2mtgDyNjQ

CLASS –V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

STUDY MATERIAL NO 6

CHAPTER NOUNS

24/4/2020

Answer Key

1. A collection of puppies	litter
2. People listening to a lecture	audience
3. A group of sailors working on a ship	crew
4. A collection of ants	colony
5. A collection of poems	anthology
6. A collection of soldiers	army/regiment/battalion

1. Bouquet
2. Suite
3. Fleet
4. Committee
5. Bunch
6. Mob
7. audience

CLASS-V

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER- NOUNS

STUDY MATERIAL NO 7

24/4/2020

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

In English grammar, countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things, or ideas which can be counted. Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they cannot be counted. Here, we'll take a look at countable and uncountable nouns and provide both countable noun examples and uncountable noun examples. Although the concept may seem challenging, you'll soon discover that these two different **noun** types are very easy to use.

Countable Noun Examples

Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. Notice that singular verbs are used with singular countable nouns, while plural verbs are used with plural countable nouns.

1. There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
2. Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
3. Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
4. How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?
5. You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
6. There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**.

Uncountable Noun Examples

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular **verbs** in conjunction with uncountable

nouns. The following uncountable noun examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns.

1. There is no more **water** in the pond.
2. Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
3. I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
4. You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
5. Please take good care of your **equipment**.
6. Let's get rid of the **garbage**.

Uncountable nouns can be paired with words expressing plural concept. Using these words can make your writing more specific. Here are some examples of how to format interesting sentences with uncountable nouns.

- **Garbage** – There are nine bags of garbage on the curb.
- **Water** – Try to drink at least eight glasses of water each day.
- **Advice** – She gave me a useful piece of advice.
- **Bread** – Please buy a loaf of bread.
- **Furniture** – A couch is a piece of furniture.
- **Equipment** – A backhoe is an expensive piece of equipment.
- **Cheese** – Please bag ten slices of cheese for me.

Is the underlined noun countable or uncountable?

1 The <u>children</u> fell asleep quickly after a busy day of fun.

2 Be careful! The <u>water</u> is deep.

3 The parade included <u>fire trucks</u> and police cars.

4 We like the large <u>bottles</u> of mineral water.

5 My mother uses real <u>butter</u> in the cakes she bakes.

6 How many <u>politicians</u> does it take to pass a simple law?

7 Most kids like <u>milk</u>, but Joey hates it.

8 Most pottery is made of <u>clay</u>.

9 Michael can play several different musical instruments.

10 I was feeling so stressed that I ate an entire box of cookies.

Decide whether these nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U)

1. The **children** are playing in the garden.
2. I don't like **milk.**
3. I prefer **tea**.
4. **Scientists** say that the environment is threatened by pollution.
5. My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes.
6. There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom.
7. We need some **glue** to fix this vase.
8. The **waiters** in this restaurant are very professional.
9. My father drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning.
10. The **bread** my mother prepares is delicious.
11. **Drivers** must be careful; the road is slippery.
12. Some **policemen** are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents.
13. I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic.
14. I'd like some **juice** please!
15. Successful **candidates** will join the camp later this year.
16. A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable since there is more and more world demand for energy.
17. The **exercises** on this website are interesting.
18. Dehydrated babies must drink a lot of **water**.
19. Adult illiterates learn through a special government **program.**
20. I met some nice **people** when I was walking along the beach.

Check Answers