

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 8 (13.07.2020)
CLASS – V

CLASS - V (Week 8)

English I: Kindly see below

Hindi II: Kindly see below

Mathematics: Kindly see below

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Computer: Kindly see below

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/kK-dLu0AH30>

Moral Science : Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/ZKSc3gtVUkk>

Music(Guitar): <https://youtu.be/FN7UCGetCF8>

Music(Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/9aPX8GTxm0M>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/HCbgnLGjhjM>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/NmF6meKy6Bg>

3. As soon we **land**, we must call home to let them know that the flight has arrived safely.

4. Vincent makes time to play basketball every Saturday with friends.
5. Saurabh likes to watch quiz programmes on the television.
- 6 That piece of land has been lying vacant for many years now.

Question-Answer

Q1. And that is what they called me -mud.

a. Why did Mud's parents decide to call him by that name?

Ans. The baby gorilla drew pictures on rocks and bark using mud. The parents observed this and named him Mud.

b. What did the name mean to him?

Ans. The name meant everything to the baby gorilla as it gave him his identity in the troop.

Q2. And for the most part, we were happy to do what we were meant to do.

a. Who is being referred to as 'we' in these lines.

Ans. Here, 'we' refers to Mud and his sister.

b. What were they meant to do?

Ans. They mostly have to search for food, eat, nap and play.

Q3. Gorilla babies, elephant babies and human babies are not so different.

a. Why does Mud say this?

Ans. Mud said that gorilla babies are similar to elephant and human babies as they have large families that take care of them.

b. What is the main difference between gorilla babies and other kinds of babies according to Mud?

Ans. The main difference, according to Mud was that gorilla babies got ride on their mother's backs all day. That was may be something that all gorilla babies enjoyed.

Q4. I slept in human beds, sat in human chairs, listened while human words swarmed around me like angry bees.

a. Why do you think the speaker compares 'human words' to 'angry bees'?

Ans. Mud compared human words to the buzz of angry bees because to him it sounded just like a very loud meaningless noise. Also, when he constantly heard those sounds around him, he was not just irritated, he was frightened too.

b. Why does he repeat the word 'human' so many times?

Ans. He used the word 'human' many times to show us that he was forced to live in a world that was so different from his own. All around him, everything was related to humans and there was nothing for gorillas there. He wanted to highlight the difference between his life in the forest and his life in the city.

Q5. Some how I know that in order to live, I had to let my old life die.

a. What had happened to Mud and why?

Ans. Mud had been captured by humans, to be sold as a pet.

b. Why did he have to let the old life die?

Ans. Mud would never be able to go back to the forest and would have to live in captivity amidst humans. So he had to accept his new life.

Q6. My life as a human was an exciting one, although my parents would not have approved.

a. Do you think Mud enjoy his life with the human?

Ans. Mud was fascinated with the new experiences he had in his new life and found it all exciting.

b. Why does he think his parents would not have approved.

Ans. His parents had spent their life in the forests where they searched for their own food and lived independently. They would not have approved of a gorilla depending on someone else for food and shelter all his life.

Q7. Still sometimes I lay awake, wishing for the warmth of another just like me.

a. What does Mud mean in this line?

Ans. The gorilla felt lonely and missed the companionship of his own kind.

b. Was Mud truly happy in his life with the humans.

Ans. No, the gorilla was not truly happy in his new surroundings although he had adjusted well. He missed his family and the forest.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI - II

CLASS - V

पाठ - 2 वर्ण – विचार

प्रश्न 1. सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरा करे-

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|
| (क) | वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को <u>वर्णवाला</u> कहते हैं। | (शब्द, वर्णमाला) |
| (ख) | 'अ' को <u>अनुस्वार</u> कहते हैं। | (विसर्ग, अनुस्वार) |
| (ग) | जिन वर्णों का उच्चारण स्वरों की सहायता से होता है, उन्हें <u>व्यंजन</u> कहते हैं। | (व्यंजन, स्वर) |
| (घ) | किसी शब्द के वर्णों को अलग-अलग करता <u>विच्छेद</u> कहलाता है। | (सन्धि, विच्छेद) |

प्रश्न 2. संयुक्त और दवित्व व्यंजन अलग-अलग स्तंभों में लिखो-

(पक्का, सत्य, अवश्य, गुब्बारा, पत्ती, अन्न, क्या, विद्या, अस्त, पक्का, अन्य, बच्चा)

संयुक्त व्यंजन	दवित्व व्यंजन
सत्य	पक्का
अवश्य	गुब्बारा
विद्या	पक्का
अस्त	अन्न
अन्य	पत्ती
क्या	बच्चा

प्रश्न 3. नीचे लिखे सही कथन के सामने(✓)और गलत कथन के सामने(×)का चिह्न लगाओ-

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (क) वर्णों के क्रमबद्ध समूह को वर्णवाला कहते हैं। | (✓) |
| (ख) ह्रस्व स्वरों के बोलने में अधिक समय लगता है। | (×) |
| (ग) ऋ संयुक्त व्यंजन है। | (×) |
| (घ) 'अ' स्वर की कोई भी मात्रा नहीं होती। | (✓) |
| (ङ) अनुनासिक (ँ) का उच्चारण नाक और मुँह से होता है। | (✓) |
| (च) अनुस्वार (ँ) स्वर का चिह्न है। | (✓) |

प्रश्न 4. वर्ण किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं?

उत्तर - भाषा कि छोटी से छोटी मूल ध्वनि जिसके और टुकड़े या खंड न हों वर्ण या अक्षर कहलाती है।

जैसे-अ, ई, आदि वर्ण के दो भेद है-स्वर, व्यंजन

प्रश्न 5. ह्रस्व और दीर्घ स्वर में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--|
| उत्तर- | ह्रस्व स्वर- | जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में बहुत कम समय लगता है, उन्हें ह्रस्व स्वर कहते हैं। हिंदी में चार हैं-अ, ई, उ, ऋ। |
| | दीर्घ स्वर- | जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में ह्रस्व स्वर से दुगुना समय लगता है, उन्हें दीर्घ स्वर कहते हैं। इन्हें सन्धि स्वर कहते हैं। इनकी संख्या सात है-आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ। |

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

CLASS – V

Unit – 3 : Addition And Subtraction

Ex-- 3.1

Do this work in C.W. copy

Q.1.Arrange in column and add:

(a) $258613+36291+123560$

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc}
 & \text{L Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\
 & 2 \ 5 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\
 & & 3 & 6 & 9 & 1 \\
 + & 1 \ 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\
 \hline
 & 4 \ 1 & 8 & 4 & 6 & 4
 \end{array}$$

Arrange as same as above-mentioned

(c) $3216+80032168+13529$

Ans = 80048913

(e) $6+787252+52818129$

Ans =59605421

(g) 3259162+8881639

Ans = 12140801

Do (b),(d),(f) in H.W.copy

A horizontal row of 20 black diamonds used as a section separator.

Ex--3.2

Q.1 Fill in the blanks

(1) 562310

(2) 986291

(3) 372456

(4) 598612

(5) 20567

(6) 28649

(7) 28679

(8) 910586

(9) 12345

(10) 102304

(11) 92560

(12) 38645

(13) 41876

(14) 51276

(15) 0

Q.2 Carry out actual addition and prove

(1) $41756+21892 = 21892+41756$

Arrange in column and add both separately

$$\begin{array}{r} 41756. \\ + 21892. \\ \hline 63648. \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 41756 \\ + 21892 \\ \hline 63684 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Both answer are equal hence prove

Do above-mentioned solution in C.W. Copy

Do (2),(3),(4) in H.W.copy

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SCIENCE

CLASS : V

Chapter 4 : States of Matter

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The space between the molecules of matter are called

- a. intermolecular space b. matter space c. blank spaces d. gaseous spaces

Answer:- [a]intermolecular spaces

2. The molecules in solids are

- a. loosely packed b. tightly packed c. not fixed in their place d. fast moving

Answer:- [b] tightly packed

3. The molecules of liquids move more freely than those of

- a. solids b. gases c. neither gases nor solids d. both solids and gases

Answer:- [a] solids

4. The process of change of liquid into solid state on cooling is called

- a. melting b. evaporation c. condensation d. freezing

Answer:- [d]freezing

5. An example of a chemical change is

- a. making curd from milk b. tearing a paper
c. evaporation of water d. natural gas

Answer:- [a]making curd from milk

B. Match the columns.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. solid | a. large intermolecular spaces |
| 2. liquid | b. very strong intermolecular force of attraction |
| 3. gas | c. liquid to solid |
| 4. melting | d. takes the shape of the container |
| 5. freezing | e. solid to liquid |

Answer:- 1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – e, 5 - c

C. Write T for True or F for False statements.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The intermolecular forces of attraction in gases are very strong. | [F] |
| 2. Solids are rigid and do not flow. | [T] |
| 3. Heating a substance increases the movement of its molecules. | [T] |
| 4. Liquids expand more than solids on heating. | [T] |
| 5. Change of water to ice is a chemical change. | [F] |

D. Write Short Answers

Q.1 Why do solids have fixed shape & volume?

Ans:- The strong attraction of molecules in solid gives it a fixed shape & volume.

Q.2 How is intermolecular force of attraction in liquid different from that in gases.

Ans:- In liquids molecules are loosely packed & in gases molecules move around freely.

Q.3 Differentiate between melting and freezing.

Ans:- **Melting:-** The process by which a solid changes into a liquid on heating is called melting.

Freezing:- The process by which a liquid changes into its solid state on cooling is called freezing.

Q.4 Why do things expand on heating?

Ans:- On heating the molecules of substance vibrate. They need little extra space for vibrating more. So things expand.

E. Answer These Questions

Q.1 Why do solids change into liquids on heating?

Ans:- On heating, the molecules of solid start vibrating faster. They are able to overcome the strong force of attraction between themselves. They start moving around. This is how solids change into liquids on heating.

Q.2 Explain why liquids are able to flow while solids are not.

Ans:- In liquids molecules are loosely packed therefore the molecules of liquid move around freely so liquids are able to flow. Whereas in solid molecules are tightly packed they don't move so they can't flow.

Q.3 Why does a liquid change into vapour on heating? What is the name given to this process?

Ans:- The molecules of the liquid start moving faster on heating. They overcome the intermolecular force of attraction & become free to move out. This is how a liquid changes into vapour. This process is called evaporation.

Q.4 What is expansion? How is the principle of expansion used in a thermometer for measuring temperature?

Ans:- The increase in the volume of a substance due to heating is called expansion. The mercury in the thermometer expands to the heat of its own body & it rises in the thin tube. We read the mark to which mercury has expanded as the body temperature.

Q.5 Describe physical & chemical changes with two examples for each.

Ans:- **Physical change:-** A physical change can be easily reversed. No new substance is formed.

Ex:- (i) Blowing a balloon (ii) tearing of paper

Chemical change:- A chemical change can not be easily reversed, one or more new substances are formed. Ex:-
(i) Rusting of iron (ii) cooking food

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS - V

Chapter - 4

Democratic Republic Of The Congo – Land Of Dense Forest

Question & Answers

A. Tick the correct answers.

- Which important line of latitude passes through Democratic Republic of the Congo?
a. Equator b. Tropic of Cancer c. Tropic of Capricorn **Ans. - (a)**
- Which is the characteristic vegetation of Democratic Republic of the Congo?
a. Evergreen b. Coniferous c. Deciduous **Ans. - (a)**
- Choose the incorrect statement-
a. River Congo is an important feature of Democratic Republic of the Congo
b. Congo, also called Zaire, is the longest river in Africa.
c. River Congo is called the 'Highway of Central Africa'. **Ans. - (b)**
- The climate of Democratic Republic of the Congo is
a. Hot and humid b. Cold and wet c. Hot, wet and humid **Ans. - (c)**
- Which is an important seaport of the country?
a. Kinshasa b. Matadi c. Lubumbashi **Ans. - (b)**

*** **

B. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Cassava | a. Main Occupation | (2) |
| 2. Farming and Mining | b. Largest Tribe | (3) |
| 3. Bantu | c. Short statured | (4) |
| 4. Pygmies | d. Staple food crop | (1) |
| 5. Kinshasa | e. Capital | (5) |

*** **

C. Fill in the blanks.

- Equatorial regions are also called tropical regions.
- The capital of Democratic Republic of the Congo is Kinshasa.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo is the third largest country in Africa.
- The major four lakes of Democratic Republic of the Congo are Albert, Kivu, Tanganvika and Edward.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo has a thin population
- Bantus are tall and have curly hair.
- Matadi is the chief seaport of Democratic Republic of the Congo.

*** **

D. True and False.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Democratic Republic of the Congo became independent in 1965. | [False] |
| 2. It has Equator passing through it. | [True] |
| 3. The Congo river is also called Zaire river. | [True] |
| 4. Kerala in our country has same climate as Democratic Republic of the Congo. | [True] |
| 5. There are no trees in Democratic Republic of the Congo. | [False] |
| 6. Forests provide raw materials for many industries. | [True] |
| 7. Democratic Republic of the Congo is thickly populated. | [False] |
| 8. People of Democratic Republic of the Congo live by hunting, trapping animals and gathering honey and food. | [True] |

*** **

E. Answer these questions.

- What is an Equatorial region?
Ans. - Region lying near Equator both north and south of it is an Equatorial region.
- Name the neighbouring countries of Democratic Republic of the Congo?
Ans. - The neighbouring countries of Democratic Republic of the Congo are-
 - Central Africa Republic and Sudan in the north.
 - Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi in the east.
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo in the west.

4. Zambia and Angola in the south.
3. **What is the importance of the Zaire river?**
Ans. - The importance of the Zaire river is the second longest river in Africa. Zaire river is also known as the Congo river.
4. **Describe the climate of Democratic Republic of the Congo.**
Ans. - The climate of Democratic Republic of the Congo has hot and humid climate throughout the year. The temperature is very high.
5. **Why are the forests in Democratic Republic of the Congo called 'Evergreen Forests'?**
Ans. - The forest in Democratic Republic of the Congo is covered with rainforests. The trees grow very tall and form a canopy which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. These forests remain green throughout the year so they are called Evergreen Forests.
6. **Why is Democratic Republic of the Congo called the 'natural zoo of the world'?**
Ans. - The dense forests provide an excellent shelter to animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc. Hippopotamuses, gorillas, giraffes, chimpanzees, elephants, monkeys and baboons, snakes, alligators and crocodiles are found in the swamps and rivers. So the Democratic Republic of the Congo is called the natural zoo of the world.
7. **Describe the lifestyle of the Pygmies.**
Ans. - Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forest. They are extremely short statured and live in houses made from twigs, leaves and tree branches. They live by hunting, trapping animals and gathering honey and food.
8. **What is Cassava? Explain.**
Ans. - Cassava is the staple food crop. Its plant has long and fleshy roots or tubers under the ground. Its tubers are used to make flour.
9. **Why is water an important resource in Democratic Republic of the Congo?**
Ans. - Water is an important resource in Democratic Republic of the Congo because it is used for producing hydroelectricity for shortage of fuels like coal and petroleum.
10. **What type of transport system does Democratic Republic of the Congo have?**
Ans. - Democratic Republic of the Congo have water transport. Matadi is the chief seaport and Kinshasa is an important river port. Roads and Railways are also there but they are not well maintained.
11. **The climate and vegetation of which state of India is almost similar to those of Democratic Republic of the Congo? How?**
Ans. - The climate and vegetation of Kerala in India is almost similar to Democratic Republic of the Congo. Kerala has also hot and wet. Hot and wet climate helps the plants to grow faster.

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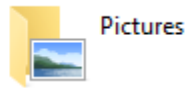
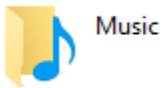
EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
COMPUTER
CLASS-V
LESSON – 4 :WINDOWS EXPLORER

Q1. Write the shortcut keys for the following tasks:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| a. Selects all the items in the active windows→ | CTRL +A |
| b. Copies the item→ | CTRL+C |
| c. Cuts the selected item or items to the clipboard→ | CTRL +X |
| d. Pastes the copied item or items from the clipboard→ | CTRL+V |
| e. Displays the Save Dialog box to save changes→ | CTRL+S |

Q2. Identify the pictures and write their names and their uses:

Answers:



USES: My Music: This folder is used to store music you copy to your computer.

My pictures: This folder is used to store pictures that you get from a camera or scanner or from the internet.

Q3. Answer the following in two three lines.

Q1. What is Windows Explorer?

Ans1: Windows Explorer is a very handy tool for managing your files and folders in the computer. It can carry out many functions like open any file or program and it helps to create copy, move, delete files and folders.

Q2. Write the steps to search a file?

Ans2: To search a file the steps are:

1. Click start, and then click search.
2. In the left pane click the type of file you want to search.
3. Based on the type of file you choose to search for, specify your criteria.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MORAL SCIENCE
CLASS : V
Chapter 1 : Our Mentor and Saviour

A. Complete the lines:-

1. How is it possible for an infinite God to be confined to a specific place.
2. God is not an angry voice commanding us to do something
3. God is continuously watching us : therefore, we have to believe properly in his presence
4. When we fail to do our duty God is very kind
5. We should not think of God as one who belongs to any one person

B. Fill in the blanks:-

1. God is perfect in all respects.
2. The greatness of god cannot be restricted.
3. God is continuously watching us.
4. God is everywhere.
5. We all, are the children of god.

C. True or False:-

1. Augustine was walking on the beach. [T]
2. We can empty a big ocean into a tiny hole. [F]
3. We must try to live according to god's will. [T]
4. We should hate everything around us. [F]
5. We should be kind. [T]

D. Answer the following:-

- 1. Who is the Supreme Being ?**

Ans:- God is the supreme being.

- 2. How did the little child make Augustine understand the truth about God ?**

Ans:- The little child made Augustine understand the truth about God with the example of ocean's water that the greatness of God cannot be restricted to a specific place.

- 3. How does God take care of us at night ?**

Ans:- God takes care of us like a mother at night. He watches his children sleeping.

- 4. What did Napoleon do when he saw the soldier sleeping ?**

Ans:- He did not wake them, but took the gun and stood guard of himself.

- 5. Is it possible to confine God in one place ? Give reasons for your answer.**

Ans:- Not it is not possible God is the supreme power and he is everywhere so we cannot restrict his immense power to a place.