

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**ONLINE CLASSES**  
**WEEK – 29 (08.10.2020)**  
**CLASS – V**

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English: Kindly see below

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: [https://youtu.be/UrAtx\\_cpG34](https://youtu.be/UrAtx_cpG34)

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/aERhRcj69xU>

General Knowledge: Kindly see below

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/T9fKUsh3Srg>

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

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/gJTT6yL9ot4>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/yPMozUpZq3A>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/0sqJDX8WuM4>

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# **EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**

## **ENGLISH – I**

### **CLASS - V**

#### **Lesson-5-Maui's kite**

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##### **A. Understanding the text.**

##### **Q. 1.How did Maui build his kite?**

Ans. Maui built a grand kite for himself by using his mother's largest, strongest piece of cloth for the covering, bamboo sticks for the cross pieces and branches of the olona shrub to make a strong rope.

##### **Q.2.Why did Maui go to the keeper-of -the-Winds?**

Ans. Maui went to the keeper-of-the-winds because he wanted to ask for a special wind which would make his kite fly really high.

##### **Q. 3.What advice did the keeper give Maui and his friends?**

Ans. The Keeper-of-the-winds advised Maui and his friends to respect the winds and to never take them for granted. She told them that the winds would respect them only if they were respected in return.

##### **Q. 4.What caused the storm?**

Ans. Maui's greed and his belief that he was as strong as the winds led him to disrespect them. He demanded that the keeper-of-the-winds bring out Ipu-Nui, the gourd which held the Four Great Winds. When she refused to do so, he called out to the winds himself. But once the winds were unleashed, he was unable to control Ipu Nui and they caused a huge storm in his village.

##### **Q. 5.How did Maui come to be known as the Teacher-of-the-weather?**

Ans. After the great storm, Maui built a smaller kite for himself which he flew near his house. He would often tie to a rock and study its movements in the sky. Soon, he became an expert in predicting weather conditions. He warned people when it was about to rain or when a storm was approaching. And since his predictions came true, his neighbours began to rely on his advice and started respecting him once again. It was in this way that Maui came to be called the Teacher-of-the-weather.

##### **B.- Q. 1.How is the Maui at the end of the story different from the Maui we see at the beginning?**

Ans. In the beginning of the story, Maui was an arrogant boy who believes that he was as strong as the Four Great Winds. He was selfish and did not pay attention to the Keeper's advice about respecting the winds. But after the mighty storm, Maui learnt his lesson and became more respectful of nature. He began to observe the winds and learns to predict the weather. He used his knowledge to help the people won back their trust. While earlier, he was known as He-who brought the Great storm, he now came to be referred to as the Teacher- of-the weather.

##### **Q. 2 What do we learn about nature from the story?**

Ans. This story taught us to respect nature. Human beings can never match up to the power of nature. They can only hope to try and learn its ways through careful observation. The story also showed us that nature can be kind to us if we respect it, but it can also turn violent and cruel when we disobey its laws.

##### **C. Who said these words and why?**

##### **Q. 1."O Wind, Soft Wind of Hilo, /Come gently, come mildly. "**

Ans. These words were spoken by the Keeper-of-the-winds. She used them to call upon the gentle winds of Ipu-Iki which help Maui fly his kite.

##### **Q. 2 "O Winds, mighty as the gods, return to Ipu Nui".**

Ans. Maui said this in an attempt to control the mighty winds of Ipu Nui which were becoming increasingly violent.

Q. 3 " Tomorrow will, be a better day to work in the fields. "

Ans. Maui said this to the men who were going to work in the fields. He had observed the weather carefully and had predicted that it would rain the next day. He wanted to warn the men in advance.

**A. Choose the correct determiners and complete these sentences.(Page no. 46)**

1. This area used to be a forest of trees - now there are only a few trees left.
2. I didn't eat any dessert at dinner. I will have some cake now.
3. My packet of chips is torn - could I have another packet, please?
4. Who was the first person to climb Mount Everest with a Sherpa?
5. Those speakers who spoke in the previous round ran out of time.. They did not have much time to prepare themselves.
6. It's an impossible task to complete in exactly five minutes!

**B. Complete these sentences with the correct adjectives from the box. (Page no 47)**

1. It looks like it is going to be a cloudy day.
2. Can you give me a glass of water, please? I am thirsty.
3. Sanskrit is not a very difficult language.
4. Your mother is here to take you home, Suraj.
5. Did you know he is a world-famous singer?
6. Which book are you looking for?
7. Look ! I picked these berries from the bush early this morning.
8. She bought home some mouth-watering sweets from Kolkata.

**A. Rewrite these sentences using the hints in brackets.(pageno-47)**

Ans. 1. She thanked them for their acceptance of her gift.

Ans. 2. Why are you angry?

Ans. 3. I asked her for forgiveness.

Ans. 4. The police had knowledge of the criminal.

Ans. 5. The famine caused many deaths in the village.

**B. Describe these situations using the words in brackets.(page-48)**

1. The aroma of hot puris welcomed us as we approached our house.
2. The baby is stirring in its sleep. May be it's because of the mosquitoes.
3. All the sports teams paraded proudly around the stadium holding their flags.
4. I read your letter with delight.
5. I turned around when I felt a tug on my sleeve.
6. I need to get my watch fixed. The strap just snapped when I was putting it on.
7. My sister said she was busy but I coaxed her to drop me at school.
8. The doctor told me to shun junk food if I want to stay healthy.

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## HINDI – II

## CLASS - V

### पाठ-6:लिंग

#### अभ्यास

प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित लिंग रिक्त स्थान में लिखिए।

- (क) पुल्लिंग
- (ख) पुल्लिंग
- (ग) स्त्रीलिंग
- (घ) स्त्रीलिंग
- (ङ) स्त्रीलिंग

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग शब्द छांटकर सामने दी गई तालिका में लिखिए।

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
हिमालय	गीता
मई	पारसी
चंद्रमा	चांदी
आम	पृथ्वी
भारत	मिठाई
हीरा	एकादशी
आषाढ़	नर्मदा

प्रश्न-3 गहरे अथवा मोटे छपे शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर वाक्य में पुनः लिखिए।

उत्तर(क) अध्यापिका छात्रा को पढ़ा रही हैं।

उत्तर(ख) माता बालिका को घोड़ी पर बैठती हैं।

उत्तर(ग) शेरनी हथिनी पर झपटी।

उत्तर(घ) कवयित्री ने कविता सुनाई।

उत्तर(ङ) बहन ने धोबी को कपड़े दिए।

उत्तर(च) पंडिताइन भजन गा रही हैं।

उत्तर(छ) युवती ने युवक को गीत सुनाया।

उत्तर(ज) गाय के पास मालिन खड़ी हैं।

उत्तर(झ) नाईन बाल काट रही हैं।

प्रश्न-4 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलिए।

(क) राजा - रानी	(ख) गायक - गायिका
(ग) विद्वान - विदुषी	(घ) नौकर - नौकरानी
(ङ) पाठक - पाठिका	(च) सेवक - सेविका
(छ) साधु - साध्वी	(ज) सम्राट - सम्राज्ञी
(झ) पुरुष - स्त्री	(द) भगवान - भगवती

प्रश्न-5 लिंग किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- संज्ञा शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री या पुरुष जाति का पता चलता है, उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- नौकर, नौकरानी, वर, वधू

**प्रश्न-6 लिंग के कितने भेद होते हैं ? उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए।**

उत्तर- लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं।

1. पुल्लिंग- जिस संज्ञा शब्दों से पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है उसे पुल्लिंग कहते हैं।  
जैसे- बैल, मोर, शेर, बेटा, राजा, हाथी, आदि।
2. स्त्रीलिंग -जिन संज्ञा शब्दों से स्त्री जाति का बोध होता है उसे स्त्रीलिंग कहते हैं।  
जैसे- गाय, मोरनी, शेरनी, बेटा, रानी, हथिनी, आदि।

## **पाठ-7 : वाक्य**

### **अभ्यास**

**प्रश्न-1 नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में दिए गए शब्दों में से उचित शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरिए-**

- (क) सहेलियाँ
- (ख) सीढ़ियाँ
- (ग) टोपी
- (घ) कौआ
- (ङ) भाई
- (च) मछलियाँ
- (छ) बटुए
- (ज) मुसीबत

**प्रश्न-2 नीचे दिए शब्दों के उत्तर का सही विकल्प चुनकर उस पर (✓) निशान लगाइए-**

- (क) संख्यावाचक
- (ख) दो
- (ग) प्राण
- (घ) आकाश

**प्रश्न-3 वचन बदलिए-**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (क) भाषाएँ   | (ख) झंडे     |
| (ग) लड़कियाँ | (घ) दवाइयाँ  |
| (ङ) छात्राएँ | (च) वस्तु    |
| (छ) चिड़िया  | (ज) चुहियाँ  |
| (झ) झाड़ियाँ | (द) मिठाइयाँ |

**प्रश्न-4 एकवचन तथा बहुवचन शब्द छठ कर नीचे दी गई तालिका में लिखो-**

एकवचन	बहुवचन
रात	रातें
गमला	गमले
पतंग	पतंगे
कलम	कलमे
बोतल	बोतले
तोता	तोते
पत्ती	पत्तियाँ

**प्रश्न-5 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से रंगीन शब्द के वचन बदलकर वाक्य दोबारा लिखिए।**

उत्तर(क) रमेश की बहनों का स्वभाव बहुत अच्छा है।

उत्तर(ख) मेरी माँ ने नई साड़ियाँ खरीदी हैं।

उत्तर(ग) चुनाव से पहले नेता लोग वोट मांगने आते हैं।

उत्तर(घ) मिठाई पर मक्खियाँ भिन-भिना रही हैं।

उत्तर(ङ) बस में महिलाओं के लिए अलग सीटें होती हैं।

**प्रश्न-6 वचन किसे कहते हैं ?इसके कितने भेद होते हैं?**

उत्तर- संज्ञा शब्दों के जिस रूप से उनके एक या अनेक होने का पता चलता है ,उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन के दो भेद होते हैं

1.एकवचन

2.बहुवचन

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## SCIENCE

### CLASS - V

#### Chapter – 10 : Safety And First Aid

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**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-**

1. If smoke fills up a room, we can save ourselves from breathing in smoke by

- (a) blowing it away (b) shouting for help  
(c) crawling under the smoke (d) throwing water over the smoke

Ans:- (c) crawling under the smoke

2. The most important item you should wear on a boating trip is

- (a) sunglasses (b) life jacket (c) shoes (d) both sunglasses and shoes

Ans:- (b) life jacket

3. In case of a fracture, the victim must be

- (a) helped to keep the fractured limb still (b) shifted to a comfortable bed  
(c) left for the doctor to attend (d) massaged properly on the affected area.

Ans:- (a) helped to keep the fractured limb still

4. A sprain is an injury to the

- (a) bones (b) muscles (c) tendons (d) ligaments

Ans:- (d) ligaments

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Throwing water on fire by electricity can cause electrocution.
2. Germs can enter your body through cuts and wounds.
3. A crack or break in a bone is called a Fracture.
4. The bite of a dog can cause a disease called rabies.
5. Burns often lead to formation of blisters on the skin.

**F. Write short answers**

**Q.1 How will you put out a fire caused due to electrical faults?**

Ans:- We should switch off the main power supply and throw sand to put out the fire.

**Q.2 What is first Aid?**

Ans:- The immediate help given to an injured person before a doctor can see her or him is called first aid.

**Q.3 What is a tourniquet?**

Ans:- A piece of cloth wrapped tightly around a wound to stop bleeding.

**Q.4 What is splint?**

Ans:- A piece of stiff material used to prevent a fractured limb from moving.

**Q.5 What is the most important first aid for a person suffering from heatstroke?**

Ans:- Make the person lie down in a shady and cool place by lightly raising feet and apply cool water over the body.

**G. Answer These Questions**

**Q.1 What should you do if your clothes catch fire accidentally?**

- Ans:-** (i) Do not run around in panic.  
(ii) We should roll on the ground till the fire is put out.  
(iii) If clothes are stuck to the burnt skin we should cut the cloth.

**Q.2 What first aid would you provide to someone with a fracture?**

- Ans:-** (i) Make sure the affected part is in a natural position and is kept still.  
(ii) Use a sling to support the fractured arm and splint to keep the affected limb still and straight.

**Q.3 A family member gets a burn on the hand while cooking. What will you do?**

- Ans:-** (i) We should do keep the burnt area under cool water for at least 5 minutes.  
(ii) Apply aloe Vera gel or an antibiotic ointment over the burnt area. and cover the burn lightly with a gauze bandage.



# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### CLASS - V

#### Chapter – 12 The Machine Age

#### Question And Answers

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##### A. Tick the correct answers.

1. The Steam engine was invented by

- a. George Stephenson      b. James Watt      c. Rudolph Diesel

Ans. - (b)

2. The Industrial Revolution began in which country?

- a. India      b. England      c. U.S.A.

Ans. - (b)

3. Name the site for mass production.

- a. Factories      b. Cottages      c. Homes

Ans. - (a)

4. Which of the following is not a byproduct of petroleum?

- a. Diesel      b. Kerosene      c. Coal

Ans. - (c)

5. Who discovered electricity?

- a. Benjamin Franklin      b. Benjamin Disraeli      c. Alessandro Volta

Ans. - (a)

##### B. Match the following.

1	Alessandro Volta	a.	Diesel engine	(2)
2	Rudolph Diesel	b.	Petrol engine	(3)
3	Gottlieb Daimler	c.	Railway engine	(4)
4	George Stephenson	d.	Electricity	(5)
5	Benjamin Franklin	e.	Battery	(1)

##### C. Fill in the blanks.

- Hydroelectricity is produce from falling water from dams.
- Nuclear energy is produced by splitting an atom.
- C.N.G. is used in motor-vehicles.
- Biogas is produced from animal dung.
- Windmills produce electricity from winds.

##### D. Write True or False.

- Biogas is generally set up in urban areas.
- A C.N.G. engine causes more pollution than a diesel engine.
- Windmills are usually set up in hilly areas.
- Coal was the first fuel to be used to run machines.
- Nuclear energy is produced from coal.

[ False ]

[ False ]

[ False ]

[ True ]

[ False ]

##### E. Answer these questions.

1. Why is the discovery of iron very important?

Ans. - The discovery of iron led to surplus production of foodgrains and for making tools, moved towards the process of industrialisation.

2. How is steam used as a source of energy?

Ans. - When we boil water, it turns into steam, it expands tries to push out whatever is in its way, this force was used in the steam engine.

3. Describe the Industrial Revolution.

Ans. - The huge impact due to change from hand made goods to machine made goods is known as the Industrial Revolution. The industrial revolution began in England.

**4. How is mass production useful?**

**Ans.** - Mass production is very useful as

1. A large number of articles can be made in a short duration of time.
2. Cost of making such articles is reduced.
3. Hundreds of workers work in a factory on machines to produce goods in a large scale.

**5. What are 'Leyden Jars'?**

**Ans.** - Once a man in Leyden developed a toy called 'Leyden Jar'. It had two wires -- one in glass and other outside it. When these wires were joined sparks were produced.

**6. How was electricity discovered?**

**Ans.** - Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in a thunderstorm. He attached a piece of wire to the kite and a metal key at the other end of the thread. When there was a flash of lightning he touched the metal key. He got a strong shock. This proved that electricity is produced by lightning.

**7. What type of fuels are used to run generators?**

**Ans.** - Coal, Diesel, Petrol, etc. are used to run the generators.

**8. Why do we need alternative sources of energy?**

**Ans.** - We have very limited reserves of coal which will be used up in the near future. So we have to use alternative sources of energy.

**9. Who discovered diesel, when and why?**

**Ans.** - Diesel was discovered by Rudolf Diesel in 1892. He was a German engineer, who invented engines that ran on diesel. He invented the diesel engine as the substitute of petrol. This by-product of mineral oil is named after the great scientist.

**10. How are wind mills an important source of energy?**

**Ans.** - Wind mills are constructed to collect the kinetic energy of wind and their biggest and most important role is that to have the ability to convert wind energy into electricity.

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**  
**CLASS - V**  
**Unit -13 : Get Sporty !**

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**Q1. Let's know about some sports by matching the given two columns :**

- a) - (iii) Kabaddi
- b) - (iv) Football
- c) - (ii) Table Tennis
- d) - (i) Ice hockey

**Q2. Identify and write their names in the space provided :**

- a) - Baseball
- b) - Golf
- c) - Cricket
- d) - Football
- e) - Sumo wrestling

**Unit - 14 : National Emblems**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) - Australia   | 2) - Sri Lanka |
| 3) - UK          | 4) - Japan     |
| 5) - Bangladesh  | 6) - India     |
| 7) - New Zealand | 8) - Spain     |
| 9) - USA         | 10) - Turkey   |
| 11) - Sweden     | 12) - Russia   |

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## MORAL SCIENCE

### CLASS : V

#### Chapter – 8 : Every Drops Counts

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**A. Math the following:-**

**A**

- (1) A small wedge could disrupt
- (2) The biggest mountain is only a great
- (3) Each habit is made up of
- (4) But a little smile, a little word of kindness, a little patience or understanding
- (5) They understood the importance of the contribution
- (6) A kind word or action contributes significantly

**B**

- (a) big mass of little rocks joined together. **2**
- (b) can bring tones of joy to others. **4**
- (c) of each person to the whole. **5**
- (d) in making us better human beings. **6**
- (e) countless unnoticed actions. **3**
- (f) the entire programme. **1**

**B. Answer the following:**

**Q.1 Why was there a traffic jam on the street in Mumbai?**

**Ans:-** There was a traffic jam on the street because a wire had got disconnected.

**Q,2 How could a small wedge disrupt the programme?**

**Ans:-** A small wedge that had jammed in between the plates.

**Q.3 How do small unnoticed actions become our habit?**

**Ans:-** A little laziness, a little jealousy, a little hatred, if not controlled on time can give us a bad name and become our habit.

**Q.4 Give an example to explain how a small deed can help in making us a better human being.**

**Ans:-** Example:- A young man climbed up a ladder to check the signal. He removed the front plant of the box and located the trouble at once. A wire got disconnected was a small thing itself but look at it's affect.

**B. Rearrange the sentences by replacing the underlined words with the correct word from the box:**

[ **pity, respect, gratitude, proud, sorry** ]

1. When the beggar got food he was filled with pity.
2. Rita always tries to show everybody down. She is very proud.
3. When I saw the dog with a broken leg I was filled with gratitude.
4. The two children collided with each other. They got up and said sorry.
5. We show respect to our elders when we wish them in the morning.