

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**ONLINE CLASSES**  
**WEEK – 12 (27.07.2020)**  
**CLASS – V**

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English I: Kindly see below

Hindi II: Kindly see below

Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/HEzoLIUN7H8>

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Computer Science: Kindly see below

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/SMyp8bSEWLU>

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/WJKeoVk-KjU>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/mrF5H9t3XOA>

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

Health & Sanitation: [https://youtu.be/n7JNDuf\\_ADg](https://youtu.be/n7JNDuf_ADg)

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/yO5WkXGCglo>

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# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## ENGLISH – I

### CLASS – V

#### Chapter – 3 : A Rupee Goes A Long Way

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**A. Mark these sentences as true (T) or not true (NT). Correct the sentences that are not true.(page-29)**

1.The shopkeeper told Ranji that the one rupee coin was of no use.

**Ans. True**

2. Mohinder Singh agreed to take the coin because he collected old coins.

**Ans. Not true, Mohinder Singh's uncle collected old coins.**

3. There was a lot of fish in the river and Ranji was able to use the fishing rod well.

**Ans. Not true, There were no fish in the river and Ranji returned empty handed.**

4. Ranji exchanged the fishing rod for a necklace .

**Ans. Not true, Ranji exchanged the fishing rod for a flute.**

5. Ranji gave the necklace to Koki and did not take any money for it .

**Ans. Not true, Ranji gave the necklace to koki in exchange for a rupee.**

**A. Complete these paragraphs with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (Page-30)**

1. Let us wait (wait) till the potatoes are (be) soft. I think it will take (take) longer than I expected (expect) . Meanwhile ,I will grate (grate) the cheese and keep (keep) it ready to be added.

2 .We met (meet) regularly for play practice last month. We were (be) almost ready. But last night, when we were discussing (discuss) the final details, one of the actors said (say) that he had (have) to write an important exam on the day of the play and dropped out (drop out). We don't know (not know) what to do now. The director will select (select) a new actor today.

**B. Use has /have been + the -ing forms of the verbs in brackets to complete. (Numbers 4 and 5 are Questions.)(page-31)**

1. Father is tired. He (work) all night.

**Ans. Father is tired. I have been working at night.**

2. Vinod (play) with that puzzle for an hour, Clearly, he likes it!

**Ans. Vinod has been playing with that puzzle for an hour. Clearly, he likes it!**

3. She (collect) stamps since she was five. She has a really big collection.

**Ans. She has been collecting stamps since she was five. She has a really big collection.**

4. You (work) in the garden? No wonder you are covered in mud! (Begin: Have.?)

**Ans. Have you been working in the garden? No Wonder You Are Covered in mud!**

5. Prem (go) to music school?He plays the piano very well. (Begin! Has ..?)

**Ans. Has Prem been going to music school?He plays the piano very well.**

**Complete these sentences choosing the correct idioms from the table. You may have change their forms suitably. (Page-32)**

1. Veena is a loyal friend. She will never turn her back on you, when you need her.

2.He wants to study drama and wants to act.He thinks he is not really cut out to be a scientist.

3. I liked both the red bag and the blue one in the shop. I could not make up my mind about which one to buy.

4. Lla's cousins have come to stay with her for two whole months! She is in high spirits.

5. It was raining heavily and my parents said it was not a good idea to go out! But their warning fell on deaf ears.

**Answer these questions. (Page-29)**

**Q.1** Ranji said to the shopkeeper, "Are you sure? " What were they talking about?

**Ans. They were talking about the old coin.**

**Q.2** What did Ranji find when he reached the river?

**Ans. Ranji found that the river had dried up and was just a muddy stream. The water was not deep enough to have any fish in it.**

**Q.3** Who told Ranji that he could play better than him? Was this true?

**Ans. The boy with the milk cans said he could play the flute better than Ranji. He was right. He played a lovely tune with it.**

**Q.4** Why do you think Ranji took the necklace even though he knew it was of little value?

**Ans. Ranji was tired of the flute and wanted to get rid of it . Also, he found the necklace pretty.**

**Q.5** Koki kept staring at the necklace. Why did she do this?

**Ans. Koki found the necklace pretty and wanted it for herself.**

**Q.6** In the end,did Ranji buy the jalebis? How did this happen?

**Ans. In the end, Ranji sold the necklace to Koki for a rupee and with this new coin he bought the jalebis that he wanted.**

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## HINDI – II

### CLASS – V

#### पाठ - 3 : शब्द विचार

##### अभ्यास

प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में तत्सम, तद्भव, देशी, विदेशी शब्द छूट कर लिखिए।

वकील ,सच, साँप ,काम ,पहला ,सूर्य ,पैसा ,स्कूल  
डॉक्टर ,गाँव ,हाथी ,पगड़ी, अक्षि ,पाद ,हस्त ,घृत  
स्टेशन ,अग्नि ,खिचड़ी ,आदमी

तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव शब्द	देशज शब्द	विदेशी शब्द
सूर्य	साँप	खिचड़ी	स्कूल
अग्नि	सच	पगड़ी	डॉक्टर
अक्षि	काम	पैसा	स्टेशन
हस्त	पहला	आदमी	पाद
गांव	वकील	घृत	हाथी

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित तत्सम शब्दों के तद्भव रूप लिखिए।

तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव शब्द	तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव शब्द
सूर्य	सूरज	वायु	बयार
सत्य	सच	भ्राता	भाई
सर्प	साँप	दुग्ध	दूध
ग्राम	गाँव	घृत	घी
अग्नि	आग	प्रथम	पहला

प्रश्न-3 दिए गए शब्दों के टुकड़ों को मिलाकर यौगिक शब्द बनाइए-

पाठ+शाला=पाठशाला      मेघ+दूत=मेघदूत  
रेल+गाड़ी=रेलगाड़ी      विद्या+आलाय=विद्यालय  
स्नान+घर=स्नानघर

प्रश्न-4 सही विकल्प(✓) पर का चिन्ह लगाइए-

(क) नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द योगरूढ़ नहीं हैं?

- (अ) नीलकमल, पंकज ,पाठशाला      (ब) गरुड़वाहन ,जलज, भोजपत्र  
(स) हिमालय, देवशी, पवन पुत्र      (द) जलचर पशुपति रक्त चंदन (✓)

(ख) निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द तत्सम हैं?

- (अ) दधि, घी, पुष्प, सूरज      (ब) ग्राम, बालक, सब्जी, वकील  
(स) पाद, अक्षि, कार्य, सूर्य (✓)      (द) ग्राम, सच, प्रथम द्वितीय

(ग) निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में विदेशी शब्द नहीं हैं?

- (अ) कार्य, सर्प,डॉक्टर      (ब) ग्राम, बालक, सब्जी, वकील  
(स) स्कूल, सच, चाँद, चार      (द) द्वितीय, दधि, सुंदर, धरती (✓)

(घ) निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द रूढ़ हैं?

(अ) हाथी, पशु, विद्यालय, हरद्वार

(ब) कवि, कमल, घोड़ा, घर (✓)

(स) आभूषण, लक्ष्मीपति, सेवक, राष्ट्रीय

(द) पंकज, पवन, देवदूत, अश्वपति

प्रश्न-5 शब्द किसे कहते हैं? अर्थ के आधार पर शब्दों को कितने भागों में बाँटा गया है। उदाहरण सहित लिखिए।

उत्तर- वर्णों के सार्थक समूह को शब्द कहते हैं। अर्थ के आधार पर शब्दों को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है।

1. सार्थक शब्द :-जिन शब्दों का निश्चित अर्थ होता है ,उन्हें सार्थक शब्द कहते हैं।

जैसे:पानी, वायु, पुस्तक, घर आदि।

2. निरर्थक शब्द :-जिन शब्द का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है,उन्हें निरर्थक शब्द कहते हैं।

जैसे:चपक, ची-ची, बाय आदि।

प्रश्न-6 बनावट के आधार पर शब्द कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ?प्रत्येक के दो दो उदाहरण दीजिए।

उत्तर- बनावट के आधार पर शब्द के तीन प्रकार होते हैं।

1.रूढ़ शब्द:- ऐसे शब्द जिनके टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते और टुकड़े करने पर निरर्थक हो जाते हैं ,वह रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते हैं जैसे:घर, हाथी

2.योगिक शब्द:- जो शब्द दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं ,उन्हें योगिक शब्द कहते हैं।

जैसे:विद्या+आलाय=विद्यालय, नील+कमल=नीलकमल

3.योगरूढ़ शब्द:-यह शब्द योगिक होते हैं पर एक विशेष अर्थ में ही प्रयोग आते हैं।

जैसे:नील+कंठ= नीलकंठ का अर्थ 'शिव' के रूप में रूढ़ हो गया है।

सुर+सरिता= सुर सरिता का अर्थ 'गंगा' के रूप में रूढ़ हो गया है।

# EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

## SCIENCE

### CLASS : V

#### Chapter 6 : Plant Reproduction And Agriculture

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**A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

**1. Which of the following is not a part of the seed?**

- a. seed coat                      b. cotyledons    c. baby plant    d. flower                      **Answer:-[d] flower**

**2. Which of the following conditions is needed for germination of a seed?**

- a. water                      b. air                      c. warmth                      d. all of these                      **Answer:-[d] all of these**

**3. The seeds or fruits of which of these plants are dispensed by wind?**

- a. cotton                      b. melon                      c. coconut                      d. pea                      **Answer:-[a] cotton**

**4. What is the underground stem of an onion plant called?**

- a. spore                      b. bud                      c. bulb                      d. eye                      **Answer:- [c] bulb**

**5. Which of the following is a rabi crop?**

- a. rice                      b. maize                      c. mustard                      d. jute                      **Answer:- [c] mustard**

**B. Write T for True and F for False. Correct the false statements.**

- |                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. All plants have flowers and seeds.                           | [ F ] |
| 2. Plants can be grown only from seeds.                         | [ F ] |
| 3. A baby plant gets its food from the seed leaves.             | [ T ] |
| 4. When a seed has germinated, it is called a seedling.         | [ T ] |
| 5. Wind, water and animals act as agents of dispersal of seeds. | [ T ] |

**C. From which part do new plants grow in the following plants?**

- |                 |             |                |               |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. rose         | <u>Stem</u> | 2. bryophyllum | <u>leaves</u> |
| 3. sweet potato | <u>Root</u> | 4. Strawberry  | <u>stem</u>   |
| 5. ginger       | <u>stem</u> | 6. garlic      | <u>stem</u>   |

**D. Write Short Answers**

**Q.1 What is a seed coat? What is its most important functions?**

**Ans:-** Each seed has a hard and thick covering it is called the seed coat.

**Q.2 Define germination.**

**Ans:-** The growth of a baby plant from a seed is called germination.

**Q.3 List the conditions necessary for germination to take place.**

**Ans:-** (1) Water                      (2) Air                      (3) Warmth

**Q.4 Define dispersal. What are the different ways in which seeds get dispersed?**

**Ans:-** The process of scattering of seeds of fruits away from the parent plants is called dispersal and seeds dispersed by:- (1) Wind (2) Water (3) Animals (4) Explosion.

**Q.5 What are kharif crops? Give two examples.**

**Ans:-** Crops that are grown from May to October are called Kharif Crops. Ex:- Maize, Jute

**E. Answer These Questions**

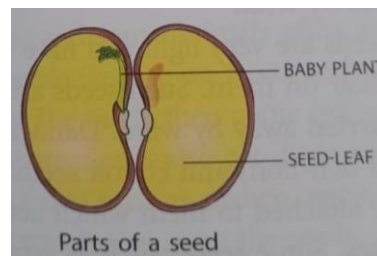
**Q.1 Describe the structure of a seed. Give two examples each of seeds with one and two cotyledons.**

**Ans:- Structure of a seed:-** Each seed has hard and thick covering it is called the seed coat. The seed coat

has a tiny hole in it. Through which it takes in air & water. The baby plant is called the embryo. The embryo has a tiny root that grows downwards. It also has a tiny shoot that grows upwards.

**One Cotyledons:-** Rice, Wheat

**Two Cotyledons:-** Gram, Pea



**Q.2 In favourable conditions, how does the seed grow into a healthy plant?**

**Ans:-** All the conditions are favourable, a seed starts taking in water through the hole in the seed coat. It then begins to swell up and the seed coat bursts open as the seed germinates the roots grow downwards and the shoot grows upwards.

**Q.3 Why do plants have to disperse their seeds? What features of the coconut and lotus fruits allow them to get dispersed by water?**

**Ans:-** Plants have to disperse their seeds so that each seed gets enough sunlight air and water. Coconut are hollow from inside and are covered with rough hair. This makes them light to float and travel in water. the lotus fruit has a spongy part that helps it to float.

**Q.4 Apart from seeds, from which parts of a plant can new plants grow? Explain how a new plant grows from a bryophyllum plant.**

**Ans:-** New plants can also grow from roots stems and leaves. Bryophyllum leaves contain buds on their margins. When these buds fall on the ground they develop roots and grow into new plants.

**Q.5 What are crops ? List the different factors a farmer should keep in mind to get a good harvest?**

**Ans:-** When a plant is grown and harvested in large quantity for food, fibre, medicines and other products, it is called a crop.

Farmers should keep these factors in mind:-

1. Gather knowledge about the correct climate, soil and season for growing a particular crop.
2. Add manures and fertilizers to the soil so that the crops grow well.
3. Irrigate the crops at the right time.
4. Sow, ripe and healthy seeds.

**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**CLASS - V**

**Chapter 6 – Saudi Arabia-The Land Of Sand**

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**A. Tick the correct answers.**

**1. Saudi Arabia is a**

- a. Hot Desert      b. Cold Desert      c. Both of these

**Ans. - (a)**

**2. Which is the most important industry in Saudi Arabia?**

- a. Petroleum and Petro-chemicals      b. Iron and Steel      c. Fertilisers

**Ans. - (a)**

**3. Which of the following minerals is referred to as Liquid Gold?**

- a. LPG      b. CNG      c. Petroleum

**Ans. - (c)**

**4. Which is the main religion of people of Saudi Arabia?**

- a. Hinduism      b. Islam      c. Christianity

**Ans. - (b)**

**5. Which type of Government is there in Saudi Arabia?**

- a. Republic      b. Monarchy      c. Democracy

**Ans. - (b)**

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**B. Match the following.**

- |                                     |                    |     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 1. Sand dune                        | a. Jeddah          | (4) |
| 2. Holy cities                      | b. Robe of Women   | (5) |
| 3. Riyadh                           | c. Capital (Royal) | (3) |
| 4. Abdul Aziz International Airport | d. Hillock of Sand | (1) |
| 5. Aba                              | e. Mecca, Medina   | (2) |

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**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Saudi Arabia is a Desert in Asia.
2. A desert has an annual rainfall less than 25 cm.
3. Dust Storms in Saudi Arabia appear all of a sudden and make the sky hazy.
4. Bedouins are nomads who live in desert.
5. Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia and Islam is the main religion.

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**D. Give reasons.**

**1. Petroleum is called 'liquid gold' in Saudi Arabia.**

**Reason –** Petroleum or liquid gold has changed the lifestyle of Saudi Arabia's people because it has made the standard of living is very high. The cities have all modern facilities, schools and colleges in Saudi Arabia.

**2. There is very little vegetation in Saudi Arabia.**

**Reason –** There is very little vegetation in Saudi Arabia because it is a hot desert and the land is dry and barren. The date palm trees are the only trees grow easily in this area.

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**E. Answer these question.**

**1. What type of climate does Saudi Arabia have?**

**Ans. -** The climate is extremely hot and dry in Saudi Arabia. During summer, the days are very hot and nights are very cool. In winter, the days are warm and nights are cool. Storms appear suddenly and make the sky hazy.

**2. What are sand dunes?**

**Ans. -** Strong winds and dust storms are shifting from one place to another place, it is called sand dunes.

**3. What is an 'Oasis'?**

**Ans. -** An Oasis is a place where underground water comes to the surface.

**4. What type of crops are grown in an Oasis?**

**Ans. -** Date palm and grass are grown in an Oasis.

**5. Why is a camel called the 'Ship of the Desert'?**

**Ans. -** Camel is called the Ship of the Desert because it is very useful animal and it can live without food and water for many days.

**6. How has petroleum changed the life of the people of Saudi Arabia?**

**Ans. -** The discovery of Petroleum changed the lifestyle of Saudi Arabia's people. Now, their standard of living is very high. The cities have all modern facilities, schools and colleges in Saudi Arabia.

**7. What is the importance of Mecca and Medina?**

**Ans. -** Mecca and Medina are the holiest places for Muslims. They come to Mecca and Medina on annual pilgrimage called 'Haj'.

**8. What type of clothes do people of Saudi Arabia wear?**

**Ans. -** In Saudi Arabia, men wear long-flowing cotton robes called thawb. It is covered by Jacket or robe. They use a head covering called gutra.  
Women wear long robes called Aba. They cover their faces with a veil.

**9. What is the lifestyle of Bedouins?**

**Ans. -** Bedouins move from place to place in search of green pastures for there animals. They live in tents made of camel and goat skin.

**10. Compare the lifestyle of people living in Saudi Arabia with that of the people living in Greenland.**

**Ans. -**

S. No.	Saudi Arabia	Greenland
1	They live a traditional life	They are hunters.
2	It is a hot desert.	It is a cold desert.
3	They wear cotton robes called thawb.	They wear clothes made from animal's skin.
4	People of Saudi Arabia are engaged in Agriculture, petroleum and petro-chemicals.	In Greenland, people are mainly hunters.

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**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**COMPUTER**  
**CLASS - V**  
**Assignment Of Lesson - 4**

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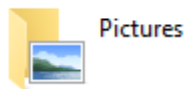
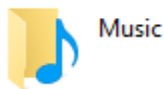
**Q1. Write the shortcut keys for the following tasks.**

- a. Select all the items in the active window.
- b. Copies the item to the clipboard.
- c. Cuts the selected item to the clipboard.
- d. Pastes the copied from the clipboard.
- e. Displays the Save dialog box to save changes.

**Q2. Answer the following question.**

- a. Write the steps to search a file?
- b. What is Windows Explorer?

**Q3. Identify the following pictures write their names and their uses.**



**EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR**  
**MORAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS : V**  
**Chapter – 3 : Pride Comes Before A Fall**

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**A. Complete the lines:-**

1. Brian became a **proud boy**.
2. They thought him to be **very impolite**.
3. Instead of giving and sharing **Brian became proud of all his**

**B. Tick all the qualities that Brian had and write their opposites:**

- |    |               |                   |
|----|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. | loving        | <b>cruel</b>      |
| 2. | proud         | <b>humble</b>     |
| 3. | unkind        | <b>kind</b>       |
| 4. | helpful       | <b>unobliging</b> |
| 5. | rude          | <b>polite</b>     |
| 6. | punctual      | <b>late</b>       |
| 7. | disrespectful | <b>respectful</b> |

**C. What do you understand by the phrase ‘pride comes before a fall’ ?**

**Ans:-** When we become a proud person then we surely punished by god as is right said “pride comes before a fall.” A proud person does more harm to himself than to any body else.