



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: Computer

Solved Assignment

Grade:V

CHAPTER: SOFTWARE AND ITS TYPES

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment
- The students will exhibit proficiency with software applications.
- Questions-answers to be done on notebook.

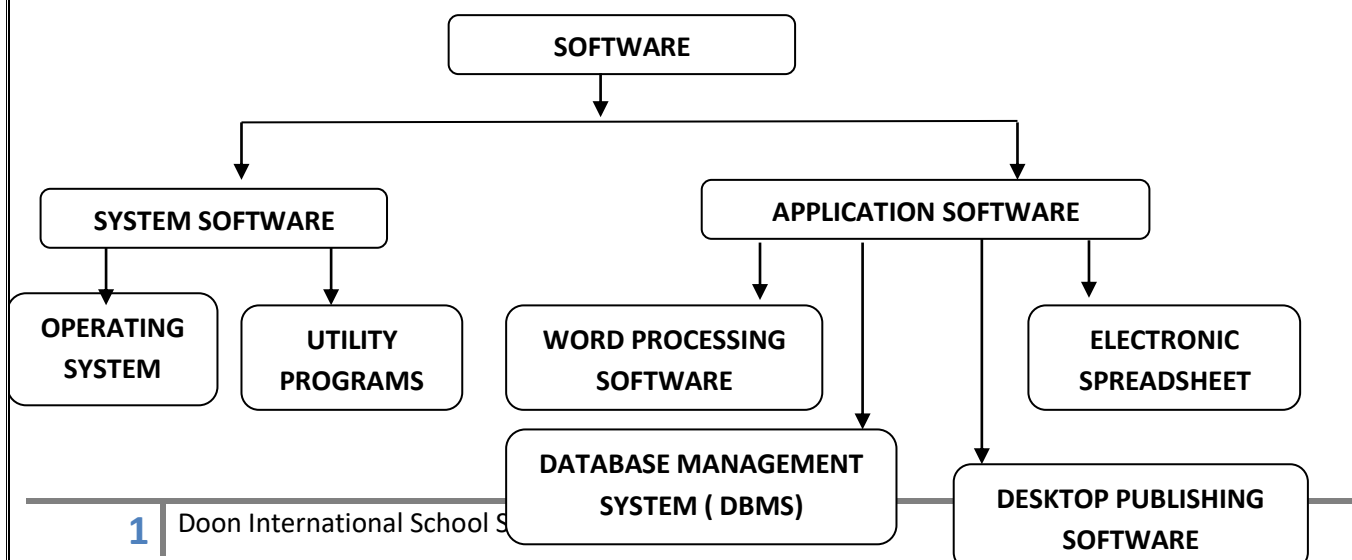
Summary:

Software is the soul of a computer without which it cannot exist. In this chapter we will learn about software and its types. A computer does not possess any intelligence of its own. Without instructions a computer is like a car without a driver. It requires a set of instructions given by us to work on. These set of instructions are called programs. The collection of programs that are stored and run on computer hardware is called as software which helps users to work on the computer.

Computer software can be divided into:

- **Application software:** It is a software that uses the computer system to perform special functions or provide entertainment functions beyond the basic operation of the computer itself. There are many different types of application software like MS Paint, MS Office, Games etc.
- **System software:** It is a software for managing computer hardware behaviour, to provide basic functionalities that are required by users, or for other software to run properly. System software is also designed for providing a platform for running application software.

Flowchart view of Software and its types:



A. Fill in the blanks:

1. System, Application 2. Operating system 3. Input, Output 4. Utility
5. Idea, Concept

B. State True or False:

1. T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.F

C. Match the following:

A	B
Spreadsheet	MS Excel
Word Processor	MS Word
Graphics software	MS Paint
Presentation software	MS PowerPoint
Compression	WinZip
Desktop publishing	Corel Draw

D. Application based questions:

1. Anti-Virus Utility 2. Compression 3.Desktop Publishing Software

E. Multiple choice questions:

1. Word Processor 2. Database 3. Spreadsheet 4.Presentation

F. Answer the following:

1. What is a software? Name its types.

Ans: Software is the collection of programs that are stored and run on computer hardware and help users to work on computer. It is that part of computer which cannot be touched or seen.

Software is of two types:

- i. System Software
- ii. Application Software

2. What is an operating system? Briefly explain its any two functions.

Ans: An operating system is a system software which controls the overall activities of a computer system. It acts as a link between the user and the hardware and enables them to work together. MS DOS, Windows XP, Windows 7, Unix, Linux are some of the examples of popular operating systems.

Functions of Operating system:

- i. **Runs Software:** An operating system runs the application software like Paint, MS Word, MS PowerPoint etc.
- ii. **Security:** It provides security by means of passwords to prevent misuse of a computer.

3. What is Utility software?

Ans: Utility software is a system software which perform specific tasks usually related to managing a computer, its devices or its programs. It also assists in the smooth functioning of the computer system.

The various utility programs are:

Anti-Virus utility, Back Up, Compression etc.

4. What is the function of Word Processing software?

Ans: Word Processing software is an application software which helps us to create professional looking documents quickly and efficiently. It also allows us to easily add, delete, rearrange, or beautify the text and produce a hard copy of the document as required.

5. What is the use of Multimedia software?

Ans: Multimedia software is used to create video, animation, sound, graphics and text with a high degree of interaction.

CHAPTER: WINDOWS 7

- The students will exhibit proficiency with windows 7 operating system.

The students will also be able to:

- Identify the Windows screen elements and parts of a window.
- Resize, Move, and Scroll windows
- Maximize, Restore, Minimize, and Close windows
- Create, Copy, Move, Rename, and Delete files
- Find files and folders etc.

Summary:

In this chapter you will learn about Windows operating system which acts as an interface between the user and the computer. It was developed by the world's leading software company 'Microsoft', which was founded by Bill Gates. You will also learn how to perform various operations on the windows operating system like Viewing contents, Copying or Deleting a File/Folder etc.

When the Windows 7 operating system was released, it shared many features and functions with its predecessor, Windows Vista. It also improved on Vista in several areas. Some of the changes were cosmetic, such as the new Windows button, but most of the new features, such as improvements to the taskbar, were designed to make the user more productive.

Here is a list of features and functions that Microsoft introduced in Windows 7:

Windows Touch: Windows Touch supports computers with touch screens.

Jump Lists: Right-click a program icon and see a list of recently used files that use that program

Networking: The improved taskbar widget allows for quick network connection and configuration.

Taskbar : Pin favorite programs anywhere on the taskbar . Rearrange programs in any way you like by clicking and dragging. Point to a taskbar icon to see a thumbnail preview of open files or programs. Then, move your mouse over a thumbnail to preview the window full screen.

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Operating System 2. Personalize 3. Folder 4. Application Icon
5. Windows Explorer 6. Recycle Bin


B. State True or false:

1. F 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T

C. Application based questions:

1. Organize button > Delete option
2. Gadgets option
3. Kabir has to follow the given steps in order to create a folder in D: drive:
 - Firstly Open D: drive by double clicking on it
 - Then Right click on an empty area
 - Select New
 - And click Folder option.

D. Multiple choice questions:

1. Windows Explorer
2. Left pane
3. 
4. Network Icon

E. Answer the following:

1. Mention any four features of Windows 7 that have made it so popular.

Ans: The four features that have made Windows 7 so popular are as follows:

- i. It is faster, more reliable and secure.
- ii. It provides us with better memory management.
- iii. It is more personal as it allows us to redecorate our desktop with new themes, slide shows or handy gadgets.
- iv. It provides a user-friendly environment which is easy to use and learn.

2. What is Windows Explorer?

Ans: Windows Explorer is an application that provides detailed information about files, folders and drives. It also helps us in viewing and organizing files or folders on a computer.

3. How will you copy a file from C: drive to D: drive?

Ans: The steps to copy a file from C: drive to D:drive are as follows:

- i. Double-click on the C:drive icon. It will display the files and folders stored in it.
- ii. Select the file which you want to copy by clicking on the left mouse button.
- iii. Click on Organize button and select the Copy option.
- iv. Select D:drive and click on the Paste option from the Organize button.

- v. The copied file will be placed in the selected folder.

4. What are Gadgets?

Ans: Gadgets are mini programs which offer information at a glance and provide easy access to frequently used tools. For example: Calendar, Clock, Currency, Weather etc.

5. Explain the method to bring back any file from the Recycle Bin.

Ans: The method to bring back any file from the recycle Bin is as follows:

- i. Open the Recycle Bin folder.
- ii. Right-click on a file and select Restore option.
- iii. The file name disappears from the Recycle Bin window and gets restored at its original location.

6. How can we change the colour scheme of desktop?

Ans: The steps to change the colour scheme of desktop are as follows:

- i. Right-click on the blank area of desktop and select Personalize option.
- ii. Click on Window Color option and select any colour to change the window borders, Start menu and taskbar.
- iii. Select Enable Transparency option
- iv. Set the Color intensity option
- v. Click on Show color mixer option to set the Hue, Saturation and Brightness option
- vi. Click on the Advanced appearance settings option. Windows Color and Appearance dialog box will open.
- vii. Click on the drop-down arrow at Item list box and select Active Title Bar option from the list.
- viii. Click on the Color list box and select any colour.
- ix. Similarly click on the Font list box to change the font settings and click OK.
- x. You will find a change in the appearance of window.
- xi. Click on Apply button and then click on OK.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Grade: V

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment
- Students will read the text in between the lines with understanding and with correct pronunciation in order to comprehend as well as to spell words and expressions correctly

CHAPTER 3: One Foggy Morning

Synopsis of chapter:

The chapter is about a boy named Rishi who is waiting at the bus stop and he sees a stranger there who is none other than a mystery man, at times, a chocolate bar appears in his hand or a toy car, his arm lengthens and the toy car starts making sounds! When the school bus finally arrives Rishi is not able to see him again as he has disappeared.

Directions for the student: After reading and comprehending the chapter with the help of the above synopsis, students are to follow the questions provided here with answers, related to the entire chapter.

(NOTE: Student will write synopsis, part B and E on fair notebook)

B. Read section 2.

1. Who was the man? Where do you think he came from?

Ans. The man was a stranger who appeared suddenly one morning when Rishi was waiting at the bus stop. We are not told in the story where the man came from. However, here are clues in the story that suggest he came from another planet – he had never heard of Shakuntala Devi and he asked Rishi if all boys were like him, suggesting that he was not familiar with human boys.

2. According to Rishi, how was the man able to perform the trick?

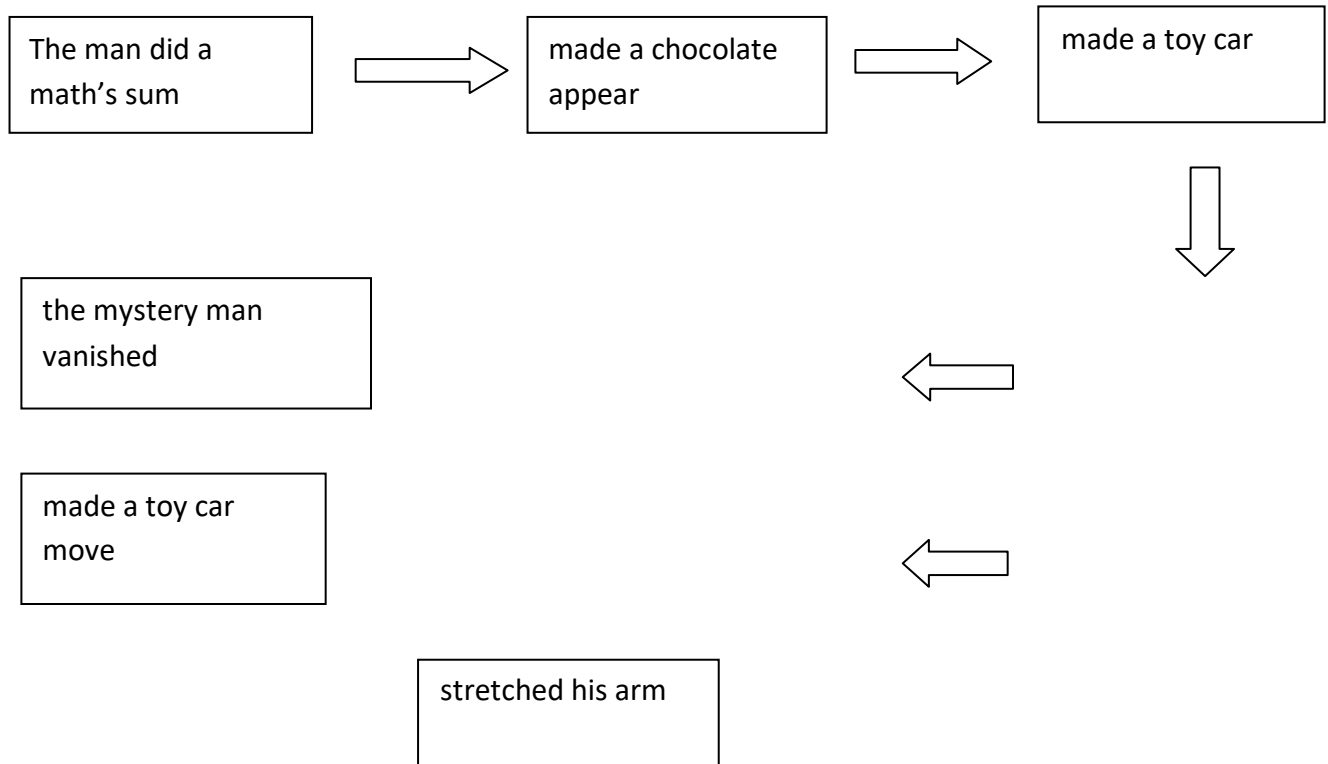
Ans. According to Rishi, the man was a ‘magician’ and a ‘very good ventriloquist’ who performed his tricks well.

meaning of ventriloquist: a person especially an entertainer.

3. Would you call this story science fiction or a detective story?

Ans. This question is to be answered by student.

C. Complete the flowchart



D. Tick the correct answers. This question is to be answered by student.

E. Think and answer.

1. “Who is he?” asked the man, startled. “How long have you known him? Where is he from? Have you met him?”

a. Who is the speaker? Who is ‘he’ that the speaker is referring to?

Ans. The speaker is the stranger. The ‘he’ that the speaker is referring to is the mathematical genius Shakuntala Devi. (The stranger has a doubt about the mathematical genius Shakuntala Devi, therefore he addresses the lady as ‘he’.)

b. Who is the listener? What remark had the listener made before this?

Ans. The listener is Rishi. Just before this, Rishi had remarked that Shakuntala Devi could do more difficult sums than the one performed by the stranger, and do them faster than a computer.

c. Why do you think the man is startled? What does this tell us about him?

Ans. The man is startled because he does not think any human could do what he does. He had never heard of Shakuntala Devi and did not even know that she was actually a woman. This suggests that the listener was not human or not of this world.

2. “You are a good ventriloquist.”

a. Who said this and to whom?

Ans. Rishi said these words to the stranger.

b. Why did the speaker say this?

Ans. Rishi thought that it was the stranger who was making the sound of the toy car’s engine.

c. How did the listener react to the statement?

Ans. The stranger reacted by throwing up his arms and saying that he was not a ventriloquist.

3. “Are all boys like you?” the man asked at last.

a. Why did the man say this?

Ans. The man asked this question because he wanted to know whether all boys were as frustrating and disbelieving as Rishi. This was because Rishi did not seem to be impressed at all with his performance and dismissed all the man’s magic as ‘tricks’.

b. What was the boy’s reply?

Ans. Rishi replied by asking the man whether he meant if all boys were as ‘smart’ as he was. He added that not all boys were as smart. However, Rishi confessed that he was not good at studies though he read lots of books.

c. What happened after this conversation between the man and the boy?

Ans. The man was quiet after listening to Rishi’s reply. He seemed upset. But then the school bus arrived and Rishi began to climb the steps of the bus and the man disappeared.

G. Fill in the blanks. Choose from the words in brackets.

- 1) Could you _____ me a favour and get some fruits from the market? (**do**)
- 2) Rohan was not _____ any attention to what the shopkeeper was saying.
(**paying**)

- 3) The fireman managed to _____ the fire under control after two hours. (**bring**)
- 4) I _____ the maths test two days ago. (**took**)
- 5) It is golden _____. You should not miss it. (**opportunity**)
- 6) Seema _____ a very good job. (**did**)
- 7) I always _____ my bed after getting up in the morning. (**make**)
- 8) She _____ into the car and drove off. (**got**)
- 9) Khelen has _____ a lot of friends in a short time. (**made**)
- 10) I tried to wake him up, but he was _____ asleep. (**fast**)

POEM: Asking Questions

(NOTE: In poem student will write summary and part B on fair notebook)

Summary: The poem 'Asking Questions' is written by Gervase Phinn. It reveals/shows a child asking questions to everyone in his family; he is eager for getting direct answers to know about himself and about things in which he is normally engaged. However to his dismay nobody gives him any direct reply to his questions. He asks his mother about tea, his father about the things he has done, his grandma about watching TV, his grandfather about the past. They all answered him like: 'wait and see', 'in a minute', etc. Towards the end, he says in frustration, that he would not be able to answer his teacher's queries as he got no direct reply to his questions from any one of them. And at this time, he becomes confident about what his class result could be in the immediate future!

A. Understand the poem: *This question is to be answered by student.*

B. Answer these questions.

1. What did the boy's mother ask him to do?

Ans. The boy's mother asked him to wait and see what would be served at tea.

2. What did the boy ask his father?

Ans. The boy asked his father to tell him about things he had done.

3. "In a minute son." What did Dad mean by this?

Ans. "In a minute son" replied by his father was an abrupt response. Probably, son disturbed his father by the question or the father might have got distracted by the suddenness of the question

and he practically required some time to answer. It might be that the father really did not want to reply the question.

4. **“I’ll think about it.” Who said this and to whom?**

Ans. The boy’s grandmother said this to him.

5. **What did the boy want to know from his grandfather?**

Ans. The boy wanted his grandfather to tell him stories about the past.

C. Find words in the poem that rhyme with these words.

1. see – tea

2. son – done

3. me – be

4. says – days

NOTE: The work provided has to be learnt by student so that they can be ready for assessment.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

PERIODIC TEST-II

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

GRADE:V

पाठ:३(अनोखा रखवाला)

प्र०१: कुत्ता बार-बार लेखक के घर क्यों लौट आता था ?

उत्तर: लेखक के बच्चे कुत्ते को प्यार करते थे। उसे कुछ न कुछ खाने के लिये

देते थे इसलिए कुत्ता बार-बार लेखक के घर लौट आता था ।

प्र०२: किन बातों से पता चलता है कि बच्चे कुत्ते को प्यार करते थे ?

उत्तर: जब लेखक की पत्नी ने कुत्ते को घर से बाहर निकाल दिया तब बच्चे कुत्ते को मफलर से बाधकर घर में लाए और मां की आंखें बचाकर

सीढियों के नीचे गलियारे में हलवा खिलाया इन्ही बातों से पता चलता है

कि बच्चे कुत्ते प्यार करते थे।

प्र०३: रपट दर्ज कराने गए लेखक से पुलिसवालों ने प्रश्न क्यों पूछे ?

उत्तर: रपट दर्ज कराने गए लेखक से पुलिसवालों ने इसलिए प्रश्न पूछे क्योंकि वह जानना चाहते थे कि वह इतनी गहरी नींद क्यों सोया था। कमरे में आदमी के होते हुए इतना सामान उठाकर कोई ले जा सकता है ।

प्र०४: हमें पशुओं के प्रति कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए ?

उत्तर: अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

प्र०५: लेखक और उनकी पत्नी में लड़ाई क्यों होती थी ?

उत्तर : कुत्ते को लेकर लेखक और उनकी पत्नी में लड़ाई होती थी ।

पाठ:४(अभी समय है)

प्र०१:सुयोग तुम्हारे पास खडा है पंक्ति का क्या अर्थ है ?

उत्तर: सुयोग तुम्हारे पास खडा हैं इस पंक्ति का यह अर्थ है कि

हमें अच्छे अवसर को नही छोडना चाहिए हमें उसका पूरा लाभ उठाना चाहिए ।

प्र०२: जो कल करना है, उसे आज ही कर डालो यह भाव किस पंक्ति में है ?

उत्तर: जो करना हो करो अभी, कल क्या हो जाने

प्र०३: पूरी कविता में से आपको सबसे अच्छी पंक्तियां कौन सी लगी? लिखिए।

उत्तर : स्वयं लिखिए।

प्र०४: अपने मित्र को काम करने की सलाह देते समय आप कविता की कौन-सी

पंक्तियां अपने पत्र में लिखेंगे ?

उत्तर: आएगा क्या समय, समय तो टला जा रहा

देखों जीवन व्यर्थ तुम्हारा चला जा रहा,

तो वीरों की भाति खडे हो जाओ अब भी

करके कुछ, जग बीच बडे हो जाओ अब भी

अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखते समय मैं यह पंक्तिया लिखेगे ।

पाठ:५(हमारे राष्ट्रपिता)

प्र०१: 'सत्याग्रह' से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

उत्तर: सत्य के लिए बिना दूसरे को चोट पहुंचाए लडने को सत्याग्रह कहते है।

प्र०२:गांधी जी को हम क्यों याद करते हैं ?

उत्तर:गांधी जी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हमारी विजय कराई तथा लोकमंगल के बहुत से काम किए

इसलिए हम गांधी जी को याद करते है ।

प्र०३: आप अपने माता-पिता की सेवा कैसे करते हैं?

उत्तर: अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

वचन

- १) नदी = नदियां
- २) कली = कलियां
- ३) बस्ती = बस्तियां
- ४) सखी = सखियां
- ५) घडी = घडियां
- ६) कला = कलाएं
- ७) सभा = सभाएं
- ८) माता = माताएं
- ९) लता = लताएं
- १०) शाला = शालाएं

कारक

परिभाषा: संग्या या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका संबंध वाक्य में क्रिया या अन्य

संग्या सर्वनाम शब्दों से जाना उसे कारक कहते हैं ।

कारक के भेद:

कारक के आठ भेद होते हैं-

- १) कर्ता कारक
- २) कर्म कारक
- ३) करण कारक
- ४) संप्रदान कारक
- ५) अपादान कारक
- ६) संबंध कारक
- ७) अधिकरण कारक
- ८) संबोधन कारक

NOTE :

- Do Question/Answer on your school note-book.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

Solved Assignment

Grade:V

Chapter: Multiplication, Division and their Applications

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Students will understand the chapter multiplication on their own and will properly respond to the given assignment thereafter.
- . Do and practice Exercise 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D on fair copy.

OBJECTIVES:

- The objective of this assignment is to make the students familiar with the concept of multiplying numbers in any order, by breaking one number, multiplying by a two digit and a three digit number, multiply by 10, 100, and 1000 and finally the concept of division and how to divide by single & two digit numbers.

INTRODUCTION:

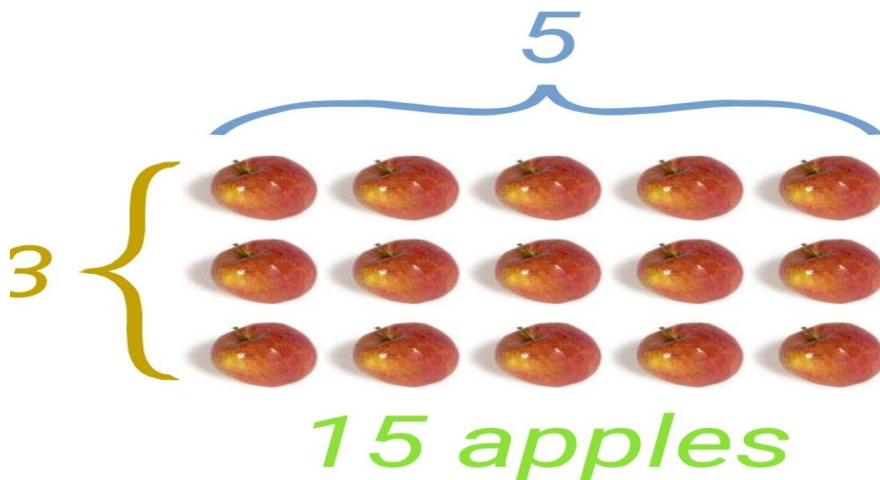
Multiplication is repeated addition. For example, multiplying **3** by **5** means adding **5** to itself **3** times. Thus $3 \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

The numbers that are multiplied are called the **factors** and the answer is called the **product**.

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

Factors Product

If we have 3 rows of apples with 5 apples in each row, we have got $3 \times 5 = 15$ apples in total.



Or if you have got 5 columns of apples and 3 apples in each column

You have got 15 apples in all.

a) The numbers can be multiplied in any order to obtain the product.

(Page 43)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{i) } 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 12 \times 5 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 12 \times 5 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 15 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 15 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

OR

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 5 \times 3 \\ = 20 \times 3 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 5 \times 3 \\ = 20 \times 3 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

b) Break one number

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ii) } 28 \times 25 \\ = 7 \times 4 \times 25 \\ = 7 \times 100 \\ = 700 \end{array}$$

c) Double one factor and halve the other.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{iii) } 5 \times 12 = 60 \\ 10 \times 6 = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 5 \times 12 = 60 \\ 10 \times 6 = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

Where 10 is double of 5 and 6 is half of 12.

d) Multiplying by a two digit number

iv) $234 \times 56 = ?$

(see page 44)

Step 1: multiply by ones

$$234$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X \ 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$1404 \rightarrow (234 \times 6)$

Step 2: multiply by tens

$$234$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad} X \ 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1404$$

$11700 \rightarrow (234 \times 50)$

Step 3: add

$$234$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{\quad} X \ 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1404$$

$$+ \underline{11700}$$

$$\underline{13104}$$

e) When you multiply any number by 10, 100, 1000 write the number as it is and add zeros at end.

v) $43 \times 1000 = ?$

vi) $567 \times 100 = 56700$

$43 \times 1000 = 43000$

vii) $45 \times 10 = 450$

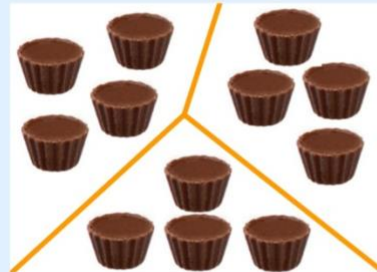
DIVISION

Division is simply splitting into equal groups.

Example: there are 12 chocolates, and 3 friends want to share them, how do they divide the chocolates?



12 Chocolates



12 Chocolates Divided by 3

Answer: 12 divided by 3 is 4. They get 4 each.

Thus, $12 \div 3 = 4$

4 → quotient

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{- 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Divisor

12 → Dividend

12

0 → remainder

We can check division with multiplication.

Quotient x Divisor + Remainder = Dividend

$$4 \times 3 + 0 = 12$$

Division is opposite of multiplication.

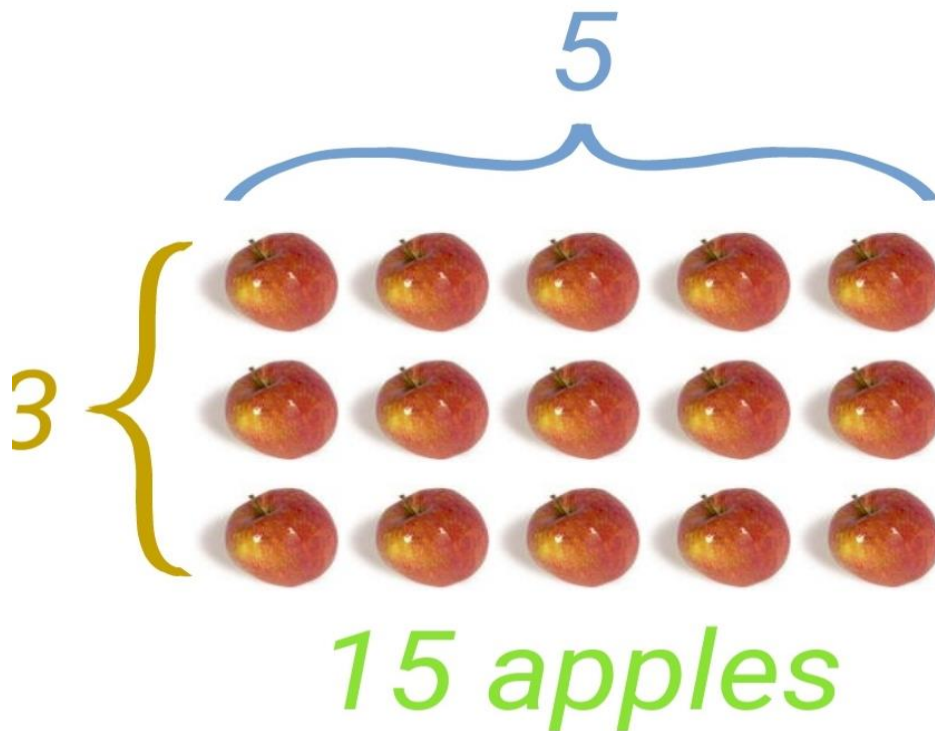
For example, $3 \times 5 = 15$

$$\text{So, } 15 \div 5 = 3$$

$$\text{Or } 15 \div 3 = 5$$

Let's come to our previous example.

We have got 15 apples and we want to make groups of 5. How many groups can we make?



We can make 3 groups of 5 from 15 apples.

$$\Rightarrow 15 \div 5 = 3$$

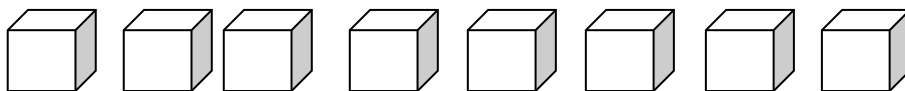
OR

We can make 5 groups of 3 from 15 apples.

$$\Rightarrow 15 \div 3 = 5$$

Q1. Ahmad has 8 cubes. He wants to distribute them among his 2 friends. How many will each one of them get?

Sol:



Divide cubes into 2 groups. There will be 4 cubes in each group. So, each will get 4 cubes.



Dividing a number by a single digit number.

$345 \div 5$

69

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 345} \\ - 30 \\ \hline 45 \\ - 45 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

So, $345 \div 5 = 69$

Dividing a number by a 2 digit number.

$4567 \div 21$

217

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \overline{) 4567} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 36 \\ - 21 \\ \hline 157 \\ - 147 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Solved Assignment

Grade:V

Instructions:

- 1. Read the chapters carefully and underline the difficult words.**
- 2. Questions and answers to be done on fair notebook and book work on book.**
- 3. Learn questions and answers and book work.**

CHAPTER 3: ROCKS AND MINERALS.

The land surface of the earth is made up of soil and rocks. Rocks are found everywhere on the earth's surface. They are made up of minerals. Rocks can be classified into:



Igneous

- they form from the cooling of magma deep inside the earth.
- They often have large crystals (you can see them with the naked eye). E.g granite, basalt and pumice



Metamorphic

- they are formed through the change (metamorphosis) of igneous and sedimentary rocks.
- They can form both underground and at the surface. E.g shale, sandstone, conglomerate and limestone



Sedimentary

- they are formed through the solidification of sediment.
- They can be formed from organic remains (such as limestone), or from the cementing of other rocks. E.g **marble, slate, gneiss and quartzite.**

Fossils:

Fossils are the preserved remains of dead plants and animals from the past. They help the scientists to learn about plants and animals that once lived on the earth.



Rocks as resources: rocks are used in various purposes in our daily life.

Besides this rocks also provide us important resources such as fuels, metals and gemstones.

ROCKS

Fuels: coal,
petroleum
and natural-
gas.

Metals: iron,
aluminium,
gold, silver.

Gemstones:
diamond,
ruby, topaz,
emerald.

SOLVED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND BOOK WORK: (Follow the text).

Page no. 28-29

A. Tick the (✓) correct answer.

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Minerals 2. Granite 3. Pumice 4. Sedimentary 5. Fossil

C. Complete the series.

1. Sedimentary 2. Gneiss 3. Sandstone 4. Bauxite 5. Gemstone

D. Write short answers.

1. Granite, basalt and pumice are three types of igneous rocks.
2. Slate, sandstone and limestone are three types of sedimentary rocks.
3. Gemstones are precious rocks that are cut and polished to make jewellery. Diamond, emerald, ruby, sapphire, topaz and opal are some examples of gemstones.

E. Answer these questions.

1. Sometimes, heat and pressure may cause igneous and sedimentary rocks to change into different rocks. The new rocks are called metamorphic rocks. They look different from the parent rocks. Metamorphic rocks are also harder and stronger than the parent rocks. Limestone changes to marble; shale changes to slate; granite changes to gneiss and sandstone changes to quartzite.
2. Petroleum or crude oil is a thick black liquid found deep inside the earth, usually between layers of sedimentary rocks. Petroleum is formed from the remains of dead plants and animals in the sea. Millions of years ago, these remains got buried in layers in the seabed.

Over the years, heat and pressure changed them to petroleum.

Petroleum is refined to obtain a number of products such as petrol, diesel, petroleum gas, kerosene and lubricating oil.

3. It took millions of years for coal and petroleum to form inside the earth. The earth has a limited supply of these fuels. But we are using them at such a fast rate that they will soon get exhausted. Once these fuels are used up, we may have to wait for millions of years to get more! Therefore, we must not only use these fuels wisely, but also reduce their use as much as possible. We can use other sources such as the sun and wind, which are unlimited natural resources of energy.

Word Meanings:

1. **Fossil:** the remains or impressions of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.
2. **Fossil fuel:** a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.

Chapter 4: States of Matter.

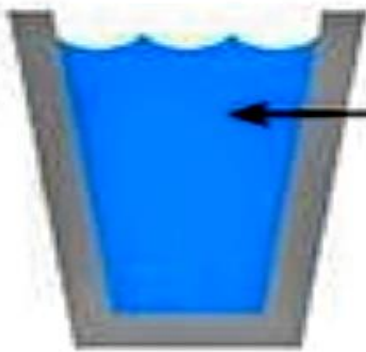
Matter is defined as anything that has mass and takes up space (it has volume). All the physical objects are composed

States of Matter



Solids

Keep their shape,
do not flow



Liquids

Take the shape of
their container,
flow


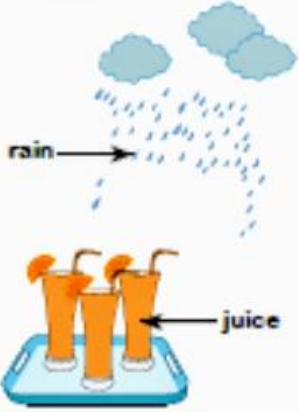
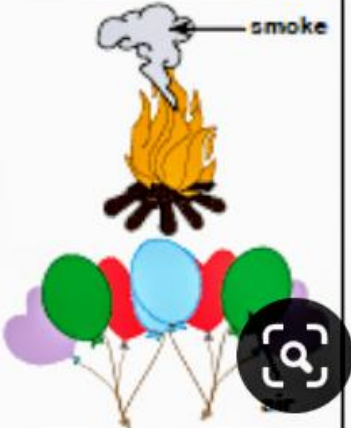


Gases

Do not have their
own shape,
flow freely

Matter is made up of very tiny particles called molecules. Neighbouring molecules usually have some gap between them. This space is called intermolecular space. Molecules also attract nearby molecules with a force called intermolecular force of attraction.

Properties of solids, liquids and gases:

Name: _____		
<h1>Properties of Matter</h1>		
SOLID:	<p>It has a fixed shape and structure.</p> <p>It cannot be compressed.</p> <p>The particles are highly rigid.</p> <p>It has a definite mass.</p> <p>The particles are tightly packed.</p>	 <p>tree</p> <p>bicycle</p>
LIQUID:	<p>Takes the shape of the container.</p> <p>It cannot be compressed.</p> <p>The particles are not rigid.</p> <p>It has a definite mass.</p> <p>The particles are closely packed.</p>	 <p>rain</p> <p>juice</p>
GAS:	<p>It does not have a fixed shape and structure.</p> <p>It can be easily compressed.</p> <p>Particles are not rigid.</p> <p>It does not have a definite mass.</p> <p>Particles are loosely packed.</p>	 <p>smoke</p>

CHANGES OF STATES:



EFFECT OF HEATING AND COOLING:

1. The substances on heating increases in volume. This increase is called expansion.
2. The substances on cooling decreases in volume. This decrease is called contraction.

CHANGES IN OUR SURROUNDING:

There are many changes taking place around us all the time. These changes can be grouped in two main types:

1. Physical change: Can be easily reversed. No new substances are formed.
2. Chemical change: Cannot be reversed. One or more substances are formed.

SOLVED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND BOOK WORK: (follow the text)

PAGE NO. 38-39

A. Tick the (✓) correct answer.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A

B. Match the columns.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

C. Write T for true or F for false. Correct the false statements.

1. F, the intermolecular force of attraction in gases is very weak.
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F, change of water to ice is a physical change.

D. Write short answers.

1. The molecules in solids attract each other very strongly. So, they are tightly packed and remain almost fixed in their place. There is very little movement of the molecules. They only vibrate about their positions. This tight arrangement of molecules gives solids a fixed shape and volume.
2. The intermolecular force of attraction between the molecules in liquids is greater than that in gases. The intermolecular force of attraction in gases is negligible.
3. The process by which a solid changes into a liquid on heating is called melting. Ice changes to water on melting.
The process by which a liquid changes into a solid on cooling is called freezing. Water changes into ice on freezing.

4. The molecules of a substance vibrate more on heating. They need a little extra space for vibrating more. This increases the volume of the substance. Therefore, things expand on heating.

E. Answer these questions.

1. When solids are heated, their molecules start vibrating faster. They are able to overcome the strong intermolecular force of attraction. They start moving around and the solids change into liquids.
2. The molecules in liquids do not attract each other as strongly as the molecules in solids. This allows some movement of the molecules. Because the weak intermolecular force of attraction, liquid molecules can slide over each other. This causes liquids to flow. Solids do not flow because their molecules cannot overcome the strong intermolecular force of attraction.
3. The molecules of the liquid start moving faster on heating. They overcome the intermolecular force of attraction and become free to move out in the form of vapours. This process is called evaporation.
4. The molecules of a substance vibrate more on heating. They need a little extra space for vibrating more. This increase in the volume of the substance is called expansion. The mercury in the thermometer expands due to the heat of our body and it rises in the thin tube. The length of the increased mercury column measures our body temperature.
5. In a physical change, no new substance is formed. We can easily get back the original substance. Breaking of the glass and mixing of sand and water are two examples of physical changes.

In a chemical change, one or more substances are formed. We cannot easily get back the original substance. Burning a piece of paper and cooking food are two examples of chemical change.

Word Meanings:

1. **Matter:** anything that has mass and occupies space.
2. **Intermolecular space:** space between molecules of matter.
3. **Intermolecular force of attraction:** force with which molecules attract each other
4. **Condensation:** conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.
5. **Evaporation:** conversion of liquid to a gas.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SST

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

GRADE:V

CHAPTER NO.3: MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter;
- The objective of this assignment is to make students acquainted with rotation, revolution and formation of days and nights.

Important information about the chapter is given below;

This chapter mainly talks about the different rotations of the Earth like: Rotation, Revolution, formation of days and nights, etc.

- **Rotation:** The movement of the Earth on its axis.
- One rotation takes 24 hours which is equal to one day
- The Earth rotates from west to east. Thus, it seems that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west
- **Revolution:**
 - The Earth revolves around the Sun. It is called revolution.
 - The Earth rotates and revolves at the same time.
 - The Earth has a fixed path on which it revolves. It is called orbit and its oval in shape.
 - One revolution takes about 365 days which is equal to one year
- **Day and Night**
 - While rotating on its axis only half of the Earth faces the Sun and receives light at a time while the other faces away from the Sun and has darkness.

Checkpoint (Page no- 21)

1. Sun
2. Rotation
3. 24 hours
4. Night

Read and answer

- (A)1. Sun
2. Revolution
3. Seasons
4. Winter

- (B) 1. Earth.
2. East.
3. Rotation.
4. Oval.
5. Spring

(C). Questions/ Answers

Q1. What is rotation? How long does the Earth take to rotate on its axis once?

Ans. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. The Earth takes about 24 hours or one day to rotate once on its axis.

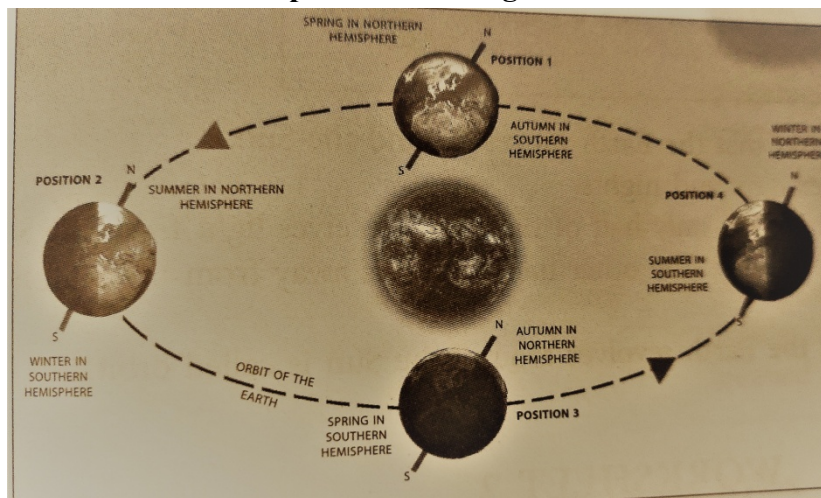
Q2. Explain how days and nights are caused?

Ans. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights. Due to its spherical shape, only half of the Earth receives light from the Sun at a particular time. This half has 'day'. The other half, which is turned away from the Sun is in darkness and has 'night'.

Q3. What is revolution? How long does the Earth takes to complete one revolution?

Ans. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. The Earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution.

Q4. How do seasons occur? Explain with a diagram.



Ans.

The revolution of the Earth causes four seasons- summer, autumn, winter and spring. When the Earth is at Position 2, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun. The Northern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Therefore, it is summer in this Hemisphere. The days are longer than the nights. During this time the South Pole is tilted away from the Sun. The Southern Hemisphere gets less sunlight. Therefore, it is winter in this hemisphere. When the Earth is at Position 4, the South Pole is tilted towards the Sun. the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Therefore, it has summer. During this time the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun. the Northern Hemisphere gets less sunlight. Therefore, it is winter in this hemisphere.

At position 1 and 3, the Sun's rays fall directly on the Equator. As a result, the length of days and nights is the same throughout the world. It is neither very hot nor very

cold in both the hemispheres. The Northern hemisphere has spring when the Earth is in Position 1 and autumn in Position 3. The Southern Hemisphere has autumn when it is Position 1 and spring in Position 3.

Note: Do all the textual questions on your fair notebook.

GRADE:V

Chapter: No- 04

Major Landforms

Important information about the chapter is given below;

This chapter mainly stresses on the importance of mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, rivers, etc.

Mountains occupy 20% of the total land area of the Earth. Mountains are of different heights and shapes, steep slopes and the highest point is called a peak or summit.

Plateaus are highlands with flat tops, also have steep slopes.

Plains are flat, low lying areas formed by sand and silt deposition.

Deserts are areas with very little rainfall and very dry climate. These regions experience very hot days and cold climate.

River passes through three stages in its course- the Upper course, the Middle course, the Lower course.

Checkpoint (Page no- 27)

1. Mountain.
2. Plateau.
3. Plain.

Read and answer

- 1) Landforms.
- 2) North America.
- 3) Plains.
- 4) Deserts.
- 5) Rapids.

(B) Match the columns.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Plateau | tableland |
| 2. Desert | sand dunes |
| 3. River | rapids |
| 4. Plain | lowland |
| 5. Mountain | peak |

(C) Questions/ Answers

Q1. How are mountains useful to us?

Ans. Mountains are very useful to us. They act as a barrier against cold and hot winds. Rivers originating from mountains provide water for irrigation. The slopes of mountains have rich pasture lands and valuable forests. Some mountains are rich in minerals.

Q2. What is the importance of plateaus?

Ans. Plateaus have grasslands on which cattle and sheep are reared. Some plateaus are rich in mineral deposits.

Q3. Why plains are thickly populated?

Ans. Plains have fertile soil and are suitable for agriculture. Big cities and towns are located on plains. Roads, railways, aerodromes, and canals can be easily constructed in the plains. So, plains are thickly populated.

Q4. What are the main features of the desert?

Ans. Desert regions have very hot days and cold nights. The region experiences frequent dust storms. Sand dunes are very common in deserts. Deserts have very little vegetation due to less rainfall.

Q5. How is delta formed?

Ans. The river deposits the silt it carries near the mouth, forming a triangular-shaped land called delta.

Note: Do all the textual questions on your fair notebook.

GRADE:V

Chapter: No-05

Weather and Climate

Important information about the chapter is given below;

The Earth can be divided into three heat zones on the basis of temperature:

The Torrid Zone lies on the both sides of the Equator between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Temperate Zone lies between the Torrid and the Frigid Zone.

The Frigid Zone lies between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere.

Checkpoint (Page no- 35)

1. True.
2. False.
3. True.
4. False.

Read and answer

- (A)
1. Weather
 2. Equator.
 3. Humidity.
 4. Torrid Zone.

- (B)
1. Climate.
 2. Seven.
 3. Slanting.
 4. Moderate.
 5. Frigid.

(C) Questions/Answers

Q1. Why do places near the equator receive more heat than those near the poles?

Ans. Places near the Equator receive more heat because the Sun's rays are vertical near the Equator and are spread over a smaller area. The Sun's rays are slanting near the poles are spread over a larger area. Therefore, places near the poles receive less heat.

Q2. Write the difference between:

(a) Weather and climate

Ans. Weather is the condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity, and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time. Weather changes every day.

Climate is the weather condition that prevails over a larger area and for a long period. The climate of a place remains more or less the same, year after year.

(b) Moderate climate and extreme climate

Ans. Places that are neither very hot in summers nor very cold in winters have moderate climate. Places such as Chennai, which are near the sea coast, have a moderate climate.

Places that are extremely hot in summers and extremely cold in winters have an extreme climate. Places such as Delhi, which are away from the sea coast, have an extreme climate.

Q3. Why does Chennai have a moderate climate?

Ans. Chennai is near the sea coast and has a moderate climate. This is due to the effect of sea breezes. In summer, the sea is cooler than the land. Hence, air over the sea is cooler than that over the land. This cool air, called sea breeze, blows from sea to land, making the land cooler. In winter the opposite happens and the land becomes warmer.

Q4. How do winds influence the climate of a place?

Ans. Winds have a major influence on the climate of a place. Winds coming from hot regions increase the temperature, while those coming from cold regions decrease the temperature of the place. Sometimes winds bring clouds with them and cause rainfall.

Q5. Describe the climatic conditions of each heat zone.

Ans.

- The Torrid Zone is hot and humid throughout the year.
- The Temperate Zone is neither very hot nor very cold.
- The Frigid Zone remains cold throughout the year.

Note: Do all the textual questions on your fair notebook.

ڈون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

مادہ: اردو

درسی سوالات

جماعت: پنجم

سبق: ہمارا وطن۔

(نوٹ: صرف الفاظ معنی اور درسی سوالات و جوابات کا پی پر لکھیے)

ذیل میں دیئے گئے سوالات کے مختصر جوابات۔

(۱): شاعر نے اپنے وطن کو کس کس چیز سے تشبیہ دی ہے؟

جواب: شاعر نے اپنے وطن کو کھیتوں کے دلکش نظاروں، کوہ و دمن کے خوبصورت مناظروں، دریا کے کناروں، جنت کے حسن نظاروں، دلفریب آبشاروں، نہروں، یادگار عمارتوں اور زمین کے تاروں سے تشبیہ دی ہے۔

(۲): شاعر کو اپنا وطن کیوں پیارا ہے؟

جواب: شاعر کو اپنا وطن اس لئے پیارا ہے کیوں کی اس کا وطن جنت کی طرح حسین اور خوبصورت ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وطن کا ہر ایک چیز خوبصورت خواب و خیال سے بھی زیادہ دلکش نظر آتا ہے۔ اس کے ماتھے پر صبح کا نور ٹپکتا ہے۔
سوال (۲): مختصراً جوابات لکھیے۔

(۱): کشمیر کے چند مشہور باغات کے نام لکھیے اور یہ باغات کن بادشاہوں نے لگوائے؟

جواب: نشاط باغ، شالیمار، چشمہ شاہی، پری محل وغیرہ۔ یہ باغات مغل بادشاہوں نے لگوائے۔

(۲): مغل بادشاہوں کی چند عمارتوں کے نام لکھیے۔

جواب: جامع مسجد، تاج محل، پری محل، لال قلعہ وغیرہ۔

سوال ۲): خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجیے -

(۱): سورج مشرق سے نکل کر ساری کائنات کو ----- کرتا ہے -

(۲): اس کے علاوہ ----- بھی طلوع ہو کر اپنی نورانی کرنوں سے تمام -----
کو بقعہ نور بنا دیتا ہے -

(۳): ----- کا پیدا ہونا اور موسموں کا بدلنا ، سب میں -----
کی پابندی پائی جاتی ہے -

(۴): سارا یورپ اس کی ----- کا احترام کرتا تھا ، لیکن اس کے ایک
جزل کی ذراسی غلطی سے اسے ایسی ----- کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ، جس
کی وجہ سے ----- ایک مدت تک سر اٹھانے کے قابل نہ رہے -

سوال ۳): درجہ ذیل الفاظ کو اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے -

ابتدا : -----

عظمت : -----

مہارت : -----

تجربہ : -----

کائنات: -----

اسم علم کی قسمیں

اسم علم: وہ اسم ہے جس سے کوئی شخص، جگہ یا چیز مشہور ہی مثلاً علامہ اقبال، تاج محل، سرینگر وغیرہ اسم علم کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں: خطاب، لقب، عرف، کنیت، تخلص۔

(۱) خطاب: وہ وصفی نام ہے جو کسی شخص کو حکومت کی طرف سے عزت افزائی کے لیے دیا جاتا ہے اور پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً سر سید احمد خان، سر محمد اقبال وغیرہ

(۲) لقب: وہ وصفی نام ہے جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ یہ وصفی نام لوگوں کی طرف سے مل جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً خلیل اللہ حضرت ابراہیم، قائد اعظم علی محمد جناح وغیرہ۔

(۳) عرف: وہ مختصر سا نام ہے جو محبت یا حقارت کی وجہ سے اپنوں اور پرالیوں میں مشہور ہو جائے مثلاً

(۴) کنیت: کس شخص کا وہ نام ہے جو ماں یا باپ کی نسبت سے لکھا جاتا ہے اور پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً ابو بکر، ابن مریم وغیرہ

(۵) تخلص: یہ وہ مختصر نام ہے جو شعراء اپنی اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کے بدلے استعمال کرتے

ہیں اور پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً میر، اقبال، حالی وغیرہ