

CLASS V

SOCIAL STUDIES

CHAPTER 2

MAPS

YOUTUBE LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8xKmvvmGNI0>

NOTE: If link does not open then copy the above link and paste it on the browser (Google Chrome) and press enter.

The Earth is shaped like an orange. To study the Earth, we need a proper map or globe.

GLOBE

- The most accurate model of the Earth is a Globe, which is a spherical structure.
- A Globe shows the Earth's five oceans, seven continents and different countries.



ADVANTAGES OF A GLOBE :

- Accurate model of the Earth.
- Gives us a true representation of different places located on Earth.



DISADVANTAGES OF A GLOBE :

- It is difficult to carry.
- Details cannot be shown on a Globe.

MAP

- A map is a flat drawing of the Earth or of any part of it.
- A book of map is called as an Atlas.
- A map of the world shows the entire world at one time.
- There are 3 types of maps :
 - Physical maps
 - Political maps
 - Thematic maps



TYPES OF MAPS

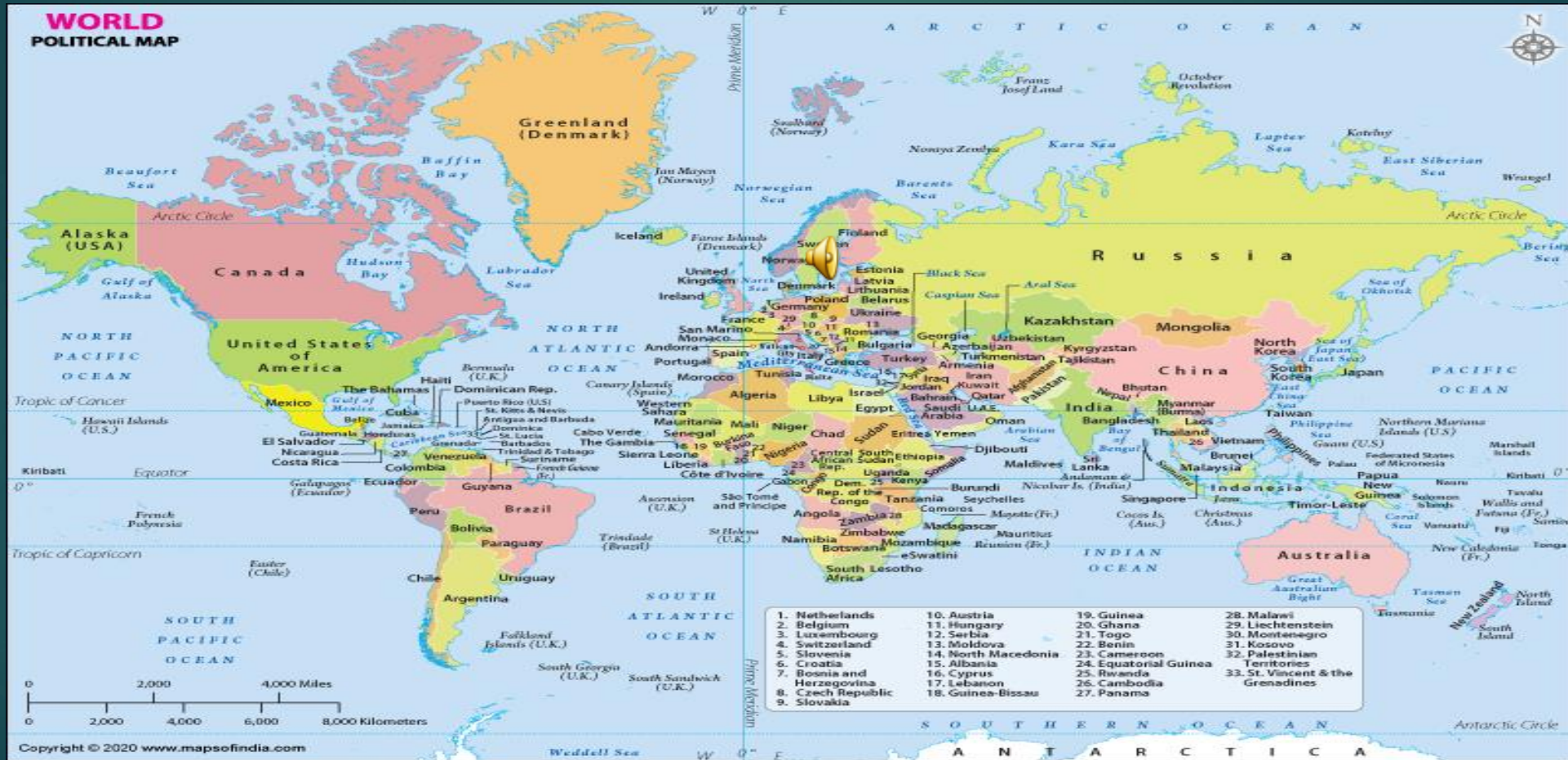
1. Physical maps :

These maps show physical features such as mountains, hills, plains, deserts, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.



2. Political maps :

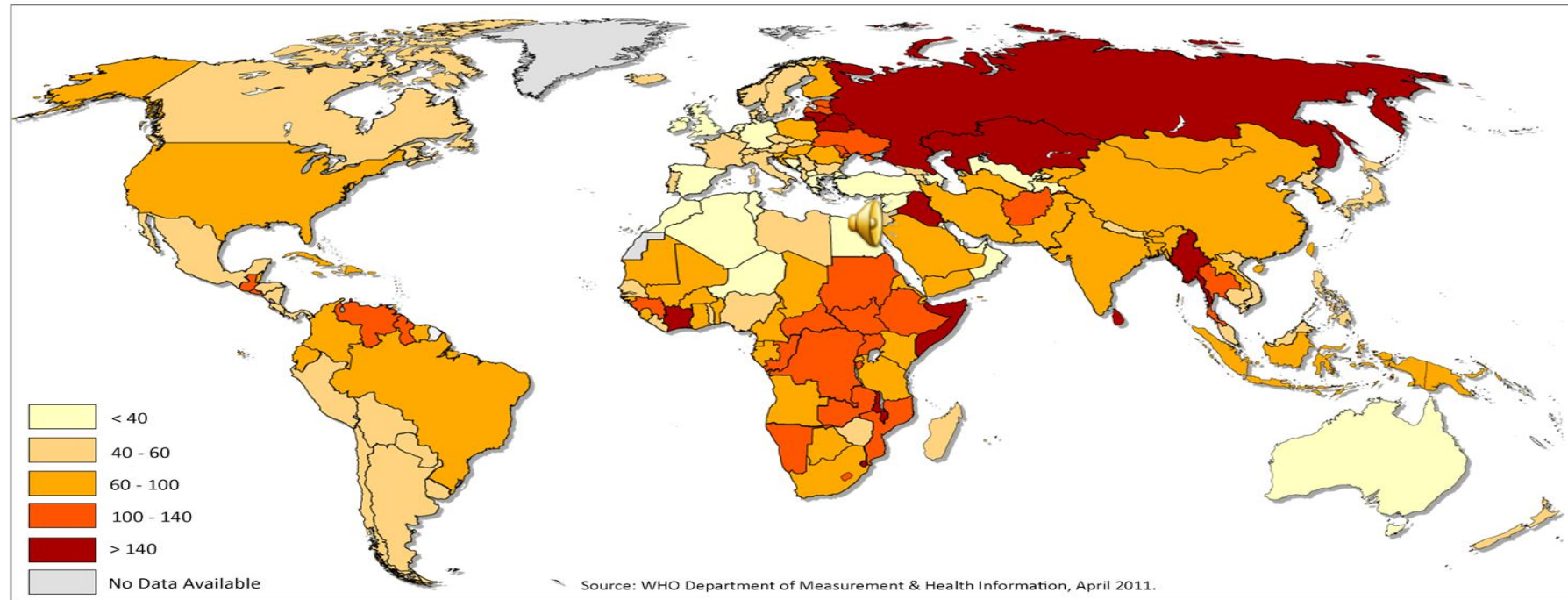
These maps show boundaries of states, cities and capitals.



3. Thematic maps :

These are used to depict particular themes such as climate, population, forests, minerals, crops, soils and industries.

Injury mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2008



The University of Rhode Island / University of Toronto Department of Surgery
Global Health Research Collaborative - Epidemiology of Burns in Developing Countries
Researchers: Dr. Shahla Yekta, Dr. Donna Schwartz-Barcott, Patrick H. Warren, Renee S. Lemieux

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Patrick H. Warren, MPH(c)
phw2106@columbia.edu

The boundaries and designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of The University of Rhode Island or the University of Toronto concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the definition of its frontiers or boundaries.



ADVANTAGES OF MAPS:

- Maps are easy to carry.
- Continents, Countries, Cities and Towns can be shown.



DISADVANTAGES OF MAPS :

- The spherical surface of the Earth cannot be drawn correctly on a flat surface.
- There are some errors in the shapes and sizes of the continents when they are shown on the map.

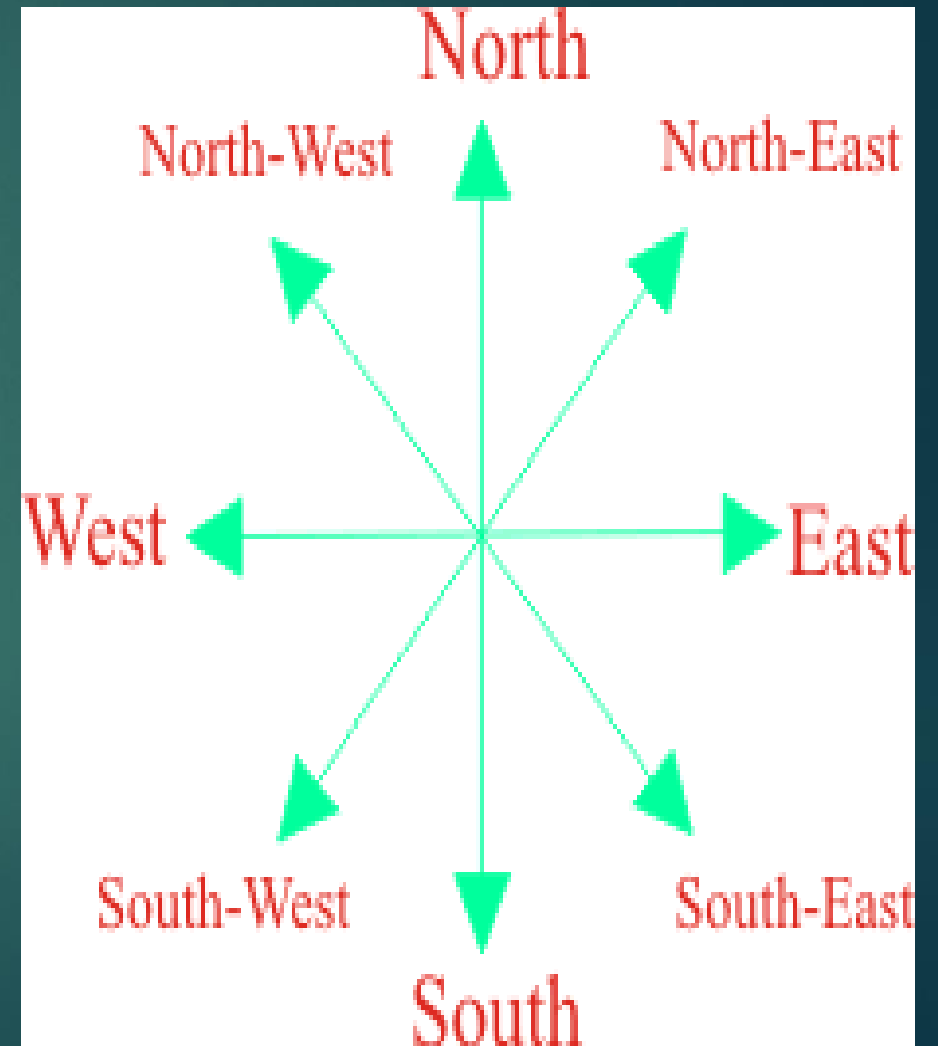
ELEMENTS OF A MAP

- Elements of a map help us to understand the following :
- Maps have four elements which are :
 - Direction
 - Scale
 - Colours
 - Symbols



DIRECTIONS

- Most maps include a symbol called a compass rose that shows the four main directions :
 - North, South, East and West. 📢
- These are called the cardinal directions.
- This is indicated by using an arrow.
- There are four intermediate directions :
 - North-East (NE)
 - South-East (SE)
 - North-West (NW)
 - South-West (SW)






SCALE

- Maps do not show the actual distances between places.
- To measure the distances accurately on a map, mapmakers use a map scale.
- For example, if the distance between two places is 100km, on the map it will be shown as 1 cm. The scale used will be $1\text{cm}=100\text{ km}$.
- This type of scale is called linear scale.

SYMBOLS AND SIGNS

- Map symbols are used to represent real objects on the map.
- Symbols and signs are also used to show land boundaries and coastlines.
- Special signs are used to show roads, bridges, dams and forest areas on maps.

	Public Use - No Facilities		Restricted
	Facilities Available (Minimum, Operator, AV, Gas or Telephone)		Warning
	Military		Abandoned
	Paved or Hard Surface (With Runway Pattern)		Heliport
LEGEND			
	Building		Stream
	City or Town		Tank or Tower
	Property Line Fence		Tetrahedron
	Highway (Paved)		Trees
	Lake		True North Arrow
	Paved Surface		Wind Sock
	Power Line		Wind Tee
	Railroad		Beacon
	Road		Underground Cable

COLOURS

- Different colours are used to represent different things on map :
 - Water bodies are shown in blue colours.
 - Plains or lowlands are shown using shades of green.
 - Mountains and highlands are shown using shades of brown.
 - Deserts are shown in yellow colour.
- All maps have a key or an index in a corner.
- The key explains the symbols used on a map.

EXERCISES

1. Tick the correct answer :

a) What kind of a map depicts a particular theme?

Ans. Thematic

b) Which colour is used to depict water bodies on a map?

Ans. Blue

c) Which colour will be used to show highlands on a map?

Ans. Brown

d) Which of these maps shows different countries and states?

Ans. Political

e) How does the scale of a map help to represent distances on Earth?

Ans. Distances remain the same

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Mountains can be shown using brown colour on a map.
- b) Physical, Political and Thematic are the three types of map.
- c) A sign and symbol will be used to make an index of a map.
- d) A scale shows the ratio between the distance on map and the actual distance on ground.

3. Write true or false:

- a) North-West is a cardinal direction. (False)
- b) All sides of the Earth can be seen on a globe at the same time. (False)
- c) Maps accurately show small areas. (True)
- d) Scales are used to represent large areas on maps. (True)
- e) Details can be easily shown on a globe. (False)

4. Short answer questions:

a) When are you likely to use each of these - Physical map, Political map and Thematic map?

Ans. Physical Map - It is used to show the physical features of a state or country. These are mountains, hills, plains, deserts, rivers and oceans.

Political Map - It is used to show the boundaries of states and countries, major towns and cities.

Thematic Map - It is used to depict particular themes such as climate, population, forest, crops, soil and industries.

b) Why is it more convenient to use maps rather than globes?

Ans. Maps are easy to carry. They can be carried easily everywhere and show all sides of the earth at one time.

c) Why is the scale an important element on a map?

Ans. The scale of a map helps to measure distances accurately on a map.

5. Long answer questions:

a) When do you think it is better to use a map and when is it best to use a globe?

Ans. A map is easy to carry and it is easier to identify regions in a map than in a globe. When talking of accuracy, a globe is more accurate than a map.

b) Discuss different elements of a map. Explain their importance.

Ans. Maps have four elements which are:

1. **Directions:** Most maps include a symbol called a compass rose that show the four main directions- North, South, East and West.
2. **Scale:** The scale of a map helps to measure distances accurately on a map.
3. **Colours:** Specific colours to show different land features and water bodies on map.
4. **Symbols and Signs:** Symbols and Signs are used to show land boundaries, coast lines, roads, bridges, dams and forest areas on maps.

LETS PRACTICE

Q. Name the following:

- 1) Any state found in the northern part of India _____
- 2) A book of maps _____
- 3) The most accurate model of the earth _____
- 4) A flat drawing of the earth _____
- 5) States and capital cities are shown on a _____ map.

Q. Mark on a blank map of the world and Paste it in EVS notebook.

- a) India b) Australia c) Africa d) Indian Ocean e) Pacific Ocean

Note: Do all these exercises and draw the pictures of directions, symbols and signs used on maps in EVS copy. Prepare for online self assessment test with the syllabus covered .Online self assessment link will be updated soon.

THANK
YOU



CLASS V MATHS

FOR THE EXPLANATION VIDEO PLEASE OPEN THIS
LINK -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8bj9_tictq

TERMS OF ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

(All slides should be done in Maths Class work Copy)

- In addition, the numbers added together are called Addends.
- The answer of addition is known as the Sum.

• Example:- $84560 \longrightarrow$ addend
 $+31465 \longrightarrow$ addend

$116025 \longrightarrow$ sum

- In subtraction, the largest number is called the Minuend.
- The number which is subtracted is known as the subtrahend.
- The answer of subtraction is called the Difference.

• Example:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 97458 \longrightarrow \text{minuend} \\ - 14326 \longrightarrow \text{subtrahend} \\ \hline 83132 \longrightarrow \text{difference} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

PROPERTIES OF ADDITION

- If we add zero to any number, the answer is the same number.
- Example :- $59425+0 = 59425$
- The value of addition does not change if we interchange the order of the numbers added.
- Example :- $7349 + 1674 = 1674 + 7349$
- $1372 + 510 + 198 = 510 + 1372 + 198$
- If we add one to any number, we get the successor of that number.
- Example :- $1439 + 1 = 1440$

PROPERTIES OF SUBTRACTION

- If we subtract zero from any number, the answer is the same number.
- Example :- $3745 - 0 = 3745$
- If we subtract a number from the same number, we get zero.
- Example :- $1845 - 1845 = 0$
- If we subtract one from any number, we get the predecessor of that number.
- Example :- $8940 - 1 = 8939$

ROMAN NUMERALS

The seven basic symbols of Roman Numerals are

I stands for 1 (one), V stands for 5, X stands for 10,

L stands for 50, C stands for 100, D stands for 500 and

M stands for 1000.

Q1. Convert into Roman Numerals.

$$33 = 30 + 3 = XXX + III = XXXIII$$

$$269 = 200 + 60 + 9 = CCLXIX$$

Q2. Convert into Hindu Arabic Numerals.

$$XXVIII = 20 + 5 + 3 = 28.$$

$$CXXXV = 100 + 30 + 5 = 135$$

Diameter and radius of a circle

- The distance from the centre to any point on the circle is known as the radius of the circle.
- Diameter is the line segment passing through the centre and whose end points lie on the circle.
- Diameter is double the radius or radius is half of the diameter.
- Ex :- If radius = 7 cm, then
 - diameter = $7 \times 2 = 14$ cm.
- Ex :- If diameter = 16 cm, then
 - radius = $16 \div 2 = 8$ cm.

Circumference of a circle

Circumference is the length of the boundary of a circle. The formula of circumference is - $C = 2 \pi r$ (π is a constant and its value is $\frac{22}{7}$ or 3.14

Ex :- Find the circumference of a circle of radius 7 cm.

$$\text{Ans. } C = 2 \pi r = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 = 44 \text{ cm.}$$



Work sheet

(To be done in Maths Register)

Q1. Fill in the blanks

- (1) The largest 7 digit number is _____
- (2) The smallest 8 digit number is _____
- (3) The successor of 73945 is _____
- (4) The predecessor of 72480 is _____
- (5) The place value of 5 in the number 854320 is _____
- (6) $19856 + 2987 = 2987 +$ _____
- (7) $29764 + 0 =$ _____
- (8) $1925 - 1925 =$ _____
- (9) The _____ is the 'longest chord of a circle.
- (10) An angle of measure 90 degree is called a _____ angle.

Q2. Add the Following numbers.

73429, 17328 and 29435

Q3. Subtract 846790 from 934870

Q4. Put $<$ or $>$ in the box

73295 73395

84325 19435

Q5. Write the expanded Form of 734295

Q6. Classify the angles as acute, obtuse, right and straight angles.

90 degree _____

150 degree _____

45 degree _____

180 degree _____

Q7. Draw a circle of radius 5 cm and show the following in it.

(1) Centre A

(2) radius AB

(3) diameter CD

(4) chord PQ

Q8. Draw an angle of measure 80 degrees.

Q9. Draw the following polygons.

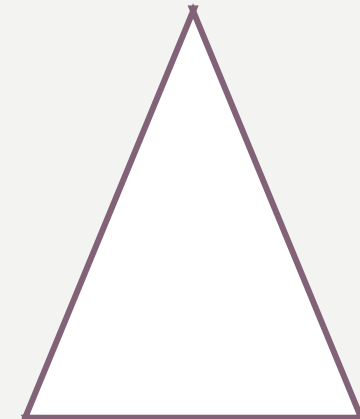
(1) Triangle

(2) Quadrilateral

(3) Pentagon (polygon with 5 sides)

(4) Hexagon (polygon with 6 sides)

Q10. Draw the lines of symmetry.



NOTE

Prepare for online self assessment test with the syllabus covered. Online self assessment link will be updated soon.



CLASS - V

ENGLISH



Dear students,

Hope all of you are safe and healthy. We all are passing through a very difficult time but we should remember that

‘ Every cloud has a silver lining.’

All the students should utilize this lockdown period to excel their reading, writing and listening skills. Follow the instructions given below:

1. Practise one page of cursive writing daily.
2. Read books, e-newspapers, learn five new words daily with their spellings and meanings.
3. To enhance your reading skills, visit the link given below :

<https://youtu.be/AbpKxbwRJ1U>

4. Go through this link to watch and learn Spoken English :

https://youtu.be/NxyITVv_qbE

NOTE : If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device, kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox.



UNSEEN PASSAGE

For better understanding of the topic , refer the following link :

<https://youtu.be/9Tud7-GIOq0>




Steps to tackle unseen passage

Read the passage very quickly to get the general idea. Re - read the passage to get the relevant details.



Then read questions and read the passage again selectively to find answers to the questions.



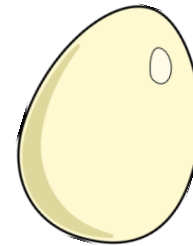
Underline the right answers with a pen or pencil.



After locating the answers, read the underlined answers and write them in your own words.

Read the poem and answer the given questions:

Joan Jones collecting eggs one day
Discovered one that newly lay,
Smooth, warm and speckled in the hay.
She had to look and look again,
This was no egg laid by a hen.
This was the largest she had seen,
Pale blue and spotted bright pea-green,
And in the coop dark it seemed,
Lit up inside and silver gleamed.



Joan's husband Frank said, "This must be
An egg a sailor brought by sea
From some strange land and placed right here

How else could it have come my dear?
They telephoned to ask the zoo
If any eggy experts knew
About this egg.



QUESTIONS

1. What did Mrs. Jones find one day?

One day Mrs. Jones found a large, pale blue egg.

2. What did the couple do to find about the egg?

The couple called the zoo authorities to find about the egg.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the poem:

1. The name of Mr. Jones was **Frank** and that of Mrs. Jones was **Joan** .
2. Mr. Frank thought that the egg was brought by a **sailor** .

Rhyming words are two or more **words** that have the same or similar ending sound. Poems mostly feature rhyming pairs at the end of the lines of poetry. For example: car and bar **rhyme**; house and mouse **rhyme**.

Find the rhyming words from the poem:

1. hay – **lay / day**
2. seemed – **gleamed**
3. green – **seen**

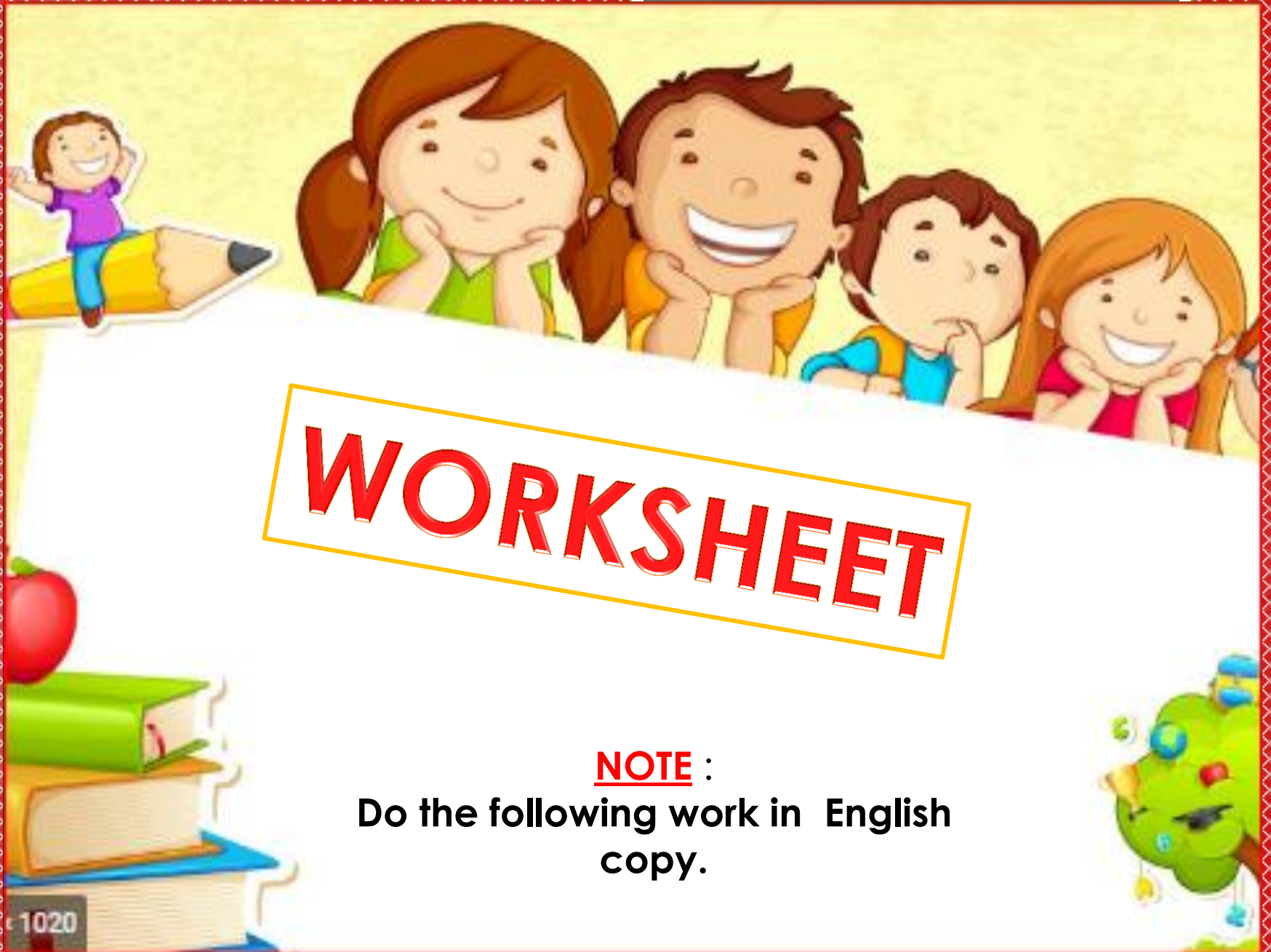
Find the opposites of the words from the poem (antonyms):

1. rough – **smooth**
2. smallest- **largest**
3. outside – **inside**

Find words from the poem which mean the same as

(synonyms):-

1. dry grass – **hay**
2. to find out something- **discovered**
3. a place where hens live- **coop**



WORKSHEET

NOTE :

Do the following work in English copy.

Read the passage and answer the given questions:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in a village of Radhanagar in Bengal in 1772. His father worked as an administrator with the Nawab of Bengal. His mother was a pious lady.

He studied English, Latin, French, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit languages. He was of the opinion that all Indians must study English which would help them a lot.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the Brahma Samaj in 1928. He believed that God is one. From his childhood, he was against unnecessary religious rituals. He fought against the evils of child marriage, caste system and Sati system. He saw his elder brother's wife commit sati after her husband's death. He could not stop her. With his efforts, nineteen years after the incident, the British government passed a law banning sati.

He travelled to England in 1830 to study the social and political system there. While working on his ideas, he died in 1933 at Bristol in England.



QUESTIONS

1. Where and when was Raja Ram Mohan Roy born?
2. Name some of the social evils mentioned in the passage.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the passage:

1. In 1830 Raja Ram Mohan Roy went to _____ .
2. He studied social and political system in _____ .

Find words from the passage which are the opposites of the following :

1. born - _____
2. younger - _____

RECAPITULATION

LESSON : 1 – THE SENTENCE

Definition: A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with punctuation mark.

The four kinds of sentences are:

- Declarative or Assertive Sentences
- Imperative Sentences
- Interrogative sentences
- Exclamatory sentences

- Note : The following are the solved exercises of the lesson 'The Sentence'. Do them in the Grammar book.

Exercise – 1 (Page 6)

Correct the order of words to form meaningful sentences:

1. She loses her temper easily.
2. Anil missed his flight.
3. He was born in 1980.
4. Let's discuss our plan of action.
5. Rain falls from the clouds.
6. My sister never drinks coffee.
7. Our teacher never comes late.
8. Vasu has purchased a new car.
9. The ships are built of steel.
10. They will go to cinema tomorrow.

Exercise – 2 (Page 9)

Write an example of each kind of sentence:

1. Declarative – Ashoka was a great ruler.
2. Imperative – Please open the door.
3. Interrogative – What are you doing here?
4. Exclamatory – What a beautiful baby she is!

Exercise – 3 (Page 9)

Identify and write the kind of sentences:

1. Akbar was a great Mughal king. – Declarative
2. What is your father's name? – Interrogative
3. Shut up . – Imperative
4. Please be quiet. – Imperative
5. He has a good memory. – Declarative
6. What a beautiful dress this is! – Exclamatory
7. May she be blessed by God. – Declarative
8. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall – Declarative
9. How cold the night is ! – Exclamatory
10. Who stood first in your class? – Interrogative
11. How sad he looked yesterday ! – Exclamatory
12. Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal – Declarative
13. He is not a brave boy. – Negative
14. I could not pass this exam. – Negative
15. The earth revolves around the sun - Declarative

Exercise – 4 (Page 10)

Change the kind of sentences as directed:

1. She is a bad person.
2. Ravi did not read the letter.
3. Did Hari eat the ice – cream?
4. Please get me a glass of water.
5. What a nice dress!
6. Brush your teeth everyday.
7. The puppy is weak.
8. What an old book she found in the library!
9. Are the stars twinkling in the sky?
10. Was anybody present that day?

RECAPITULATION

LESSON : 2 – SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

A sentence has two parts : **subject** and **predicate**.

- The part which names a person, place or thing we are speaking about is called subject of a sentence.
- The part which speaks about the subject is called predicate of a sentence.

For example :

Asha goes to school.

Here, Asha is the subject and ‘ goes to school’ is the predicate.

Exercise – 1 (Page 11 & 12)

Underline the subject and encircle the predicate in the following sentences:

1. The teacher tells us a story everyday.

2. The class did well in the exams.

3. The earth revolves around the sun.

4. Rama shot an arrow in the air.

5. We should learn from our mistakes.

6. Graham Bell invented the telephone.

7. Nature is the best physician.

8. A beautiful rainbow is shining in the sky.

9. Rahim solved the sums quickly.

10. The sun rises in the east.

11. His courage won him honour.

12. Sahil lives on the top of the hill.

13. Dashratha sent his son to forest.

14. Mother made lunch for all.

15. The boy ate all the chocolates.

Exercise – 2 (Page 12)

Complete the following sentences by supplying suitable predicates of your choice :

1. **The teacher** teaches in the class.
2. **Qutub-ud-din Aibak** was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate.
3. **The Red Fort in Delhi** is made of red sandstone.
4. **Dogs** are faithful animals.
5. **Smriti** is very intelligent in studies.
6. **A beautiful girl** is standing on the terrace.
7. I am missing my classmates.
8. **The rose** is the most beautiful flower.
9. **His courage** won him the bravery award.
10. **Akbar** was a great ruler.

Exercise – 3 (Page 13)

Add subjects to the given predicates :

1. **Uncle Sam** visited our family yesterday.
2. **Ram** can speak French fluently.
3. **Those trees** have lost all their leaves.
4. **Breakfast** is the first meal of the day.
5. **A dog** barked at me very loudly in the street.
6. **The mother** of these children is a widow.
7. **The Ganga** is a holy river.
8. **The flowers** bloom in the garden.
9. **God** protects us from danger.
10. **The ships** sail on the sea.
11. **The students** must read books to gain knowledge.
12. **The elephant** is the biggest land animal.

RECAPITULATION

LESSON : 5 – NOUNS : SINGULAR AND PLURAL

On the basis of number, nouns are divided into **singular** and **plural**.

A noun that denotes only one person or thing is said to be singular in number. For example :

book , match , potato , lady , thief , man etc.

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be plural in number. For example :

books , matches , potatoes , ladies , thieves , men etc.

Exercise – 1 (Page 29)

Give plurals of the following:

1. lives
2. logos
3. ladies
4. bags
5. boys
6. geese
7. chiefs
8. halves
9. stones
10. teeth
11. lice
12. ratios
12. cargoes
13. mangoes
14. stories
15. men
16. sisters-in-law
17. M.As

Exercise – 2 (Page 29 & 30)

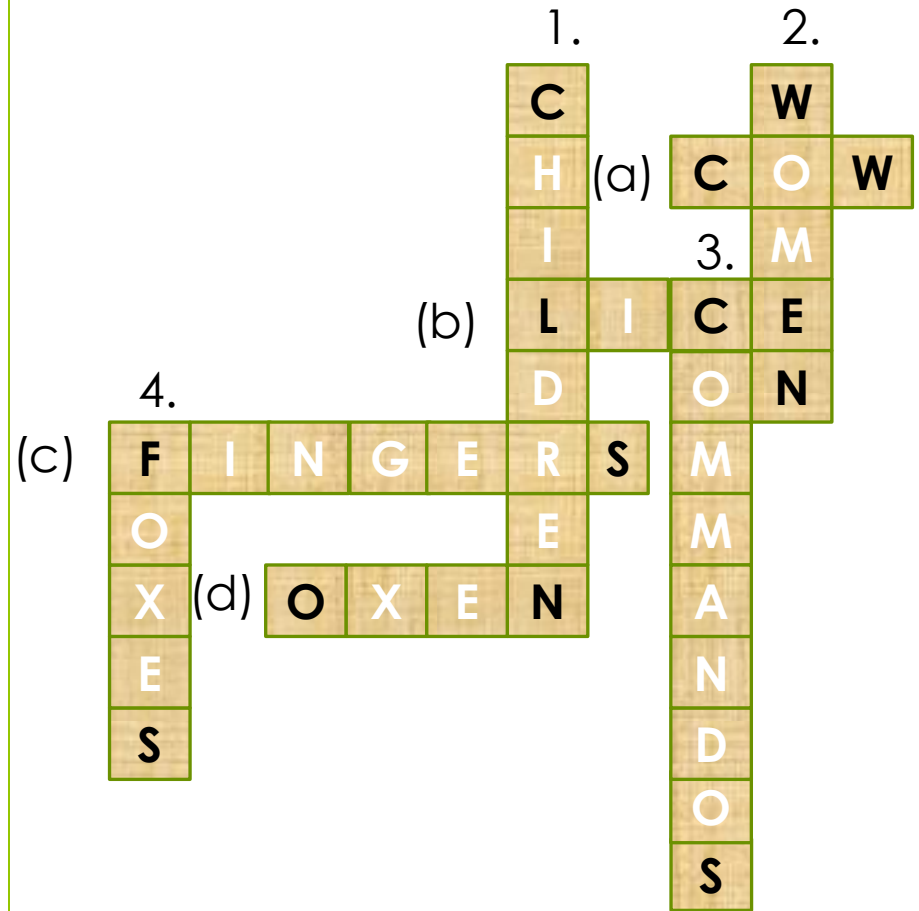
Rewrite the following sentences by changing the nouns in bold into their plural form:

1. The women took out the **handkerchiefs** from the purses.
2. The birds made the **nest** in the tree.
3. Grandma showed the **photo** and told the stories.
4. Put the **notebook** on the shelves.
5. The children got afraid of the **goose** and ran away.

Exercise – 3 (Page 30)

1. Piano
2. Baby
3. Day
4. Leaf
5. Mouse
6. Policeman
7. Fairy
8. Thief
9. Chimney
10. Knife

CROSSWORD CONNECTION



NOTE:

The link of '**ONLINE SELF ASSESSMENT TEST**' will be updated soon. Students are advised to prepare themselves with the syllabus covered till now.

THANK YOU

कक्षा - 5

पत्र - लेखन

प्रिय अभिभावक पाठ को समझने के लिए दिए गए लिंक को दबाएँ

<https://youtu.be/ADXjiVQqG2I>

दिया गया लिंक अगर आप मोबाइल पर नहीं खोल सकें तो कृपया उसे कॉपी कर Google browser, internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox.....पर चलाएँ।

पत्र - लेखन

पत्र एक दूसरे तक संदेश पहुँचाने का माध्यम होते हैं ।

पत्र दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

- 1 - औपचारिक पत्र - जिनके साथ पारिवारिक संबंध नहीं होते ।
- 2- अनौपचारिक पत्र - जिनके साथ व्यक्तिगत व पारिवारिक संबंध होते हैं ।

- ▶ पत्र लिखने वाले का पता
- ▶ -
- ▶ दिनांक
- ▶ संबोधन
- ▶ अभिवादन
- ▶ पत्र लिखने का कारण

- ▶ अन्य सूचनाएँ
- ▶
- ▶ समापन
- ▶ पत्र पाने वाले से संबंध
- ▶ पत्र लिखने वाले का नाम

► पिता जी को रुपए मँगाने के लिए पत्र।

सुभाष छात्रावास

सेंट मेरी पब्लिक स्कूल

नई दिल्ली

1 मई 2020

आदरणीय पिताजी

सादर प्रणाम !

आपको जानकार प्रसन्नता होगी कि हमारे विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी अहमदाबाद और माउंट आबू की यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं । मैंने भी अपना नाम दे दिया है ।

आप सदा भ्रमण करके देश को देखने का सुझाव देते रहते थे । यह सुअवसर मुझे नए-नए अनुभव देगा । इस भ्रमण के लिए मैंने तीन हजार रुपए जमा कराने हैं । कृपया रुपए शीघ्र भेजने की कृपा करें ।

पूजनीया माता जी को चरण-स्पर्श और सुहासिनी को प्यार ।

आपका प्रिय पुत्र / पुत्री

क ख ग

अपठित गद्यांश

- ▶ पाठ्य-पुस्तकों से न लिए गए गद्यांश अपठित गद्यांश कहलाते हैं ।
- ▶ निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर चुनकर लिखिए -
- ▶ स्वस्थ रहने के लिए हरी सब्जियाँ और फल खाने चाहिए । मौसम के अनुसार सब्जियाँ और फल अवश्य खाने चाहिए । गाजर , मूली , करेला , लौकी , बंदगोभी , खीरा , टिंडा आदि सब्जियों का सेवन रोगों को दूर रखता है । सेब ,पपीता , केला आम , संतरा , चीकू , खरबूजा , तरबूजा आदि फल ऊर्जा प्रदान करते हैं । तली वस्तुएँ खाने से बचना चाहिए । समोसे , बर्गर , ब्रेड पकौड़े , कचौड़ियाँ आदि पाचन शक्ति को कमजोर करते हैं । चॉकलेट और टॉफियाँ दाँतों की शत्रु हैं । स्वस्थ रहने के लिए खान-पान पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

► प्रश्न - स्वस्थ रहने के लिए क्या-क्या खाना चाहिए ?

उत्तर - स्वस्थ रहने के लिए मौसम के अनुसार फल और सब्जियाँ खानी चाहिए ।

प्रश्न - पाचनशक्ति को कौन-सी वस्तुएँ कमजोर करती हैं ?

उत्तर - समोसे ,बर्गर और कचौड़ियाँ पाचनशक्ति को कमजोर करती हैं ।

प्रश्न - संयुक्त व्यंजन से बने दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर - स्वस्थ और वस्तुएँ ।

प्रश्न - रेफ़ की मात्रा के दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर - बर्गर और ऊर्जा ।

प्रश्न - अनुनासिक की मात्रा के दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर - दाँतो और सब्जियाँ ।

ऊपर दिए गए पत्र और अपठित गद्यांश को छात्र अपनी हिंदी की कॉपी में लिखें।

(छात्र व्याकरण पुस्तक में से अपठित गद्यांश पाठ को पढ़ें ।)

- ▶ प्रश्न 1- संयुक्त व्यंजन के पाँच शब्द तथा उनसे वाक्य बनाइये ।
- ▶ प्रश्न 2- द्वित्व व्यंजन के पाँच शब्द तथा उनसे वाक्य बनाइये ।
- ▶ (इस कार्य (प्रश्न 1, प्रश्न 2) को छात्र हिंदी कॉपी में करें)

नोट: किए गए सभी पाठों को छात्र आगामी ऑनलाइन परीक्षा के लिए याद करें । इसकी सूचना आपको दे दी जाएगी ।



COMPUTER

CLASS-V

CHAPTER-2: MORE ON MS WINDOWS 7

(Continuation of ch-2)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDRjckFq>

dqs



Windows 7

RECAP

- An operating system is a system software that acts as an interface between the computer hardware and the user.

MS Windows is an operating system.

- The background of Windows desktop is known as desktop background or wall paper
- A screen saver is a program that displays moving pictures or graphics on the computer.

CONTENTS

○ Window Color

○ Gadgets

● Calendar

● Clock

● Slide Show

● Weather

○ Icons



WINDOW COLOR

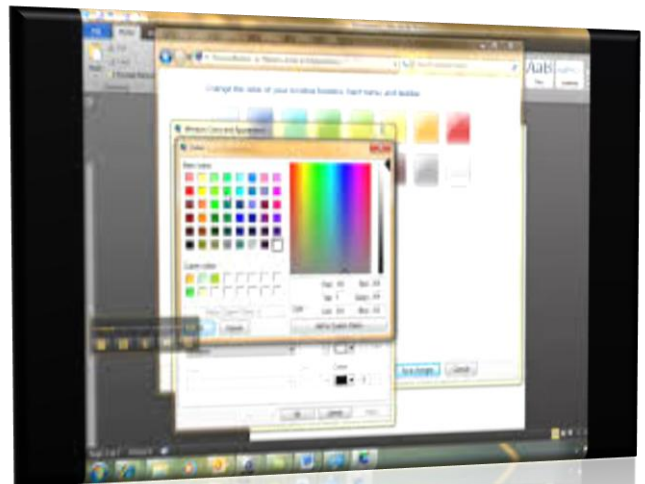
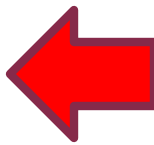
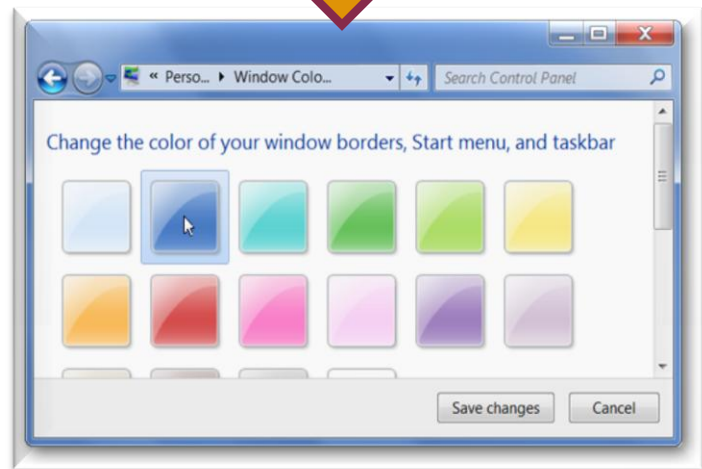
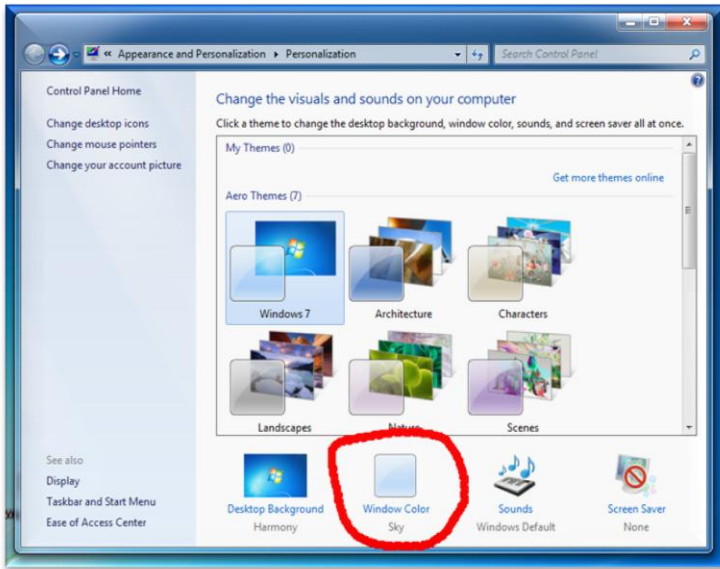
This option is used to change the color of window borders and taskbar.

To change the window color , follow the steps

- Right-click at any empty area on the desktop and click **Personalize** option
- Click the **Window Color** option.
- Select any colour of your choice
- Click the **Save changes** button

Thus the window color of your computer changes according to the selected option.

TO CHANGE THE WINDOW COLOUR



GADGETS

Gadgets are mini-programs that provide information at a glance and easy access to frequently used tools.

Windows 7 gadgets are:

- Calendar
- Clock
- CPU Meter
- Currency
- Feed Headlines
- Picture Puzzle
- Slide Show



STEPS TO ADD GADGETS ON YOUR DESKTOP

- Right-click at any empty area on the desktop and click the **Gadgets**. A new window opens.
- Double-click at the gadgets you want to place on your desktop.
- The desired gadgets get placed on the right side of the desktop



WINDOWS 7 GADGETS

CLOCK



Clock



1 of 8

Clock name:

Time zone:

Current computer time

Show the second hand

OK

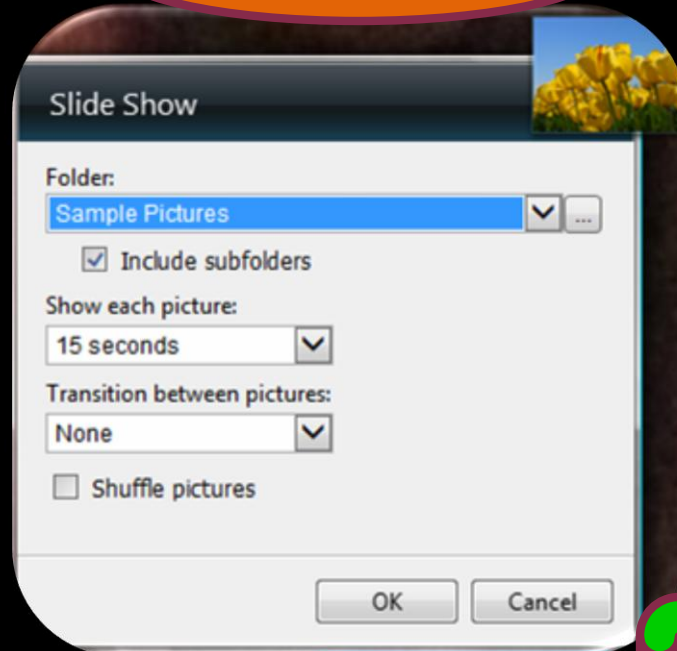
Cancel

CLOCK

◆ This displays the current time.

◆ Click the options button to change the clock style and clock name.

SLIDE SHOW



This shows the continuous slide show of pictures on your system for setting your desktop background.

WINDOWS 7 GADGETS



WEATHER

This gives the weather information at any place around the world.



CALENDAR

The calendar gadgets will be in charge of reminding you about your schedule or the special dates

ICONS

- Icons are small pictures that represent a file , folder or a program.
- We can open any program directly , by double-clicking on its icon.

Lets see some of the common icons

I. Computer icon :



- It displays list of hard disks, CD drive and pen drive.
- Double-click on the drive to see the content in it.

II. Recycle bin:

- It displays the list of all deleted files and folders.
- It acts as a dustbin for a computer.



ICONS

III . Network:

- It displays shared files or folders on computers connected to the network.



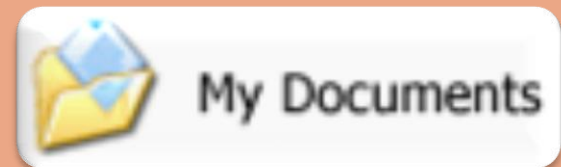
IV. Internet Explorer:

- It is the software used to access the Internet on the computer.



V. My Documents:

- It displays the list of documents and other files associated with programs on your computer.



Exercises (Do all questions in Computer Notebook)

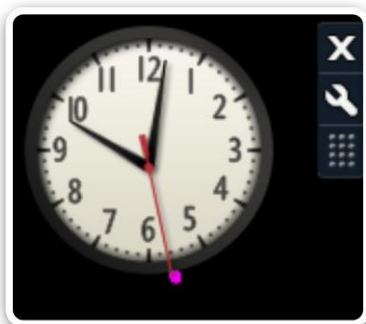
1. Write the steps to change the window color.
2. What are gadgets? Draw and name any two gadgets.
3. What are icons? Draw and name any two icons.
4. Ahana wants to be updated with weather forecast of some places around the world regularly . Name the gadget she should use to do so.

NOTE : Read chapter No.2 and try to solve exercise in book only with pencil.

ANSWERS

1. Ans Right-click at any empty area on the desktop and click the **Personalize** option
 - Click the **Window Color** option.
 - Select any color of your choice.
 - Click the **Save Changes** button.
2. Ans Gadgets are mini-programs that provide information at a glance and easy access to frequently used tools.

CLOCK



CALENDAR



ANSWERS

3 . Ans Icons are small pictures that represent a file , folder or a program.



4 .Ans Weather Gadget.

REVISION

CHAPTER 1-INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

- Abacus , Napier's bone , Pascaline , Difference Engine , Analytical Engine , Tabulating Machine, Mark I, ENIAC,EDSAC,UNIVAC-1 are involved in the evolution of computer.
- Charles Babbage is considered to be the Father of computers.
- PCs were introduced in 1982.
- Computers are categorized according to their speed , size and memory.

REVISION

- Computers are basically of four types :Microcomputers, Minicomputers, Mainframe Computers and Supercomputers.
- Microcomputers are used in schools, homes ,offices , banks shops and hotels.
- Mainframe Computers are used by large organizations like bank and government offices.
- Supercomputers are the world's largest and fastest computers.
- Supercomputers are used in weather forecasting ,defense, space research etc.
- Embedded computer is a small computer fixed inside a machine to perform a particular task.
- Mobile communication is used by almost everyone.

NOTE:

- Prepare for Self-Assessment Test on Chapter -1
(Introduction to Computers)
- Online Self Assessment link will be uploaded soon.

GENERAL
KNOWLEDGE
CLASS 5
WONDER BIRDS



What are birds?

- Creatures which live on the trees and have good ability to fly both long and short distances are known as birds. Basically they are having some good physical elements which support them in flight these are feathers all around the body, lightweight wings and muscles, limbs converted to wings, puffed body structure, etc. These creature have beaks to eat and drink.



Wonder birds....

Birds which have some
very distinct features.

Write the name of these
birds.

Puffins.

1. These birds, also called 'bottlenose' or 'sea parrot', are distinguished by their large, brightly coloured, triangular beaks. They can easily swim by using their wings to stroke underwater.



Pelican.

2. These large birds use their large elastic pouches to catch fish. Most species fish in groups by forming a line or a 'U' shaped formation to drive fishes into the shallow water, by beating their wings on the surface. When fish get to the shallows, they simply scoop them up.



Toucan.

3. These birds are found in American tropical forests. Their oversized, colourful bills can be as long as one-third of their total length. These birds use them to reach fruits on branches that are too small to support their weight.



Stork

4. These long-necked, large birds are tall and live in freshwater or wetland and swamps. They can be identified by their long legs, brightly coloured featherless heads, and prominent bills.



Identify these birds.

1. Macaw



2. Rhea



3. Albatross



4. Kokkaburra



FURRY FRIENDS



Reared for its milk, hide and also as a pack animal in the Tibet. **Yak**



Solitary plant-eating animal with a short trunk, found in the tropical forests of Malaysia and America. **Tapir**



Acrobatic mammal found in Southeast Asia, with a human like build and no tail: **Gibbon**



Native to the Northern Hemisphere, a small, discrete and often nocturnal amphibious animal that is valued for its fur: **Mink**



Largest of South America's big cats that are good swimmers:
Jaguar

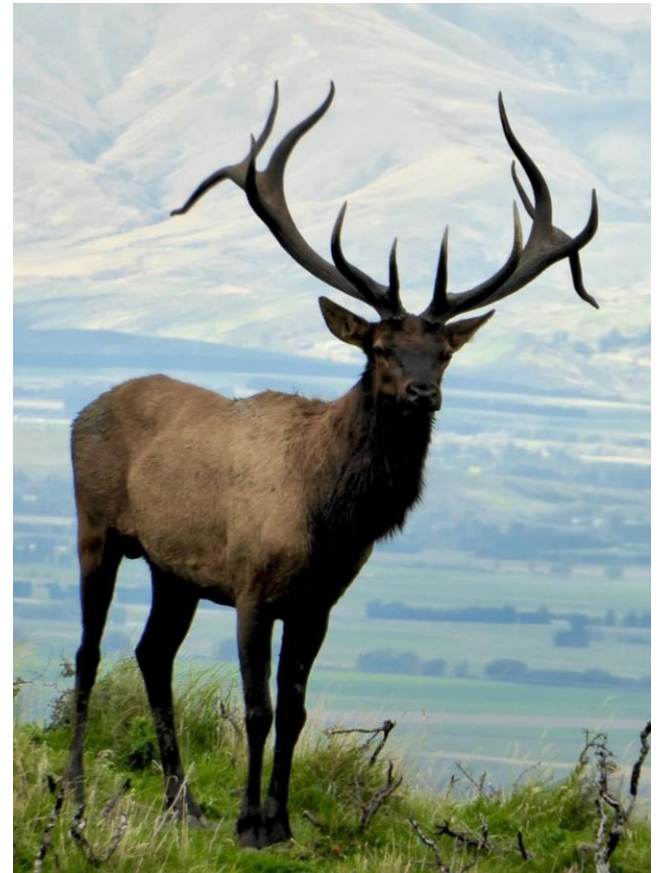


Recognized by the black mask around its eyes and black band around its bushy tail: **Raccoon**



Omnivorous animals that have humped shoulders and elevated foreheads and feed on berries, plant roots and shoots, fish and small mammals: **Grizzly Bears**
The largest member of the deer

family, found in the Northern Hemisphere: **Elk**



Please see the following link for explanation:

https://youtu.be/qG_4lPbFVnc

THANK YOU