MOUNT CARMEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Session-2020-2021
Class V Study Materials Date – 08.05.2020

English
Topic: Singular and Plural Nouns
Worksheet

A. Use the correct form of the words in the box to complete the conversation below.

knife   language   tooth   biscuit   women   shelf

Reema: Three dangerous _____ came to my house last night.

Seema   How did you come to know they were dangerous?

Reema   They had _____ in their hands. They spoke in three different _____.

Seema   Did you see their faces?

Reema   Yes, I did. Two of them had broken _____.

Seema   What did you do then?

Reema   I offered them tea and _____.

Seema   Then?

Reema   They kept their knives on the _____ and drank tea.

Seema   Oh!

Reema   Ha!Ha! Then I woke up. It was a dream.

B. Write the sentences given below correctly.

1. He gave me a good advice.

   _____

2. They have lost all the luggages.

   _____

3. What a hot weather!

_____

4. Can I have a bread?

_____

5. He had lots of moneys is his purse.

_____

6. There are a lot of traffics from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

_____

C. Complete these sentences with some, any, somebody, something, anyone or anything.

1. I don't want _____ coffee but I would like _____ milk.

2. Is there _____ at home?

3. There isn't _____ in the bag.

4. Would you like _____ to eat?

5. There is _____ outside who wants to talk to you.

6. Has _____ seen my bag?

Topic: Collective Noun
Worksheet

A. Fill in the correct words from column B to match the two columns.

A   B

1. a swarm of _____   thieves

2. a pack of _____   bees

3. a gang of _____   fish

4. a cluster of _____   wolves

5. a shoal of _____   trees

B These collective nouns are all mixed up. Write them correctly.

1. an orchard of chicks   _____

2. a litter of soldiers   _____

3. a fleet of puppies   _____

4. a brood of cars   _____

5. a bundle of fruit trees   _____

Computer

Topic: Computer Memory and Storage Devices

Read Only Memory (ROM)

Read Only Memory (ROM) is a type of memory in which the information can only be read. ROM can be directly accessed by the CPU. The instructions stored in ROM are retained even when the computer is switched off. It is also called non-volatile memory. There are three different types of ROM—PROM, EPROM and EEPROM.

- **PROM:** PROM refers to Programmable Read Only Memory. It is a memory chip on which we store programs. But once the information has been recorded, it cannot be changed. It can be programmed only under special conditions. PROMs are non-volatile.

- **EPROM:** EPROM refers to Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. We can erase its stored information by exposing it to ultraviolet light. EPROMs are cheap, reliable and hence widely used.

- **EEPROM:** EEPROM refers to Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. The information written on it can be erased using electrical signals.

Random Access Memory (RAM)

Random Access Memory (RAM) refers to read and write memory. We can read information from it as well as write/store instructions on it. In RAM, the memory stores information in the form of electric signals. RAM is volatile in nature. CPU can access RAM as long as the computer is switched ON. As the power to the computer is switched OFF, the stored data and instructions disappear from RAM.

RAM is small, in both physical size and the amount of data it can store. It is much smaller than a hard disk. A typical computer may come with 256 million bytes of RAM and a hard disk of 40 billion bytes. RAM comes in the form of discrete (separate) microchips.
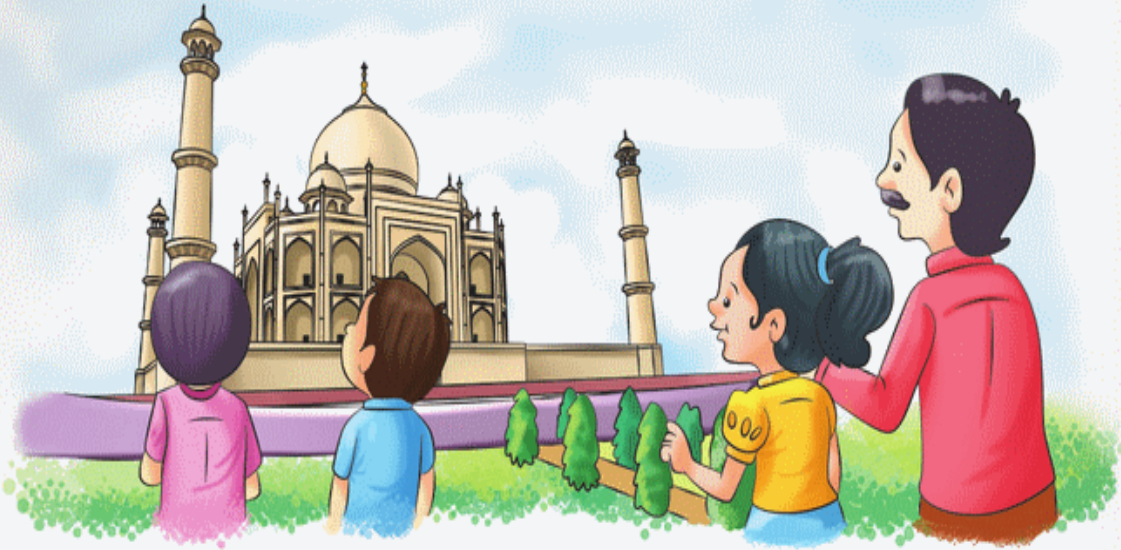
Exercise:

1. Differentiate between ROM and RAM.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLQBAe0gkRA

Hindi

संज्ञा (Noun)

प्रिया अपने पापा के साथ आगरा घूमने गई। वहाँ उन्होंने खूब सारे खिलौने और मिठाइयाँ खरीदीं। फिर वे ताजमहल देखने गए। यह अपनी सुंदरता के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। ताजमहल को शाहजहाँ ने अपनी बेगम मुमताज महल की याद में बनवाया था। वह मुमताज से बहुत प्रेम करता था।

इन वाक्यों में आए रंगीन शब्द किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव के नाम हैं।

व्यक्ति	वस्तु	स्थान	भाव
प्रिया	खिलौने	आगरा	याद
पापा	मिठाइयाँ	ताजमहल	सुंदरता
शाहजहाँ			प्रेम
मुमताज महल			

> किसी भी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, प्राणी, स्थान या भाव आदि का बोध कराने वाले शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं।

संज्ञा के भेद

- व्यक्तिवाचक
- जातिवाचक
- भाववाचक

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

जो शब्द किसी एक विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का बोध कराते हैं, उन्हें **व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण–**चार मीनार** विश्व की ऐतिहासिक इमारत है।

साक्षी एक मिलनसार लड़की है।

इन वाक्यों में केवल 'चार मीनार' या 'साक्षी' के बारे में बताया गया है। किसी अन्य स्थान व व्यक्ति के बारे में नहीं। अत: चार मीनार व साक्षी को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहेंगे।

अभ्यास

(क) संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं?

_____

_____

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtK4kslWLas

Subject - Environmental Education
Topic – Play Time

Now television, computer games and video games have become very popular. Children do not like to play outside in fresh air. Lack of physical activity has created problems like obesity and has reduced their concentration level and stamina. Thus, it is very important to inculcate sports consciousness among children right from a young age.

Read and Reflect

- Games and sports relax our mind.
- Games are of many types—indoor, outdoor, individual and team.
- Team spirit is the feeling of harmony and unity among the team players.
- The captain of a team has a big responsibility.
- It is important for children to play outside in the open for physical and mental exercise.

Exercise Time

A. Write True or False.

1. Boys and girls should play together.
2. It is good to fight with the captain of your team.
3. The feeling of team spirit unites the players of a team.
4. Referees and umpires are not necessary while playing a sport.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The responsibility of the team is on the ....

   ○ referee   ○ coach   ○ captain

2. The national game is an integral part of a country's ....

○ culture   ○ politics   ○ economy

3. The person who supervises that the game is being played according to the rules is called

....

○ spectator   ○ referee   ○ coach

C. **Complete the flow chart.**
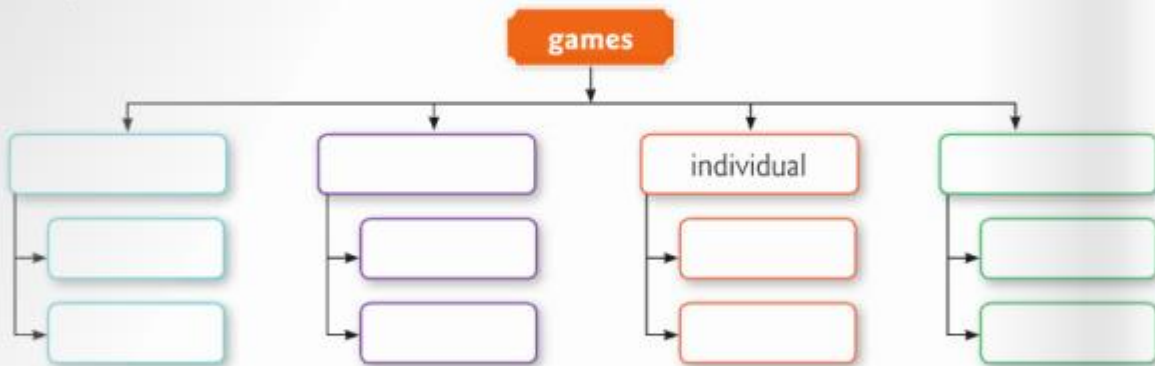
games

individual

D. **Answer the following questions.**

1. Differentiate between games and sports.
2. What are individual games? How are they different from team games?
3. What is team spirit?
4. Why are games and sports important?

Note – Refer to previous notes

Addition

We know that addition is the process of combining two or more addends to find their sum. Addends are first arranged in columns and then added by starting from the extreme right and proceeding towards the larger periods on the left. Now let's learn to add larger numbers.

Addition of Large Numbers (without carry over)

To add large numbers, start adding the digits from the ones place and then move towards the tens, hundreds, thousands places and so on.

Example 1: Find the sum of 37,241 and 21,356. Write the sum obtained in words.

Solution: Add the columns one by one and write the sum as shown.

TTh	Th	H	T	O
3	7	2	4	1
+ 2	1	3	5	6
5	8	5	9	7

Top Tip

Two or more numbers can be added in any order to find the sum.

So, 37,241 + 21,356 = 58,597 and it is written as fifty-eight thousand five hundred ninety-seven in words.

Addition of Large Numbers (with carry over)

Look at the given examples to see how to add large numbers with carry over.

Example 2: Find the sum of 42,618 and 37,956. Write the sum obtained in words.

Solution: Add the columns one by one and write the carry over in each step.

TTh	Th	H	T	O
①	①		①	
4	2	6	1	8
+ 3	7	9	5	6
8	0	5	7	4

So, 42,618 + 37,956 = 80,574.
It is written as eighty thousand five hundred seventy-four

Example 3: Find the sum of 6,34,925; 1,47,156; 79,685 and 1,03,219.

Solution:

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	①	②	①	①	②	
	6	3	4	9	2	5
	1	4	7	1	5	6
		7	9	6	8	5
+	1	0	3	2	1	9
	9	6	4	9	8	5

So, 6,34,925 + 1,47,156 + 79,685 + 1,03,219 = 9,64,985. It is written as nine lakh sixty-four thousand nine hundred eighty-five.

Finding the Missing Digits

We can find the missing digits in an addition sum by considering the place values of the digits. Let's learn to find the missing digits with the help of an example.

Example 4: Find the missing digits.

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	?	8	?	7	?	5
+	?	1	?	4	9	6	?
	5	9	4	1	?	8	3

Solution: **Step 1:** Look at the ones column.

3 is smaller than 5 (3 < 5).

So, we find the smallest number which when added to 5 gives a sum which has 3 in the ones place.

13 is the smallest number with 3 in the ones place.

Thus, 5 + ⬚? = 13

Now, 13 – 5 = 8
(sum – one addend = other addend).

So, we write 8 in the blank space.

Since 13 is a 2-digit number, keep the 3 ones as it is and carry over 1 to the tens place.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
					①	
3	?	8	?	7	?	5
+	?	1	?	4	9	6	8
5	9	4	1	?	8	3

Step 2: Look at the tens column

$1 + \boxed{?} + 6 = 8$

$7 + \boxed{?} = 8$

8 is more than 7.

We know that 7 + 1 = 8.

So, we write 1 in the blank space.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
					①	
3	?	8	?	7	1	5
+	?	1	?	4	9	6	8
5	9	4	1	?	8	3

Step 3: Continue in the same manner to get all the missing digits.

TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	①	①	①		①	
3	7	8	6	7	1	5
+	2	1	5	4	9	6	8
5	9	4	1	6	8	3

Exercise

1. Add the given numbers.
   (a) 21,406; 37,582 and 10,275
   (b) 7,13,246; 32,708 and 15,001
   (c) 1,05,032; 2,67,914 and 3,10,578
   (d) 8,75,061; 4,289 and 35
   (e) 4,36,15,207; 19,62,34,518 and 30,65,420
   (f) 4,47,36,152; 5,736 and 1,89,25,024

2. Find the sum of the following numbers and write the number names for the sum obtained.
   (a) 75,92,48,705; 2,00,83,780 and 6,66,66,666
   (b) 9,21,317; 15,706; 85,30,100 and 20,65,915

3. Find the missing digits.

(a)

TC	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	9	?	7	?	1	?	?	6
+ ?	4	6	?	9	?	9	7	?
2	?	0	7	0	0	5	2	2

(b)

TC	C	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	5	?	?	0	8	5	?	3
+ 2	?	9	8	5	7	?	8	?
?	5	0	5	?	?	0	0	2