

St. Gregorios School, Dwarka

Assignment – 4 (PT 2)

Subject –Social Science

Class – V

Chapter –3

Motions of the Earth

Summary

What cause the sun to rise in the east, and then later set in the west each day? This is because the Earth is moving on its Axis. Apart from this movement the Earth also moves around the sun. Let us discuss about both movements.

1. Rotation of the Earth

When earth spins around its axis, that movement of spinning is called rotation. The Earth rotates from the west towards east. It takes 24 hours or one day to make a complete rotation on its Axis. The Earth rotates about an imaginary line that passes through the North and South poles of the planet. This line is called the axis.

❖ Japan is known as Land of Rising Sun. This is because as it is located at the extreme east of the planet. So, it is said that the Sun first rises in Japan.

• Formation Day and Night

The rotation of Earth produces the pattern of a night as different part of the Earth are exposed to sunlight. The Sun is always shining on one-half of the Earth. This is called day. The part of the Earth not facing the sun is in darkness, or night. So, we can say that day and night are caused by the rotation of the Earth.

If there had been no rotation of the earth; one half of the earth would have been constantly in daylight and other the half would have been constantly in dark. The portion under sunlight would have been too hot. On the other hand, the portion in dark would have been freezing cold. Such extremes of temperature could have made it impossible for life to thrive on our planet.

2. Revolution of the Earth

When earth spins or revolves around the sun, the movement is called revolution of the Earth. While rotating on its axis the Earth also revolves around the Sun. The path taken by the Earth while it revolution is known as the Earth's orbit. Earth takes one full year (365 $\frac{1}{4}$ day)s to complete one revolution around the Sun.

- ***Change of Seasons***

The revolution of the earth causes the change of seasons. It results in four seasons-summer, autumn, winter and spring. The Northern hemisphere experiences summer in June, the Southern hemisphere experiences winter at that time, and vice versa.

Leap Year

The Earth actually takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to go around the Sun once. But a year has 365 days. So, every four year we add a day($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$) to the month of February. That year is called leap year and has 366 days.

- ❖ At the North and South poles, days and nights are 6 months long: Sunrise at the South Pole is around the 21st of September every year. Sunset is around 22nd of March the following year. The reverse is the case at the North Pole. So, a polar day is about six months and the polar night is also about six months.
- ❖ On the 21st of March and 23rd of September days and nights are equal throughout the world as the sun rays are directly on the equator. These days are called Equinox.

Exercise

Ques 1. Fill in the blanks:

1. The time taken by Earth to complete one rotation is _____.
2. The motion of the earth spinning on its axis is called _____.
3. The path followed by the Earth around the Sun is called _____.
4. An year which 366 days is called a _____ year.
5. _____ is known as the Land of Rising Sun.
6. The motion of the Earth which causes the change of seasons is called _____.

Ques 2. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statement:

1. The Earth rotates from North to South.
2. Days and nights are formed by the rotation of the Sun.
3. The Northern hemisphere experiences summer in December.
4. The path followed by the Earth to revolve around the Sun is called the axis of the Earth.
5. Earth is the fifth planet from the Sun.

Ques 3. Answer the following questions:

1. State the difference between rotation and revolution.
2. How are days and nights formed?
3. What are the effects of rotation and revolution of the Earth?
4. The two days on which Earth experiences equal days and equal nights are?
Explain this phenomenon.
5. What would have happened if the Earth did not rotate?
6. Explain polar days and polar nights.

CLASS V हिंदी (आकरण)
PT-1

वचन (Number)

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और अंतर देखिए -:

घोंसले में चिड़िया
बैठी है।

घोंसले में चिड़ियाँ
बैठी हैं।

संतरा मीठा है।

संतरें मीठे हैं।

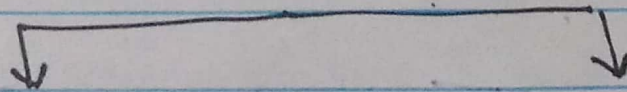
बच्चा भाग रहा है।

बच्चे भाग रहे हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में चिड़िया, संतरा, बच्चा शब्द एक होने का बोध कराते हैं। जबकि चिड़ियाँ, संतरें, बच्चे शब्द एक से अधिक होने का बोध कराते हैं। एक का बोध कराने वाले शब्द एकवचन तथा एक से अधिक का बोध कराने वाले शब्द बहुवचन कहलाते हैं।

शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का बोध होता है, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन के दो वचन के भेद
भेद हैं -



एक वचन

संख्या एक है तो एक वचन

बहु वचन

संख्या एक से अधिक है
बहु वचन

एक वचन

बहु वचन (1-15)

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | लड़का | लड़के |
| 2. | बच्चा | बच्चे |
| 3. | कपड़ा | कपड़े |
| 4. | पैसा | पैसे |
| 5. | रुपया | रुपये |
| 6. | कक्षा | कक्षाएँ |
| 7. | अध्यापिका | अध्यापिकाएँ |
| 8. | भाषा | भाषाएँ |
| 9. | वस्तु | वस्तुएँ |
| 10. | बहु | बहुएँ |
| 11. | ऋतु | ऋतुएँ |
| 12. | कविता | कविताएँ |
| 13. | माला | मालाएँ |
| 14. | नदी | नदियाँ |
| 15. | लता | लताएँ |

नोट -; वचन बदलो और पर्यायवाची का कार्य किसी भी कॉपी पर उतार लै और इन्हें याद भी करे।

9. शब्द-भंडार

(Vocabulary)

(क) पर्यायवाची शब्द (Synonyms)

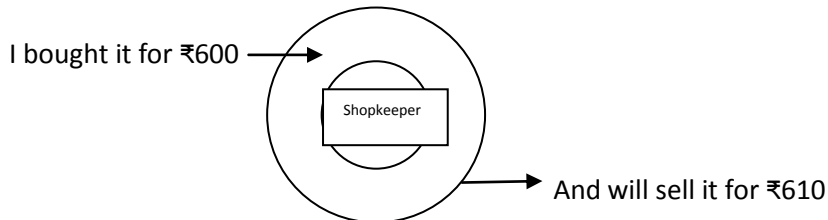
एक जैसे अर्थ वाले शब्द पर्यायवाची शब्द कहलाते हैं।

1. अग्नि - अनल, पावक, आग
2. आकाश - गगन, आसमान, नभ
3. आँख - नयन, लोचन, नेत्र
4. अतिथि - मेहमान, आगंतुक, पाहुना
5. ईश्वर - भगवान, ईश, प्रभु
6. चाँद - चंद्रमा, राकेश, मयंक
7. तन - देह, काया, शरीर
8. इंद्र - सुरेश, देवेंद्र, देवराज
9. कमल - पंकज, नीरज, जलज
10. घर - गृह, आवास, सदन
11. नया - नवीन, नूतन, नव
12. लड़का - लाल, बेटा, सुत
13. नदी - सरिता, तटिनी, तरंगिनी
14. सूर्य - सूरज, रवि, दिवाकर
15. मित्र - सखा, दोस्त, साथी

ASSIGNMENT

PROFIT AND LOSS:

Children think that you are a shop keeper.



The buying price of any item is known as its **cost price**. It is written as **C.P.**

The price at which you sell is known as the **selling price** or in short **S.P.**

When the selling price is more than the cost price, the difference is the “profit”

That is, if $S.P. > C.P.$ the difference is profit.

Eg: Cost price of the lamp is ₹363.

and Selling price of the lamp is ₹ 450.

Here $S.P. > C.P.$, difference is Profit= ₹ 450

$$\begin{array}{r} - \text{₹ } 363 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{₹ } 87$$

When the cost price is more than the selling price, the difference is the “loss”.

That is if $C.P. > S.P.$ the difference is **loss**.

Eg: Cost price of the lamp is ₹ 363. This lamp was slightly damaged. So I sold it for ₹300.

C.P. of the lamp = ₹ 363

S.P. of the lamp = ₹ 300

Here $C.P. > S.P.$, Difference is loss= ₹363

$$\begin{array}{r} - \text{₹ } 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{₹ } 63$$

* Sometimes the price of an object increases due to other expenses like transportation, shop rent, salaries, etc. These are called **overheads** and are added to the cost price.

Q1. Find out the profit or loss in each of these.

a) Cost price = ₹ 2,090 , Selling price = ₹ 2,100

ans: SP > CP = Profit = ₹ 2100

$$\begin{array}{r} - \text{ ₹ } 2090 \\ \hline \text{ ₹ } 10 \end{array}$$

HW. b) Cost price = ₹ 8,395 , Selling price = ₹ 8,935

HW. c) Cost price = ₹ 14,060 , Selling price = ₹ 14,600

d) Cost price = ₹ 9,319 , Selling price = ₹ 9,179

ans : CP > SP = Loss = ₹ 9319

$$\begin{array}{r} - \text{ ₹ } 9179 \\ \hline \text{ ₹ } 140 \end{array}$$

HW. e) Cost price = ₹ 11,865 , Selling price = ₹ 11,190

HW. f) Cost price = ₹ 400 , Selling price = ₹ 286

Q2. First find the final cost of each item. Then calculate profit or loss.

a) CP = ₹ 645 , Over heads = ₹ 80 , SP = ₹ 800

ans: Final CP = CP + Over heads

$$\begin{array}{r} = 645 \\ + \text{ ₹ } 80 \\ \hline \text{ ₹ } 725 \end{array}$$

SP > Final CP = Profit = ₹ 800

$$\begin{array}{r} - \text{ ₹ } 725 \\ \hline \text{ ₹ } 75 \end{array}$$

b) CP = ₹ 9127 , Over heads = ₹ 2061 , SP = ₹ 10,050

ans: Final CP = CP + Over heads

$$\begin{array}{r} = 9127 \\ + \text{ ₹ } 2061 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11,188

Final CP > SP = Loss = ₹ 11188

- ₹10050

₹ 1138

HW .c) CP = ₹7213 , Over heads = ₹ 520 , SP = ₹9818

d) CP = ₹2100 , Over heads = ₹ 395 , SP = ₹ 2300

Q4.Solve.

a) A collector buys a painting for ₹ 3,500 but sells it for ₹ 2,750. Find the gain or loss.

Ans: CP = ₹3,500

SP = ₹ 2,750

Here CP > SP = Loss = ₹ 3,500

- ₹ 2,750

₹ 750

Loss is ₹ 750.

b) A second-hand furniture dealer buys a used table for ₹ 3,250. He spends ₹500 on polishing and repairing it. If he sells it ₹4,000, what is his profit?

Ans. CP = ₹3250

Overhead = ₹500

Final CP = ₹3250

+ ₹500

₹3750

SP = ₹4,000

SP > CP = Profit = ₹4,000

- ₹3750

₹250

Profit is ₹250

H.W

c) A calculator that costs ₹517 is sold at ₹575. What is the profit that is made?

d) A used dining set is sold for ₹9,390. It had been bought for ₹11,500. What is the loss that is incurred?

e) A furniture mart buys an old sofa set for ₹5,380. They spend ₹1,840 to put new covers on it and sell it for ₹8,000. What is the profit or loss?

St. Gregorios School, Dwarka

Worksheet - 5 (2020-21)

Subject - ENGLISH

Class : V

Chapter - The Sentence (Part -1)

- A sentence is a group of words that makes some sense.
- All the sentences are made up of two parts : the subject and the predicate.
- The subject is the doer of the action in a sentence. The predicate is the description of the subject. It can also be the action carried out by the subject.
- Example: The fox jumped over the fence.
Subject Predicate

The Taj Mahal is a beautiful monument.
Subject Predicate

Reminder: Always start a sentence with a capital letter and put a punctuation mark at the end of the sentence.

Practice Exercise - 1

Q1. Circle the subject and underline the predicate:

- The crowd cheered the performers.
- The performers showed different tricks.
- The crowd loved the tricks.
- At, the end of the show, the crowd left.

Let's examine the structure of a sentence:

- **Subject + verb + Object**
eg . Jai (subject) + hit (verb) + the ball.
Here, the ball is object
- **What is object?** An expression that completes the meaning of the verb is object.

- Sometimes there are two objects in a sentence....direct object and indirect object.

The object which is directly affected by the action of the subject is called direct object.....and the one which is not affected directly is indirect object.

eg.

Rahul (subject) + gave (verb) + the book (direct object) + to me. (indirect object)

Here, the book is directly receiving the actionis directly affected by the action of the subjectso it is direct object.....and me..... isindirect objectas it is not affected by the subject.

Some more examples :

- I passed him the parcel.
direct object : parcel indirect object : him
- Have you closed the door?
direct object : door

Practice Exercise - 2

Q1 Underline the subject and object and circle the verbs:

- The police visited the site of the accident.
- They interviewed some witnesses.
- The witnesses had seen the accident.
- They described the accident.
- The police took away the damaged vehicles.
- An ambulance took away the injured.
- Doctors treated the injured.

Q2 Rearrange the following expressions to make sentences. Mark the subject (S), verb (V), object (O) in each:

eg.

- asked/ an important question/ I

Ans: I (S) asked (V) an important question (O).

- bought/ a new dress/ she

- A new teacher/ appointed/ the Principal

- d. brought/ gifts/ my friends
- e. the new book/ Ragu/ read
- f. a 'thank you' card/ I/ must send

Let's learn about Phrases and Clauses..... What is a Phrase ?

- A phrase is a single word or a group of words in a sentence that does not make sense by itself.
- A phrase does not have a subject or a predicate.
- Examples : 1. They met in the evening.

2. He was waiting at the platform.

Here, the underlined expressions are phrases..... these are part of sentences but do not have complete meaning.

Now, Let's see what is a clause.....

- A clause is also a group of words that may form a part of a sentence.
- But it has a subject , a predicate and a verb.
- It may or may not have a complete meaning.
- Examples: 1. { I am a student } and { my mother is a teacher }.

In this sentencethere are two clauses.

Clause 1: I am a student.

Clause 2: my mother is a teacher.

2. {Nidhi says} that {she is a singer}.

And here again we have two clauses.

Clause 1 : Nidhi says

Clause 2. she is a singer.

- **Difference between a phrase and a clause :**

Phrase	Clause
A word or a group of words	A group of words
Does not have complete sense	May or may not have complete sense
Has no subject , verb	Has a subject, predicate and verb

Practice Exercise - 3

Q1. Identify each of the following as clauses and phrases:

eg. Teachers play an important role in our life.

Clause

Those red roses.

Phrase

a. was shining near the room

b. she cooks lovely food

c. the pink party dress

d. When he was very young

e. cats chase dogs

f. looking very happy

Note : Write only definition of Sentence, Phrase and Clause and Practice Exercises in notebook not any other detail. Do the given exercises yourself and then verify answers with the answer key.

For more practice, you can refer Oxford Learner's Grammar and Composition on google.

Answer Key

Practice Exercise - 1

Q1. Circle the subject and underline the predicate:

- a. The crowd cheered the performers.
- b. The performers showed different tricks.
- c. The crowd loved the tricks.
- d. At the end of the show, the crowd left.

Practice Exercise - 2

Q1 Underline the subject and object and circle the verbs:

- a. The police visited the site of the accident.
- b. They interviewed some witnesses.
- c. The witnesses had seen the accident.
- d. They described the accident.
- e. The police took away the damaged vehicles.
- f. An ambulance took away the injured.
- g. Doctors treated the injured.

Q2 Rearrange the following expressions to make sentences. Mark the subject (S), verb (V), object (O) in each:

- b. She (S) bought (V) a new dress (O)
- c. The Principal (S) appointed (V) a new teacher(O).
- d. My friends (S) brought (V) gifts (O).
- e. Ragu (S) read (V) the new book (O).
- f. I (S) must send (V) a thank you card (O).

Practice Exercise - 3

Q1. Identify each of the following as clauses and phrases:

- a. was shining near the room..... Clause
- b. she cooks lovely food..... Clause
- c. the pink party dress..... Phrase
- d. When he was very young..... Clause
- e. cats chase dogs..... Phrase
- f. looking very happy..... Phrase



Science Revision Worksheet (1-1, 2 and 3)
Class-V (2020-21)

Q1: Name the following:-

- 1) The needle-like mouthpart of a mosquito
- 2) One Migratory bird
- 3) Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin C
- 4) Disease caused by virus
- 5) Full form of AIDS
- 6) Disease caused by contaminated food
- 7) An example of monocot plant
- 8) Outermost covering of a seed
- 9) Plant whose seeds are dispersed through wind
- 10) Plant whose seeds are dispersed through explosion.

Q2: Give two examples of each

- 1) Kharif crops
- 2) Seeds dispersed by water
- 3) Plants that grow through stem
- 4) Chemical fertilisers

- 5) Sources of irrigation
- 6) Animals which breathe through gills.
- 7) Animals that have scales as their body covering.
- 8) Animals that show camouflage.
- 9) Animals which migrate.
- 10) Sources of carbohydrates.

Q3. Think and Answer

- (1) Priya has chickenpox. Why should she not go to school?
- (2) If seeds did not scatter.
- (3) Fish do not survive when taken out of water. Why?

Q4. Draw and name :-

- 1) Any two sources of food rich in fats.
- 2) Parts of a seed.

— x —

CLASS - V
DRAW & COLOUR

