ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

Class - V

Subject-Social Studies

Worksheet – 2 (2020-2021)

TOPIC – Parallels of Latitudes

Date : 08/04/2020

A . Fill in the blanks:

1) **Parallels of latitudes run from _____ to _____.**
2) **Parallels of latitudes are _____ circles.**
3) **Parallels of latitudes are located at _____ distance.**
4) **_____ is marked as the 0˚ latitude.**

B. Name some important Parallels of latitudes.

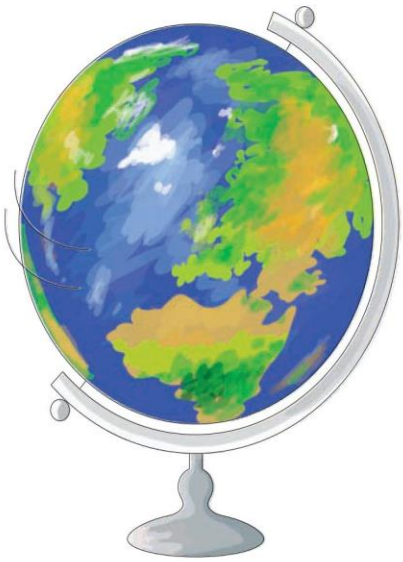
C. Name the Longest Parallel of latitude.

D. Draw a diagram of the following:

1) Parallels of latitudes

2) Important Parallels of latitudes

Note- The following pages contain the content to refer for this worksheet.



Globe

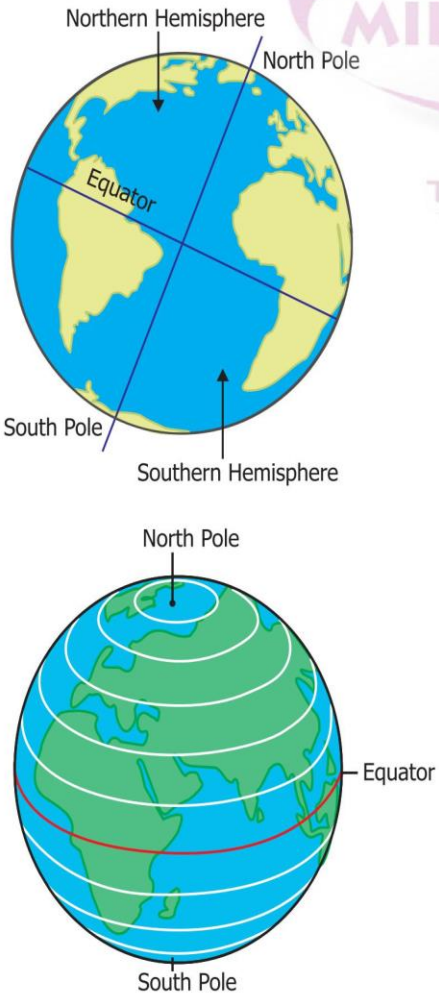
GLOBE

A globe is a three dimensional miniature model of the Earth. It shows both distribution and location of land and water on the Earth's surface. A globe represents the Earth in a simple and accurate way. Although globes give us the accurate location and shape of the continents, oceans, etc., they have certain limitations.

- They do not allow us to see the entire Earth at a single glance.
- They do not show places and landforms in great detail.
- They are difficult to carry around.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Equator is the most important latitude. It is also called the Great Circle.
- Eartha was given the title of "World's largest revolving or rotating globe" by Guinness Book of World Records in 1999. It took two years to build it. It represents the Earth seen from space.



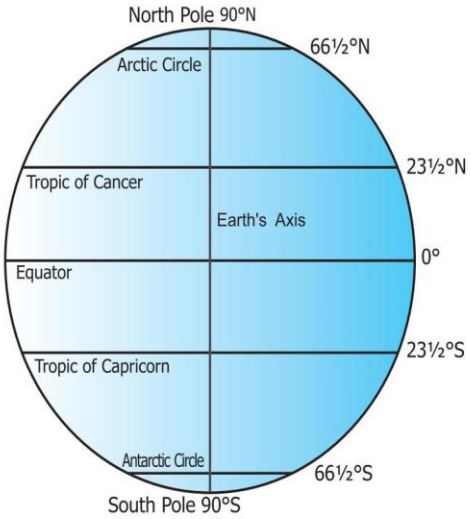
Parallels of latitude

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE

On looking at the globe carefully, do you see a set of circular lines running across it? These are called parallels or lines of latitude. These are imaginary lines that run from east to west. The latitude, that divides the Earth into two equal halves is called the Equator. It is the longest parallel. The part of the Earth which lies to the north of the Equator is called the Northern Hemisphere and the one lying to the south is called the Southern Hemisphere. There are a total of 181 lines of latitude.

Features of parallels of latitudes:

- The parallels of latitude are complete circles, except the North and the South poles, which are points.
- The lengths of the parallels decrease as you move away from the Equator towards the poles.



Important parallels of latitude

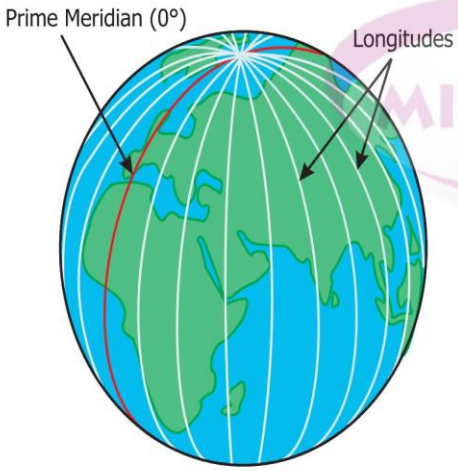
- Parallels are located at an equal distance from each other. They do not touch or cut one another.
- Equator is marked as 0^0 latitude. Latitudes to the north of equator are marked as N and the ones to the south are marked as S.
- The north pole and the south pole are marked as 90^0N and 90^0S respectively. Other latitudes are marked between 0^0 to 90^0.

Some important parallels of latitudes are:

- Tropic of Cancer ($23½^0$N)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23½^0$S)
- Arctic circle ($66½^0$N)
- Antarctic circle ($66½^0$S)

MERIDIANS OF LONGITUDE

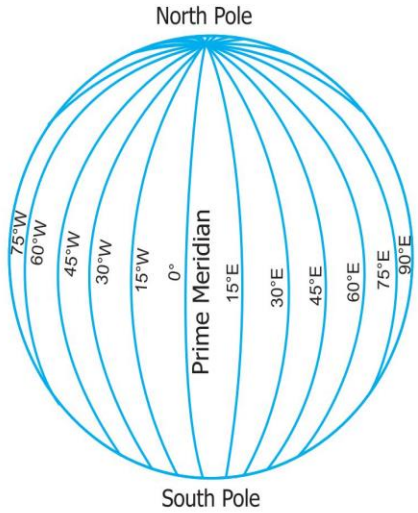
Did you also observe some lines running from north to south on the globe? These imaginary lines are called meridians or lines of longitude. There are a total of 360 meridians of longitude.



Meridians of longitude

Features of meridians of longitude:

- The meridians are all of the same length.
- The distance between any two meridians is maximum at the Equator.
- The distance between any two meridians decreases as one moves away from the equator towards the Poles.
- The meridians cut the parallels at right angles, i.e., 90^0.
- Meridians help to measure distances in east-west direction.
- The Prime Meridian is 0^0 longitude. It divides the Earth into two hemispheres – the Eastern and the Western.
- The 180 meridians to east of the Prime Meridian are marked as E. While the 180 meridians to the west of it are marked as W.
- The 180^0E and the 180^0W meridians lie on the same line.



Meridians of longitude with numbering

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
Computer worksheet -2(2020-21)
Class –V

(Font size-20)

Instruction: Read the given notes carefully and learn it.

- Open word document in your laptop or computer.
- And write in a similar way as I have written with same font, font size, text color, high light, page color etc.
- Insert a table with 1 column and 4 row.
- Margin (Top-1, Bottom-1, Left-0.75 & Right-0.75).
- Font Size-11 where it is not mentioned.

(Font Size-13)

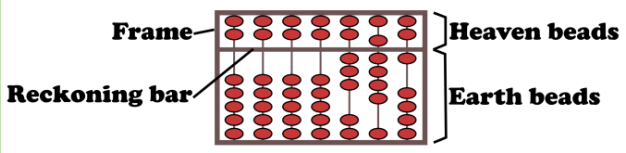
★ 'Computer' is derived from the word, 'compute' which means to calculate.

★ A computer is a versatile device that can handle different applications at the same time.

(FONT SIZE-12)

History of computers(Font Size-15)

❖ ABACUS

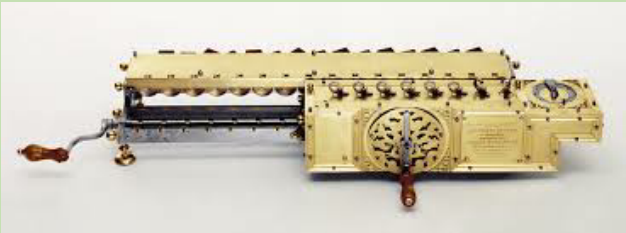


- Abacus was the first mechanical device for calculations, developed in China.
- It was made up of a wooden frame with rods, each having beads.
- The frame is divided into two parts- Heaven and Earth.
- Each rod in heaven has 2 beads and each rod in Earth has 5 beads.
- It was used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

❖ Pascal adding machine

- Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician invented an adding machine called Pascal's calculator, at the age of 19, in the year 1642.
- It used gears, wheels and dials.
- Numbers were displayed by rotating the wheels.
- It wa s capable of performing addition and subtraction.

❖ Leibniz Calculator



- Leibniz, the famous German mathematician improved on Pascal's machine in 1671.

- It was a mechanical device.
- It was capable of performing addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and to find square roots.

❖ Charles Babbage, a British mathematician is considered as the 'Father of computers'. He invented Difference engine in 1822 and Analytical engine in 1833.

❖ Lady Augusta Ada Lovelace, was an English mathematician and writer is considered as the 'First programmer', who suggested binary data storage (0 & 1) instead of decimal number system.

St Thomas school

Sahibabad

English Worksheet-3 (2020-21) **Class: V**

Note: All answers to be written in a separate copy. Copy down the questions and write the answers.

Q1. Circle the antonym for the underlined word.

1. **Together** a. positive b. separate
   c. problem d. several

2. **Horizontal** a. complete b. real
   c. vertical d. outdoor

3. **Strange** a. familiar b. afraid
   c. negative d. excited

4. **Total** a. skill b. success
   c. excellent d. partial

5. **Bright** a. fake b. dim
   c. sunny d. clever

6. **Relax** a. hungry b. dizzy
   c. tense d. smooth

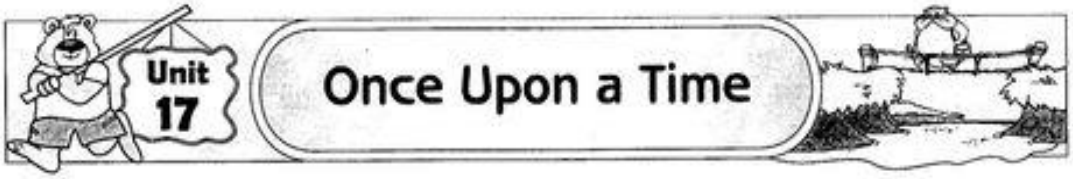
7. **Avoid** a. wonder b. force
   c. peace d. confront

8. **Punishment** a. fear b. reward
   b. escape d. power

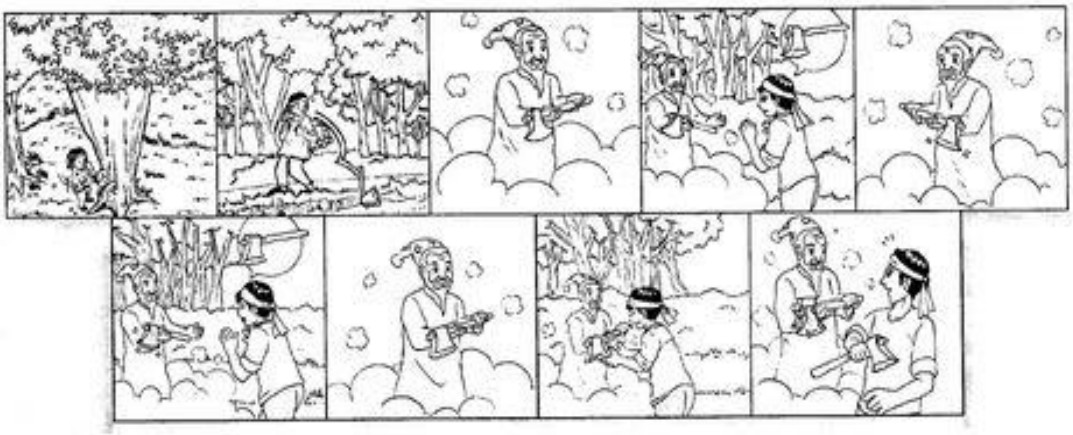
9. **Unique** a. unoriginal b. serious
   c. melody d. correct

10. **Brave** a. smart b. coward
    c. slow d. smooth

Q2.



A. Based on the pictures, fill in the blanks correctly.



honesty silver forest pond
accept dropped sad returned

A poor woodcutter was cutting wood in the (1)_____. The woodcutter accidentally (2)_____ his axe into a (3)_____. He felt (4)_____ because he could not afford to buy a new iron axe. A fairy saw the incident and approached him with a (5)_____ axe. The woodcutter did not take it because it was not his own axe. Then, the fairy offered him a golden axe. But the woodcutter did not (6)_____ it also. Finally, the fairy (7)_____ him his own iron axe. The woodcutter was pleased and thanked the fairy. Due to his (8)_____, the fairy also gave him the silver axe and golden axe.

दिनांक -----

सैंट थॉमस स्कूल

अभ्यास कार्य – 3 कक्षा – 5

विषय – हिंदी

प्रशन १ सर्वनाम का सही रूप लिखकर वाक्य पूरा करो |

१. -------- आज नई चीज खाई है| { वह \ मैंने }
२. -------- एक दूसरे का साथ देना चहिए | { हम \ हमें }
३. --------भी यह काम किया है , सही नहीं किया | { जिसने \ जो }
४. -------- कानपुर जाऊँगा | { मुझे \ मैं }
५. यह सब -------ही किया धरा है |{ तुम्हारा \ तू }

प्रशन २ संज्ञा किसे कहते है ?

प्रशन ३ संज्ञा के कितने भेद होते है ?

प्रशन ४ सही कथन पर सही तथा गलत कथन पर गलत का निशान लागए|

१ यमुना जातिवाचक संज्ञा है | ( )

२ रोहित भाववाचक संज्ञा है | ( )

३ जानवर जातिवाचक संज्ञा है | ( )

४ नेता व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है | ( )

५ नीता वायाकिवाचक संज्ञा है | ( )

प्रशन ५ हिंदुस्तान का दिल दिल्ली विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखे |

नोट: सभी छात्र अभ्यास कार्य अलग कॉपी पर दिनांक अनुसार करेंगे |

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

worksheet -3 (2020-21)

Mathematics

Class - V

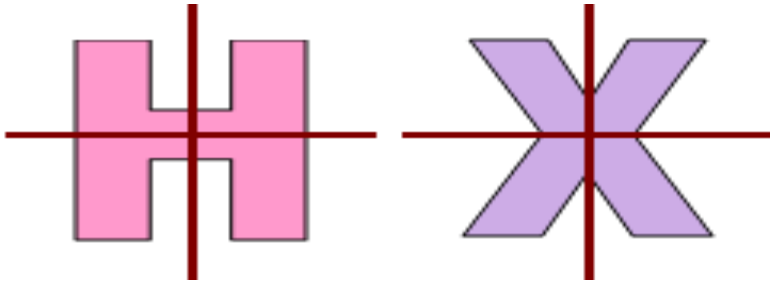
Topic - Types of symmetry

Symmetry may be viewed when you flip, slide or turn an object. There are types of symmetry which are-

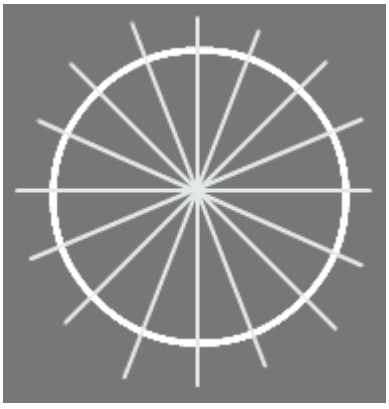
*** Reflective or line symmetry: A figure is symmetrical about a dotted line which divides it into equal halves. This is often referred as basic type.**

a) One line symmetry: The figure is symmetrical only about one axis.

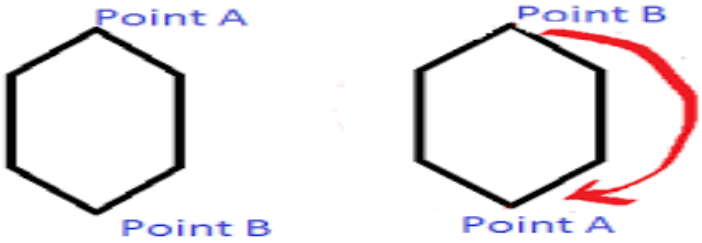
b) Two lines symmetry: The figure is symmetrical only about two lines.



c) Infinite line symmetry: some figures have not one or two, but infinite lines passing throy the centre, and the figure is still symmetrical.



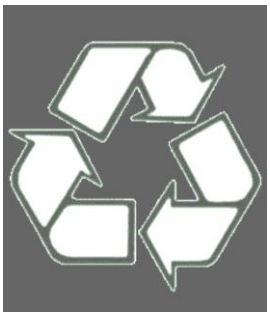
*** Rotational symmetry:** The figure is rotated around a centre point and it still appears exactly the same as it did before rotation. A number of shapes like squares, circles etc. have rotational symmetry.



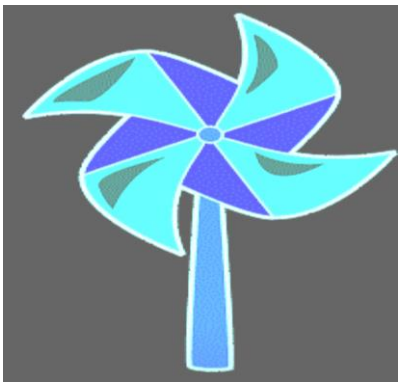
In the above figure when we give half turn to figure in clockwise direction or anticlockwise direction it still look same.

Order of rotational symmetry: The number of positions in which a figure can be rotated and still appears exactly as it did before the rotation is called the **order of symmetry**.

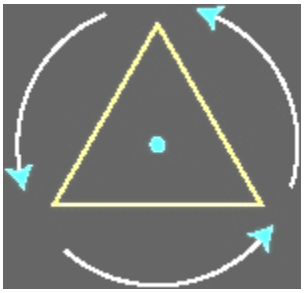
• The recycle logo has an order of symmetry of 3.



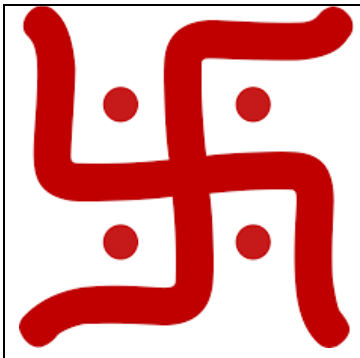
• The paper windmill has an order of symmetry of 4.



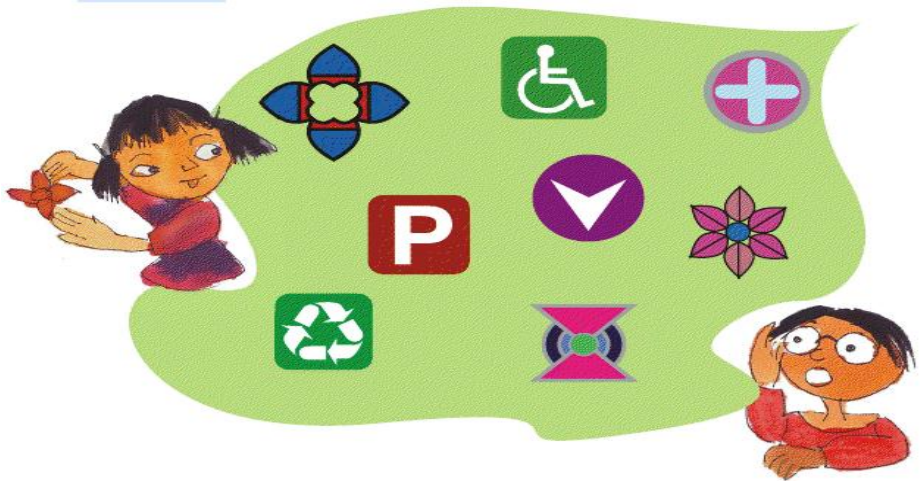
• The equilateral triangle has an order of symmetry of 3.



• The swastika symbol has an order of symmetry of 4.



• The round-about road sign has an order of symmetry of 3.

1.	Which among the following pictures will look the same on half a turn? 
2.	Which of the English words reads the same on half a turn? ZOOM, MOW, SWIMS, SIS, NOON
3.	Think and write of all 1, 2 and 3 digit number which look the same on half turn.

NOTE: Do the worksheet in separate notebook (it should be covered in purple and labelled neatly) or in A4 sheet.

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

CLASS – V **WORKSHEET-2** **SUBJECT- SCIENCE**

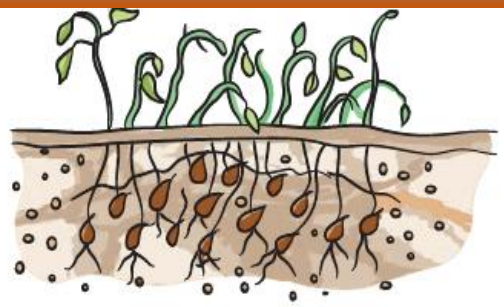
Date- 06/04/2020

Instruction:- Read the notes carefully and answer the following questions:-

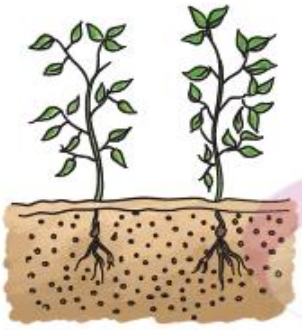
For plants to grow in a healthy manner, seeds need to be transferred to different places. This process is called seed dispersal.

DISPERSAL OF SEEDS

Plants produce many seeds and these seeds contain tiny plants. But plants are fixed to the ground. What will happen if all the seedlings grow together at the same place? None of the seedlings will get enough food, water, sunlight and space to grow and hence, they will not survive. Therefore, it is important to scatter the seeds of a plant so that the young plants have sufficient food, water, sunlight and space to grow. Nature has different ways to scatter the seeds away from their parent plant. This process of scattering the seeds is called dispersal of seeds.



Overcrowding makes the survival of seedlings difficult



Sufficient spacing is neccessary for proper growth of plants

Scattering of seeds away from the parent plant by wind, water, animals or other methods is known as dispersal.

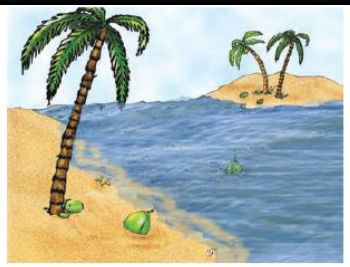
Agents of seed dispersal

Seed dispersal is carried out by many agents, like wind, water, animals and by explosion of fruits. Special structures of some seeds and fruits also help in dispersal.

1. **Wind:** Some seeds are very light and have hair or wings. They are easily carried away by the wind and gentle breeze to distant places. For example, drumstick seeds have wings. They spin along with the wind and are carried away. Seeds of cotton plant have a fluff around them and seeds of madar tree have hair. When the flower of a dandelion (football lily) dies, its flower head becomes a mass of seeds, each with a tiny parachute.

Seed dispersal of dandelion by wind

2. **Water:** Sometimes seeds are also carried and planted by flowing water. These seeds are usually light in weight and are able to float in water. The coconut tree, which grows near water, has a thick fibrous covering around its seeds that help them to float. Water plants like lotus, water lily and hydrilla use water to scatter their seeds. The lotus fruit containing seeds is spongy and floats on water.



Seed dispersal by water

Seed dispersal by animals

3. **Animals:** Many fruits and seeds are spread by animals, birds and humans. For example, cocklebur seeds have hooked spines. They get attached to the fur and hair of animals and also to human clothing. Animals, birds and insects eat fruits and sometimes the seeds come out in their droppings undigested. Squirrels collect nuts and bury them at different places or keep them in heaps for later use. Sometimes these buried nuts grow into new plants. Humans also eat various fruits, like mangoes and cherries and throw away their seeds.

4. **Explosion of fruits:** Pods of some fruits like, peas, beans and balsam burst open or explode when dry, thus scattering their seeds.

Seed dispersal by explosion of fruits

Q1. Fill in the blanks:-

(a) Scattering of seeds is called _____.

(b) In cotton plants, dispersal is caused by _____.

(c) Wind, water, _____ and _____ are the agents of seed dispersal.

Q2. Tick the correct option.

(a) Which one of the following does not act as an agent for dispersal?

(i) Wind (ii) Water (iii) Sunlight (iv) Human being

(b) _____ gets dispersed by water.

(i) Coconut (ii) Mango (iii) cotton (iv) cherry

(c) In dandelion plant, seeds are dispersed by,

(i)Animals (ii) Water (iii) Wind (iv) Explosion of fruit

Q3- Match the following-

(a) Hydrilla	(i) dispersed by animal
(b) Peas	(ii) dispersed by water
(c) Mango	(iii) dispersed by explosion of fruits

Q4- Define term- Seed dispersal

Q5- Explain five types of seed dispersal with suitable examples.

Q6- What would happen if seeds are not dispersed?

Q7- Write the necessary conditions for seedling.

****