FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- V   **Module- 1/1**

SUBJECT-Computer

CHAPTER NAME-Evolution of Computers

TOPIC: Calculating devices and first generation of computers.

Link-https://www.extramarks.com

https://youtu.be/cStY_LaFUgE

https://youtu.be/nX7Tu8mT3dY

NOTE:- Any query related to link and content, text us on the given e-mail-

fpsprincipal2020@gmail.com

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TUTORIALS:-

Calculating devices :

1. 3000 - BC Abacus
   - Abacus was the mechanical device for calculations. It was developed in China.
   - It was made up of a wooden frame consisting of rods, each having beads in them.
   - The frame was divide into two parts – Heaven and Earth.
   - Each rod in Heaven had 2 beads and each rod in Earth had 5 beads.
   - It was used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
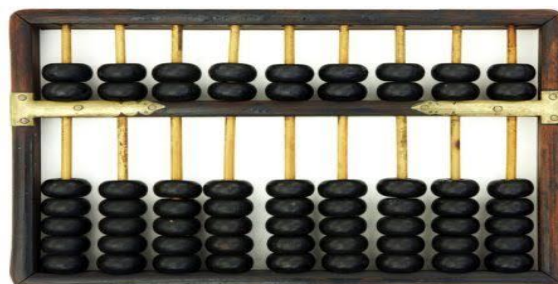
2. Pascal Adding Machine

- Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician invented the first mechanical calculator in the year 1642.
- It used gears, wheels and dials.
- Numbers were displayed by rotating the wheels.
- It was capable of performing addition and subtraction.
- The gear principle was further employed in many mechanical calculators. A taxi meter is a perfect example of a mechanical calculator.
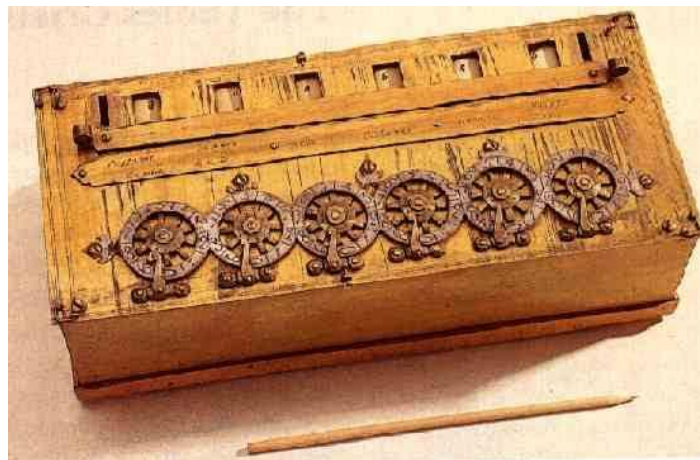
3. Leibniz Calculator

- Leibniz, the famous German mathematician invented the mechanical device called Leibniz Calculator in 1671.It was an improvisation on Pascal's machine.
- Apart from performing addition and subtraction, the Leibniz Calculator could even do multiplication, division and find square roots.
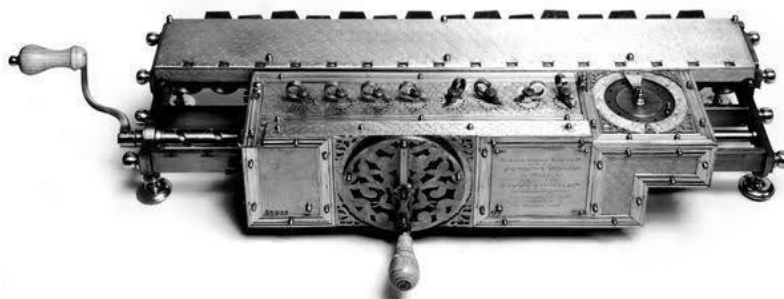
First Generation Computers

ENIAC
ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the first general purpose electronic digital computer invented by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert in 1946 . It consisted of 18,000 vacuum tubes. It could add two large numbers in 200 microseconds.

EDVAC
The **EDVAC** stands for Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer. It was an improved version of ENIAC.
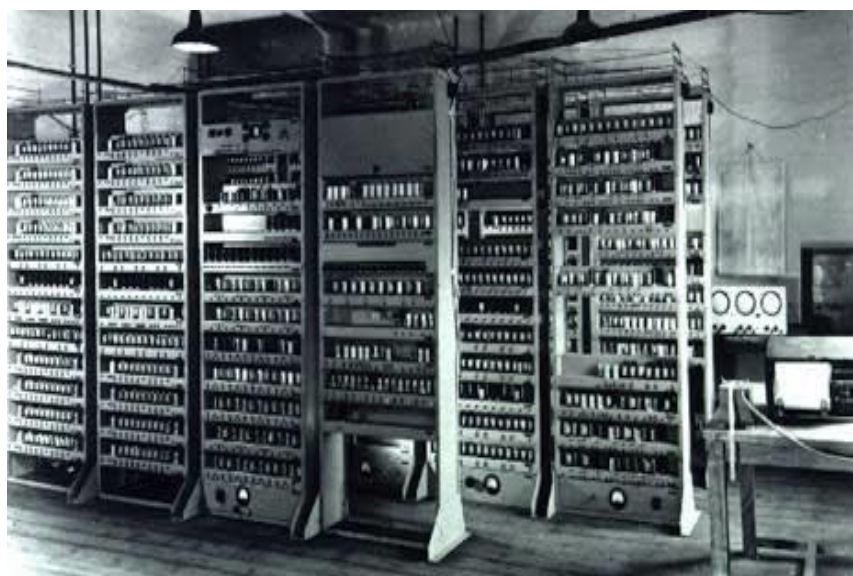
UNIVAC I

UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer I) was the world's first commercially available computer designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly in 1951. It was the first computer to handle both numeric and text data. It was also the first computer to use buffer memory and to come equipped with magnetic tape unit.

Exercises:

1. Write a short note on the following topics.
   A) Abacus
   B) Pascal Adding Machine
   C) ENIAC
   D) UNIVAC I

Learning outcomes:

- The students will know about early calculating devices.
- They will come to know about the first generation computers (ENIAC, EDVACand
- UNIVAC I) .

Grade- V   **Module- I**

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

CHAPTER NAME-–LESSON -1 (SOUR GRAPES)

TOPIC: - LITERATURE

Link-https://www.extramarks.com

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TUTORIALS:-

POEM

SOUR GRAPES

A fox was trotting on one day
And just above his head
He saw a vine with lovely grapes
Rich ripe and purple-red

Eager he tried to snatch the fruit
But ah! it was too high!
Poor Try hard had to give it up
And heaving a deep Singh

He curled his nose and said dear me!
I would not waste an hour
Upon such mean and common fruit
I'm sure those grapes are sour!

Tis thus we often wish through life
When seeking wealth and power
And when we fail say like the fox
We're sure the grapes are sour !

BY : SANDARU SHAVINDYA

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

This poem is about a fox that sees a clump of grapes hanging from a tree and decides to eat them to quench his thirst. He tries to jump and get the grapes, but they are out of reach. Eventually, the fox determines that the grapes must be sour and confidently yet disappointedly, walks away.

(A) WORDS TO LEARN

- TROTTING
- SNATCH
- EAGER
- HEAVING
- SIGH

(B) WORD MEANING

TROTTING   - jogging

    SNATCH   - to take something from someone forcefully

    REYNARD   -a fox in old European stories, who often behaves badly but always

                                          Escapes punishment with his cleverness

(C) QUESTION/ANSWER

Q1. Where did the fox find the grapes?

Ans. The fox found the grapes on a vine, just above his head while trotting past a vine yard.

    Q2. What did he try to do when he saw them?

Ans. The fox tried to snatch the grapes when he saw them.

    Q3. Describe the grapes?

Ans. The grapes were rich, ripe and purple-red in colour.

    Q4. Who was poor Reynard?

Ans. The poor Reynard was a fox from old European stories, who often behaved badly yet

always escaped punishment.

    Q5.What did he say when he could not reach the grapes?

Ans. The fox said that he did not want to waste his time on such common and mean fruit.

Q6. How is the reaction of humans similar to the fox's reaction while facing failures?

Ans. The fox wanted to eat those bunches of grapes to satisfy his hunger. When he could not

reach them he named them as common and mean fruit, or a thing which is worthless.

The reaction is very similar with humans who try to find drawbacks when they are

Inefficient in achieving anything and decides to settle for less.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

WE OFTEN TRY TO HIDE OUR INEFFICIENCY, BY POINTING OUT OTHERS FAULTS.

ACTIVITIES: (Let's think and answer)

This poem is based on a famous fable. Make an illustration

for any other fable that you have read or heard

QUESTIONS :(THINK AND ANSWER)

1. HOW DO WE REACT TO FAILURES? WHAT ACCORDING TO YOU SHOULD BE THE CORRECT PROCEDURE?

2. WHY DID THE FOX INTERPRET THE GRAPES TO BE SOUR

FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- V   **Module-1/1**

SUBJECT – EVS

CHAPTER NAME -MIGRATION AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

TOPIC – TYPES OF FAMILY

SUB TOPIC- NUCLEAR FAMILY

Link- https://www.extramarks.com

https://study.com/academy/lesson/nuclear-family-definition-advantages-disadvantages.html

https://www.youtu.be/dWyL1pPgOpg

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TUTORIALS:

FAMILY –A family is a group of people who are related to each other. It is of two types. Nuclear family and joint family. Both the type of families have their own advantages and disadvantages. We are going to take up the topic – Nuclear family.

NUCLEAR FAMILY –When parents and their children live together it is a

 nuclear family. Nuclear family is a small family.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF NUCLEAR FAMILY –

1) <u>DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY</u> –Children are more close To parents and can have free discussion.

2) <u>LESS NUMBER OF CHILDREN</u> -Members of nuclear family Have to plan and limit their family .

3) <u>PEACE AND HARMONY</u> – Peace is maintained in nuclear Family in comparison to joint family.

4) <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u> -There is no major shifting of any Responsibility like in joint family.

5) <u>PROBLEM FREE UNIT</u> – There is no chance of in laws Conflict.

6) <u>BETTER CONDITION OF WOMEN</u>–She gets enough time To plan and manage her house.

SOME OF THE DISAVANTAGES OF NUCLEAR FAMILY –

1) <u>ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE</u>-The land being subdivided Does not yield much production resulting the land as an Uneconomic holding.

2) <u>INSECURITY OF CHILDREN</u> -Children feel lonely and Emotionally insecure.

3) <u>AGENCY TO DEVELOP BAD QUALITIES OF INMATES</u> –

4) <u>LONELINESS</u> – At times of emergency it's difficult to get Immediate help.

5) <u>INSECURE FOR OLD ,WIDOW AND DIVORCE</u> –

<u>QUESTIONS :</u>

1) What do you mean by the term family?

2) Find out how is a nuclear family different from joint family?

3) If you are given a choice to live in a nuclear family or joint Family .Which family would you prefer and why?

4) Write in your own words, as to why do you feel Nuclear Family is insecure for old, widow and divorce people.

5) How would you explain that development of personality is an advantage for nuclear family?

<u>LEARNING OUTCOME –</u>

After studying this topic,students will be able to:

- Understand the problems the arise in nuclear families
- Judge better as for the selection of families where to stay.
- Define the terms like family and nuclear family.

Grade- V   **Module-1/1**

SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NAME- <u>LARGE NUMBERS</u>

TOPIC: DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF NUMERATION; PLACE VALUE AND FACE VALUE

Link-https://www.extramarks.com

   http://ncert.nic.in/ebooks.html

      https://youtu.be/t0GL5BzURVI

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<u>TUTORIALS:-</u>
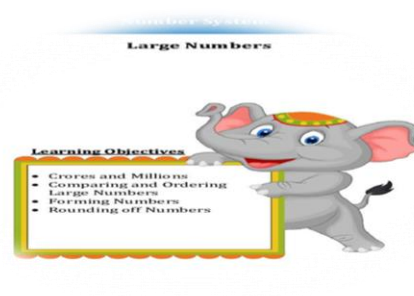
Children in the previous class you all have studied large numbers till 6 digits. In this class, we will be studying 7**,** 8 and 9 digit numbers**.**

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>:

Largest 6 digit number i.e., 9999999 + 1 gives you 1000000 which is the smallest 7 digit number. Smallest 7 digit number is read as TEN LAKHS. Similarly, largest 7 digit number i.e., 9999999 + 1 will give you the smallest 8 digit number 10000000 which is read as CRORE and largest 8 digit number i.e., 99999999 + 1 will give you 100000000, the smallest 9 digit number which is read as TEN CRORES.

Let's learn more about large numbers.

PLACE VALUE CHART

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NUMERATION:

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

→ Periods   Places ←

- We use commas to separate the periods.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF NUMERATION:

Periods →	Millions			Thousands			ones		
Place →	Hundred millions	Ten millions	Millions	Hundred thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	H M	T M	M	H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O

COMPARING THE INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS

| Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)
Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

***We can see that the place value chart in Indian System is divided into four groups, whereas, it is divided into three groups in International System of Numeration.**

PLACE VALUE AND FACE VALUE

Place Value: It represents the position of a digit in the number.

Face Value: It is the value of the digit itself, in a number.

For Example: We can see here that the place value of 5 is 5000 whereas, its face value is 5.
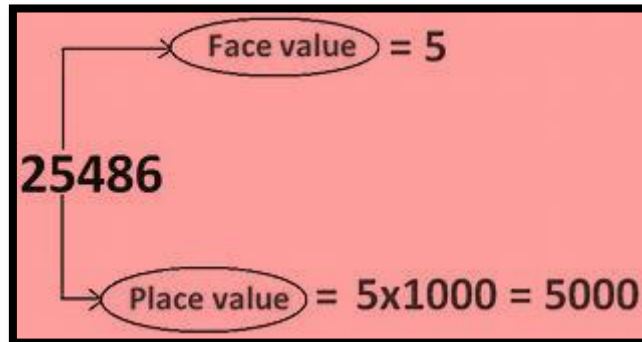
QUESTIONS:- **Let's solve:**

1. a) How many numbers have 8 digits?

   b) Place value and face value of a number are always equal at..........................

2. Insert commas to separate the periods and write the number name for each:

   a) 77430904   b) 600051239 c) 59783200   (In both Indian and International System)

3. Fill ups:

   a) 1 million =.......lakhs b) 1 crore =...........millions

   c) Ten crore has........zeros   d) 1 million has...........zeros

4. What is the face value and place value of '8' in 7589012?

5. Find the difference between the face value and place value of '6' in 98765432.

6. Find the sum of the largest 8 digit number and smallest 9 digit number.

7. Look at the pattern and write the next three numbers

   i)   302010400, 292010400, 28201040, ...,.......,.........

   ii)   70809010, 70909010, 71009010 ,....... ,.......,.........

8. Make Indian Place Value Chart and write the following numbers:

    698503470, 54692015.

LEARNING OUTCOME:-

   After studying this topic, students will be able to:

- Differentiate between Indian and International System of Numeration.
- Understand place value and face value of digits.
- Draw place value charts and place the numbers properly.
- Solve sums related to the topic.

SUBJECT-हिंदी

CHAPTER NAME-भाषा लिपि और व्याकरण

TOPIC: भाषाकी परिभाषा, भाषा के रूप, लिपि, व्याकरण।

Link :- https://www.extramarks.com
https://youtu.be/SthPSE9VuJc
https://youtu.be/38Ow8WZZTio

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TUTORIALS:-
भाषा की परिभाषा-- मन के भावों तथा विचारों का आदान-प्रदान भाषा कहलाता है।

भाषा के रूप --भाषा के दोनों रूप होते हैं --
   1) मौखिक भाषा
   2) लिखित भाष

1)मौखिक भाषा जो भाषा मुख से बोली जाती है उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते हैं ।उसे अनपढ़ भी जानतेऔर समझते हैं ।उलदाहरण के लिए -मुझे अपने देश पर गर्वहैं।

   2) लिखित भाषा-- जो भाषा लिख कर प्रकट की जाती है उसे लिखित भाषा कहते हैं।यह भाषा मौखिक भाषा की तुलना में अधिक शुद्ध और स्पष्ट होती है ।इसे केवल शिक्षित लोग ही समझ सकते हैं ।उदाहरण के लिए--पत्र लिखना , कहानी लिखना आदि।

लिपि-- मौखिक भाषा को जिन चिन्हों और अंकों द्वारा लिखा जाता है उन्हें लिपि कहते हैं। हिंदी की लिपि देवनागरी लिपि कहलाती ह

व्याकरण–व्याकरण हमें भाषा को सही और शुद्ध ढंग से लिखना, पढ़ना और बोलना सीखलाता है। व्याकरण के माध्यम से हम ।

1)शुद्ध वर्ण ज्ञान सीखते हैं ।

3) शुद्ध शब्द ज्ञान सीखते हैं।

4) शुद्ध वर्तनी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं ।

5) शुद्ध वाक्य प्रयोग की कला को जानते हैं।

1) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें–

क) भाषा किसे कहते हैं?

ख) लिपि किसे कहते हैं?

ग) व्याकरण हमें क्या सिखाता है?

2) नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों के सामने सही और गलत लिखो –

क) व्याकरण हमें शुद्ध बन ज्ञान से खिलाता है।

ख) व्याकरण हमें गाना से खिलाता है।

ग) व्याकरण हमें शुद्ध वाक्य प्रयोग की कला सिखाता है।

घ) व्याकरण शुद्ध वर्तनी का ज्ञान देता है ।

ङ) व्याकरण हमें अच्छा लेखक बनाता है

च) व्याकरण हमें शुद्ध शब्द ज्ञान देता है

LEARNING OUTCOME:-
उपयुक्त पाठ को पढ़ने के पश्चात बच्चों को निम्नलिखित बातों का ज्ञान प्राप्त होगा—

क) भाषा बोलकर और लिखकर प्रकट की जाती है ।

ख) मौखिक भाषा को लिखने का साधन लिपि है।

ग) हिंदी की लिपि देवनागरी है।

घ) व्याकरण भाषा के नियमों का शास्त्र है।