

## NOTES FOR TERM 1

CLASS : 5<sup>TH</sup>

SUBJECT: S.ST

Lesson:5 THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS...THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is the second largest country in Africa.It lies in the equatorial region.It experiences a hot wet climate throughout the year.The country is rich in wildlife and mineral resources.However hunting and poaching have reduced the number of animals in this region.Most of the minerals are exported.The country is thinly populated.Most people are Bantus and speak languages belonging to the large Bantu group.Bantus are tall and have curly hair.Water transport is the main means of transport in this country.Kinshasa is the capital of the country.

Answer these questions:

Q1:Describe the physical features of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.List the nine countries with which it shares its borders.

Ans:The Democratic Republic of the Congo lies in the centre of the Congo river basin which is a vast low lying land covered with forests.It is surrounded by plains and plateaus.Towards the north-east of the country are the Ruwenzori mountains.The country has four major lakes which lie towards the eastern boundary.

The nine countries with which the country shares its borders are:Central African Republic,South Sudan,Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi,Tanzania ,Zambia, Angola and The Republic of the Congo.

Q2:What type of the climate does the country have?

Ans:The country has a tropical climate.It rains heavily throughout the year.The temperatures are high and the humidity is also high.Mornings are pleasant .At noon,temperature increases and in the afternoon there is heavy rainfall.Evenings and nights are cool and comfortable.

Q3:Write a short note on the wildlife found in the country.

Ans.Many species of animals are found in the country.Elephants,monkeys,gorillas and chimpanzees are found in the forests.The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles,hippopotamuses and fish. Many types of snakes are also found here.Antelopes,rhinoceroses,giraffes,leopards and lions live in the grasslands.A variety of colourful birds and butterflies are also found here.

Q4.Describe Bantus.What do you know about Bantus?

Ans.The Bantu people are tall and have curly hair.They follow traditional lifestyles.They enjoy music and dance and wear colourful dresses on special occasions.They speak languages belonging to the large Bantu group.

Q5.Describe the transport system of the country.

Ans.The country has a poor land transport system.The dense forests covering the country make it difficult to build roads and lay railway tracks.Water transport is more developed here as there are many rivers.Air transport is becoming fast popular in the country.

LESSON 6: THE LAND OF SNOW.

Greenland,the land of snow is situated near the north pole.It is the largest island in the world.Nuuk is its capital.Greenland has an arctic type of climate.It is freezing cold throughout the year.There are no forests

here. Only animals with thick furry coats or those which can withstand an extremely cold climate can survive in Greenland. The Inuits came to Greenland from North America about 1000 years ago. They have adapted themselves to the harsh climate. They wear clothes made from animal skin. They live in igloos, tents or temporary houses. Their lifestyle has changed now. A large number of people have migrated to towns which have facilities for education, medical treatment and entertainment.

Answer these questions.

Q1. What are icebergs? Why are they dangerous for ships?

Ans. Large chunks of ice that break off from the ice sheet covering the land and slide into the sea are called icebergs. The icebergs are dangerous for ships as they are not visible due to the thick fog in this region.

Q2. Describe the climate of Greenland.

Ans. Greenland has an arctic type of climate. It is very cold throughout the year. The temperature is much below the freezing point. Icy winds blow in winter and the sun is not seen for weeks. During the summer season the weather is bright and sunny. There is continuous daylight for several weeks, but temperatures remain below the freezing point.

Q3. Why do very few plants grow in Greenland?

Ans. Very few plants grow in Greenland due to excessive cold. As very little ice melts during the summer season, only lichens, mosses, grasses and bushes can grow here.

Q4. What kind of clothes do Inuits wear?

Ans. The Inuit men, women and children wear clothes made from skins of seals. Their parkas or jackets have hoods to cover their heads. They wear double trousers and boots made from seal skin to keep themselves warm.

Q5. Describe the different types of houses found in Greenland.

Ans. In the winter season the people of Greenland live in snow-houses or igloos. These houses are made of blocks of ice and are dome shaped. A hole is made in the centre of the igloo for smoke and hot air to pass through. The floor of the igloo is covered with animal fur. In the summer season, people live in skin tents or tents.

Q6. How has the life of the Inuits changed in the last few years?

Ans. The lifestyle of the inuits has undergone many changes in the last few years. People now mostly live in houses made of wood or stone. They use motorboats and motorized sledges, and automatic rifles to hunt animals. Many people work in mines and oilfields. Many Inuits have migrated to towns which have facilities for education, medical treatment and entertainment.

## LESSON:7 THE LAND OF SAND...SAUDI ARABIA.

Saudi Arabia is located in south west Asia. A large part of the country is a barren desert. It has an extremely hot and dry climate. The country gets very little rainfall. Plants which can withstand hot and dry weather grow here. The camel is the most useful animal in the desert. Almost the entire income of the country comes from exporting petroleum. The discovery of petroleum in Saudi Arabia has changed the lifestyle of the people.

People move from one place to another in search of green pastures. They are called nomads. One such group of people are the Bedouins. They lead a very hard life. They move in groups called caravans. The lifestyle of the Bedouins is also changing.

Riyadh is the capital of the country.

Q1. Describe the summer and winter climate of Saudi Arabia.

Ans. Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot and dry climate. The country gets very little rainfall. The summer season is from May to September. The weather is very hot and dry in the daytime. The nights are relatively cooler. The winter season is from October to May. The days are warm while the nights are very cold. Sandstorms are very common in all seasons.

Q2. What type of plants grow in a desert?

Ans. Plants which can withstand hot and dry weather grow here. Most plants have long roots which go deep into the soil in search of water. Various types of cacti grow here. These plants have thorns instead of leaves to prevent water loss due to evaporation. Water is stored in the fleshy stems and roots of the plants.

Q3. How is the camel adapted to the desert?

Ans. The camel is called the ship of the desert. Its feet are adapted to walk on the burning, hot sand. It can live without food and water for many days.

Q4. How has petroleum changed the economy of Saudi Arabia?

Ans. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum, which it exports. Almost the entire income of the country comes from petroleum exports. This money is being spent on the development of the country. Towns and cities have developed. The government is making an effort to develop industries in the country. Petrochemical, petroleum refining, power generation and telecommunication industries are being developed here.

Q5. Describe the life of Bedouins.

Ans. The Bedouins live a very hard life. They live in tents made of camel skin. Most of them breed camels which give them milk. They use camel hair to make clothes, tents and rugs. They move in groups called caravans. In summer Bedouins camp near an oasis. In winters they camp in areas where there is rainfall. They exchange lamb, sheep, goats, wool, carpets and camels for dates, food grains and other things they need. Bedouins are now opting for settled lives in towns and cities.

Q6. Write a short note on the capital of Saudi Arabia.

Ans. Riyadh is the capital city of Saudi Arabia. It is a modern town with skyscrapers, parks, markets, educational institutions and hospitals. The city has broad roads which are lined with royal palaces and government buildings.

Lesson no. 8

### THE TREE LESS GRASSLANDS (THE PRAIRIES)

Grasslands are large plains of grass. They grow in warm and dry places where there is too little rainfall for forests to grow but enough rain to prevent the land from turning into a desert.

The Prairies are a vast stretch of gentle sloping grasslands situated in the interior of North America. It extends from Canada to Mexico. They have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. Prairies

are the world largest farming regions.They are called the wheat Basket of the world.The farms in the Prairies are spread over thousands of hectares.All farming is done through machines .The main crops grown are corn ,wheat,barley,rye and oats.Cattle is reared in the western parts of the prairies for milk and meat.The main industries of this place are meat packaging,flour mills,ore crushing and oil extracting.

Answer the following questions

Q.1 What type of climate do Prairies have?

Ans.Prairies have an extreme type of climate with hot summers and cold winters.

Q.2What makes the prairies suitable for rearing cattle?

Ans.Coarse soil and less fertile land makes prairies suitable for rearing cattle.

Q.3.Why is prairies called the wheat Basket of the world?

Ans. Prairies is called the wheat Basket of the world because the farmers produce enough wheat for the country and also for export.

Q.4. What are ranches? What are the main products of ranches?

Ans. The open land which is hilly, coarse and less fertile and which animals are reared are called ranches. Meat and milk are the main products of ranches.

Q.5. In the Prairies machine have almost replaced manual labour. Explain.

Ans. In the Prairies the entire farm work of ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing, winnowing and storing of crops, from milking cows to processing the milk, everything is done by machines. Thus machines have almost replaced manual labour.

Lesson no. 9

### Environmental Pollution

Introduction:

Pollution is a general term used to describe the harm caused to air, water and soil.

There are four types of pollution.

1. Air pollution
  2. Water pollution
  3. Land or soil pollution
  4. Noise pollution
1. Air pollution: The mixing of harmful gases and other particles in the air is called air pollution.
  2. Water pollution: The mixing of harmful wastes in ground water, lakes, rivers, seas and oceans by human activities is called water pollution.
  3. Land or soil pollution: Pollution of land or soil is caused when harmful substances are dumped into the soil or accumulated on the land.
  4. Noise pollution: Excessive and unpleasant sound in our environment is called noise or sound pollution. It causes stress, irritation and loss of sleep. Constant exposure to loud noises often lead to loss of hearing.

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What human-made factors cause air pollution? How is it harmful?

Ans. The human-made factors that cause air pollution are:

- a) Smoke from factories, vehicles, burning of fuels and bursting fire crackers pollutes the air around us.

Q2. How does air pollution harm plants?

Ans. Air pollution is harmful to plants. Due to the pressure of pollutants in the air, most plants are unable to prepare food properly. This slows down their growth. Over time they become weak and die out slowly.

Q3. How do water sources get polluted?

Ans. Water sources get polluted by dumping chemical wastes from factories, dumping household wastes and untreated sewage and by bathing and washing clothes in the rivers.

Q4. What are the main sources of soil pollution?

Ans. The main sources of soil pollution are:

- a) Solid waste such as garbage.
- b) Refuse from mines
- c) Refuse from forests and agriculture.

Q5. List some causes of noise pollution.

Ans. Some causes of noise pollution are:

- a) Cars and bus horns.
- b) Loud speakers and loud music.
- c) Machines and construction work.
- d) Fire crackers.

## Term I English

### Topic One foggy Morning

#### Introduction

This story is about a boy, Rishi, who is waiting at the bus stop, one foggy morning, when a stranger appears and talks to him. The stranger is not an ordinary person. He did some unusual things to make Rishi happy and impress him. He played many magical tricks but failed to impress Rishi.

#### Answers (Main Course Book)

#### Exercise C

1. Stranger was dressed in army-green over coat with brown boots. He has an up turned collar and wore floppy hat and gloves on his hands. The first thing we learn about him is that he was a comical sight.
2. The stranger thought that Rishi was going hiking because he was carrying a big backpack.
3.
  - a. The speaker is the stranger. The 'He' that the speaker is referring to is the mathematical genius Shakuntala Devi.
  - b. The listener is Rishi. Just before this Rishi had remarked that Shakuntala Devi could do more difficult sums than the one performed by the stranger, and do them faster than a computer.
  - c. The listener is startled because he did not think any human could do what he had done. He has never heard of Shakuntala Devi and did not even know that 'he' was actually a woman. This suggests that the listener was not human or not of this world.
4. That stranger made a chocolate bar and a toy car appears as if from nowhere, and he was wearing a bulby overcoat. Rishi thought that the stranger was just performing magic tricks, so he assumed that the objects the stranger was producing were hidden beneath his coat.
5.
  - a. The man probably meant to ask whether all boys were frustrating and disbelieving as Rishi. This is because Rishi didn't seem at all impressed with his performance and dismissed all the man's magic as 'tricks'.
  - b. The man was probably feeling frustrated and annoyed with Rishi when he said these words.

#### PEOM: Windy Nights

#### Summary

When it is cloudy night moon and stars are not visible. Everywhere it is dark and it is raining. A man is riding a horse at a very high speed. It is very late and no lights are on so why is he riding so fast is not known. It is windy night. Wind is blowing at a very high speed with which the trees are moving and creating a lot of noise. Ships are tossing at the sea but the rider is going on, then he comes back at a high speed.

#### Main course Book—Answers

- A.
1. A man goes riding by.
  2. No, No one known why man gallops by
  3. The horseman gallops by on dark and moonless nights.
- B. 1. A                      2. B                      3. A                      4. A

C.

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False

Topic: The New computer

Introduction:

Today, we depend on the internet not only for communication also to gain knowledge and for entertainment. It is the newest way through which we communicate. However the older days, we had no such systems but had to depend either on pigeons or a messenger or the telephone in this story a group of children are determined to improve their school with the addition of some computers. The adults tell them it cant be done. But these kids wont take no for an answer. They decide to take matters into their own hands they sat underling their brains and finally an idea struck them to organize a fair at their school to raise the money. They were successful in achieving their goal the lesson teacher us the value of team work.

Main Course (Answers)

Exercise C

1. Nisha's School was called the sunrise English medium school .
2. Recently the school had got electricity and a proper drinking water supply
3. Nisha and her friends wanted their school to have computers
4. Nisha and her friends were angry because they knew that all the big schools in Pune had computers. They could not accept that they would not be able to get the kind of education that those other schools could provide just because could not afford to buy computers. They felt that they also deserved to lear how to use a computer
5. Nisha's idea was to use the Rs 3000 they had already got to raise more money

Topic: No Room , no room!

Introduction:

This lesson is an extract from the famous novel , Alice in wonder land by Lewis Caroll. It is a classic tale of a young girls adventures in a magical land where absolutely nothing happens as we expect it to it is about a girl named Alice who falls down a rabbit hole and finds herself in a wonder land full of creatures. The story tell us about her many adventures with creatures like the mad hatter, March Hare the dormouse , the Queen of Hearts and many more.

Answers Exercise C

1. When Alice saw the march hare and the hatter, they were sitting in a garden at a tea table having tea . they were using the dormouse sitting between them as a cushion to prop up their elbows and talking over its head.
2. Alice thought that the Dormouse didn't mind being used as a cushion because it was fast asleep.
3. The hatter asked Alice why a raven was like a writing desk. The riddle did not have an answer .

## Grammar Portion

Topic : Articles , Determiners

A, an and the are called articles when we talk about one object or person , we add a or an before the noun.

A bus a boy an overcoat an engine

We use the when we talk about a specific noun or when we are referring to something again e.g Rishi met a stranger. The stranger performed magical tricks. Words like most , all some , few , many and any show the quantity of a noun these words are called determiners.

E.g

There were many people on the bus , the magician performed a few tricks

Refer to Grammar work sheet for practice- Page No 74-77

Topic: Simple Future tense

Sometimes we talk about things that happened in the past and sometimes we talk about things happening now or in the present.

Nisha's School Got electric fans (Past /Tense)

Nisha's School Has New Water Coolers (Past /Tense)

We also need to talk about things that are going to or will happen in the future. This is known as future tense. E.g

1. Nisha's School will get new computers soon . (Future Tense )
2. All the students will learn how to use them (Future Tense )

Use of Can And May

Can is used to say that something is possible. May is used to ask polite questions or to say that you are not sure. Both are used to ask or grant permission may is more polite than can . e.g

May I Borrow this book?

You can Borrow one book from the library

Refer to Grammar Work Sheet For Practice- Page No: 78-80

Topic : Helping Verbs

Subject: Verb Agreement

Sometimes we add words like is , am and are before verbs to form complete verbs. These are known as helping verbs e.g

The hatter and the March hare were Having Tea.

A Dormouse was Sitting between them.

When the subject of the sentence is singular, the verb is also singular

Alice is sitting at the tea table.



When the subject is plural, the verb is also plural.

Alice and the March Hare are talking

Refer to Grammar Work Sheet For Practice- Page No: 81-83

## LS-4

### Safety and First Aid

**A.** 1. D                    2. D                    3. C                    4. C

**B.** 1. Anti-tetanus                    2. Sprain                    3. Splint                    4. Water                    5. Medicines

**C.** 1. A tourniquet is a tight bandage that is used to stop the flow of blood from a wound.

2. Any easily available articles like a sheet of newspaper, a magazine, a piece of cardboard or a pillow around the injured bone can act as splint.

3. A sling is made from a triangular piece of cloth and is used for support.

4. When someone's clothes catch fire, we must not let him/her around in panic because this fans flames.

5. The disease caused by a virus carries by dogs and cats is rabies.

**D.** 1. In case of a minor wound, wash away all dirt around it. Clean the affected area with cotton wool soaked in an antiseptic solution. Place a thick pad of cotton or sterile gauze on the wound and press it with your thumb and fingers. This will stop bleeding.

2. In case of a bleeding nose, keep the patient upright in a comfortable position with his/her head held back. Press the bleeding side of the nose firmly. Keep an ice-pack or wet cloth on the nose and the head of the patient. If the bleeding is heavy, send for the doctor.

3. A splint is a piece of wood or cardboard used to hold a broken bone in position. Any easily available articles like a sheet of newspaper, a magazine, a piece of cardboard or a pillow around the injured bone can act as splint. It should be used to prevent movement and help the broken bone to heal.

4. We must not prick blisters because an open blister is an open wound. It can catch infection

5. In case of fire caused by faulty wiring, do not throw water on it. This can cause electrocution. Immediately turn off the main switch. Smother the fire by throwing sand. Use a fire extinguisher.

6. In case of a snake bite, apply a tourniquet just above the bite to stop flow of blood.

**E** 1. Accidental consumption of medicines can cause serious harm or even death. Venu is a four year boy, so, he does not know much about this. That is why his mother keeps all medicines on the top shelf of the rack.

2. Firemen crawl on the floor of a room that is filled with smoke to keep them away from carbon dioxide gas.

# LS-5

## Our Skeletal System

- A.** 1. d            2. a            3. c            4. b
- B.** 1. b            2. d            3. a            4. c
- C.** 1. internal    2. spinal    3. involuntary            4. ligaments 5. thigh or femur
- D.** 1. A joint is a meeting point of two bones held together by tissues called ligaments.  
2. There are four types of movable joints in our body. They are:
- hinge joint: elbow, fingers and toes
  - ball-and-socket joint: hip and shoulder
  - pivot joint: between the skull and the first two vertebrae of the spine, and
  - gliding joint: wrist and ankle
3. The lower jaw is movable. It enables us to eat and talk.
4. The long bones of the skeleton are hollow and are filled with a soft, fatty substance called bone marrow.
5. Muscles are attached to the bones by strong fibres called tendons.
- E.** 1. Our skeleton is a framework of bones encloses and protects all the internal organs and give support, strength, and shape to the body. Thus, our skeleton is useful to us.
2. Voluntary muscles are under control, for example, muscles attached to our skeleton are called voluntary muscles whereas involuntary muscles are not under our control, for example, they control action like the movement of food in the alimentary canal, etc.
3. Muscles produce movement in the body by pulling on the bones. When a muscle contracts, the bones come close to each other. When the knee bends, one muscle contracts and gets shorter, whereas the other one relaxes. When the leg stretches, the reverse happens.
4. To keep the muscles in good shape, we must maintain a good posture while we sit or stand or walk.
- F.** 1. If our neck has a hinge joint, we can move our head in only one direction, not in all like sideways, upward and downward.
2. If the back bone was made up of just one long bone, we would not be able to bend or turn in any direction, and move as we do.

# LS-6

## Our Nervous System

**A.** 1. d            2. d            3. c            4. c

**B.** 1. T            2. T            3. F            4. T            5. T            6. T

**C.** 1. order        2. medulla    3. sense organs    4. Feel

- D.** 1. The space between the skull and the brain, and also the inside of the brain, is filled with a clear fluid which serves as a cushion against jerks and injuries.
2. The brain needs a continuous supply of blood and oxygen because a person faints if his heart is not able to send enough blood to his brain.
3. The nerves which bring messages from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord are called sensory nerves.
4. The automatic actions for which we do not have to think before doing them are called reflex actions. Such actions are controlled by the spinal cord.
5. If we clean our ears with a pointed object like a matchstick or a hairpin, we may injure the eardrum inside.

**E.** 1. The nervous system consists of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

2. The three parts of the brain are

a. Cerebrum: It controls our thoughts, memory and senses, it is the centre of intelligence.

b. Cerebellum: It coordinates the actions of the muscles, helps us to balance our body and keeps us in an upright posture.

c. Medulla: It controls involuntary actions like movement of lungs and heart.

3. Nerves are long thread-like structures and made up of bundle of fibres. Their function is to carry messages between the brain and the other parts of the body.

4. When a cold blocks our nose, food does not taste so good.

5. We can keep our skin healthy by using soap, water for removing dirt and sweat, wearing clean and comfortable clothes, thoroughly drying ourselves after bathing and treating scratch or cut on the skin with an antiseptic lotion.

