

**Let's pave the way for
learning and move
forward...**

Standard 5

Social Science



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Dear Students

The evaluation of the answer scripts of the First Terminal Examination 2022 and the classroom experiences shared by the teachers concerned, have brought to light the fact that our children have suffered some serious learning gap due to the non-availability of proper learning experiences as a result of the unprecedented situation created by the Covid Pandemic from 2019 to 2022. An activity book has been designed to assist children internalize the concepts which they ought to have mastered in the previous classes and with the intention to facilitate further learning Necessary explanations and activities are included in the booklet to help children bridge the gap. It is hoped that this package will facilitate the learners for self- study or for studying with the help of their teachers and I wish them success in their endeavours to move forward with confidence.

Director
S.C.E.R.T.

Activity – 1.1

Learning Outcome

Explains what planets and satellites are

Concepts

Class-4 Unit-6 Up above the Sky

Class-5 Unit-5 Universe: A Great Wonder

Activity Package

Materials

- You can write the names of the eight planets on the circular cut-out charts or print and paste the colour pictures of the planets. (Appendix 5.1.1-5.1.4)
- Reading Material Planets (Appendix 5.2)
- A4 paper for 8 groups
- Colour pencil
- Double sided tape
- The lots written by the name of the planets

Students are divided into eight groups. They can select the lots written the names of different planets. Each group is given reading materials related to the characteristics of the planets. From this material the students are asked to prepare brochure related to their respective planets. (Use sketch / colour pencil to make the brochure more attractive)

Activity – 1.2

Boasting Competition

In addition to the features given in the material, each group conducts a boasting competition about their planet, giving all participants an opportunity. The group with the best presentation is declared winner.

Activity – 2.1

Learning Outcome

- Identifies and states that a land has its own form of government and that administrative bodies fulfil the needs
- Explains about public institution and their services.
- Distinguish and describes the existence of economic disparity among families.

Concepts

Class-4 Unit-12 Know your Land

Class-5 Unit-4 Spend Carefully

Activity Package

Materials

- Ration cards in four different categories (Yellow, Pink, Light Blue, White)

	അന്യോദയ അന്ന യോജന (AAY)	കാർഡിന് 30 കിലോ അരിയും 5 കിലോ ഗോതമ്പും സൗജന്യമായി, കൂടാതെ 1 കിലോ പഞ്ചസാര 21/- രൂപയ്ക്ക്
	മുൻഗണനാ വിഭാഗം (Priority)	കാർഡിലെ ഓരോ അംഗത്തിനും 4 കിലോ അരിയും 1 കിലോ ഗോതമ്പും കിലോയ്ക്ക് 2/- രൂപ നിരക്കിൽ
	പൊതു വിഭാഗം സബ്സിഡി (Non Priority Subsidy)	കാർഡിലെ ഓരോ അംഗത്തിനും 2 കിലോ അരി കിലോയ്ക്ക് 4/- രൂപ നിരക്കിൽ, ലഭ്യതയ്ക്കനുസരിച്ച് കാർഡിന് 2 കിലോ മുതൽ 3 കിലോ വരെ ആട്ട കിലോയ്ക്ക് 17/- രൂപ നിരക്കിൽ
	പൊതു വിഭാഗം (Non Priority)	കാർഡിന് 9 കിലോ അരി കിലോയ്ക്ക് 10.90/- രൂപ നിരക്കിൽ, ലഭ്യതയ്ക്കനുസരിച്ച് കാർഡിന് 2 കിലോ മുതൽ 3 കിലോ വരെ ആട്ട കിലോയ്ക്ക് 17/- രൂപ നിരക്കിൽ

The teacher brings four different categories of ration cards to the class. Non Priority, Non Priority Subsidy, Priority Category, Andyodaya Anna Yojana category cards should be brought. The class is then divided into four groups. Children are given a ration card and asked to collect the information mentioned on the card. The children summarize the information into a group-based data collection format.

Colour of the Card	Category	Number of Family Members	Income	Other Information

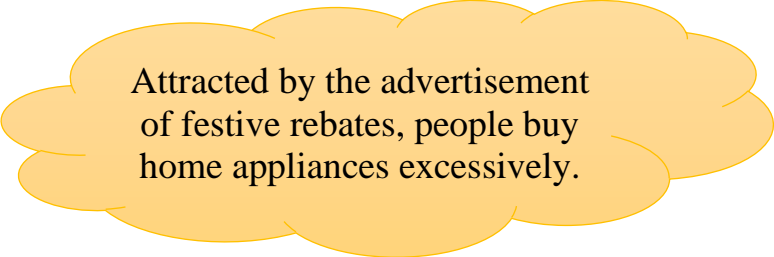
Summary

There is economic disparity between families in the society. Central and state governments have been implementing several welfare programmes to reduce the economic gap among families. As part of such a scheme, families are classified into four categories on the basis of income. Food items are provided to the families through four types of ration cards.

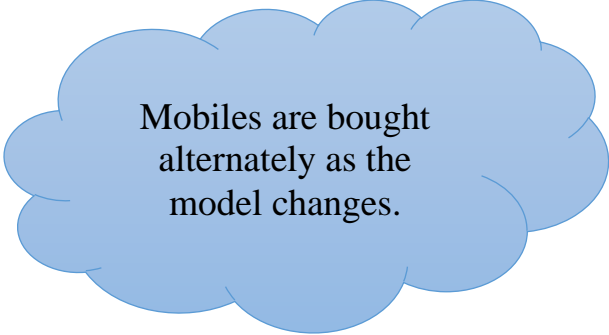
A family budget helps the family to use the income effectively to lead a better future life and achieve economic security. Economic security can be achieved by controlling overspending and practicing habit of thrift. A better life is possible for the family through the services provided to the family by the public distribution institutions.

Activity - 2.2

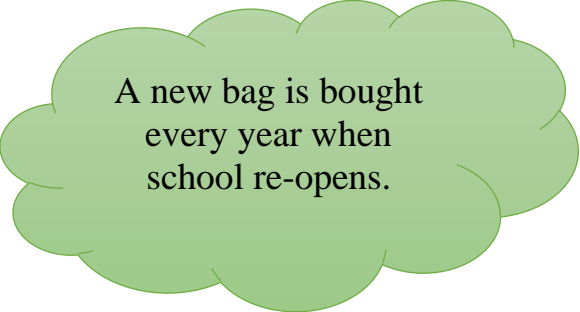
Some situations that we face in our daily life are given below



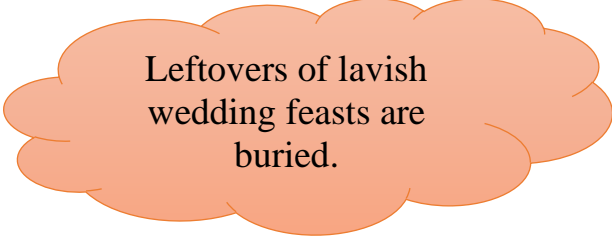
Attracted by the advertisement of festive rebates, people buy home appliances excessively.



Mobiles are bought alternately as the model changes.



A new bag is bought every year when school re-opens.



Leftovers of lavish wedding feasts are buried.

Are these situations conducive to economic security? Explain your position.

Activity – 3.1

Learning Outcome

- Explains different continents and oceans with the help of a map, globe and atlas.

Concepts

Class-4 Unit 8 Reading and Drawing Maps

Class-5 Unit-5 Continents and Oceans

Activity Package

Materials

- World map (Appendix 5.3)
- Globe
- Atlas

Children are divided into 5 groups. Each group is given a world map, globe and atlas. The children are asked to write down the three concepts they have understood by observing the map, globe and atlas.

Concepts derived from maps

- ❖ There are vertical and horizontal lines
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

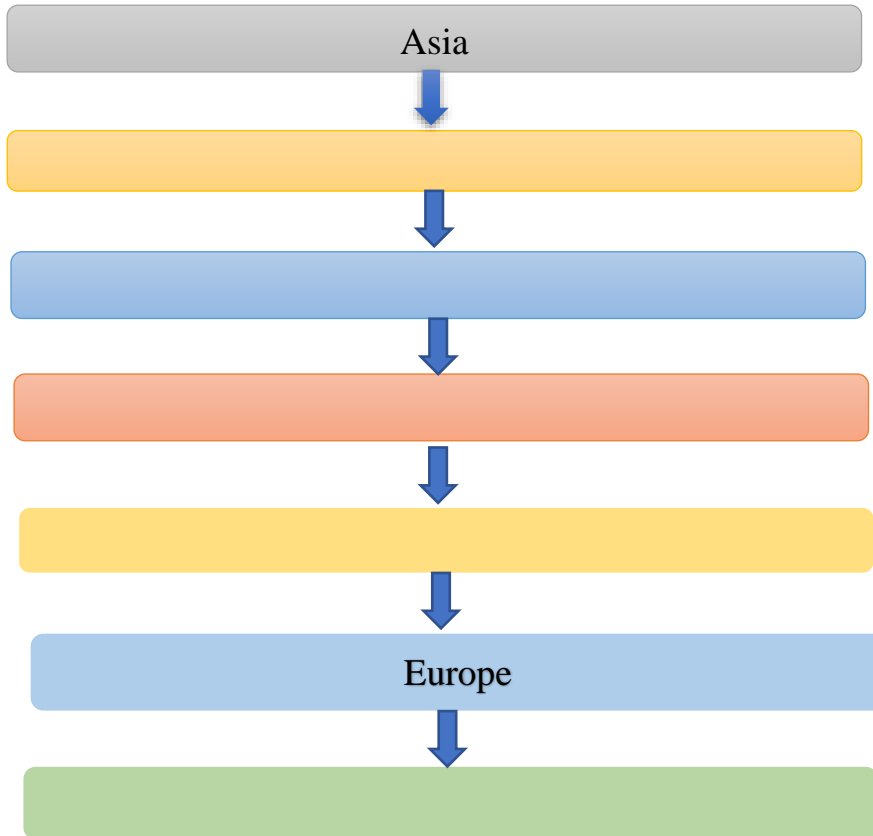
Index

- ✦ Blue is the most common colour.
- ✦ Blue colour indicates water bodies.
- ✦ The indicator is given to know the directions.
- ✦ Continents are shown in different colours.

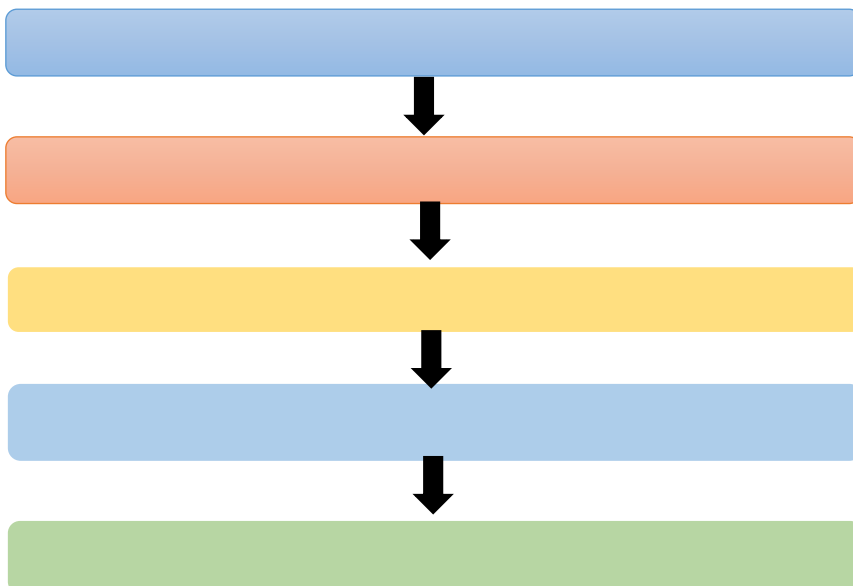
Activity 3.2

Observe the globe and map (Appendix 5.3) and complete the flowchart related to the continents.

- ❖ Arrange the continents in order of size.



- ❖ Arrange the oceans in order of size.



Activity 3.3

Observe the map (Appendix-5.3) globe and list the oceans that border the continents

Continents	Direction	Ocean
Asia	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
Africa	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
North America	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
South America	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
Antarctica	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
Europe	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	
Australia	North	
	East	
	South	
	West	

Appendix-5.1.1



ബുധൻ (Mercury)

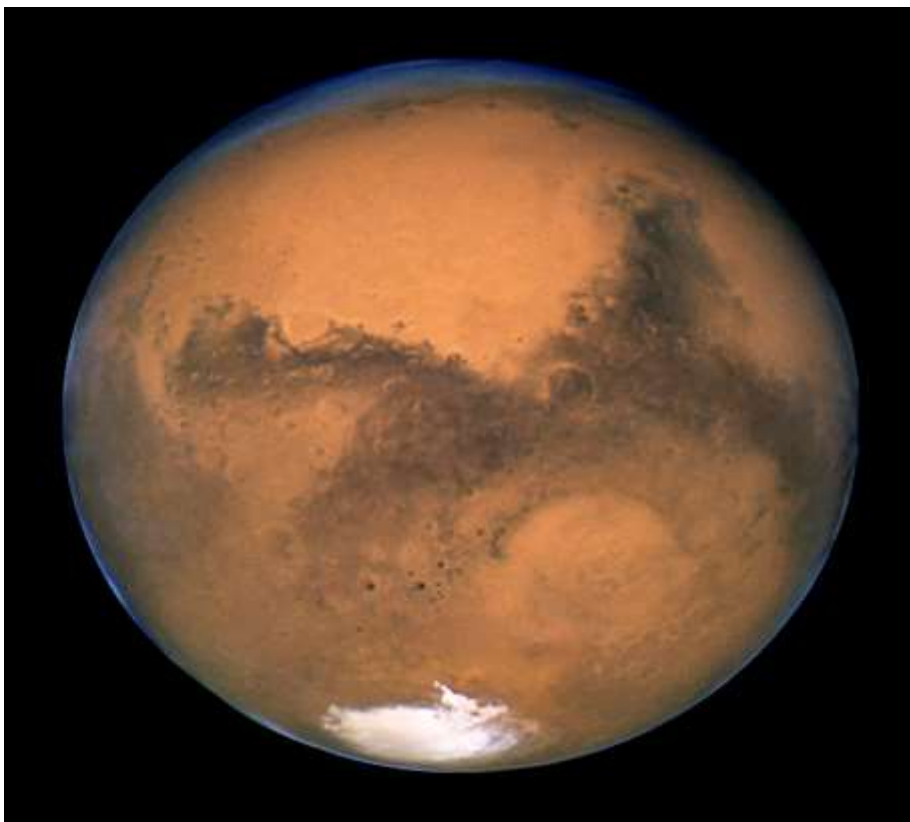


ശുക്രൻ (Venus)

Appendix-5.1.2



ഭൂമി (Earth)

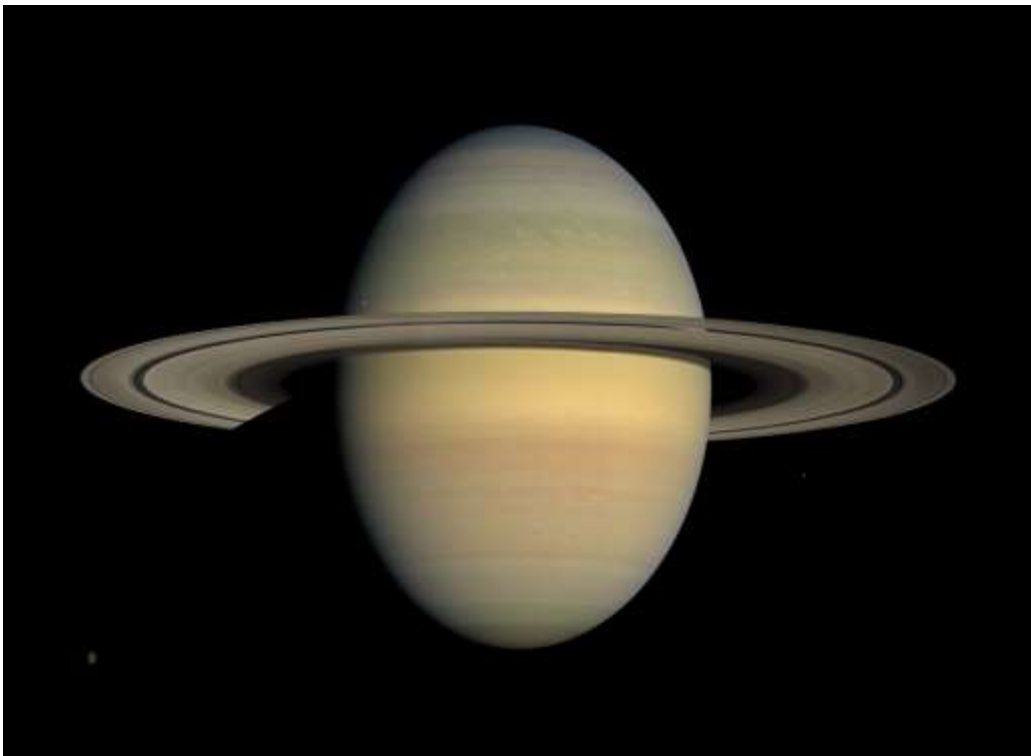


ചൊവ്വ (Mars)

Appendix-5.1.3



വ്യാഴം (Jupiter)

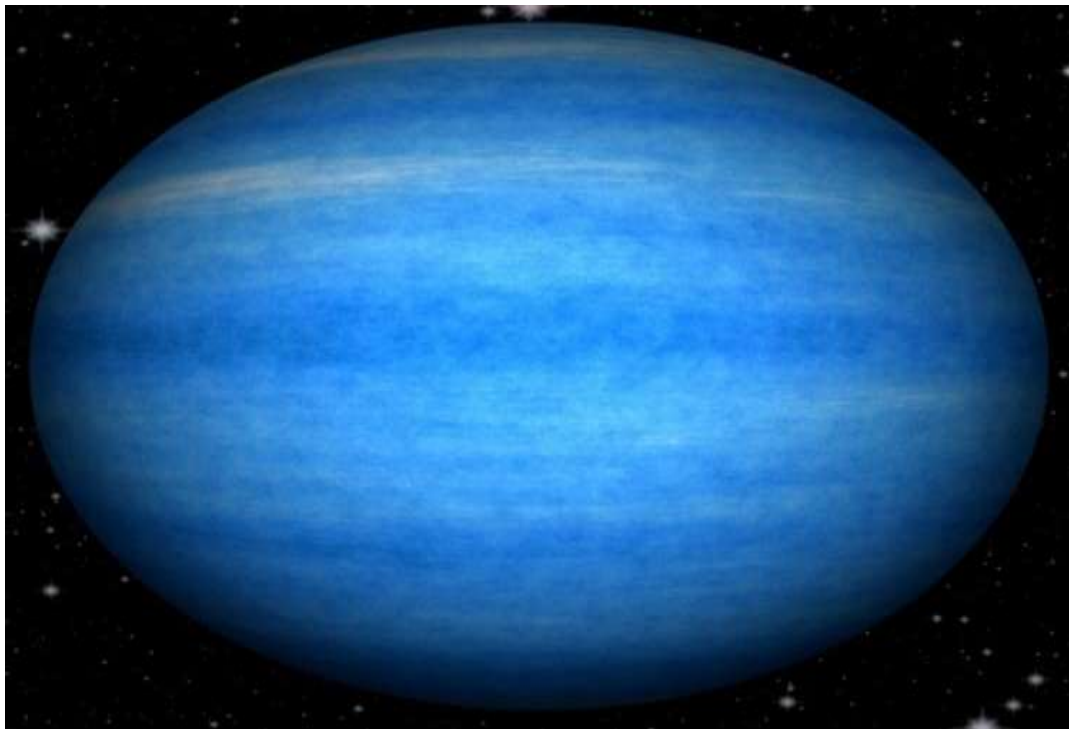


ശനി (Saturn)

Appendix-5.1.4

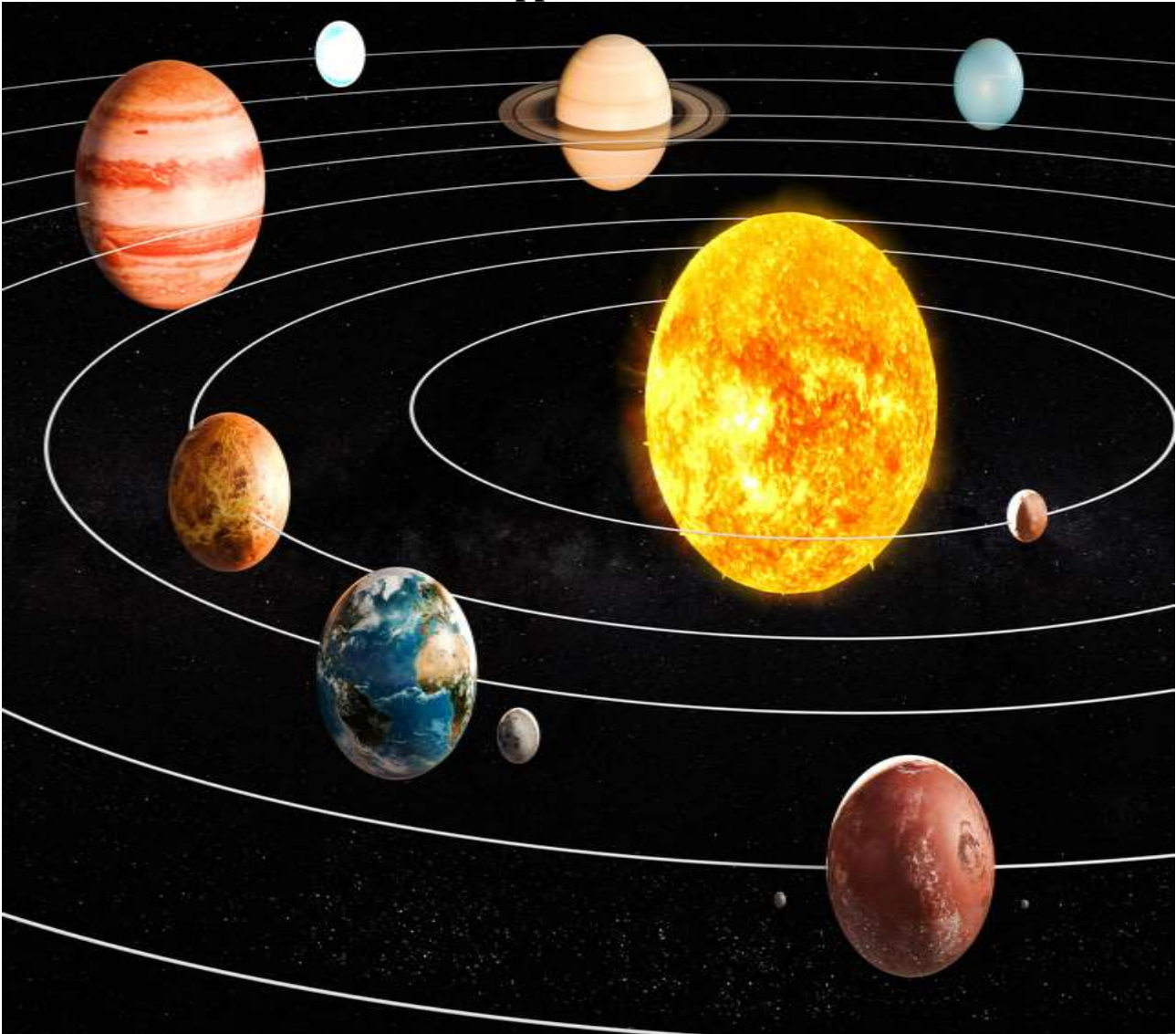


യുറാനസ് (Uranus)



നെപ്ച്യൂൺ (Neptune)

Appendix-5.2



Solar System

The Sun

The Sun is a burning ball of gas, 70% Hydrogen, 28% Helium and 2% other gases. In the Sun, there occurs nuclear fusion, the chemical reaction in which Hydrogen fuses to form Helium. The Sun is about 15 million kilometres away from the Earth. Light from the sun takes 8 minutes to reach the earth. The surface temperature of the Sun is 5780 Kelvin. Kelvin is the unit used to measure very high temperatures.

Mercury

The planet closest to the sun. The smallest planet in the solar system. Mercury is also the planet that orbits the Sun the fastest. Although it is only one-tenth the size of Earth, every square meter of Mercury's surface receives more than 6 times as much solar energy as Earth. The surface temperature of Mercury is 450°C during the day and 170° C at night.

Venus

Venus, also known as Prabhata Nakshatra, Pradosha Nakshatra, Perumeen and Vellimeen, can be seen in the sky just before sunrise and almost immediately after sunset. Because of its east-to-west rotation, Venus has become the only planet in the solar system with a western sunrise. Venus is the brightest planet in the solar system. This is because the Venusian clouds, full of carbon dioxide, strongly reflect sunlight. The average temperature in Venus is 480°C. One day and night on Venus takes 243 Earth days (one day on Earth is one Earth Day). Venus is the only planet in the solar system that takes more time to self-rotate than to orbit. Venus has 95 times the atmospheric pressure on Earth.

Earth

Earth is the third of the eight planets orbiting the Sun. The only living planet in the solar system. Earth is the fifth largest planet in size. Moon is the only satellite. 71% of the Earth is surrounded by water, so it looks blue from the sky. Due to the distance from the sun and the peculiarity of the earth's atmosphere, the main feature of the earth is the favourable environment for the living of plants and animals.

Mars

Mars is the red planet in the solar system. The presence of abundant iron on Mars gives it its red colour. The atmospheric pressure on Mars is only 100th that of Earth. Mars has a very thin (11 km) atmosphere.

Jupiter

The distance from Earth to this gas giant is more than 5 times the distance from Earth to the Sun. The surface temperature of Jupiter, which emits radio waves like the Sun, is 149°C. Ganymede is the largest of the more than 50 satellites. Some other satellites are Callisto, Io and Europa. The rotation of Jupiter is about 45000 km per hour. The rotation speed of the earth is 1680 km per hour

Saturn

Saturn is the most distant planet visible from Earth with the naked eye. It is about 95 times the size of Earth, Saturn, a gas giant, is less dense than water. Saturn is distinguished from other planets by its rings. Surface temperature - 185°C.

Uranus

Uranus is the rolling planet in the solar system. The tilt of the Earth's axis is 23 1/2°. Meanwhile, the axis of Uranus has a declination of 98 degrees. This tilt of the axis causes the poles of Uranus to face the Sun. The planet, which is four times the size of Earth, is still gaseous.

Neptune

Neptune, which is 72 times the size of Earth, has a surface temperature of 200°C. Neptune has 13 Satellites. Neptune has some of the strongest storms in the solar system. (at a speed of 2000 km per hour)

Appendix-5.3

