

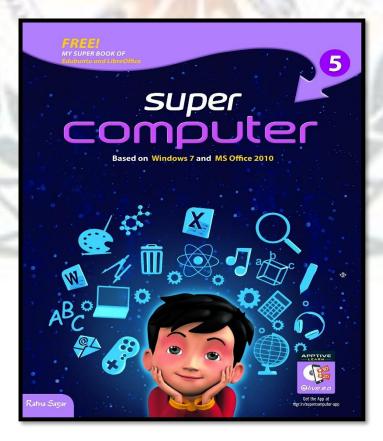
y।ना International School

SUPER COMPUTER

CLASS - V

SAMPLE NOTEBOOK





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<u>CH -6</u>

FORMATTING A PRESENTATION

Focus of the chapter: -

- 1. Slide master
- 2. Adding a text box to the slide master
- 3. Applying a theme to the slide master
- 4. Changing the background colour
- 5. Changing the background colour
- 6. Animations
- 7. Transitions

KEYWORDS: -

- 1. **Slide master-** a slide that stores information about the fonts, colours, effects, backgrounds, themes and the size and positioning of placeholders in a presentation.
- 2. Animation- any special effect that is added to the text and objects on a slide.
- 3. **Transition-** motion effects that are seen when you move from one slide to the next during a slide show.

EXERCISE CORNER:

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers: -

- The slide Master option is available on which of the following tabs?

 a. Home
 b. Insert
 c. <u>View</u>
 d. Review

 Which tab is used to change the background color of a slide?

 a. Home
 b. Insert
 c. <u>Design</u>
 d. Animation

 You can select a texture for background under which option?

 a. Solid fill
 b. Gradient fill
 c. Pattern fill
 d. Picture fill
- 4. Which option is used to increase or decrease the height of the colors?
 - a. Direction b. Preset colors c. Angle d. <u>Gradient stops</u>
- 5. Any special effect that is added to the text and objects and objects on a slide is known by which term?
 - a. Transition b. <u>Animation</u> c. Design d. Slide show

- B. Rearrange the following steps to change the color scheme of a theme in the slide master: -
 - **3** Click on the colors drop-down arrow to open a list of colours.
 - **4** Click and select a color scheme.
 - **1** Open the Slide Master view and select the slide master.
 - **2** Click on the themes drop-down arrow to open a list of themes.

C. MCQ's: - (EXTRA QUESTIONS)

1. You can format t	he background usin	g	
a. direct fill	b. picture fill	c. colour fill	d. auto fill
2. You can make yo	our presentation attr	ractive by using the _	-
a. gradient fill	b. textur <mark>e fill</mark>	c. Pattern fill	d. none
3. You can format the background slides using the			
a. beauty fill	b. gradient fill	c. texture fill	d. solid fill
4. Changes made to the applied to all the slides of that ppt.			
a. <mark>Slide master</mark>	b. Transitions	c. themes	d. design
5 are motion effects that are seen when you move from one slide to the next during a slide show.			
a. Weather	b. <u>Transitions</u>	c. Design	d. drag
6. You can control the of transitions.			
a. Temperature	b. direction	c. <u>speed</u>	d. none

<u>CH-7</u>

USING THE INTERNET

Focus of the chapter

1. Connecting to the Internet

- 2. Internet explorer
- 3. Electronic mail (e-mail)
- 4. Signing in
- 5. Sending and reading an email
- 6. Signing out
- 7. E-greetings

KEYWORDS:-

- 1. ISP- an organization that provides internet services
- 2. Modem- a device needed to connect a computer to the ISP.

3. Web Browser- software used to access web pages on the Internet.

4. Email- a message sent from one computer to another with the help of the Internet.

5. Inbox- a folder where emails received by you are held.

EXERCISE CORNER: -

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers: -

1. Which of the following do you need to connect to the Internet?

- a. Internet Service Provider b. Modem
- c. Web Browser d. <u>all of these</u>
- 2. Which of these buttons takes you back to the first page of the website?
 - a. Refresh b. Favourite c. <u>Home</u> d. Tools
- 3. Which of these buttons contains options to save the web page and clear the browsing history?
 - a. Home b. Refresh c. Favourite d. <u>Tools</u>
- 4. Which of these can be sent as an attachment in an email?a. soundb. picturesc. videosd. <u>all of these</u>

5. You should always close your email account after completing your work. Which option allows you to do this?

a. Hang out b. Wait out c. <u>Sign out</u> d. Go out **B. Write (T) for True and (F) for False:** -

- 1. A web browser is a type of software used to access <u>**True**</u> the web pages on the internet.
- 2. To write and send an email, you need to sign out **False** from your account.
- 3. The unread emails are shown as normal text with a shaded background. **False**
- 4. There are many websites that provides the facility of <u>True</u> sending e- greetings on birthdays.
- C. Name these icons and write their use: -

1

2

3.

Back tool button <u>To go back to your inbox</u>

Internet Explorer <u>To access the web page</u>

to delete unwanted e- mails

- D. Number the steps in the correct order to send an email: -
 - **5** After typing the message, click on the Send button.
 - <u>1</u> Click on Compose.
 - **4** Type the message in the message box.

Delete Button

- **3** Type the subject of the email in the subject box.
- **2** Type the email address of the receiver in the To box.

<u>CH 8</u> <u>ALGORITHMS AND FLOW CHARTS</u>

Focus of the chapter: -

- 1. Writing an algorithm
- 2. Flowcharts
- 3. Decision- making in flowcharts
- 4. Looping in flowcharts
- > KEYWORDS: -

1. Algorithm- the process of working in steps to achieve a desired result.

 Flow chart- a pictorial representation of the steps used to perform a task.

EXERCISE CORNER

A. Tick () the correct answers: -

1. Which of the following is always the first step in an algorithm?

a. <u>start</u> b. stop c<mark>. print</mark> d. input

2. The start and stop instructions in a flowchart are represented by which shape?

a. rectangle b. <u>oval</u> c. diamond d. arrow

3. In a flowchart, the diamond shape is used to show which of the following?

a. processes b. connections c. beginning or end d. decisions

4. Which of the following is a sequence of instructions that is repeated until a condition is satisfied?

a. algorithm b. flowchart c. <u>loop</u> d. decision

B. Write (T) for True and (F) for False: -

A flowchart can have any number of start and stop boxes.
 The direction of flow of information in a flowchart is always
 From bottom to top.

3. A computer uses the IF ... ELSE statement for decision-making. <u>True</u>

- 4. The input/output box in a flowchart is in the shape of a rectangle. **False**
- 5. The shapes in a flow chart are connected using arrows that indicate <u>**True**</u> the flow of actions.

C. Answer in one word: - (Extra Questions)

1. What is a sequence of instructions that is repeated until a condition is satisfied?

\rightarrow Loop

2. Why a computer uses the IF ... ELSE statement?

\rightarrow For decision- making

3. Which thing is needed while making an algorithm?

\rightarrow <u>Rules</u>

4. What is the direction of flow of information in a flowchart?

\rightarrow <u>It's either top or bottom.</u>

5. What are terminal boxes?

→ <u>A flow chart that has only one start box and one end box.</u>

D. Complete the algorithm to find the greater of two numbers: - (Extra Q.)

- Step 1-<u>Start</u>
- Step 2- Read Num 1

Step 3- Read Num 2

Step 4- If Num 1 > Num 2, then go to step 5. Else go to step 6.

Step 5- Print Num 1 is greater

Step 6- Print Num 2 is greater

Step 7- STOP

<u>CH-9</u>

REPEAT COMMAND AND PROCEDURES IN MSWLOGO

Focus of the chapter: -

- 1. Using the REPEAT command
- 2. Making polygons and patterns using REPEAT command
- 3. Procedures in MSWLogo
- 4. Creating and saving a procedure
- 5. EDIT command
- 6. LOAD command

KEYWORDS: -

- 1. **Polygon-** a closed figure made up of three or more sides.
- Input box- the space where you type commands and execute them in logo.
- 3. Procedure- the ordered steps of carrying out a task.

EXERCISE CORNER:

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers: -

- 1. Which of the following commands is used by logo to repeat a set of command?
 - a. **REPEAT** b. TO c. GO d. FD
- 2. Which of the following is commands is correct for making a decagon?
 - a. REPEAT 10 [FD 40 RT 50] b. REPEAT 10 [FD 40 RT 36]
 - c. REPEAT 10 [FD 40 RT 50] d. REPEAT 10 [FD 40 RT 20]
- 3. Which word is typed before a logo procedure name?

a. END	b. <u>TO</u>	c. TYPE	d. REPEAT
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4. Which of the following is not a part of a logo procedure?

a. title	b. body	c. end	d. <u>EDIT</u>
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- 5. Which of the following can be used to name a logo procedure?
 - a. blank spaces b. mathematical operator
 - c. <u>numbers</u> d. space

B. Fill in the blanks: -

- 1. Any closed figure with three or more sides is called a **Polygon**
- 2. The main part of a logo procedure where we type instructions is called the **Body**.
- 3. The **TO** command is given before the title of a procedure.
- 4. A logo procedure name must always start with a <u>letter</u>
- 5. A logo procedure is saved with the extension **LGO**

C. Write (T) for True and (F) for False: -

- A REPEAT command automatically repeats an instruction <u>True</u> a certain number of times.
 To decrease the length of the side of a square, you should <u>True</u>
- increase the number of steps in the forward command.
- 3. You can use blank spaces in a logo procedure name. False
- 4. You must save a logo procedure before executing it. <u>True</u>
- 5. The LOAD command is used to make changes to a saved <u>False</u> procedure.

D. MCQ's: - (EXTRA QUESTIONS)

1. You can use the command to draw patterns.			
a. DELETE	b. <u>REPEAT</u>	c. TITLE	d. TO
2. The	command is used to load a procedure.		
a. Body	b. EDIT	c. <u>LOAD</u>	d. REPEAT
 command is used to make changes to a saved procedure. 			
a. TYPE	b. <u>EDIT</u>	c. BODY	d. REPEAT
4. A procedure	has three parts: title,	and end.	
a. edit	b. <u>body</u>	c. type	load

THE END...