5.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as:

$$s(m) = \frac{-4 + 2\,m + 20\,m^2}{2 + 4\,m}$$

$$= \frac{(4\,m + 2)\;(5\,m - 2)}{4\,m + 2}$$

$$= 5\,m - 2$$

To find the vertical asymptote :
There is no vertical asymptote
To find the horizontal asymptote :
First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials.
The numerator contains a 2nd degree polynomial while the
denominator contains a 1st degree polynomial.
Since the polynomial in the numerator is a higher degree than the denominator,
there is no horizontal asymptote.
To find the oblique asymptote :
we must divide the numerator by the denominator and so the oblique asymptote $q = 5\,m - 2$