

CLASS V
ASSIGNMENT
CH – 12
LIGHT AND SHADOW

1. What is light?

Light is a form of energy which helps us in seeing objects.

2. Which form of energy enables us to see the things around us?

Light is a form of energy enables us to see the things around us.

3. If an object is of two different colours , then what will be the colour of shadow?

If an object is of two different colours , then the colour of shadow will be black.

4. Give example of an object which is opaque and luminous.

Sun

5. Give example of an object which is transparent and non- luminous.

Air and Water

6. Give example of an object which is translucent and non-luminous.

Polythene and smoke.

7. When does a shadow form?

A shadow is formed when the light is blocked by an object.

8. State the conditions in order to observe a shadow.

The conditions in order to observe a shadow are:-

- a. A source of light
- b. An opaque object.
- c. A screen

9. State some properties of light.

Some properties of light are :-

- a. Light is a form of energy.
- b. It travels in a straight line.

10. How is shadow formed by an opaque object?

An opaque object blocks the light, thus shadow is formed.

11. What does a shadow show?

A shadow shows only the shape or outline of the object.

12. What are things we need to see an object?

To see an object, we need a source of light, eyes and object.

13. Where is shadow formed?

A shadow is formed on the opposite side of the light source.

14. Differentiate between luminous and non- luminous objects.

Luminous objects - Luminous objects are those objects which emit the light of their own e.g. the stars , the sun , burning candle etc.

Non – Luminous objects - Non – Luminous objects are those objects which do not emit the light of their own e.g. the moon , Wood etc.

15. Distinguish between transparent, translucent and opaque materials?

a. Transparent objects –Objects that allow the light to pass through them completely are called Transparent objects.

e.g. glass , water, air.

b. Translucent objects – Objects that allow the light to pass through them but partially are called translucent objects.

e.g. coloured glass , wax paper.

c. Opaque objects – Objects that do not allow the light to pass through them are called opaque objects.

For ex. cardboard , book

CLASS V
ASSIGNMENT
CH – 13
VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES

1. Name some natural disaster?
Earthquakes, Tsunami, Droughts, Floods, Landslides and forest fires.
2. What is Richter Scale?
A scale used to determine the intensity of earthquakes from the recording made by a seismograph is called Richter Scale.
3. What are aftershocks?
The smaller quakes or tremors that may happen after a big earthquake are called as aftershocks.
4. Who are seismologists?
People who study about earthquakes are called seismologists.
5. Who invented Richter Scale?
Charles Richter invented Richter Scale.
6. How does Tsunami affect human life?
In coastal areas, a Tsunami causes heavy destruction to people and property.
7. What is magma?
Very hot liquid rocks inside the earth is called magma.
8. What is lava?
When the magma reaches the earth's surface, it is called lava.
9. What are the causes of tsunami?
Tsunamis are caused by undersea earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides.
10. Name the tallest volcanic mountain in the solar system.
Olympus Mons on Mars in the solar system. It is almost three times taller than Mount Everest.
11. What is Vent and Craters?
The magma pushes upward through a vertical tunnel called vent and fills a hollow opening called craters.
12. What should we do during earthquakes?
We should rush outdoors because building may develop cracks or even fall down, which can harm us.
13. What are gigantic waves?
In Tsunami, large amounts of water move at a great speed and as the waves reach the land, they swell up into gigantic waves.
14. How do volcanoes erupt?

A lot of pressure builds up underground which pushes up the magma. The magma pushes upward through a vertical tunnel called vent and fills a hollow opening called craters at the top. The magma burst out of the craters, bringing along with hot gases, dust and ashes.

15. How rocks are formed?

When the magma reaches the earth's surface, it is called lava. As lava cools, it solidifies and form rocks.

CLASS V
ASSIGNMENT
CH – 14
POLLUTION

1. What are pollutants?

Substances that cause pollution are called pollutants.

2. Name some greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide, Methane, Water Vapour, Nitrous Oxide etc. are some examples of green house gases.

3. Name some diseases caused by air pollution.

Lung Cancer, Asthma

4. Name some diseases caused by water pollution.

Cholera, Diarrhoea

5. What is soil erosion?

Carrying of the topmost layer of the soil by the action of wind and water is called soil erosion.

6. What is global warming?

The gradual increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which traps more heat of the sun raising the earth's temperature is called global warming.

7. What is greenhouse effect?

An increase in carbon dioxide content may cause a rise in temperature of the atmosphere. It produces an effect called the greenhouse effect.

8. What do you mean by green house gases?

The gases in the atmosphere that increase the temperature by trapping solar energy are called green house gases.

9. What is air pollution?

Any undesirable change that takes place in the air and brings down the quality of air is called air pollution.

10. What is water pollution?

The chemical wastes that are produced in the factories are directly thrown into the water bodies. These wastes make the water unfit for human consumption. This is called water pollution.

11. What are the effects of global warming?

i. Global warming may melt the ice and glaciers in the polar region and mountain regions.

ii. It may raise water level of the sea.

12. How can we prevent soil erosion?

- i. Roots of trees hold the soil together. So, we should plant more and more trees to prevent soil erosion.
- ii. We can also control soil erosion by preventing deforestation.

13. Write some human activities which pollute our water sources.

- i. Activities such as washing clothes or bathing animals in rivers.
- ii. Releasing household or industrial waste into water bodies.

14. Write any three effects of air pollution.

- i. Air pollution causes damage to plants.
- ii. Air pollution causes several air-borne diseases.
- iii. Dust and smoke present in air causes many respiratory diseases.

15. Write any three steps to control pollution.

- i. Plant more and more trees.
- ii. Use clean fuel such as CNG and LPG. Also, use solar energy.
- iii. Dry leaves should not be burnt.
- iv. Loud horns, near the hospitals and schools should be strictly prohibited.