

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-6

ANIMALS: HABITAT AND ADAPTATION

1 Mark Question

1. Name some animals that are found in deserts.
Camels, rattlesnakes and ground squirrels are found in deserts.
2. Give some examples of animals found in polar region.
Polar bears, seals and walrus are found in polar region.
3. Name some animals found on mountains.
Yaks and mountain goats are found on mountains.
4. Name the world's largest habitat.
The world's largest habitat is The Ocean.
5. Name the variety of fishes found in Ocean.
Whales, Turtles, Octopus and Jellyfish are the variety of fishes found in Oceans.
6. Why are bodies of birds covered with feathers?
Bodies of birds are covered with feathers because it helps to keep them warm.
7. Why most reptiles have horny scales?
Most reptiles have horny scales because it prevents loss of water from their bodies.

2 Mark Question

8. Name some animals that live inside burrows, under the ground.
Moles, Snakes, Earthworms and Rats live inside burrows, under the ground.
9. Name the different types of Oceans.
The different types of oceans are:
Pacific Ocean , Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean.
10. What are amphibians? Give example.
Animals that can live both on land and in water are called amphibians.
For example: Frogs and salamanders
11. What is cuticle?
The hard outer covering of the beetles is called cuticle that protects their soft body.
12. Why do animals such as snails, tortoise and turtles have a shell?
Animals such as snails, tortoise and turtles have a shell because when these animals sense danger, they withdraw their head and feet into the shell.
13. Define spiracles.
Insects such as grasshoppers and cockroaches breathe with the help of a series of tiny holes along the sides of their bodies. These holes are called spiracles.
14. Why do frogs have webbed feet?
Frogs have webbed feet because it helps them to swim.
15. Why do herbivores have broad premolars and molars?

Herbivores have broad premolars and molars because it helps them to chew and grind the food.

16. Why do rodents have sharp front teeth?

Rodents such as squirrels, rabbits and rats have very sharp front teeth to gnaw nuts and seeds.

17. Why do carnivores have sharp canines?

Carnivores have sharp canines because they need to attack the prey and tear flesh.

3 Mark Question

18. What is camouflage? How is it helpful for animals?

Body coverings of some animals match their surroundings. This mechanism is called camouflage. It is helpful because it makes the animal hard to spot and thus protects the animals from enemies.

19. What are herbivores? What helps them to hold and pull out grass and leaves?

Animals that eat only plants and plant products are called herbivores.

Grass eating animals such as cows and goats have a thick pad called the dental pad, in the upper jaw and sharp incisors in the lower jaw. These help them to hold and pull out grass and leaves.

20. Differentiate between carnivores and omnivores.

Carnivores: Flesh eating animals are called carnivores. For Example: Lion, Tiger, wolves.

Omnivores: Animals that eat both plants as well as flesh of other animals are called omnivores. For Example: Human Beings, Bears.

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-7

SKELETAL SYSTEM AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

1 Mark Question

1. Define floating ribs.
The last two pair of ribs that are not attached to the sternum are called as floating ribs.
2. How many pair of limbs do we have?
We have two pair of limbs: the upper limb (or arms) and the lower limb (or legs).
3. Which is the longest bone in human body?
Thigh Bone is the longest bone in human body.
4. What are ligaments?
Bones are held together at the joint by special tissues. These tissues are called ligaments.
5. Where is the pivot joint found?
Pivot joint is found between the head and the first vertebra of our backbone.
6. Where is the Gliding Joint found?
Gliding joint is found between the bones of wrist and ankle.
7. What are tendons?
Muscles are attached to the bones with the help of special tissues called tendons.
8. Which is the largest part of the human brain?
The largest part of human brain is Cerebrum.

2 Mark Question

9. Define sternum. What is its function?
A long bone at the centre of the chest is called sternum. It holds the ribs from the front.
10. What is the difference between humerus and femur?
The upper arm is made up of a single bone called the humerus whereas the upper leg is made up of a single bone called the femur.
11. What is stirrup? Where is it present?
 - a. The smallest bone in our body is called stirrup. It is as small as a grain of rice.
 - b. It is present in the ear.
12. Name the different types of movable joints in the body.
There are four types of movable joints in the body:
Ball and socket joint, Hinge joint, Pivot joint and Gliding joint.
13. Name the different parts of an eye.
The different parts of an eye are:
Cornea, pupil, iris, retina, optical nerves and lens.
14. Name the different parts of an ear.

The different parts of an ear are:

Outer ear, eardrum, middle ear and inner ear.

15. What is spinal cord? What is its function?

The spinal cord is a thick cord of nerve tissue that extends down from the brain stem. It is surrounded and protected by the backbone.

Function: The spinal cord is responsible for the transfer of information between the brain and the rest of the body.

3 Mark Question

16. How many girdles are present in a human skeleton? Why are they important?

There are two girdles present in a human skeleton: the shoulder girdle and the hip girdle.

They are important because:

- i. The shoulder girdle connects the upper limbs to the body.
- ii. The hip girdle connects the lower limbs to the body.

17. Write the functions of the following:

i. Nervous system:

The nervous system controls the different organs of our body.

ii. Nerves:

Nerves carry messages back and forth like telephone wires.

iii. Spinal cord:

The spinal cord carries messages between the brain and rest of the body.

18. Name the different sense organs in our body with their functions.

The five sense organs in our body with their functions are:

- i. **Eyes:** Eyes help to see the world around us.
- ii. **Ear:** Ears help us to hear.
- iii. **Nose:** Nose helps us to detect different odours. It also helps in breathing.
- iv. **Tongue:** The tongue helps us to sense different tastes such as sweet, sour, bitter and salty.
- v. **Skin:** The skin helps us to feel, touch and sense heat, cold, pressure and pain.

19. Define the following with reference to an eye.

- a) **Cornea:** It is the thin and transparent layer that covers the front of the eye.
- b) **Retina:** It is the lining present behind the eye, where light falls and image is formed.
- c) **Iris:** It is the round and coloured part of the eye present behind cornea.
- d) **Pupil:** It is the opening present at the centre of the iris. Light enters the eye through pupil.
- e) **Lens:** It is located just behind pupil and helps to focus light.
- f) **Optic Nerves:** It helps to send messages from the retina to the brain.