CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

LOOKING AROUND

Q1- What is a resource?

A1- Anything that is essential for living or which makes our life easier is called a resource. For ex - Food, water, electricity.

Q2- Define natural resources.

A2- Anything that we obtain from nature and is essential for living or which makes our life easier are called natural resources. For ex- Air, water.

Q3- Why should we use natural resources with care?

A3- We should use natural resources with care to save them for future use.

Q4- What should we do to save our resources?

A 4-1.We should not waste food and water.

2. We should switch off the lights, fans, T.V when we leave the room.

3. We should encourage others to stop wasting resources.

Q5- Write one way by which you can avoid wastage of electricity, fuel, food and water?

A5-1. We can avoid wastage of electricity by switching off the light when we leave the room.

2. We can avoid wastage of fuel by using bicycle or walking by foot to cover short distance.

3. We can avoid wastage of food by taking required quantity of food in our plate.

4. We can avoid wastage of water by closing the tap when not in use.

Q6- Why water is essential for us?

A6- Water is essential for us to stay alive. It is also needed for growing plants, cooking food, washing clothes and many other activities.

Q.7- Why food is important for us?

A7- Food is important for us because it provides energy to our body and is essential for our growth.

Q8- Name some fuels and their uses?

A8- Petrol is used for running vehicles.

Coal and Cooking gas is used for cooking food.

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

Ch-1 GROWING PLANTS

Q1- Why should we grow more plants?

A1- Plants and plant products help us to meet our everyday needs and our life largely depends on them.

Q2- Draw and label the structure of bean seed?

A2- Figure on Pg-12.

Q3- Why do all seeds not germinate into new plants?

A3- All seeds do not germinate into new plants because -

- Some seeds are eaten up by the birds and insects.
- Some seeds get destroyed by the rain or the wind.
- Some seeds do not get right conditions to germinate.

Q4- Name some plants which can grow from a) roots b) leaves c) stems d) seeds.

A4- a) Roots- Carrot, Dahlia, Beetroot b) Leaves – Bryophyllum

c) Stems – Potato, Ginger d) Seeds – Rice, Wheat

Q5- From where does the seedling gets the food during different stages of germination?

A5- a) Seedling gets the food required for its growth from the cotyledons.

b) After the food stored in the cotyledons has been used up, it gets its food from the soil.

Q6- Why soil is very important for plant growth?

A6- Soil is very important for plant growth because-

- The seedling absorbs water and nutrients from the soil with the help of its roots.
- Air also reaches the seed through pores in the soil.

Q7- Name the plants dispersed by- a) wind b) water c) animals d) explosion.

A7- a) Wind – Maple and Dandelion seeds b) Water- Lotus and Coconut

c) Animals – Cocklebur d) Explosion – Peas and Beans

Q8- Enlist the characteristics of seeds dispersed by wind?

A8- a) They are very light.

b) They have wing like structures or hair on them.

Q9- Write the characteristics of the seeds dispersed by water?

A9- They are spongy or have fibrous covering which help them to float on water.

Q10- Write the characteristics of the seeds dispersed by animals?

A10- They have spines or hooks.

Q11- Write the characteristics of the seeds dispersed by explosion?

A11- These seeds burst open when they ripe, scattering the seeds in all directions.

Q12- What is the contribution of birds and animals in the dispersal of seeds?

A12- Birds and animals eat fruits of various plants. Undigested seeds of these fruits pass through their digestive system intact and are dispersed to other areas.

Q13-Define bud. Give example.

A13- A small swelling from which a new shoot, leaf, flower or a new plant can grow is called bud.

Example- A potato has buds called 'eyes' on its surface. Any piece of a potato with an eye can grow into new plant.

Q14- Name the plants which have food stored in their a) roots b) stems.

A14- a) Roots- Carrot, Radish, Turnip, Beetroot and Dahlia.

b) Stems- Potato, Ginger

Q15- How do carrot and dahlia can be used to grow new plant?

A15- New plants can be grown from the roots of carrot and dahlia.

Q16- How will you grow new plants of rose, hibiscus and money plant?

A16 In case of the rose, hibiscus and money plant, new plants can be grown from stem cuttings of the mother plant.

Q17- Define the terms - a) Agriculture b) Harvesting c) Scarecrow.

A17- a) Agriculture- The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food or other purposes is called agriculture.

b) Harvesting - Cutting and gathering of ripened crops is called harvesting.

c) Scarecrow - An object usually in the shape of a human, made of sticks and clothes.

Q18- How can we grow bryophyllum plant?

A18- New plants can arise from the buds of bryophyllum when its leaves fall on moist soil.

Q19- What do crops need from the soil to grow well?

A19- Crops need water and nutrients from the soil to grow well.

Q20- How do nutrients are provided to the plants?

A20- Nutrients are provided to the plants by manures and fertilizers.

Q21- What is the function of manure?

A21- Manure improves the soil fertility by increasing humus content. They also contain small quantity of nutrients.

Q22- How can we protect the crops from pests and other harmful animals?

A22- We can protect the crops from pests and other harmful animals by spraying the pesticides.

Q23- What does farmers use to scare away birds from the fields?

A23- They use scarecrows to scare away birds from the fields.

Q24-Why do crops need protection?

A24- Crops need protection from being damaged by pests, harmful animals and stray birds.

Q25- Enlist the different stages of agriculture?

A25- The different stages of agriculture are-

1. The field is ploughed.
2. Manure or fertilizers are added to the soil.
3. Seeds are sown.
4. The crops are irrigated (watered).
5. The crops are sprayed with chemicals called pesticides to protect them from pests.
6. The crops are harvested.

Q26- Why farmers grow different crops in different seasons?

A26- Farmers grow different crops in different seasons because a particular crop may grow well in one season and may not grow well in another season.

Q27- How can we prepare manure at home?

A27- Dump the garbage and dry leaves in the pit, after 2 to 3 months, compost/manure is ready.

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-2 FOOD AND HEALTH

Q1-From where do we obtain food?

A1- We obtain food from plants and animals.

Q2-What do you mean by deficiency?

A2- Deficiency means shortage or lack of something.

Q3- Which component of food is known as-

a) Energy giving food
b) Body building food
c) Protective food

A3- a) Carbohydrates and fats are energy giving food.

b) Proteins are body building food.

c) Vitamins and minerals are protective food.

Q4-What do you mean by health?

A4- Health is a state of complete physical and mental fitness.

Q5-What do you mean by source?

A5- A thing from which something can be obtained is called a source.

Q6-Define disease.

A6-A disease is a state in which body or part of it, is no longer in a healthy condition.

Q7- How diseases can occur?

A7- Diseases can occur due to-

- Improper diet.
- Lack of rest or exercise.
- Lack of cleanliness.
- Q8- Name the disease caused due to deficiency of –

a) Citrus fruits
b) Iodized salt
c) Milk and milk products?

A8- a) Deficiency of citrus fruits can cause Scurvy.

b) Deficiency of ionized salt can cause Goitre.

c) Deficiency of milk and milk products can cause Rickets.

Q9-What are the causes of allergy, obesity and cancer?

A9- Allergy - When a person is sensitive to certain substances such as dust, drugs, foods, etc.

Obesity - Due to excess intake of fatty foods.

Cancer - Due to smoking, excessive drinking or due to environmental condition.

Q10-What will happen if we eat oily food in excess?

A10- If we eat oily food in excess then we can suffer from obesity.

Q11-What are the symptoms of anaemia?

A11- Person looks pale and weak and gets tired easily.

Q12-How communicable diseases are caused or spread?

A12- Communicable diseases are generally caused by germs.

Q13-Whom will you say an infected person?

A13- A person suffering from a disease is called an infected person.

Q14-How are germs transferred from person to person?

A14- Germs are spread in the following ways:-

1. Through direct contact with an infected person.

2. Through dirty food and water.

3. Through insects.

Q15-Why food and water should not be left uncovered?

A15-Food and water that have been left uncovered attract flies.

Q16-What is the role of mosquitoes in transmitting the germs?

A16- Mosquitoes and some other insects transmit germs through their bite.

Q17-What do you mean by hygiene?

A17- Hygiene may be defined as practices that help to ensure cleanliness and good health.

Q18-What is the function of antibiotics?

A18- Antibiotics are the substances that can kill disease causing organisms.

Q19-What is stagnant water?

A19- Stagnant water is not flowing or moving, often foul smelling.

Q20-How can we prevent communicable diseases?

A20- Communicable diseases can be prevented by maintaining good personal and community hygiene.

Q21-Enlist some ways to maintain good hygiene?

A21- 1. We should eat clean and healthy food.

2. We should wash our hands, brush our teeth and bath daily.

3. We should not drink unclean water.

Q22-Why should we keep our surroundings clean?

A22- We should keep our surroundings clean to protect ourselves from diseases.

Q23-Why water should not be allowed to stand?

A23- Water should not be allowed to stand because mosquitoes breed in stagnant water.

Q24-What do you mean by vaccination?

A24- Vaccination is the use of specific substances called vaccines to prevent specific diseases.

Q25-How do vaccines help us?

A25- Vaccines help to build up resistance in the body.

CLASS- V

ASSIGNMENT

CH – 3 SAFETY AND FIRST AID

Q1- What do you mean by hazard?

A1- A possible source of danger is called hazard.

Q2- Why should we not wear synthetic clothes while handling fire or while cooking?

A2- We should not wear synthetic clothes while handling fire or while cooking because synthetic clothes such as nylon catch fire easily.

Q3- Why electrical appliances and wirings should be checked regularly?

A3- Electrical appliances and wirings should be checked regularly for faults or breaks in the plastic covering of the wires.

Q4- Why should we not use water to put out fire caused due to electrical faults?

A4- We should not use water to put out fire caused due to electrical faults because electricity can flow through water.

Q5- What will you do in case of major fire?

A5- In case of major fire, the nearest fire station should be informed.

Q6- What do you mean by fire extinguisher?

A6- A portable device that discharges a jet of water, foam, gas, or other material to extinguish a fire.

Q7- What will you do in case a person's clothing catches fire?

A7- In case a person's clothing catches fire, he/ she should be made to roll on the floor to control flames quickly. The person should be then covered with a thick blanket.

Q8-Define splint?

A8- Splint is the thin strip of material used for supporting broken bones.

Blister- It is a swelling on the skin usually filled with water.

Q9-What first aid will you follow for bee stings and wasp stings?

A9- For bee stings, apply a paste of baking soda or tooth paste.

For wasp stings, apply vinegar or lemon juice.

Q10- What should be used to put out fire caused due to-

a) Electrical faults
b) Petrol

A10- a) Fire caused due to electrical faults should be put out using sand or fire extinguisher.

c) Fire caused due to petrol should be put out using sand.

Q11- What first aid should be given to a person with cuts and scratches?

A11- In case of cuts and scratches, a person should be given following first aid-

a) Clean the wound with running water to remove dirt.
b) Apply an antiseptic cream.
c) Cover the wound with a clean and dry gauze or bandage.

Q12- What first aid should be given in case of chemical burns?

A12- In case of chemical burns-

a) Remove the clothes around the burnt area.
b) Place the wound under cool running water
c) Dry and loosely wrap a clean bandage around it.
d) A doctor must then be called immediately.

Q13- What is a blister?

A13- A blister is the swelling on the skin usually filled with water.

Q14- What first aid should be given in case of severe burns?

A14- In case of severe burns-

a) A doctor must be called immediately.
b) Any blister if formed must not be pricked.
c) Do not try to remove any piece of cloth stuck to the burnt area.
d) Apply any cream or ointment.

Q15- What first aid should be given in case of nose bleeds?

A15- In case of nose bleeds-

a) Make the person sit up with his head tilted upwards.
b) Hold and pinch the soft portion of the nose carefully for at least 5 minutes to stop the bleed.

Q16- How does a sprain occur?

A16- A sprain generally occurs around wrists and ankles when they are suddenly twisted.

Q17- What first aid should be given in case of sprains?

A17- In case of sprains-

a) Make the person sit in a comfortable position and apply an ice pack to the area.

b) Then carefully bandage the swollen area to limit movement.
c) The person should be made to rest, keeping the sprained area above the position of the heart while lying down.

Q18- What first aid should be given in case of snake bite?

A18- The following steps can be followed in case of a snake bite-

a) Do not allow any movement of the bitten area in order to keep the venom from spreading through the body.
b) Position the victim such that the bite lies below the level of the heart.
c) Clean the wound with water, but do not flush. Cover it with a clean, dry dressing.
d) Do not apply ice or try to cut the wound to take out venom.
e) Take the victim to the hospital immediately.

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-4 SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES

Q1- Name three states of matter and what results in different states of matter?

A1- Three states of matter are solid, liquid and gas. The different arrangement of particles results in different states of matter.

Q2- Why solids have fixed shape?

A2- In solids, the particles are tightly packed and cannot move away from each other. That is why solids generally have fixed shape.

Q3- What makes the liquid flow?

A3- In liquids, the particles are not as tightly packed as in solids, so they can move and slide over each other. This makes liquids flow and take the shape of the container they are poured into.

Q4- Why gases can flow easily?

A4- In gases, the particles are far apart from each other and can move freely. So, gases can flow easily.

Q5- What do you understand by term evaporation?

A5- Changing of a liquid into its gaseous form is called evaporation.

Q6- Explain the process of evaporation?

A6- On heating, the particles of water start moving or vibrating faster. Finally, they break free from their existing arrangement and escape into the air as gas.

Q7- Define condensation?

A7- Changing of a gas into a liquid is called condensation.

Q8- Define melting and explain the process of melting?

A8- Changing of a solid into a liquid is called melting.

In a warm place, the particles of a substance start vibrating faster, and finally break away from the rigid pattern and become loosely packed as in a liquid.

Q9- Why door of the refrigerator should not be opened for a long time?

A9- Opening the door of refrigerator for a long time lets the cold air flow out. This reduces the cooling inside the refrigerator. Thus, to save energy, we should avoid keeping the refrigerator open for a long time.

Q10- Define solidification?

A10- Changing of a liquid into its solid form is called solidification.

Q11- What do you understand by the term solute and solvent? Explain by giving examples?

A11- The substance that dissolves is called the solute, and the substance in which it dissolves is called the solvent. For example, when salt is added to water, it forms salty water.

Salt (Solute) + Water (Solvent) ⟶ Salty water (Solution)

Q12- Why water is known as universal solvent?

A12- Water is known as the universal solvent because most substances dissolve in water.

Q13- How many types of solutions can be formed?

A13- Depending upon the state of the solute and solvent present, various types of solution are-

i) Solid dissolved in liquid - Sugar solution

ii) Liquid dissolved in liquid - Milk in water

iii) Gas dissolved in liquid - Carbonated drinks

iv) Gas dissolved in gas - Air

Q14- Differentiate between miscible and immiscible liquids?

A14-

Miscible Liquids	**Immiscible Liquids**
• When two liquids mix together such that they dissolve completely in each other, they are called miscible liquids.	• When two liquids mix together such that they do not dissolve completely in each other, they are called immiscible liquids.
• Example- Water mixed in milk Ink mixed in water.	• Example – Oil mixed in water.

Q16- Give some example of changes that occur around us?

A16- Cooking of food, drying of clothes, growing of trees, ripening of fruits are examples of different changes that occur around us.

Q17-Why a tight metal lid of a glass jar opened easily when dipped in warm water?

A17-This happens because heating a substance can make it expand. The water heats the lid, causing it to expand a little and open it easily.

Q18- Is there any substance that expands when frozen?

A18- Yes, water is the substance that expands when frozen. Thus, ice occupies more space than water.