

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-5 ROCKS AND MINERALS

1. What does the Earth's core made up of?
The Earth's core is made up of molten rocks.
2. Define lava.
When molten rock called magma flows out on the surface of the Earth, it is called lava.
3. What does the Earth's crust made up of?
The Earth's crust is made up of igneous rocks.
4. How many types of minerals are there? Give examples.
Minerals are of two types: Metallic and Non-metallic minerals.
Metallic minerals - Magnetite and Bauxite
Non-metallic minerals - Calcite and Gypsum.
5. Give some examples of minerals important for living organisms.
Minerals such as iron, calcium and potassium are important for living organisms.
6. What are magnets?
Substances that can attract iron are called magnets.
7. How many types of magnets are there?
There are two types of magnets: Natural and Man-made magnets.
8. Taj Mahal is made up of which type of rock?
Taj Mahal is made of marbles. It also has gemstones embedded as decorations.
9. What are ores?
Minerals that are rich in metals are called ores.
10. Name two important products obtained from rocks present deep within the Earth.
Coal and petroleum are two important products obtained from rocks present deep within the Earth.
11. How coal is formed?
Coal is formed from dead plant matter buried under great pressure over millions of years.
12. Write some uses of coal.
Coal is used for cooking, heating, producing electricity and running steam.
13. How petroleum is formed?
Petroleum is formed when large quantities of dead organisms are buried under the sedimentary rocks in intense heat and pressure.
14. Which fuels can be refined from petroleum?
Fuels such as petrol, diesel, kerosene, gasoline and LPG can be refined from petroleum.

CLASS V

ASSIGNMENT

CH-6 ANIMALS: HABITAT AND ADAPTATION

1. Name some animals that live inside burrows, under the ground.
Moles, snakes, earthworms and rats live inside burrows, under the ground.
2. Name some animals found in desert.
Camels, rattlesnakes, and ground squirrels are found in deserts.
3. Give some examples of animals found in polar regions.
Polar bears, seals, and walrus are found in polar regions.
4. Name some animals found on mountains.
Yaks and mountain goats are found on mountains.
5. Name the world's largest habitat.
The world's largest habitat is Ocean.
6. Name different types of oceans.
Different types of oceans are Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean and Southern ocean.
7. What does an animal's body covering helps it to?
An animal's body covering helps it to live in a particular habitat.
8. Why most reptiles have horny scales?
Most reptiles have horny scales to prevent loss of water from their bodies.
9. Define camouflage.
Body coverings of some animals match their surroundings. This mechanism is called camouflage.
10. What gives painful wounds to enemies of porcupine?
The porcupine's body is covered with sharp spines. These spines can give painful wounds to their enemies.
11. Define spiracles.
Insects such as grasshopper breathe with the help of a series of tiny holes along the sides of their bodies. These holes are called spiracles.
12. What help the herbivores to hold and pull out grass and leaves?
Grass eating animals such as cows 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.
13. Why herbivores have broad premolars and molars?
Herbivores have broad premolars and molars to grind and chew the grass.
14. Why rodents have sharp front teeth?
Rodents have sharp front teeth to gnaw nuts and seeds.
15. Which type of teeth carnivores have?
Carnivores have sharp canines to tear flesh and stronger jaws to crush flesh and bones.
16. Which type of teeth omnivores have?
Omnivores have well developed canines for tearing flesh. They also have broad and flat molars for crushing vegetable matter.

CLASS V
ASSIGNMENT

CH-7 SKELETAL SYSTEM AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. Define sternum and floating ribs.
A long bone at the centre of the chest is called sternum. It holds the ribs from the front. The last two pairs of ribs are not attached to the sternum. They are called floating ribs.
2. How many pairs of limbs we have?
We have two pairs of limbs: the upper limb or arms and the lower limb or legs.
3. How many girdles are present in a human skeleton?
There are two girdles present in a human skeleton: the shoulder girdle and the hip girdle.
4. Which tissue hold bones together at the joint?
Bones are held together at the joint by special tissues called ligaments.
5. Name different types of movable joints.
There are four types of movable joints in the body: Ball and socket joint, Hinge joint, Pivot joint and Gliding joint.
6. Give some examples of ball and socket joint.
The shoulder joint and hip joint are examples of ball and socket joint.
7. Give some examples of hinge joint.
Bones in the knee, elbow, fingers and toes are examples of hinge joint.
8. Where is pivot joint found?
Pivot joint is found between the head and first vertebra of our backbone.
9. Where is gliding joint found?
Gliding joint is found between the bones of wrist and ankle.
10. What do you mean by tendons?
Muscles are attached to the bones with the help of special tissues called tendons.
11. What is the function of nervous system?
The nervous system controls the different organs of our body.
12. What is the function of nerves?
Nerves carry messages back and forth like telephone wires.
13. What is the function of spinal cord?
The spinal cord carries messages between the brain and rest of the body.
14. Name different parts of an eye.
The different parts of an eye are: cornea, pupil, retina, iris, optic nerve and lens.
15. Name different parts of an ear.
The different parts of an ear are: outer ear, eardrum, middle ear and inner ear.
16. Define the following with reference to an eye.
 - a) Cornea – Thin and transparent layer that covers the front of the eye.
 - b) Retina – Lining present behind the eye, where light falls and image is formed.
 - c) Iris – The round and coloured part of the eye present behind cornea.
 - d) Pupil – Opening present at the centre of the iris. Light enters the eye through pupil.
 - e) Lens – Located just behind pupil. It helps to focus light.
 - f) Optic nerves - Message sent from retina is carried to the brain through the optic nerves.