

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
GANDHINAGAR**

**MY BUDDY**

*Environmental Science*

**CLASS 5**

**Academic session-2024-25.**

---



## SYLLABUS

Evs [Term-I]		
Month	Topics	Activities / Practical
April & May	(Science) L-1 Plant Reproduction (S.St. Geography) L-1: Mapping The World (Sst History)L-17 Gems Of India	Collect any three dicotyledon seeds & three monocotyledon seeds. Mark seas, oceans and continents on a world map.
June	(St History) L-17 Gems Of India (Sst Spl) L 20 Government Of India	Discussion: if you were a social reformer, which three changes you would have brought in the society. Ail: mock election in the class.
July	<i>Pt 1 Revision</i> (Science) L-4 Matter- Solid, Liquid & Gas (Sst History) L-18 Birth Of The Indian National Movement (Growth Of Indian Nationalism Excluded) (Science) L-8 The Skeletal System	Make a poster on the birth of Indian national movement. Sea: give two examples of four types of solution. Paste pictures of them in your scrapbook Observe different types of bone (long, short, flat, round) and write their names.
Pt 1 Syllabus: Science L 1, Sst L 1, 17, 20		
August	(Science) L 8 The Skeletal System (Science) L 9 The Nervous System (Excluding Sense Organs) (Science) L 14 Our Environment	Role Play on Save Environment. Make A Model of Nervous System Using Walnut and Thread.
September	● Revision Of Term 1 Chapters	
Half Yearly Exam Syllabus- Science L 1, 4, 8, 9, 14 Sst L 1, 17,18, 20		
Evs [Term-II]		
September	(Science) L 2 Keeping Healthy -Diseases And Being Healthy And Fit Topics Only)	Role Play On How Communicable Diseases Spread.
October	(Science) L 2 Keeping Healthy -Diseases And Being Healthy And Fit Topics Only) Continued (Sst Geography) L2 Latitudes And Longitudes	Find the exact location of the following cities with latitude and longitude-1. Delhi 2. Hong Kong 3. London 4. Chicago 5. New York city
November	(Science) L 5 Rocks And Minerals (Sst History) L 19 India Achieves Freedom	Sea: Poster Making On Historical Events That Led To India's Freedom.
December	(Sst Spl) L 21 The United Nations And World Peace (Science) L 6 Soil	Write the names of persons who served as un secretary generals, the country they belong to and their term Make a model of layers of soil. (scrap book)
Pt-2 Syllabus: Science- L 2 Sst- L 2, 19, 21		
January	(Science) L 10 Force, Energy And Simple Machines (Only Lever In Simple Machines Topic Other Five Excluded) (Science) L 12 Natural Disasters	Bring Things To Show Magnetic Force, Elastic Force. Ail: Make A Poster On Natural Disasters.
February	Annual Exam Revision	
Annual Exam Syllabus: Science L 2, 5, 6, 10, 12 Sst: L 2, 19, 21		

# INDEX

Sr. No.	CHAPTER NAME	PAGE NUMBER
	<b>TERM I</b>	
	<b>SCIENCE:</b>	
1.	<b>L-1: Plant Reproduction</b>	4
2.	<b>L-4: Matter-Solid, Liquid and gas</b>	7
3.	<b>L-8: The Skeletal System</b>	10
4.	<b>L-9: The Nervous System</b>	13
5.	<b>L-14: Our Environment</b>	17
	<b>SOCIAL STUDIES:</b>	
6.	<b>L-1: Mapping the World</b>	20
7.	<b>L-17: Gems of India</b>	24
8.	<b>L-18: Birth of the Indian National Movement</b>	28
9.	<b>L-20: Government of India</b>	31
10.	<b>PT-1 Mock Test</b>	34
11.	<b>Half Yearly Mock Paper</b>	36
	<b>TERM II</b>	
	<b>SCIENCE:</b>	
12.	<b>Lesson No 2 Keeping Healthy</b>	41
13.	<b>Lesson No 5 Rocks And Minerals</b>	46
14.	<b>Lesson No 6 Soil</b>	54
15.	<b>Lesson No-10 Force, Energy And Simple Machines</b>	56
17.	<b>Lesson No – 12 Natural Calamities</b>	58
	<b>SOCIAL STUDIES:</b>	
18.	<b>Lesson No 2 Latitudes And Longitudes</b>	44
19.	<b>Lesson No 19 India Achieves Freedom</b>	48
21.	<b>Lesson No 21 The United Nations And World Peace</b>	50
22.	<b>Periodic Mock Test 2</b>	52
23.	<b>Annual Exam Mock Paper</b>	60

**TERM I**  
**SCIENCE**

**Lesson 1: Plant Reproduction**

**CBE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1) Which of the following things are required for germination of seed?**

- A) Water
- B) Correct temperature
- C) Good quality of soil
- D) All of these

**Q.2) Which of these is absorbed by roots of plants from the soil?**

- A) Water
- B) Nutrients
- C) Both (a) & (b)
- D) None of these

**Q.3) From which part of the plant sweet potato grows?**

- A) Roots
- B) Stems
- C) Leaves
- D) None of these

**Q.4) Seeds can be dispersed by which of the following agents?**

- A) Air and water
- B) Air, water and insects
- C) Air and gravity
- D) All of these

**Q.5) Which part of the flower develops into a fruit?**

- A) Stamen
- B) Petal
- C) Ovary
- D) Sepal

**Q.6) What is the first stage of agriculture?**

- A) Harvesting
- B) Sowing
- C) Ploughing
- D) Irrigation

**Q.7) Where does the food come from when the seed has not grown its leaves?**





- A) From other trees
- B) From air
- C) Seed uses its stored food (in cotyledons)
- D) From soil

**Q.8) In which of the following plant, dispersal of seeds takes places by the help of water?**

- A) Rose
- B) Palm

- C) Lily
- D) both (b) and (c)

**Q.9) Which of the following shows the correct match of seed and its mode of dispersal?**

- A)  - Animal
- B)  - Water
- C)  - Explosion
- D)  - Wind

**Q.10) The given figure shows plant parts labelled as P, Q, R and S. Which of the following options correctly lists the plants in which labelled part is edible?**



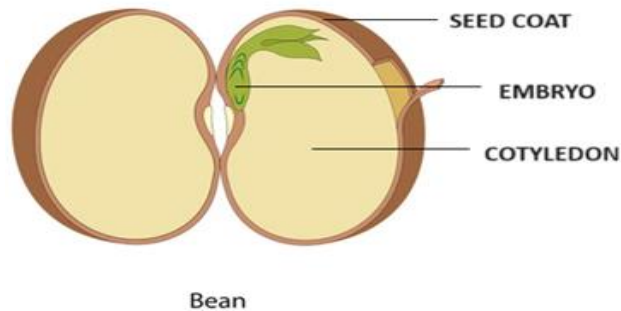
- A) P - Sugarcane, Potato, Sweet potato
- B) Q - Maize, Cauliflower, Cabbage
- C) R - Rajma, Soybean, Pea
- D) S - Ginger, Carrot, Onion

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

- 1) The plant part that is often colourful and attracts pollinators. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The early growth stage of a plant from a seed called. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The ovule of a flower develops into. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Outer covering of a seed. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Q.1)



Q.1) Identify the type of seed? (Dicot/Monocot) \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2) What is embryonic shoot called? \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.3) What is a baby plant called? \_\_\_\_\_.

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Vegetative propagation is a form of asexual reproduction in which new plants grow from parts of the parent plant. This method does not involve seeds but instead uses structures such as tubers, bulbs, runners, and cuttings. For example, potatoes reproduce through tubers, which are underground stems that store nutrients and develop into new plants. Strawberries reproduce through runners, which are horizontal stems that grow above ground and form new plants at their nodes. Vegetative propagation allows plants to reproduce quickly and maintain identical genetic characteristics to the parent plant.

Q.1) Name the process in which plants grow from plant parts?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2) Give one example of plant that reproduce through underground stems.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.3) Write one advantage of vegetative propagation.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_.

**ACTIVITY- Collect any three dicotyledon seeds and three monocotyledon seeds.**

## L-4: Matter-Solid, Liquid and Gas

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) Baking of cake is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Chemical change
- B) Reversible change
- C) Irreversible change
- D) Both (a) & (c)

**Q.2) Which of the following substance is able to sublime?**

- A) Camphor
- B) Salt
- C) Water
- D) Air

**Q.3) Answer the following questions by studying the above table.**

<b>Cooking</b>	<b>Crumbling a sheet of paper</b>	<b>Burning wood</b>
<b>Digestion of food</b>	<b>Boiling an egg</b>	<b>Crushing a can</b>
<b>Rusting iron Grass</b>	<b>Melting of ice cube</b>	<b>Breaking a glass</b>
<b>Mowing</b>		

**How many examples of chemical changes are there in the grid?**

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

**Q.4) 0 degree Celsius: Freezing point of water:: \_\_\_\_ : Boiling point of water**

- A) 110 degree Celsius
- B) 100 degree Celsius
- C) 120 degree Celsius
- D) 98 degree Celsius

**Q.5) Which of the following can be compressed easily?**

- A) A block of wood
- B) A glass of milk
- C) Balloon filled with air
- D) All of these

**Q.6) Which of the following is a physical change?**

- A) Cutting a log of wood into pieces
- B) Ripening of a fruit
- C) Formation of manure from leaves
- D) Formation of salt from acid and base

**Q.7) Which thing in this picture represent a gas?**





- A) Soda
- B) Air bubbles
- C) Water
- D) Ice cubes

**Q.8) Which state of matter can fill an entire empty room?**

- A) Solid
- B) Gas
- C) Liquid
- D) both (B) and (C)

**Q.9) The process of changing one form of matter into another is called**

- A) solidification
- B) deposition
- C) sublimation
- D) Interconversion

**Q.10) Which of the following is a property of gas?**

- A) Incompressible
- B) fixed volume
- C) definite shape
- D) none of the above

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD:**

- a) Liquids that do not mix with each other.
- b) The stage when a solution can no longer dissolve a solute.
- c) Instrument used for scientific purpose for making small things look bigger.

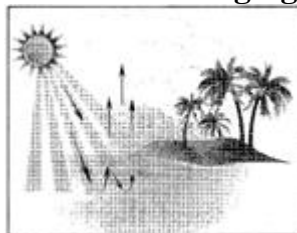
**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

**Fill up the grid by answering the following questions.**

**(Across 1) These are the small particles of which the matter is made up of \_\_\_\_.**

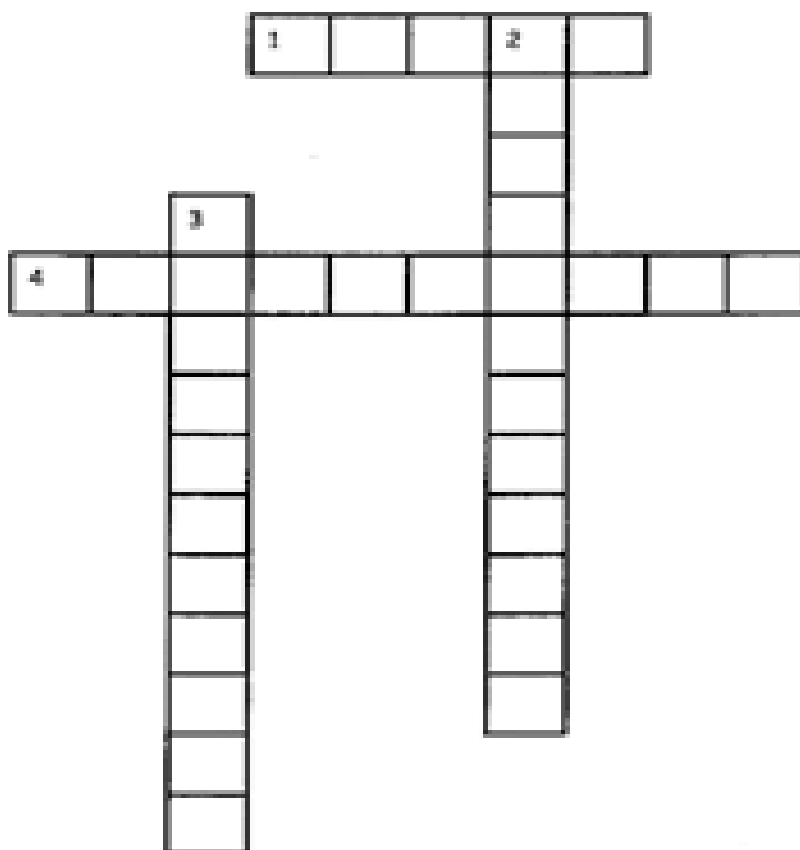
**(Down 2) The temperature at which the solid gets converted into a liquid \_\_\_\_.**

**(Down 3) Which process is depicted in the following figure?**



**(Across 4) In physical changes, the state changes but the main thing remains the same. This change can be converted back to its original form and thus is called**





**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Water is called a universal solvent as it dissolves most of the substances in it.

Solids - Some substances get dissolved in water easily and form solution e.g. salt and sugar get dissolved in water to form a solution. However, some substances do not get dissolved in water e.g. chalk powder, sand etc.

Liquids – Some liquids are soluble in water e.g. milk, fruit juice gets mixed in water. However, some liquids like petrol, diesel does not get mixed in water.

Gases – Some gases get dissolved in water e.g. oxygen and carbon dioxide are slightly soluble in water. However, some gases do not get dissolved in water e.g. hydrogen, nitrogen etc.

**Q.1) Why is water known as universal solvent?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) Give examples of substance that do not dissolve in water?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Give examples of gases that do not dissolve in water?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

---

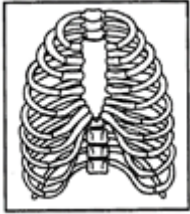
**SEA-: Give two examples of four types of solution. Paste pictures of them in your scrapbook**

---

## L-8: The Skeletal System

### CBE QUESTIONS:

Q.1) Look at the given diagram carefully.



Which are the organs that the above given bones protect?

- A) Heart
- B) Lungs
- C) Heart & lungs both
- D) Liver

Q.2) Which of the following parts of the human body has involuntary muscles?

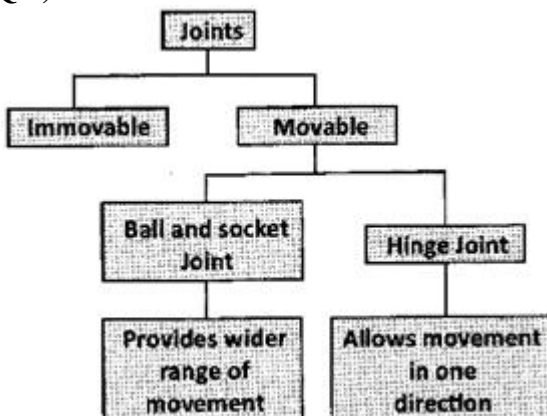
- A) Legs
- B) Arms
- C) Neck
- D) Intestine

Q.3) What enables us to swing our arms as shown in the picture?



- A) Ball and socket joint
- B) Pivot joint
- C) Hinge joint
- D) Sliding joint

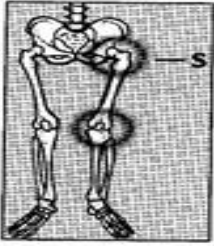
Q.4) The table below shows the classification of joints found in the human body.



Which of the following can be grouped under the ball and socket joint?

- A) Shoulder joint
- B) Neck joint
- C) Elbow joint
- D) Knee joint

**Q.5) The part labelled 'S' is a.**



- A) Fixed joint.
- B) Ball and socket joint.
- C) Hinge joint.
- D) Pivotal joint.

**Q.6) Which of the following can be called an immovable joint?**

- A) Joint in the hand
- B) Joint in the wrist
- C) Joint in the upper part of skull
- D) Joint in the shoulder

**Q.7) The function of the skeletal system is to**

- A) Enable the organism to make food.
- B) Give support and shape to the body.
- C) Enables the organism to digest food.
- D) Help in the transportation of food within the organism.

**Q.8) The rib cage has twelve pairs of ribs. The last two pairs are called \_\_\_\_\_ ribs.**

- A) Sternum
- B) girdle
- C) Floating
- D) incomplete

**Q.9) What are the three categories of the muscles?**

- A) Tendons, Ligaments, Joints
- B) Cardiac, Smooth, Skeletal
- C) Flexion, Smooth, Extension
- D) Skeletal, Stringy, Smooth

**Q.10) Where cardiac muscle is found?**

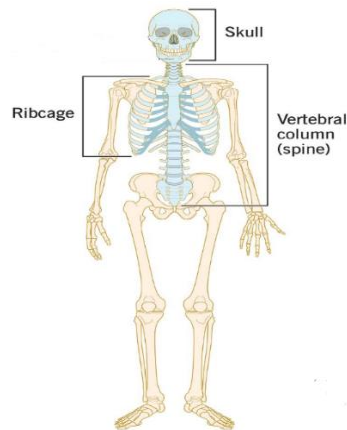
- A) Skin
- B) Lungs
- C) Bones
- D) Heart

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

- a. It is the framework of bones in our body.
- b. These are the small bones of the backbone.
- c. It is the place where two bones meet.

d. The hard elastic substance that covers the bone ends at a joint.

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) Write the number of bones present in skull?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) How many pairs of ribs found in human skeleton.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Teeth are parts of skeletal system but are they counted in our skeletal system? (Write yes or No.)**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Where are long bones present in a human body?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Bones are composed of calcium, phosphorus, and a fibrous substance known as collagen. Bones are strong but light in weight as they are hollow from inside. The long bones of the arms and legs, such as the femur (thigh bone), have a central cavity containing bone marrow. Bone marrow is the flexible tissue in the interior of bones. In humans, red blood cells are produced by bone marrow. Usually, child is born with 300 soft bones. With the growth of child, these bones fuse together and an adult person has 206 bones. The smallest bone is stapes which is present inside our ear.

**Q.1) What are bones made up of?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) Write the number of bones present in an adult human.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Name the smallest bone present in a human body?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Where are red blood cells produced in a human body?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY- Observe different types of bone (long, short, flat, round) and write their names.**

## L-9: The Nervous System

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) Sensory neurons transmit messages?**

- A) From the runner central nervous assistant to muscles and glands
- B) from brain to spinal cord
- C) To brain and spinal cord
- D) Within the brain

**Q.2) Which system transmits that you have a Pebble in your shoe?**

- A) Endocrine system
- B) Circulatory system
- C) Skeletal system
- D) Peripheral nervous system

**Q.3) Which of the following is NOT a reflex action?**

- A) Blinking of eyes
- B) Coughing
- C) Sneezing
- D) Shivering

**Q.4) The brain is protected on the out side by strong \_\_\_\_\_ bones.**

- (A) Nerve sell
- (B) Neurons
- (C) skull
- (D) none

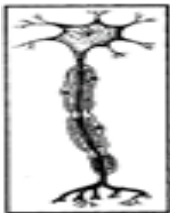
**Q.5) What controls reflex actions-**

- (A) brain
- (B) cell
- (C) spinal cord
- (D) none

**Q.6) Which type of stimulus is NOT generally detected by our skin?**

- A) Heat
- B) Cold
- C) Pain
- D) Light

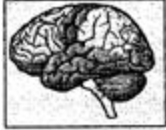
**Q.7) Which of these are the parts of the nervous system?**



A)



B)



C)

D) All of these

**Q.8) Abhi accidentally touched a hot metal and spontaneously withdraw his hand from the metal. Why did he react spontaneously?**

- A) Due to the attraction of the metal
- B) Due to repulsion of the metal
- C) Due to reflex action
- D) Due to the brightness and heaviness of the metal

**Q.9) Match the following parts of the brain in Column-I with their functions in Column-II correctly.**

S	Column - I		Column - II
(p)	Cerebrum	(i)	Controls breathing and blood circulation
(q)	Cerebellum	(ii)	Controls movements
(r)	Medulla	(iii)	Controls speech, memory and intelligence

- A) p-(i) q-(ii) r-(iii)
- B) p-(ii) q-(i) r-(iii)
- C) p-(i) q-(iii) r-(ii)
- D) p-(iii) q-(ii) r-(i)

**Correct Answer: D**

**Q.10) Which organ help us to keep our body balance?**



A)



B)



C)

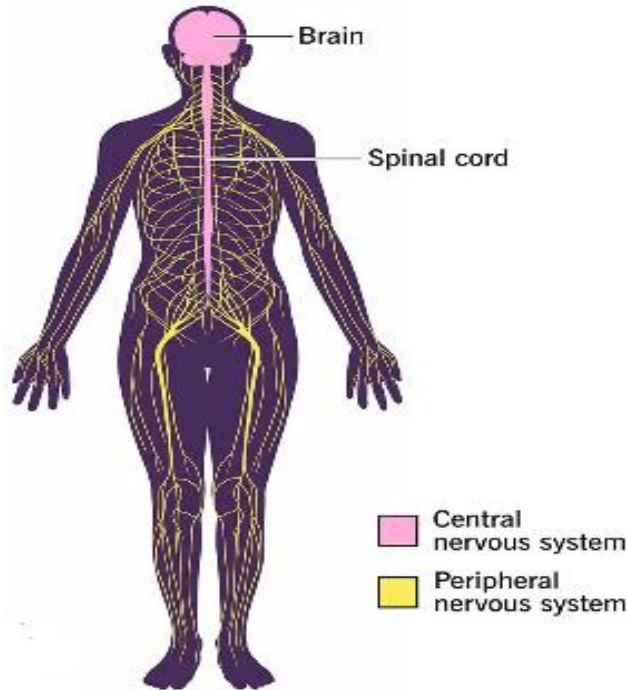


D)

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. The nerves that carry messages from the brain to the different parts of the body.
2. The actions controlled by the spinal cord.
3. The system that controls all other systems of our body.
4. The part of the brain that controls our feelings.
5. The part of the brain that controls our heartbeat and breathing.

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) What does the nervous system consist of?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) What is the control centre of the body?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Name the different kinds of nerves in the body.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) What are the parts of the brain?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

The nervous system or the neural system is a complex network of neurons specialized to carry messages. The Nervous System comprises special cells called neurons or nerve cells.

In the human body, the neural system integrates the activities of organs based on the stimuli, which the neurons detect and transmit. They transmit messages in the form of electrical impulses and convey messages to and from the sense organs. Thus, the nervous coordination involves the participation of the sense organs, nerves, spinal cord, and brain.

**Q.1) Write another for nervous system?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_



**Q.2) What are the cells of nervous system known as?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) In which form the messages are transmitted?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Name the parts of Nervous system that coordinate together for proper functioning?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY- Make A Model of Nervous System Using Walnut and Thread.**

---

## L-14: Our Environment

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) Global warming is the result of which one of the following?**

- A) Air pollution
- B) Water pollution
- C) Soil pollution
- D) Noise pollution

**Q.2) Presence of undesirable substances in water is known as:**

- A) Water cycle
- B) Water pollution
- C) Water vapour
- D) All of these

**Q. 3) Harry is an ecofriendly boy. Her mother is opposite to him, she throws everyday wastes from the kitchen in the open vacant places. Which of the following activities he should suggest to minimize pollution?**

- A) Throw the wastes in the nearby water sources
- B) Recycle the suitable wastes
- C) Dump them in a pit and cover it with soil
- D) Both B and C

**Q. 4) Which of the following gases can be produced from locally available raw materials such as recycled waste dung and is a renewable energy source like solar and wind energy?**

- A) Biogas
- B) LPG
- C) CNG
- D) Greenhouse gas

**Q. 5) Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Snow
- B) Ice
- C) Heat
- D) Water

**Q.6) Without \_\_\_\_\_, our planet would be too cold for us to survive.**

- A) Greenhouse gases
- B) Oxygen
- C) The Moon
- D) Shade

**Q.7) Greenhouse effect refers to:**

- A) Ability of atmosphere to retain water vapor
- B) Ability of certain atmospheric gases to trap heat and keep the planet relatively warm
- C) Ability of cloud to scatter electromagnetic radiation
- D) None of the above

**Q. 8) Deforestation causes-**

- A) Global warming
- B) Depletion of wildlife
- C) Soil erosion

D) All of the above

**Q. 9) Excess cutting of forest leads to**

- A) Less rainfall
- B) Destruction of wild life
- C) All of the above
- D) None of the above

**Q. 10) Why wild animals are forced to flee from their natural habitat**

- A) Burning down of trees
- B) Cutting of trees
- C) Due to their hunting for medicinal value
- D) All of the above

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. Warming of Earth due to greenhouse gases.
2. Cutting of trees on large scale.
3. Animals or plants that in danger of extinction.
4. Making use of old items.
5. Buying things only that you need.

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) What is the picture representing?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) What is the reason behind this phenomenon?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Write its effects.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) What measures can be adopted to reduce this effect?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

When the Earth's surface is heated upon by the radiations from the Earth, it results in increased temperature than is generally required, this process is known as the greenhouse effect. Most of the greenhouse gases are responsible to cause the greenhouse effect by radiating energy in all directions. The earth's surface absorbs most part of this radiation that results in its warming. The strength of this effect depends upon the atmosphere's temperature and the number of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere. The primary greenhouse gases known are water vapour (H<sub>2</sub>O), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and ozone (O<sub>3</sub>).

As greenhouse gas emissions blanket the Earth, they trap the sun's heat. This leads to global warming and climate change. The world is now warming faster than at any point in recorded history. Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the usual balance of nature.

**Q.1) How do the greenhouse gases cause Greenhouse's effect?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) Write two factors that determine the effect of this phenomenon. ?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Name the different Greenhouse gases.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) What is one major reason for changing weather patterns leading to disruption of the usual balance of nature?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY- Role Play on Save Environment.**

-----

# SOCIAL STUDIES

---

## L-1: Mapping the World

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) Which colour is used to show water-**

- (A) White
- (B) Blue
- (C) Green
- (D) Black

**Q.2) Atlas map is drawn on a \_\_\_\_ scale.**

- (A) Infinite
- (B) Small
- (C) Very large
- (D) Large

**Q.3) Usually right side of the direction indicates-**

- (A) North
- (B) East
- (C) West
- (D) South

**Q.4) Plan is useful to show-**

- (A) Details such as length and breadth of a room or place
- (B) To find the location of place of the map
- (C) Details of counties river, ocean
- (D) Can be put together to make an Atlas

**Q.5) Which among the following are the language of the map.**

- (A) Colours
- (B) Signs
- (C) Symbols
- (D) All of the above

**Q.6) Study of map making-**

- (A) cartography
- (B) anatomy
- (C) drawing
- (D) none of the above

**Q.7) People who make maps-**

- (A) Cartographers
- (B) Artist
- (C) Astronauts
- (D) None of the above

**Q.8) A model of Earth-**

- (A) Map
- (B) Globe
- (C) Atlas
- (D) none of the above

**Q.9) Largest country in size-**

- (A) India
- (B) Russia
- (C) Vatican City
- (D) Australia

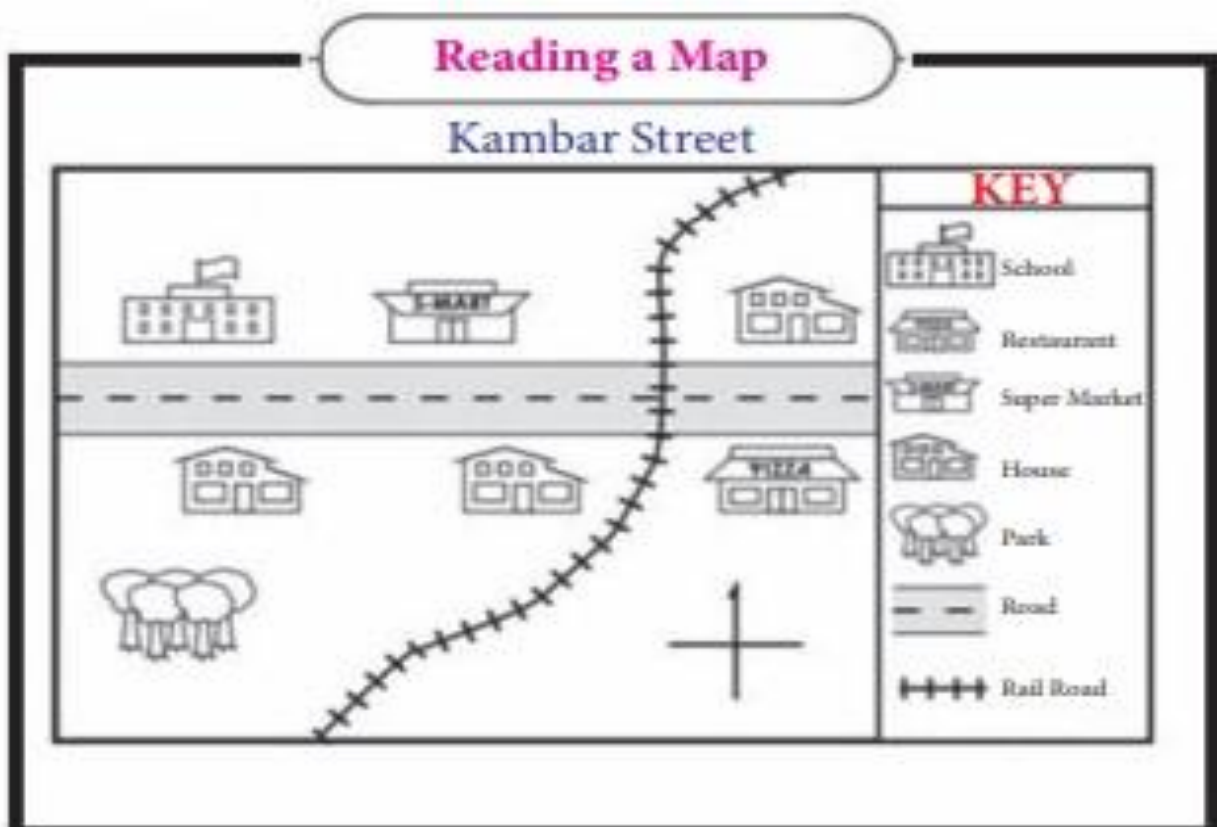
**Q.10) Smallest country in size-**

- (A) India
- (B) Russia
- (C) Vatican City
- (D) Australia

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. Name the ocean named after a country
2. Name the largest continent.
3. Name the smallest continent.
4. Name the largest ocean.
5. Another name of Antarctica Ocean.

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PLAN OF AN AREA AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



- a. Underline the map title
  - b. Show the direction of N, S, W & E on the map.
  - c. The rail track runs from Southwest to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. In which direction of the rail track, the park is located?
- Ans: \_\_\_\_\_ .
- e. Colour the school with red.
  - f. Colour the supermarket with brown.
  - g. Colour the restaurant with yellow.

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Maps are two-dimensional representation of Earth or its region. A collection of maps is called as Atlas. Directions colour symbols and scale are elements of a map there are four different types of maps as shown below:

Types of Maps

- Political Maps - Shows the boundaries and locations of countries, states, cities, towns. These boundaries and locations are determined by governments rather than nature.
- Physical Maps - Shows landforms, bodies of water and other geographical features.
- Road Map - Displays roads and transport links.
- Thematic Maps - Shows a particular theme connected with a specific geographic area e.g. Percentage population change.

Scale - Ratio between the size of the map and the area shown. 1 cm:100 km means 1 cm on map is equivalent to 100km in actual distance.

**Q.1) Define Atlas.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) What is a scale?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) What do political maps show?**

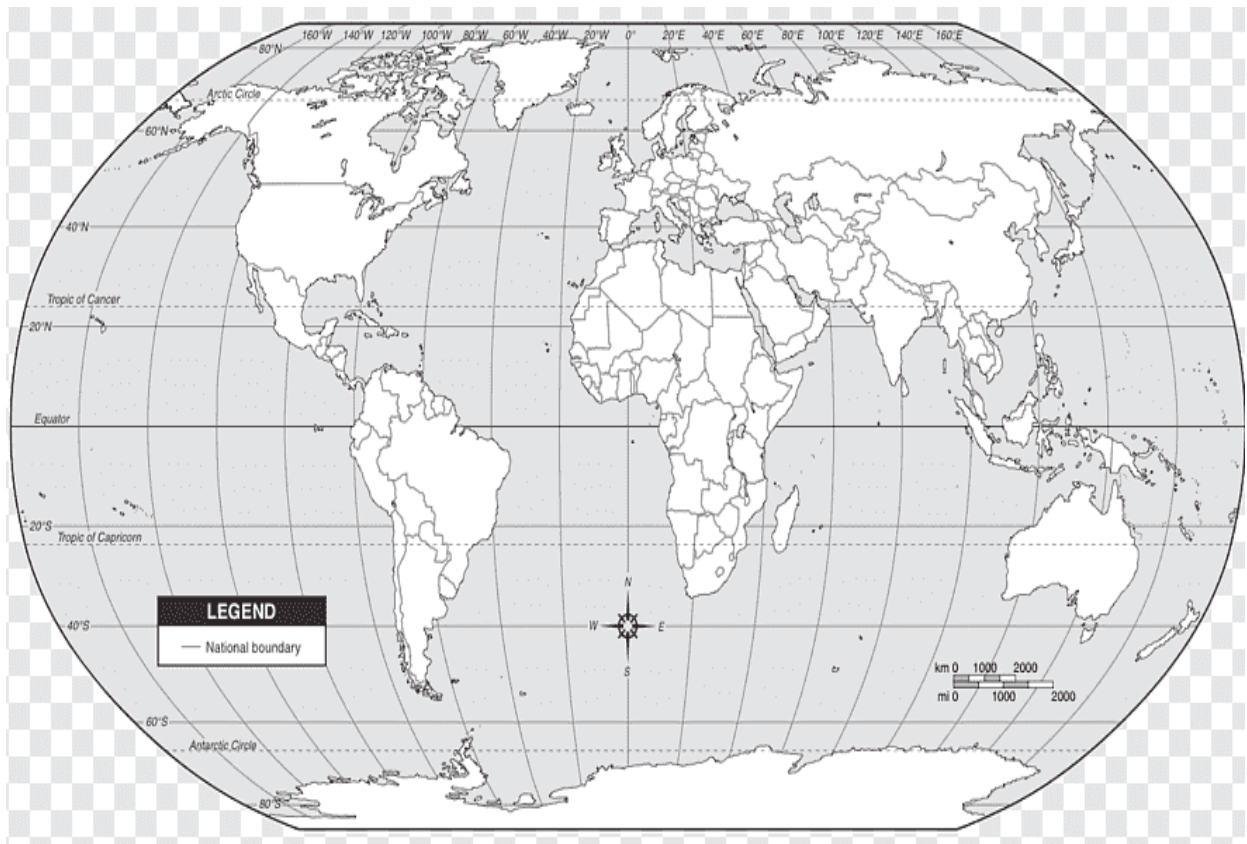
Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Which maps show landforms, bodies of water and other geographical features.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_



**ACTIVITY- Mark seas, oceans and continents on a world map.**



## L-17: Gems of India

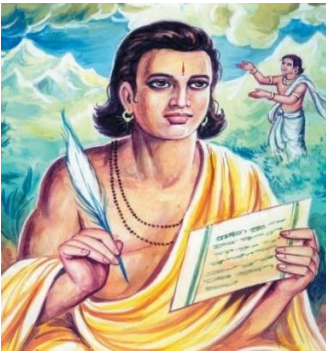
### CBE QUESTIONS:

Q.1) Identify the famous Indian scholar of Ayurveda-



- (A) Charaka
- (B) Sushruta
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) None of the above

Q.2) Identify the famous Sanskrit poet & dramatist-



- (A) Charaka
- (B) Sushruta
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) None of the above

Q.3) Identify the founder of Brahmo Samaj-



- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Q.4) Identify the founder of Arya Samaj-**



- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Q.5) Identify the founder of Ramakrishna Mission-**



- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Kalidasa
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Q.6) Who wrote the Indian's national anthem?**

- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Q.7) Who gave the slogan- "India for Indians".**

- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Q.8) Which ancient book is known as encyclopaedia of Indian Medicine-**

- (A) Sushruta Samhita
- (B) Charaksamhita
- (C) Bhavprakash Nighantu
- (D) none of the above

**Q.9 What is ancient medical science of Indian known as-**

- (A) Astronomy
- (B) Astrology
- (C) Ayurveda
- (D) none of the above

**Q.10) ) Who wrote “Gitanjali”.**

- (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. A person who works to change and improve a society
2. Information bank or facts list.
3. Science of stars and planets

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) Identify this famous Indian scholar.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) What was the name of his mother?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) How many poems and books he wrote?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Name his famous book which brought him Nobel Prize for literature.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Swami Vivekananda, a pivotal figure in the introduction of Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world, was born on January 12, 1863 which coincides with the festival of Makar Sankranti. as Narendra Nath Dutta. This date marks the birth of one of India's most revered spiritual leaders, whose teachings have had a profound impact on both Eastern and Western thought. His birth is celebrated annually as National Youth Day in India, reflecting his significant influence on young minds and his emphasis on the potential and vitality of youth in shaping society. His teachings continue to inspire discussions on spirituality and personal development globally.

**Q.1) When was Swami Vivekananda born?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) On which festival was Swami Vivekananda born?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) What was Swami Vivekananda's real name?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) What is birthday of Swami Vivekanand celebrated as?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Discussion: if you were a social reformer, which three changes you would have brought in the society.**

-----

## L-18: Birth of the Indian National Movement

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) They came first to India for trade-**

- (A) French
- (B) Arabs
- (C) Dutch
- (D) English

**Q.2) Which among the following succeeded in controlling the trade with India-**

- (A) French
- (B) Arabs
- (C) Dutch
- (D) English

**Q.3) The English traded through which company in India-**

- (A) North India Company
- (B) West India Company
- (C) East India Company
- (D) None of the above

**Q.4) Who adopted the policy of divide and rule?**

- (A) French
- (B) Arabs
- (C) Dutch
- (D) English

**Q.5) Where did the East India Company opened its first trading centre-**

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kochi
- (D) Surat

**Q.6) The revolt of 1857 Started among Indian soldiers at-**

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Allahabad
- (D) Kolkata

**Q.7) The revolt of 1857 was spread to all the parts of the country under the leadership of-**

- (A) Tantia Tope
- (B) Nana Sahib
- (C) Rani Laxmibai
- (D) All of the above

**Q.8) The revolt of 1857 Against British rule is known as**

- (A) Non-cooperation movement
- (B) First War of India's independence
- (C) Quit India movement
- (D) none of the above

**Q.9) The revolt of 1857 was a failure because of**

- (A) Revolt was restricted to a few areas
- (B) The world was unorganised
- (C) all of the above
- (D) none of the above

**Q.10) Who was proclaimed the emperor of India during the revolt of 1857-**

- (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (B) Shiraj-ud-Daulah
- (C) Queen Victoria
- (D) none of the above

**QII.GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. Armed protest against a ruler
2. love and devotion towards one's country

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) Identify the Last Mughal Emperor of India.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) Write any one reasons for the failure of revolt of 1857.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION**

The 1857 revolt was a turning point in the history of India. It was a result of years of discontent among the people against British rule.

The revolt of 1857 was the first major challenge to British rule in India. It broke out on May 11, 1857, at Meerut, a small town near Delhi. Soon it spread to other parts of the country and became a full-fledged rebellion against the British. The main aim of the rebels was to drive the British out of India.

The revolt was crushed after a long and hard-fought battle, but it left a deep impact on the course of Indian history. It showed the people of India that they could unitedly challenge British rule and also inspired future generations to fight for independence.

The following are some of the most important causes of the revolt:

- **The Policy of Annexation**
- **The Doctrine of Lapse**



The Doctrine of Lapse was another main cause of the revolt. This doctrine allowed the British to snatch any native state whose ruler died without a male heir

- **Discrimination against Indians**

The British policy of discrimination against Indians & favoured Europeans over Indians in all aspects of life, which led to a feeling of unrest among the people.

- **The Economic Policies of the British**

The tax policies and other measures adopted by the British led to economic hardship for the people, which made them resentful of British rule.

- **The Social Policies of the British**

The policy of introducing western education and culture led to a feeling of alienation among the people.

- **Greased Cartilages**

The introduction of greased cartridges was the immediate cause of the revolt. The cartridges used in the new rifles had to be greased with tallow, which is a substance derived from animal fat. This led to great resentment among the Hindu and Muslim soldiers, as they felt that this was against their religious beliefs.

**Q.1) What were the main causes of the 1857 revolt?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) What were the immediate causes of the 1857 revolt?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3) What was the main aim of the revolt of 1857?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

## L-20: Government of India

### CBE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1) The term for President is**

- (A) 10 years
- (B) 4 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 5 years

**Q.2) The upper house of the parliament is**

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Prime Minister Office
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) laws a blog

**Q.3) The image shown below is of**



- (A) Parliament house
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President House
- (D) North Block

**Q.4) The head of majority party in of Government is called**

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) President
- (C) Governor
- (D) Prime Minister

**Q.5) The Indian government works at different levels - at the \_\_\_\_ level, the state level, and the central level.**

- (A) Local
- (B) village
- (C) town
- (D) All of the above

**Q.6) The \_\_\_\_ level of government is for the entire country.**

- (A) central
- (B) local
- (C) state
- (D) none of the above

**Q.7) The \_\_\_ is the supreme set of rules according to which our country is run.**

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Constitution
- (D) none of the above

**Q.8) One must be at least \_\_\_ years old to vote in India.**

- (A) 10
- (B) 25
- (C) 18
- (D) 20

**Q.9) The President is the head of the country, while the \_\_\_ is the head of the government.**

- (A) Prime minister
- (B) Governor
- (C) Speaker
- (D) none of the above

**Q.10) The head of each state is the \_\_\_\_**

- (A) Governor
- (B) Chief Minister
- (C) Judge of high court
- (D) Speaker

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD:**

1. It is a form of government in which power rests in the hand of people.
2. When political parties join together to form a government.
3. Upper House of Parliament
4. An individual of a country who has the right to vote.

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**



**Q.1) Identify this place.**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) Who resides in this place?**

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) Who was the first President of India?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Who elects the President of India**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

Indian Parliament is bicameral in nature i.e. that it has two houses. Rajya Sabha is one of those two houses, i.e. the upper house of the Parliament. The other house is the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament.) Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the parliament and is termed as House of Elders in Indian Parliament. Rajya Sabha consists of the representatives of the States and the Union Territories and persons nominated by the President of India. Rajya Sabha Members are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

**Q.1) What do you mean by- Indian Parliament is bicameral in nature?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2) In Indian parliament which house is known as “House of Elders”?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3) How are the members of Rajya Sabha elected?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4) Who is the ex officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_



# Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar

## Mock Periodic Test I

Class V

Environmental Science

Date: .07.24

Time: 1 hours

M. Marks: 20

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_

### General Instructions:

(i) All the questions are compulsory.

(ii) Answer the questions as per the instructions.

### SECTION A

Q. I Choose the correct option:

10×1=10

- Some moong seeds were soaked in water and kept for germination inside a refrigerator. After 2 days it was found that they did not germinate. What could be the reason behind this-
  - seeds didn't get sufficient water
  - They didn't get warmth
  - They didn't get air
  - none of the above
- Which part of the flower develops into a fruit?
  - ovary (ii) endosperm (iii) plumule (iv) radicle
- One must be at least \_\_\_ years old to vote in India.
  - 20 (ii) 21 (iii) 18 (iv) none of these.
- Who said "go back to Vedas"?
  - Raja Rammohan Roy (ii) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (iii) Swami Vivekanand (iv) Rabindranath Tagore
- Identify this famous Indian scholar personality who was admired at World Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893?
  - Raja Rammohan Roy (ii) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (iii) Swami Vivekanand (iv) Rabindranath Tagore
- Smallest country in size
  - Vatican City (ii) France (iii) Australia (iv) None of these
- Statement:** Some plants can grow from other parts of plants besides seeds.  
**Reason:** New rose plant can grow through stem cuttings.
  - Statement is right but the reason is wrong.
  - Statement is wrong but the reason is right.
  - Statement and reason both are right.
  - Statement and reason both are wrong.

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:**

Crops are also classified on the basis of seasonal variations. Some grow in winters and others in summers.

**Rabi:** It is winter crop grown from November to April. Examples are wheat, gram, peas, etc. Vegetables of Rabi crops are cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, radish, turnip, beans, etc. Fruits of Rabi crops are apple, pomegranate, orange, etc.

**Kharif:** It is a rainy season crop grown from June to October. Paddy, soyabean, maize, cotton, etc. Vegetables of Kharif crops are spinach, gourd, garlic, lady finger, pumpkin and brinjal. Fruits of Kharif crops are watermelon, mango, litchi, plum, peach, etc.

**Zaid:** It is a summer season crop grown from April to June. Cucumbers, melons, etc are zaid crops. Watermelon, mango, litchi, plum, peach, etc.

8. **Crops that are grown in winter season are known as-**  
(i)Kharif (ii) Zaid (iii) Rabi (iv) none of these.
9. **Crops that are grown in summer season are known as-**  
(i)Kharif (ii) Zaid (iii) Rabi (iv) none of these.
10. **Watermelons cucumbers bleaching and plums are example of**  
(i)Kharif crops(ii) Zaid crops (iii) Rabi crops (iv) none of these.

#### SECTION B

**Q. II Do as directed:**

**A Fill in the blanks-**

**4×½=2**

- i) Seeds of Maple are dispersed through \_\_\_\_\_. (**water/ air**)
- ii) The term for president is of \_\_\_\_\_years (**5/6**).
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the country (**President/ Prime minister**)
- iv) To show water body on a map color is used (**blue/black**)

**B Write weather the following statements are true or false-**

**4×½=2**

- i) After adding manure and fertilizers the fields are watered regularly.
- ii) Rabindra Sangeet Is popular all over the world.
- iii) India is a country having multiparty systems.
- iv) Global maps show actual size of Earth.

#### SEACTION C

**Q. III Answer the following questions:**

**3×2=6**

- A. What are the largest land masses and largest water bodies on the earth known as?
- B. Define seed germination.
- C. Differentiate between Monocot and dicot seed.



**Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar**  
**MOCK Half Yearly Examination (2024-25)**

**Class V**

**Environmental science**

**Date:00/9/2024**

**Time: 2 hours**

**M. Marks: 50**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_**

**General Instructions:**

**(i) All the questions are compulsory.**

**(ii) Question paper has the following sections-**

Section A- consists of Q-1 – Q-25, each carry 1 mark each.

Section B- consists of Q-26, has 5 sub questions of 2 marks each.

Section C- consists of Q-27, has 3 questions of 2 marks each and Q-28, has 3 questions of 3 marks each.

**SECTION -A**

**Q. I A. Tick the correct option.**

**25x1=25**

**Q.1. Ramdas is a farmer. He wants to grow potato in his field. Which part of potato will he put in the soil to grow a new plant of potato?**

- A) Leaf
- B) potato bud
- C) Root
- D) bud

**Q.2. Identify P in the given diagram. What is its function?**



- A) Ligament: connects two bones
- B) Tendon: connects two bones
- C) Ligament: connects two muscles
- D) None of the above.

**Q.3. Global warming is the result of-**

- A) Air pollution
- B) Water pollution
- C) Noise pollution
- D) soil pollution

**Q.4. Largest part of the brain is**

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Medulla
- C) Spinal cord
- D) Cerebrum



**Q.5. Who was the founder of Ramakrishna Mission-**

- A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- B) Swami Vivekananda
- C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

**Q.6. Name the largest ocean in the world**

- A) Pacific Ocean
- B) Indian ocean
- C) Atlantic Ocean
- D) Southern Ocean

**Q.7. The image shown below is of-**



- A) Parliament house
- B) Supreme Court of India
- C) President House
- D) North Block

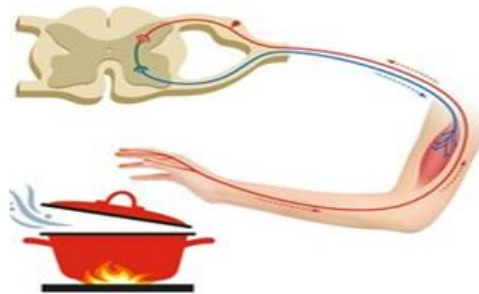
**Q.8. Out of 22 bones of our skull, the only movable bone is-**

- A) lower jaw
- B) upper jaw
- C) both the jaws move together
- D) none of these

**Q.9. Custom of widow burning herself on funeral pyre of her husband**

- A) Untouchability
- B) caste system
- C) Sati
- D) None of the above

**Q.10. What is shown in the following picture-**



- A) Reflex action
- B) Parts of brain
- C) heart
- D) none of these

**Q11. Complete the series-**

**memory: cerebrum:: heartbeat : \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Medulla
- C) Spinal cord
- D) nerves

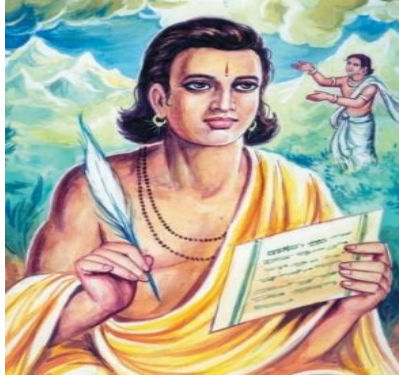
**Q.12. Wild animals are forced to flee from their houses because**

- A) Burning of trees
- B) Hunting of animals for medicinal purposes
- C) Cutting of trees
- D) all of these

**Q.13. Spine is made up of small bones called**

- A) Vertebrae
- B) ribs
- C) girdle
- D) none of the above

**Q.14. Identify the famous Sanskrit poet & dramatist**



- A) Charaka
- B) Sushruta
- C) Kalidasa
- D) None of the above

**Q15. Who wrote India's national anthem-**

- A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- B) Swami Vivekananda
- C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

**Q.16. Which colour is used to show mountains on a map**

- A) Brown
- B) white
- C) Deep blue
- D) green

**Q.17. Large water bodies are called-**

- A) ocean
- B) rivers
- C)lake
- D)ponds

**Q.18. The head of majority party in of Government is called**

- A) Governor
- B) Chief Justice of India
- C) Prime minister
- D) none of the above

**Q.19. The revolt of 1857 Started among Indian soldiers at-**

- A) Meerut
- B) Allahabad
- C) Delhi
- D) Jhansi

**Q.20. Read the given statement and reason and tick the correct option.**

**Statement:** Joints contain a lubricating liquid.

**Reason:** To reduce the friction between bones.

- A) Statement is right but the reason is wrong.
- B) Reason is right but the statement is wrong.
- C) Statement and reason both are wrong.
- D) Statement and reason both are right.

**B. Read the following paragraph and choose the correct option-**

All matter is made up of every small particle. The arrangement of particles results in three states of matter: -Solids: In solids the particles are very closely packed and because of this mostly solids have fixed shape. Liquids: In liquids particles are not as closely packed as in solids. This is the reason liquids can take the shape of the container they are poured into. Gases: In gases particles are very loosely packed and they can easily flow from one place to another. In terms of the movement of particles the changes in states of matter will be as follow:

Melting: In this process a solid change into a liquid on heating.

Freezing: In this process a liquid change into a solid on cooling. Evaporation: In this process a liquid change into a gas on heating. Condensation: In this process a gas changes into a liquid on cooling.

**Q.21. Define melting.**

**Q.22. What is the reason for three different states of matter-**

- A) arrangement of particles
- B) movement of particles
- C) none of the above
- D) all of the above

**Q.23. What are the three correct examples of the three states of matter-**

- A) water, ice, steam
- B) ice, stone, juice
- C) nitrogen, oil, milk
- D) all of the above

**Q.24. The process in which a liquid change into a solid on cooling.**

- A) Freezing
- B) Evaporation
- C) Condensation
- D) Melting

**Q.25. Which two processes occur due to cooling-**

**Melting, Freezing, Evaporation, Condensation.**

- A) Freezing & Condensation
- B) Evaporation & Condensation
- C) Melting & Evaporation
- D) Melting & Condensation

## SECTION-B

**Q. II Q.26. Do as directed:**

**5x2=10**

**A. Fill in the blanks:-**

- i.** The \_\_\_\_\_ came first to India for trade.(Dutch/ Arabs)
- ii.** Greenhouse grasses trap\_\_\_\_\_. (heat /cold)
- iii.** Science of stars and planet is called \_\_\_\_\_.(astronomy/ astrology)
- iv.** Knee is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ joint.( hinge/ pivot)

**B. Give one word for the followings:-**

- i. The baby plant inside the cotyledon.
- ii. Spongy tissue inside the bones that produces blood cells.

**C. Match the following.**

Column A	Column B
i. rice	a. policy of Divide and rule.
ii. British	b. rabi crop
iii. wheat	c. water vapour
iv. greenhouse gas	d. kharif crop

**D. Write true or false-**

- i. The first poem of Rabindranath Tagore was Banphool.
- ii. There are 206 bones in a human body.
- iii. Melting changes a liquid to its solid state.
- iv. Cooking of rice is an example of physical change.

**E. Identify the following pictures-**

a)



b)



### SECTION -C

**Q.III Answer the following questions as per instructions given below.**

**Q.27. Answer the following in short.**

3X2=6

- i. Define:
  - a) Atlas
  - b) Cartography
- ii. Name the two houses of Indian parliament and also write how many members are there in both the houses?
- iii. Write any two reasons for the failure of revolt of 1857.

**Q.28. Answer the following in detail.**

3X3=9

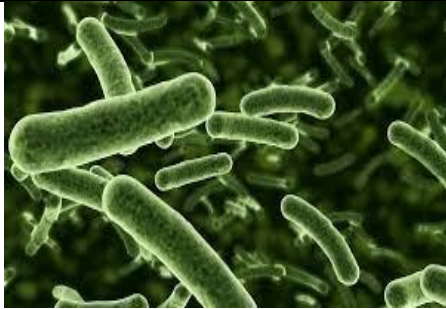
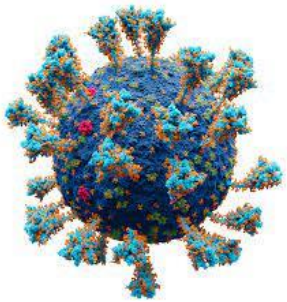


- i. Describe the parts of Nervous system.
- ii. Write three rules to reduce waste regeneration.
- iii. Draw the diagram of a seed and label its parts.

## TERM II

### LESSON NO 2 KEEPING HEALTHY

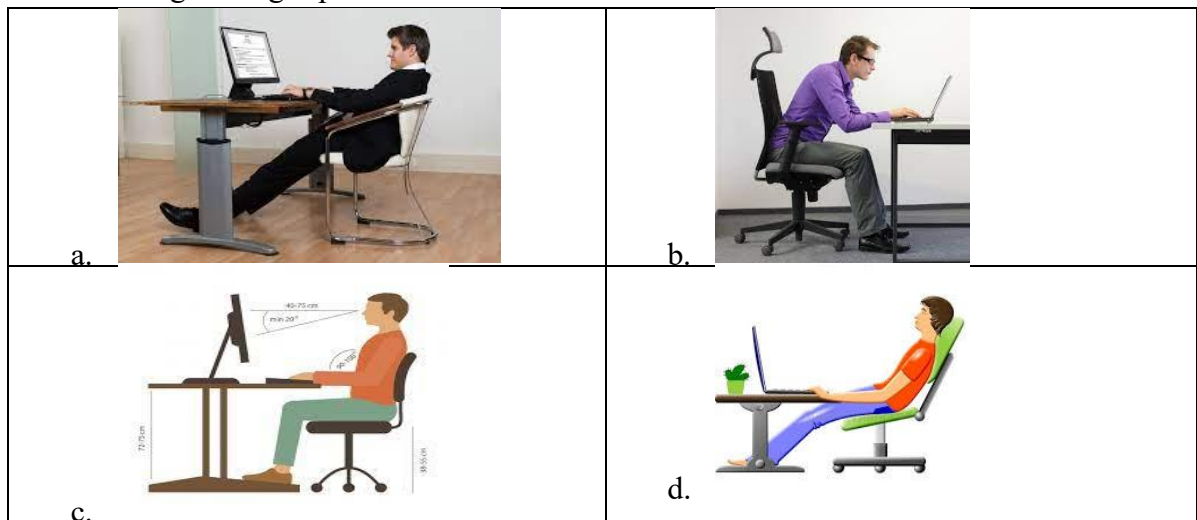
#### QI CBE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following diseases can spread from one person to another?
  - Communicable diseases
  - Deficiency diseases
  - Non communicable diseases
  - Heart attack
- The other name of communicable disease is
  - Night blindness
  - Communicable diseases
  - Rickets
  - Non communicable diseases
- What does the word contamination mean?
  - The process of making something dirty or poisonous.
  - The process of removing germs.
  - The process of adding disinfectant.
  - The process of filtering out solutes.
- Which of the following will not be involved in spreading diseases?
  - Air
  - Water
  - Food
  - Fire
- Virus: dengue, bacteria:?
  - Polio
  - Dysentery
  - Cholera
  - Kala-azar
- Identify the incorrect match.

	
a. diphtheria	b. covid
	
c. malaria	d. typhoid

- Which symptoms will be shown by Ziva, if she has night blindness?
  - Loss of muscle strength.
  - Bleeding gums.
  - Weak and soft bones.

- d. Vision problems in dim light.
8. One of the following is a wrong match. Identify it.
- Iron: anaemia
  - Vitamin C: scurvy
  - Vitamin B1: beriberi
  - Vitamin D: night blindness
9. Doctor advised Nita to include amla, orange, lemon and tomatoes in her diet. What could be the reason of this advice?
- Nita has the deficiency of vitamin C.
  - Nita is suffering from Scurvy.
  - Nita has bleeding gums.
  - All of the above.
10. Who is sitting in a right position?



## QII. GIVE ONE WORD

- Diseases that spread from one person to another. \_\_\_\_\_.
- A process of developing immunity against a particular disease by injecting dead or weak germs of same origin of the disease caused \_\_\_\_\_.
- Condition in which the body or a part of body does not function normally  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Disease that is caused due to the lack of a nutrient in our diet. \_\_\_\_\_.
- To make something impure. \_\_\_\_\_

## QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

A



1. Which disease is shown here? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Deficiency of which nutrient causes this? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write any one symptom of this disease.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

B



- a. Identify this \_\_\_\_\_ germ.

- b. Name any one disease caused by it. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Write any one method to prevent the spreading of communicable diseases.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Health is God’s gift to us. Health refers to the physical and mental state of a human being. To stay healthy is not an option but a necessity to live a happy life. The basic laws of good health are related to the food we eat, the amount of physical exercise we do, our cleanliness, rest, and relaxation. A healthy person is normally more confident, self-assured, sociable, and energetic. A healthy person views things calmly, and without prejudice.

- a. What does health refer to?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Our health depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Which type of persons are confident, self-assured and sociable? \_\_\_\_\_.

**LESSON NO 2**  
**LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

**QI CBE QUESTIONS**

1. Imaginary lines drawn on a globe that run from east to west are called  
a. Longitude b. Latitude c. North pole d. Axis
2. Latitudes divide Earth into \_\_\_\_\_ equal parts.  
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
3. The longest line of latitude is  
a. Tropic of Cancer b. Equator c. Tropic of Capricorn d. Antarctic circle
4. Choose the correct match.

Column A	Column B
i. Tropic of Cancer	a. 23 ½° S
ii. Tropic of Capricorn	b. 66 ½° N
iii. Arctic Circle	c. 66 ½° S
iv. Antarctic Circle	d. 23 ½° N

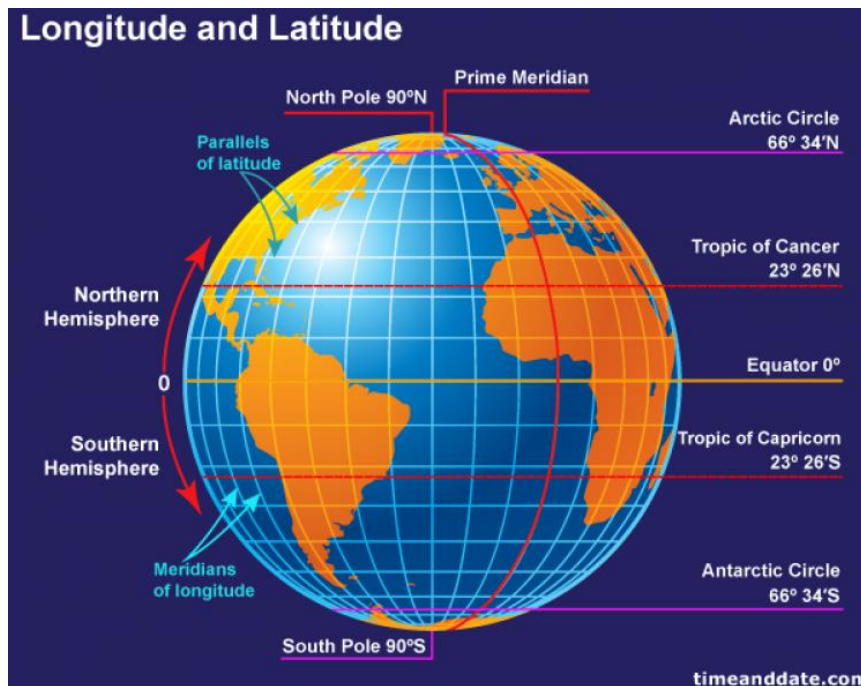
- a. i. b, ii. a. iii, c. iv. d
- b. i. c, ii. a. iii, b. iv. d
- c. i. d, ii. c. iii, b. iv. a
- d. i. d, ii. a. iii, b. iv. c
5. The meridian which passes through \_\_\_\_\_ is called Prime Meridian.  
a. Greenwich b. Bhutan c. London d. New York City
6. How many meridians are there?  
a. 300 b. 460 c. 360 d. 180
7. What is the difference between Prime Meridian and the meridian passing through India?  
a. 50° b. 60° c. 70° d. 80°
8. India lies towards which meridian?  
a. North b. East c. West d. South
9. Which of the following statements are true?  
i. Equator divides Earth into two equal halves.  
ii. All meridians are equal in length.  
iii. Latitudes are parallel to each other.  
a. i. b. ii. c. iii. d. All of the above
10. To locate places on the globe, you must know  
a. Values of its parallel.  
b. Values of its meridian.  
c. Point of intersection of latitude and longitude.  
d. All of the above.

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD**

1. An imaginary line, passing through two extreme points on a sphere.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Either of the end points at the top or bottom of the Earth's axis. \_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Parallel lines running on the globe from east to west \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**





1. What is the exact location of North Pole? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name the latitude present at 23 ° 26' N. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Prime Meridian runs from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Latitude and longitude, in cartography, a coordinate system used to determine and describe the position of any place on Earth’s surface. Latitude is a measurement of a location north or south of the Equator. In contrast, longitude is a measurement of location east or west of the prime meridian at Greenwich (an imaginary north-south line that passes through both geographic poles and Greenwich, London, England, U.K.). Latitude and longitude together can describe the exact location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude (also called parallels) are imaginary lines that circle Earth’s surface, running east and west parallel to the Equator. Lines of longitude (also called meridians) run between the geographic North Pole and the geographic South Pole and are used to measure distances from the prime meridian. Both latitude and longitude are measured in degrees (°), which may be broken down into smaller units called minutes (') and seconds ("). (Or they may be expressed in decimal degrees; negative values of decimal degrees represent latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere.) The latitudes of the North Pole and South Pole are 90° north (N) and 90° south (S), respectively. Lines of latitude north of the Equator (the line that marks 0° latitude) are numbered from 1° to 89° N, and those south of the Equator are numbered from 1° to 89° S. Lines of longitude east of the prime meridian (the line that marks 0° longitude) are numbered from 1° to 179° east (E). Lines of longitude west of the prime meridian are numbered from 1° to 179° west (W). The 180th meridian, or 180°—which can be drawn north-south from pole to pole across the middle of the Pacific Ocean—is the line of longitude exactly opposite the prime meridian.

1. What is the use of latitude and longitude?

Ans.

---



---

2. Write any one difference between latitude and longitude.

Ans

Latitude	Longitude

3. Which line divides Earth into two equal halves? \_\_\_\_\_

### LESSON NO 5 ROCKS AND MINERALS

#### QI CBE QUESTIONS

- Scientists who study rocks are called  
a. Zoologist   b. Botanist   c. Paleontologist   d. Petrologist
- Which of the following is an intrusive rock?  
a. Basalt   b. Granite   c. Pumice   d. Obsidian
- Which rock is formed due to the volcanic eruption?  
a. Sedimentary rocks   b. Igneous rocks   c. Metamorphic rocks   d. None of these.
- What pushes the magma to come on the Earth's surface?  
a. Heat inside the Earth.  
b. Pressure inside the Earth.  
c. Both a and b  
d. None of these.
- This rock is shiny, smooth and black. In ancient times, it was used for making cutting tools. Identify it.  
a. Granite   b. Basalt   c. Slate   d. Obsidian
- Which of the following is not correct about sandstone.  
i) It is mainly composed of sand particles.  
ii) It is a hard stone.  
iii) Red Fort is made up of sandstone.  
a. i) and ii)   b. ii) and iii)   c. i) and iii)   d. i), ii) and iii)
- This rock is formed by accumulation of shells of dead marine animals. Its main mineral is calcite. Identify the rock.  
a. Marble   b. Shale   c. Limestone   d. Gneiss
- One of the following matches is not correct. Identify it.  
a. Granite- gneiss   b. Sandstone- quartzite   c. Limestone- marble   d. Shale- pumice
- Which will the correct option after matching column A and column B?

i) COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. Haematite	A. Aluminium
ii. Bauxite	B. Lead
iii. Galena	C. Zinc
iv. Calamine	D. Iron

- a. i)- D, ii)- A, iii)- B, iv)- C   b. i)- A, ii)- D, iii)- B, iv)- C  
c. i)- D, ii)- A, iii)- C, iv)- B   d. i)- C, ii)- A, iii)- B, iv)- D
10. Which of the following is used in dry cleaning of clothes?  
a. Petroleum   b. Water   c. Mercury   d. Soda water

## QII. GIVE ONE WORD

1. Molten material below the Earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Magma that reaches the Earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Heavy particles that settle at the bottom of waterbodies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Solid inorganic materials that are found in nature \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fuel formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. \_\_\_\_\_

## QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.



1.

- a. This is a fossil fuel. Write its name. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Write any one use of it.

Ans

\_\_\_\_\_

- c. Name any one coalfield found in India. \_\_\_\_\_

## QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Petroleum provides transportation, heat, light, and plastics to global consumers. It is easy to extract but is a non-renewable, limited supply source of energy. Petroleum has a high-power ratio and is easy to transport. However, the extraction process and the byproducts of the use of petroleum are toxic to the environment. Underwater drilling may cause leaks and fracking can affect the water table. Carbon released into the atmosphere by using petroleum increases temperatures and is associated with global warming.

### Advantage

- Stable energy source
- Easily extracted
- Variety of uses
- High power ratio
- Easily transportable

### Disadvantage

- Carbon emissions are toxic to the environment.
- Transportation can damage the environment.
- Extraction process is harmful to the environment.

1. Write any one use of petroleum.

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write any one advantage of petroleum.

Ans.

---

3. Why is over use of petroleum harmful?

4. Ans.

---

## LESSON NO 19 INDIA ACHIEVES FREEDOM

### QI CBE QUESTIONS

1. What is the full form of INC?
  - a. Indira National Congress
  - b. Institute National Congress
  - c. Indian National Congress
  - d. Independent National Congress
2. Who out of the following was not the part of moderates?
  - a. Gopal Krishn Gokhle
  - b. Bhagat Singh
  - c. W. C. Banerjee
  - d. Dadabhai Naroji
3. Freedom fighters who were in favour of strikes and boycotts, were called
  - a. Extremists
  - b. Moderates
  - c. Combination
  - d. None of these.
4. Who said "*Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it*".
  - a. Bipin Chandra Pal
  - b. Lala Lajpat Rai
  - c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Which of the following newspapers was published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
  - a. Kesari
  - b. The Hindustan
  - c. The Times of India
  - d. The Indian Express
6. Who issued the order of dividing the province of Bengal into two parts?
  - a. Lord Curzon
  - b. Lord Wavell
  - c. Lord Mountbatten
  - d. Lord Linlithgow
7. What was the motive behind the division of the Province of Bengal?
  - a. Prevent the growth of nationalism among Bengalis.
  - b. To give equal treatment to all.
  - c. To give freedom.
  - d. None of these.
8. When was the Swadeshi and boycott movement launched?
  - a. After the division of Bengal.
  - b. After the establishment of East India Company.
  - c. After Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
  - d. None of these.
9. In which year, the first world war broke?
  - a. 1940
  - b. 1914
  - c. 1941
  - d. 1841
10. What was Rowlatt Act of 1919?
  - a. Nobody can be arrested without trial.
  - b. Anybody cab be arrested after trial.
  - c. Anybody can be arrested without trial.

d. Nobody can be arrested.

## QII. GIVE ONE WORD

1. People who believed that the British rulers should be treated in the same way, in which they treated the Indians. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Movement that believed in “of one’s own country”  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. People who believed in strikes and boycotts. \_\_\_\_\_

## QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.



1. Which historical event is shown in this picture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. On which date, did this take place? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the general who ordered his soldiers to fire at the crowd.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

In November 1927, the British government appointed the Simon Commission two years ahead of schedule. The commission was strongly opposed by the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, and prominent Indian leaders including Nehru, Gandhi, and Jinnah, because it contained only British members and no Indians. However, it was supported by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and Chaudhary Chhotu Ram.<sup>[3]</sup>

Prominent Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest against the commission in Lahore. He suffered a brutal police beating during the protest and died of his injuries eighteen days later on 17 November 1928.

The Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of diarchy to govern the provinces of British India. Indian opinion clamored for revision of this form of government, and the Government of India Act 1919 stated that a commission would be appointed after ten years to investigate the progress of the government scheme and suggest new steps for reform.

1. In which year Simon Commission was appointed? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name two groups that opposed Simon commission.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the reason behind boycotting the Simon Commission?

Ans.

---

---

---

**SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY**  
**Poster making on historical events that led to India's freedom.**

**LESSON NO 21**  
**THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD PEACE**

**QI CBE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the aim of United Nation?
  - a. Facilitate cooperation among the nation.
  - b. Achieving world peace.
  - c. Both a and b.
  - d. None of these.
2. When is United Nations Day is observed?
  - a. October 24
  - b. November 24
  - c. January 24
  - d. December 24
3. How many member countries are there in United Nations?
  - a. 193
  - b. 150
  - c. 290
  - d. 190
4. Which situation persuaded the countries to form United Nations?
  - a. Loss of life during World War I.
  - b. Massive destruction and loss of life during World War II
  - c. Ruined economy of many countries during World War II.
  - d. Both b and c.
5. What are the objectives of United Nations?
  - a. Maintain peace through the world.
  - b. Develop friendly relationship between nations.
  - c. Work together to help people.
  - d. All of the above.
6. Which of the following is not the principle of United Nations?
  - a. All member countries have sovereign inequality.
  - b. All member countries must obey the charter.
  - c. Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means.
  - d. Countries should cooperate with United Nations.
7. Which country can become the member of United Nations?
  - a. A country with more population of men than women.
  - b. A country having very less population.
  - c. Any rich country.
  - d. A country committed to peace and accepts the goals of UN charter.
8. Which of the following is not a UN Agency?
  - a. Food and Agriculture Organisation.
  - b. United Nations Children's Fund
  - c. World Health Organization
  - d. Animal Welfare Association
9. Identify the logo shown below.



a. UNESCO b. UNICEF c. WORLD BANK d. WHO

10. Each country can send \_\_\_\_\_ members but each country has \_\_\_\_\_ vote.  
a. 1,2 b. 2,2 c. 2,1 d. 1,1

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD.**

1. The document describing the formation and functioning of an organization.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Reduction or abolition of arms \_\_\_\_\_
3. Member since the creation of an organization \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**



1. Identify this hall. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Security Council has how many members? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where is this hall situated? \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Four months after the San Francisco Conference ended, the United Nations officially began, on 24 October 1945, when it came into existence after its Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories.

Now, more than 75 years later, the United Nations is still working to maintain international peace and security, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law.

At the same time, the United Nations is doing new work not envisioned for it in 1945 by its founders. The United Nations has set sustainable development goals for 2030, in order to achieve a better and more sustainable future for us all. UN Member States have also agreed to climate action to limit global warming.

With many achievements now in its past, the United Nations is looking to the future, to new achievements.

1. When did United Nations officially came into existence? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why UN has set sustainable development goals?

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Name any two permanent member countries of UN.

\_\_\_\_\_



**Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar**  
**Periodic Mock Test II**

**Class V**

**Time: 1 hours**

**Environmental Science**

**Date: .07.23**

**M. Marks: 20**

**Name:**

**Sec:**

**Roll No.:**

**General Instructions:**

**(i) All the questions are compulsory.**

**(ii) Answer the questions as per the instructions.**

**SECTION A**

**Tick the correct option.**

**10x1=10**

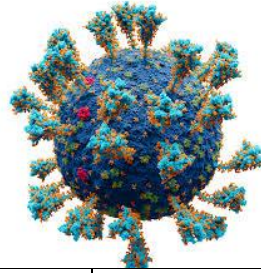
- Which of the following is a communicable disease?  
a. polio                      b. flu                      c. fracture                      d. both a and b
- The given flag belongs to \_\_\_\_\_



- a. Japan                      b. Australia                      c. America                      d. United Nations
- The UN came into existence in  
a. October 24 1950    b. October 24 1945    c. December 24 1950    d. April 22 1945
- Weak and soft bones are the symptoms of which of the following diseases?  
a. Goiter                      b. Rickets                      c. Scurvy                      d. Anaemia
- Statement: The initial phase of Indian National Congress was not very successful.**  
**Reason: The moderate approach of leaders.**  
Tick the correct option.  
a. Statement is right but the reason is wrong.  
b. Statement is wrong but the reason is right.  
c. Statement and reason both are right.  
d. Statement and reason both are wrong.



6. Identify the microbe shown below.



a. Bacteria	b. Virus	c. Fungi	d. Protozoa
-------------	----------	----------	-------------

e.

7. Which of the following diseases spreads through direct contact?

- a. chicken pox      b. typhoid      c. plague      d. common cold

**Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.**

Health is God's gift to us. Health refers to the physical and mental state of a human being. To stay healthy is not an option but a necessity to live a happy life. The basic laws of good health are related to the food we eat, the amount of physical exercise we do, our cleanliness, rest, and relaxation. A healthy person is normally more confident, self-assured, sociable, and energetic. A healthy person views things calmly, and without prejudice.

8. What does health refer to?

9. Write any one way of achieving good health.

10. Write any one quality of a healthy person.

### SECTION B

11. **Do as directed.**

a. Fill in the blanks

4x1/2=2

i) Beriberi is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ (B1/ A)

ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of developing immunity against a particular disease by injecting dead or weak germs of the same origin.

iii) The North pole is \_\_\_\_\_ degree North.

iv) Malaria is caused due to \_\_\_\_\_ bite. (mosquito/ rat)

b. Write true or false.

4x1/2=2

i) Equator is the longest line of latitude.

ii) We should not use disinfectants to clean our house.

iii) Fungus can cause skin, eyes and hair infection.

iv) Cholera spreads through direct contact.

### SECTION C

12. Answer the following questions.

3x2=6

i) Write any one difference between communicable and non-communicable diseases.

- ii) What were the two reasons behind Swadeshi Movement?
- iii) Define latitude and longitude.

## LESSON NO 6

### SOIL

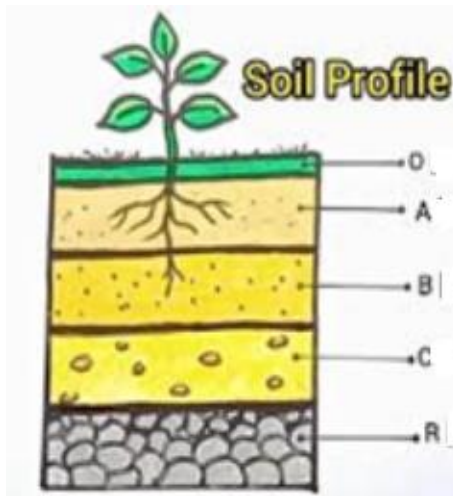
#### QI CBE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following will not be affected if there is no soil?
  - b. Growth of plants.
  - c. Habitat of some animals.
  - d. Making houses.
  - e. Atmosphere.
2. What is the parent material of soil?
  - a. Rocks b. Sun c. Wind d. Water
3. Which of the following will be the reason of weathering?
  - a. Wind b. Rain c. Sun d. All of them
4. Humus is an important part of soil because
  - a. It provides nutrients to the plants.
  - b. It makes the soil fertile.
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of these.
5. Topsoil is dark in colour because it contains
  - a. rocks b. small pieces of rocks. c. humus d. air
6. Which of the following is correct about subsoil?
  - i) It lies below the topsoil.
  - ii) It contains less amount of humus.
  - iii) Plants can grow well in subsoil.
  - a. i) and ii) b. ii) and iii) c. i) and iii) d. i), ii) and iii)
7. Who out of the following is responsible for soil erosion?
  - a. Kishan Lal who is a builder has asked to cut down many trees.
  - b. Usman Ali who takes his cattle at same place for grazing.
  - c. Ramcharan does improper ploughing.
  - d. All of them.
8. What are the main agents of soil erosion?
  - a. Water b. Wind c. Water and wind both d. Rocks
9. Where the effect of erosion will be more on topsoil?
  - a. Hilly areas
  - b. Desserts and semi-arid regions
  - c. Open land without plants.
  - d. All of these.
10. Which of the following will help in soil conservation?
  - a. Planting more trees.
  - b. Checking overgrazing.
  - c. Practicing terrace farming.
  - d. All of these.

#### QII. GIVE ONE WORD

1. The process of formation of soil by breaking down of rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The uppermost layer of soil rich in nutrients. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Large scale planting of trees. \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**



4. In which layer, parent material is found? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which layer is very rocky? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Label A and B: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Soil conservation is a "combination" of practices used to protect the soil from degradation. First and foremost, soil conservation involves treating the soil as a living ecosystem, and recognizing that all the organisms that make the soil their home, play important roles in producing a fertile healthy environment. They are responsible for breaking down organic matter, releasing nutrients, and opening up spaces for the circulation of air and water.

Because most organisms in the soil depend on dead plant and animal matter for their food and energy, soil conservation requires that organic matter be returned to the soil on a continual basis. Organic matter is what provides good soil structure and water holding capacity, promotes water infiltration, and protects the soil from erosion and compaction.

In addition to preserving soil life and organic matter, the other principles of soil conservation are to:

- manage surface runoff,
- protect bare exposed soil surfaces, and highly susceptible sites (e.g. steep slopes), and
- protect downstream watercourses from sedimentation and pollution.

1. What is soil conservation?

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the role of organism living in soil?

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write any two principles of soil conservation.

Ans.

---

---

---

**LESSON NO-10**  
**FORCE, ENERGY AND SIMPLE MACHINES**

**QI CBE QUESTIONS**

1. Why do we apply force?
  - a. To move an object.
  - b. To stop a moving object.
  - c. To change the shape of an object.
  - d. All of these.
2. In which of the following cases, contact force is working?
  - a. A fruit falling on the ground.
  - b. A magnet attracting iron nails.
  - c. A ball stopped by a fielder.
  - d. All of these.
3. Which of the following will experience the least amount of friction?
  - a. A boy skiing on ice.
  - b. A boy writing on a chart paper.
  - c. A boy walking on a road.
  - d. A boy playing football on a grassy field.
4. Which force will you use to lift a heavy bag on your shoulder?
  - a. Muscular force
  - b. Magnetic force
  - c. Frictional force
  - d. Gravitational force
5. Which of the following is an example of disadvantage of frictional force?
  - a. Writing with pencil on a paper.
  - b. Walking on a ground.
  - c. Wear and tear of machine parts.
  - d. Lighting a match stick.
6. In which of the following will you say that work is done?
  - a. Watching TV
  - b. Pushing wall of your house with hands.
  - c. Smelling a flower
  - d. Kicking a football.
7. Which of the following will have the highest potential energy?
  - a. A 50 g ball kept 50 m above the ground.
  - b. A 50 g ball kept 500 m above the ground.
  - c. A 5 g feather kept 50 m above the ground.
  - d. A 50 g ball kept 100 m above the ground.
8. Which of the following will have the maximum kinetic energy?
  - a. A car running at the speed of 80 km/hr.
  - b. A car running at the speed of 70 km/hr.
  - c. A car running at the speed of 100 km/hr.
  - d. A car running at the speed of 120 km/hr.
9. Which of the following needs wind energy?
  - a. Sailing boat.
  - b. Drying clothes.
  - c. Generating electricity.

- d. All of these.
10. What is true about fulcrum?
- a. It is the point on which the bar moves.
  - b. It is the object on which work is being done.
  - c. It is the applied force.
  - d. All of these.

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD**

1. Ability to do work \_\_\_\_\_
2. Source of energy that can be renewed \_\_\_\_\_
3. A simple machine that consists of a bar that rests on a support or at a fixed point \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**



1. Which class lever is shown here? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Give one more example of this class of lever. \_\_\_\_\_
3. In case, load is shifted in the centre, it will turn into which class lever?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Renewable energy is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us.

Fossil fuels - coal, oil and gas - on the other hand, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide.

Generating renewable energy creates far lower emissions than burning fossil fuels. Transitioning from fossil fuels, which currently account for the lion’s share of emissions, to renewable energy is key to addressing the climate crisis.

Renewables are now cheaper in most countries, and generate three times more jobs than fossil fuels.

1. Name two sources of renewable energy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name two non-renewable sources of energy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why is use of renewable source of energy good?  
Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON NO - 12**  
**NATURAL CALAMITIES**

**QI CBE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following is not a natural calamity?  
a. Volcanic eruption   b. Bomb blast   c. Earthquake   d. Tsunami
2. What are natural calamities?  
a. Sudden and violent happenings that causes massive destruction.  
b. An event in nature that can be controlled by humans.  
c. Sudden attack of terrorist.  
d. Violent happenings caused by humans.
3. What causes earthquake?  
a. Movement inside the Earth's core.  
b. Movement in the mentle.  
c. Movement inside the Earth's crust.  
d. Sudden formation of clouds.
4. What is true about focus and epicentre?  
a. The point where rocks start to crack is called focus.  
b. The point where rocks start to crack is called epicentre.  
c. The surface above the focus is epicentre.  
d. Both a and c.
5. Which instrument is used to measure an earthquake?  
a. Thermometer   b. Seismograph   c. Odometer   d. Speedometer
6. What is common between Mount Fuji, Mount Erebus, Mount Vesuvius?  
a. They are dormant volcanoes.  
b. They are extinct volcanoes.  
c. They are active volcanoes.  
d. They are sometimes dormant and sometimes active.
7. If you are in Japan, you will call Tsunami as  
a. Tidal waves   b. Sea waves   c. harbour waves   d. huge waves
8. Floods: heavy rain fall, drought:?  
a. No rainfall   b. Rainfall below average   c. Both a and b   d. None of these.
9. Which of the following is an example of extinct volcano?  
a. Mount Kilimanjaro   b. Narcondam   c. Mount Fuji   d. Zuidwal
10. Which of the following are not the result of drought?  
a. Increase in crop price.  
b. Loss of life.  
c. Scarcity of food  
d. Floods

**QII. GIVE ONE WORD**

1. The point where the earthquake starts \_\_\_\_\_
2. A mass slide of snow or ice \_\_\_\_\_
3. Destructive ocean waves caused by earthquake \_\_\_\_\_

**QIII. LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**



1. Which natural disaster is shown here? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which instrument is used to measure it? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write any two effects of it.

Ans.

---

---

---

#### **QIV. READ THE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

Avalanches are like landslides. But instead of rocks thousand tons of snow falls down the slope. Moreover, this causes extreme damage to anything that comes in its way. People who live in snowy mountains always have fear of it.

**Causes:** Avalanches takes places when there is a large accumulation of snow on the mountains. Moreover, they can also occur from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Furthermore, the chances of surviving an avalanche are very less. This is because people die of hypothermia in it.

1. What is the difference between landslide and avalanches?

Ans.

---

---

---

2. People of which region have the fear of avalanches?

Ans.

---

---

---

3. Write any one cause of avalanches.

Ans.

---

---

---

#### **ART INTEGRATED LEARNING**

*Make a poster on Natural Disaster*



# Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar

## Annual Examination

**Class V**

**EVS**

**Date:**

**Time: 2 hours**

**M. Marks: 50**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Sec:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

***General Instructions:***

***(i) All the questions are compulsory.***

***(ii) Question paper has the following sections-***

***Section A- consists of Q-1 – Q-25, each carry 1mark.***

***Section B- consists of Q-26, has 5 sub questions of 2 marks each.***

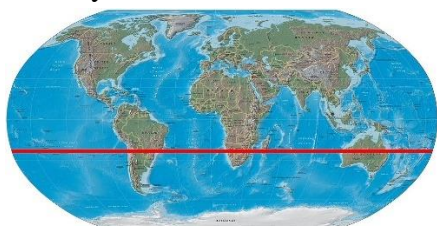
***Section C- consists of Q-27, has 3 questions of 2 marks each and Q-28, has 3 questions of 3 marks each.***

### SECTION A

**Tick the correct option.**

**25x1=25**

1. Identify the latitude shown below.



- a. Equator                                  b. Tropic of Cancer  
c. Tropic of Capricorn                  d. Antarctic Circle
2. Meridians are drawn at an interval of \_\_\_\_\_ degree.  
a. One                  b. Five                  c. Ten                  d. Fifteen
3. Who said “*Swaraj is my birth right, and I shall have it*”.  
a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak                  b. Mahatma Gandhi  
c. Jawahar Lal Nehru                  d. Bhagat Singh
4. Choose the odd one out.  
a. Lal Lajpat Rai                          b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
c. Bipin Chandra Pal                  d. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Which of the following features is/ are related to polio?  
i. It is caused by virus.  
ii. It is a communicable disease.  
iii. It spreads through infected food and water.  
a. i and ii                  b. ii and iii                  c. i and iii                  d. i, ii and iii



6.

Identify the disease.



- a. goiter
- b. rickets
- c. beriberi
- d. scurvy
- e.

7.

Identify the disease from the symptoms given below.  
Pale skin, fatigue, shortness of breath, loss of concentration.

- a. Anaemia
- b. Beriberi
- c. Nightblindness
- d. Goiter

8.

Identify the rock that is shiny, smooth, black, formed cooling of lava

- a. Obsidia
- b. Limestone
- c. Pumice
- d. Gneiss

9.

Which of the following is related to iron?

- a. Haematite
- b. Bauxite
- c. Galena
- d. Calamine

10.

Identify the rock?



- a. Obsidian
- b. Marble
- c. Pumice
- d. Coal

11.

Which of the following is a source of light energy?

- a. Sun
- b. Moon
- c. Lamp
- d. All of these

12.

What out of the following actions, should not be done during an earthquake?

- a. Drop
- b. Cover
- c. Hold
- d. Panic

13.

Which force help us in lighting a match stick?

- a. Friction
- b. Magnetic
- c. Gravity
- d. Elastic

14.

Soil from which layer will be good for the growth of plants?

- a. Top soil
- b. Subsoil
- c. Bedrock
- d. All of them.

15. What leads to soil erosion?
- Removal of subsoil.
  - Removal of topsoil.
  - Removal of rock pieces.
  - Removal of subsoil and rock pieces.
16. Which of the following is not the effect of force?
- It can move an object.
  - It can stop an object.
  - It can change the colour of an object.
  - It can change the shape of an object.
17. Which of the following statements is not true.
- Gravity is a field force.
  - Friction is a contact force.
  - Magnetic force does not require contact.
  - Muscular force is a non contact force.
18. Which energy helps a hot air balloon to rise up?
- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| a. Light | b. Heat      |
| c. Sound | d. Potential |
19. Which of the following is not true about simple machine?
- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. It requires less force. | b. It makes work easier. |
| c. It has many components. | d. All are true.         |
20. Statement: Metamorphic rocks are more dense and compact.  
Reason: They are formed by cooling down of lava.  
Choose the correct option.
- Statement is right but the reason is wrong.
  - Reason is right but the statement is wrong.
  - Both are right.
  - Both are wrong.

**Read the paragraph given below and choose the correct option.**

The United Nations was created in 1945, following the devastation of the Second World War, with one central mission: the maintenance of international peace and security. The UN accomplishes this by working to prevent conflict, helping parties in conflict make peace, deploying peacekeepers, and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish. These activities often overlap and should reinforce one another, to be effective.

The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General play major, important, and complementary roles, along with other UN offices and bodies.

21. When was United Nations created?

- a. 1945                      b. 1955                      c. 1965                      d. 1940

22. What led to the creation of the United States?
- a. Devastation of the II World War                      b. Devastation of the I World War
- c. Bring the countries close to each other.                      d. For having meetings only.
23. What is the mission of the United Nations?
- f. The maintenance of international peace.
- g. The maintenance of international security.
- h. Both a and b.
- i. None of these.
24. Who plays the major role in achieving the goal of UN?
- a. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General.
- b. Presidents of member countries.
- c. Prime Ministers of member countries.
- d. None of these.
25. Write true or false for the statement given below.
- UN works along with many of its other agencies. (true/ false)

**SECTION B**

26. **Do as directed**

i. **Fill in the blanks.**

**4x<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>=2**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ revived the Indian National army. (Bhagat Singh/ Subhash Chandra Bose)
- b. In 1942, \_\_\_\_\_ movement was launched. (Quit India/ Civil Disobdience)
- c. A condition in which our body is not able to function properly is called \_\_\_\_\_ (disease/ vaccination)
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by bacteria. (flu/ typhoid)

ii. **Give one word for the following.**

**2x1=2**

- a. Goods produced in one's own country.
- b. Disease that can spread from one person to another.

iii. **Match the following.**

**4x<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>=2**

Column A	Column B
a. Vitamin A	1) Limestone
b. Granite	2) Poor eyesight
c. Calcium	3) Gniess
d. Marble	4) Weak bones

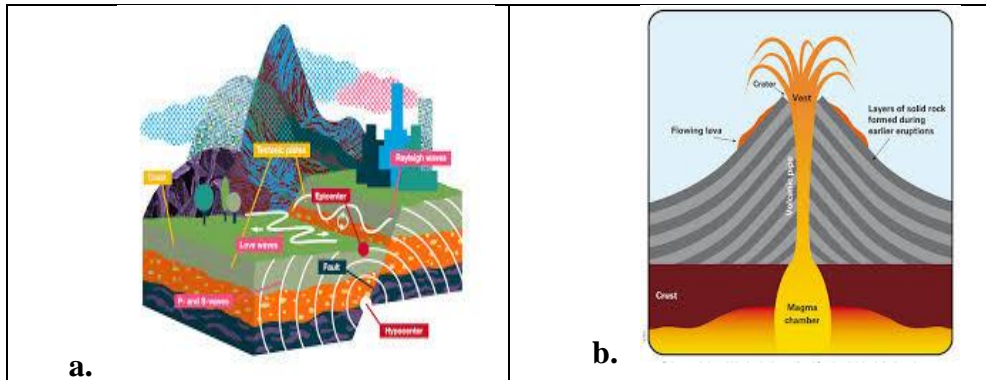
iv. **Write true or false**

**4x<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>=2**

- a. Equator is the longest line of latitude.
- b. First World War broke out in 1941.
- c. In first class lever, the effort is located between the load and the fulcrum.
- d. When we push a wall and it does not move, we say work is done.

v. Identify the picture shown in the given diagrams.

2x1=2



### SECTION C

27. Answer the following in short.

3x2=6

- i. What is grid on a globe? How is it useful?
- ii. Write any two uses of rocks.
- iii. Write any one difference between active volcano and extinct volcano.

28. Answer the following in detail.

3x3=9

- i. Write the degrees of the following:
  - a. Tropic of Cancer
  - b. Tropic of Capricorn
  - c. Arctic Circle
- ii. Write a short note on Civil Disobedience Movement.
- iii. Write three ways to conserve soil.