ASSIGNMENT –SCIENCE

CLASS-V

CH-8

MEASURMENT

Q1-Name the different body parts used in early times to measure length?

A-1 The different body parts that people used in early times to measure length are Handspan,

Cubit and fathom.

Q2-Define

a)Handspan

b)Cubit

c)Fathom

A2- a)The length between the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully opened palmis called a handspan.

b)The length between the tip of middle finger of a fully opened palm and the elbow is called a cubit.

c)A fathom is a length of outstretched arm.

Q3- What do you mean by capacity?

A-3 Capacity of a container is the amount of liquid it can hold.

Q4- Define time?

A4 – The period between two events is called time.

Q5 – Name some units used to measure

a) Length B)Mass c) Capacity d) Time e)Temperature.

A5-a) millimeter (mm), centimeter (cm),metre(m), kilometer (km)

b) milligram(mg),gram(g),kilogram(kg)

c)mililitre (ml), litre(l) , kilolitre(kl)

d)second(s),minute(min),hour(h)

Q6-How can different unit of mass are changed from one to another?

A6-The different units of mass can be changed from one to nanother.

For ex-1000 milligram(mg)=1 gram(g)

1000 gram(g)=1kilogram(kg)

Q7--How can different unit of capacity are changed from one to another?

A7- The different units of capacity can be changed from one to another.

For ex-

1000 millilitres(mL)=1 Liter(L)

1000litres(L)=1kilolitres(kL)

Q8- What is the standard units used to measure.

a) Lenght- metre(m)

b)Mass-gram(g)

c) Capacity-litre(L)

Q9-Name the instrument used to measure?

a)Lengthb)Mass

c)Time d)Temperature

A9-a) metre rule and measuring tape are some instruments used to measure length.

b) A beam balance is an instrument used to measure mass

c) A clock is an instrument used to measure time

d) Thermometre is an instrument used to measure temperature.

Q10- Name the unit that you will use to measure?

a) The length of cloth piece is measured in metre.
b) The distance between your school and home is measured in Kilometre.
c) Big bag of potatoes is measured in kilogram.
d) Water in a bottle is measured in litre.
e) Water in big tank is measured in kilolitre.

CHAPTER-9

FORCE AND ENERGY

Q 1-Define gravity or gravitational force. Give example.

A 1- Gravity or gravitational force is the force that attracts objects to the centreof the Earth. For example – if we throw a ball up, it comes down after some time due to gravity.

Q 2- What is Electrostatic force?

A 2- The force that a charged body exerts on another charged or another uncharged body is called electrostatic force.

Q 3-Define mechanical force.

A 3- A mechanical force comes in to play when a pull or push comes in physical contact with an object. For example- When we open a door, our hand pushes the door, opening it.

Q 4- Define buoyant force.

A 4 – When an object is dropped in water,the water exerts a net upward force that pushes the object up. This upward force is called buoyant force.

Q5-What is Archimedes' principle?

A5- Archimedes' principle states that-The buoyant force isequal to the weight of the water displayed by the object.

Q6- In which direction does the force of friction act?

A6-Force of friction acts in the direction opposite to the direction of movement of an object.

Q7- Why we often slip on an icy ground or a wet floor?

A7- We often slip on icy ground or a wet floor because smooth and polished surface such a ice produce less friction.

Q8-What can we do to reduce friction?

A8-We use oil to reduce friction.

Q9- What is geothermal energy?

A9- The energy that we get from the heat of the Earth is called geothermal energy. It is used to generate electricity.

Q10- Define solar energy.

A10- The energy that we get from the sun is called solar energy.

Q 11-Name the different sources of sound energy.

A11- The different sources of sound energy are portable audio players,television,radio,loudspeakers,guitar and table.

Q12-Name some appliances that use electrical energy?

A12- Appliance such as electric bulb, tubelight, radio, T.V, computer and washing machine use electrical energy.

Q13- What is mechanical energy?

A13- Energy that an object have because of its position (potential energy) or its movement(kinetic energy) is called mechanical energy.

Q14- Name some sources of light energy?

A14-Electric bulb, lamp, tube light, candle and sun are sources of light energy.

Q15-Name some sources of heat energy?

A15- Burning fuels such as coal, LPG and kerosene release heat energy.

Q16-Give 1 example in which a force applied on an abject does not cause it to move?

A16-Pushing a wall

Q17-Define the different parts of a lever?

A17- A lever consist of 3 part

Fulcrum-this is the fixed point around which a rod moves

Load- it is the object on which work is to be performed

Effort – it is the force that needs to be applied on the rod in order to perform a task

Q18-What is an inclined plane? Give example.

A18- A flat surface raised at an angle in order to move loads with less efforts is called an inclined plane.

Ramps in the hospital and slides in a playground are example of inclined plane.

Q19- differentiate between renewable and non-renewable energy.

Renewable Energy	Non-Renewable energy
Energy that can be renewed or replenished over a period of time is called renewable energy. Solar energy, Wind energy and geothermal energy are some example	Energy that cannot be renewed or replenished over a period of time is called non-renewable energy. Energy obtain from fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are some example

Q20-Why are machine parts oiled?

A20- oil is slippery and reduces the friction between different parts of a machine.