

ASSIGNMENT
CLASS V
CH - 1
GROWING PLANTS

1. Define reproduction.

The process by which living organisms produce their young ones is called reproduction.

2. Which plant bears the largest seeds in the entire plant kingdom?

Coco de mer is a native palm of the seychelles island.

3. What does seed needs to germinate into seedlings?

Seed needs air, water and warmth to germinate into seedlings.

4. Enlist the characters of the seeds dispersed by water.

They are spongy or have fibrous covering, which helps them to float on water.

5. Find the characters of the seeds dispersed by animals?

Seeds dispersed by animals have spines or hooks.

6. How can we protect the crops from pests and other harmful animals?

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

7. Why does crop need protection?

Crops need protection to prevent the crop from being damaged by pests, harmful animals, stray birds etc.

8. What does crop needs from the soil to grow well?

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

9. How are nutrients provided to the plants?

Nutrients are provided to the plants by manures and fertilizers.

10. Why should we grow more plants?

We should grow more plants because plants and plants products help us to meet our everyday needs and our life largely depends on them. Plants give us food, medicines, oxygen and other valuable products.

11. Name some plants which can grow from

a) Roots b) Leaves c) Stems d) Seeds

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

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

12. From where does the seedling get the food during early stages of germination?

Seedling gets the food required for its growth from the cotyledons. After the food stored in the cotyledons has been used up, it gets its food from the soil.

13. What will happen if we sow many seeds too close to one another?

If we sow many seeds too close to one another, they will compete for air, water, light, nutrients, and space to grow. As a result, many of them would die.

14. Why farmers grow different crops in different seasons?

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

15. Enlist the functions of manures.

Manures improve the soil fertility by increasing humus content and also provide small quantity of nutrients.

16. Why soil is very important for plant growth?

Soil is very important for plant growth because:-

- The seedling absorbs water and nutrients from the soil with the help of its roots.
- Air reaches the seed through pores in the soil.
- In soil seed develops and grows into a new plant.

That's why soil is very important for plant growth.

17. Name the plant seeds dispersed by

a) Wind b) Water c) Animals d) Explosion

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

c) Animals – Cocklebur

d) Explosion – Peas and Beans.

18. What is the contribution of birds and animals in the dispersal of seeds?

Birds and animals eat fruits of various plants. Undigested seeds of these fruits pass through their digestive systems and are dispersed to other areas through their wastes.

19. Define the terms:-

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

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

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

20. How can we grow bryophyllum plant?

We can grow bryophyllum plant through their leaves. The bryophyllum leaves has many buds on its margins. New plants arise from these buds when the leaf falls on moist soil.

21. Explain the structure of seeds.

Seed coat -The outer covering of a seed, which protect the baby plant inside it, is called seed coat.

Cotyledons - Part of the seed that stores food for the baby is called cotyledons.

Tiny holes - Seed coat has tiny holes through which seed gets water.

22. What are kharif crops? Give example.

Crops that are grown in summers from June to October are called kharif crops.

For example: rice and maize

23. What are rabi crops? Give examples.

Crops that are grown in winters from November to April are called rabi crops.

For example - Wheat and legumes

ASSIGNMENT
CLASS - V
CH - 2
FOOD AND HEALTH

1. From where do we obtain food?
We obtain food from plants and animals.
2. What do you mean by deficiency?
Deficiency means shortage or lack of something.
3. What do you mean by health?
Health is a state of complete physical and mental fitness.
4. What do you mean by source?
A thing from which something can be obtained is called a source.
5. Why should we eat green leafy vegetables?
We should eat green leafy vegetables because leafy vegetables are rich in iron and calcium.
6. Why is curd good for health?
Curd is good for health because it is full of good microbes.
7. What do you mean by disease?
A Disease is a state in which body or part of it, is no longer in a healthy condition.
8. How do vaccines help us?
Vaccines help us to build up resistance in the body for a particular disease.
9. What will happen if we eat oily food in excess?
If we eat oily food in excess then we can suffer from obesity.
10. What is stagnant water?
Stagnant water is not flowing or moving water, often foul smelling.
11. What are the symptoms of anaemia?
 - i. Person looks pale and weak.
 - ii. Person gets tired easily.
12. What do you mean by hygiene?
Hygiene may be defined as the practice that helps to ensure cleanliness and good health.
13. Why food and water should not be left uncovered?
Food and water that have been left uncovered attract flies.
14. What is the role of mosquitoes in transmitting the germs?
Mosquitoes and some other insects transmit germs through their bite.
15. Why should we keep our surroundings clean?
We should keep our surroundings clean to protect ourselves from diseases.

16. Why water should not be allowed to stand?

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

17. What do you mean by vaccination?

Vaccination is the act of injecting a person with a vaccine to protect him or her from diseases.

18. What are communicable and non-communicable diseases?

Communicable diseases - Diseases that spread from one person to another are called communicable diseases. For ex. flu, cold, cholera

Non-communicable diseases - Diseases that cannot spread from one person to another are called non-communicable diseases. For ex. Scurvy, Beriberi

19. Which component of food is known as:-

Energy giving food- Carbohydrates and fats are energy giving food.

Body building food- Proteins are body building food.

Protective food- Vitamins and minerals are protective foods

20. How disease can occur?

Disease can occur due to-

- i. Lack of proper diet
- ii. Lack of rest or exercise
- iii. Lack of cleanliness

21. Name the disease caused due to deficiency of

a. Citrus fruit b. Iodized salt c. Milk Product

- a) Deficiency of citrus fruit can cause Scurvy.
- b) Deficiency of iodized salt can cause Goitre.
- c) Deficiency of milk and milk products can cause Rickets.

22. How are germs spread from person to person?

Germs are spread in the following ways -

- i. Through direct contact with an infected person.
- ii. Through dirty food and water.
- iii. Through insects.

23. Write some ways of preventing communicable diseases.

Communicable diseases can be prevented by:-

- i. Sunlight and heat
- ii. Clean water and food.
- iii. Vaccination

24. Give some ways of keeping healthy and fit.

- i. Eat a balanced diet.
- ii. Choose food that is rich in roughage.
- iii. Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- iv. Exercise regularly.
- v. Keep your surroundings clean.

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- V

CH – 3

SAFETY AND FIRST AID

1. What are accidents?
Accidents are events that may harm us physically or financially.
2. Where accidents may happen?
Accidents may happen in the house, on the road, in the school or in the playground.
3. What should be used while walking along the road?
Footpath should be used while walking along the road.
4. Why traffic signals are used?
Traffic signals are used for managing the traffic.
5. Why synthetic clothes should not be worn while working in the kitchen?
Synthetic clothes should not be worn while working in the kitchen because they catch fire easily.
6. What should be done if you suspect a gas leak?
If you suspect a gas leak, open all the doors and windows of the house and call for help.
7. What is electrocution?
Severe injury or death caused by electric shock is called electrocution.
8. Why water should not be put out on electric fire?
Never throw water to put out an electric fire as that may cause electrocution.
9. Why fire caused by petrol should not be put off by throwing water?
As petrol is lighter than water, it will float over water and continue burning. So, put it off by throwing sand or mud.
10. What should we do when there is smoke around?
If there is smoke around, drop down and crawl to the exit.
11. What is the role of aloe vera gel in first aid?
Gel from aloe vera plant can heal wounds very fast.
12. What should be done in case of wounds?
Wash the wound under running water and clean it with an antiseptic solution and then cover the wound with a bandage.
13. Why timely first aid should be given?
Timely first aid could prevent a victim's condition from worsening.
14. What is tourniquet?
It is a cord or bandage that is tied tightly around a limb to stop the flow of blood.
15. What do you mean by nosebleed?
Nosebleed is dripping of blood from nostrils.
16. What is the function of coconut oil?
Coconut oil prevents bacterial growth on wounds.
17. Define fracture?
When a bone breaks or cracks, it is called a fracture.
18. What do you mean by splint?
The fractured area needs a rigid support called splint. Splint will prevent displacement of the bone.

19. What can be used as a splint?
Newspaper, magazine or a cardboard can be used as a splint.
20. What is sling?
Sling is a flexible strap used in the form of loop for support.
21. Why ice should not be used on burns?
Never use ice on burns as it restricts blood flow and damages the tissues.
22. How many types of burns are there?
There are types of burns:
 - a) Simple burn
 - b) Severe burn
 - c) Chemical burn
23. Which animals carry rabies virus?
Dogs, cats, monkey and other stray animals may carry rabies virus.
24. What should be done in case of animal bite?
In case of animal bite, immediately wash the affected area with soap and water
25. What should be done in case of snakebite?
 - a) Keep the person calm and still.
 - b) Position the person so that the bite area is below heart level.
 - c) Cover the wound with clean dressing.
 - d) Remove clothing or jewellery around the bite area.
 - e) Take the victim to nearest hospital.

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-V

CH-4

MATTER – SOLID, LIQUID and GAS

1. Define matter?
Matter is anything that occupies space and has mass.
2. What do you mean by molecule?
A molecule is the smallest particle of a substance that shows all the properties of the substance.
3. Can molecules be seen with the naked eye?
No, molecules cannot be seen with our naked eye.
4. How many types of atoms are there?
There are 118 different types of atoms.
5. How molecules are formed?
Atoms of same or different types combine to form molecules of all the substances.
6. Define solution?
A solution is a mixture in which the components are spread uniformly.
7. What are the components of a solution?
The components of solution are solute and solvent.
8. Why carbon dioxide is added to aerated drinks?
Carbon dioxide is added to aerated drinks to give it a fizz.
9. Why water is called universal solvent?
Water is called a universal solvent because there are many substances that can dissolve in water.
10. Why salt crystals dissolve in water and disappear when salt is added to water?
This is because the salt molecules occupy the empty spaces between the water molecules.
11. Why after some time of dissolving in water, salt crystals stop dissolving?
This is because there are no further empty spaces left for the salt molecules to occupy.
12. What do you mean by saturated solution?
When a solution cannot dissolve any more of the solute, it is called a saturated solution.
13. Define miscible and immiscible liquids?
Miscible liquids - Liquids that dissolve in water are called miscible liquids
Immiscible liquids - Liquids that do not dissolve in water are called immiscible liquids.

14. Define solute and the solvent?

Solute - The component that dissolves is called the solute.

Solvent - The liquid in which the solute dissolves is called solvent.

15. Define a chemical change with an example?

In a chemical change, the molecules of a substance change and a new substance is formed. Chemical changes are permanent and irreversible.

Example: Burning a candle.

16. Define physical changes with an example?

In physical change, the molecules of a substance remains the same and no new substance is formed. Most physical changes are temporary and reversible. Example: change of ice into water on heating.

17. Write some common properties of molecules.

- a) Molecules are tiny substances that cannot be seen with naked eye.
- b) Molecules of different substance have different shape, size and mass.
- c) Molecules are made of still smaller units called atoms.

18. Write some properties of solids?

- a) Molecules are closely packed.
- b) Definite volume and shape.
- c) Strong forces of attraction between molecules.

19. Write some properties of liquids.

- a) Molecules are less tightly packed.
- b) Definite volume but no definite shape.
- c) Forces of attraction between molecules are not as strong as in solids.

20. Write some properties of gases.

- a) Molecules are loosely packed.
- b) Neither have a definite volume nor definite shape.
- c) Forces of attraction between molecules are very weak.