

CHRIST KING HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS-5
SUBJECT: SCIENCE, 2ND TERM

Chapter-6
Animal Adaptations

A .Tick (✓) mark the correct answer.

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

B. Answer these questions:

1. What is a habitat?

Ans; A habitat is a type of environment in which an animal normally lives.

2. What do you mean by adaptation?

Ans; Adaptation is the process of adapting to something, such as environment conditions. It is a part of an animal's body or way that an animal behaves that helps it to survive.

3. How does webbed foot help animals?

Ans; Webbed feet help animals to propel themselves through the water easily. Many animals have adapted and evolved with webbed feet to swim in water.

4. Explain how do some body parts help animals to survive in environment?

Ans; Many animals have developed specific body parts to help them survive in the environment. Aquatic animals have adapted and evolved with webbed feet to help them swim in water easily.

5. Describe the different types of body coverings in animals?

Ans: The different types of body coverings found in animals are scales, spotted fur, striped fur and brightly colored feather. Some animals have scales which protect their body in case their skin, fur or feathers get damaged or destroyed.

6. How do the following animals breathe?

- Ans
- a. Fish breathe through the gills.
 - b. Reptiles breathe through the lungs.
 - c .Mammals breathe through the lungs.

7. What kind of movement do earthworms show?

Ans; Earthworms do not have legs. They have two sets of muscles under their skin. The kind of movement they show is alternate stretching and contracting of those muscles.

C. Define the following.

1. Camouflage is an adaptation that helps animals to blend in with their surroundings.
2. Migration means the movement of animals in large numbers from one place to another.
3. The state of resting in which some animals pass the winter is called hibernation.
4. Animals which live only on plants and leaves for food are called herbivores.
5. Animals that eat only flesh of other animals are called carnivores.
6. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores.

D. Match the following;

1. -f
2. -e
3. -d
4. -b
5. -c
6. -a

E. Write T for True and F for False.

- | | |
|------|-----|
| 1. F | 5.T |
| 2. T | 6.F |
| 3. F | 7.F |
| 4. F | 8.T |

Chapter -7
HUMAN BODY SYSTEM

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

Ans; 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the skeletal system help us?

Ans; The skeletal system helps us by forming a framework of our body. It is a hard structure that protects the different soft organs of our body thereby allowing them to work properly.

2. How are the bones connected together?

Ans; Bones are connected together by means of ligaments which form flexible joints.

3. Name the different parts of skeletal system?

Ans; The different parts of skeletal system are the skull, ribs, spine, hands and arms, hips and legs, joint and muscles.

4. What are the main functions of skeletal system?

Ans; The main functions of skeletal system is to support the softer tissues and provide points of attachment for most skeletal muscles. It provide mechanical protection for many of the body's internal organs.

5. What are joints? Explain the two types of joints with examples.

Ans; Joints are the points of contact between the two bones. They hold the bones together and allow us to move.

The two types of joints are pivot joints and gliding joints. Pivot joints are those joints that allow the bones to spin and twist around other bones. The other type of joints is gliding joints. These are joints between the vertebrae, where one part of a bone slides over another bones.

6. Why do we need muscles?

Ans; We need muscles to move. Without muscles we could not open our mouth to speak or eat, shake hands, walk or talk, or do any kind of movement.

7. Briefly explain the three types of muscles in our body.

Ans; The three types of muscles present in our body are the skeletal muscle, the sooth muscle and the cardiac muscle.

The skeletal muscle makes up about 40% of body's weight. They are composed of long muscles fibres. They are also called voluntary muscles.

The smooth muscles make up of much of our internal organs, like urinary bladder, arteries and veins.

The cardiac muscle comprises the muscle of the brain. It is the tissue that makes up the heart wall.

8. Name the different parts of the nervous system?

Ans; There are two different parts of the nervous system-
(i) the central nervous system, and
(ii) the peripheral nervous system.

9. What are reflex actions?

Ans; Reflex actions are immediate responses of the body to the stimulus. These actions begin when the receptors get excited.

10. List the main function of the five sense organs.

Ans; The main function of the five sense organs are as under;
Eyes; The eyes help us to see. They are the hardest working parts of our body.

Ears; The ears help us to hear. They transport different sounds to our brain so that it can figure out what each sound is.

Mouth comprises of teeth and tongue, which helps us speak, sing and smell .Teeth helps us to chew our food.

Skin helps us to feel when we touch different things.

Nose helps us to smell. It contain tiny hairs that keeps off dust and microbes from entering into our body when we breathe.

11. Explain the structure of the brain.

Ans; The brain is the most important part of our body. It has the ability to think, control and calculate. The brain comprises of the cerebellum and the brain stem.

The cerebrum is responsible for all the voluntary processes that we do.

The cerebellum helps the cerebrum in the task of moving our muscles. It helps to maintain balance and move the muscles.

The brain stem, also called the medulla, connects the spinal cord to the brain.

C. Name the following;

Ans ; 1. Sternum

2. Spinal cord

3. Skull

4. Femur

5. Cerebrum

6. Eyes

D. Write T for True and F for False.

1. T 5.F

2. F 6.F

3. T 7.F

4. F 8.T

Chapter -8 Diseases and Hygiene

A. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Answer these questions.

1. What is a communicable disease? How does it spread?

Ans; A disease is an illness that effects the health of a person. It is a condition of the body. Diseases are of two types-Communicable or infection diseases and non-communicable or non –infectious diseases.

2. What is a communicable disease? How does it spread?

Ans; Communicable disease is that which can pass from one person or animal to another. Most communicable disease are caused by small life-forms. Cold, flu and measles are some of the common communicable diseases.

3. What are non-communicable diseases?

Ans; Non-communicable diseases are those that do not spread from one person to another.

4. What do you mean by hygiene?

Ans; Hygiene is an essential component of healthy living and preventing diseases

5. How can we keep our self clean?

Ans; We can keep ourselves clean by washing our hands thoroughly with soap and water before cooking, preparing and eating food.

6. How can we prevent diseases from spreading?

Ans; We can prevent diseases from spreading through vaccination. It is the safe and effective way to counter various diseases from spreading.

7. What is vaccination?

Ans; Vaccination is a process to stop spreading of certain diseases .It is the best way to protect our body against diseases.

C. Write any two symptoms and prevention of the following diseases.

Ans;

1. Cold; two symptoms of cold are; sneezing and coughing.

two ways to prevent cold are washing our hands many times, and coughing or sneezing into a tissue.

2. Flu; two symptoms of flu are; Body aching and runny nose.

Two steps to prevent flu are; get plenty of rest, and drink lots of water.

3. Swine flu; Two symptoms of swine flu are cough and sore throat.

Two ways to prevent swine flu are; washing hands frequently with soap and water.

4. Measles; Two symptoms of measles are: high fever and runny nose.

Two ways to prevent measles are: take rest and sleep a lot, and avoid watching television or play video games.

5. Anaemia; Two symptoms of anaemia are: pale complexion and difficulty in breathing.

Two ways to prevent anaemia are: including vitamin in diet, and eating food containing iron.

D. Write T for True and F for False.

1. T 6.F

2. T 7.T

3. F 8.F

4.T 9.T
5. T 10.F

Chapter –9 Force, Energy and Machine

A. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer.

1. (b)
- 2.(b)
3. (c)
4. (a)
- 5 (d)

B. Answer these questions.

1. What is force?

Ans; A force is push or pull upon an object resulting from the interaction with another object.

2. Explain any two effects of force?

Ans; The two effects of force are:

- (i) Force can make a stationary object move or make a moving object move faster.
- (ii) Force can change the speed of a moving object.

3. What are the different types of force? Describe any three types of force.

Ans : The different types of force are : Gravitational force , Electrostatic force, Magnetic force, and Frictional force.

- (i) Gravitational force: The force of gravity is the force of attraction between all objects that tends to pull them toward one another.
- (ii) Magnetic force: Magnetic force is that which attracts an object.
- (iii) Electrostatic force: The force existing between two charged particles at a distance is called electrostatic force.

4. What is a frictional force?

Ans : Frictional force is that force which has an effect on the speed of an object. It can change the direction but can also act to slow down or stop moving objects.

5. Write the important uses of friction.

Ans : Friction can be useful in many ways. It helps the wheels of a train to stay on the rails or a car to stay on the road. Moreover, it also helps us to walk, write and ride a bicycle.

6. What is Energy?

Ans; Energy is the ability to do work.

7. How do you produce sound and radiant energy?

Ans; Sound is the movement of energy through substance in waves. We can produce sound energy when a force causes an object to vibrate.

8. What is a machine?

Ans: A machine is a tool that makes work easier .It is a few or no moving part.

9. What is a lever?

Ans: A lever is a simple machine that makes work easier for us. It is a board or a bar that rests on a turning point.

10. What is a wedge?

Ans: A wedge is a simple machine used to push two objects apart. It is made up of two inclined planes.

11. What is an inclined plane? What is it used for?

Ans: An inclined plane is a simple machine which is a flat surface that is higher on one end.

12. What is a pulley? How is it used?

Ans: A pulley is a simple machine made up of a wheel and a rope fitted to the groove of the wheel.

C. Give three examples of each machine.

Ans :

1. See-saw, Scissor, Bottle opener.
2. Ramp, slide, Slanted road.
3. Car, Wagon, Door knob.
4. Jack, Stool, wrench.
5. Knife, Axe, Nail.
6. Blinds, Crane, Sail boat.

D. Write True or False.

1. T 5.T
2. F 6.T
3. F 7.T
4. T

Chapter – 10
All about Air.

A .Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Answer these questions:

1 What is atmosphere?

Ans: The earth is surrounded by layers of different gases, called the atmosphere. The atmosphere is like blanket that covers the earth and makes life possible on earth.

2. Why is atmosphere important for us?

Ans: The atmosphere for us in many ways:

- (i) It helps us to live on earth.
- (ii) It gives us air to breathe.
- (iii) It protects us from meteorites which are small rocks moving about in the space.

3. Name the different layers of the atmosphere.

Ans: The different layers of the atmosphere are: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

4. What is green house effect?

Ans: The warming of the earth that results when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere is called green house effect.

5. How does ozone layer protect us?

Ans: The second layer of the earth, stratosphere, contain a thin layer of ozone which absorbs most of the harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

6. What is the composition of air?

Ans: Air is a composition or mixture of different gases, water vapour and dust particles.

7. How is oxygen important to us?

Ans; Oxygen is the most important gas on earth. It makes up about 21% of earth's air. It is important for us and all living things in the following ways.

- (i) We breathe in oxygen
- (ii) It helps in burning.

8. List three properties of air.

Ans: The three properties of air are:

- (i) Air occupies space.
- (ii) Air exerts pressure.
- (iii) Air has weight.

9. What is air pressure?

Ans: Air pressure is the force exerted by air on a surface.

10. Give some uses of air.

Ans: Air is used to do various activities, like:

(i) Inflating a balloon.

(ii) Inflating a football.

(iii) Burning a candle.

C. Write True or False.

1. T

5.T

2. F

6.T

3. T

7.T

4. F

8.F

