DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, KASUR

NOTES/HOME TASK/WORK SHEET FOR

CLASS: **5th**

SUBJECT: **G. SCIENCE**

1ST TERM SYLLABUS: **UNIT (1, 2, 3, 4)**

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UNIT # 1
Classification of living things

Answers to Exercises

Q. 1(a) **Why the classification of living things necessary?**

Ans. Dividing living things into groups helps us to understand how all the different living things inthe world fit into a pattern.

(b) **How many different kinds of animals and plants have biologists discovered so far?**

Ans. Biologists already know about more than one million different kinds of animals and more than350,000 kinds of plants.

(C) **How do viruses reproduce?**

Ans. Once inside the cell the virus uses the cell's materials to live and reproduce. It can makehundreds of copies of itself.

(d) **Are protists plants or animals?**

Ans. Protists are small living things that cannot easily be classified as animals or plants.

(e) **How does the euglena move about in the water?**

Ans. Euglena moves about in the water by a whip-like projection called a flagellum.

(f) **Tow which group do bacteria belong?**

Ans. Bacteria belong to the group Monera.

(g) **What are the four main groups of plants?**

Ans. The four main groups of plants are:
Algae and fungi
Mosses and liverworts
Ferns, club mosses, and horsetails
Seed-bearing plants

(h) **What are fungi made up of?**

Ans. Fungi are made up of thin threads called 'hyphae'.

(i) **What are lichens?**

Ans. Lichens are plants that consist of fungi and algae living together.

(j) **How do mosses and liverworts reproduce?**

Ans. Mosses and liverworts reproduce by spores formed in capsules.

Unit # 2

Reproduction in living things

Answers to Exercises in Unit 2:

Q. 1 (a) **what is reproduction?**

Ans. Bringing new living things of one's own kind into this world is called reproduction.

(b)(i) **Describe the life cycle of a butterfly.**

Ans. The life cycle of a butterfly has four stages. The female lays eggs. An egg hatches into a
caterpillar. The caterpillar produces a fine thread and forms a shell, called a cocoon,around its body. Inside the cocoon the insect becomes a pupa. A complete butterfly formsinside the pupa. The pupa splits and the newly-formed butterfly emerges from it.

(ii) **Describe the life cycle of a cockroach.**

Ans. The life cycle of a cockroach has three stages. The female lays eggs. A tiny nymph hatches from each egg. The nymph grows to form a complete insect.

(iii) Describe the life cycle of a frog.

Ans. The female frog lays eggs. A tiny tadpole comes out of each egg. The tadpole grows toform a complete frog.

(c) Name three animals that lay eggs.

Ans. fish, frog, bird

(d) How does a stickleback fish look after its fry?

Ans. The female stickleback fish lays eggs in a nest. The male fish looks after the eggs for 10 days.When the fry hatch, they are kept in the nest for a month. Then they leave the nest and beginto feed themselves

(e) Why do birds look after their young ones?

Ans. Baby birds are covered with small feathers and their eyes are closed. Therefore, their parentshave to look after them until they become strong enough to fly

(f) What is a mammal?

Ans. A mammal is an animal that gives birth to babies. It feeds its babies on the mother's milk.

(g) Why are flowers important for a plants?

Ans. Flowers are important because they produce fruits and seeds from which new plants grow.

(h) What are the functions of sepals?

Ans. Sepals protect the flower before it opens. Petals attract insects for pollination.

(i) Describe a stamen.

Ans. A stamen has a stalk. At the tip of the stalk, there is an anther, which contains pollen.

(j) Name the parts of a carpel.

Ans. The parts of a carpel are stigma, style, and ovary.

(k) What is pollination?

Ans. When pollen of a flower is taken to the stigma, we call it pollination.

(l) What is fertilization?

Ans. The joining of the male and female cells is called fertilization.

(m) Which part of the flower makes the seeds?

Ans. The ovary of the flower makes the fruit and seeds.

(n) How are seeds and fruits scattered?

Ans. Seeds are scattered by wind, water, and animals. Some fruits burst open and scatter theirseeds.

Unit # 3

A healthy body

Answers to Exercises in Unit 3:

1. (a) why should we look after our bodies?

Ans. We should look after our bodies so that all the parts of the body work properly.

(b) Name four things that you must do to stay healthy.

Ans. To stay healthy we must:

i) eat a balanced diet ii) exercise daily

iii) rest vi) keep ourselves and our surroundings clean

(c) why is exercise necessary for the body?

Ans. Exercise keeps the body strong and fit. It keeps the muscles and joints healthy. It makes theblood reach every part of the body and helps the body to use up the food consumed.

(d) How can you keep your body clean?

Ans. Washing and bathing keeps the body free from dirt and disease. The bathroom and kitchenshould be kept clean. The rubbish of the house should be kept in a covered bin. Drainsaround the house should be covered.

(e) How do you become ill?

Ans. We become ill when disease, germs, and worms live inside our bodies.

(f) what are germs?

Ans. Bacteria and viruses are germs. They are tiny livings things that live in our bodies. They make us ill.

(g) Name two diseases caused by (i) Bacteria (ii) Viruses.

Ans. (i) Cholera ii) Measles

(h) Describe three ways in which you can protect yourself from diseases.

Ans. i) Always wash your hands with soap and water before touching food.
ii) Keep food covered to protect it from flies.
iii) Cover cuts and scratches on the body with a plaster.

(i) Explain how white blood cells protect your body.

Ans. White blood cells attack and kill germs. They also produce chemical substances which can killgerms.

Unit # 4
Water

Answers to Exercises in Unit 4:

1. (a) How much of the Earth is covered with water? Where is it found?

Ans. Three-fourths of the surface of the Earth is covered with water. It is found in oceans, seas,rivers, lakes and streams, and as ice caps at the poles.

(b) Describe the three states of water.

Ans. Water is found in three states in nature:solid is ice, liquid is water, gas is water vapour

(c) How do people living in villages get water?

Ans. People in villages store river water and rainwater in pools. They also dig wells and draw upgroundwater by buckets or pumps.

(d) How can drinking water be purified?

Ans. Drinking water is purified in a water filtration plant. Particles of soil and plant material arefiltered out by passing the water through beds of sand and gravel. Chlorine gas is added to it tokill germs. Sometimes fluoride is added to it to help prevent tooth decay. It is then pumpedinto storage tanks and brought to our homes by underground pipes.

(e) How is water used in daily life?

Ans. We use water for drinking, washing, and cooking. It is also used in factories and industries.

Unit # 1

MCQs

(a) Scientists who study living things are called .

biologists chemists geologists [***biologists***]

(b) Dividing living things into groups is called .

Division classification multiplication

[***classification***]

(c) The two main divisions of living things are .

non-living and living things plants and animals human beings and animals

[***plants and animals***]

(d) viruses are made up of like those found in our bodies.

Bacteria chemicals fungi [***chemicals***]

(e) Amoeba is a single-celled .

bacterium virus protist [***protist***]

(f) Which one of the following is a disease caused by a bacterium?

Cancer cholera common cold [***cholera***]

(g) Scientists who study plants are called .

Zoologists geologists botanists [***botanists***]

(h) Plants which are non-green and cannot make their own food are.

algae fungi angiosperms [***fungi***]

(i) Green plants that usually live in water are called .

Algae fungi bacteria [***algae***]

(j) Skeletons or impressions formed by crushed bodies of dead animals in very old rocks are called

Skeletons dead bodies fossils [***fossils***]

Unit# 2

MCQs

(a) Making new living things of their own kind is called.

Reproduction replication reduction [***reproduction***]

(b) A caterpillar spins a coat of silk around its body and forms a.

Cocoon pupa butterfly [***pupa***]

(c) Baby fish are called.

Caterpillars spawn fry [***fry***]

(d) A tadpole takes months to change into a complete frog.

2 3 4 [***3***]

(e) Pollen is made in the of a flower.

Sepal petal anther [***anther***]

(f) Ovules are made in the of a flower.

sepal petal ovary [***ovary***]

(g) The process by which a seed grows into a plant is called .

Pollination fertilization germination [***germination***]

(h) New strawberry plants grow by .

Runners corms bulbs [***runners***]

(i) A short swollen stem which stores a lot of food is called a .

bulb corm runner [***corm***]

(j) A is made up of thick overlapping leaves which contain stored food.

Tuber corm bulb [***bulb***]

Unit # 3

MCQs

(a) All parts of the body together so that the body functions properly.

Eat work stay [***work***]

(b) We must eat a diet for the proper growth of the body.

Fatty balanced salty [***balanced***]

(c) Growing children need a lot of .

fats sweets proteins [***proteins***]

(d) keeps your muscles and joints healthy.

Sleeping Exercise Eating [***Exercise***]

(e) Many diseases are caused by tiny living things called .

Insects worms germs [***germs***]

(f) When people cough and sneeze germs from their bodies are pushed out into the

Air water land [***air***]

(g) The blood cells protect the body from germs.

red white blue [***white***]

(h) Germs found in and water can cause food poisoning.

food soil air [***food***]

(i) can also help your body to fight against disease germs.

Teachers Engineers Doctors [***Doctors***]

(j) Vaccinations can make the body immune to many .

diseases reactions bodies [***diseases***]

unit # 4

MCQs

(a) Three-fourths of the surface of the Earth is covered with .

Water land air [***water***]

(b) Water is found at the North and South Pole in the form of .

water water vapour ice caps [***ice caps***]

(c) Water in our homes comes from huge stores called .

Reservoirs springs wells [***reservoirs***]

(d) Air contains water in the form of .

Ice water vapour steam [***water vapour***]

(e) Natural water found close to cities and farms contains harmful chemicals and .

Germs animals fish [***germs***]

(f) As rain falls through the air many dissolve in it.

gases solids liquids [***gases***]

(g) When a river flows along it carries with it mud and particles.

Clay rocks stones [***clay***]

(h) from farms and house contains a lot of bacteria.

Chemicals Acids Sewage [***Sewage***]

(i) Spring water has a chemical called which helps prevent tooth decay.

chlorine Iodine fluorine [***fluorine***]

(j) water has the highest amount of dissolved and suspended impurities.

Spring Sea River [***Sea***]

Worksheet 1
Unit 1: Classification of living things

Name:……

Date:……

Description	**Name of organism**
1. The smallest and simplest living thing; lives in the bodies of other living things; causes Diseases like cancer	……
2. A protist covered with hair-like cilia	……
3. A single-celled organism, surrounded by a thick cell membrane; can cause diseases like cholera, typhoid, etc.	……
4. An alga that lives in the sea; is of many different colours, shapes, and sizes	……
5. Non-green plants that grow in dark, damp places, and feed on dead, rotting plants; made up of thin threads called hyphae	……
6. A combination of algae and fungi living together; hardy plants that have no leaves, stems, or roots; sensitive to air pollution	……
7. Small, green plants that grow in moist shady places; stems are covered by tiny green leaves; reproduce by making spores in pear-shaped capsules	……
8. Green plants that have tiny tubes inside the stems and leaves; leaves are called fronds; make spores in sporangia on the underside of leaflets	……
9. Non-flowering seed-bearing plants with well-developed stems, roots, and leaves; produce seeds in cones	……
10. Seed-bearing flowering plants having well-developed roots, stems, leaves, and flowers	……

Worksheet 2

Unit 1: Classification of living things

Name: …… Date: ……

1. Name the class to which each of the following animals belongs.

Animal	**Class**
Sponge	……
Jellyfish	……
Starfish	……
Octopus	……
Butterfly	……
Spider	……

2. Choose examples of each class from these animals.

Frog snake ostrich rabbit salmon

Seahorse toad lizard sparrow tiger

Fish	Amphibian	Reptile	Bird	Mammal

Worksheet 1

Unit 2: Reproduction in living things

Name: …… Date: ……

1. Draw the life cycle of a fish. Page # 18

2. Fill in the blanks to complete the description of the life cycle of a frog:

The adult female frog lays eggs called spawn in water. After ---------- days a tadpole hatches from each egg. After ----------weeks the gills of the Tadpole starts growing. After ----------to ---------- weeks the legs begin to appear. After ---------- months the tadpole grows into an adult frog.

3. Match the seeds and fruits to their method of dispersal:

Fruit/Seed	Method of dispersal
cotton seed	hook
cocklebur	eaten by birds and animals
guava	burst open
pea	carried by sea waves
coconut	hairy wings

Worksheet 2

Unit 2: Reproduction in living things

Name: …… Date: ……

1. Draw and label the bean seed diagram page # .22

2 a. Draw the stages of epigeal germination. Page # 24

b. To germinate, a seed needs , .

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Worksheet 1

Unit 3: **A healthy body**

Name:_____ Date:_____

1. Name four things that are necessary in order for a human to stay healthy.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write 5 benefits of exercise.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

Worksheet 2

Unit 3:A healthy body

Name:_____ Date:_____

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the information about diseases.

Many diseases are caused by . ---------- ----------and ---------- ---------- are kinds of germs.

When harmful germs enter your body they ----------rapidly. Germs produce poisonous waste substances called ----------.When more cells are damaged and more toxin are produced, the body is said to have an ---------- . The body tries to fight the germ with the help of ----------. Medicines that help to kill germs are called ----------

2. Explain the ways in which germs can enter the body.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Fill in the blanks to explain how doctors can help our body to fight against disease-causing germs.

A tiny amount of a ---------- is injected into the body. The ---------- blood cells prepare to fight against it. In this way the body is prepared to fight more ---------- ---------- of this kind. The body becomes ---------- ----- to that particular germ. This kind of an ---------- injection is called a ----------

Worksheet 1

Unit 4: **Water**

Name:_____ Date:_____

1. Draw a pie chart to show how much of the Earth is covered with water. page # 35

2. Write the names of the places where water is found:

o ---------- ---------- ---------- n

s ---------- a

r---------- ---------- ---------- r

l ---------- ---------- e

s ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- m

w ---------- ---------- l

w ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- re ---------- ---------- ---------- v -- -

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Worksheet 2

Unit 4: **Water**

Name:_____ Date:_____

Draw lines to match the source of water with the impurities found in it.

rain clay, mud, factory, farm, and

household waste

river purest form of water

dissolved and suspended impurities,

spring salts of sodium, calcium,

magnesium, and iodine

sea oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen,

sulphur dioxide, dust,

Source of water	**Impurities**
Rain	Clay, mud, factory, farm and household water
River	Purest form of water
Spring	Dissolved and suspended impurities, salts of sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iodine
Sea	Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, dust.

Home work for class 5th

Unit # 1

Write down first three parts of exercise question no. 01

Activities

Collect as many pictures as you can of different kinds of plants and animals from old magazines, newspapers. Arrange them into groups on the basis of their characteristics. Stick them on sheets of chart paper.

Unit #2

Write down first three parts of exercise question no. 01

Activities

Draw and label the diagram of flower and label the parts of flower on page # 20

Unit # 3

Write down first three parts of exercise question no. 01

Describe three ways in which you can protect yourself from diseases.

Unit # 4

Write down first three parts of exercise question no. 01

Activities

Pour some tap water and some canal water into separate watch glasses. Heat them until all the water evaporates. Examine the salts left behind.

Write the symptoms and precautions of Corona Virus?

Note: Complete the work sheets