



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
1st TERM EXAMINATION-2018
CLASS-V



SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE
DURATION: 2 HRS 30 MINS

F.M: 90
DATE: 21.4.2018

Section-A(25marks)

A. choose the correct option: (1x5=5)

1. The chemicals used for destroying harmful insects are called _____
(a) pesticides (b) insecticides (c) fertilizers (d) biomass
2. _____ is a bandage tightly tied over the wound to stop bleeding.
(a) tourniquet (b) splint (c) sling (d) ice pack
3. Igloos are shelters made by eskimos for _____
(a) temporary use (b) permanent use (c) summer (d) holidays
4. A _____ is the smallest unit of a substance that has all the properties of that substance.
(a) atoms (b) salt (c) molecule (d) matter
5. The method of disinfecting water with a small amount of chlorine gas is called _____.
(a) sedimentation (b) filtration (c) chlorination (d) distillation

B. State whether the following statement is true or false: (1x5=5)

1. New plants can grow from the leaves of the bryophyllum.
2. Cutting of the air supply helps to put out a fire.
3. Concrete is the building material that is made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones and water.
4. Potassium permanganate is soluble in water.
5. Air exerts pressure only in one direction.

C. Fill in the blanks: (1x5=5)

1. Crops grown from June to October are called _____.
2. _____ is a crack or a break in a bone.
3. In places where the climate is hot, houses have thick walls and _____ roofs.
4. Melting of ice is a _____ change.
5. Plants prepare their own food by the process called _____.

D. Answer in one word: (1x5=5)

1. The process of the development of a seed into a seedling.
2. Houses are often built on raised platforms to remain safe from floods.
3. Building blocks of matter.
4. The tissues around a joint get torn causes swelling and discolouration of the skin.
5. The process of changing of water or any other liquid to vapour by heating.

E. Match the columns: (1x5=5)

Column A	Column B
1. Seed dispersed by water	Thermosphere
2. Hydrophobia	Fire place & sloping roofs
3. Aerated drinks	Fibrous coat of a coconut
4. Ionosphere	Rabies
5. Houses in cold areas	Carbon dioxide
	Flat roofs

Section-B(25 marks)

F. Answer the following questions: (2x5=10)

1. What is seed dispersal?(2)
2. What is a sling?(2)
3. Who makes a plan of the house before building it?(2)
4. What is tourniquet? (2)
5. Name the 2 gases used to produce the colourful glow in glass tubes and in electric lights?(2)

G. Answer the following questions:(attempt any5 out of 7) (3x5=15)

1. What are the three conditions necessary for the germination? (3)
2. What is a splint? How and why should it be used? (2+1)
3. What are the three main factors that determine the type of house to be built? (3)
4. Give three characteristics of chemical change. (3)
5. Name three processes involved in the treatment of the town water supply. (3)
6. Mention the three properties of Air. (3)
7. When do we say that liquids are miscible? Give two examples of miscible liquids. (1½ +1½)

Section-C(25 marks)

H. Long answer type questions: (attempt any 8 out of 10)(5x8=40)

1. a)What is agriculture? (1) b) What are the different parts of a seed? (4)
2. What first aid should be given in case of an animal bite? (5)
3. Name any 5 materials used for building a house. (5)
4. What are the characteristics of physical change? Give two examples of physical changes.(3+2)
5. Name the 5 layers of the atmosphere. (5)
6. How are plants useful to us? (5)
7. How would you help someone with a bleeding nose? (5)
8. Mention any 5 things to remember **before, during** and **after** the construction of a house. (5)
9. Mention any 5 characteristics of a solid. (5)
10. a) What is Sedimentation and Decantation? b) Name the 3 types of impurities present in water. (3)



Blair
23/10/18



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Section-A(25marks)

A. choose the correct option: (1x5=5)

1. insecticides; 2. Tourniquet 3. Temporary use 4. Molecule 5. chlorination

B. State whether the following statement is true or false: (1x5=5)

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

C. Fill in the blanks: (1x5=5)

1. Kharif crops 2. Fracture 3. Flat 4. Physical 5. Photosynthesis

D. Answer in one word: (1x5=5)

1. Seed germination 2. Stilts 3. Atoms 4. Sprain 5. Evaporation

E. Match the columns: (1x5=5)

Column A	Column B
1. Seed dispersed by water	Fibrous coat of a coconut
2. Hydrophobia	Rabies
3. Aerated drinks	Carbon dioxide
4. Ionosphere	Thermosphere
5. Houses in cold areas	Fire place and sloping roofs

Section-B(25 marks)

F. Answer the following questions: (2x5=10)

1. The process of scattering of seeds through the agents of nature from their parent plant is called seed dispersal.
2. Sling is a bandage passing over the shoulder to support an injured upper limb.
3. An Architect.
4. The process of purifying a liquid by changing it into vapour by heating and then condensing it into a pure liquid by cooling is called distillation.
5. Argon and Neon.

G. Answer the following questions:(attempt any5 out of 7) (3x5=15)

1. Air, water and warmth.
2. Splint is a support given to the broken bone to avoid unnecessary movement. Any easily available article like sheets of newspaper, magazines, a piece of cardboard or a pillow around the injured bone can also act as a splint.

3. Climate , materials used and the budget.
4. Chemical changes are permanent, cannot be reversed, result in the formation of new substances.
5. Sedimentation , filtration and chlorination.
6. Air has weight, air takes up space, air exerts pressure in all directions.
7. When two liquids mix together and appear as one liquid , then they are said to be miscible(1 ½). Glycerine and alcohol are the 2 examples of miscible liquids .

Section-C(25 marks)

H. Long answer type questions: (attempt any 8 out of 10)(5x8=40)

1. a) The practice of growing plants on a large scale to feed the entire population of a country is called agriculture(1). b) The different parts of a seed are Seed coat, Seed leaves or Cotyledons, Tiny root and Tiny shoot(4).
2. * Wash the wound with soap and water to remove germs, as the virus which causes rabies or hydrophobia may be carried in the saliva of an infected animal.
*Dogs, wolves, bats and cats are known to carry the rabies virus.
*Apply an antiseptic lotion to prevent infection.
*Bandage the wound using a sterile gauze.
*Rush the victim to the doctor.(5)
3. Bricks, stones, bamboo, mud, wood and palm leaves(any 5).
4. Physical changes are only in the state of matter, these are temporary, these can be easily reversed(3). Examples : * water on cooling becomes ice and ice on heating becomes water, * water on heating becomes water vapour and vapour on cooling becomes water.(2)
5. Troposphere ,Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.(5)
6. Plants provide us with wood , fibres, rubbers, gum, foods, life-giving Oxygen and they helps to reduce soil erosion.(5)
7. *Keep the patient upright in a comfortable position with his head held back.
*Press the bleeding side of the nose firmly.
*Keep an ice-pack or wet cloth on the nose and the head of the patient.
*Ask the patient to breathe through his mouth and not to blow his nose.
*A little bit of bleeding from the nose is harmless but if the bleeding is heavy, send for the doctor.(5)
8. *A sun-facing house gets a lot of sunlight.
*The walls of the house must be strong,damp-proof and well plastered.
*Doors and windows must be in a direction such that fresh air and sunlight can enter.
*Houses must have wire-netting.
*It must have a good drainage system. (5)
9. Solids have stronger inter-molecular force, they have very less or no inter-molecular space, they are hard,rigid and has definite volume and shape.(5)
10. a)The process of settling down of the impurities of a liquid as a sediment is called sedimentation. The process of removal of the clear water after the sedimentation process is known as decantation. (2)b) insoluble impurities, soluble impurities and disease-causing germs.(3)
