



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> TERM EXAMINATION-2019**  
CLASS-V

*Believe*  
8/8/19  
(BELIEVE JEROME  
PETER)

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE  
DURATION: 2 Hrs 30 Mins

F.M: 80  
DATE: 05.08.2019

**SECTION-A**

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is needed for the cells of the seed to become active.

**(b) warmth**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an incurable communicable diseases that damage the immune system of the person and leads to death.

**(c) AIDS**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bag filled with ice which is used to cool parts of the body.

**(d) Ice-pack**

4. Atoms of same kind form \_\_\_\_\_.

**(a) elements**

5. Slate is a metamorphic rock made from \_\_\_\_\_.

**(c) shale**

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

1. Lotus and coconut are the examples of seeds disperse by wind.

**FALSE**

2. Fats give us more energy than carbohydrates.

**TRUE**

3. A poisonous snake injects poison with its sharp fangs.

**TRUE**

4. Potassium permanganate is insoluble in water.

**FALSE**

5. Dentists use powdered pumice for polishing our teeth.

**TRUE**

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

1. An open **blister** is an open wound.

2. **Roughage** in certain vegetables and fruits help the body to get rid of undigested food.
3. Air, **moisture** and warmth are the conditions necessary for germination.
4. Water in the oceans, rivers and lakes contains dissolved oxygen and **nitrogen**.
5. Limestone is made up of a mineral called **calcite**.

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

1. The soil required for the growth of rice and jute.

**Clayey soil**

2. A disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin C.

**Scurvy**

3. A virus carried by dogs, cats and bats .

**Rabies**

4. Matter that takes the shape of a container.

**Liquid**

5. Molten rocks in underground pockets.

**Magma**

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

Column A	Column B
1. Onion	Well drained, sandy soil
2. Iron	Jaggery
3. Paint	Poison
4. Atoms	117
5. Zinc	Metallic mineral

**SECTION-B**

**F. Answer the following questions: (2x4=8)**

1. Name any 2 places in India where coal mines are situated.

In India coal mines are situated in Sohagpur(Madhya Pradesh), Dhanbad (Jharkhand), Neyveli (Tamil Nadu), Raniganj (Werst Bengal) and Singareni (Telangana).

2. What is meant by hibernation and aestivation?

Some animals (like bears) go into deep sleep during winter to escape the harsh weather is known as hibernation.

Some animals (like reptiles) go into a kind of deep sleep during summer is known as aestivation.

3. What is bone marrow?

The soft, spongy material found inside the cavities of long bones is called bone marrow.

4. What is reflex action?

Reflex actions are sudden, involuntary reactions of the body in response to stimuli. They occur without the involvement of the conscious areas of the brain. Such actions are controlled by the spinal cord.

**Answer the following questions:(attempt any 4 out of 6) (3x4=12)**

1. What does the nervous system consists of?

**Brain, Spinal cord and the Nerves.**

2. Name the 3 types of muscles.

**Voluntary, Involuntary and Cardiac.**

3. Why do the animals need to move?

**Animals need to move in order to search for food , protect themselves and their babies from being hunted, and build resting and breeding places.**

4. What is fossil fuel?

**Fossil fuel is a fuel like coal, oil and natural gas formed from the dead and decaying parts of animals or plants buried in the soil.**

5. What are the characteristic features of teeth in herbivores?

**Herbivores like cows, goats and giraffes have sharp front teeth for biting and strong broad teeth for chewing. They eat green plants.**

6. Name any 3 different kinds of movable joints in your body.

**Ball and socket joint, Hinge joint, Pivot joint and Gliding joint.**

## SECTION - C

H. **Long answer type questions: (attempt any 7 out of 9)**

**(5x7=35)**

1. Explain the structure of an eye. (5)

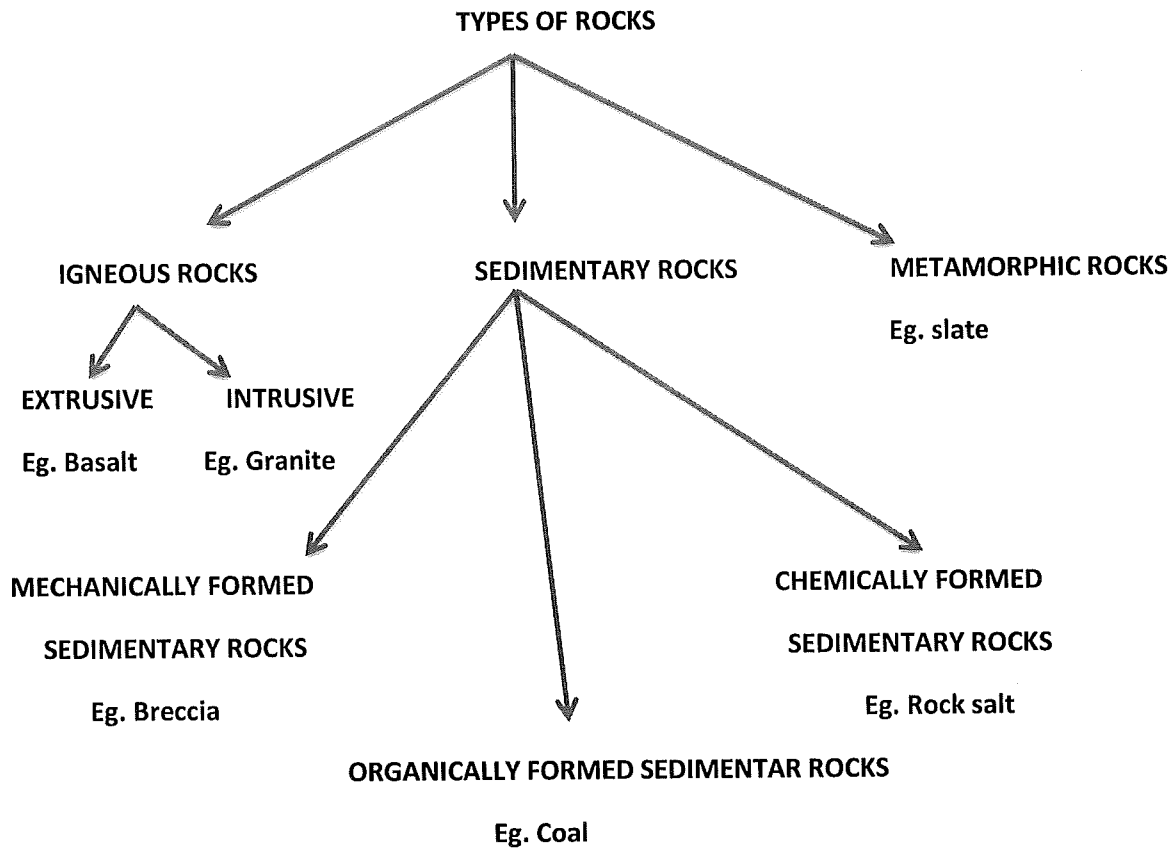
**The eyes are our most important sense organ. Each eyeball is safely set in a deep bony socket and is further protected by the eyelids and the eyelashes. These help to keep dust and dirt out of our eyes. In the front portion of the eye, there is a circular, transparent area called the cornea. The coloured circle in the eye is the iris. The pupil, which looks like a black spot, is an opening through which light enters the lens. A sensory nerve called the optic nerve connects the eye to the brain.**

2. List out the functions of the skeleton. (5)

**The bones of the skeleton give shape, strength and support to our body. They also protect our internal organs. The skull covers the delicate brain. The eyeballs rest inside the bony eye sockets. The backbone protects the spinal cord and the rib cage protects the lungs and the heart. The**

urinary bladder lies inside the hip girdles. Muscles are attached to bones and make movement possible. White blood cells and red blood cells are produced by the bone marrow in hollow bones.

3. Draw the flowchart of different types of rocks with example. (5)



4. What special features help the birds to move? (5)

The forelimbs of a bird are in the form of wings which help it to fly. The wings have feathers and they are attached to the breastbone of the bird with the help of strong muscles. These muscles enable the bird to flap its wings and to fly. When a bird lands after a flight, it uses its hindlimbs. It also uses them to walk, run, hop, perch, to scratch the ground, catch prey and attack enemies. Though all birds have wings, some are unable to fly because their wings are too weak for flying.

5. Snakes are reptiles without any legs. How do they move?(5)

Snakes are reptiles and they do not have legs. They have scales or plates on the underside of their bodies. These plates are attached to their ribs. When snakes move, these plates act like feet and the ribs act like legs. Besides plates they have strong muscles and a flexible backbone which helps them to move forward.

6. How do muscles work? (5)

Muscles produce movement in the body by pulling on the bones. When a muscle contracts, the bones come close to each other. When the knee bends, one muscle contracts and gets shorter, whereas the other one relaxes. When the leg stretches, the reverse happens. Well-developed muscles give a graceful appearance to the body.

7. Name the different parts of the brain. What work does each part do? (1 ½ + 3 ½ )

**Cerebrum:** It controls the working of our eyes, ears , nose and tongue. It is the centre of intelligence and also controls our voice.

**Cerebellum:** It coordinates the actions of the muscles and make them work together and helps us to balance our body.

**Medulla:** It controls the involuntary actions like the movement of the lungs and the heart.

8. Explain in detail about the locomotory organs of water animals. (5)

Fish have fins for swimming. The two-paired fins are used to move forward. The unpaired fin maintains the balance and the tail fin helps to change the direction of movement. Turtles have four paddle-like limbs to push water back and to swim. Penguins use their two forelimbs as flippers to push water and to swim. Frogs have webbed feet to swim but when on land, they jump with the help of their long hindlegs.

9. Mention the uses of Coal as a fuel. (5)

**Coal is used as a fuel**

- for cooking,
- for heating homes and buildings,
- for producing electricity in power plants,
- in steam engines, and
- in blast furnaces in the steel industry.

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