

Class V [Science]

Lesson – 1  
Plant Reproduction

I. Define:-

[ key Terms Page No – 14]

II. Give reasons:-

1. Dandelion seeds are dispersed by wind.

Ans. Dandelion seeds are light weight and hairy, thus they get easily dispersed by wind.

2. Dispersal of seeds is essential for proper growth of plants.

Ans. Sowing many seeds together may lead to insufficient space, water, light, air and minerals for growth of plants. Thus seeds should scatter away from the parent plant to give rise to healthy new plant.

3. Farmers add fertilizers or manure to the fields.

Ans. Farmers add fertilizers or manure to the fields to improve the quality of the soil.

III. Answer the following questions:-

1. List the conditions necessary for germination.

Ans. The conditions necessary for germination are good sunlight, proper warmth, appropriate water and air.

2. How are the seeds of the following plants dispersed?

Ans. A) Lotus – by water

b) Peas – by explosion

c) Cocklebur – by animals

d) Mistletoe – by animals

3. Why are all the seeds produced by plants unable to grow into new plants?

Ans. All seeds produced by plants are unable to grow into new plants because –

1. Some are eaten by birds or insects.

2. Some are destroyed by harsh weather conditions.

4. Why do you not find many mango trees growing near each other?

Ans. We do not find many mango trees growing near each other because when we eat mango, we throw away its seed and hence dispersed to new places.

4. What are the different ways by which farmers can increase the production of their crops?

Ans. The different ways by which farmers can increase the production of their crops are –

1. Preparing the soil well by ploughing the field.
2. Use of healthy and a good variety of seeds.
3. Protecting plants from diseases and animals.
4. Proper storing the harvested crops.
5. Describe the structure of a seed with the help of a diagram.

Ans. A seed is made up of three parts:-

1. Seed coat- It is the outer covering of the seed which protect it against germs, injury and harsh weather conditions.
2. Cotyledons- It is the fleshy part of the seed which stores food for the baby plant.
3. Embryo or baby plant- It is the baby plant that will turn into a seedling when it gets the right conditions for growth

## Lesson – 2

### Health and Hygiene

I. Define:-

[key Terms Page No – 25]

II. Give reasons:-

1. We should not allow water to stagnate around our homes.

Ans. We should not allow water to stagnate around our homes to avoid breeding of mosquitoes.

2. It is advisable not to keep direct contact with a person suffering from a disease.

Ans. It is advisable not to keep direct contact with a person suffering from a disease to avoid the spreading of the disease.

3. Night blindness is a non- communicable disease.

Ans. Night blindness is a non- communicable disease because it is caused due to deficiency of vitamin – A.

4. After an accident, it is advisable to have tetanus vaccination immediately.

Ans. After an accident, it is advisable to have tetanus vaccination immediately to avoid growth of germs causing tetanus through open wounds.

III. Answer the following questions:-

1. What are the essential components of food? What is their role in your diet?

Ans. The essential components of food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. Their role in our diet are-

1. Carbohydrates give us energy.
2. Proteins are required for growth and building muscles.
3. Fats are rich source of energy.
4. Vitamins are required for normal functioning of the body.
5. Minerals strengthen bones.

2. What is a balanced diet? Why is it important?

Ans. A diet which contains right or adequate amount of all the components of food, required for proper functioning of the body is called balanced diet. It helps us to stay strong and healthy.

3. What is a disease? How are diseases caused?

Ans. The condition when our body or a part of it does not function properly is called a disease. Disease are caused due to –

1. Lack of proper diet.
2. Harmful organisms.
3. Differentiate between communicable and non –communicable diseases.

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Communicable diseases	Non-communicable diseases
1. They are caused due to harmful	1. They are caused due to

organisms.	deficiency of nutrients.
2. They spread from one person to another. eg- Malaria, Chicken-pox.	3. They do not spread from one person to another. eg-Beri- Beri, Night- Blindness.

5.Explain the different ways by which diseases spread.

Ans. Communicable diseases may be spread by following ways:-

1. By direct contact.
2. Through air.
3. Through insect bite.
4. Through infected food and water.
5. Through wounds and cuts.
6. List five ways by which the spread of diseases can be prevented.

Ans. Some of the ways to prevent the spread of diseases are-

1. Avoiding direct contact.
2. Covering mouth while sneezing or coughing.
3. Avoiding contaminated food and water.
4. Having mesh doors to avoid insects.
5. Keeping the surroundings clean.

7.What is vaccination? How does it help the body to fight a disease?

Ans.Vaccination is the method of preventing germs from causing diseases. It helps the body to fight a disease by developing immunity.

Lesson – 3

Safety and First Aid

- I. Define:-[key Terms Page No- 36]
- II. Give reasons:-
- III. 1. Water should never be thrown on a kerosene fire.

Ans. Since kerosene is lighter than water, it floats on it over water. This may further spread the fire.

2. A tight bandage is tied tightly above a snake bite.

Ans. A tight bandage is tied tightly above a snake bite to slow down the spread of poison.

3. It is advisable to use a fire extinguisher to put out an electric fire.

Ans. It is advisable to use a fire extinguisher to put an electric fire to avoid electric shock.

IV. Answer the following questions:-

1. List the ways by which you can put out a fire.

Ans. Air is needed for burning. Therefore, the best way to control or put out a fire is to cut off the air supply. This can be done by-

1. Throwing soil or sand over the fire.
2. Pouring water.
3. Using a fire extinguisher.

2. What is first aid? Why should it be given?

Ans. An immediate help that can be given to an injured or sick person before taking him to the doctor or a hospital is called first aid. It should be given to save life.