

Question Bank

Ch 1: Food: Where Does It Come From?

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Honey bees are often seen sitting on flowers. Why?

- a) They likes flowers
- b) They lay eggs on flowers
- c) They suck nectar from flower
- d) All of these

2. Which of the following stems are edible?

- a) Ginger, onion, potato
- b) Carrot, radish, pumpkin
- c) Carrot, ginger, onion
- d) Onion, potato, garlic

3. In which of the following conditions do people of Rajasthan eat root of khijri plant.

- a) Flood
- b) Drought
- c) Festival
- d) None of the above.

4. A small white outgrowth observed in matki is due to _____ and this outgrowth is called as _____.

- a) Pollination, Root

- b) Germination, sprout
- c) Fertilization, shoot
- d) Germination, seed

5. On the basis of eating habits Which one of the following sets is not correct?

- a) Cow, rabbit, wolf, goat.
- b) Bear, crow, squirrel, dog
- c) Tiger, lion, wolf, panther
- d) Elephant, fox, pigeon, parrot

Q2. Picture based questions:

1. Name the by- products obtained from the ingredient.



2. Identify and name the spice shown in the picture. Name it in your mother tongue.



3. Which part of potato plant is eaten as food?

- a) Stem
- b) Seed
- c) Root
- d) Flower

Q3. True or False

1. Green plants do not make their own food.
2. Cauliflower is a fruit and cabbage is a flower.
3. Plants are food producers.

Q4. Passage based questions.

Sneha while helping her mother washing the vegetables was wondering why her science teacher told that these vegetables are actually fruits. She then asked her father. Her father explained this with the help of examples and pictures.

1. Name any four vegetables which are actually fruits of the plants.
2. Name any four seed eaten as food by us.
3. Name any two plants which have two or more edible parts.
4. Name the process in which moong are used to obtain more nutritious food.
5. Why do we call shrubs, trees as producers?

Question bank

Ch 2: Components of Food

Q1. Multiple Choice questions:

1. Iodine solution turns blue-black when added to a food X. The food X is likely to be as:

- a. A piece of butter
- b. A piece of bread
- c. A cup of milk
- d. A boiled egg

2. Which one of the following food nutrients should be present in greater amount in the diet of a labourer than an office worker of the same age and weight.

- a. Carbohydrates
- b. Proteins

c. Minerals

d. Vitamins

3. Which from the following disease occurs in babies due to the deficiency of proteins as well as carbohydrates in their diet?

a. Night blindness

b. Goitre

c. Kwashiorkor

d. Marasmus

4. Vitamins and minerals are

a. protective food

b. energy giving food

c. body building food

d. roughage

5. All the deficiency diseases can be prevented by

a. Cleanliness

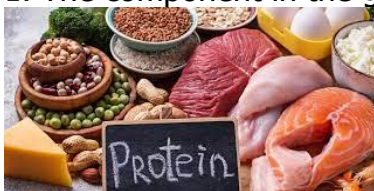
b. Taking medicine at proper time

c. Vaccination

d. Taking balanced diet

Q2. Picture based questions:

1. The component in the given picture help us in _____.



a. Body building

b. Making skin soft

c. Building immunity

d. None of these.

2. Identify the deficiency disease.



3. Given food item is rich in?



- a. Carbohydrate
- b. Vitamin A
- c. Iron
- d. Protein

Q3. True or False

- 1. Protective foods are vitamins and minerals.
- 2. Deficiency of Vitamin A makes our bone weak.
- 3. An oily patch on paper shows that food item contains fat.

Q4. Passage based questions:

Carbohydrates provide energy to our body. Fats gives us energy. Foods containing proteins are called 'body building foods'. Vitamins helps in protecting our body against diseases. Minerals are needed by our body in small amounts. Most food items have more than one nutrient. But in many raw material one particular nutrient is present in larger quantity than in others.

- 1. What will happen if you eat only rice and potato?
- 2. Name any four important minerals that are needed by our body
- 3. How do we test fat and starch in food samples? Give one test for each.
- 4. Paheli and Boojho peeled some potatoes and cut them into small pieces. They washed and boiled them in water. They threw away the excess water and fried them in oil adding salt and spices.

Although potato dish tasted very good, but its nutrient value was less. Suggest a method of cooking potatoes that will not lower the nutrients in them.

5. Paheli avoids eating vegetables but likes to eat biscuits, noodles and white bread. She frequently complains of stomach ache and constipation. What are the food items that she should include in her diet to get rid of the problem? Give reason.

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Ch. 3: Fibre to Fabric

Q1 MCQ's

1. Which one of the following is a synthetic fibre?

- (a) Nylon
- (b) Rayon
- (c) Polyester
- (d) All of these

2. Which is a natural fibre?

- (a) Silk
- (b) Nylon
- (c) Rayon
- (d) All of these

3. Which of the following is a plant fibre?

- (a) Wool
- (b) Silk
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Nylon

Q2 True or False:

1. All the plants have fibres in their body structure.
2. Cotton is the most important industrial crop.
3. Type of clothing which we wear is influenced by climate, occupation, culture and daily needs.

Q3. Short answers questions:

Q 1. Name the four types of fabrics which are still used in un-stitched form in our country.

Q 2. Name two products obtained by weaving 'twigs' and 'grass'.

Q 3. Which fibre is an expensive fibre?

Q4 APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS

Question 1.



While doing an experiment to see burning characteristics of various fibre Prakash hold the cotton fibre in his hand and was about to burn it on the burner. On seeing this, his classmate Ratan stopped him immediately and asked to use tong to hold the fibres.

(a) What is fibre?

(b) Name any three natural fibres.

(c) What are the burning characteristics of the above three fibres?

Q5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Jute fiber is obtained from the stem of the jute plant. It is cultivated in rainy season. Jute is grown in alluvial soil which is found usually in the Delta Region of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. Jute plants are about 2.5 to 3.5 meter in height. After falling of dry leaves bundles of dry plants are kept in a pond for a few days. In this period the gummy skin rots out to separate the fibre. This process is called retting.

The jute fiber is obtained from the retted jute by hand. Jute fibre is pale- yellow in colour and 2to 3-meter long. Jute fibre is very strong. Jute fiber is used mainly for making gunny bags, shopping bags, ropes, carpets, curtains, etc.

Questions:

1 How long is jute fibre?

2 When is jute plant cut?

3 Name the states where jute is grown?

Question Bank

Ch 4: Sorting of Materials into Groups

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Boojho & Paheli were discussing about classification of materials. What is the criteria for classification is
 - a) Grouping things as living and non-living.
 - b) Grouping living things on the basis of common properties.
 - c) Grouping non-living things on the basis of common properties.
 - d) Grouping all things, living or non-living, on the basis of common properties.
2. An oily thin paper sheet will be
 - a) transparent
 - b) translucent
 - c) opaque
 - d) cannot be predicted
3. Which of the following gets reddish brown in colour on exposure to air?
 - a) Gold
 - b) Silver
 - c) Iron
 - d) Aluminium

Q2. True or False:

1. **Television screen has lustre while eraser does not.**
2. **Vinegar dissolves in water.**
3. Sugar does not dissolve in water.

Q 3. Short answer questions:

1. Iron nails lose their lustre after keeping for some days. Give reasons.
2. Solubility of oxygen and carbon dioxide in water is useful to us? Explain.
3. On what basis the objects are classified?

Q4. Application based questions:

1. Sameer and Sahil, both friends, opened a new grocery shop. They bought many materials from the main market. Sameer arranged items on their

similarities and differences. Sahil did not arranged the items. He just put them randomly according to the available space in his shop.



- a) What is the significance of grouping items?
- b) Suppose you are a grocer, how will you arrange items in your shop?
- c) Who do you think will be able to locate things in their shop easily- Sameer or Sahil? Why?

2. Veena while playing with her elder brother in garden pool, she observed that a wooden block sinks in water but a wooden plank of same weight floats on water. She was very astonished on seeing this.

Veena's brother on seeing such question mark on her face explained the reason.

- a) What do you understand with the term density?
- b) Why an iron coin of 1kg sinks in water while an iron sheet of 1kg floats on water?
- c) Why the wooden plank float on water while the wooden block sink in water though both have same weight?

Question Bank

Ch. 5: Separation of Substances

Q1. MCQ's

1. Sand from water can be separated by
 - a) sieving
 - b) evaporation
 - c) filtration
 - d) sedimentation and decantation

2. A process in which an object becomes smaller or shrinks is called
- chemical change
 - irreversible change
 - contraction
 - expansion
3. Rusting of iron is an example of
- slow change
 - fast change
 - reversible change
 - physical change
4. Butter is separated from milk by
- sedimentation
 - filtration
 - churning
 - decantation
5. The components of a solution of sugar in water can be separated by
- filtration
 - crystallisation
 - decantation
 - sedimentation

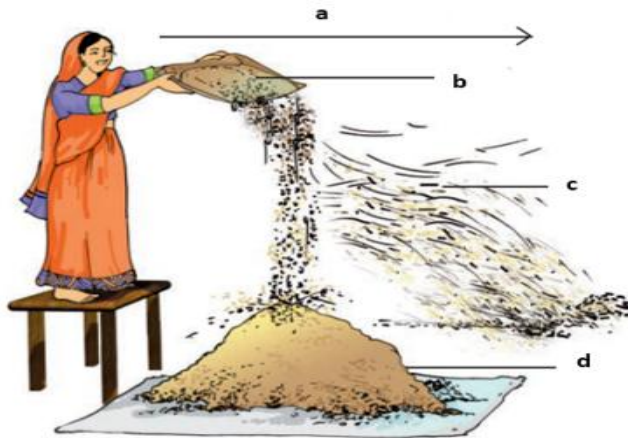
Q2. True or False:

- Filtration can remove any solid substance which are dissolved in a liquid.
- Loading helps the suspended clay particles to settle down.
- When no more solute can be dissolved in a given amount of solvent at a particular temperature, the solution is said to be unsaturated.

Q3. Application based questions:

- Why does visibility increase after rain?
- From the given list Identify the pure and impure substances.
Air Oxygen Soil Sugar Tea Sea water
Salad Oil and water hydrogen Sea Sand
- Rakhi accidentally spill cooking oil on a milk container. Will she be able to separate the both?

4. Observe the given picture and answer the following questions:



- Name the process that you can see in the picture.
- Define the process. why is it done?
- Write down what is labelled a, b, c, d

Q4. Passage based questions:

There were guests at Sonam's house. Sonam thought of making lemonade for them. She dissolved sugar in chilled water and observe that sugar was taking long time to dissolve. Meanwhile, Sonam's mother came and asked her to transfer the upper chilled water in another container and then add water at normal temperature to this sugar settled at bottom.

- What is saturated solution?
- Explain why sugar dissolved in water at room temperature?
- What will happen if we cool a supersaturated solution?

Question Bank

Ch 6: Changes Around Us

Q1: MCQ's:

- Which of the following changes can be reversed?
 - Raw egg to boiled egg
 - Wet clothes to dry clothes
 - Bud to flower
 - Cow dung to biogas
- Which of the following is a chemical change?
 - Evaporation of water

- b) Burning of fuels
- c) Moving of a wheel
- d) Breaking of a brick

3. Metal rim is fixed to the wooden cart wheel by

- (a) heating metal rim
- (b) heating wooden wheel
- (c) cooling metal rim
- (d) cooling wooden wheel

Q2 True or False:

1. The burning of paper is not a reversible change.
2. The sawing of a piece of wood is a chemical change.
3. All physical changes are reversible.

Q3 Short answer questions:

1. Define fast changes with two examples.
2. State the list of changes caused due to heating.
3. What do you mean by combustion?

Q4 APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS

1. Why the stretching of a rubber band is reversible change?
2. Most physical changes are reversible. Give reasons with two examples.
3. Explain why the burning of paper is said to be an irreversible change whereas the boiling of water is known as reversible change.

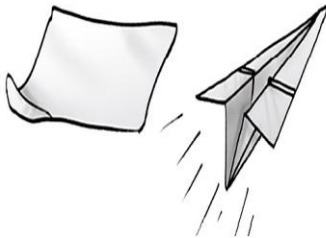
Q5: Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Activity 1: Take a balloon and blow it. Take care that it does not burst. The shape and size of the balloon have changed. Now, let the air escape the balloon. Balloon changes its size and shape on blowing air into it



Activity 2: Take a piece of paper and fold it as shown in picture. You have changed the sheet of paper into a toy aeroplane. You may have lots of fun in flying this plane. Once you are tired of it, unfold the

Paper once again



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Is it possible to get the balloon back to its original shape and size?
2. Was the size of the paper same as before and after making an aeroplane? What do you conclude?
3. In these two activities, is it possible to get back to the material with which we started our activity?

Question Bank

Ch 7: Getting to Know Plants

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) Paheli visited a garden. There she saw plants with thick, hard and woody stem? Help her to identify the type of the plant?
- a) Tree
 - b) Shrub
 - c) Herb

d) All of these

2) Boojho visited his village with his father. There he saw crops like Sugarcane, Peepal, Maize, Wheat. Name the plant where parallel venation is not found.

a) Sugarcane

b) Peepal

c) Maize

d) Wheat

3) Identify the correct pair of leaf venation and type of root system from the given pair.

a) parallel venation, fibrous roots

b) parallel venation, taproot

c) no relation exists in leaf venation and type of roots

d) reticulate venation, fibrous roots

Q2. True or False:

1) Absorption of minerals and water takes place through stem.

2) If the sepals of the flower are joined then the petals are also joined?

3) Plants lose the water through transpiration. This process is carried through stem.

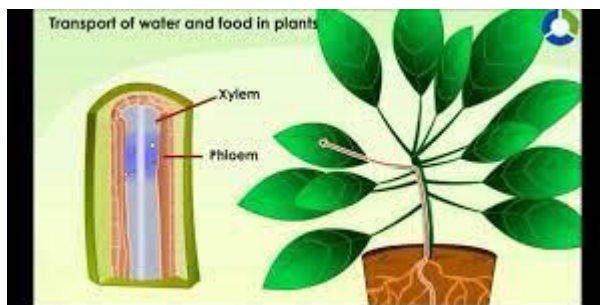
Q3. Short answer questions:

1) Find the plant in your neighbourhood with long stem. Write its name and category.

2) Can you recognize the leaf venation with just looking at leaf? How?

3) Write any three functions of stem.

Q4. Application Based Questions:



1)

Boojho gave a task to Paheli that she has to explain the conduction of water and other substances through stem. Help Paheli to explain this phenomenon.

2) **Explain the structure of a typical flower with the help of a diagram.**

3) In a fine morning Sameer woke up and when he went to his garden he observed that there were few drops of water on them. Can you explain the reason behind this?

Q5. Passage based questions:

1) Rakesh while walking in his terrace garden found many types of wasp wandering around the flowers. He thought that these insects are spoiling his flower and immediately took out the insect collecting net to get rid of them.

- a) What do these wasps get from the flowers?
- b) Why Rakesh's elder brother call these wasps as 'flower's friend'?
- c) What is pollination?

2)



After learning about types of roots Amrita was too curious to see types of roots in different plants. She started uprooting plants from the garden. Shweta, her friend and classmate, on seeing this stopped her and told her that one can determine the kind of root by just seeing the leaves. We need not require to uproot the plants.

- a) What are the two types of roots?
- b) How leaves can determine the type of roots?

Question Bank

CH: 8. BODY MOVEMENTS

Q1. MCQ's

- 1. Give one word for: Rigid box made up of bone firmly joined together.
 - a. Rib cage
 - b. Spinal cord
 - c. Skull

d. Brain

2. The joints between bones in skull are:

- a. Movable
- b. Immovable

3. In some joints the bones are held so tightly together that they cannot move at all. Such joints are called as _____ joints.

- a. Fixed
- b. Hinge
- c. Ball and socket
- d. Pivot

Q2. Short answer questions:

1. Name two shoulder bones. Write the function of shoulder bones.
2. Explain why we cannot move our arm if a light wooden plank is tied to near from wrist to elbow.
3. Name the material present at the end of the bones in a joint? How does it help?

Q3. TRUE OR FALSE

1. A girl moves her head in right and left direction. The type of the joint which is used for the movement is ball and socket joint.
2. We observe gliding joint in our foot.
3. Boojho fell off a tree and hurt his ankle. On examination doctor confirmed the ankle was fractured. Doctor did it with the help of camera.

Q4. Application based questions:

1. The hip bones have two hollow spaces called P whereas the upper ends of the thigh bones are round in shape. At our hip the upper end of two thigh bones fit into empty spaces P to form the joint Q. What are the empty spaces P in hip bone know as?
2. The animals A, B, C and D all without legs. The animal 'A' moves by the alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscles of its disc shaped foot. The animal 'B' lives in the water and swims by moving its tail from side to side. The animal 'C' lives in soil and moves by lengthening and shortening its body segments alternately. The animal D moves forward by moving its body sideways in the form of many loops. Identify A, B, C and D.

Q5. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

There is some additional part of the skeleton that are not as hard as the bones and which can be bent. These are called as cartilage. Feel your ear, ear lobes and the portions above it. Cartilage is also found in the joints of the body. Our skeleton is made up of many bones, joints and cartilages.

1. The layer of smooth _____ reduces friction and allows the ends of the bones easily over each other without damaging them.
2. The fish has flexible backbone, are those bones called cartilage bone? Give reason.
3. What are bones? Name the different types of bones in the human body. Explain in short about joints and cartilages.