QUESTION BANK FOR PT2 EXAM

GRADE 5 - EVS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Villagers in a drought-prone area are facing water scarcity. Which of the following would best help them save water for future use?

a) Building large reservoirs to store water
b) Implementing efficient irrigation systems for agriculture
c) Collecting and using rainwater for household purposes
d) Educating the community on water conservation methods

2. Ravi ate food at a party and later had stomach pain and vomiting. Which of these is the best precaution he should take when attending future events to avoid food poisoning?

a) Only eat food that is freshly cooked and served hot
b) Avoid all foods that contain spices
c) Drink only fruit juices
d) Avoid eating at parties altogether

3. Ants in a colony work together to gather food and protect their nest. What could happen if some ants stop contributing?

a) They would still have enough food
b) The colony might not survive, as there would be less food and security
c) The queen would gather food herself
d) They would no longer need to work as a team

4. Ravi placed a piece of wood and a stone in water. The wood floated, but the stone sank. Why did this happen?

a) The wood is lighter than the stone.
b) The stone is heavier than water, while the wood is not.
c) The wood has lower density than water, while the stone has higher density.
d) The stone absorbed more water than the wood.

5. After a rainfall, Riya noticed a lot of mosquitoes around her house. What could her family do to prevent mosquito breeding?

a) Leave water containers uncovered
b) Add more plants around the house
c) Remove any stagnant water and clean containers
d) Keep the windows open all night

6. Raj put a sugar cube and a small stone in water. The sugar cube dissolved, but the stone did not. Why?

a) The sugar cube is lighter than the stone.
b) The sugar cube is soluble in water, but the stone is not.
c) The stone has a higher density than the sugar cube.
d) The water only reacts with the sugar cube.

7. During pasteurization, milk is usually heated to a specific temperature and then rapidly cooled. Why is rapid cooling necessary?

a) To improve the flavour of the milk
b) To prevent the milk from curdling
c) To stop the growth of any remaining bacteria
d) To increase the milk's thickness

8. Which of the following is an advantage of using sprinkler irrigation?

a) It is inexpensive and does not require maintenance
b) It provides water uniformly, like rainfall, reducing water wastage
c) It is ideal for delivering fertilizers directly to plants
d) It prevents water from reaching the plants' roots

9. Why does a heavy ship float on water while a small stone sinks?

a) The ship is made of metal, and the stone is not
b) The ship is hollow and has less density than water, while the stone is denser
c) The ship is waterproof, and the stone absorbs water
d) The ship is pushed upward by waves, and the stone is not

10. Which of these adaptations is common in floating plants like duckweed?

a) Broad leaves that spread across the water surface
b) Thick stems with thorns
c) Roots that extend deep into the water
d) Tiny leaves that trap sunlight

11. You are visiting a pond and notice that the surface is covered with small green plants. You see that these plants have broad, flat leaves. Why do you think they look like this?

a) Broad leaves help the plants absorb more sunlight for photosynthesis.
b) The flat leaves help the plants to float on the water surface.
c) Broad and flat leaves reduce water loss in pond plants.
d) Both A and B.

12. Neha accidentally dropped an orange with its peel into a bowl of water, and it floated. When she peeled it, the orange sank. What explains this change?

a) The peel of the orange is heavier than the fruit inside
b) The peel traps air, making the orange less dense when it's unpeeled
c) The fruit inside is heavier when it's peeled
d) Peeling the orange makes it absorb more water, causing it to sink

13. Village experiences low rainfall and has sandy soil that doesn't retain water well. The farmers are trying to grow vegetables, which need regular watering. Which irrigation technique would help them save water while meeting their crops' needs?

a) Drip irrigation, as it delivers water directly to the roots
b) Flood irrigation, as it provides large amounts of water quickly
c) Canal irrigation, since it distributes water across a wide area
d) Spray irrigation, to cover the entire field at once

14. Neha's family preserves leftover food for later. Which method would work best to prevent bacterial growth?

a) Sun drying
b) Smoking
c) Refrigeration
d) Fermentation

16. What's the main reason for mud houses being common in rural areas?

a) Aesthetic appearance
b) Insulation properties
c) Easily available materials
d) Resistant to all climates

15. Mohan just learnt about wastage of food in his class. Which of these should he consider that helps reduce food wastage?

a) Buying in bulk with short expiry
b) Proper storage and meal planning

c) Cooking more than necessary
d) Ignoring expiry dates

16. Rahul observed leaves floating in a nearby pond while some pebbles he tossed in quickly sank to the bottom. Which of the following best explains why the leaves float and the pebbles do not?

a) Water attracts lighter objects, making them stay on the surface
b) The density of leaves is lower than that of water, allowing them to float
c) Pebbles create a repelling effect with water molecules, causing them to sink
d) Leaves absorb water, which helps them float on the surface

17. Mira's teacher said that water is called a 'universal solvent.' What makes this possible?

a) It dissolves everything it touches
b) It only works well with solids
c) It dissolve many different substances
d) It won't dissolve gases like oxygen

18. Sunil saw water lilies floating in a pond. What helps them stay afloat on the water?

a) Very deep roots that hold them steady
b) Thin leaves that let sunlight pass through
c) Large, flat leaves that rest on the water's surface
d) Strong stems to keep them from bending

19. In dry and windy areas, people build houses differently to protect from sand and dust. Which design would likely be best?

a) Houses with flat roofs and open windows to let the wind pass.
b) Houses with slanted roofs and large windows to allow ventilation.
c) Houses with small windows and thick walls to reduce dust entry.
d) Houses made of glass to prevent sand accumulation.

20. During a class camping trip, Rohan accidentally scratched his arm while hiking. He remembered his first-aid lesson and quickly cleaned the wound with water. What should be the next step to prevent infection?

a) Cover the wound with a warm, wet cloth
b) Apply antiseptic and cover with a clean bandage
c) Rub the scratch with dry leaves to protect it
d) Leave the wound uncovered to let it breathe

21. Sima and her friends visited a nearby lake. She noticed some plants growing freely on the water surface. Which of the following is a feature of free-floating plants that Sima observed?

a) They grow on the lakebed, drawing nutrients from the soil

b) They grow only in salty water, not in freshwater lakes

c) They are found only in extremely cold water regions

d) They float on the surface and absorb nutrients from the water directly

II. Assertion and Reason:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): It is important to stay calm during an emergency.

Reason (R): Staying calm helps people make clear and quick decisions.

2. Assertion (A): Mosquitoes can spread diseases like malaria and dengue.

Reason (R): Mosquitoes bite people to draw blood, which helps them grow.

3. Assertion (A): Condensation occurs when water vapour turns into liquid water.

Reasoning (R): Condensation happens only when the temperature is above freezing.

4. Assertion (A): Some aquatic plants, like water lilies, have large leaves that float on the surface of the water.

Reasoning (R): These leaves maximize sunlight absorption for photosynthesis while minimizing water loss.

5. Assertion (A): Houses with sloped roofs are common in regions with heavy rainfall.

Reason (B): Sloped roofs are built to trap heat inside during the winter.

6. Assertion (A): Freezing has no effect on preventing spoilage of fruits and vegetables.

Reason (B): Freezing slows down bacterial growth, which helps keep fruits and vegetables fresh for longer.

7. Assertion (A): Worker bees are crucial to the survival of the hive.

Reason (B): Worker bees are responsible for finding food and defending the hive.

8. **Assertion (A)**: Applying cool water helps relieve a minor burn.

Reason (B): Directly applying ice is the best way to heal a burn quickly.

Q.III Short answer questions.

1. After experiencing a significant earthquake, what two precautions should families take to ensure their homes are safe and reduce risks for future earthquakes?

2. What are the common symptoms of malaria, and why is it important to seek immediate medical attention?

3. Imagine you are planning a picnic with your family. You need to prepare some food that can stay fresh for several hours without refrigeration. Describe two methods of food preservation you would use to keep your picnic food safe and delicious.

4. What role do submerged plants play in the life cycle of aquatic animals?

5. Explain the role of water as a solvent in making lemonade and describe how the temperature of the water affects the dissolution of sugar.

6. Why do some aquatic animals, such as whales, need to come to the surface of the water to breathe?

7. Houses in desert areas are often constructed with thick walls and small windows. How do these features help residents cope with the extreme temperatures? Explain your answer with two key points.

Q.IV Long Answer Questions:

1. Imagine you have fruits and vegetables at home that need to last for the week without spoiling. Describe four different methods you could use to keep them fresh, explaining how each method helps reduce spoilage. If you needed to store fresh tomatoes for a week, which method would you choose, and why?

2. Imagine you have a project to study the different sources of water in both cities and rural areas. Identify three water sources in each area and explain why it's important to conserve these water sources for people's health and the environment. What are some simple ways people can help conserve water every day?

3. Your town is organizing a community meeting to discuss preparedness for natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, and droughts. Identify two natural calamities your area is prone to. Explain the steps that families can take to prepare for these events and ensure their safety.

4. Look at how honeybees live and work together in their hives. What are the different roles of the queen bee, worker bees, and drones? How do these roles help the bee colony run smoothly and efficiently?

5. Imagine you are at a picnic and someone gets injured. Describe the steps you would take to provide first aid for a minor cut. How would you ensure the safety of the injured person while waiting for professional help?

6.You observe that a pond in your neighborhood is frozen during winter but is a liquid during summer. Explain how temperature affects the state of water and why these changes are important for aquatic life.

Q.V Read the passage and answer the following questions:

1) In a small town, a popular restaurant known for its delicious burgers became the center of a food poisoning outbreak. On a Saturday evening, many families visited the restaurant to enjoy a meal. The next day, several customers started feeling unwell. They experienced symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramps. Concerned about their health, some customers went to the local clinic for treatment.

The clinic reported that the symptoms were consistent with food poisoning, and the health department was notified. An investigation was launched to identify the source of the food poisoning. Health inspectors visited the restaurant to examine the kitchen and food preparation areas. They discovered that the burgers had been made from meat that was not cooked thoroughly. Additionally, they found that the kitchen staff had not followed proper hygiene practices, such as washing their hands before handling food.

As a result of the investigation, the restaurant was temporarily closed for health violations. The owners were required to implement strict food safety measures and train their staff on proper cooking and hygiene practices before reopening. The health department also issued warnings to the community about the importance of checking food temperatures and practicing good hygiene when preparing meals at home.

1. What was a major cause of the food poisoning outbreak at the restaurant?

A) Undercooked meat in burgers
B) Contaminated water used for cooking
C) Leftover food from the previous day
D) Spoiled vegetables in the salad

2. Which of the following statements is <u>incorrect</u> regarding food poisoning?

A) Food poisoning can result from eating undercooked or contaminated food.
B) Symptoms of food poisoning can include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
C) Food poisoning is always a mild condition and does not require treatment.
D) Proper hygiene practices in the kitchen can help prevent food poisoning.

3. Why is it important for kitchen staff to follow hygiene practices?

4. Based on the case study, what can individuals do to prevent food poisoning when preparing meals at home?

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

2) On December 26, 2004, one of the deadliest tsunamis in recorded history occurred following a massive earthquake with a magnitude of 9.1–9.3 off the west coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake triggered a series of tsunamis that struck the coasts of 14 countries, including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Maldives. The waves hit the eastern coastline of India, devastating Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Over 230,000 people lost their lives, and millions were displaced across the affected regions.

The tsunami's impact on India was catastrophic, with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Tamil Nadu coast being the hardest hit. Coastal towns and villages were destroyed, and entire communities lost homes, belongings, and loved ones. The Indian government, alongside local and international organizations, launched large-scale rescue and relief operations to provide aid to the affected areas.

1. **Imagine you're living in a coastal village prone to tsunamis. How would you best prepare your community to reduce the impact of future tsunamis?**

a) Organize tsunami drills and establish clear evacuation routes
b) Build tall buildings to protect from rising waters
c) Wait for government intervention after a tsunami hits
d) Ignore the threat as tsunamis are rare events

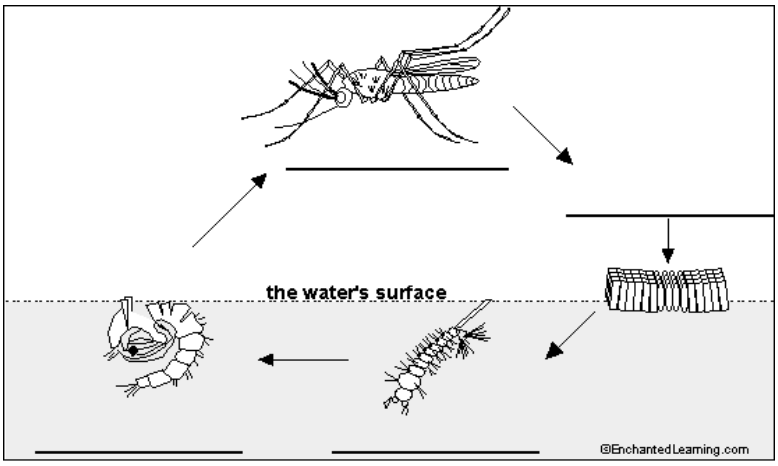
2. **If you were advising the government on disaster preparedness after the 2004 tsunami, which of the following would you recommend to minimize future damage?**

a) Build flood barriers along the coast
b) Install an effective tsunami early warning system
c) Encourage fishing boats to stay in the sea during tsunamis
d) Focus only on physical rebuilding of infrastructure

3. What can people do to help those who are affected by a natural disaster like a tsunami? Give examples.

4. Imagine you were living in a coastal village during the 2004 tsunami. Write any two steps you would take to ensure the safety of your family and neighbours.

VI. Observe the diagram and answer the following questions:



1. Look at the diagram of the mosquito life cycle. Identify and name the four main stages of the mosquito’s life cycle.

2. Explain why stagnant water is essential for the mosquito's life cycle.

3. Explain what malaria is and describe the role of mosquitoes in its transmission. Why is the female Anopheles mosquito specifically important?

4. If a child in your community is diagnosed with malaria, what two steps should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease? Explain your reasoning.