

Question bank

Chapter-1 Reproduction in plants

Q-1 True or False:

1. Seeds are dispersed far away from the parent plant to ensure the survival of new plants.
2. The seed coat does not protect the seed and its internal parts.
3. A new potato plant can be grown from a potato with an eye.
4. Seeds need only air, water and warmth for germination.

Q-2 Short Type Questions

1. Why can't all seeds grow into plants ?
2. Name the parts of a plant other than seed which help in reproduction.
3. Define agriculture and crop.

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. Explain the structure of a seed with the help of a diagram.
2. What is germination ? Explain germination of a seed with the help of a diagram.
3. What is dispersal ? How are seeds dispersed by wind, animals and explosion ?
4. List the points that should be kept in mind while growing a particular crop.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of these plants has leaves that give rise to new plants ?

- (i) Dandelion
- (ii) Rose
- (iii) Begonia

(b) Which of these crops is grown from November to April ?

- (i) Jowar

(ii) Wheat

(iii) Rice

(c) Which of these provide(s) food to the baby plant present inside the seed ?

(i) Cotyledons

(ii) Seed coat

(iii) Roots

Chapter-2 Animal world

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The place where an animal grows or is found naturally is called its
3. In an habitat, organisms live in deep, salty water.
2. are the tiny holes present on the body of insects for the exchange of gases.
4. Animals like yak, bear and sheep have on their bodies.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Insects | (a) Lungs, gills and moist skin |
| 2. Aquatic animals | (b) Fins |
| 3. Amphibians | (c) Spiracles |
| 4. Mammals | (d) Wings |
| 5. Parrot | (e) Legs |
| 6. Fish | (f) Scales |
| 7. Ant | (g) Lungs |
| 8. Snake | (h) Gills |

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. Why do animals need to move ?
2. Why do animals need to take in oxygen ?
3. Why do some animals migrate ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. What is the difference in the way a tadpole and a frog breathe ?
2. How is the breathing process of an insect different from that of a fish ?
3. What special features help water animals to move ?

4. How do insects move ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) A frog is an amphibian because it can live

- (i) only on land
- (ii) only in water
- (iii) on land and in water
- (iv) none of these

(b) Whales and dolphins are classified as

- (i) fish
- (ii) reptiles
- (iii) mammals
- (iv) amphibians

(c) This animal has scales on its body.

- (i) fish
- (ii) deer
- (iii) zebra
- (iv) ostrich

(d) This bird cannot fly.

- (i) owl
- (ii) duck
- (iii) Arctic tern
- (iv) ostrich

(e) Locusts are harmful migratory

- (i) birds

(ii) rodents

(iii) fish

(iv) insects

Chapter-3 Food, health and hygiene

Q-1 One word answer:

1. Disease caused by the deficiency of iron.
2. Disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin C.
3. Disease caused by the deficiency of calcium and phosphorus.
4. Disease caused by the deficiency of iodine.
5. Disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin D.

Q-2 Fill in the blanks:

2. Food contains which are the building materials of our body.
- (a) The term _____ refers to the state of complete physical and mental well-being.
3. Vitamins and are protective components.
4. Exercises make our muscles and bones
5. Washing hands with soap and water removes dirt and present on your hands.

Q-3 True or False:

1. Plague is a non-communicable disease.
2. Exercise is important for staying healthy.
3. Fish and eggs are rich in carbohydrates.
4. Vitamins help in formation of teeth and bones.
5. To remain healthy, we must eat a healthy diet.

Q-4 Short Type Questions

1. Why are carbohydrates called energy-giving components of food ?

2. Why is water essential for our body ?
3. What are the various components of a balanced diet ?

Q-5 Long Type Questions

2. Healthy diet protects us from many diseases. Comment on this statement.
3. What are the various ways in which communicable diseases spread ?
1. What steps should be taken to prevent the occurrence of communicable diseases ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of these nutrients help our body to fight diseases ?

- (i) Fats
- (ii) Proteins
- (iii) Vitamins

(b) Which of these is a communicable disease ?

- (i) Cancer
- (ii) Cholera
- (iii) Scurvy

(c) Which of these is caused due to deficiency of iodine in the food ?

- (i) Goitre
- (ii) Anaemia
- (iii) Rickets

(d) Which of these helps improve the blood circulation of the body ?

- (i) Exercise
- (ii) Rest
- (iii) Hygiene

(e) The condition of abnormal function of a part of the body or the whole body is known as

- (i) hygiene
- (ii) health
- (iii) disease

(f) Which of these is a source of fats ?

- (i) ghee
- (ii) carrots
- (iii) apple

Chapter-4 Bones and muscles

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. There are bones in each hand and bones in each foot.
2. is the only movable bone of the skull.
3. There are more than muscles in our body.
4. The heart is made of muscles.
5. The muscles that we can move easily are known as muscles.
6. Arms are joined to the spine with the help of and
7. The spine is also known as
8. Muscles are attached to bones by tissues called

Q-2 Short Type Questions

1. What is a joint ?
2. What is bone marrow ?
3. What are tendons ?

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. How is our skeleton useful to us ?
2. Distinguish between voluntary and involuntary muscles.
3. How do muscles work ?
4. How can we keep our muscles in good shape ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Muscles are attached to the bones with fibres called

- (i) ligaments
- (ii) tendons
- (iii) bone narrows
- (iv) ribs

(b) This joint allows the maximum movement

- (i) ball and socket joint
- (ii) pivot joint
- (iii) hinge joint
- (iv) gliding joint

(c) Which of the following parts of the body is formed of cartilage only ?

- (i) Ribcage
- (ii) Ligaments
- (iii) Skull
- (iv) Nose tip

(d) Which of the following types of joints allows the bones to glide over each other ?

- (i) Pivot joint
- (ii) Ball-and-socket joint
- (iii) Gliding joint

(iv) Hinge joint

(e) Which of the following types of joints is found in fingers ?

(i) Pivot joint

(ii) Ball-and-socket joint

(iii) Gliding joint

(iv) Hinge joint

Chapter-5 Our nervous system

Q-1 True or False:

1. The spinal cord connects the brain with the rest of the body.
2. The brain is made up of fat and water.
3. The vertebral column protects the spinal cord.
4. Cerebellum controls our sense organs.
5. Mixed nerves carry messages in both ways.
6. Reflex action is under the control of the brain.
7. Taste buds help us to speak.
8. The cornea acts as a screen on which the picture of what we see is formed.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Cerebrum	heart beat
2. Spinal cord	thought
3. Medulla	balance and movement
4. Cerebellum	reflex action

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. Name all the five sense organs.
2. What are the three main parts of the nervous system ?
3. How can we take care of our eyes ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. What does the nervous system do ?

2. Write about the structure of an eye with the help of a diagram.
3. Name the three kinds of nerves. Explain each in a single sentence.
4. What do you know about the spinal cord ?
5. What are reflex actions ? Give any two example.
6. Name the three main parts of the brain. Give their functions.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Our nervous system consists of the brain, the spinal cord and the

- (i) blood vessels
- (ii) ligaments
- (iii) nerves
- (iv) lungs

(b) When we happen to touch a hot object, the sensory nerve immediately passes a message to the

- (i) hands
- (ii) spinal cord
- (iii) head
- (iv) eyes

Chapter-6 Rocks and minerals

Q-1 True or False:

1. Precious molten elements like gold and silver are used for making utensils.
2. Asia has more than one-third of the world's coal.
3. The study of rocks is called petrology.
4. Fossil fuel and black gold are some other names of coal.
5. Magma is the mixture of magnesium and copper.

Q-2 Short Type Questions

1. What is the study of rocks called ?
2. What are the scientists who study rocks called ?
3. Name the igneous rock that floats in water.
4. Name the hot molten rock that flows out of a volcano.
5. What is hot molten mixture found under the earth called ?

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. How are igneous rocks formed ?
2. How are metamorphic rocks formed ?
3. How is basalt different from granite ?
4. How are sedimentary rocks formed ?
5. How was coal formed ? Write some uses of coal.
6. How was petroleum formed ? What products are obtained from petroleum ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The molten fluid that reaches the surface of the earth is called

- (i) lava
- (ii) petrol
- (iii) marble

(b) Which of these is a sedimentary rock ?

- (i) pumice
- (ii) limestone
- (iii) slate

(c) The traces of ancient plants and animals found in rocks are called

- (i) vessels
- (ii) fossils

(iii) tonsils

Chapter-7 Soil erosion and conservation

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. When land becomes ,it cannot support any form of life.
2. are built along river banks to prevent soil erosion.
3. and are animals that live in the soil.
4. is the topmost layer of the earth.
5. blows away the top layer of the soil.

Q-2 True or False:

1. Rain does not loosen the topsoil.
3. If the top soil is eroded, land becomes infertile.
2. Erosion of soil can lead to landslides.
4. Rainwater helps to conserve soil.
5. Afforestation reduces soil erosion.
6. Animals should be left to graze on the same piece of land year after year.
7. Soil is a home to some small animals
8. Terrace farming helps soil from being lost completely.

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. What is soil erosion ?
2. What are the agents of soil erosion ?
3. What is soil conservation ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. How can soil be conserved ?
2. What is the difference between afforestation and deforestation ?
3. Why is soil a valuable natural resource ?

4. What is soil ? How is it formed ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The wearing off or carrying away of soil by the action of water or wind is called

- (i) storm
- (ii) soil erosion
- (iii) deforestation
- (iv) none of these

(b) This can be a factor of soil erosion

- (i) step farming
- (ii) growing of crops
- (iii) afforestation
- (iv) deforestation

(c) The erosion of soil along the river banks can be prevented to some extent by

- (i) planting trees
- (ii) step farming
- (iii) building dams
- (iv) all of these

Chapter-8 Solids, liquids and gases

Q-1 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. molecule | a. has no definite shape, but a definite volume |
| 2. matter | b. has a definite shape and volume |
| 3. miscible in water | c. attraction between molecules is the least |
| 4. gas | d. sugar |
| 5. liquid | e. smallest unit of a substance |
| 6. solid | f. anything that takes up space and has weight |

Q-2 Short Type Questions

1. What is matter ?
2. What are molecules ?

3. What are molecules made up of ?

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. Why do solids have a fixed shape ?

2. Why do liquids flow ?

3. Give two differences between liquids and gases.

4. When do we say that liquids are miscible ?

5. What is a physical change ? Explain it with examples.

6. What is a chemical change ? Explain it with examples.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following is a physical change ?

(i) melting of butter

(ii) rusting of iron

(iii) changing of wheat into bread

(iv) burning of paper

(b) Milk turning sour is a

(i) physical change

(ii) chemical change

(iii) reversible change

(iv) none of these

(c) and salt are soluble in water.

(i) Chalk

(ii) Sugar

(iii) Kerosene

(iv) Sand

Chapter-9 Force and energy

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. Force can change and of a body.
2. are the devices that make our work easy.
3. is defined as the ability of an object to do work.
4. We receive energy from the sun in the form of and
5. Cranes use and pulleys.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
1. Potential energy	(a) Washing machine
2. Wind energy	(b) Guitar
3. Electrical energy	(c) Stretched string
4. Sound energy	(d) Torch
5. Light energy	(e) Windmill

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. Define the term force.
2. Which produces greater frictional force – rough surfaces or smooth surfaces ?
3. What are the sources of sound energy ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. What do you mean by energy? Name different forms of energy.
2. Define force. Give a brief account of the different types of forces in Nature.
3. Explain the various effects of force with examples.
4. What are different types of energy? Explain each briefly.
5. Define a machine.
6. Differentiate between the three classes of levers.

Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) A ball moving on the ground comes to rest on its own after some time due to the
- (i) frictional force

(ii) gravitational force

(iii) mechanical force

(b) A rubber band possesses

(i) magnetic force

(ii) muscular force

(iii) elastic force

(c) The energy possessed by a body due to its position or motion is known as

(i) electrical energy

(ii) mechanical energy

(iii) magnetic energy

(d) The form of energy which is used for lifting heavy iron objects using a strong magnet is

(i) wind energy

(ii) kinetic energy

(iii) magnetic energy

(e) The force responsible for keeping us bound to the earth is

(i) frictional force

(ii) gravitational force

(iii) muscular force

(f) Which of these simple machines helps to move heavier objects to a height ?

(i) Pulley

(ii) Lever

(iii) Inclined plane

(g) Tongs are an example of

(i) First class lever

(ii) Second class lever

(iii) Third class lever

Chapter-10 Air and water

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. The thick blanket of air surrounding the earth is called
2. Plants get nitrogen with the help of bacteria in the
3. is used for making colourful electric lights.
4. The air we breathe out is called air.
5. When there is more water vapour in the air, we say that the air is
6. water is the purest form of water.

Q-2 Short Type Questions

1. Name any four gases present in the air.
2. How does water vapour form in the atmosphere ?
3. Why should drinking water be purified ?
4. Name three processes involved in the treatment of the town water supply.

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. How is air useful to us ?
2. How is stratosphere a very important layer of atmosphere ?
3. When a burning candle is covered with a glass, it gets extinguished. Why does this happen ? What does this activity show ?
4. What are sedimentation and decantation ?
5. What is distilled water ? What are its uses ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) This process is used for removing insoluble impurities from water.

- (i) sedimentation

- (ii) chlorination
- (iii) distillation
- (iv) evaporation

(b) Impure water contains many disease-causing germs like those of

- (i) cholera
- (ii) jaundice
- (iii) dysentery
- (iv) all of these

(c) This water is mainly used in car batteries, science experiments and in medicines

- (i) boiled water
- (ii) distilled water
- (iii) tap water
- (iv) sea water

(d) The air has the maximum percentage of this gas.

- (i) oxygen
- (ii) carbon dioxide
- (iii) nitrogen
- (iv) argon

Chapter-11 Safety first

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. A crack or a break in the bone is called a
2. is the immediate help given to a person before actual medical help arrives.
3. is the injury around the joints.
4. The fractured area should not be

5. can be applied for wasp stings.

Q-2 True or False:

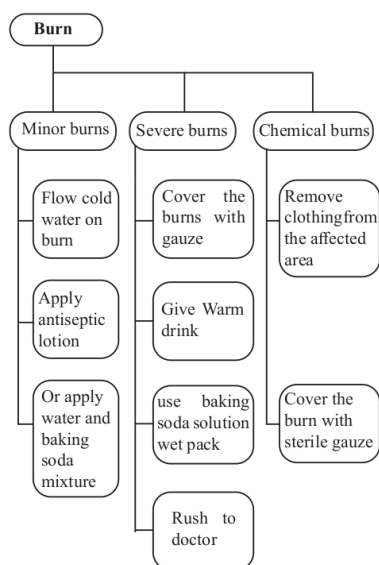
1. We should wear synthetic clothes while cooking.
2. The fractured area should not be moved.
3. It is not necessary to keep a first aid box at home.
4. We can put out fire if the air supply is cut.
5. A fire extinguisher cannot be used in case of electrical fires.

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. What is a tourniquet ?
2. What is a sprain ? What should be done in case of a sprain ?
3. What is the use of a sling for a person who has suffered a fracture in the arm ?
4. What first aid should be given in the case of an animal-bite ?
5. We must not prick blisters. Why ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. What do you mean by first aid ? Draw a flowchart to explain what first aid you will give to a person suffering from burn injuries.



2. Explain the different causes of fire. How can fire hazards be prevented ?

3. How does a fire extinguisher work ?
4. How can minor burns be treated at home ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) What kind of rules will help to avoid accidents ?

- (i) Fracture rules
- (ii) Exercise rules
- (iii) Food rules
- (iv) Safety rules

(b) In which of the following cases is it advisable to take an anti-tetanus injection ?

- (i) Cuts caused by a rusted object
- (ii) Fractures
- (iii) Sprains
- (iv) Poisoning

(c) For which injury is a paste of baking soda and water applied ?

- (i) Fractures
- (ii) Bee stings
- (iii) Snake bites
- (iv) Burns

(d) Which of the following helps to put out fire ?

- (i) Supplying air to the fire
- (ii) Adding fuel to the fire
- (iii) Reducing the temperature
- (iv) All of these

(e) Which deadly disease can be caused due to the bite of a dog or a monkey ?

(i) Jaundice

(ii) Tetanus

(iii) Rickets

(iv) Rabies

Chapter-12 The earth, the sun and the moon

Q-1 One word answer:

1. The innermost layer of the Earth consisting of iron.
2. The only natural satellite of the Earth.
3. The man-made satellites which are used for various purposes.
4. The first spacecraft to land on the moon.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column
1. The largest planet	(a) Earth
2. The sister planet of the Earth	(b) Saturn
3. The planet with rings	(c) Jupiter
4. Red planet	(d) Venus
5. The blue planet	(e) Mars

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. Why is the Sun considered as the ultimate source of energy ?
2. What kind of surface does the moon have ?
3. Why is life not possible on the moon ?
4. What does the Sun mainly consist of ?
5. Define the term eclipse.

Q-4 Long Type Questions

1. Name the three layers of the Earth and explain each one of them briefly.
2. How does a lunar eclipse occur ? Draw a diagram to explain it.
3. How does a solar eclipse occur ? Draw a diagram to explain it.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The moon is extremely hot during the day and very cold at night because of the absence of

- (i) atmosphere
- (ii) wind
- (iii) weather
- (iv) none of these

(b) When the side of the moon facing the earth does not receive any sunlight and the moon is not visible to us, then it is called a

- (i) new moon
- (ii) gibbous moon
- (iii) full moon
- (iv) crescent

Chapter-13 Light and shadows

Q-1 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(1) Glass tumbler	(a) Opaque
(2) Tissue paper	(b) Evening
(3) Longest shadow	(c) Translucent
(4) Cardboard	(d) Transparent

Q-2 Short Type Questions

2. Why are we not able to see behind a wall though we can hear the sound from the other side ?
3. What are shadows ?
4. List the conditions necessary for the formation of shadows.
5. Why do shopkeepers keep the items to be sold in glass cases and not in wooden boxes ?
1. What things are needed to form a shadow ?

Q-3 Long Type Questions

1. Discuss what happens when light falls on a surface.

2. Differentiate between transparent, translucent and opaque objects. Give examples of each.

3. Why does the length of a shadow differ at different times during a day?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of these is a transparent object ?

- (i) cardboard
- (ii) black paper
- (iii) glass
- (iv) none of these

(b) The shadow is the in the afternoon

- (i) largest
- (ii) shortest
- (iii) thinnest
- (iv) none of these

(c) No light can pass through objects that are

- (i) transparent
- (ii) translucent
- (iii) opaque
- (iv) none of these

Chapter-14 Natural disasters

Q-1 True or False:

1. The damage caused to life and property by an earthquake depends on the place of its occurrence and the strength or intensity with which it occurs.
2. The lava cools down very quickly.
3. Tsunamis have incredible energy because of the great volume of water which they carry along.

4. The soil formed from the volcano rock is not rich in minerals and therefore, is not very fertile.

5. In drought-affected areas, people face often famine.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column I	Column II
1. Sudden disturbance in the earth's surface	(a) Richter scale
2. Earthquakes are measured on	(b) an active volcano
3. An opening on the earth's surface	(c) dry periods with dry conditions
4. The hot molten rock	(d) volcano
5. Mount Vesuvius	(e) famine
6. Underground earthquake	(f) earthquake
7. Drought	(g) lava
8. Drought creates the conditions of	(h) tsunami

Q-3 Short Type Questions

1. What are natural disasters ?
2. What are earthquakes ?
3. What is magma ?
4. What is a tsunami ?
5. Name three active volcanoes.
6. How can be volcanoes advantageous ?

Q-4 Long Type Questions

2. How do earthquakes affect the earth and its people ?
1. What is a Richter scale ? Explain.
3. How do volcanoes erupt ? Explain the three types of volcanoes.
4. How does a tsunami affect human life ?
5. What is drought ? Name the conditions that can cause a drought.
6. What precautions must be taken during tsunami ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Those who study earthquakes are called

(i) geologists

(ii) seismologists

(iii) astronomers

(iv) astrologers

(b) The volcanoes that have erupted long ago in the past, but are now quiet and may erupt in the future are called

(i) extinct volcanoes

(ii) dormant volcanoes

(iii) active volcanoes

(iv) None of these

(c) Which of the following disasters cannot be triggered by an erupting volcano ?

(i) Earthquakes

(ii) Tsunamis

(iii) Floods

(iv) None of these

(d) The soil formed from the volcanic rock is rich in minerals like

(i) gold

(ii) potassium

(iii) aluminium

(iv) None of these

(e) The drought of the century in the history of India was in

(i) 1904-1905

(ii) 1962-1963

(iii) 1986-1987

(iv) 2008-2009

(f) Structures shatter, buildings shake, roads crack and communication fails during

(i) spring

(ii) winter

(iii) earthquake

(iv) summer