

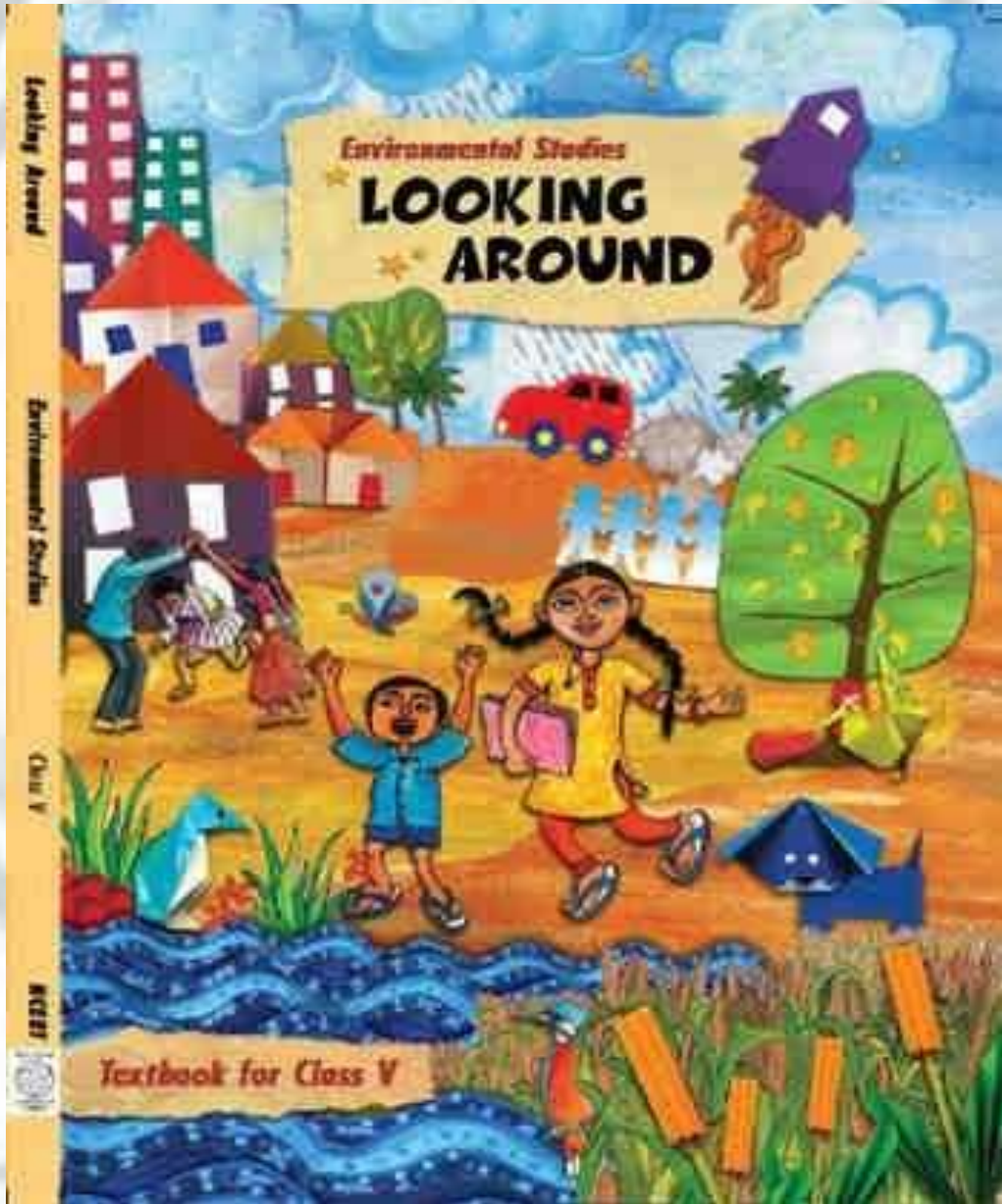


पुर्णिमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade – V
EVS
Specimen
copy Year
22-23

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CH-1

Super Senses

❖ New words:

1. Collected
2. Minutes
3. Softly
4. Amazing
5. Recognized
6. Jaggery
7. Langur
8. Electric signals
9. Behaviour
10. Danger
11. Sloth
12. Whiskers
13. Vibrations
14. Poachers
15. Hunters



❖ Word meaning:

1. **Whiskers:** hair growth near the mouth or nose of some animals.
2. **Hunter:** a person who chases wild animals for food or sport.
3. **Poacher:** a person who hunts animals illegally.
4. **Rustling:** the sound caused when dry leaves or papers move.

Q-1. Choose the correct option.

1. Which animals can see things only in black and white?
(a) Birds (b) **bats** (c) rats
2. Which of the following animals does not warn other animals of danger?
(a) Birds (b) langurs (c) **bats**
3. Which animals are not seen in winters?
(a) Birds (b) langurs (c) **lizards**
4. Where is Jim Corbett National Park?
(a) Delhi (b) **Uttarakhand** (c) Jharkhand
5. Where is Ghana National Park?
(a) Delhi (b) **Rajasthan** (c) Haryana
6. Upto how many km a tiger roar can be heard?
(a) 2km (b) **3km** (c) 6km
7. For which body part an elephant killed?
(a) **Tusk** (b) skin (c) tail

Q-2 True and false:

1. Most of the birds can move their eyes.**F**
2. Animals can see more colours than humans can.**F**
3. Dogs know if another dog has come into their area by movement.**F**
4. Sloths live for about 20 years.**F**
5. Animals that are awake at night can see things only in black and white.**T**
6. A tiger roar can be heard upto 6 km away. **F**

Q-3. Fill in the blanks.

1. As the ants move, they leave their **smell** on the ground.
2. **Mosquitoes** can find you by the smell of your body.
3. Some birds like kites, eagles and vultures can see **4** times as far as we can.
4. **Sloths** look like a bear and sleeps for about 17 hours a day.
5. People who kill animals are called **hunters** and **poachers**.

❖ **Answer the following questions:**

1. **Why are lizards not seen in winters?**

Ans: Because they undergo hibernation.

2. **Why dogs are used in special search operations by police?**

Ans: Dogs have a magnificent sense of smell.

3. **How can most of the birds see two different things at a time?**

Ans: Birds have binocular vision that helps them to see both straight and side.

4. **Why do snakes react to sounds although they do not have external ears?**

Ans: Sound waves cause vibrations in snake's skull that are heard by inner ear.

5. **How did the tribes living in Andaman Islands managed to save themselves from the tsunami?**

Ans: As the animals behaving in a different manner. They guessed some danger and moved away from there.

❖ **Answer the following questions about sloths:**

1. **What do sloths eat?**

Ans: Sloths eat leaves.

2. **When do they move to another tree?**

Ans: When it has eaten enough leaves from the tree, they move to another tree.

3. **Why do sloths come down from the trees once in a week?**

Ans: To relief itself.

❖ **Answer the following questions about ants:**

1. **How do ants arrive soon after some sugar, jaggeryetc is dropped on the ground?**

Ans: Because of its smell.

2. **Where do the ants live?**

Ans: Underground, in the holes of tree.

3. How are ants able to recognise their friends or group members?

Ans: By the smell.

❖ **Activity:**

Draw five sense organs.



Date: _____

CH-2

Snake charmers

❖ New words:

1. Snake charmers
2. Kalbeliyas
3. Poisonous
4. Entertainment
5. Livelihood
6. Teasing
7. Circus
8. Fangs
9. Medicine
10. Generation
11. Knowledge
12. Puppet
13. Neighbour
14. Imagine
15. Sentence



❖ Word meaning:

1. **Been:** A musical instrument in Hindi
2. **Fangs:** hollow teeth of a snake

3. **Treasure:** collection of valuable object
4. **Snake charming:**the practice of grabbing the attention of a snake by playing an instrument called “been”

Q-1. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following musical instruments are used in a been party?
(a) Tumba (b) khanjiri (c) **all of these**
2. Khanjiri is made from dried
(a) **Bottle gourd** (b) bitter gourd (c) snake gourd
3. Kalbelia is a kind of
(a) **Dance form** (b) music (c) design
4. The sapers carried snakes in
(a) Tin boxes (b) **bamboo baskets** (c) cloth bags
5. What is the other name of the Duboiya snake?
(a) Saw scaled Viper (b) Sabre-toothed Viper (c) **Russel’s Viper**
6. Which animals are used by Madaries?
(a) Donkeys (b) **monkeys** (c) parrots

Q-2 True and false:

1. Saperas used to play the been to entertain people. **T**
2. Snake charmers know how to remove the poisonous teeth(fangs) of the snakes. **T**
3. Snake charmers or Kalbeliya used to gift snakes to their daughter when they got married. **T**
4. All snakes are poisonous. **F**
5. The medicine for snakebite is available in all government hospitals. **T**

Q-3. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Kalbeliyas**are the people who make the snakes dance by playing the been.
2. Snake charmersmake **medicine** from the plants collected from the forests.
3. From the **mark**of the bite Saperas could find out which snake has bitten the person.
4. Snakebite can even cause **death** on the spot.
5. Poisonous teeth of the snakes are known as **fangs.**

❖ **Answer the following questions:**

1. Why are snakes a treasure for the sapersas?

Ans: Because they can earn money for their livelihood.

2. How were sapersas of great help to village people?

Ans: They could provide medicines for fang bites.

3. How does the poison of the snake enter a person's body?

Ans: Through the fang bites.

4. The government has made a law that no one can catch and keep snakes. Why do you think this law is made?

Ans: So the people can stop killing of the animals.

5. How has the law affected the snake charmer community?

Ans: it has been affected so that they can earn for livelihood.

6. How can snake charmers earn a living by the gift of playing the been?

Ans: They can earn a living by entertaining people.

7. Do the snake charmers treat the snakes badly? Explain your answer.

Ans: No, because they depend on them for their livelihood.

❖ **Activity:**

Draw or paste different types of snakes.



Krait



Duboiya



Afai

CH-3

From tasting to digesting

❖ New words:

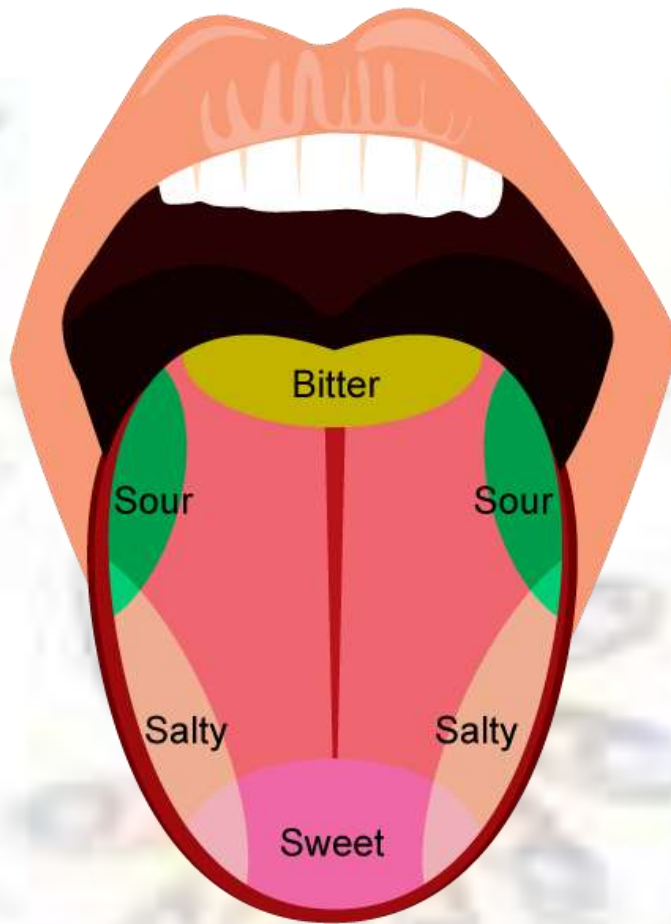
1. Bitter gourd
2. Licking
3. Kitchen
4. Taste buds
5. Sour
6. Bitter
7. Salty
8. Spicy
9. Expressions
10. Different
11. Describe
12. Explain
13. Show
14. Saliva
15. Swallow
16. Admitted
17. Glucose
18. Drip

❖ Word meaning:

1. **Crush:** Compress
2. **Chew:** A repeated biting
3. **Digestive juice:** A juice released in stomach and intestine which help in digestion

❖ Activity:

Draw or paste taste buds of tongue.

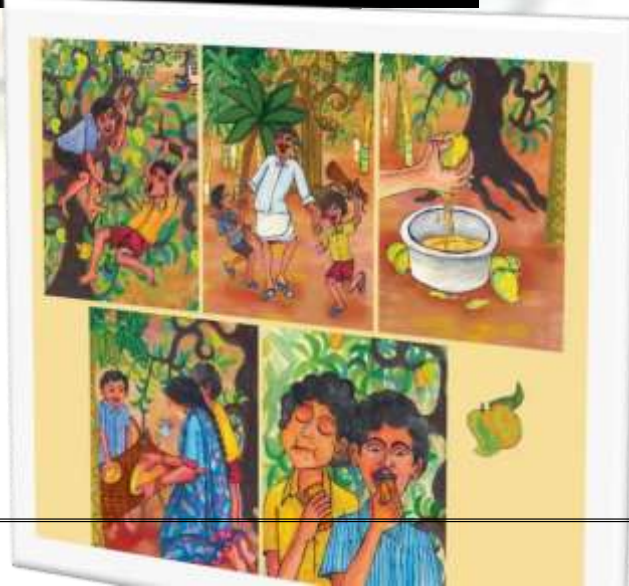


CH-4

Mangoes round the year

❖ New words:

1. Spoil
2. Please
3. Packet
4. Sprinkle



5. Fungi
6. Season
7. Mamiditandra
8. Muslin cloth
9. Pickles
10. Golden
11. Tomorrow
12. Badiyan
13. Sauce

❖ Word meaning:

1. **Mamiditandra:** Type of aam
2. **Spoilt:** Defective

Q-1. Choose the correct option.

1. In which season does the food get spoiled easily?
(a) Winter (b) Monsoon (c) **Summer**
2. What appears on moist bread when it is kept for a few days?
(a) Bacteria (b) **fungus** (c) virus
3. Which of the following can be kept fresh by wrapping it in a damp cloth?
(a) **Cooked rice** (b) green coriander (c) onion, garlic
4. Which of the following can be kept fresh by putting it in a bowl which is kept in a container with some water?
(a) Cooked rice (b) **green coriander** (c) milk
5. How many weeks does it take to prepare MamidiTandra?
(a) 2 (b) **4** (c) 6
6. Which of the food item can be preserved by canning/bottle method?
(a) Bread (b) noodles (c) sauce
7. Which of the food item can be preserved by salt and oil method?
(a) Pickle (b) bread (c) milk

Q-2 True and false:

1. The food get spoiled easily in winter season. **F**
2. Mamiditandra is prepared from raw mangoes. **F**

3. In summer season food get spoiled quickly. T

Q-3. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Milk** can be kept fresh by boiling it.
2. **Onion** can be kept fresh by keeping it in dry open places.
3. Mamiditandra is prepared from **ripe** mangoes.
4. Pulp can be strained using **muslin** cloth to remove the fibres.
5. Fruits and vegetables in the home can be preserved by keeping them in the **fridge**.
6. Making jam is a way of preserving the fruits by adding **sugar**.

❖ Answer the following questions:

1. **How do we know that food has got spoiled?**
Ans: If the food looks mouldy or cloudy.
2. **What happens if a person eats spoiled food?**
Ans: It may cause food poisoning.
3. **Why are glass jars and bottles dried well in the sun before filling them with pickles?**
Ans: If it is not dried well, it may get spoilt.
4. **What do you mean by preservation of food?**
Ans: It means to protect the food from getting spoil.

❖ Answer the following questions based on MamidiTandra:

1. **How is MamidiTandra prepared?**
Ans: MamidiTandra is prepared from the pulp of ripe mangoes.
2. **Why is the mixture of jaggery and pulp dried in the sun?**
Ans: A mixture of jaggery and pulp dried in the sun, so that we can cut into pieces.
3. **Why was the mixture of jaggery and pulp covered with a clean saree?**
Ans: The mixture of jaggery and pulp covered with a clean saree to avoid it from the dust.
4. **Why is it important to read the date of expiry of a food item before buying it?**
Ans: It is important to read the date of expiry of a food item to avoid from getting food poisoning.

❖ **Activity:**

Draw or paste mango.



CH-5
Seeds And Seeds

New words:

1. Soak
2. Overflowing
3. Sprouts
4. Wet Cloth
5. Cousins
6. Coriander
7. Fenugreek
8. Trapped
9. Pitcher Plant
10. Wandering Seeds

Word Meaning :

1. Spouts : To produce new leaves
2. Trap: To keep somebody in a dangerous place

Choose the correct options:

1. Which fruit has fruit outside it?
(a) Orange (b) Mango (c) **strawberry** (d) cherry
2. Which out of this came from south America ?
(a) Tomato, Cabbage, Pea
(b) Tomato, Potato, Green Chilly
(c) Potato, Coffee beans, lady finger
(d) Green chilly, Onion, Garlic
3. Which Part of plant produces pulses?
(a) Leaves (b) Roots (c) Stems (d) **Seeds**
4. Why do we eat spouts?
(a) It is not costly (b) It is very tasty
(c) It is easy to prepare (d) **It is very healthy for us**
5. Which of this is not an insect eating plant?
(a) Pitcher plant (b) Sundew (c) Venus fly trap (d) **Eucalyptus**
6. Which out of this seeds, we cannot eat?
(a) Chickpea (b) Barley (c) Wheat (d) Apricot seeds

Q-1: Answer very short:

1. Seeds that are used as spices in your home.

Ans. Cumin, mustard, aniseed etc.

2. Seeds of vegetables.

Ans. Lady's finger, tomato, cucumber, etc.

3. Seeds of fruits.

Ans. Apple, orange, guava, apple, etc.

4. Light seeds (check by blowing them).

Ans. Cumin (jeeía), aniseed (saunf).

5. Seeds which aie flat.

Ans. Rajma, apple, cumin, aniseed, sesame, etc.

Discuss

1. What things aie soaked befoie cooking in youí house? Why? .

Ans. Following things aie soaked befoie cooking:

Chana, moong, díy pea, íajma, soyabean, pulses, íice, etc.

Íhese things become soft aftee soaking. Íhis makes it easieí to gínd them and to cook them. Íhis helps in saying time and eneígy. .

2. What things do you eat aftee spíouting? How aie they spíouted? How much time does it take? **Ans.**

We eat chana, moong, etc. aftee spíouting. Íhey soaked in wateí oveínight. Íhen the wateí is díained out and they aie kept in a basket oí suspended in a cloth so that they can get aii.

Chana takes about 36-48 houís to spíout, while moong takes about 24-36 houís.

3. Has the doctoí oí someone you know eveí told you to eat spíouts? Why? **Ans.**

Yes, doctoí has advised me to eat spíouts because they aie veíy nutíitious.

4. Make moie gíoups. How many gíoups of seeds did you make?

Ans. Seeds can be gíouped as follows:

- (a) Edible seeds (b) Seeds which give oil
- (c) Seeds used as spices (d) Seeds floating on wateí
- (e) Seeds sinking in wateí (f) Veíy small seeds
- (g) Veíy big seeds.

5. How do seeds spíead to faí off places? Wíite in youí own woíds.

Ans. (a) Seeds aie spíead by bíds, animals, aii and wateí. Many animals eat a íuitand thíow the seeds. Íhus these animals help in spíeading seeds.

(b) Some seeds stick to the fuí of animals and thus aie tíanspoíteo to otheí places.

(c) Some seeds have thin haiís and aie lightweight. Íhese seeds float on aii and tíavel to otheí places.

(d) Some seeds float on wateí and thus tíavel to faí off places.

Activity:

1. Do you íemembeí that in Class IV you did an activity with seeds? Now tíy anotheí one.

- Íake some chana and thíee bowls.
- Put five chana in the fírst bowl and fill it up with wateí.
- Put a damp piece of cloth oí some cotton wool in the second bowl. Now keep the same numbeí of chanas in it. Make suíe that the cotton wool oí cloth íemains wet.

2. In which bowl did the seeds sprout? What difference did you see between this bowl and the other bowls?

Ans. Seeds could sprout in bowl 2 only. In the bowl 2, the seeds got both air and water and hence could sprout. On the other hand, in bowl 1, only water was available and hence the seeds could not sprout. In the bowl 3, there was no water and no air and hence seeds could not sprout.

Draw

1. Look carefully at your sprouted chana and make its drawing. Ans.



CH-6 Every drop counts

❖ New words:

1. Verandahs
2. Drains
3. Precious
4. Johads
5. Labourer
6. Bavdis
7. Stepwell
8. Storeys
9. Caravans
10. Travellers
11. Piau
12. Mashak
13. Garbage
14. Handpump
15. Borewell



❖ Word meaning:

1. **Caravan:** People travelling together mostly with animals.
2. **Step Well:** A well where one has to go down a series of steps to draw water.
3. **Bore Well:** A well built by drilling into the earth.
4. **Brass:** An alloy of copper and Zinc.

Choose the correct option:

1. Three percent of all the world's water is _____
(a) Salt water (b) Unreachable
(c) **Fresh Water** (d) Ice
2. Artificial lakes were made earlier time in order to save _____ Water.
(a) Ground water (b) **Rain water** (c) Fresh water (d) Drinking water
3. What type of road doesn't allow rainwater to soak in the ground?
(a) Muddy road (b) Rocky road (c) **Cemented road**
4. Where is the driest normally populated continent on earth?
(a) Africa (b) **Australia** (c) Antarctica (d) South America
5. Which of these states receives the least amount of rainfall?
(a) Punjab (b) **Rajasthan** (c) Jharkhand (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q-1 : Write the answer in short :

Q1. Is there a lake, well or step well near your house or school? Visit it and find out more about it.

How old is it? Who got it built?

Answer: Yes, there is a lake near my house. My grandmother says it is more than hundred years old which was built up by the king of Raj.

Q2. What kinds of buildings are around it?

Answer: Newly built buildings and there are some old wells around it.

Q3. Is the water clean? Is it cleaned regularly?

Answer: No, the water is not clean in the lake. I have never seen a lake being cleaned regularly.

Q4. Who all use the water?

Answer: People in the village use the water for cleaning purposes.

Q5. Is there any festival celebrated at this place?

Answer: Yes boating festival is celebrated, which is celebrated every year at this place.

Q6. Is there any water today, or is it dry? Answer:

Yes, there is little water in the lake. **Discuss**

Q1. Let us see the different ways in which people manage water today.





A Jal Board water tanker comes to our colony twice a day. We have to stand in a long queue to get water from the tanker. People at times have fights over water.



We fill water from the well. The nearby well dried up a year ago. Now we have to walk far to reach the other well. We are not allowed to take water from some of the wells because of our caste.

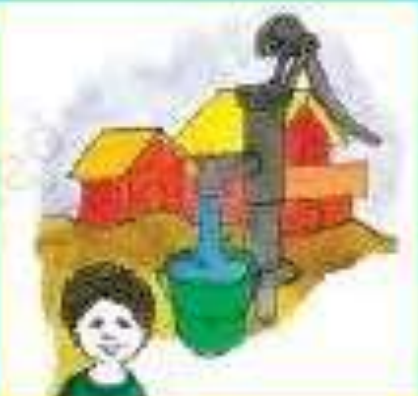


We get water at home for half an hour. We fill this in the tank to use all day. Sometime it is dirty.

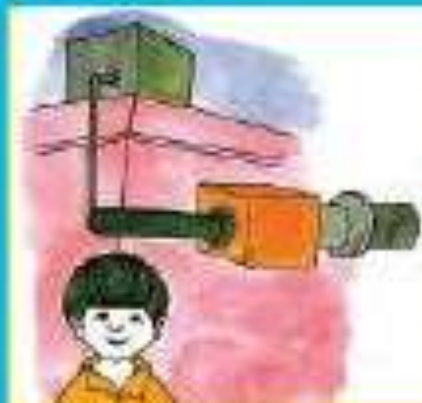


We get water from our taps, all day long.

This is how we get water



There is a handpump nearby, but the water that we get from it is salty. We have to buy water for drinking.



We have put a pump directly in the Jal Board pipeline. Now we don't have any problem!



We have put a motor to pump up the water from the borewell. But there is no electricity, so what do we do?



We get water from the canal itself.

Answer: By all the means given in the picture we get water to my house. We do get water by other means as well like:

- We get water by using hand pump to draw water from underground water.
- There are tanks who supply water to our houses.
- We get water from the Jal board through pipe lines directly to our house.
- Few people draw water directly from the nearby canals.

❖ **Activity:**
Draw or paste stepwell.



CH-7
Experiment with water

❖ **New words:**

1. Float
2. Sink
3. Flattened
4. Soap case
5. Gently
6. Experiment
7. Observe
8. Aluminium foil
9. Dissolve
10. Straining
11. Tilted
12. Sugar solution
- 13.

❖ **Word meaning:**

1. **Float:** the act of being suspended on the surface of water

2. **Sink:** descend to the bottom of a container which holds a liquid

3. **Dissolve:** to mix with a liquid and form a solution

❖ **Activity:**

Draw any one object that can sink and one object that can float in water.



Pencil – float



Safety pin - sink

CH-8

A treat for mosquitoes

❖ New words:

1. Blood test
2. Pricked
3. Malaria
4. Mosquito
5. Disease
6. Syringe
7. Anaemia
8. Haemoglobin
9. Dengue
10. Chikungunya
11. Larvae
12. Flies
13. Drains



❖ Word meaning:

1. **Microscope:** An instrument used to magnify image of small objects
2. **Germs:** a minutes life- form that cause diseases
3. **Discovery:** the act of finding something that may not have been known before

Q-1. Choose the correct option.

1. How much blood is needed to test malaria?
(a) **2-3 drops** (b) half a syringe (c) full syringe
2. From early times which tree bark was used to prepare medicine for malaria?
(a) Teak (b) Coral tree (c) **Cinchona**
3. How much blood is needed to test for Anaemia?
(a) 2-3 drops (b) half a syringe (c) **full syringe**
4. Anaemia is caused by the deficiency of
(a) Calcium (b) **Iron** (c) Vitamin A
5. In which season is malaria more common?
(a) Summer (b) Winter (c) **Monsoon**
6. Ronald Ross got the Noble Prize in the year
(a) 1900 (b) **1902** (c) 1903
7. Green leafy vegetable are rich in
(a) Vitamin D (b) Vitamin C (c) **iron**
8. Which tablets were given to all in the camp?
(a) Calcium tablets (b) **Iron tablets** (c) Vitamin tablets

Q-2 True and false:

1. Malaria is spread only by one kind of mosquito.**T**
2. Blood for testing malaria is taken from the place where a mosquito has bitten.**F**
3. Children suffering from anaemia do not grow well and their energy levels are low.**T**
4. In municipal corporation schools, health check-ups are done and health cards are made for the children.**T**
5. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water.**T**

6. Mosquitoes lay eggs in water only. **T**
7. Fish eat the mosquito larvae present in water. **T**

8. Flies also bite like mosquitoes. **F**
9. The word “Malaria” means bad air. **T**

Q-3. Fill in the blanks.

1. Malaria is spread by female mosquitoes known as Anopheles.
2. Mosquitoes spread diseases like Dengue and Chikungunya.
3. The green growth around the stagnant water is made up of Algae.
4. Apart from mosquitoes, flies also spread many diseases.
5. Dr. Ronald Ross found that mosquitoes spread malaria.

❖ Give the reasons:

1. It is advised not to eat cut or uncovered food items.
Ans: Because it has a lot of harmful bacteria.
2. We should put kerosene oil in fountains, water cooler, etc (where there is stagnant water)
Ans: To prevent the growth of mosquitoes.

❖ Answer the following questions:

1. What is Anaemia?
Ans: A disease in which there is less haemoglobin or iron in the blood.

2. What kind of diet is suggested for a patient of Anaemia?
Ans: Jaggery, Amla, green leafy vegetables, beans and nuts.

3. What is given in municipal schools to anaemic children?

Ans: Iron tablets

❖ **Activity:**

Draw or paste mosquito.



पुर्ना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade V
EVS
Specimen Copy

Year 21-22

Ch-9 Up you go!

Ch-10 Walls tell stories (Activity based)

CH-10 Walls tell stories

❖ New words:

1. Bastions
2. Palaces
3. Map
4. Imagine
5. Cannon
6. Ditch
7. Destruction

8. Toothed wheel
9. Mehraab
10. Tunnel
11. Swords
12. Bronze
13. Electricity
14. Museum

❖ **Word meaning:**

1. **Spoke:** wires or rods connecting centre of a wheel to its outer edge
2. **Bastions:** a rounded wall portion of a fort
3. **Sultan:** ruler
4. **Cannon:** a big gun mounted on wheels

❖ **Activity:**

Draw or paste the picture of Golconda fort





THANK YOU

