New Amazing Science
5
Worksheet Answer Key

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Unit 1 CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THING

Worksheet #1

Q1. Define the following.

Term	Definition
Cotyledon	baby leaf present inside the seed
Extinct	no longer in existence
Monocot	a plant whose seeds form embryos that produce a single leaf
Phloem	the cells of a plant that carry sugars produced in the leaves around the plant
Xylem	the cells of plants that carry water and minerals upwards from the root

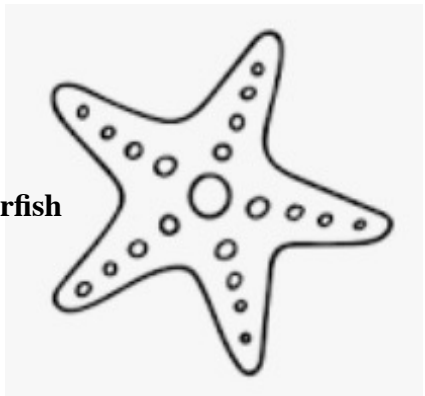
Q2. Fill in the blank.

1. Mosses are small plants which need damp places to live.
2. Flowering plants are divided into monocot and dicot groups.
3. Stems consist of two tubes called xylem and phloem.
4. Roots found in dicots are tap roots.

WORKSHEET #2

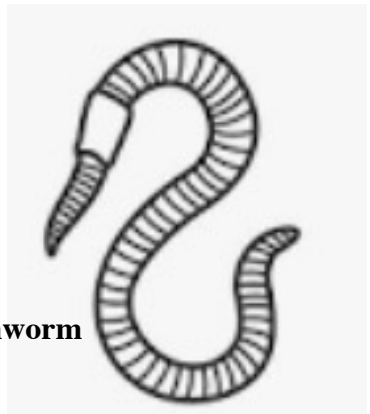
Q1.Draw the following animals in the given space.

Starfish

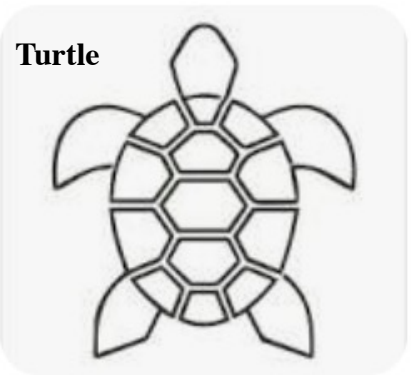


Snail

Earthworm



Turtle



Unit 2 | MICROORGANISMS

Worksheet #1

Answer the following questions.

Q1. Explain the roles of microorganisms in nature.

Microorganisms help in decomposition: Fungi and bacteria break down dead plants and animals, turning waste into simple nutrients.

Food Decay: Bacteria and fungi need food, warmth, and moisture but not light to grow. Leftover food spoils at room temperature as bacteria and fungi produce illness-causing chemicals.

Infections occur when harmful microorganisms enter the body and multiply rapidly. These germs damage body cells by consuming them and releasing poisonous waste called toxins.

Q2. Yeast, useful bacteria. How is it used in our daily life?

Yeast is a tiny fungus and is used to make bread.

Q3. Name three diseases caused by germs.

cholera, typhoid, TB

Q4. What is an infection?

Infections are caused by microorganisms getting into the body. Once harmful microorganisms get into your body, they reproduce rapidly. They feed on the body cells and produce poisonous waste substances called toxins.

Q5. How is fungi different from green plants?

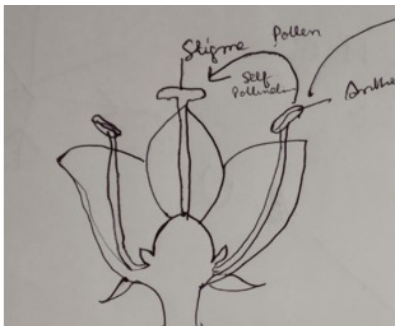
Fungi are similar to plants, but they cannot make their own food. They feed on dead plants and animals. Fungi are found in damp, warm places and in the air, soil, water, and on plants.

Unit 3 | FLOWERS AND SEEDS

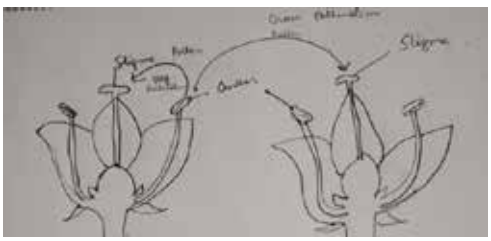
Worksheet #1

Q1. Draw diagrams to explain:

Self- Pollination



Cross-Pollination



Q2. Name three conditions necessary for germination.

The conditions necessary for germination are:

- presence of water
- presence of air
- warmth

Q3. Define asexual and sexual reproduction.

Asexual Reproduction

Making a new plant using only one parent plant. The plant uses its own stems, roots, or leaves to grow a copy of itself. No flowers or seeds are needed. The new baby plant is an exact copy of the parent plant.

Example: Strawberry plants send out long stems called runners that grow new little plants on the ground, and potatoes grow new sprouts from their eyes/tubers.

Sexual Reproduction

Making a new plant using two parts (male pollen and a female egg cell) inside a flower. Bees or wind move pollen from one flower to another (pollination). It makes a seed that grows into a new plant that looks different from the parents.

Example: Apple trees and roses grow from seeds made by flowers

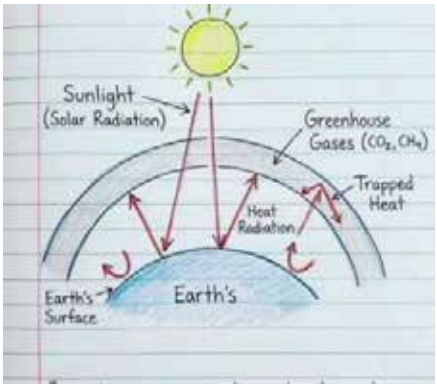
Unit 4 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Worksheet #1

Q1. Write a few lines about the following:

- Environment: Everything that surrounds you forms your environment. It includes all living
- Pollutant: The substances that contaminate the environment are called pollutants. Pollutants are harming the Earth and all the organisms living on it as the quality of air, water and soil gets degraded.
- Smog: a form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and fog, especially in cities
- Greenhouse effect: the problem of the slow steady rise in temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, caused by an increase of gases such as carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the Earth, which trap the heat of the Sun.

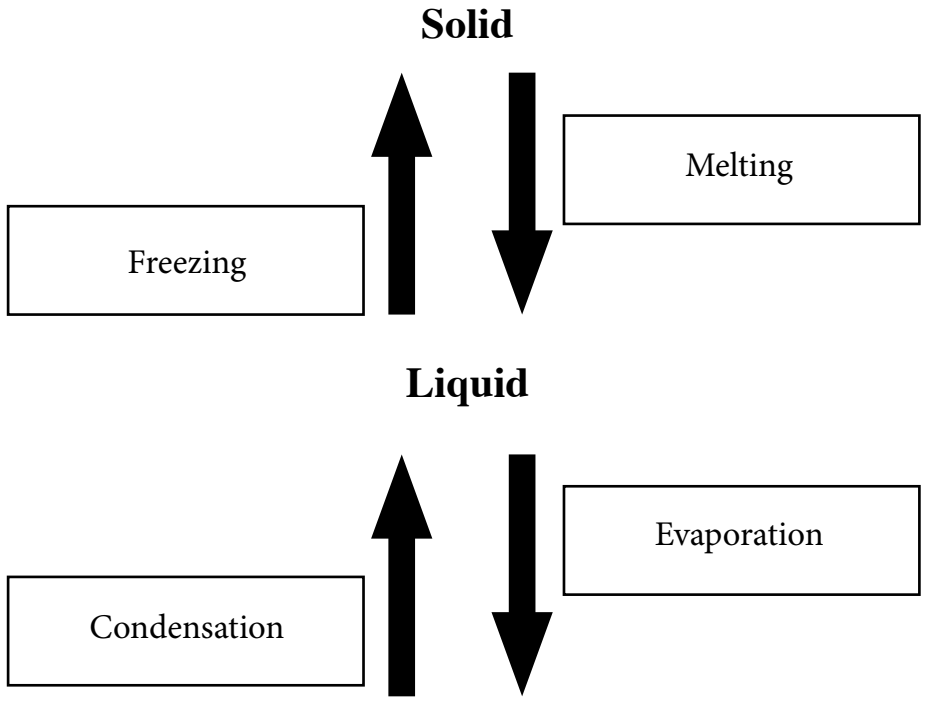
Q2. Draw a diagram to show formation of green houses on earth.



Unit 5 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES OF MATTER

Worksheet #1

Q1. Fill in the boxes with the name of correct process.



Q2. Match the term to its correct definition.

Term	Definition
Chemical change	Type of mixture with at least one liquid and one solid
Matter	Change which produces a new product with new properties
Solution	Anything that has mass and occupies space

Worksheet #1

Q1. Define the following terms:

- Transparent: Objects that allow you to see through it

- Translucent: Objects that allow light to pass through but not completely clear

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- Opaque: not clear enough to see through or allow light through

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- Shadow: the dark shape that somebody/something's form makes on a surface

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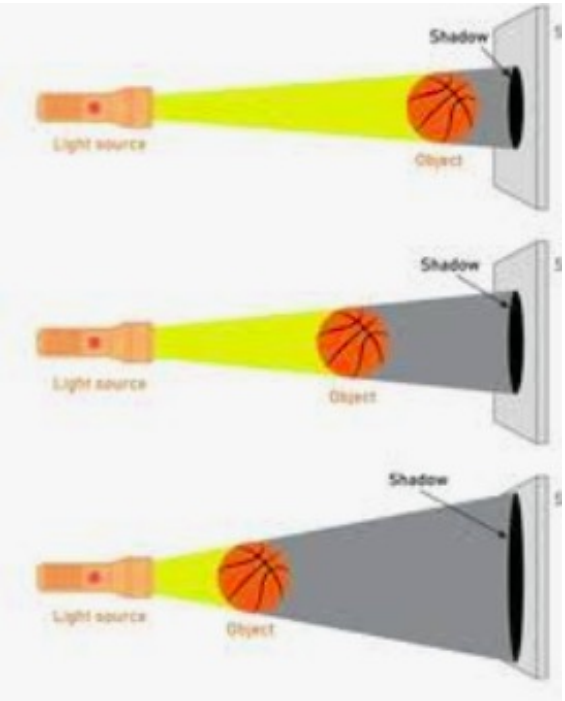
Q2. Draw three diagrams to show different positions of light sources on length of shadows.



Unit 6b | SOUND

Worksheet #1

Q1. Tic whether True or False.

1. Different sounds have same meanings for us.

   (TRUE / FALSE) ✓

2. All things which make a sound move forwards and backwards very slowly.

   (TRUE / FALSE) ✓

3. The further the sound waves travel ,the weaker the sound waves become

   ✓ **(TRUE / FALSE)**

4. Sound travels slowest through liquids.

   (TRUE / FALSE) ✓

5. Loud sounds become weaker as one moves away from them.

   ✓ **(TRUE / FALSE)**

6. Noise is any sound that we do not like

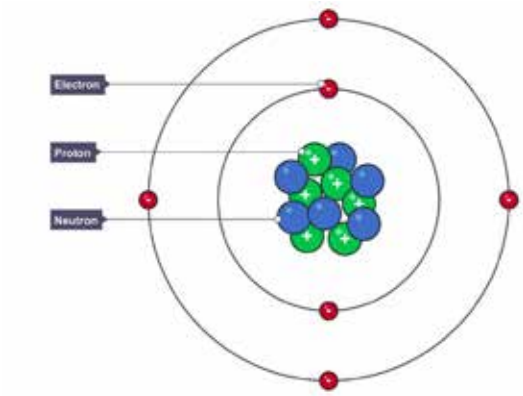
   ✓ **(TRUE / FALSE)**

Q2. Draw two objects that cause noise.

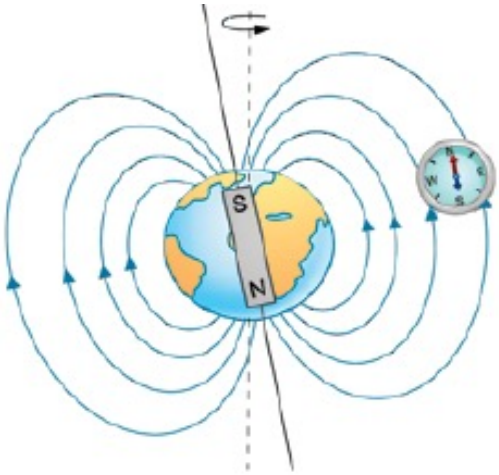
Unit 7 ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

Worksheet #1

Q1. Draw a labeled diagram of an atom.



Q2. Draw a labeled diagram to show Earth as a magnet.



Q3. Fill in the blanks.

1. When a circuit is complete <u>current</u> flows.
2. A magnet <u>strongly</u> attracts the metals Like <u>iron</u> and <u>nickel</u>.
3. Magnetic force is <u>invisible</u>.
4. There are <u>three</u> types of magnets.
5. A <u>electro</u> magnet can be switched on and off with <u>electricity</u>.

Unit 8 | STRUCTURE OF EARTH

Worksheet #1

Q1. Draw and Label the stages of water cycle in the space given below.

Q2. Name sources of water on Earth.

OCEANS GROUNDWATER STANDING WATER RIVERS STREAMS

Q3.Write a short note explaining the three parts of the Earth.

The crust is the thin, rocky layer covering the Earth. The thickness of this layer varies from 5km in some places to 80 km thick at others. It is thicker where there are mountains.
The inner core is the solid centre of the Earth. It is around 6000 miles below the surface. It is mostly iron and nickel.
The outer core is molten lava (liquid rock). It surrounds the core.
The mantle is a layer of rock. The rock is harder near the crust and almost molten near the outer core. The mantle moves very slowly round the outer core.

Unit 9 | SPACE AND SATELLITES

Worksheet #1

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The area beyond the Earth's atmosphere is called space.
2. NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration and was created in 1958.
3. Moons are natural satellites.
4. Mars has 2 moons.
5. The satellites are used to transmit and receive signals, reports and pictures from outer space.
6. GPS stands for global positioning system.
7. The first satellite sent to space is known as Sputnik1.
8. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were first humans to walk on the Moon.

Q2. Explain how you can watch a cricket match through satellite transmission on your tv.

You can watch a cricket match on another continent through a satellite. The video of the match is converted into signals and these signals are transmitted to communications satellite from the ground station. The satellite then sends the signals to the receiving stations in locations across the world. That's how we can watch the live streaming of a match or any other program.

Unit 10 | TECHNOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Worksheet #1

Q1. What rules should you follow to avoid any mishaps while using technology.

To avoid any mishaps, certain safety rules are to be always followed:

- Carry out the activities under the supervision of your elders.
- Be careful while handling sharp objects.
- Do not get distracted by your surroundings.
- Keep yourself at a distance from stove. Do not light matches on your own.
- Take precautionary measures while handling machineries.
- Don't use wet hands to operate electric appliances

Q2. In your opinion, is technology useful or unuseful? Explain

Technology is useful and makes our lives easier and comfortable, but when not handled carefully, might cause problems.

Q3. What situations can be termed as emergencies.

1. An Earthquake
2. A fire
3. Flood

Q4. How can we reuse certain items. Explain using an example.

Recycling is the best way to reuse the waste material to create something new. We can make a moveable bus using a shoe box, colourful papers, two empty tissue, paper roll cores, wrapping paper/ colourful paper, glue, paint/coloured pencils/markers.

Procedure

1. Wrap the shoe box with colourful wrapping paper.

2. Cut each empty tissue roll into two. Wrap them with black paper to make tyres. Glue them to the base of

the wrapped tissue box.

3. Use markers or coloured pencils to make windows or doors. Your bus is ready.