

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2017-18)
CLASS-V
SUBJECT: EVS (SCIENCE)

Solids, Liquids and Gases

- Q1. What is matter? What are the states in which matter can exist? What is matter made up of? What happens when a matter is heated and when it is cooled?
- Q2. What is a molecule? How is an oxygen molecule different from a water molecule?
- Q3. Differentiate between the three states of matter based on the following characteristics:
i) Movement of molecules ii) Intermolecular space iii) Intermolecular force of attraction
- Q4. Why do solids have fixed shape? How can liquids be poured into containers?
- Q5. What happens when a spoon of sugar is added to water?
- Q6. What is density? On what factor does density depend upon?
- Q7. Which is denser- a stone or a block of wood? Why?
- Q8. Which is heavier- 1kg. of iron or 1 kg. of cotton? Justify your answer.
- Q9. What happens when:
i) A liquid is heated? ii) Wet clothes dry? iii) A liquid is cooled?
iv) A solid is heated? v) A gas is heated? vi) A gas is cooled?
- Q10. How is dew/ mist formed?
- Q11. Why does a gas expand faster than a solid or a liquid?
- Q12. What is physical change? What is chemical change?
- Q13. What are the differences between physical change and chemical change?
- Q14. Why is melting of ice a physical change? Why is burning of paper a chemical change?
- Q15. Define: i) Evaporation ii) Condensation iii) Melting iv) Freezing

Air and Water

- Q1. What is atmosphere? How is the atmosphere useful to us?
- Q2. How many layers have the atmosphere been divided into by the scientists? What are they? State the characteristics of each layer of the atmosphere. State the composition of air. Show the composition with the help of a chart. Identify the layer of atmosphere in the following:
i) Weather changes take place ii) Jet planes fly iii) Meteors burn up iv) Space shuttles fly.
- Q3. How does the ozone layer protect the earth?
- Q4. How are these gases useful to the living things? -i) Oxygen ii) Carbon Dioxide
- Q5. What is humidity? Mention the important role played by humidity.
- Q6. State the properties of air. Name a few gases present in the air except O₂, CO₂ and N₂.
- Q7. What is air pressure? Why does air exert pressure? State some applications of air pressure in everyday life.
- Q8. What are impurities? Mention the kinds of impurities present in water. What is potable water?
- Q9. How can the insoluble impurities be removed from water?
- Q10. Define:
i) Sedimentation ii) Decantation iii) Filtration iv) Distillation v) Aeration vi) Chlorination
- Q11. Differentiate between:
i) Filtration and Distillation ii) Aeration and Chlorination
- Q12. What is filtration? State a few applications of filtration in daily life.
- Q13. What is distillation? Write the steps involved in the process of distillation. Draw and label a distillation apparatus. What are the uses of distilled water?
- Q14. What is water purification? How can water be purified?
- Q15. What are the steps used in the process of purifying water that is supplied to our homes.

Force and energy

Q1. What is force? Mention the effects of force.

Q2. What will be the effect of force on:

- i. A stationary object?
- ii. A moving object?

Q3. Enlist the types of forces that exist in nature. Differentiate between Gravitational force and Frictional force.

Q4. Identify the type of force in the following cases:

- i. The force with which all objects in the universe attract each other.
- ii. The attractive or repulsive force that acts due to the presence of 'charges'.

Q5. What is friction? Mention a few characteristics of frictional force.

Q6. State two advantages and two disadvantages of friction.

Q7. How do magnets apply force on each other?

Q8. What is energy? Enlist the different forms of energy.

Q9. What is mechanical energy? Classify it. Give examples for each type. What is the difference between them?

Q10. Identify the form of energy:

- i) that helps us to see things around us
- ii) that can be easily converted to other forms of energy
- iii) that is produced by vibration of objects
- iv) that an object has due to its motion.
- v) that an object has due to its position with respect to the ground.

Q11. What are machines? Differentiate between: i) simple machines and complex machines ii) screw and wedge

Q12. What is Lever? What are the parts of a lever? Name the types of lever. Cite examples for each type. Draw labelled diagrams to show how each type of lever works. Differentiate between i) scissors and tweezers, ii) scissors and a stapler, iii) crowbar and wheelbarrow, iv) bottle opener and a pair of tongs

Q13. How does a wheel and axle work?

Q14. What are the differences between fixed pulley and movable pulley?

Q15. How are a screw, a wedge and an inclined plane interrelated? Cite examples for each.

Our Environment

Q1. What is environment? Name the components of environment.

Q2. Define Ecosystem. What are the Biotic and Abiotic components of an ecosystem?

Q3. Define Pollution. Enlist the various types of pollution. What are pollutants?

Q4. What is air pollution? State the causes of air pollution. Mention the effects of air pollution.

Q5. What is water pollution? State the causes of water pollution. Mention the effects of water pollution.

Q6. What is land pollution? State the causes of land pollution. Mention the effects of land pollution.

Q7. What is noise pollution? State the causes of noise pollution. Mention the effects of noise pollution.

Q8. What is Greenhouse effect? Name a few greenhouse gases.

Q9. What is Global Warming? Mention the results of Global Warming?

Q10. How does oil spillage pose threat to seas and oceans? Cite an incident to prove such a threat.

Q11. What is soil erosion? State the causes of soil erosion.

Q12. Mention a few ways to minimize pollution to save our environment.

Q13. What measures can be taken up by the factories to minimize water and air pollution?

Q14. Mention some practices that should be encouraged to minimize pollution.

Q15. How do plastic cause pollution? How can this be prevented?

SYLLABUS FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION

1-Solids, Liquids and Gases

2- Air and Water

3- Force and Energy

4- Our Environment