New Mehran

MAYARI SCIENCE

Class Five

(THECHAR GUIDE)

Chapter-1

CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ORGANISMS

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is classification? Define its importance.

Ans: Living organisms are classified into different groups with respect to their similarities and dissimilarities. This division of organisms is called classification. It is important because it deals with the study of description, identification and division of living organism.

2. How many kingdoms are of living organisms? Write their names.

Ans: There are five kingdoms of living organisms. Their name are:

(i) Kingdom Monera (ii) Kingdom Protista
(iii) Kingdom Fungi (iv) Kingdom Plantaea
(v) Kingdom Animalia

3. What type of living thing is bacteria? Write the properties of it.

Ans: Bacteria is the smallest unicellular, prokaryotic living organisms. It is found everywhere like soil, water, air etc. It is only seen with the help of microscope. Bacterial cell is consisted of most outer protective layer, there cell-wall is present.

4. From where algae get food?

Ans: Algae prepare their food themselves with the help of photosynthesis.

5. Differentiate between vertebrate and invertebrate.

Ans:

Vertebrates	Invertebrates
Vertebrates are animals which have backbone in their body. E.g: Fish, cow, camel, lion, man etc	Invertebrates are those animals which do not have backbone in their body. E.g: earth worm, jelly fish etc

6. What kind of thing supports the vertebrates body?

Ans: Back bone and skeleton supports of vertebrate body.

7. What are mammals? Write their properties.

Ans: Mammals have hair on their skin. They breath with lungs. Most of them live on land. E.g: man, elephant, lion, cow are mammals.

(B) TICK (✓) THE RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Bacteria are unicellular. Their cell do not contain:
   (a) chromosome ✓ (b) nucleus
   (c) cell membrane
2. It is not invertebrate.
   ✓ (a) mosquito (b) snail (c) snake
3. The bones of birds are:
   (a) strong ✓ (b) hollow (c) hard
4. Amphibia live in:
   (a) water (b) land ✓ (c) both
5. Reptiles are moving on land with their legs excepting of:
   ✓ (a) snake (b) lizard (c) scorpion
6. It is bird but can not fly:
   (a) rat (b) donkey ✓ (c) ostrich

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. All organisms are divided into <u>different groups</u> according their habits and activities.
2. Scientists have divided all living things into main <u>five</u> kingdoms.
3. Bacteria is simple <u>unicellular</u> organism.
4. <u>98%</u> of living things are invertebrates.
5. Mammals have <u>hair</u> on their skin.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Fish breath	With lungs
birds breath	Mammals
Hard Scales are on the body of	Birds
Hair are on the skin	With gills
Feathers are on the body	Reptiles

Chapter-2

MICRO SCOPIC ORGANISMS

EXERCISE

(A) **Write short answers of the following questions:**

1. What are viruses and how do they harmful?

Ans: Such little organisms which infects the living organisms and many diseases are caused by such organisms are called viruses. They are harmful because they spread different diseases in plants animals and humans.

2. What types of diseases are caused by virus?

Ans: Cold, measles, polio, hepatitis, rabies and aids are spreaded by virus.

3. Write a note on structure of bacteria.

Ans: Structure of Bacteria:

The outermost cover of bacteria is called cell wall. The inner side of cell wall, a cell membrane is present in cytoplasm, in which all other organelles are present. Nucleus is not present in the cytoplasm of bacteria but a network of chromosomes is present which controls the all function of cell.

4. What are flagella and how they help?

Ans: Flagella are thread or hair like structure, found on the cell wall of bacteria. They help bacteria in movement.

5. What are decomposers? Define their advantages and disadvantages

Ans: **Decomposer:** An organism whose ecological function involves the recycling of nutrients by performing the natural process of decomposition as it feeds on decaying organisms.

<u>Advantages of Decomposers:</u>

1. They act as natural scavengers can animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material.

2. They also help in recycling nutrients.

<u>Disadvantages of Decomposers:</u>

1. They destroy the diversity of beneficial microbes in soil.
2. The death of decomposers leads to the production of carbondioxide.

6. What is infection? How do prevent from infection?

Ans: When germs enter in our body they attack on all cell of different plats body, where they grow up and increase in number. So that caells of body are destroyed, such that organisms become ill. This condition is called infection.

Prevention from infections:

- Wear mask on mouth.
- Wash hands after sneezing, to shake hands to others.
- If some has catarrh and sneeze out, that handkerchief should be on nose and mouth so that germs can not enter into other's bodies.

7. How can we our body from germs?

Ans: Almighty Allah has made a defence system in our body. When a germ enters in our body then our body fights with that germ and save us from harmful germs. The WBC kill the harmful germs. Some germs are powerful that they can not be killed by WBC, so that we use different antibiotic medicines and vaccinations.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Actually the word <u>micro</u> means "very little".
2. Viruses spread different <u>diseases</u> into plants, animals and people.
3. Bacteria are such <u>unicellular organisms</u> which are found every where.

4. In cytoplasm, bacterial cell has no <u>nucleus</u>.
5. Some bacteria help in digestion of <u>food</u>.
6. A defence system in our body is placed by <u>white</u> blood cell.

(C) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. The groups of micro organisms are:
   ✓ (a) three (b) five (c) seven
2. The body of germ is consisted of:
   ✓ (a) simple cell (b) two cell (c) many cells
3. The outer most cover of bacteria is called:
   (a) Shell (b) Citadel ✓ (c) Cell wall
4. Milk is converted into curd:
   (a) by chemicals ✓ (b) by bacteria
   (c) by fungi
5. Give the power against diseases present in our body:
   ✓ (a) white blood cells (b) red blood cells
   (c) our bones
6. Dengue is virus which spreads;
   (a) by fly ✓ (b) by mosquito
   (c) by read bag

(D) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. Micro organisms are not found everywhere. (×)
2. Micro organisms are divided into three major groups. (✓)
3. Viruses spread the different diseases in plants, animals and human beings. (✓)
4. The inner cover of bacteria cells is called cell wall. (×)
5. Germs enter in our body through different ways. (✓)
6. Bacteria attack on the foods. (✓)

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Micro organisms	Without bacteria
Virus are caused of	In cell wall
Cell membrane is present	Of infection
have no life possible	Very little living things
Decomposing dead substances	Decomper

Chapter-3

GERMINATION OF SEED

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by fertilization?

Ans: When pollen tube goes to style then ovary where male and female cells meet. This process is called fertilization.

2. How does pollination occur in plants?

Ans: The pollination in plants occurs through humans animals and insects.

3. What is meant by asexual reproduction?

Ans: Asexual reproduction is occurred by stem, leaves and branches. This process is simple and easy plants produce by asexual reproduction are as similar as their parents.

4. What is cutting process?

Ans: This process is used in rose, potatoes, ginger and sugar-cane. A piece of rose branch is cut of 15cm to 20cm long and covered into soil, new leaves and branches grow, roots grow from underground parts.

5. How is layer fixed?

Ans: In this process a branch of plant is covered in ground and one end is placed it and other end is joined with plant. Roots grow on grounded part and branches on outer, after same days new plants grow up.

6. What is function of cotyledon?

Ans: Cotyledon provides food to embryo of seed.

7. How goes germination occur in bean seed?

Ans: When bean seed is sown in soil. It absorbs water where radical grows up that makes many roots.

The root comes our from testa and goes into ground. Secondary roots arise from main root. Roots absorb water and minerals from soil. Shoot grows from plumule which comes out form soil and makes the shoot system.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Butterflies, honey bees and black bees fly over the <u>flower</u>.
2. A tube, <u>pollen tube</u> flows on pollen grain any goes through styles to ovary.
3. In sexual reproduction pollination and fertilization are sources of <u>seed production</u> from which new plant grows.
4. Some Juicy <u>fruits</u> are eaten by human, monkey, squirrel and birds.
5. A small leaf (cotyledon) presents in <u>seed</u>.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Pollen grains grow in.
   (a) petals of flower ✓ (b) stamen
   (c) carpel
2. The seeds and fruits that spread through air are:
   ✓ (a) small and light (b) light and heavy
   (c) heavy and big
3. Asexual reproduction in plant is:
   ✓ (a) like parents
   (b) little different from parents
   (c) complete different
4. Pollination occurs in plants:
   (a) through animals (b) through humans
   ✓ (c) through insects, humans and animals
5. It provides food to embryo of seed:
   (a) stem ✓ (b) cotyledon (c) leaf

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Pollen grains fall on	Roots
In asexual reproduction	Flower
It is reproductive part of plant	Stigma of flower
It absorbs water from	New plants can grow up

Chapter-4

LIFE CYCLE

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Which is the first stage of hen growth?

Ans: The first stage of hen growth is to lay eggs. After that hen sits on egg for 21 days, heat goes into process is called incubation.

2. Which is the second stage of butterfly growth?

Ans: Formation of caterpillar from larva is the second stage of butterfly growth.

3. Define the first stage of cat growth.

Ans: In first stage cat gives birth to kitten, is size of 4 to 5 inch. Kitten has no teeth and eyes are closed. After seven days eyes are opened.

4. When seeds are developed in flower of sun flower?

Ans: Flower are grown in the forth, then seeds germinate.

5. Which is the second stage of rose flower?

Ans: The second stage of rose plant is growth of branches and leaves.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Animals babies <u>resemble</u> with their parents.
2. The growth of animals depend up <u>three or four</u> stages.
3. Due to heat <u>embryo</u> is fertilized into egg then becomes chicken.
4. The young one of butterfly is called <u>larva</u> when it comes out egg.
5. During birth the eyes of kitten are closed but open after <u>seven</u> days.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. The flower of sun flower grows in 2 to 10 days. (×)
2. There are six stages of rose flower. (×)
3. The sparrow young one is like as pigeon. (×)
4. When chicken comes out from egg, its feathers are wetted. (✓)
5. Flowers are formed in the fourth stage of sun flower plant. (✓)

(D) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Hen sits on eggs for:
   (a) 12 days (b) 18 days ✓ (c) 21 days
2. During birth kitten is about:
   (a) 2 or 3 inches ✓ (b) 4 or 5 inches
   (c) 5 or 6 inches
3. Kitten becomes cat in:
   ✓ (a) 8 to 9 months (b) 6 to 8 months
   (c) 9 to 12 months
4. Branch of Rose plant is cut, which is about:
   (a) 10 t0 12 cm long ✓ (b) 15 to 20 cm long
   (c) 20 to 25 cm long

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Growth of hen depends	In four stages
Growth of Butterfly	4 to 5 inches in size
The body of kitten during birth	About in 8 months
Female kitten becomes cat	In 9 to 12 months
Male kitten becomes male cat	In three stages

Chapter-5

MATTER AND INTER CHANGING IN STATES

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How many states of matter? Define them in details.

Ans: There are three states of matter. E.g: solid, liquid and gas.

Solid:

Molecules of a solid are very closed and has strong force of attraction with particular arrangement so that solid has definite shape and definite volume.

Liquid:

Liquid molecules are also close but less than that of solid and has less force of attraction. It is because of force of attraction is liquid has not particular shape. They contain shape of vessel.

Gas:

Gas has neither definite shape and nor definite volume. The space between gases molecules is very much and have no particular arrangement.

2. What kind of effects are of heat on matter?

Ans: Heat can change the state of matter. When solid is heated then its particles absorb heat energy and start the collision, when they absorb more heat energy then they separate each other and becomes liquid.

3. How does solid occur its definite shape?

Ans: Molecules of solid are very closed and has strong force of attraction with particular arrangement so that solid has definite shape.

4. Explain the process of freezing?

Ans: When a liquid freezes its energy is reduced and movement of particles is also reduced, then energy will lose and particles of liquid become close and body will change solid. This process is called freezing.

5. Explain the evaporation.

Ans: The process in which liquid converts into gaseous state is called evaporation.

6. Write a note on water cycle.

Ans: Water evaporates from rivers, pond, lakes and transpire from plants, it forms clouds. When showering in the form of rainfall or snowfall, it converts into water and enters in rivers and ponds, lakes, ditches and snow or glaciers melts into water. This process is called water cycle.

(B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. The thing that occurs space and has weight is called **matter**.
2. Gas has neither fixed shape nor fixed **volume**.
3. When a solid is heated its particles get **heat**.
4. The velocity in liquid particles is not **same**.
5. **70%** pat of earth is spread with water.
6. The **evaporation of** water from living thing in mixed with air.

(C) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. The thing that occupies space and weight is called matter. (✓)
2. Book, bag, pencil, hammer and table are liquids. (×)
3. Gas has neither fixed shape nor fixed volume. (✓)

4. Particles of liquid are far away from each other. (×)
5. When liquid is heated its particles absorb energy. (✓)
6. Sunlight has low heat. (×)

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Liquids are consisted	Volume
Distance b/w gas molecules	Tiny particles
Matter consists of	Milk, water, honey, petrol and drinks
The thing that occupies place	They are compressed each other
Particles of solid are	More

Chapter-6

FORCES AND MACHINES

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Define the friction and its advantages and disadvantages?

Ans: The force that can be obtained by rubbing of surfaces of two bodies is called friction.

Advantages of Friction:

(i) The friction between feet and surface of ground helps us to walk easily.

(ii) Due to friction wheels of vehicles are pressed on the road.

Disadvantages of Frictions;

(i) When machines run fastly then they become hot it is all due to rubbing of parts of machines.

(ii) Due to friction speed of moving objects is also reduced.

2. What kind of objects we use to reduce the friction?

Ans: We use oil, grease and ball bearing to reduce friction.

3. What is gravitational force and how does it work?

Ans: An object hits to other body with force but some force is that which acts upon the objects from a distance. The natural force is called gravitational force. It works on the gravitational pull of objects.

4. Differenciate between mass and weight with examples.

Ans:

Mass	Weight
The quantity of body is called mass. It is denoted by kilogram (Kg) or gram (g).	Weight is that force which has effect due to gravity is called weight. It is denoted by Newton (N).

5. What are unbalanced forces?

Ans: Unbalanced forces are not equal in amount and are in opposite direction. Due to unbalanced force moving body can be changed. Due to unbalanced force motion of body can be changed.

(B) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Friction does work in:
   (a) inclined plane ✓ (b) opposite direction
   (c) same direction
2. Between ground and feet is used friction in:
   (a) rough (b) breaking ✓ (c) moving
3. The force by which earth pulls the objects to own wards:
   (a) mass ✓ (b) gravity (c) weight
4. Mass is denoted by:
   ✓ (a) gram (b) Newton (c) lear
5. It is a simple machine counts of a hole:
   (a) mass (b) hammer ✓ (c) lever
6. Between the wood and needle, the mass of needle is:
   (a) more ✓ (b) less (c) equal

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Friction always works in the <u>opposition</u> of objects.
2. By friction <u>sound (noise)</u> can be produced.
3. The amount quantity of object is called <u>mass</u>.
4. The effect of gravity on anybody is called <u>gravitational pull</u>.
5. Lever is consisted of a iron bar.
6. Ship has <u>engine</u> just like of aeroplane that moves the engine.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The energy that is used to move object.	Due to friction
By rubbing objects	By using
Friction works more	Heat is produced
Engines of machines and vehicles become hot	Force
Friction can be reduced	Rough surface

Chapter-7

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHT

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is light? What are its properties?

Ans: **Light:**
Light is a form of energy.
Properties of light:
(i) We can see objects with the help of light.
(ii) Light travels in straight line.
(iii) Light makes shadow of objects.
(iv) Light transfers from transparent object.

2. Define regular and irregular reflection of light with the help of example.

Ans: **Regular Reflection:**
When rays of light fall on smooth surface than most them are reflected in a particular direction but they change their direction such reflection is called regular reflection. E.g: regular reflection takes place in plane mirror and other plane surfaces.

3. Define the laws of reflection.

Ans: When light eflect from plane mirror then the angel of incident is equal to the angle of reflection, the incident ray, normal and reflected rays are in same plane. This is called reflection of light.

4. Explain the following: Transparent, non-transparent, semi transparent.

Ans: **Transparent objects:**
Such objects from which light passes trough are called transparent objects e.g glass.

Non-Transparent objects:
Those objects from which light does not transfer are called non-transparent objects. E.g: book, chair, wooden objects, etc.

Semi transparent objects:
Those objects from which some amount of light travels and some light does not pass are called semi-transparent object.

5. What are the conditions of moon and how does it completes its rotation?

Ans: The moon always can not be seen in the same condition but it is seen in different shapes. The changing of shape of moon is called moon conditions. When moon becomes complete and the new moon, then it takes (29.5) days. Therefore the month of moon consists of 29 or 30 days as well.

6. On what law, pain hole camera works?

Ans: Pin hole camera works on the principle of eye.

(B) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Light is a kind of:
   (a) Electricity (b) heat ✓ (c) energy
2. When sun light is stopped, it is called:
   (a) eclipse (b) cloud (c) energy
3. Such object that does not transfer light is called:
   (a) transparent ✓ (b) non-transparent
   (c) semi-transparent
4. If an object is closed to light its shadow becomes:
   (a) short (b) normal (c) long
5. The image of object forms in pin hole camera:
   (a) inverse ✓ (b) straight (c) longer
6. New moon forms in days of:
   (a) 27 ½ days (b) 28 ½ days
   ✓ (c) 29 ½ days

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. The main source of light on the earth is <u>the sun</u>.
2. Light travels in <u>straight line</u>.
3. If surface is smooth then rays of light do not curve.
4. Those objects that displace rays are called <u>non luminous</u>.
5. When light stricken with non-hyaline object that it does not <u>allow to pass</u>.
6. Sometime earth comes between <u>moon</u> and sun.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Velocity of light	Solar eclipse
sun light reaches at earth	186000 mile/second
Those objects that displace light	Lunar eclipse
Moon comes between sun and earth	About 9 minutes
Earth comes between sun and moon	Lighten object

(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. Before thousands year light is the main part of life. (✓)
2. The sun light reaches at earth of two minutes. (×)
3. When water of pond is in static the image of object given. (✓)
4. Such shadows made by moon and ear are called eclipses. (✓)
5. We can not see objects with the help of light. (✓)
6. The earth rotates in its orbit. (✓)

Chapter-8

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. On which parts electric does circuit consists of? Define in details.

Ans: A bulb is a part of circuit, it convert electric current into heat and light. A switch is used to on or off the current and protector is filled in circuit which is called fuse. A tiny wire is used in fuse.

2. What is static electric charge? Explain with examples.

Ans: When two objects are rubbed each other then electrons enter into other object so as static electro charge is obtained.

Example:

Take a plastic stand. Rub with silky cloth with force so as by rubbing of both, negative charge is produced form plastic. Take a paper cut it into small pieces. Now close the charged plastic object to these pieces you will see that pieces of paper static with plastic object.

3. How does lightening flash?

Ans: Clouds are filled up with many tiny pieces of snow when there pieces collide with each other after then they rubbed with air where electric charge is produced. When opposite charged clouds are collide with each other that a high spark shows which is said to be lightening.

4. What objects are magnetic and de magnetic?

Ans: Such things which are attracted by magnet are called magnetic things. E.g: Iron, copper, steel

etc. While wood, rubber, paper and plastics are diamagnetic.

5. Where is magnet used? Define in details.

Ans: An object is prepared by the using of magnet which is used to find out the direction an away place is said to be compass needle.

(B) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Electricity passes through a form of:
   (a) waves (b) air ✓ (c) wires
2. The protecting object of circuit is called:
   ✓ (a) fuse (b) switch (c) terminal
3. Charge is produced by rubbing of plastic pipe with cloth:
   (a) positive ✓ (b) negative (c) both
4. Such materials which are attracted by magnet are:
   (a) costly things (b) particular things
   ✓ (c) magnetic things
5. Direction can be found by:
   (a) electric bell ✓ (b) compass needle
   (c) cylinder
6. A pole of magnet always is:
   (a) in the east (b) in the west
   ✓ (c) in the north

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Electrical materials seen with electricity.
2. A circuit is prepared for low of circuit is named <u>electrical circuit</u>.
3. A pole of magnet is always at <u>the north</u>.
4. Those objects which are attracted by magnet are called <u>magnetic things</u>.
5. By heating <u>magnetism</u> of magnet is reduced.
6. Compass needle is a <u>piece of</u> magnet.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Measurement of electric current	Fuse
protecting instrument of circuit	Positive
Earth has charged	By heating
magnet can be prepared	Ampere meter
Magnet can be de-magnetized	By rubbing magnet

Chapter-9

SOIL

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How does soil come into existence?

Ans: When rocks break into small pieces by the weathering process, then soil is existed.

2. What are the types of soil?

Ans: There are three types of soil e.g (i) clay, (ii) sand, (iii) loam

3. Define the properties of soil.

Ans: Following are the properties of soil:
(i) Top soil is always black
(ii) In reddish soil much quantity of Iron is present.
(iii) Soil has ability of observing of water and air.
(iv) Clay and hum is hold the roots of plants strongly and support them.

4. Define the process of checking of different types of soil.

Ans: We can check different kinds of soil but this process. Take same mass of mud in your hand and press it. If this mud leaves a life on your hand it is wetted so that is clay soil. If mud become ball like and it becomes pieces by falling it is filled with water, this mud is loam. If a mud is dry and hard it is sandy.

5. Which kinds of living things are found in soil?

Ans: Different kinds of living things are found in soil such as bacteria, fungi, insects and repetiles.

6. How can different kinds and humidity of soil be observed?

Ans: Geologists and agronomist use gravimetric methods and in situ instrumentation to observe the humidity of soil.

(B) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. The types of soil are:
   ✓ (a) three (b) five (c) seven
2. The decayed bodies of soil are called:
   (a) organic chemistry ✓ (b) humis
   (c) silt
3. Soft and adhere soil is:
   ✓ (a) clay (b) loam (c) sandy
4. Top soil is always:
   ✓ (a) brown (b) red (c) black
5. Gardening requires a soil of:
   (a) sandy ✓ (b) loam (c) clay
6. Light coloured soil is rich in:
   (a) sand ✓ (b) air (c) humidity

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. The upper surface of soil is called <u>top soil</u>.
2. By watching of rocks it is so as they will not <u>break</u>.
3. The upper layer of soil is called <u>top</u> soil.
4. The lower layer of soil is called <u>gravid</u> soil.
5. As the compare of clay, sandy soil consists of <u>larger</u> particles.
6. If soil becomes ball by seizing then it is <u>loam</u>.

(D) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. The lowest surface is called soil. (×)
2. Plants obtain nutrients from soil. (✓)
3. Rocks are always soft. (×)

4. The upper layer of soil is called top soil. (✓)
5. The upper most soil is called gruel soil. (×)
6. The particles of sandy soil are always big than clay soil. (✓)

(E) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The upper layer of soil	Sandy soil
The middle layer of soil	Clay soil
The lowest layer of soil	Sub soil
Gray and azure particles of soil	Top soil
A complete dry and loose	Gruel soil

Chapter-10

SOLAR SYSTEM

EXERCISE

(A) WRITE SHORT ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Which planets are found in solar system?

Ans: Mercury, Venus, earth, mars, Jupiter, Satran, Uranus and Neptune are found in star system.

2. What is basic difference between star and planets?

Ans: Such celestial bodies which discharge light and heat are called stars where as such celestial bodies which do not discharge light and heat are called planets.

3. How does artificial satellite work?

Ans: Artificial satellite moves around a planet. They give us information about space.

4. What is natural satellite?

Ans: Such celestial bodies which move around other planets are called natural satellite.

5. What does mean by Solar System?

Ans: Solar system consists of eights planets around the sun, star and planets.

(B) TICK (✓) ON RIGHT ANSWER.

1. Our earth moves around:
   ✓ (a) The sun (b) The moon
   (c) The solar system

2. The biggest planet is:
   ✓ (a) Jupiter (b) Neptune
   (c) Venus

3. The moon completes its rotation in:
   (a) 27 days ✓ (b) 29 ½ days
   (c) 30 days

4. There are natural satellites in Solar System.
   (a) 40 (b) 51 ✓ (c) 61

5. An artificial satellite is sent with the help of:
   (a) Aeroplane ✓ (b) Rocket (c) Fuel

(C) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH RIGHT WORDS.

1. Our earth is a small **planet** that moves around the sun.
2. Such sky bodies that produce light and heat are called **stars**.
3. There are **eight** planets in our Solar system.
4. Some planets are so away that we cannot **see**.
5. Life depends on light of the **sun**.
6. Communication reaches at all over the world with the help of **artificial satellites**.

(D) MATCH COLUMNS

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Planets of Solar System	Communication satellites
Static body	Eight
Moving bodies	Jupiter
Nearest planet to the Sun	Stars
For Communication	Planets

(E) TICK (✓) ON CORRECT AND (×) ON WRONG STATEMENTS.

1. Our earth is big planet that moves around the Sun. (✓)
2. Such sky bodies that produce heat and light are called planets. (×)
3. The nearest sky body to the earth is Sun. (×)
4. There are no other bodies move around the Sun. (×)
5. Artificial satellite observes the particular area of earth. (✓)
6. Satellites are used for wide communication of T.V and Internet. (✓)