

EVS WORKSHEET CLASS V

What special power do animals have?

Why does a dog sniff have and there?

How do ants move?

How do they find the way?

What does a guard ant do outside the ant hill?

How do mosquitoes find us?

What do most of the birds have their eyes?

How the birds eyes different?

Why do birds keep moving their necks often?

How does a tiger make its area?

What is special about a tiger's ears?

What is hibernation?

What is the role of tongue in digestive system? Draw labelled diagram of tongue.

Which part of our body helps in identifying taste?

How does the tongue help in identifying tastes?

How does the tongue help in identifying different tastes?

Why should you chew your food properly before swallowing it?

What should you do if someone has loose motions or vomiting?

Where can you get ORS?

What makes us feel thirsty?

What happens when you play games outside?

What does glucose water do?

What does glucose drip do?

How do you get to know that you are hungry?

Write food items made of unripe mangoes?

Write food items made of ripe mangoes?

Foods that have a small shelf life and rot (spoil) easily are called _____

Examples: _____

Foods that have a large shelf life and do not decay easily are called _____

Examples: _____

What are the reasons for spoilage of food?

What are the natural reasons that cause decay of fruits and vegetables?

Under what conditions do microorganisms cause food decay?

Explain the methods of food preservations.

What are the reasons for shortage of food?

Is there any kind of pickle made in your house? What kind of pickle is it? Who makes it? From whom did they learn to make this pickle?

What all things are needed to make any one type of pickle in your house? How is the pickle made? Find out the recipe and write.

Complete the sentences using the words from the word box.

Stem	Leaves	Oxygen	Fruit	Seed	Water
	Pollen	Roots	Life	cycle	Petiole

1. Rarely, a plant can grow _____ that we can eat.
2. All plants need food, sunlight and _____.
3. Plants give off _____ to help us breathe.
4. The part of the plant that holds it straight is called the _____.
5. Animals, insects carry _____ from flower to flower.
6. New plants arise from _____.
7. The part of the plant that grows underground is _____.
8. The process that shows how the plants grow, lives and dies is called _____.
9. The part which attaches leaf to the stem is _____.
10. The part of the plant that grows on the stem is _____.

Name any twelve parts of the plant.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a) _____ | b) _____ | c) _____ |
| d) _____ | e) _____ | f) _____ |
| g) _____ | h) _____ | i) _____ |
| j) _____ | k) _____ | l) _____ |

Make lists of :

Seeds that are used as spices in your home.

Seeds of vegetables.

Seeds of fruits.

Light seeds (check by blowing them).

Seeds which are flat.

Complete the table chart for seeds.

Name of the seed	Colour	Shape (draw)	Texture
Rajma			
Mustard			
Coriander (Dhanya)			
Pepper			
Groundnut			
Fenugreek (Menthi)			
Cumin (Jeera)			
Chana			
Chilli			
Watermelon			

Choose the correct answer from the box given below to fill in the blanks.

colours,	smell,	urine,	faintest ,	silkworm,	necks,	animals,
ears,	black ,	white,	snakes,	sharper,	tiger,	language,
endangered,	poachers,	four,	body parts,	17 to 18,	leaves,	40,
six,	8,	alert,	scent,	3,	whiskers.	

1. Dogs can make out if another dog has come into their area by the smell of the _____ or potty.
2. Birds move their _____ very often.
3. _____ cannot see as many colours as we can.
4. Some animals can hear the _____ sound.
5. Ants leave some _____ on the ground.
6. Some male animals like _____ can recognise their females by their smell.
7. Animals that would soon become extinct are called _____ animals.
8. People who kill animals are called hunters or _____.
9. Many animals are killed for their _____.

10. Some birds like kites, eagles and vultures can see _____ times as far as we can.
11. Kites, eagles and vultures can see things from a distance of ____ metres, what we can see from a distance of 2 metres.
12. A sloth spends almost _____ hours a day sleeping while hanging on a tree upside down.
13. It is believe that animals that awake in the day time can see some _____.
14. It is believed that animals are awake at night can see things in _____ and _____.
15. There is a link between the size of the animals _____ and their hearing.
16. Animals that have bigger years can hear _____ sounds.
17. _____ feel the vibrations on the ground.
18. Animals have their own _____ to communicate.
19. _____ is one of the most endangered animals.
20. The tigers' _____ are very sensitive and can sense the movements or vibrations in the air.
21. Tiger's roar can be heard up to _____ km away.
22. Tiger is one of the most _____ animals.
23. Musk deer are killed just to make a little _____ from its musk.
24. The sloth eats the _____ of the same tree on which it lives.
25. Sloths live for about _____ years and in that time they move around on 8 trees.
26. A tiger can see _____ times better at night than human beings.

Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

bamboo,	treasure,	been,	Kalbeliyas,	Nag Gumphan,	snakes,
poisonous,	death,	medicines,	fangs,	two,	four,
tube,	snake,	gourd,	bite,	protect,	poison.

1. _____ are the people who catch snakes and make them dance by playing the been.
2. Snakes dance when the _____ is played.
3. _____ are an important part of Saperas. (Snake Charmers)
4. Designs of snakes that are used in rangoli, embroidery and as wall decoration in Saurashtra (Gujarat) and south India are called _____.
5. Snakes are a _____ for Kalbeliyas.
6. Snake charmers keep snakes in _____ baskets.
7. Snake charmers make _____ from the plants collected from the forest.
8. Some snake bites cause _____ on the spot.
9. A snake has _____ hollow teeth.
10. The poisonous teeth of snakes are called _____.
11. Most of the snakes are not _____.
12. Only _____ types of snakes are poisonous in our country.
13. There is a _____ of poison in a snake's mouth.

14. The medicine for a snake bite is made from the snake's _____.
15. Kalbeliya dance has movements similar to the dance of a _____.
16. The musical instruments been, tumba and khanjiri used by Kalbeliyas except dhol are made from dried _____ . (lauki)
17. The government has made a law that no one can catch snakes/wild animals to _____ them from being killed.
18. Snake charmers can know the type of snake from the marks of its _____.

Name the animal

1. that takes away your food if you are eating in an open ground. _____
2. that turns its head to see around. _____
3. that can see four times as far as we can. _____
4. that can feel the vibrations on the ground. _____
5. that can warn about a danger by giving a warning call in the forest. _____
6. that makes different sounds to give messages to each other in sea. _____
7. that sleeps in the cold season. _____
8. that is killed for its skin. _____
9. that is killed for its tusks. _____
10. that looks like a bear and spends 17 to 18 hours in sleep. _____
11. that can find its female by its smell. _____
12. that has eyes in front of its head like humans. _____

Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

proper,	weak,	hunger,	taste,	glucose drip,	strength,
ORS1,	sugar,	salt,	churns,	energy,	acidic,
taste buds,	300C,	digestion,	Dr. Beaumont,	smell,	grow,
digestive juices,	hunger,	strong,	slowly,	eating,	tongue.

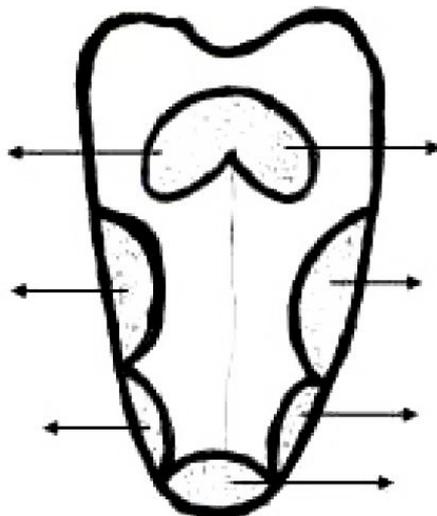
1. If we have vomitings and loose motions we feel _____.
2. A person is given a _____ and _____ solution when he has loose motions and vomitings.
3. _____ can also be given to the persons who have loose motions and vomitings.
4. If the condition of the patient is very bad due to vomitings and motions the patient is put on a _____.
5. Glucose gives some _____ immediately to the body.
6. A glucose drip is given for instant _____.
7. Our _____ changes with mood.
8. To get enough and _____ food is the right of every child.
9. In Kalahandi district (Odisha) many labourers die due to _____.
10. The juices in the stomach are _____.
11. The sense organ of our body that tastes the food is _____.

12. Our tongue has tiny bumps called _____ which help us to taste the food.
13. The sense of taste and _____ are interconnected.
14. The glucose drip is given for quick strength even without _____.
15. _____ is the breaking down of food into simple forms which our body can use.
16. _____ carried out many experiments and revealed many secrets about digestion.
17. _____ help in digesting the food.
18. Our stomach _____ the food for digestion in our body.
19. The temperature of our stomach is about _____.
20. To _____ and develop we need _____ food.
21. In our country many people die of _____.
22. Onion, garlic and saunf have _____ smell.
23. To digest the food properly, we should eat _____ and chew the food well.

Answer in one word.

1. The process of breaking down of food in simple form which the body can use. _____
2. The tiny bumps present on the tongue. _____
3. The liquid in our mouth that helps in digestion. _____
4. A muscular bag in our body that churns food. _____
5. Food like chips, sweets, burgers, sandwiches, pizzas, samosas, soft drinks that make us unhealthy.

Look at the picture of the tongue given below and mark the parts of the tongue where you can taste sweet, bitter, salty and sour.



Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

pulp,	fibre,	sugar,	four,	jaggery,	
dust,	layer,	cloth,	jelly,	Mamidi tandra,	sun.

MAMIDI TANDRA RECIPE3

1. Mamidi tandra takes _____ weeks of hard work.
2. The _____ of mangoes is extracted in a vessel.
3. Then it is strained through a fine muslin cloth to remove _____ in the pulp.

4. Then the _____ is crushed.
5. _____ and jaggery are added to the pulp.
6. Then the pulp is _____ on the mat.
7. The thin layer is left to dry in the _____.
8. Then the thin layer is covered with a cloth to avoid _____.
9. Next day another _____ is spread on last day's layer and left it to dry in the sun.
10. Layer after layer is added until the _____ grow thick like a golden cake.
11. After four weeks the _____ is ready to eat.

What are the conditions a seed need to sprout (germinate)?

Write any four seeds that you eat.

What is there inside a seed?

How do plants reproduce?

Name the plants that we got from South America.

Name the plants that come from Europe.

Name the plants that we got from Africa.

Name the plants that the world got from India.

Draw a pitcher plant and colour it. Explain how it trap the insects.

What is dispersal of seeds? Explain with the help of block diagram.

What is rain water harvesting?

Draw the picture of some containers in which water is usually stored in homes.

Write name of any two:

Lakes – _____ Rivers – _____
Seas – _____ Oceans – _____

Write any four ways in which you can save water.

Write a paragraph on “Uses of water”

What is baoli?

Look at the water bill and answer the questions.

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड वित्तीय सहायक पानी		दिनांक 11/07/2007 से 05/09/2007 तक
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04/07/2007		Inschay

- From which office has this bill come?
Ans:- _____
- In whose name is the bill?
Ans:- _____
- How much money do they have to pay for each month?
Ans:- _____
- Do you pay water bill and how much? Ans:- _____