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BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25 SCIENCE (086)



Class: V
DATE: 21.09.24
Max. Marks: 80
Name:
Exam R. No.

General Instructions:

- i This question paper consists of 39 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- ii Question paper is divided into five sections viz. A, B, C, D and E.
- iii Section A question numbers 1-16 are multiple choice questions and 17-20 are one- word/ one sentence answers type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- iv Section B question numbers 21-26 are Very short Answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- v Section C question numbers 27-33 are short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- vi Section D question numbers 34-36 are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- vii Section E question numbers 37-39 are 3 Case Based units of assessment having 4 questions carrying 1 or 2 marks each.
- Viii There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.

Section-A

(Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the Questions 1-20 of 1 mark each)

1. The largest organ of	of the body?			1	
(a) Tongue	(b) Skin	(c) Eye	(d) Ear		
2. The coloured part of	of the eye is			1	
(a) Iris	(b) Pupil	(c) Cornea	(d) Retina		
3. Some joints in the	body are fixed and bones	at those joints cannot mo	ove. Which of these are		
fixed joints?				1	
(a) Joints in the toe	(b) joints in the wr	ist (c) joint in the neck	(d) joints in the skull		
2. The coloured part of the eye is (a) Iris(b) Pupil(c) Cornea(d) Retina3. Some joints in the body are fixed and bones at those joints cannot move. Which of these are fixed joints?				1	
(a) Cartilage	(b) backbone	(c) skull	(d) chest bone		
5. Most plants grow	from			1	
(a) Seed	(b) Flower	(c) Rice	(d) Fibre		
6. Polio is caused by					
(a) Protozoa	(b) Bacteria	(c) Virus	(d) Fungi		
(a) Protozoa (b) Bacteria (c) Virus (d) Fungi					
(a) Irrigation	(b) Weeding	(c) Harvesting	(d) Embryo		
8. Insoluble impurit	ies present in water car	n be removed.		1	
(a) Filtration	(b) Sedimentation	(c) Decantation	(d) All of these		
9. Ozone layer foun	d in which strata of the	atmosphere.		1	
(a) Exosphere	(b) Mesosphere	(c) Ionosphere	(d) Stratosphere		
			CL5_MID TERM_SCIENCE	_QP_ 1/4	

10. In chemical burn wash the affected area with			1			
(a) Dettol (b) burnol (c) water (d) None of these						
11. When fracture is in the leg we should tiearound the fractured leg						
(a) Splint (b) sling (c) ban	dage	(d) bag				
12. In case of snake bite we apply tight bandage just			1			
(a) On the bite (b) above the bite (c) below the bite (d) none of these						
13. Which among the following set shows the correct pair of organisms and its respiratory part?						
(a) Earthworm – skin (b) Fish – fins	(c) Dolphin	– gills (d) Camel	- hump			
14. Which one of the following is an amphibian?			1			
(a) Fish (b) Frog (c) Leech (d) Earthworm						
15. Which nutrient plays a vital role in building our	muscles?		1			
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins	(c) Roughage	(d) none of	these			
16. Goitre is caused due to deficiency of			1			
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins	(c) Iodine	(d) Vitamin	D			
Give one- word/one sentence answers						
17. What is a habitat?			1			
18. Name the tissue which connects muscles to the bones?						
19. Define Rabi crops.	bones.		1			
20. What is smog?						
20. What is sinog:			1			
Section	n–B					
(Q.no.21-26 are very short a	nswer questio	ns of 2 marks each)				
21. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Neuron.						
22. What is migration? Give any two examples of animals that migrate.						
23. Differentiate movable and immovable joints.						
23. Differentiate movable and immovable joints. OR						
How a ball and socket joint is different from a gliding joint?						
24. Write any four stages of agriculture?						
25. Explain the processes of filtration in brief.						
26. What first aid would you provide in following cases?						
26. What first aid would you provide in following cases?a) Sprainb) severe burn						
Section)				
(Q.no.27-33 are short answer	questions of 5	marks each)	3			
27. Briefly describe the different parts of the brain.						
28. a) What are the different types of animal coverings?						
b) Why are the body coverings of animals different from one another?						
29. Differentiate between pectoral and pelvic girdle.						
30. What is seed dispersal? Why do seeds of difference of the seeds of difference of the seeds o	ent types need	different agents of di	ispersal.			
Give its importance.						
31. Explain layers of atmosphere?						
32. What are the causes of the fire accidents? Write its preventions.						
33. What is a balanced diet? Explain the role of exercise and rest in staying healthy and fit. OR						
In brief give an account on major nutrients in our diet.						

Section-D

(Q.no.34-36 are Long answer questions of 5 marks each)

34. Describe five sense organs of human body.

5

OR

Name different types of nerves and state their functions.

35. Describe various functions of the skeleton?

5

OR

Explain structure and functions of different types of muscles found in our body.

36. Explain deficiency diseases with examples? How can we prevent them?

5

OR

Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases. How do vaccines protect us?

Section-E

(Q.no.37-39 are case based questions of 4 marks each)

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

37. The method of changing a liquid into its vapour by heating is called evaporation. In this liquid is made to evaporate faster by providing it external heat. When whole of the liquid is vaporised the soluble impurities, minerals, are left behind. The method of changing a liquid into its vapours and then condensing the vapours to get the pure form of that liquid is called distillation. In this method impure water is heated in a distillation flask. When the water changes it enters into the condenser. The condenser is kept cool by circulating cold water around it. This cools the steam and changes it back into water this process is called condensation of water. The condensed water is collected in another container. This water is pure and is called distilled water. The dissolved impurities are left behind in the flask. Distilled water is used in injections, medicines, car batteries, in laboratories to conduct experiments and hospitals to clean equipment. Distilled water is not good for drinking purpose.

a) What is evaporation?
b) What is distillation?
c) Give two uses of distilled water.

OR

c) Why do we not use distilled water for drinking though it is the purest form?

2

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

38. The main objective of first aid is not to cure, but to ensure safety until the patient or affected person accesses specialised treatment. It is the initial assistance or care given to a suddenly sick or injured person. It is the care administered by a person as soon as possible after an illness or accident due to fire, floods, due to hurts, snake bite, fracture, bee sting, Earthquake and landslides The Army and NDRF cops rescue the affected people. The purpose of giving first aid are, to ensure that the victim reaches the place of specialised treatment safely, to prevent the danger of further injury; and to promote recovery and relieve the victim of pain and uneasiness.

a) What is first aid?

b) Mention the causes for injury or ill health.

c) What is the purpose of providing first aid?

OR

c) Who rescues the people during natural calamities like earthquake and landslides?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

39. Birds fly in the air and walk on the ground. Some birds like ducks and swans also swim in water. The birds can fly because their bodies are well suited for flying. Their bones are hollow and light. The bones of the hind limbs are typical for walking and perching. The bony parts of the forelimbs are modified as wings. The shoulder bones are strong. The breastbones are modified to hold muscles of flight which are used to move the wings up and down. Birds have a streamlined body, which makes it easy for them to move through the air.

a) The bones of the hind limbs in the birds are typical for		
b) How is a bird's body adapted for flying?	1	
c) What is a streamlined shape?	2	
OR		
c). How are bones of bird modified to move wings up and down?	2	

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