



DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE DEPALPUR

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK

SESSION 2021-2022

CLASS: FIVE



STUDENT'S NAME: _____ **FATHER'S NAME:** _____

CLASS: _____ **SECTION:** _____

TOTAL MARKS: _____ **OBTAINED MARKS:** _____

TEACHER'S NAME & SIGN: _____

SECTION HEAD'S SIGN: _____ **PRINCIPAL'S SIGN:** _____



Block Syllabi of 1st Semester 2021-2022

UNIT 1: THE HUMAN BODY

(Book and Workbook)

UNIT 2: THE ANIMAL WORLD

(Book and Workbook)

UNIT 3: THE PLANT WORLD

(Book and Workbook)

UNIT 4: OTHER LIVING THINGS

(Book and Workbook)

UNIT 5: SOIL

(Book and Workbook)

UNIT 6: FOOD AND DIET

(Book and Workbook)

***Single National Curriculum is a Diversion.
Quality and Access to Education is what matters.
Single National Curriculum is mustfor
Social Cohesion and National Integration.***



**ONE NATION ONE
CURRICULUM**

Non-uniformity in the curriculum has created a gap between the opportunities available for, rich and the poor, leading to disintegration in society. Implementation of a Single National Curriculum at all levels of education ties the society together by eliminating a major disparity which, later on, may prove to be the root cause of other social divides. Single National Curriculum aims to achieve cohesion and integration in society by gathering all and sundry on a single platform to achieve their goals in life. It overlooks the divisions in society which are based on class, color, language, social status, religion and culture, and provides a strong reason to remain united. The effective implementation of the policy of Single National Curriculum is based on inclusion of all forms of knowledge coming from different cultures, introduction of modern methods of learning and focusing on the development of critical thinking among students.

Salient Features of Science according to SNC:

- Realignment in view of latest global trends and practices in Science education.
- Addition of Technology based content as separate chapters.
- Integration of themes such as conservation, bio-ethics, scientific responsibilities and care for the environment and all living beings.

Promotion of inquiry-based learning.

Integration of ICT into the curriculum through web links and project work.

Integration of STEAM as a cross cutting strand.



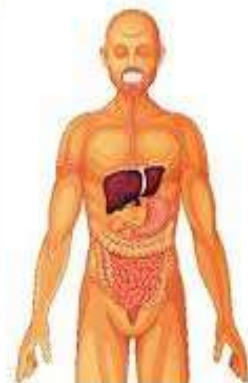
Skeletal system
provides structure to the body and protects internal organs



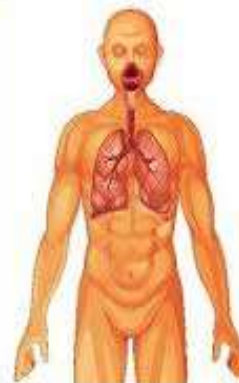
Muscular system
supports the body and allows it to move



Nervous system
controls sensation, thought, movement, and virtually all other body activities



Digestive system
breaks down food and absorbs its nutrients



Respiratory system
takes in oxygen and releases waste gases



Circulatory system
transports oxygen, nutrients, and other substances to cells and carries away wastes

Date: 1st July, 2021

Day: Thursday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Topic: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS Book page 6-17

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 1:

Encircle the best option.

- 1- Nervous system has _____ main parts.
 - a- One
 - b- Two
 - c- Three
 - d- Four

- 2- The circulatory system sends _____ and _____ to the body.
 - a- Oxygen and carbon dioxide
 - b- Water and salt
 - c- Minerals and oil
 - d- Oxygen and nutrients

- 3- Heart is divided into _____ chambers.
 - a- Three
 - b- Four
 - c- Five
 - d- Six

- 4- There are about _____ alveoli in the lungs.
 - a- 500 million
 - b- 600 million
 - c- 700 million
 - d- 800 million

- 5- The heart is a _____.
 - a- Smooth muscle
 - b- Tissue
 - c- Cardiac muscle
 - d- Skeletal muscle

Question 2:

Fill in the gaps.

- 1- The place where two bones meet or connect is called a _____. (**Joint**)
- 2- The digestive system is like a _____. (**Long tube**)
- 3- Esophagus is about _____ cm long. (**25**)
- 4- Brain is protected by _____. (**Skull**)
- 5- _____ stores urine. (**Bladder**)
- 6- An adult human has _____ bones. (**206**)

Question 3:**Match the columns.**

A	B
1- Digestive tract is about	Gluteus maximus.....4
2- Cardiac muscles are	Hinge joint.....5
3- Muscles in human body	8 meters long.....1
4- Largest muscle in the body	In-voluntary.....2
5- Knee joint is called	More than 600.....3

Question 4:**Give short answers.****1- What makes up your nervous system?****Answer:** The nervous system is made up of;

- 1- Brain
- 2- Spinal cord
- 3- Lots of different nerves

Answer: _____**2- What is the function of heart?****Answer:** The heart pumps blood around the body.**Answer:** _____**3- How many chambers our heart is divided into? Name them****Answer:** 4 chambers.

- 1- Right atrium
- 2- Left atrium
- 3- Right ventricle
- 4- Left ventricle

Answer: _____**4- What are the three main types of muscles in human body?****Answer:** These are;

- 1- Smooth muscle
- 2- Cardiac muscle
- 3- Skeletal muscle

Answer: _____**5- What is the function of Tendons?****Answer:** The tendons connect the muscles to bones.**Answer:** _____**6- What is septum?****Answer:** The right and left side of the heart is separated by a wall called the septum.**Answer:** _____

Date: 2nd July, 2021

Day: Friday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

The Muslim Scientist

Activity:

Write few lines about Atta-ur-Rahman.

Tutor web link:

<https://youtu.be/by6KVRPggJE>

Answer: Atta-ur-Rahman, (Urdu: عطاالرحمان; born 22 September 1942) is a Pakistani scientist specializing in organic chemistry who served as the chairman of the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan between October 2002 until September 2008 and the Minister for Science and Technology.



Answer: _____

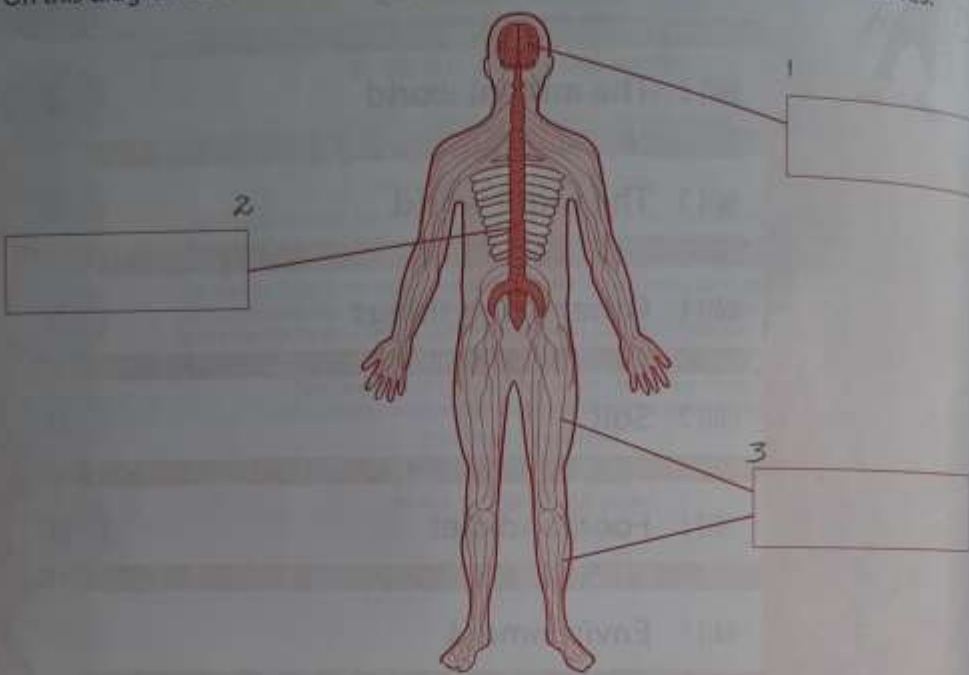
WORK PAGE

Workbook pg 2

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

The nervous system

On this diagram of the nervous system, label the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.



While playing your favourite sport, e.g. football, it takes you a split second to decide when to hit the ball. Explain how this happens.

The eyes see the ball approaching.

Answer: 1- Brain, 2- Spinal cord, 3- Nerves.

Explanation: The message is sent to brain and the brain works out what to do. It sends messages to the body how to react.

Date: 3rd July, 20121

Day: Saturday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Workbook pg 3

The circulatory system

Label the diagram of the heart.

1- Right atrium, 2- Right ventricle, 3- Left atrium, 4- Septum, 5- Left ventricle

Explain with the help of the diagram above how the heart works.

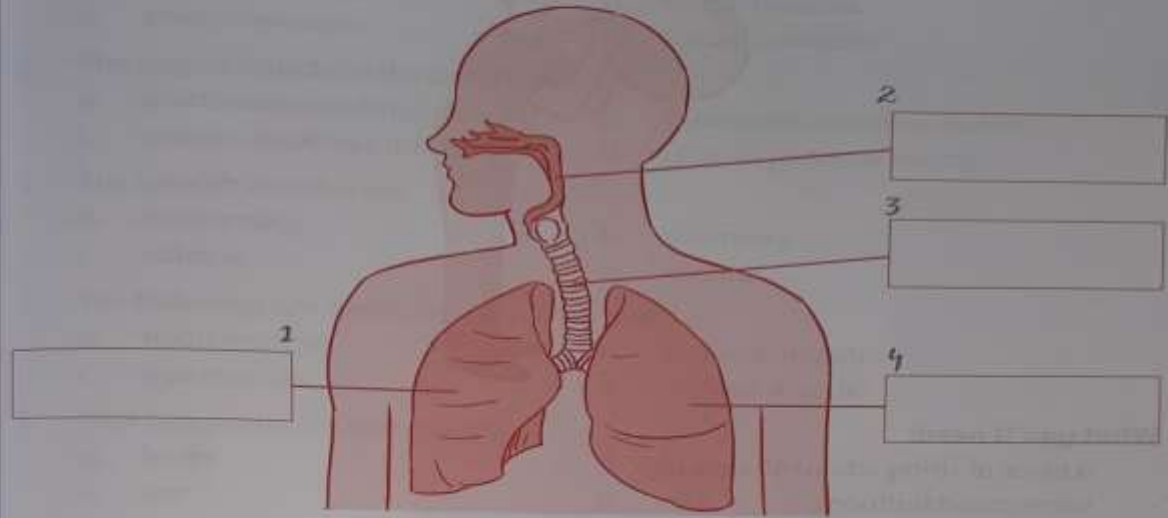
Answer: 1-Right atrium, 2- Right ventricle, 3- Left atrium, 4- Septum, 5- Left ventricle

Explanation: the right atrium fills with blood from the body which is low in oxygen. It is pushed into the right ventricle and then to the lungs where oxygen is added and carbon dioxide is released. The oxygen-rich blood is then pushed into left atrium and then pumped into left ventricle; from here it moves to the body.

Workbook pg 5

The respiratory system

Label the diagram of the respiratory system.



1- []

2- []

3- []

4- []

What happens when you breathe in?

What happens when you breathe out?

Answer: 1- Right lung, 2- Pharynx, 3- Trachea, 4- Left lung.

What happens when you breathe in?

- When we breathe in, air passes through
Nose → mouth → pharynx → larynx → trachea → lungs
In lungs oxygen is added and carbon dioxide is released.

What happens when you breathe out?

- When we breathe out, carbon dioxide passes through
Lungs → trachea → larynx → pharynx → nose → mouth
From nose and mouth it leaves the body.

Date: 5th July, 2021

Day: Monday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY**Learning Objective:** Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.**Workbook pg 7**

Circle the correct answers. There may be more than one correct answer for some questions.

- The three types of muscles in the human body are:
 - skeletal muscles
 - rough muscles
 - smooth muscles
 - cardiac muscles
- The largest muscle in the body is the
 - gluttonous maximus muscle
 - gluttonous minimus muscle
 - gluteus maximus muscle
 - gluteus minimus muscle
- The smooth muscles are
 - involuntary
 - voluntary
 - volatile
 - invalid
- The following are examples of smooth muscles:
 - heart muscles
 - stomach muscles
 - eye muscles
 - skeletal muscles
- Your bicep muscles are in your
 - heart
 - brain
 - ear
 - arm

The skeletal system

Explain the functions of the skeletal system.

Answer: 1- a, c and d, 2- c, 3- a, 4- b and c, 5- d**The skeletal system**

- 1- It provides strength, support and shape to the body.
- 2- It protects the internal organs.
- 3- It helps us to move.
- 4- It provides frame-work to the body.

Workbook pg 8

The digestive system

Label the diagram of the digestive system.

1. mouth
2. stomach
3. small intestine
4. large intestine
5. oesophagus
6. rectum
7. anus

What happens in the parts numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4?

Answer: 1- mouth, 2- rectum, 3- oesophagus, 4- stomach, 5- large intestine, 6- small intestine, 7- anus

- 1- **Mouth:** The saliva breaks down the food and makes it easier to bite and swallow.
- 2- **Stomach:** It mixes the food with the gastric juices, and breaks down the food into the paste.
- 3- **Small intestine:** It further breaks the food and nourishing part of food is removed.
- 4- **Large intestine:** The last bits of goodness in the food are removed here.

Date: 6th July, 2021

Day: Tuesday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Workbook pg 9

Solve the puzzle.

Crossword puzzle

Fill in the blanks and use the clues to solve the crossword puzzle.

Across

- This is the shorter of the two intestines. Large
- This system enables your body to move. Muscular
- These act as filters. Kidneys
- Nourishment from the small intestine enters the Blood stream.
- These carry blood with oxygen from the heart to other organs. Arteries
- Galen lived in Rome.
- Digestion starts here. Mouth
- This body system directs the body to react to information from the outside world. Nervous

Down

- The larynx and Pharynx are parts of the respiratory system.
- This separates the right side of your heart from the left side. Septum
- The heart has four Chamber.
- Food mixes with gastric juices here. Stomach
- When bones join together they Skeleton make this. Skeleton
- This protects your brain. Skull
- These carry blood to the heart. Vein

Workbook pg 11**Activity: Which system is which?**

Match each body system (A) to its definition (B).

COLUMN A (Body systems)	COLUMN B (Definitions)
1- Circulatory system	a- Enables the body to move. (3)
2- Digestive system	b- Extracts the goodness from food and get rid of waste. (2)
3- Muscular system	c- Makes sure there is right amount of water in your body and removes waste materials. (7)
4- Nervous system	d- Responds to information and tells the various parts of the body how to react. (4)
5- Respiratory system	e- Sends oxygen and nutrients around the body. (1)
6- Skeletal system	f- Takes in Oxygen that we need to survive and expel Carbon dioxide. (5)
7- Urinary system	g- Supports your body and protects your internal organs from damage. (6)

Date: 7th July, 2021 Day: Wednesday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

QUESTION/ ANSWERS

Book pg 6-17

Question 1: Name the two parts of the nervous system. How are they different?

Answer: Parts of nervous system: The nervous system has two main parts.

- 1- Central nervous system
- 2- Peripheral nervous system.

Central nervous system	Peripheral nervous system
1- It is abbreviated as CNS.	1- It is abbreviated as PNS.
2- It has brain and spinal cord.	3- It has nerves

Answer:

Question 2: What makes up the circulatory system?

Answer: Parts of Circulatory system: The main parts of the circulatory system are; Heart, blood and blood vessels.

Answer:

Question 3: What is the function of the circulatory system?

Answer: The circulatory system sends oxygen and nutrients around the body and takes away the waste materials.

Answer:

Question 4: Why does your heart beat faster when you exercise?

Answer: The heart beats faster during exercise because it pumps harder to push oxygen around the body.

Answer:

Question 5: Name the three types of blood vessels?

Answer: Arteries, veins and capillaries.

Answer:

Question 6: Name the organs that make up the respiratory system.

Answer: The lungs, nose, mouth, larynx, pharynx, trachea and lungs make up the respiratory system

Answer:

Question 7: Which gases are exchanged when we breathe in and breathe out?

Of these which is important for our survival?

Answer: We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide.

Out of these oxygen is important for our survival.

Answer:

Date: 8th July, 2021

Day: Thursday

UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 8: What is the function of our muscular system?

Answer: The muscular system enables the body to move.

Answer:

Question 9: How many muscles does our body have?

Answer: More than 600.

Answer:

Question 10: What are?

a- Voluntary muscles.

b- In-voluntary muscles

Explain with examples.

Answer:

a- **Voluntary muscles:** They make the body move and can be controlled.

Example: skeletal muscles.

b- **In-voluntary muscles:** They control the parts of body which keep on functioning without our control.

Example: Smooth muscle, cardiac muscle.

Answer:

Question 11: What is the cardiac muscle?

Answer: The heart is a cardiac muscle.

It is an in-voluntary muscle.

It pumps blood around the body.

Answer:

Question 12: How many bones are there in

a- A human adult's body?

b- A human child's body?

Can you explain the difference?

Answer: a- 206 bones

c- more than 300

d- The difference is because when babies grow up, the bones become harder and fuse together to form one bone.

Answer:

Question 13: What is the function of the digestive system?

Answer: The function of the digestive system is to:

- a- Take in food
- b- Extract the nutrients from it
- c- And get rid of the waste.

Answer:

Question 14: What is meant by the digestive tract? How long is it?

Answer: The digestive system is like a long tube known as the digestive tract. It is about 8 meters long in an adult.

Answer:

Question 15: How long does your food stay in your small intestine?

Answer: 3 hours

Answer:

Question 16: What are gastric juices and what do they do?

Answer: Gastric juices are found in the stomach. These are very acidic and break down the food into a paste.

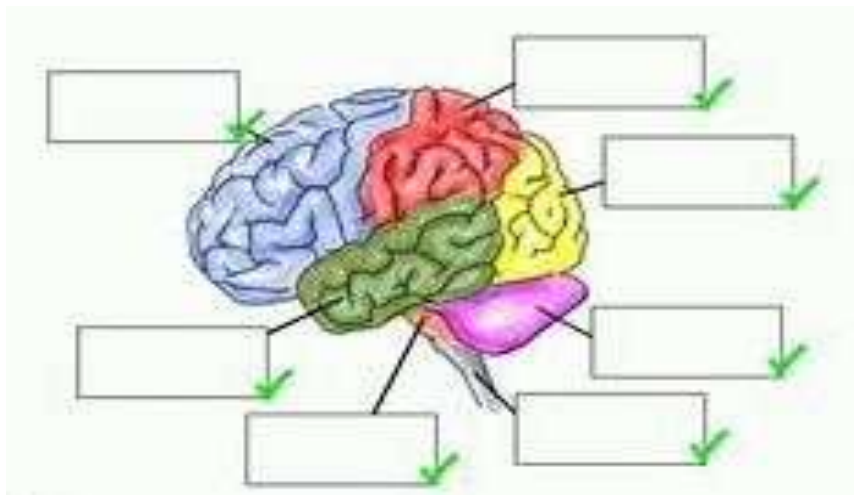
Answer:

Date: 9th July, 2021**Day: Friday****UNIT 1 THE HUMAN BODY****Learning Objective:** To assess the learning ability of students.**ASSESSMENT****Question1: Encircle the best option.**

- The blood travels in tubes called:
(A) septum (B) vein (C) blood vessels (D) none of these
- The main organ in the respiratory system is the
(A) brain (B) lung (C) heart (D) alveoli
- The smooth muscles are
(A) voluntary (B) involuntary

Question2: Fill in the blanks.

- The peripheral nervous system is all the _____ throughout the body.
- The point where two bones meet is called _____.

Question3: Label the diagram of "The brain".(book pg 7)**Question4. Short answers.**

- Which bone protects the brain?

Answer: _____

- What is septum?

Answer: _____

Question5: Give detailed answers.

Why does your heart beat faster than you exercise?

Answer:

Name the two parts of the nervous system. How are they different?

Answer:

What makes up the circulatory system?

Answer:

What are?

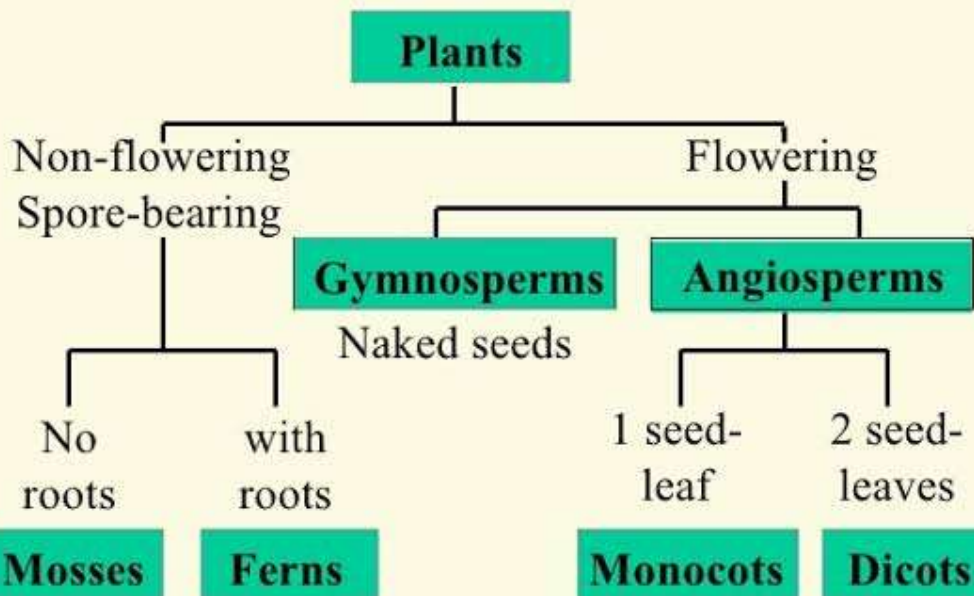
a: voluntary muscles

b: involuntary muscles.

Explain with examples.

Answer:

Plant Classification



Date: 10th July, 2021

Day: Saturday

UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Topic: OBJECTIVE TYPE

Book page 34-45

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 1:

Encircle the best option.

- 1- Flowering plants are also known as _____.
 - a- Mosses
 - b- Algae
 - c- **Angiosperms**
 - d- Gymnosperms

- 2- _____ is an example of conifer.
 - a- Pine tree
 - b- Fir tree
 - c- Palm tree
 - d- **Both a and B**

- 3- In plant cell, the chloroplast contains
 - a- Nucleus
 - b- **Chlorophyll**
 - c- Vacuole
 - d- Water

- 4- The _____ is where life starts within the seed.
 - a- Cotyledon
 - b- **Embryo**
 - c- Seed coat
 - d- Endosperm

- 5- The dicot plant has _____
 - a- Four cotyledons
 - b- Three cotyledons
 - c- **Two cotyledons**
 - d- One cotyledon

Question 2:

Fill in the gaps.

- 1- The largest flower in the world is the _____ . (**titan arum**)
- 2- Conifers have cones and _____ on their branches. (**needles**)
- 3- _____ stores food, water and waste in the plant cell. (**vacuole**)
- 4- Chloroplast contains chlorophyll that is required for _____. (**photosynthesis**)

- 5- Seed coat may be _____ or _____. (**thick, thin**)
- 6- _____ provides nutrition to the embryo. (**endosperm**)
- 7- Seeds with two cotyledons are called _____. (**dicots**)
- 8- The biggest plant seed is _____. (**coco de mer palm**)
- 9- _____ grows downward and anchor the plant. (**roots**)
- 10- Light and _____ from sun enables the plant to produce its own food. (**heat**)

Question 3:**Match the columns.**

Match the part of the seed with the correct definitions.

Cotyledon (2)	1- A tissue that surrounds the embryo and provides it with nutrition.
Embryo (4)	2- A seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates
Endosperm (1)	3- Protects everything inside the seed. So that, it has a good chance of germinating.
Seed coat (3)	4- Where life starts within the seed.

Question 4: Solve the given task.

Answer:

- 1- c.
2- b.
3- a.

Write the correct answer: a, b, c, or d?

1. When the food inside a seed breaks down, what is released?
 - a. oxygen
 - b. carbon dioxide
 - c. energy
 - d. water
2. A dicot plant has:
 - a. one cotyledon
 - b. two cotyledons
 - c. two seeds
 - d. two roots
3. Roots grow in which direction?
 - a. downward
 - b. upwards
 - c. to the right
 - d. to the left

Date: 12th July,2021

Day: Monday

UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

QUESTION/ ANSWERS

Book pg 33-45

Question 1: What is the difference between angiosperms and gymnosperms?

Answer: Angiosperms: Angiosperms have flower and fruits. For example: mango, rose etc.

Gymnosperms: Gymnosperms do not have flowers and fruits. For example: pine, fir.

Answer:

Question 2: What are conifers and ferns?

Under which class do they come?

Answer:

Conifers: Conifers have cones and needles on their branches all year round.

They are very common in the cooler northern hemisphere.

Examples include pine, fir, and spruce trees.

Ferns: Ferns have roots, leaves, stems, and trunks.

They have a well-developed vascular system to transport food, water and minerals.

They reproduce through spores.

(Conifers and ferns come under the class of gymnosperms).

Answer:

Question 3: Draw a plant cell and explain the function of each part

<p style="text-align: center;">Plant cell</p>	
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- **Cell membrane:** It controls the movement of the materials into and out of the cell.
- **Nucleus:** It controls all the activities of the cell.
- **Cytoplasm:** A jelly like substance in which all the organelles are suspended.
- **Cell wall:** It provides protection in addition to the cell membrane.
- **Chloroplasts:** It contains chlorophyll required for photosynthesis.
- **Vacuole:** It stores water, food, and waste.

Answer:

Date: 13th July, 2021

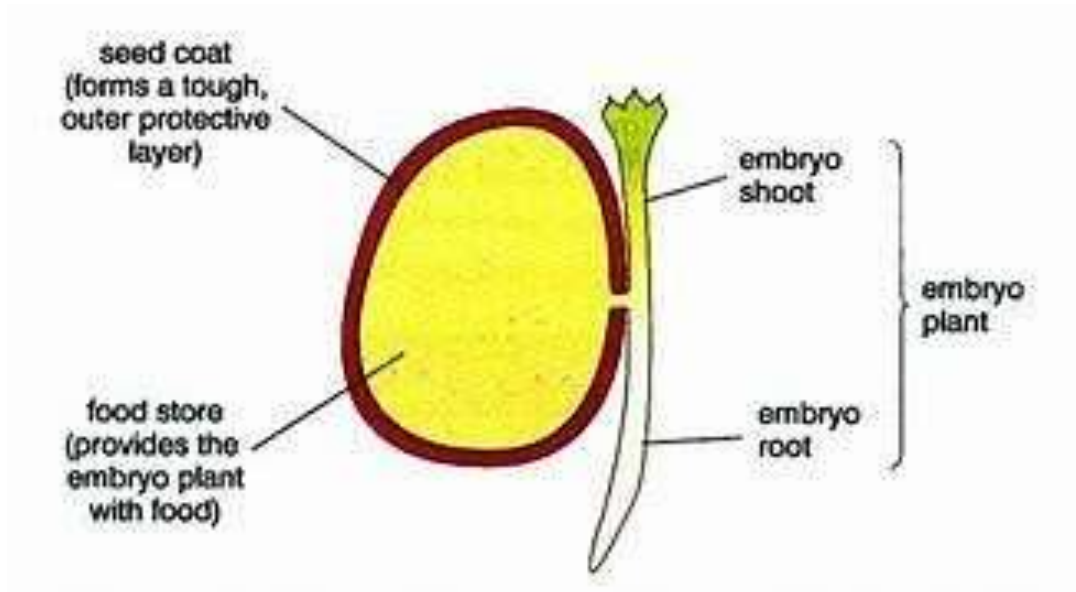
Day: Tuesday

UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 4: Write down the four main parts of a seed and then draw a seed and label its four parts.

Answer:



Answer:

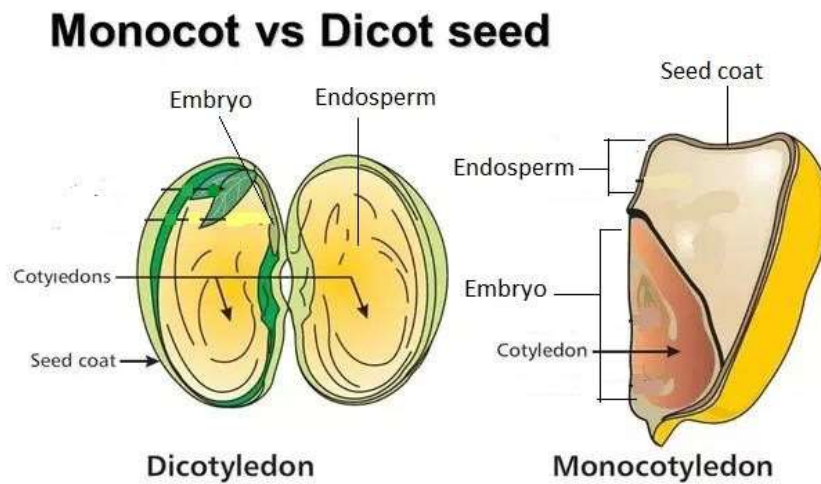
Question 5: What is the difference between dicots and monocots? Explain with the help of diagram?

Answer: Dicots are flowering plants containing two cotyledons in their seeds.

Example: Bean seed

Monocots are flowering plants containing one cotyledon in their seeds.

Example: Maize seed



Answer:

Draw and label the diagram of Monocot and Dicot seed.

Date: 14th July, 2021 Day: Wednesday

UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 6:What conditions are necessary for seed togerminate?

Answer: Seeds need water, oxygen, light, and heat to germinate

Answer:

Question 7: Name the three plants that grow from seeds and three that grow from spores.

Answer: Grow from seeds: apple, mango, wheat,rice.

Grow from spores: ferns, orchids, mosses.

Answer:

Question8: Explain the function of parts of a seed (monocot and dicot).

Answer:

Seed coat: Protects everything inside the embryo.

Embryo: Where life starts inside the seed.

Cotyledon: The seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates.

Endosperm: Tissue surrounding the embryo which also provides it with nutrition.

Answer:

Date: 15th July, 2021

Day: Thursday

UNIT 3 THE PLANT WORLD

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 9: What conditions are necessary for spores to germinate?

Answer: Damp ground, right nutrients, and an area with sufficient light.

Answer:

Question 10: In what different ways are seeds scattered?

Answer:

1. Seeds can be sticky, have hooks or spikes, be light, or shaped like wings.
2. Some plants produce heavy seeds which fall directly to the ground.
3. Seeds inside a fruit are excreted by animals and then start growing in the ground.
4. Seeds in seed pods are thrown over a large area when the pod bursts.

Answer:

Activity:**Scientist: Joseph Banks****Tutor web link:** <https://youtu.be/BALdOdoNqlc>

Sir Joseph Banks (24 February 1743 – 19 June 1820) was an English naturalist and botanist. He is credited for bringing 30,000 plant specimens home with him; amongst them, he discovered 1,400. Banks was a major supporter of the internationalist nature of science, being actively involved both in keeping open the lines of communication with continental scientists during the Napoleonic Wars, and in introducing the British people to the wonders of the widerworld.



- **Who was Josephbanks?**

Andfor what he was credited for?

Date: 15th July, 2021

Day: Thursday

ASSESSMENT

Solve the work page.

Plant cell

Draw a plant cell and label the following parts:

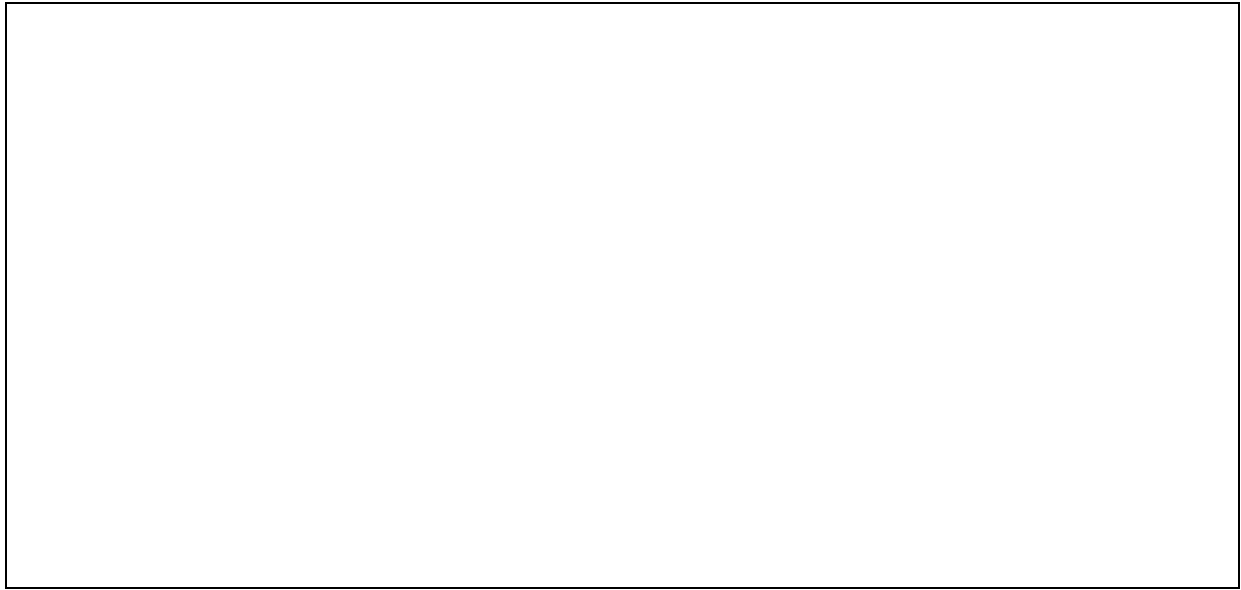
cell membrane	cell wall	chloroplast
cytoplasm	nucleus	vacuole

Seed definitions

Match the part of the seed with the correct definition:

1 cotyledon	A tissue that surrounds the embryo and provides it with nutrition
2 embryo	A seed leaf that emerges from the seed when it germinates
3 endosperm	Protects everything inside the seed so that it has a good chance of germinating
4 seedcoat	Where life starts within the seed

Draw and label a diagram of monocot seed and explain the function of its parts.



Date: 16th July, 2021

Day: Friday

ASSESSMENT

Solve the work page.

Plant crossword

Complete the following crossword.

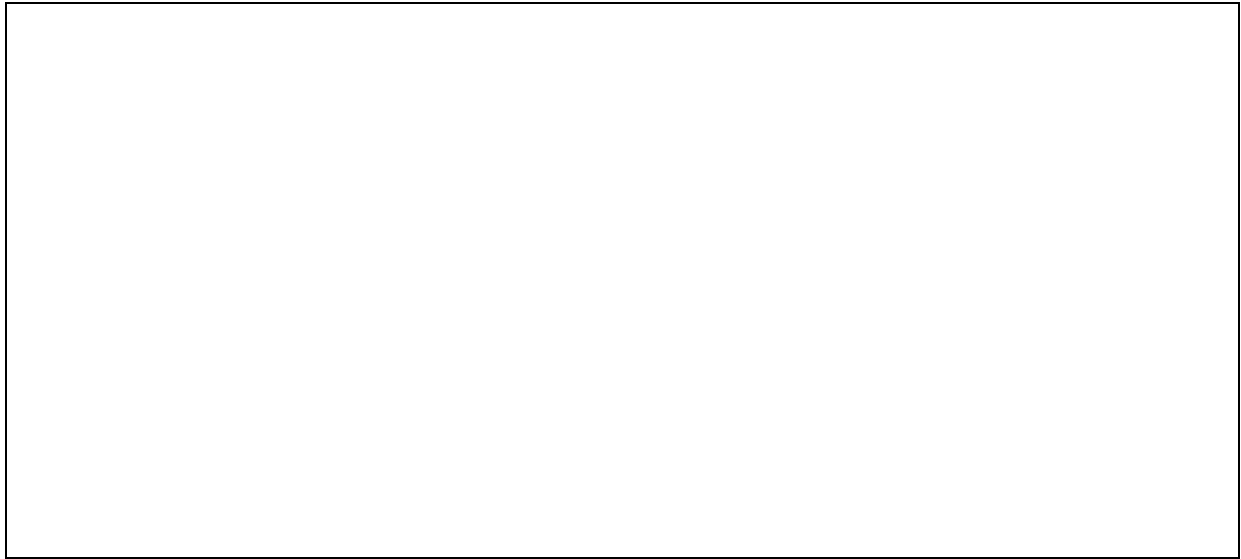
Across

- 3. The centre of a plant cell - *Nucleus*
- 4. The part of the seed that protects everything inside the seed - *seed Coat*
- 6. Another name for flowering plants *Angio-*
- 8. Some plants grow from these instead of seeds. *Spores*

Down

- 1. This contains chlorophyll in a plant cell. *Chloroplast*
- 2. A plant that keeps its needles all year round *Ever-green*
- 5. A seed leaf *Cotyledon*
- 7. A plant with one cotyledon *Monocot*

Question3: Draw and label the diagram of “Plantcell”.



Date: 17th July, 2021

Day: Saturday

ASSESSMENT

1- What is the difference between angiosperms and gymnosperms?

Angiosperms	Gymnosperms

2- Explain the function of parts of a seed.

Answer: _____

3- What are conifers and ferns? Under which class do they come?

Answer: _____

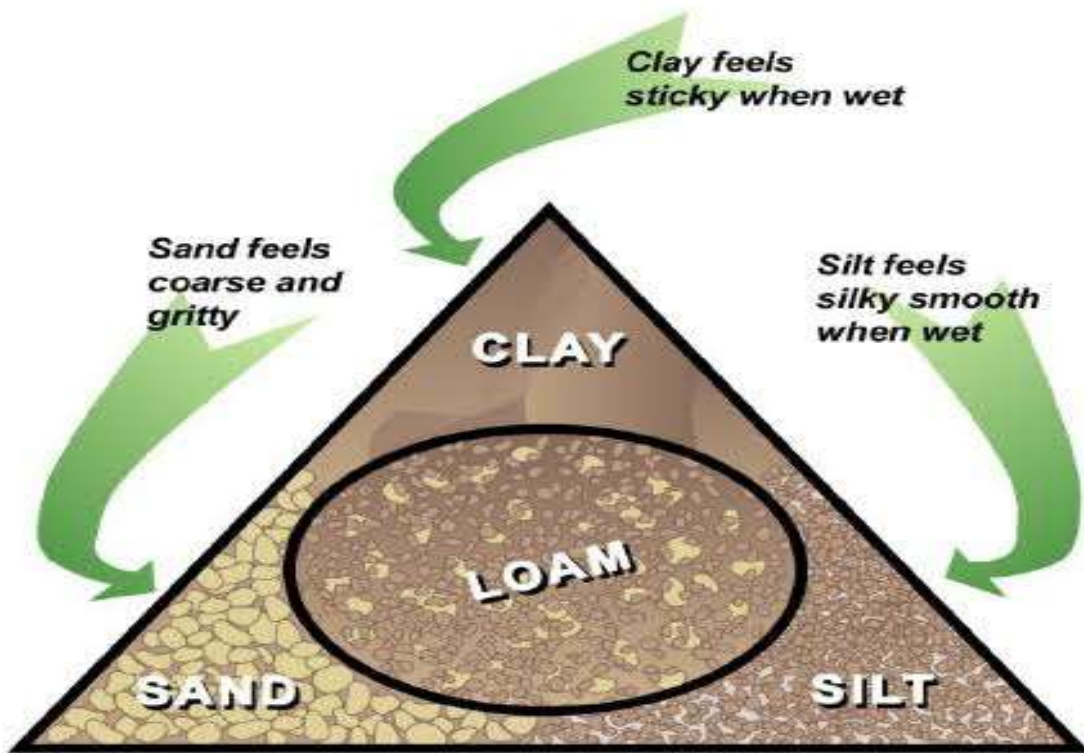
4- What is the difference between dicots and monocots? Explain with the help of diagram.

Answer: _____

Monocot seed	Dicot seed

5- In what different ways are seeds scattered?

Answer: _____



Date: 19th July, 2021

Day: Monday

UNIT 5 SOIL

Topic: OBJECTIVE TYPE

Book page 52-55

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 1:

Encircle the best option.

- 1- Geologists study _____.
 - a- Moon
 - b- Sky
 - c- **Earth**
 - d- None of these

- 2- Soil covers the top of _____ layer of the Earth.
 - a- Lower
 - b- Middle
 - c- Outer
 - d- **Upper**

- 3- _____ is the remains of dead plants and animals.
 - a- An organic matter
 - b- **Organic matter**
 - c- Chemical
 - d- Glucose

- 4- There are _____ types of soil.
 - e- Two
 - f- **Three**
 - g- Four
 - h- Five

- 5- The _____ color in soil is caused by the organic matter.
 - a- Blue
 - b- Brown
 - c- **Dark**
 - d- Light

Question 2:

Fill in the gaps.

- 1- _____ is made up of many different things. **(Soil)**
- 2- _____ soil has very Fine grains. **(Clay)**
- 3- Water drains away quickly from _____. **(Sand)**
- 4- The best soil for growing soil is _____. **(Loam)**
- 5- Bacteria and fungi break down the _____. **(Dead organisms)**

Question 3:

Match the columns.

A	B
1- Soil erosion	5%4
2- Sand particles	Retains enough water.....5
3- Bacteria and fungi	Not suitable for plants....1
4- Organic matter ratio	Having large space.....2
5- Loam soil	Decomposers.....3

Question 4:**Give short answers.**

1- What is organic matter?

Answer: It is the remains of dead plants and animals.

Answer: _____

2- What is the average composition of soil?

Answer: 45% minerals, 25% air, 25% water and 5% organic matter.

Answer: _____

3- Name the three main types of soil.

Answer: 1- clay, 2- Sand, 3- Silt.

Answer: _____

4- Why the sand particles can't retain enough water?

Answer: Because of:

a- large grain size.

b- having lots of air between the grains.

Answer: _____

Date: 26th July, 2021

Day: Monday

UNIT 5 SOIL

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

WORK PAGE

Workbook pg 25

What soil is made from?

Soil is made up of four things.

Label the parts of this graph with the following labels.

- air
- minerals
- organic matter
- water

Creatures that live in the soil

Name some creatures and organisms that live in the soil and say how they act upon it.

Answer: 1- Organic matter, 2- Air, 3- Minerals and 4- Water.

Creatures that live in soil: Worms, centipedes, millipedes, mites, beetles, slugs and snails; all are animals that live under soil. Their movement creates space in soil for air and water. They eat dead plants.

Moreover, Microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi break down dead organisms. They convert harmful chemical into nutrients useful for plants.

QUESTION/ ANSWERS

Book pg 54-55

Question 1: What is soil made of?

Answer: Soil is made up of many different things.

Including;

- 1- Different types of minerals
- 2- Organic matter
- 3- Water
- 4- Air

Answer: _____

Question 2: What is organic matter?

What effect does it have on soil?

Answer: Organic matter: Organic matter is the remains of dead plants and animals

Effect on soil: It provides nutrients to the soil.

Answer:

Date: 27th July, 2021

Day: Tuesday

UNIT 5 SOIL

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 4: What are different types of soil?

Write the properties of each.

Answer: Types of soil: There are three main types of soil.

- 1- Clay
- 2- Sand
- 3- Silt.

PROPERTIES:

- 1- **Clay:** Clay soil has very fine grains with very little air between the grains. It can retain water. So rich in nutrients.
- 2- **Sand:** Sand is made up of weathered limestone, granite, quartz, and shale rocks. It has large grains with lots of air between the grains. So, water drains away quickly.
- 3- **Silt:** It is made up of minerals and organic particles with lots of nutrients. It is good for plants.

LOAM

It is the combination of clay, sand and silt. It also contains organic matter and is considered the best soil for plants.

Answer: _____

Question 5: What type of soil would you recommend for growing flowers? Why?

Answer: Loam is considered as a best soil for growing plants, because it can retain enough water for plants to get nutrients they need, but allows air to pass through.

Answer: _____

Question 6: What kind of activity takes place in soil?

Answer:

- a- Breakdown of organisms by bacteria, so plants can use nutrients.
- b- Conversion of harmful chemicals into nutrients by bacteria.
- c- Breakdown of dead organisms by fungi and release nutrients for plants.
- d- Passing on nutrients to the plants by fungi.
- e- The movement of insects creates space in soil.

Answer:

Question 7: What is soil erosion?

Answer: Soil erosion:When heavy rain or floods pick up and carry soil from one place to another, this is called soil erosion.

Effect:It leaves behind the land area un-suitable for plants.

Answer:

Question 8: Put the following types of soil in order from the worst for growing plants to the best for growing plants:

Clay, loam, sand, silt.

Answer: Loam, silt, clay, sand.

Answer:

Date: 28th July, 2021 Day: Wednesday

UNIT 5 SOIL

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

ASSESSMENT

Question 1: What is soil erosion?

Answer:

Question 2: What type of soil would you recommend for growing flowers? Why?

Answer:

Question 3: What is organic matter?

Answer:

Solve the work page and explain each type of soil.

The image shows a worksheet titled "Types of soil" in red text. Below the title, it says "Write short notes to describe each type of soil." There are four sections, each with a label and several blank lines for writing:

- Clay**: The label is followed by four blank lines.
- Sand**: The label is followed by four blank lines.
- Silt**: The label is followed by four blank lines.
- Loam**: The label is followed by four blank lines.

The worksheet also features faint background illustrations: a person digging in the soil for the Clay section, a bowl of sand for the Sand section, and a magnifying glass over soil for the Silt section.



Date: 29th July, 2021

Day: Thursday

UNIT 6 FOOD AND DIET

Topic: OBJECTIVE TYPE Book page 56-59

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

Question 1:

Encircle the best option.

1- Bacteria that cause the food poisoning are _____.

- a- *E. coli*
- b- *Salmonella*
- c- **Both a and b**
- d- None of these

2- _____ poultry is one of the main causes of salmonella poisoning.

- a- Un-cooked
- b- Over-cooked
- c- Boiled
- d- **Under-cooked**

3- Genetically modified food is abbreviated as _____.

- a- AB FOODS
- b- **GM FOODS**
- c- LM FOOGS
- d- YZ FOODS

4- Most GM foods are _____.

- a- Animals
- b- **Plants**
- c- Herbs
- d- Insects

5- The first GM crop sold to the public was a type of _____ in _____.

- a- Orange in 1992
- b- Grapes in 1993
- c- **Tomato in 1994**
- d- Onion in 1995

Question 2:

Fill in the gaps.

- 1- Nutrition is the study of _____ and _____. (food, diet)
- 2- _____ discovered a simple cure for a disease called _____.
(James Lind, scurvy)
- 3- _____ was a very fine scientist. (Louis Pasteur)
- 4- Salmonella is a bacterium responsible for the largest number of _____ cases. (food poisoning)
- 5- Scientists modify the plants by transferring the _____. (genes)

Question 3:
Match the columns.

A	B
1- James Lind	Handling food.....4
2- Bacteria cause	Expensive to produce.....5
3- Salmonella Lives in	Scottish doctor.....1
4- Wash your hands before	Food poisoning.....2
5- GM foods are	Intestines of animals.....3

Question 4:
Give short answers.

1- What are the two types of bacteria that cause food poisoning?

Answer: *Salmonella and E. coli*

Answer: _____

2- Where does the *E. coli* commonly found?

Answer: It is commonly found in the environment and in the intestine of many animals, including humans.

Answer: _____

3- Give any three ways to prevent the food poisoning.

Answer: a- Cook food until it is really hot.

b-Must wash the chopping board before and after using it.

c- Do not re heat food more than once.

Answer: _____

4- Tell two disadvantages of GM foods?

Answer: a- interfere with the natural food chain.

b-are expensive to produce.

Answer: _____

Date: 30th July, 2021 Day: Friday

UNIT 6 FOOD AND DIET

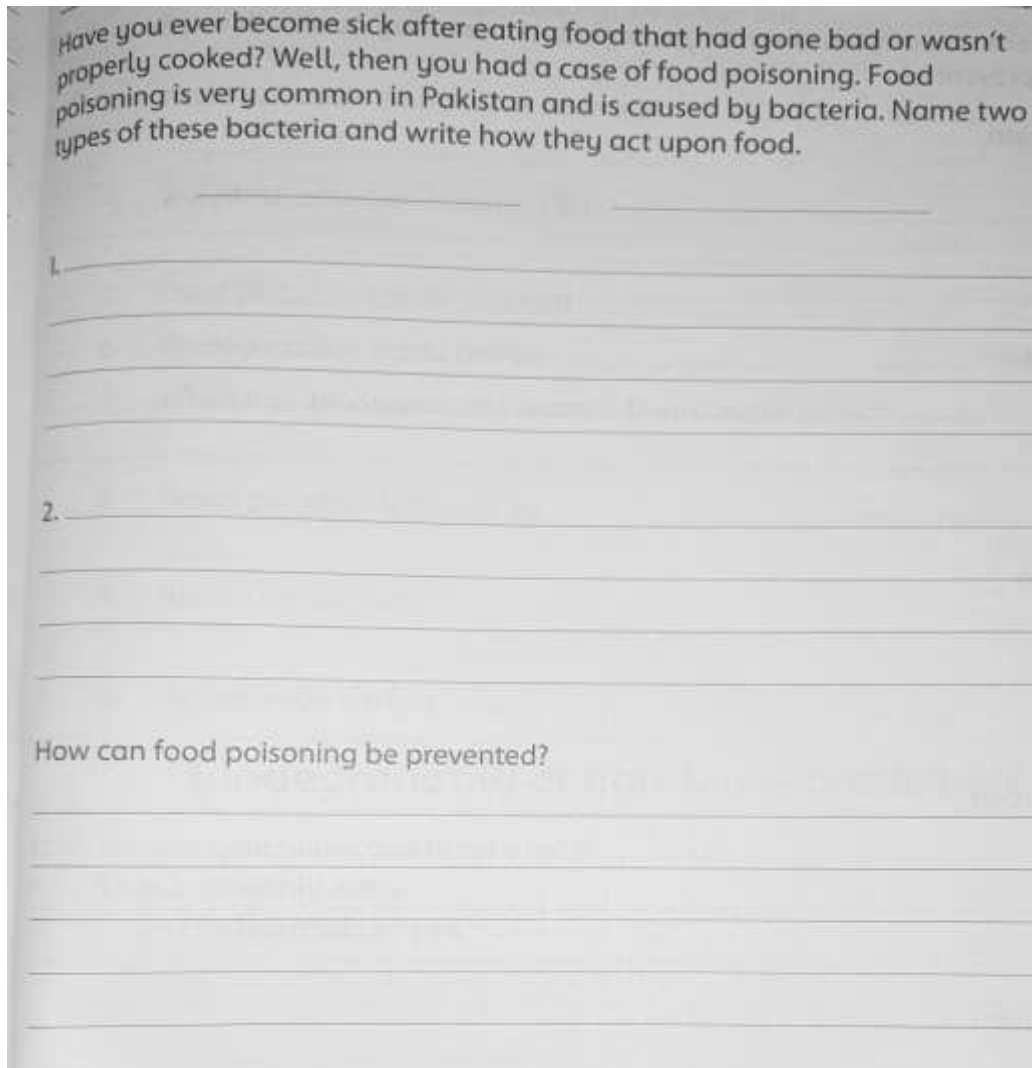
Topic: OBJECTIVE TYPE

Book page 56-59

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.

WORK PAGE

Workbook pg 25



Answer to Q1: 1- *E. coli*, 2- *Salmonella*.

- 1- ***E. coli***: It causes food poisoning, when food items such as meat or egg are not cooked enough to kill bacteria **Or** When vegetables are not washed properly.
- 2- ***Salmonella***: It lives in the intestines of the animals including humans and causes food poisoning when meat is not cooked properly.

Answer to Q2:

- a- Do not reheat food more than once.
- b- Cook food until it is really hot.
- c- Must wash the chopping board before and after using it.
- d- Stir food when heating.
- e- Wash your hand before handling food.

QUESTION/ ANSWERS

Book pg 59

Question 1: Who was James Lind?

What is he known for?

Answer: He was a Scottish doctor and discovered that lemon juice was a cure for scurvy.

Answer: _____

Question 2: What is meant by food poisoning?

Name the bacteria that cause it.

Answer: Food poisoning occurs when you eat food with harmful bacteria.

Bacteria which cause food poisoning are:

- 1- *E. coli*
- 2- *Salmonella*.

Answer: _____

Question 3: Suggest ways to avoid food poisoning.

Answer:

- a- Do not reheat food more than once.
- b- Cook food until it is really hot.
- c- Must wash the chopping board before and after using it.
- d- Stir food when heating.
- e- Wash your hand before handling food.

Answer: _____

Question 4: What are GM foods?

How are they produced?

Answer: **GM foods** are genetically modified foods. Their genes are altered or new genes are added to them.

Production: Favorable genes with a particular trait are transferred from one plant to another.

For example: A gene from one type of a plant that survives well in drought might be put into a plant that is unable to survive in drought.

Answer:

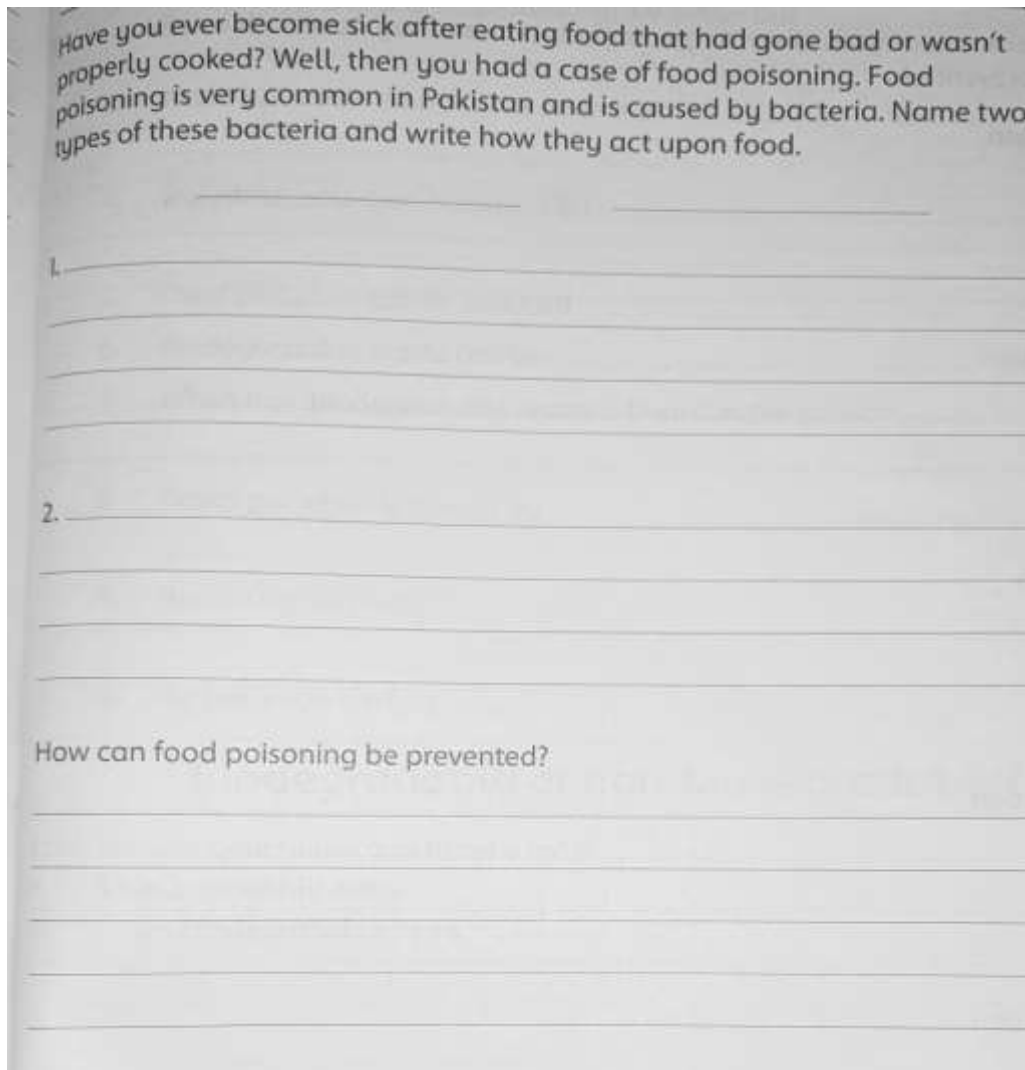
Date: 31st July, 2021

Day:

UNIT 6 FOOD AND DIET

Learning Objective: Students should be able to understand and solve the given task.
Solve the given task.

ASSESSMENT



Question 1: Suggest ways to avoid food poisoning.

Answer:

Question 2: What are GM foods?

Answer:
