

# **SCIENCE**

**STANDARD FIVE**

**TERM II**

What do these icons stand for?



Fact



Project



For your attention



Do and See / Activity



Evaluation



## 1. Food



SCIENCE

Dharani ate some fruits and drank the glass of milk given to her by her mother. Then she went upstairs to study. There was a foul smell in the room which was nauseating. She looked around the room to find the source of the bad smell. She found a glass of milk under the table. She realised that she had forgotten to drink the milk her mother had given her two days ago. The glass of milk had become spoilt and was responsible for the bad smell.

What caused bad odour from the milk? – examine.



Food will be spoiled if it is not prepared, preserved and handled in the correct way.

We will learn in this lesson, the symptoms and causes of food spoilage, its prevention and also about the preservation of food.

### Symptoms of food spoilage

All food items get spoilt over a period of time. We know that the food is spoilt if there is

- a change in the original state of the food item or
- a bad smell or
- the growth of fungi



Spoilt Pumpkin

### Causes of food spoilage

Spoilage of food occurs due to the influence of air, moisture, heat and light which help in the growth of micro-organisms like fungi and bacteria. Food is also spoilt by the action of enzymes present in fruits and vegetables and insects like worms, fruit flies and bugs.



Bread with fungus

#### FACT

Food items once refrigerated should not be kept outside the refrigerator for a long period of time. This is because at room temperature, growth of bacteria and fungi spoils the food.

If we consume spoiled food it will lead to a number of diseases. The fungi and bacteria that grow on spoiled food cause these diseases. Some of the diseases that are caused are as follows:

- Food poisoning
- Diarrhoea
- Amoebic dysentery
- Indigestion
- Stomach ache.
- Fever

### Prevention of food spoilage

Let us see whether the spoilage of food can be prevented. There are measures that can be taken to prevent the growth of fungi and bacteria which cause the food to spoil.

- By refrigerating food - At low temperature bacteria and fungi do not grow.
- By preserving - Using of various preservation techniques prevent the growth of bacteria.



## Preservation of food items:

We need to preserve food items because

- All fruits and vegetables are not available during all seasons.
- To prevent spoilage of food.
- Fruits and vegetables will remain fresh for a longer period of time.
- Preserved food can be transported to distant places without spoilage.

## Methods of preservation.

From ancient times we have been using various methods to protect food items from microbes.

A few are

- Salting
- Drying
- Pickling
- Freezing
- Refrigeration

## Use of food preservatives

Salt ,oil, honey and sugar have been in use for many years to preserve vegetables and fruits. Pickles and jam are favourite food items for many people. We use oil and salt to prevent the growth of microbes in pickles. In jam and fruit sugar acts as a preservative. These are natural preservatives.

## Pasteurization of milk:

It is a process of heating milk to a temperature of 63°C for 30 minutes and then rapidly cooling it .By this process harmful bacteria are destroyed and milk can be stored for a longer period of time.

## Drying and dehydration:

When water is removed from the food products it is called dehydration.

Vegetables, fruits, meat and fish are salted and then dried in the sun. These salted and dried items can now be stored for a long period without getting spoilt. The growth of micro-organisms is prevented by the addition of salt and the removal of water.

### Facts

- Vinegar and citric acid are used to prevent food spoilage.
- Louis Pasteur discovered pasteurization method of preserving milk.
- In Tamilnadu, Pasteur Institute is located at Conoor.



## ACTIVITY :

Shall we fill in?



Food Items	Method of Preservation
Paddy	Drying
Fish	
Gooseberry	
Meat	
Grapes	
Milk	
Green gram dhal	
Idly Batter	

## Food Storage.

Food can be stored in two ways

- Dry storage    ● Cold storage

**Dry storage:** Cereals and pulses are stored for a year by keeping them in a dry place in air tight containers.

**Cold storage:** Vegetables, fruits , meat and fish are perishable goods that get spoilt when kept at room temperature. Therefore these are stored at a low temperature in refrigerators. They are also transported from one place to another in refrigerated containers. They remain fresh for a longer period.



## Protection from diseases

Cleanliness and hygiene are important when handling food. Food prepared and eaten in unhygienic surroundings causes many diseases. We have to keep the following points in mind to maintain hygiene.

- The area where food is prepared should always be kept clean and dry.
- The cooking utensils and equipment should be cleaned and dried properly.
- The persons who cook should wash their hands thoroughly before cooking.
- We should wash our hands before eating.



- Cooked food should be kept in covered containers.
  - Cooked and uncooked food should be kept separately.
  - Perishable foods should be kept in a refrigerator.
  - Food should be cooked in such a way that the nutrients are not destroyed.

## Safety in the kitchen

- We should not keep easily inflammable substances like kerosene in the kitchen.
  - We should make sure that the stove is put off before leaving the kitchen.
  - The valve of the gas cylinder should be kept closed when the stove is not in use, particularly at night.
  - Medicines should not be kept in the kitchen.
  - Small children should not be left alone in the kitchen.
  - Pet animals should not be allowed in the kitchen.
  - Spoilt food should be thrown into the dustbin immediately.

## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the right answer:



4. The thing which should not be kept in a kitchen is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Salt      b) Rice      c) Tamarind      d) Medicine
5. Pasteurization of milk was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Flemming      b) Louis Pasteur  
c) Edison      d) Sir Isaac Newton

#### II. Write True or False :

1. Food items should be covered and kept in closed containers.
2. Do not eat spoiled food items.
3. Allow pet animals to enter into the kitchen.
4. We can have food items in all seasons by preservation.
5. Milk is preserved by Pasteur's method.

#### III. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. Write any four methods of food preservation.
2. Name any three natural food preservatives.
3. What is meant by Pasteurisation ?
4. What are the symptoms of food poisoning?
5. Name the nutrients present in food.

#### IV. Answer in detail :

1. Describe a few methods used to protect food items.
2. Why should food items be preserved?
3. Explain any two methods of food preservation.
4. What do you know about kitchen safety?
5. Find out and list the methods used by our ancestors to preserve food for a long time without spoiling.



## V. Project:



1. You may visit a milk processing centre and collect information about how milk is processed so that it does not get spoilt easily.
2. Collect information about how food is preserved in your house.
3. Collect information about the harmful effects of packaged food.
4. Take any six perishable food items from your house and leave it out for two or three days, observe and record the changes (colour, smell and change in state) that take place in them. Submit a report after a week.



## 2. Save Energy



Keerthana was very tired when she returned home from school. She kept her school bag and went straight away to bed. Her mother was washing clothes. She called Keerthana to help her. "Mom I cannot help you, I played for a long time in the playground. I am feeling very giddy and hungry" said Keerthana. At once, her mother fed her with her favourite rice with greens. The food was very tasty and she ate everything. Now, she felt energetic. She ran to her mother and helped her.

We need energy to walk, run and to do work. We get energy from the food we eat.



From where do the plants get energy to prepare food?

Plants prepare food by using energy from the sun during photosynthesis.

We get energy from food. Where do the following get energy from?

	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

## Electrical Energy

Electricity is generated through Hydroelectric power stations, Atomic power stations, Thermal power stations and wind mills.

### Fact

Electricity is also generated using solar energy and from waste products.





Hydro electric power station



Atomic power station



Thermal power station

### Facts

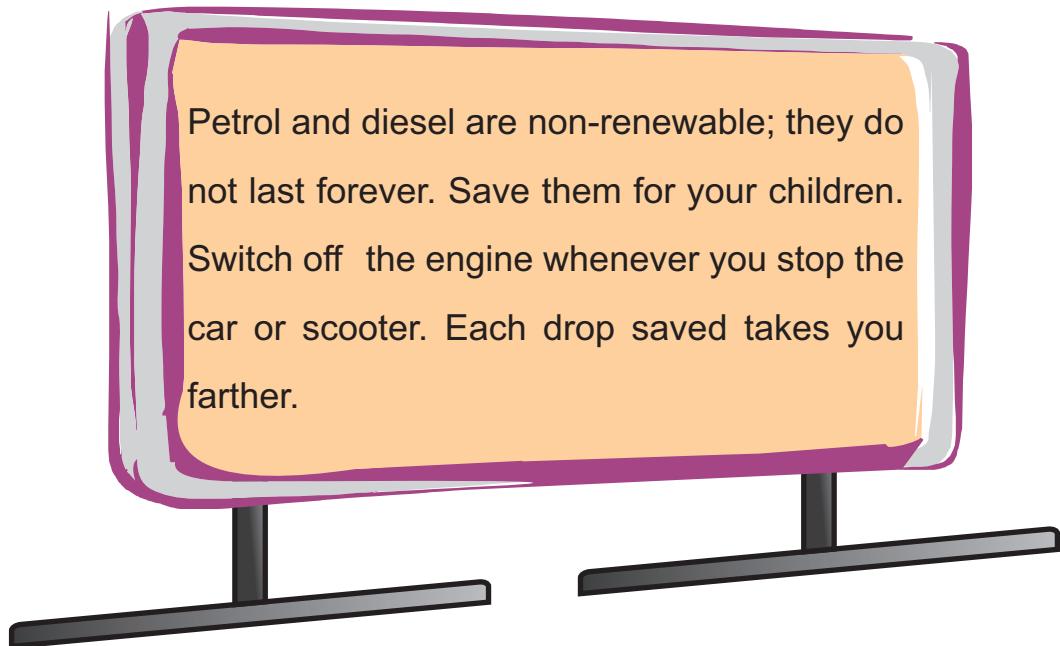
100 units of electrical energy is to be generated to provide 20 units of energy to our house. 80 units of energy is wasted when they flow through the transmission wires.



## Energy Resources

Keerthana went to the shop with her father by scooter. While returning home, her father stopped at a petrol station to fill petrol in his scooter. There Keerthana read the advertisement written on a board and was surprised.

Petrol and diesel are non-renewable; they do not last forever. Save them for your children. Switch off the engine whenever you stop the car or scooter. Each drop saved takes you farther.





She showed the board to her father and asked why petrol and diesel would not last long. Her father answered that they are available only in a few places deep under the earth and would get exhausted shortly. We should use our vehicles only when absolutely necessary.

### Non-Renewable Energy Sources

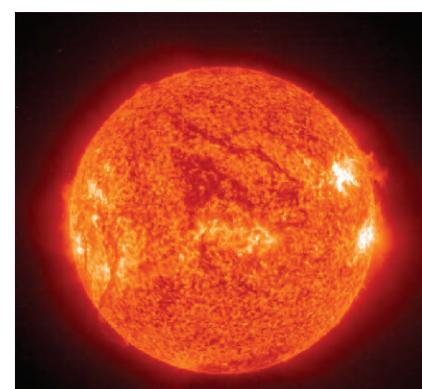
The animals and plants were buried under the earth million years ago. Due to high pressure and temperature, they decomposed to become coal and petroleum



Petrol, diesel, bio-gas and coal are available only in limited amounts. We consume them continually in large amounts, they are depleting fast. They could be formed again only after another million of years. They are called **non-renewable resources**.

### Renewable resources:

The sources that can be produced naturally and not be exhausted are called **renewable resources**.



We get energy from many sources.

Sun is the ultimate source of all kinds of energy on earth.



## Renewable resources

1. Sun
2. Air
3. Water
4. Cow dung(Organic matter)

### Fact

The hawkers at the sea shore of Chennai use solar lamps at night



Solar panel



Solar lights



## Uses of Solar energy

- Solar cells produce electricity during the day and store it to illuminate the street lights and lights of houses at night.
- Villages on the hills use solar cells.
- Solar cookers help us to cook without using fuels like kerosene or gas.

## Other equipments that use solar energy



Solar watch



Solar cooker



Solar calculator



## Do and See

Take some fresh cow dung, mix it in water and pour the mixture into a bottle. Close the bottle tightly and keep for three days. When you open the bottle, a kind of gas comes out. It is inflammable. This is gobar gas. When it is produced in large quantity it is used as a fuel.



Making Cow-dung Cakes



Gobar Gas

## Facts



India stands first in annual solar power generation, second in bio-gas, third in hydroelectric power generation and fourth in wind power generation at the world level. Tamilnadu stands first in wind power production.

## Keerthana's project:



Keerthana's teacher said, "If we save one unit of electrical energy at home, we save the production of 5 units at the power station. So, we should save at least 4 units of electrical energy weekly by using the electrical appliances carefully".



With the help of her father Keerthana noted the meter reading at her house on Sunday morning of that week. She monitored the use of all the electrical appliances in her house carefully for a week.

- She unplugged the television every day at night before she went to bed.
- She switched off the fans and lights whenever they were not necessary.
- She switched off the charger as soon as her father's cell phone was completely charged.
- She opened all the doors and asked her mother to avoid the use of fans and lights during daytime.
- She reduced the use of television.
- In the same manner she handled all other electrical appliances carefully for a month.

She was glad when her father said that they had reduced the consumption of electricity by 20 units during that month.

Ah! Keerthana saved the production of 100 units of electrical energy!

Why don't you try these methods and save electrical energy consumption of your house?

### ACTIVITY

With the help of parents children are asked to note the meter reading at a fixed time everyday. Have a discussion about the importance of conserving and saving electricity.





## Facts

- Using CFL lamps(Compact Flourescent Lamps) instead of tungsten lamps would save electrical energy.
- The National Energy Conservation Day is celebrated on December 14.



Saving energy means judicious use of energy at all levels.

## EVALUATION



### I. Choose the right answer :

1. The source of all kinds of energy on the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) water              b) wind              c) sun              d) fire
2. The non-renewable energy source is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) coal              b) water              c) cow dung      d) sun
3. For which energy production does India stand first at the world level?  
a) wind power              b) hydroelectric power  
c) bio gas              d) solar power
4. Which is the energy produced by wind mills?  
a) light energy              b) electrical energy  
c) heat energy              d) sound energy

### II. Fill in the blanks :

1. A non-renewable source of energy is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The national Energy Conservation Day is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Plants use \_\_\_\_\_ energy for the production of food.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ produces electrical energy using solar energy.
5. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ years for the formation of petroleum.



### III. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. What is the energy resource used by buses and two wheelers?
2. Which is the source that gives energy to human beings?
3. From which do the thermal power stations receive energy?
4. What kind of energy is solar energy?

### IV. Which one will you select to save energy in the following situations:

1. To go to a nearby shop (Two wheeler / bicycle)
2. To heat the water for bathing (Gas stove / Solar stove)
3. To illuminate an open-yard (CFL lamps / Tungsten lamps)
4. To make the study room bright at day (Open windows / electric lamps)
5. List the renewable and non-renewable energy resources in the following :  
Kerosene, Coal, Sun, Sea waves, Petrol, Gobar gas, Wind, Wood, Water

### V. Answer in detail :

1. What are non-renewable resources of energy?
2. What are renewable power resources?
3. How is coal formed?
4. Why are coal and petroleum non-renewable resources?

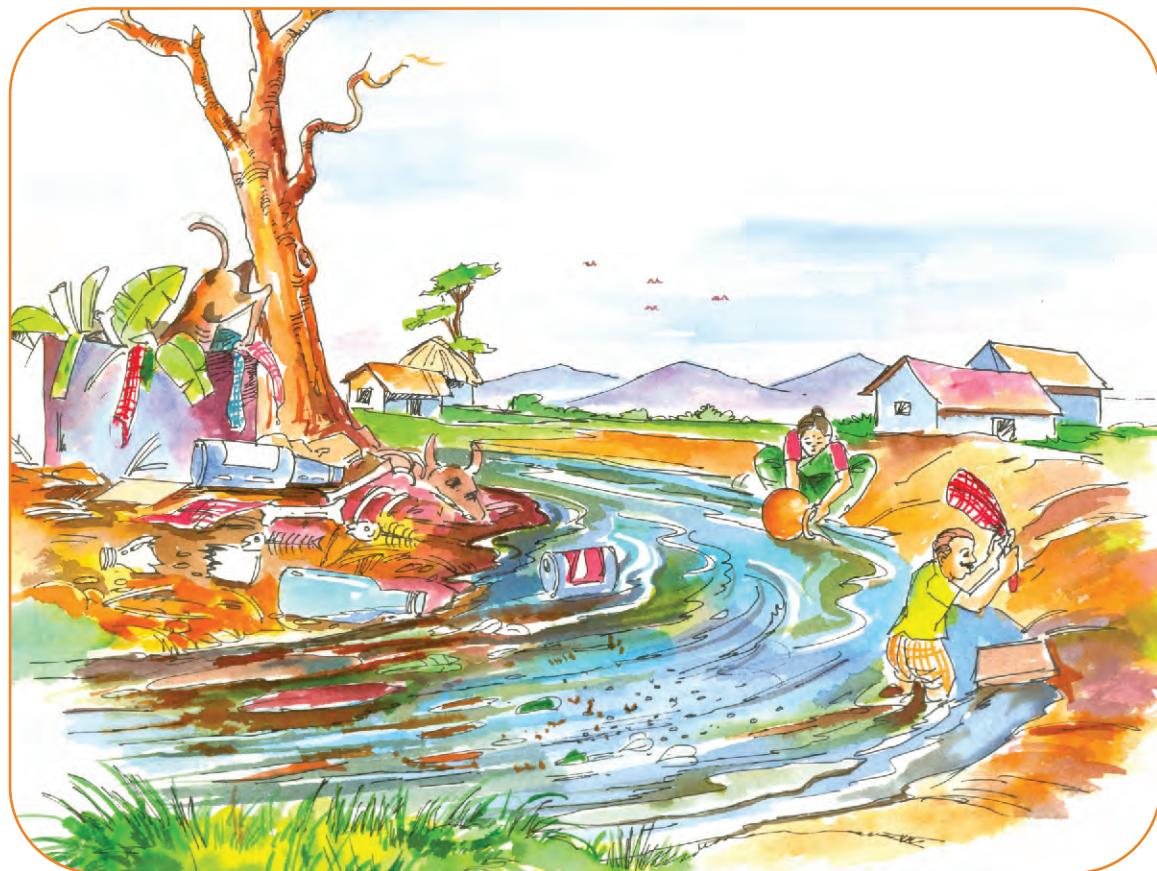
### VI. Project :

List the different ways of saving energy.





### 3. Hygiene and Prevention of Diseases



The half yearly exams had just got over that day. That night Akalya and her brother Selvin were talking for a long time. They were thrilled because they were to visit their grandmother the next day. At last, they slept. The next day they went with the family to their native place. Akalya and Selvin went around the places of the village and happily played for two days. The third day dawned. Selvin was still sleeping. His mother tried to wake him up. She found his body terribly hot. They got worried and took him to a hospital. The doctor checked him and gave him some medication. But fever did not come down for the next two days. The doctor advised a blood test. The test confirmed that Selvin was suffering from **Malaria**.



The lakes and ponds we find in our places are highly useful for domestic use, agriculture, fishing and for creating natural environment. But the same water becomes the breeding places of mosquitoes which spread illnesses like **Malaria**, **Dengue** and **Chikungunya**. When water gets polluted by man, diseases increase.

### Do you welcome mosquitoes?

#### Warning!

- Mosquitoes spread fever like Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya.
- Do not allow water to stagnate around houses.
- Cover the vessels containing water.
- Breed fishes in all water sources.

## Mosquitoes that spread diseases

### Anopheles

Female Anopheles mosquitoes bite human beings and animals at night. They are the causes of spreading **Malarial fever**



### Culex



Culex is another kind of mosquito that bites people at night. They spread filarial germs that cause a disease called Filariasis. They also spread **brain fever**.

### Aedes

Aedes bites people during the day. They breed and lay eggs in stagnating water, in old tyres, coconut shells, etc., These mosquitoes spread **Dengue fever**.





## Diseases spread by mosquitoes:

Name of Disease	Causative Agent	Disease carriers
Malaria	Plasmodium	Anopheles
Filariasis	Wuchereria bancrofti	Culex
Brain fever	Japanese encephalitis	Culex
Dengue fever	Flavi virus	Aedes
Chikungunya	Toga virus	Aedes

## Dengue fever

This disease was identified nearly two hundred years ago. **Flavivirus** causes this fever and Aedes mosquito spreads this fever. These mosquitoes bite people generally during the day.

### Symptoms of Dengue

1. High fever
2. Severe head ache
3. Severe joint pain and muscular pain
4. Vomiting

### Ways to control Dengue

1. Protect yourself from mosquito bites.
2. Keep the surroundings clean.

## Filariasis

### Causative Agent

Wuchereria bancrofti



## Carriers of Disease

Culex mosquito

## Symptoms

Swollen legs.

## Prevention of Disease

1. Take care that water does not stagnate around the houses.
2. Keep the surroundings clean.
3. Personal Hygiene.



Filariasis

## Chikungunya

### Causative Agent

Toga virus

### Symptoms

1. Fever (102.2°F)
2. Head ache
3. Allergic to light
4. Joint pain
5. sleeplessness

## Prevention of Disease

So far there is no medicine to cure this disease. There are no injections for the prevention. But, there is a blood test to confirm this disease.

- Keep safe from mosquito bites.
- Take complete rest when you are ill.



## Swine Flu

### Causative Agent

Influenza A, B, C viruses

### Symptoms

Fever (above 100 °F), Cough, Headache, muscular pain, tiredness, difficulty in breathing, vomiting etc.

### Treatment of the disease

Medicines like Tamiflu and Relenza are to be taken within 48 hours after the onset of fever.

### Ways to control the spread of swine flu.

- Keep the living place and the surroundings clean.
- Wash your hands frequently using soap and wipe them with a clean towel.
- Cover your mouth with towel while you cough.

#### Fact

In 1918, the virus H1N1 which spreads swine flu had affected and caused death of nearly 5 crores of people.



### Disease that spread through air

Name of Disease	Causative Agent	Symptoms	Control and prevention
Common cold	Viruses	Cough, sneezing, head ache, running nose	Complete rest, intake of warm liquids.  The duration of cold can be reduced by taking foods rich in vitamin C.



## Disease that spread through water

Name of Disease	Causative Agent	Symptoms	Control and prevention
Cholera	Vibrio cholerae (Bacteria)	Continuous Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Rapid dehydration, Reduced urine output.	Take hygienic food. Take preventive injection. Consume plenty of liquid.

## Controlling of Disease carriers

Controlling of disease carriers include watching the movements of the carriers, cleaning up their breeding places, controlling them using biological and chemical techniques and creating awareness among the people.

### Biological Control

The **Gambusia fishes**, grown in the water sources, consume the larvae of mosquitoes as their food. Controlling a species by growing another species is known as **biological control**.





## Chemical control

Malathion, DDT and organophosphates can be sprayed on the roof and walls of the house in order to control mosquitoes. This method is known as **chemical control**.



## How to prevent diseases from spreading?

- ❖ Don't spit in common places.
- ❖ Drink only boiled and filtered water.
- ❖ Cover your mouth and nose while coughing and sneezing.
- ❖ Strictly avoid using public place as toilet.

There are so many diseases that are spreading through air and water. Our government is taking different steps to control diseases. We should also learn to keep away from diseases by keeping our surroundings and ourselves clean. Only then we can prevent diseases from spreading.

### ACTIVITY

Divide the class into groups. By means of lots, each group chooses the name of a disease. Through role - play, each person of the group tells the class anyone of the following.



- a. Disease causing agent.
- b. Symptoms of the disease.
- c. Control and preventive measures.



## Health Care Centres

Nowadays, Public Health Care Centres like primary health centres in villages, Government Hospitals in towns and District Government Hospitals at every District Headquarters are functioning effectively. These centres not only provide free medical care to the economically backward classes, but also conduct Health Awareness Programmes and Preventive Measures to control diseases.



## EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the right answer :

1. Which mosquito bites people during the day?

  - a) Culex
  - b) Aedes
  - c) Male Anopheles
  - d) Female Anopheles

2. Kind of fish that are bred in water resources to control mosquitoes

  - a) Mullet
  - b) Marine Cat Fish
  - c) Gambusia
  - d) Tilapia

3. Mosquito that spreads Malaria

  - a) Culex
  - b) Aedes
  - c) Male Anopheles
  - d) Female Anopheles

4. Brain Fever affects people

  - a) who are below age 10
  - b) above age 10
  - c) above age 15
  - d) people of all ages.





5. Tamiflu is used as medicine for which disease  
a) Dengue    b) Malaria    c) Chikungunya    d) Swine flu

**II. Match the following :**

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Malaria     | a) Japanese encephalitis |
| 2. Filariasis  | b) Plasmodium            |
| 3. Dengue      | c) Influenza             |
| 4. Brain fever | d) Wuchereria bancrofti  |
| 5. Swine flu   | e) flavivirus            |

**III. Answer in one or two sentences :**

1. What is biological control?
2. Differentiate Culex and Aedes mosquitoes.
3. What are the ways of preventing the spreading of swine flu?
4. What are the symptoms of chikungunya?
5. Write a note on prevention of diseases.
6. Mention the name of any two disease carrying insects.
7. Mention the chemicals used to control Mosquitoes.
8. Write a note on Filariasis.

**IV. Answer in detail :**

1. Explain any one disease that spreads through air.
2. Explain any one disease that spreads through water.
3. Describe Swine flu.
4. What do you know about Chikungunya?
5. List any five diseases that are spread through carriers and write causative agents.



## V. Project :



1. Collect information from your nearby Health Centre about contagious diseases.
2. Prepare an assignment about the diseases that spread during the rainy season and how we can be aware of them.



4.

## Materials around us and different types of Houses



It was a Sunday morning. Elango and his friends sat under a tree after a hard game of foot ball. But soon, they all sprang up shaking their legs. They found a multitude of ants. They were struck with wonder at the sight of rows and rows of ants carrying particles to build their house. The following Sunday, Elango and his friends, to their surprise, found a huge ant-hill under the same tree. What a wonder! Particles by which the whole universe is built is called in general as matter.

**Matter is of three kinds.** They are

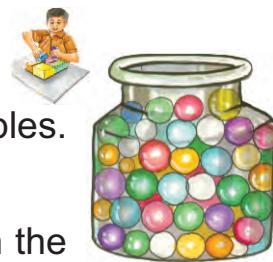
1. Solid
2. Liquid
3. Gas

### Properties of matter

#### Do and see

Take a glass jar. Fill it carefully with marbles. what are the shapes of Marbles?

How much space do the marbles occupy in the jar?



Matters that occupy specific spaces and have specific shapes are called solids.

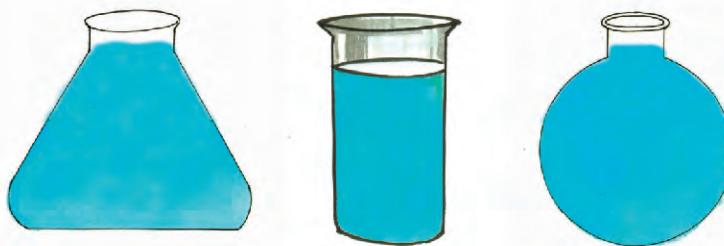


## Do and see



### What is the shape of water?

Take a conical flask, beaker and round bottom flask. Fill them with water. Observe the shape of water.



Liquid has no specific shape or size. It takes the shape of the container that holds the liquid.

Can you mention how much space water occupies in the above shown glass container?

Matter which has no specific shape but occupies a specific space is called liquid matter.

## Do and see



### What is the shape of air?

Take five balloons. Blow them up with air to different sizes. Can you now mention the shape of air?





Gaseous matter has no shape. They take the shapes of the things that contain them.

Can you mention correctly how much space air occupies in each balloon?

Matters which do not occupy specific space and have no specific shapes are called gaseous matter.

Anything that occupies space and has a specific mass is called matter.

Examples: stone, water, air.

### Do and see

1. Keep a stone on the floor. Does it move by itself?
2. Pour a bucket of water on the same floor. Does water splash fast and flow in one direction?
3. Take a balloon filled with air. Prick it with a needle. Does air rush out?



Solid matter does not flow by itself. Liquid matter flows by itself. Gaseous matter flows by itself in all direction.

### Do and see

1. Take a stone, press it. What happens?





2. Fill an open vessel with water. Press the surface of the water with your hands. What changes do you see?



3. Press a balloon filled with air. What changes do you see?



Solid matters and liquid matters do not undergo any change due to pressure. But the space occupied by gaseous matter gets reduced due to pressure.

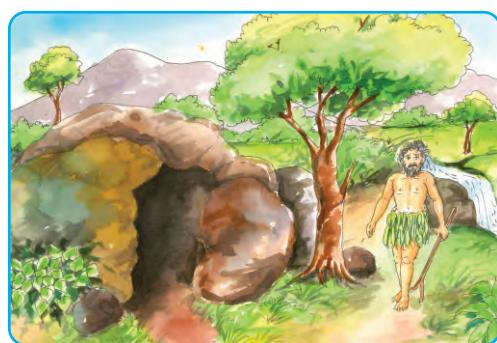
Since

1. Solid matters have definite shape.
2. It occupies specific space.
3. It does not undergo any change due to pressure.

We are using solid materials to build houses.

## House

A house is the dwelling place for human beings. Ancient men lived in caves. The caves protected them from wild animals, air, rain and cold weather. Is there anyone who still lives in caves? In modern days, houses are built according to the environment and weather.





## Kinds of houses

### 1. Snow Houses

These types of houses are found in Arctic parts. Since the temperature remains below  $-46^{\circ}\text{C}$  throughout the year, these houses do not get melted. Eskimos live here.



These houses look like the shell of a tortoise. The snow houses are called as igloos.

### 2. Bamboo houses

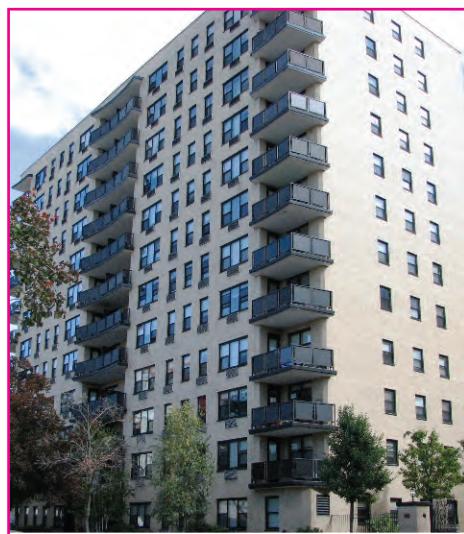
We find this type of houses especially in earthquake prone places.



Mostly, these are found in Andaman, Indonesia and Japan. Even if the houses get affected during earthquake and volcanoes people are not injured due to the light weight of these houses.

### 3. Apartment type of houses

Concrete houses built in many layers are called apartment type of houses. The foundation for this building should be very strong. Pillars are raised from the foundation and each floor is connected with strong bond. Many families can reside in this type of houses. These types of houses are found in cities like Chennai and Mumbai.





## 4. Tents

They are temporary houses. They are built using cloth, ropes, nylon, polythene and wire. The **soldiers**, **N.S.S** and **NCC students** make these type of houses for their stay **during camps**. They are also called mobile houses.



## 5. House built on a tree

They are called **safe houses** or **upper houses**. These houses are built by the people in jungles and mountains to protect themselves from wild animals. They are built on trees. A platform is first constructed on the tree at the required height. The trunk of the tree itself becomes the pillar for the platform. The light wood is used for building the rest of the house. A ladder is used to enter the house. During the night, the ladder is removed to protect the inhabitants from animals. Such houses are also found in coastal islands.



## 6. Skyscrapers

These type of buildings are found in large cities. They look as if they are touching the sky. These type of buildings are built on account of the space crunch in large cities. These houses have got many floors. There is lift facility to go to each floor.





## Facts

The tallest building in the world is in Dubai and it is known as Burj Khalifa. The height of this building is 828 meters. It has got 160 floors.



## Characteristics of a good house

- A house should be built in such a way that it has enough ventilation for air and light. The flooring of the house must be level.
- The doors and windows of the house should be large enough and it should ensure the safety of the house.
- Rainwater harvesting must be provided.
- It should have drinking water facilities.
- It must have good toilet facilities.

## Maintenance of a house

- Sweep and clean the house daily.
- Wash the bathrooms and toilets every day.
- A good drainage system should be there so that water does not stagnate around the house.
- The cleanliness of the surroundings will help for the healthy atmosphere of the house.
- Painting the walls, windows and doors will give a neat look to the house.





## EVALUATION



### I. Choose the right answer :

1. The type of housing found in the Arctic region
  - a) Igloo
  - b) Bamboo houses
  - c) Apartment type houses
  - d) Tiled houses
2. The houses built to protect us from animals
  - a) Bamboo houses
  - b) House built on trees
  - c) Apartment type houses
  - d) Huts
3. Housing found in earthquake prone areas
  - a) Apartments
  - b) Igloo
  - c) Huts
  - d) Bamboo houses
4. Substance that does not flow
  - a) Oil
  - b) Brick
  - c) Water
  - d) Air
5. Solid matter is
  - a) hard
  - b) has no shape
  - c) flows
  - d) soft

### II. Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ materials do not undergo any change due to pressure.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ has no specific shape.
3. The house found in Japan is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Snow house is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The houses found in cities are mostly \_\_\_\_\_.



### III. Match the following :

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bamboo houses       | a) Moving houses |
| 2. Snow houses         | b) Indonesia     |
| 3. Houses on the trees | c) Eskimos       |
| 4. Tents               | d) Dubai         |
| 5. Skyscrapers         | e) Safe houses   |

### IV. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. Touch and press with your finger an iron ball and water in a glass separately. What do you feel? Why?
2. How does a liquid get its shape?
3. Gaseous matter has flowing nature. Explain it with an example.
4. Write a short note on tree houses.
5. What do you know about skyscrapers?

### V. Answer in detail :

1. Differentiate solid, liquid and gaseous matters.
2. Explain with experiment any two characteristics of solid, liquid and gaseous matters.
3. Describe the different kinds of houses.
4. What are the characteristics of a good house?

### VI. Project



1. List the types of houses you find on the way from your home to the school.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_



2. Shall we design the rooms in our home!

Kitchen

Guestroom

Bathroom

Studyroom

3. Make use of the waste materials you find in your home and design a house and decorate it.
4. Collect pictures of different types of houses and prepare an album.
5. Collect information on unique buildings found in different parts of the world and make an assignment.



# **'I can, I did' Student's Activity Record**

**Subject :**

SCIENCE