

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (September 2025)

Subject- EVS-1

(Set- B)

Class-5

Date: _____

Time-3 hrs

Maximum Marks:80

(A) Name the following :

(5*1=5)

1. The involuntary muscles found in the heart.
2. The tablets added to drinking water to kill germs present in it.
3. A device used to hatch eggs for commercial purposes
4. The green leafy structures that protect the flower bud.
5. The microorganism that is used to bake bread.

(B) Choose the correct option

(5*1=5)

1. Which of the following diseases is spread by mosquitoes?
a) Filariasis b) Dengue c) Yellow fever d) All of these
2. Which of the following statements about microbes is incorrect?
a) All microbes are harmful to us.
b) Some microbes are useful to us.
c) Most of them can be seen only under a microscope.
d) Some microbes are used to make medicines.
3. Which of the following is the female part of a flower?
a) style b) anther c) filament d) stamen
4. The gestation period in elephant is _____
a) 690 days.
b) 617 days
c) 540 days
d) 790 days
5. Which of the following is known as the centre of intelligence ?
a) Cerebrum. b) Cerebellum. c) Spinal cord d) Nerves

(C) Read the given statements and the reasons .Then ,choose the best option. (2*1=2)

Q1: Statement(S): Freezing is the process in which solids change into liquids.

Reason(R): Freezing happens due to decrease in temperature.

- a) Both S and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of S.
- b) S is false, R is true.
- c) S is true, R is false.
- d) Both S and R are true ,and R is the correct explanation of S.

Q2: Statement(S): Bears hibernate during winters.

Reason(R): They hibernate to save energy as they can not find food.

- a) Both S and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of S.
- b) S is false, R is true.
- c) S is true, R is false.
- d) Both S and R are true ,and R is the correct explanation of S.
- e)

(D) Fill in the blanks.

(5*1=5)

1. Brain is protected by a bony structure called _____.
2. Seeds of dandelions are dispersed by _____.
3. _____ is an egg-laying mammal.
4. The baby plant that grows into a new plant is called the _____
5. We need a _____ to see microorganisms.

(E) Give two examples.

(3*2=6)

1. Dicotyledons
2. Insoluble impurities
3. Components of blood

(F) Write true or false

(5*1=5)

1. A group of sepals is called calyx
2. In evaporation, gases change into liquids.
3. Cerebellum is the largest part of the brain.
4. Moths are nocturnal animal.
5. Lotus reproduces by self pollination through water.

(G) Answer the following questions.

(10*2=20)

1. Write any two harmful effects of fungi.
2. What type of pollination occurs in pumpkins and why?
3. How do amphibians breathe? Name one amphibian.
4. Define invertebrates. Give two examples
5. What changes are observed in a flower after fertilisation?
6. Define external fertilisation.
7. What are soluble impurities? Give two examples.
8. Write two applications of the interconversion of the states of matter.
9. What role do veins play in the circulatory system?
10. List two unique characteristics of honey bees.

(H) Classify the following organs according to the type of joints they have. (5*1=5)

1. Hip
2. Elbow
3. Fingers
4. Ankle
5. Neck

(I) Explain the following questions:(Any four)

(4*3=12)

1. What is seed dispersal? Why do plants need to disperse their seeds?
2. Describe any two methods of water purification
3. Describe reflex action with the help of example.
4. How does planaria reproduce? Explain the process.
5. Write one function of each of the following parts of the nervous system.
a) Brain. b) Nerves c) Spinal cord

(J) Answer the following questions in four or five sentences.(Any two)

(2*4=8)

1. What are the 3 R's of water conservation? Explain with examples.
2. What is the gestation period in humans and what happens during this period? Discuss the importance of gestation period in mammals.
3. Explain the concept of migration of animals. Give examples of animals that migrate and describe why they undertake these long journeys.

(K) Draw and label the following diagrams

1. Process of decantation (2)

2. Structure of a seed. (2)

(L) Label the following parts of a flower. (3)