SCIENCE WORLD – 5
Chapter - 1

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The growth of a baby plant within a seed to form seeding is called germination.
2. Cotyledon store food for the baby plant.
3. Plants holds the soil tightly.
4. In india, crops like wheat and gram are grown from November to April, and are called Rabi crops.
5. Musterd is an example of winter crop.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. After the food stored inside the cotyledon get used up, where the seeding get its food from?
   Ans: d) Leaves
2. Seeds of dandelion are easily dispersed wind.
3. Seeds of raspberry are dispersed by animals.
4. The mechanism of dispersal of seeds in which the ripe fruit bursts is known as explosion.
5. The while part of a peanut is called cotyledon.

C. State True or False.

1. All the seeds grow into new plants. F
2. Plants and plant products meet our everyday needs. T
3. Some seeds get destroyed because of insufficient air, water or warmth grow. F
4. The process by which a seed produces a baby plant is called germination. F
5. Maize grow well in winter season. F

D. Give one word for the following.

1. Monsoon crop season. Kharif crop
2. A baby plant after germination. Dispersal
3. The part of the plant that grows below the soil. Root
4. The scattering of seeds away from the parent plant. Dispersal
5. The growth of seed into a new plant. Germination

E. Write in short.

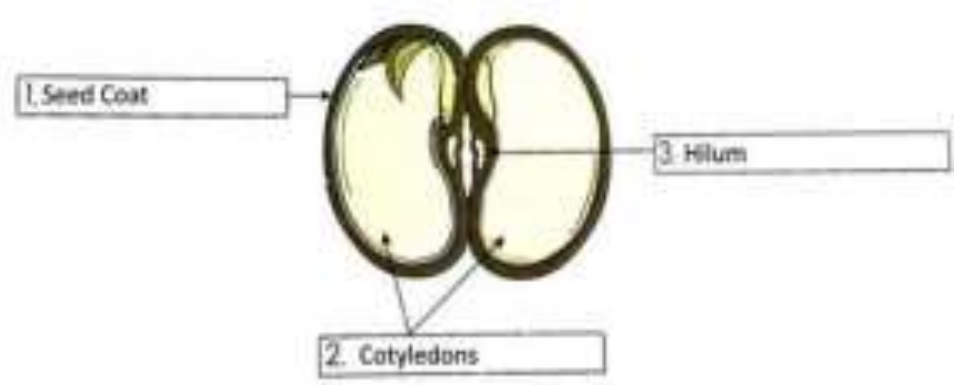
1. **Why do seeds need to get dispersed?**
   Ans: Seeds need to be dispersed by air, wind water or animals in order to get suitable condition for germination.
2. **Define agriculture.**
   Ans: Agriculture is the process of growing and harvesting crops.
3. **How are seeds dispersed by animals?**
   Ans: Few animal and birds are attracted to bright colorful fruit. They eat the entire fruit and the seeds are excreted out in the form of their dropping.
4. **What is the difference between rabi and kharif crops? Give two examples of each.**
   Ans: Winter crops are called Rabi crops. Example – wheat, mustard.
   Monsoon crops are called Kharif crops. Example – maize, rice.

5. **Why are manure and fertilizers added to the soil?**
   Ans: Because fertilizers and manure should be added to the soil to make it fertile.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **What is germination?**
   Ans: The process by which a seed produces a new plant is called germination.
2. **What happens when a seed takes in water?**
   Ans: As the seed takes in water, it swells up and the seed coat burst open.
3. **What is photosynthesis?**
   Ans: Plants need air, water, soil and sunlight to live. Green plants produces food through the process of photosynthesis.
4. **What is hilum?**
   An: It protects the baby plant inside the seed. It has tiny hole called hilum.
5. **Give two important points that must be kept in mind when growing crops.**
   Ans: 1. Soil Quality and Nutrient Management.
   2. 2. Water Management and Conservation.

G. Complete the label of the seed structure given below and answer the question given below.



1. **What is the function of the part labeled 2?**
   Ans: It stores food for the baby plant.
2. **What does the part labeled 3 do for the plant?**
   Ans: Through this seeds take in water.
3. **What will happen if it this seed is kept in the soil?**
   Ans: If it is kept in soil it might grow into a plant.

Chapter - 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Essential substances in food that help our body to grow and stay healthy are called nutrients.
2. Eggs, fish, meat etc. are rich in proteins.
3. Vitamins helps the body to fight diseases.
4. A balanced diet contain all the nutrients such as fats, protein, vitamins, etc. in correct amount.
5. Goiter is caused due to deficiency of iodine.

B. State True or False.

1. Mosquito can bite and spread diseases. T
2. Carbohydrates weaken the body. F
3. Influenza is spread by a virus. T
4. Minerals keep us healthy. T
5. Fats help us to grow. F

C. Choose two example of food that contains the following nutrients.

1. Vitamins	Fruits	vegetables
2. Fats	Oil	Ghee
3. Minerals	Fruits	Fish
4. Proteins	Fish	Cheese

D. Match the following.

1. Roughage	a. it helps to recover the cells of our body and gives rest to our body
2. Sleep	b. it helps to keep our body fit
3. Balance diet	c. it helps to get rid of undigested food.
4. Exercise	d. it helps to keep our body healthy.
5. Rickets	e. lack of Vitamin D.

E. Choose the correct answer.

1. A disease is an illness that cause the body or part of the body to not function properly.
2. Chicken pox is an example of a communicable disease.
3. Communicable disease can be transferred from animal to person.
   Ans: b) False
4. Which of these is called body building foods.
   Ans: a) protein
5. Which of these give us quick energy?
   Ans: a) carbohydrates
6. The body uses fats to store energy.
   Ans: a) Fats

F. Write the short answer.

1. **What is a balanced diet?**
   Ans: A balanced diet contains the right amount of nutrients.
2. **Why should we exercise?**
   Ans: We should keep ourselves fit and also take enough rest.
3. **Give 2 sources of carbohydrates.**
   Ans: Sugars and starch.
4. **What are protective foods?**
   Ans: Vitamins, Minerals Water and Roughage.
5. **What is beri – beri?**
   Ans: Beri – beri is a disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin B1.

G. Answer the following questions.

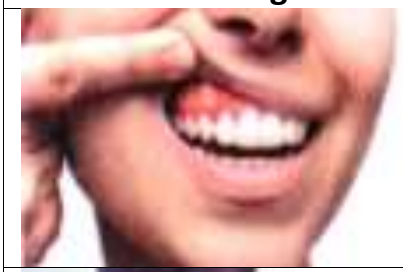
1. **What preventive measure can a person take against allergy?**
   Ans: 1. Avoid common allergens.
   2. Keep a clean environment
   3. Filter the air.
4. **Why is roughage necessary in our diet?**
   Ans: Roughage is that part of the food that cannot be digested by the body. It adds bulk to food and helps the food to go down the intestine.
5. **What is the difference between a communicable and a non – communicable disease? Give an example of each.**

   Ans: **CommunicableDisease**: Disease that spread from one person to another are called Communicable disease. Example - Influenza

   None Communicable Disease: Some diseases do not spread from one person to another are called None Communicable Disease. Example – Night Blindness.

6. **What is anaemia? Which kind of food should you consume to improve the condition of anaemia?**
   Ans: Anaemia is caused by the deficiency of iron in diet. Eating grapes, dates, spinach, jiggery, apple rich in iron can prevent anaemia.
7. **What effect does lack of exercise have on your body?**
   Ans: 1. Weight gain and obesity.
   2. Loss of muscle mass and strength.
   5. Decreased bone density.

H. Observe the image to name the deficiency diseases. Also state the cause.

Images	Deficiency disease	Caused due to lack of
	**Scurvy**	**Vitamin C**
	**Rickets**	**Vitamin D**

	**Goitre**	**Iodine**

Chapter - 3

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Frogs have webbed feet to push water back and to swim.
2. Animal gets energy from food.
3. Lungs are special organ with which all mammals breathe.
4. Penguin is a flightless bird.
5. Arctic term is a migratory bird.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Snakes have scales on their bodies protect themselves.
2. Fish breathe through gills.
3. The organisms given alongside are similar as they all.
4. Given below are adaptations of aquatic animals.
   a) A streamlined body b) Breathing tubes
   c) Webbed feet d) Gills
   e) Fins

   Which of the above help aquatic animals to move easily in water?
   Ans: b) Only A,C and E
5. The figure shows a fish. Why is structure P important to the fish?
   a. It helps the fish in breathing.
   b. It helps the fish in finding direction.
   c. It helps the fish in maintaining balance.
   d. It helps in protecting the fish.

C. State True or False.

1. Tigers are herbivorous. F
2. Frogs are mammals. F
3. Snakes are reptiles. T
4. Gills are special organ with all mammals. F
5. Ants and cockroaches are mammals. F

D. Give one word for the following.

1. Breathing organs of fish. Gills
2. Animals that eat flesh. Carnivores
3. Travelling long distances away from home to find better living condition. Migration
4. The hard outer covering on the body of turtle. Shell
5. Frog breathes through this organ. Lungs

E. Write in short.

1. **How does insects breathe?**
   Ans: Insects breathe through tiny holes, called spiracles.
2. **What is migration?**
   Ans: Several animals that live in very cold places like Siberia, Russia. They travel thousand of miles to find warmer places. At the end of winter, they go back to their original home. This seasonal movement is called migration.
3. **Why do eagles have sharp claws?**
   Ans: Because Sharp claws enable eagles to grasp, hold and kill their prey, such as small mammals, birds and reptiles.
4. **Why do mammals have hair on their body?**
   Ans: Because hair helps regulate body temperature, keeping warm in cold climates and cool in hot climates.
5. **What body adaptation does a snail have to protect itself?**
   Ans: Snails have several remarkable body adaptations to protect themselves:

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **Why is breathing necessary?**
   Ans: Animals need to breath in order to get oxygen and stay alive. Oxygen from the air releases energy or various activities. Animals get their supply of oxygen from their surroundings.
2. **Why do animals need to move?.**
   Ans: Animals move to look for food. They also move to find shelter and to escape from enemies.
3. **Why do some animals migrate?**
   Ans: Several animals that live in very cold places like Siberia, Russia. They travel thousand of miles to find warmer places. At the end of winter, they go back to their original home. This seasonal movement is called migration.
4. **How do fish breathe underwater?**
   Ans: Fish live in water breathe the air dissolved in water. They have gills instead of lungs.
5. **What are the characteristic feature of teeth in herbivores?**
   Ans: Herbivores have sharp front teeth to cut or bite the plants, and large flat back teeth to grind the food.

G. Write the correct columns the name of the animals given in the box.

Gills	Lungs	Spiracles	Body Surfaces
Fish	**Monkey**	**Grasshopper**	**Snake**
Starfish	**Camel**	**Butterfly**	**Amoeba**
	Pigeon		
	Donkey		
	Crow		
	Bat		
	Man		
	Frog		
	Whale		
	Woodpecker		
	Parrot		

Chapter - 4

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The system that gives support, shape and protects our internal organs is known as organ system.
2. Our skeletal system has three parts: the skull, ribs and the spine.
3. The rib cage protects the lungs and the heart.
4. The last 2 rib are not attached to the breast bone and that is why they are called floating ribs.
5. The lower leg has 2 bones namely Femur and Fibula.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which is the longest bone in our body?
   Ans: a. femur.
2. How many vertebrae is our backbone made up of?
   Ans: d. 33
3. Which vitamin is good for our bones?
   Ans: c. vitamin D.
4. This joint allows movement of bones only in back and forth movement.
   Ans: a. Hinge joint.
5. The bones of the skull provides protection to brain, eyes, ears and nose.

C. Answer in one word.

1. Joint found between the skull and the vertebrae of the back bone. Hinge
2. Muscles not in our control. Involuntary muscles
3. Muscles found in our heart. Cardiac muscles
4. Muscles that are attached to bones by tough band of tissues are called. Tendons
5. One single long bone in the upper arm. Humerous

D. State True or False.

1. Movement of body requires the use of muscles. T
2. Bones cannot move on their own. T

3. Bones cannot join with other bones. F
4. Pivot joint allows movement at the wrist. F
5. Skull is made up of 22 bones. T

E. Define the following.

1. **Femur**: The femur, also known as the thigh bone, is the longest, heaviest and strongest bone in the human body.
2. **Ligament:** A ligament is a type of fibrous connective tissue that connects bones to other bones, providing support, stability and flexibility to joints.
3. **Tendon:** A tendon is a flexible, fibrous connective tissue that connects muscles to bones, enabling movement and transmitting forces.
4. **Cardiac muscles:** Cardiac muscle, also known as myocardium, is a specialized type of muscle tissue responsible for pumping blood throughout the body.

F. Write in short.

1. **Define ligament.**
   Ans: The bones at the joints are held together by strong, stretchy bands called ligaments.
2. **What are cardiac muscles?**
   Ans: The heart is made up of a special kind of tough muscle called cardiac muscle. It is an involuntary muscle that works throughout a lifetime without getting tired.
3. **What are joints?**
   Ans: Joint, our places where two bones are joined together.
4. **What is humerus?**
   Ans: The upper arm of our body has one long bone called the humerus.
5. **State the following bones present in the lower limb.**
   Ans: The lower part of the leg has the tibia or shin bone and the fibula or calf bone. The food has a number of small bones.

G. Answer the following questions.

1. **Why do adult have 206 bones and new born has around 300?**
   Ans: At birth, the body has more bones, but as we grow these, some of the bones join together. That is why an adult has 206 bones, but a child has around 300 bones.
2. **What is bone marrow?**
   Ans: The jelly like substance present inside the bone is called the bone marrow. The blood cells are produced in the bone marrow.
3. **State the functions of skeleton.**
   Ans: A framework of bones is called a skeleton. The skeleton includes and protects all the internal organs and give support, strength and shape to the body. Without this skeleton, our body would collapse.
4. **Describe the structure of a ball and socket joint. What movements done such a join allow?**
   Ans: The ball and socket joint has one end round like a boy. It fits into a follow part called socket in the other bone. Ball and socket joint allows maximum movement. It allows movement in all directions. It is present in the hip and the shoulder joints.
5. **What is the difference between a voluntary and an involuntary muscle? Give an example of each.**

Ans: Voluntary muscles Involuntary muscle

Muscles whose movements are under our control is called voluntary muscles. eg. muscles of our arms and legs. Muscles whose movements are not under our control is called involuntary muscle.eg cardiac muscle.

H. Write down the names of the bones marked in the given picture.

Chapter - 5

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nerves send messages between the body and the brain.
2. The brain, the nerves and the spinalcord make up the nervous system.
3. The cerebrum is the thinking part of the brain.
4. The sound passes through the ear reaches the ear drum to make it vibrate.
5. Skin sense organ helps us feel.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which part of the brain helps in coordinating all your muscles and also helps balancing your body?
   Ans: c. cerebellum
2. Which organ system controls all other body systems and the sense organs?
   Ans: d. nervous.
3. Which part of the brain is responsible for intelligence?
   Ans: a. cerebrum
4. Which part of the brain controls your breathing?
   Ans: a. medulla
5. The black spot in the eye is the pupil.

C. State True or False.

1. The ear enables us to keep our balance. T
2. The actions controlled by the brain are called reflex action. F
3. The part of the brain that controls our intelligence is called cerebral. F

4. The motor nerves bring messages from the organs to the brain or the spinal cord. T
5. We should rub our eyes frequently. F

D. Give one word answer.

1. The control centre of our body. Brain
2. The largest part of our brain. Cerebrum
3. Nerves that carry messages to the brain. Sensory nerves
4. Nerves that carry messages from the brain. Motor nerves

E. Write in short.

1. **Name the parts of the nervous system.**
   Ans: The nervous system consists of the brain, the sense organs, the spinal cord, and nerves.
2. **What is iris?**
   Ans: The coloured circled in our eyes is the iris.
3. **Which nerves carry messages to and fro from the eyes?**
   Ans: Optic Nerve carry messages.
4. **State the three parts of the brain.**
   Ans: The three parts of the brain are: the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the medulla.
5. **How is our brain protected from injuries?**
   Ans: Our brain is protected by the skull.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **State one function of the spinal cord.**
   Ans: The spinal cord extends from the base of the brain to the lower end of the backbone. It consist of bundle of nerves connected to the brain. Nazma emojis from the spinal cord and forms a network all over the body. It connects the rest of the body to the brain through nerves.
2. **What do you understand by reflex action? Give one example.**
   Ans: If we accidentally touch a hot iron, we immediately withdraw our hand. This is an automatic reaction. This happens so fast that we do not take time to think such automatic reactions are called reflex actions.
3. **How can you keep your skin healthy?**
   Ans: The skin is outer most covering of our body. We must take good care of the skin.
   - We should take a bath daily.
   - We should wear comfortable and loose clothes.
   - We should keep our skin hydrated.
   - We should use antiseptic lotion to treat a cut or a scratch on the skin.
4. **How is our brain protected from injuries?**
   Ans: A hard, outer shell that shields the brain from external impacts.
5. **Describe the structure of a tongue.**
   Ans: The tongue is the main organ of taste. The surface of the tongue has many tiny bumps called taste burns. These taste buds contain the ends of nerves. The nerves detect the four main kinds of taste, like sweet, salt, Sour, and bitter and send messages to the brain.

G. Circle the odd one out.

1. Spinal cord, nerves, brain **stomach**
2. **Spine**, medulla, cerebrum, cerebellum
3. **Skin**, mouth, tongue, nose

Chapter - 6

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. If you get cut by a dirty or rusted object you may get anti tetanus injection.
2. If a fire is caused by electrical gadgets, do not throw water.
3. The bandage used to cut off blood flow in case of water bleeding called a tourniquet.
4. A fire extinguisher is a device used to put out fires.
5. In case of a burn we should apply antibiotic cream.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Out of these what is the motive of giving first aid?
   Ans: b. to prevent further harm.
2. Pick the odd one out.
   Ans: c. she plays with a knife.
3. What should not be done in case of burns?
   Ans: c. prick the blisters.
4. The bite of dogs can lead to rabies.
5. Blisters are formed when there is a burn.

C. State True or False.

1. We should give first aid to an injured person before experts arrive. T
2. A minor open wound should be washed thoroughly with soap and water. T
3. Any fraction should be treated by a physician. T
4. Bites from wild animals carry the risk of rabies. T
5. A serious head injury requires immediate medical attention. T

D. Match the following.

1. Broken arm	a. cool water
2. Deep cut	b. tetanus
3. Burn	c. arm sling
4. Animal bite	d. antiseptic ointment
5. Scratch	e. rabies

E. Write in short.

1. **When do we get the risk of getting tetanus?**
   Ans: When we get a deep cut in the skin by a dirt or rusted object, germs may enter the body, and we may get the risk of getting tetanus.
2. **What is tourniquet?**
   Ans: A tourniquet is a bandage tightly tight over a wound to stop bleeding.
3. **What is electrocution?**

Ans: If a fire is caused due to electricity, water should not be used on this fire. If water is used, there is a danger of electric shock or electrocution.

4. **What would you do if a person is bitten by a snake?**
   Ans: Do not move the person too much as it will cause the venom to spread. Keep the bitten part of the body in a lower position than the heart. Take the patient to a hospital as soon as possible so that an anti venom injection can be given.
5. **Why do accidents occur?**
   Ans: Accidents occur when we are careless.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **What is first aid?**
   Ans: First aid is the first and immediate medical help given to an injured person before a doctor arrives.
2. **A wound is washed well with soap and water. Give reasons.**
   Ans: A wound is Washed with soap and water to remove and wash away all the dirt around the wound.
3. **How would you help someone with bleeding nose?**
   Ans: If someone is having a bleeding nose, we should
   a. Keep the patient upright in a comfortable position, which is head held back.
   b. Press the bleeding side of the nose firmly.
   c. Keep an ice pack or wet cloth on the nose and head of the patient.
   d. We should ask the patient to breathe through his mouth and not to blow his nose.
4. **What safety measured should be followed when on road?**
   Ans: When on road, we should be careful while driving or walking. We should follow traffic rules. Children should never play on or near the road. You should always use zebra crossing when crossing the road.
4. **How will you put out an electric fire?**
   Ans: If there is an electric fire, we should not use water to put out these fires. We should throw sand on the fire or use a special fire extinguishers to extinguish electrical fires.

G. Circle thing that go into a basic first aid kit.

Chapter - 7

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. In solids, the particles are closely packed.
2. Anything that has mass and occupies spaces is called matter.
3. In chemical change, new substances will be formed.
4. Burning of candle is an irreversible change.
5. Solvent is a liquid that dissolves substances.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is chemical change?
   Ans: b. rusting of iron
2. The process of water turning into ice is called freezing.
3. Milk turning sour is a non reversible change.
4. Kerosene is immiscible liquid.

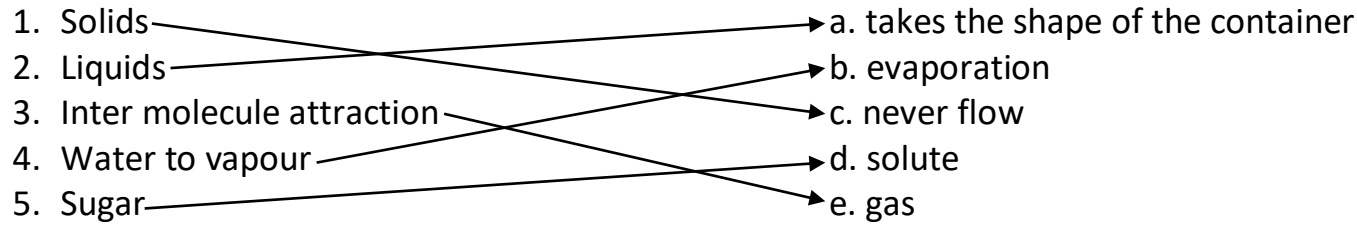
C. State True or False.

1. The particles of a gas can be compressed. T
2. Solids have their own shape. T
3. We can count gases. F
4. Oil is misicible. F
5. Carbon dioxide does not dissolve in water. F

D. Define the following.

1. **Condensation**: The process of change of gas into its liquid form is called condensation.
2. **Solute**: The substance that dissolves in a solvent is called salute.
3. **Melting**: The change of a solid substance into its liquid state it known as melting.
4. **Vaporization**: Vaporization is the change of a liquid substance into its gaseous from.
5. **Molecule**: Matter is made up of many tiny particles that are not visible to the naked eye. This particles are called molecule.

E. Match the following.



F. Write in short.

1. **Define Condensation**: The process of change of gas into its liquid form is called condensation.
2. What is Solute? Give and example: The substance that dissolves in a solvent is called salute. Example sugar.
3. **What is a reversible chand?**
   Ans: A change which can be undone or reversed is called reversible change. No new substances are formed.
4. **What are miscible liquids?**

Ans: Liquids that dissolve with other liquids are called Misicible liquids.

5. **Define volume**: The space taken up by any matter is called its volume.

G. Answer the following questions.

1. **What is matter? State the three states of matter.**
   Ans: Matter is anything that occupies space and has weight. The three states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas.

2. **Name any two solids, liquids and gasses that dissolve in water.**
   Ans:Salt and sugar are solids that dissolve in water. Glycerin,vinegar are two liquids that dissolve in water.carbon dioxide and oxygen are two gases that dissolve in water.
3. **Why do liquid flow?**
   Ans: Any liquids that traction between the molecules is less. They can move about freely, and that is why it can flow.
4. **What is chemical change? Give en example.**
   In a chemical change, there is permanent change in in a substance, a new substance is formed and we cannot get back the old substance. Example burning of wood.
5. **Differentiate between a reversible an irreversible change.**
   Ans: **Reversible Changes:**
   1. Can be reversed or restored to original state.
   2. No permanent damage or alteration.
   3. Original properties and structure retained.
   4. Often involve physical changes

   Irreversible Changes:
   1. Cannot be reversed or restored to original state.
   2. Permanent damage or alteration occurs.
   3. Original properties and structure altered.
   4. Often involve chemical changes

H. You have the words that are used for the following phrases. Complete the crossword puzzle to get the words.

Down

1. Liquid to gas
2. Gas to liquid

Across

3. Substances that dissolve in a liquid
4. Shrinking of substances
5. Solid to liquid

	V									
	A							C		
	P							O		
S	O	L	U	T	E			N		
	R							P		
	I							E		
	Z							N		
	A							S		
	T							A		
	I							T		
C	O	N	T	R	A	C	T	I	O	N
	N							O		
			M	E	L	T	I	N	G	

I. State the type of change taking place (chemical or physical).

Rotten

Chemical

Melting

Physical

Chopping

Physical

Chapter - 8

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rocks are made up of different kind of substances called minerals.
2. Molten rock inside the earth is called magma.
3. Sedimentary rocks change to metamorphic rocks due to temperature and pressure.
4. Metals are extracted from their ores.
5. Fossil is a sedimentary rock formed from remains of plant.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. The traces of ancient plants and animals found in rocks are called fossils.
2. Which of these minerals is not found in franite?
   Ans: b. calcite
3. Which of these is not used for making statues?
   Ans: b. chalk
4. Which of these is a fuel?
   Ans: a. coal
5. This rock is formed from shale.
   Ans: b. State

C. State True or False.

1. Metal like gold and silver is used for making utensils. F
2. Crude oil is also called petroleum. T
3. Rocks can change over time. T
4. Rocks and minerals are the same thing. F
5. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock. T

D. Give one word for the following.

1. The glassy igneous rock. Obsidia
2. The rock formed from pebbles and sand. Conglomerates
3. Mineral commonly found in granite. Feldspar
4. Rock formed by the alteration of existing rocks due to heat and pressure. Metamorphic vods
5. Mineral known for its shiny appearance and is often used in jewellery. Gemstone

E. Write in short.

1. **State the 3 type of rocks.**
   Ans: The three type of rocks are: Igneous rock, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
2. **What are minerals?**
   Ans: Rocks are solid structure made up of different type of substance. The substances are the building block of rocks and are called minerals.
3. **What are ores?**
   Ans: Rocks containing metals that can be extracted are called ores. Example: magnetic is an ore of iron.
4. **What are fossils?**
   Ans: Sometimes, the remains of dead organisms like the shells and bones get pressured and leaves behind an impression. These impressions are called fossils.
5. **What is calcite?**
   Ans: Calcite is a mineral found in limestone. Calcite is formed from the shells and skeleton of tiny sea animals.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **How are igneous rocks formed? Give two examples.**
   Ans: Deep inside the earth, the temperature is very high and the minerals are in liquid form. These molten materials known as magma pushes towards the Earth's surface and starts to cool and turn into solid igneous rock.
2. **What is difference between rocks and minerals?**
   Ans: Rocks: Rocks are solid structures made up different type of substances.
   Minerals: Minerals are the building blocks of rocks.
3. **How is coal formed?**
   Ans: Coal is formed from the remains of plants in the forests. When the plants die, they get buried and many layers of mud, sand and other dead plants get deposited on them. The heat and pressure from the layers above gradually changes the lower layers into coal. It takes millions of years to form coal.
4. **State two type of sedimentary rocks along with its uses.**
   Ans: Sandstone and Limestone are 2 type of sedimentary rocks.
   Sandstone: Sandstone is commonly used in constructing building tile.
   Limestone: Limestone is used to make cement and bricks.
5. **What is crude oil?**
   Ans: Crude oil also called petroleum is a dark sticky liquid over millions of years from the dead remains of plants and animals. These sinks down to the bottom of the sea. As the sediments build up on top, the heat and pressure changes the dead remains into petroleum.

G. Look at the picture given below and identify the rock.


Marble


Charcoal


Gneiss


Limestone


Slate


Conglomerates

Chapter - 9

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Shelter bells involves growing trees or shrubs along the boundary of the land to prevent soil erosion.
2. Mulching involves covering the soil with a layer of material such as straw or leaves to retain moisture.
3. Soil conservation is not only the responsibility of farmers by also of the entire community.
4. The wearing away of rocks is called weathering.
5. The protection against of soil erosion is called soil conservation.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a natural cause of soil erosion?
   Ans: c. rainfall
2. How does afforestation contribute to soil conservation?
   Ans: b. by planting more trees.
3. Mulching helps in soil conservation by retaining moisture, suppressing weeds and protecting the soil.
4. 4. Who is responsible for soil conservation?
   Ans: d. everyone, including farmers and the entire community.
5. What is the purpose of shelter belts in soil conservation?
   Ans: b. to protect the soil from erosion.

C. State True or False.

1. Soil erosion is the process by which soil is created. F
2. Rainfall and wind are natural causes of soil erosion T
3. Cover crops and contour plowing are methods of soil conservation. T
4. Afforestation involves cutting down trees to prevent soil erosion. F
5. Overgrazing by animals can contribute to soil conservation. T

D. Match the following.

1. Contour plowing	a. process of soil being washed or blown away.
2. Afforestation	b. plowing along the contours of the land to prevent erosion.
3. Mulching	c. planting trees to prevent soil erosion.
4. Cover crops	d. covering the soil with a layer of material to remain moisture.
5. Soil erosion	e. plants grown to protect the soil during times when the main crop is not growing

E. Write in short.

1. **What is soil conservation?**
   Ans: The process of protection of soil against erosion is called soil conservation.
2. **How is soil formed?**
   Ans: Soil is formed by the breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces. Moving water in the rivers carries the rock along with them. The rocks collide with each other and break into smaller rocks. These further breaks into tiny grains of sand called soil.
3. **What is contour plowing?**
   Ans: Contour plowing is a soil conservation method. It involves plowing along the contours of the land, following its natural shape. This helps to slow down water and prevent soil erosion.
4. **What are shelter belts?**
   Ans: Shelter belts are growing a fence or boundary of small tree or shrubs along the edges of a farmland. Shelter bells act as wind breaker and prevent soil erosion.
5. **What is afforestation?**
   Ans: Planting of trees to conserve soil is called afforestation.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **Explain what is soil erosion and provide one natural cause of soil erosion.**
   Ans: The topmost layer of soil contains humus and is fertile. Sometimes this fertile layer of the soil gets carried away by wind or water to a different place resulting in barren land unfit for agriculture. This is called soil erosion. Erosion by wind, - blowing away of topsoil in desert areas where vegetation is less as a natural cause of soil erosion.
2. **Name one method of soil conservation and briefly describe how it works.**
   Ans: Afforestation planting of trees is a way to conserve soil. The roots of trees help to hold soil together, preventing it from being washed away by water.
3. **What is mulching?**
   Ans: Mulching is one of the method of soil conservation. After a crop is harvested and before the next crop is sown, the soil remains bare. Mulching involves covering the soil with a layer of material such as straw, leaves, or other organic matter. This method helps to retain moisture and protect the soil from erosion caused by rain or wind.
4. **How is soil useful for living things?**
   Ans: Soil is like a home to many tiny organisms like bacteria, fungi, worms and even rabbits. Soil is also important for plant growth as roots absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.
5. **Observe the picture given alongside. Do you think planting trees is an important practice for soil conservation? Why?**
   Ans: Yes, planting trees is an important practice for soil conservation, as the roots of the trees goes deep inside the soil and holds the soil firmly preventing the soil to be carried away by wind or water.

G. Indentify the types of soil conservation method. Also write how it conservation the soil.

Contour plowing: This helps slow down the flow of water.

Terracing: This helps to slow down of water preventing soil erosion and allowing water to soak in the soil.

Shelter bells: These acts as wind breaks and help reduce soil erosion by reducing the spend of the wind.

Chapter - 10

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Energy is the capacity to do work.
2. Gravity is the force that objects towards the earth.
3. Friction is a force that acts when two surface rub against each other.
4. Water that falls from a height has water energy.
5. Wind energy renewable source of energy.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which force pulls objects towards the earth?
Ans: c. Gravitational force.

2. How does friction affect motion?

Ans: c. it slows down motion.

3. When you run, what type of energy do you possess?
   Ans: c. kinetic energy
4. Most simple machine make use of this energy.
   Ans: mechanical energy
5. What is used to convert water energy to electrical energy?
   Ans: c. turbine

C. State True or False.

1. Simple machine make work harder and require more force. F
2. When you lift a heavy book, you are using gravitational potential energy. T
3. A stretched rubber band possesses elastic force. T
4. Force is a push or pull that can change the motion of an object. T
5. When water falls from a dam it possesses potential energy. F

D. Identify the type of energy being used or involved.

1. Geysers: Electrical energy
2. Solar cookers: Solar energy
3. Windmill Wind energy
4. Hot springs Heat energy
5. Water turbines Water energy

E. Write in short.

1. **What is potential energy?**
   Ans: Potential energy is a kind of mechanical energy which is possessed by a body due to its position. For example, water stored in a dam possesses potential energy.
2. **Define force.**
   Ans: Force is a push or a pull applied to a body which makes the body move, stop, move faster or slower, changes the direction of object or changes the shape and size of an object
3. **What is gravitational force?**
   Ans: Every object in the universe attracts another objects. This force of attraction is called gravitational force.
4. **What is geothermal energy?**
   Ans: Geothermal energy is the heat energy found under the earth. It is a renewable source of energy.
5. **List two uses of hydro – energy.**
   Ans: Hydro energy is used to turn turbines and generate electricity.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. **What are the effects of force on an object?**
   Ans: Force can move a body or can make a moving object come to rest.
   - A force can slowdown a moving body or can increase the speed of a moving body.
   - Force can change the direction of motion of a body
   - Force can change the shape and size of a body.

2. **From where does most of the heat energy come from?**
   Ans: Most of the heat energy we use comes from burning fuels like cold, kerosene, and petrol. When these fuels are burnt, heat is released.

3. **Differentiate between renewable and non renewable source of energy.**
   Ans: Renewable resources Non-renewable resources
   Renewable resources, our sources of energy that can be renewed or replenished over a long period of time. Example solar energy, wind energy. The energy sources that are available to us in limited quantity in nature and will not last for a long time is called non-renewable resources. These resources cannot be replenished easily. Example coal and petroleum.
4. **State the advantage of using wind energy?**
   Ans: Wind energy is renewable, clean and non-polluting. It is more environment friendly.
5. **What is energy? State the different types of energy?**
   Ans: Energy is the ability to do work. The different types of energies are mechanical energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind, energy, water, energy, heat, energy, light energy, sound energy, and electrical energy.

G. Hirakund and Sadar Sarovar dam are the two major hydro electronic power plants of India. Find out their location (State), locate them and mark a dot on the political of India.

Chapter - 11

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Simple machine make work easier.
2. A small wheel with a groove around outer edge is called pulley.
3. In a second class level, load is in between the effort and the fulcrum.
4. Fishing rod is an example of first class lever.
5. A screw has threads that look like slanted grooves.

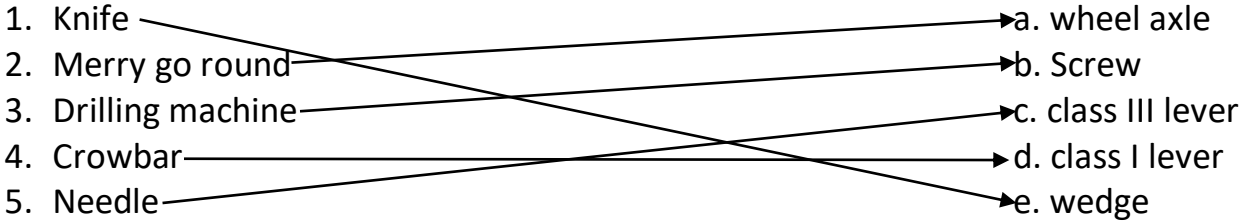
B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which one of these is a second class lever?
   Ans: c. bottle opener
2. Force is necessary to get something moving.
3. A rod attached to center of a wheel is called.
   Ans: c. an axle
4. I am a surface with one end higher that the other. Who am I ?
   Ans: b. inclined plane
5. A see – saw is a lever of:
   Ans: a. first class

C. State True or False.

1. A screw is two inclined planed together. F
2. A wheel barrow has a wheel and axle. F
3. A wedge is a simple machine with one inclined plane. F
4. A nut cracker is a lever of first class. F
5. A winding hill road, is an example of a screw. F

D. Match the following.



E. Write in short.

1. What is first class lever? Give an example.

Ans: A first class liver contains the Fulcrum placed in between the effort and the load. example scissors

2. Why do we need a machine?

Ans: Machines make our work easier and faster.

3. What is a pulley?

Ans: Is a small wheel with a groove around its edge. The groove can hold a rope in position. It is a simple machine that helps to lift objects.

4. What are machines?

Ans: Machines are simple tool used to make our work easier.

6. How does a machine make our work easier?

Ans:They make our work easier by applying force at a convenient point, which either changes the direction of force or increases the force applied.

F. Answer the following questions

1. **What is a screw? It is an inclined plane or wheel and axle?**
   Ans: The screw looks like a nail with grooves cut in it. It has a winding edge called a thread. This winding edge is actually an inclined plane. The tip of the screw moves into the woods. Less force is needed to insert a screw into a wood because of the inclined edge.
2. **When is work said to be done?**
   Ans: Work is said to be done in force. Applied to an object makes the object move to a distance in the direction of force applied.
3. **What is an inclined plane? How is it useful for us?**
   Ans: An inclined plane is a slope that makes our work easier. It helps us to move the load between two levels with less effort.
4. **A single fixed pulley does not reduce the effort required to work alone. How does it make our work easier?**
   Ans: A single fixed pulley does not reduce the effort required to work, but makes the work easier by changing the direction of force.
5. **Name the three kinds of levers. Give example with diagrams, how they are different from each other.**
   Ans: The three kinds of levers are:
   - First class liver: the fulcrum is in between the effort and the load. Example seesaw.diagram
   - Second class lever: in this type of lever the load lies between the falcrum and the effort.

   Example: bottle opener
   - Third class lever: in this type of Lever the effort is in between the fulcrum and the load.

G. Using the word bank, identify the type of simple machine associated with each object.

lever screw inclined plane

Lever Inclined plane Screw

Chapter - 12

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Atmosphere is the layer of air that surrounds the earth.
2. Ultra violet light is a special kind of light used to kill germs in water.
3. The most purified form of water is called distilled water.
4. Plants get nitrogen with the help of bacteria present in the soil.
5. Nitrogen gas is present in highest quantity in air.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these gasses are important for the plant to make food?
   Ans: b. oxygen
2. Impure water may contain diseases causing germs like that of
   Ans: d. all of these.
3. In hill station, the air is less dense.
4. In this layer of atmosphere jet planes fly.
   Ans: b. stratosphere
5. This process is used to remove soluble impurities from water.
   Ans: c. distillation.
6. Which of these is added to water to kill germs?
   Ans: b. chlorine

C. State True or False.

1. Air does not have mass. T
2. The percentage of nitrogen in the air is very low. F
3. Air helps in burning. T
4. Water from lakes is fit for drinking. F
5. Air exerts pressure only in downward direction. F

D. Match the following.

1. Troposphere	a. distillation
2. Filter paper	b. stratosphere
3. Ozone layer	c. filtration
4. Purest form of water	d. first layer of atmosphere
5. Evaporation and condensation	e. distilled water

E. Write in short.

1. **State the composition of air.**
   Ans: Air is a mixture of gases. It consist of about 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen and 1% of argon, carbon dioxide and other gases. It also contains water vapour, dust and smoke.
2. **State the two process involved in distillation.**
   Ans: The two process involved during distillation is evaporation and condensation.
3. **What is ozone layer? Why is it important?**
   Ans: Ozone layer is present in the stratosphere. This layer absorbs harmful ultraviolet race from the sun and prevents it from entering the earth.
4. **State some properties of air.**
   Ans: The properties of air are:air occupies space ,air has weight and air exert pressure in all direction.
5. **What treatment would you do at home to make water fit for drinking?**
   Ans: You make water fit for drinking at home. We can boil the water for about 15 minutes to pull the germs and then filter it. A substance called Alum can also be used to purify water at home.

F. Answer the following questions

1. **why is atmosphere important ? state the different layers of atmosphere.**
   Ans: Atmosphere is important because it has air that we breathe, the wind and the rain and the clouds. It retains heat and blocks out the harmful rays of the sun. Oxygen present in the atmosphere supports live.there are five layers of the atmosphere: the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and exosphere.
2. **Why do people climbing high mountain carry oxygen cylinder?**
   Ans: People climbing high mountains carry oxygen cylinder because the air becomes thinner as you go higher and Breathing becomes more difficult. So an oxygen supply is needed for Breathing.
3. **When a burning candle is covered with a glass, it extinguisher after sometimes. Why ?**
   Ans: When a burning candle is discovered with a glass, it extinguishes after sometimes because the oxygen that was present over there is used up in burning of the candle for sometime when the oxygen is exhausted and there is no more present in the available air. The burning candle extinguishes.
4. **Define sedimentation**.
   Ans: If you if a glass of dirty water containing mud and impurities are taken and allowed to settle undisturbed for 10 minutes, the insoluble impurities and mud particles settle down at the bottom of the glass. This mud that settle down is known as the sediment and this method to remove heavy insoluble, impurities from water is called sedimentation.
5. **How is drinking water purified before it reaches our home?**
   Ans: Drinking water goes through treatment before reaching our homes. The water is taken from lakes and rivers and passed through screens to remove large import like stones leaves etc. Then the water is allowed to settle undisturbed for a few days so that the heavier suspended impurities sings to the bottom. Air and sunlight kills many harmful bacteria. After the sedimentation, the water is filtered through a clean sand bed to remove suspended particles. The water is then disinfected with chlorine to kill bacteria. This water is now safe for drinking and is sent to our homes.

G. The following diagram shows a process used to purify water. Label the diagram and answer the following question.

What process is being carried out?
Distillation

This process involves various step

Step-1 Heating impure water to produce steam

Step-2 Steam passes though the condenser

Step-3 Condensed water is collected is the flask as pure water

1. Name the process taking place in step-1 where water changes to steam
   Evaporation
2. Name the process taking place in step 2 where steam changes to water again
   Condensation
3. The pure water collected in the flask is called
   Distilled water

Chapter - 13

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Light form of energy that helps us seen things around us.
2. The source of light that brightens our day is the sun.
3. Objects that let light pass through are called transparent objects.
4. A shadow is formed when an object blocks light.
5. When light falls on an object, it can be reflected absorbed or scattered.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a source of natural light?
   Ans: b. candle
2. The size of the shadow depends on the size of the object.
3. Shadows are always formed on the dark side of the object.
4. What happens to the shadow when you bring the object closer to the source of light?
   Ans: b. it becomes larger.
5. When light bounces off a surface it is called scattering.

C. State True or False.

1. The moon produces its own light. F
2. The colour of an objects the size of its shadow. F
3. Glass in an opaque object. F
4. Shadow are longer during sunset than during noon. T
5. Opaque objects do not allow any light to pass through them. T

D. Circle the odd one out.

1. Transparent	Opaque	Translucent	Reflective
2. Firefly	Glow – worm	Comb jelly	Housefly

E. Write in short.

1. What are luminous objects? Give an example.

Ans: Air is a mixture of gases. It consist of about 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen and 1% of argon, carbon dioxide and other gases. It also contains water vapour, dust and smoke.

2. What are opaque objects?

Ans: The two process involved during distillation is evaporation and condensation.

3. What will happen if the object is moved closer to the source of light?

Ans: Ozone layer is present in the stratosphere. This layer absorbs harmful ultraviolet race from the sun and prevents it from entering the earth.

4. What is scattering of light?

Asn: The properties of air are:air occupies space ,air has weight and air exert pressure in all direction.

5. Can translucent object form shadows?

Ans: You make water fit for drinking at home. We can boil the water for about 15 minutes to pull the germs and then filter it. A substance called Alum can also be used to purify water at home.

F. Answer the following questions

1. **What is light? What happens when light falls on an object?**
   Ans: Atmosphere is important because it has air that we breathe, the wind and the rain and the clouds. It retains heat and blocks out the harmful rays of the sun. Oxygen present in the atmosphere supports live.there are five layers of the atmosphere: the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and exosphere.
2. **What time of day is known for having the shortest shadows and why?**
   Ans: People climbing high mountains carry oxygen cylinder because the air becomes thinner as you go higher and Breathing becomes more difficult. So an oxygen supply is needed for Breathing.
3. **What is bioluminescence? Give an example.**
   Ans: When a burning candle is discovered with a glass, it extinguishes after sometimes because the oxygen that was present over there is used up in burning of the candle for sometime when the oxygen is exhausted and there is no more present in the available air. The burning candle extinguishes.
4. **What factors determine the size of a shado?**
   Ans: If you if a glass of dirty water containing mud and impurities are taken and allowed to settle undisturbed for 10 minutes, the insoluble impurities and mud particles settle down at the bottom of the glass. This mud that settle down is known as the sediment and this method to remove heavy insoluble, impurities from water is called sedimentation.
5. **What are translucent objects? Give an example.**
   Ans: Drinking water goes through treatment before reaching our homes. The water is taken from lakes and rivers and passed through screens to remove large import like stones leaves etc. Then the water is allowed to settle undisturbed for a few days so that the heavier suspended impurities sings to the bottom. Air and sunlight kills many harmful bacteria. After the sedimentation, the water is filtered through a clean sand bed to remove suspended particles. The water is then disinfected with chlorine to kill bacteria. This water is now safe for drinking and is sent to our homes.

Chapter - 14

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Lunar eclipse occurs when the earth comes between the sun and the moon, causing the earth's shadow to fall on the moon.
2. The moon is natural satellite that orbits around the earth.
3. The first phase of the moon is the new moon where the side facing the earth is not visible.
4. Tides are caused in the oceans due to the pull of the moon.
5. A celestial body that orbit a planet is called satellite.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the name of the phase when the moon is between the sun and earth, and the side facing earth is in complete darkness?
   Ans: c. new moon
2. What causes the different phases of the moon?
   Ans: d. Moon's revolution around earth.
3. The first man made spacecraft to reach the moon was sputnik 1
4. The first man to step on the moon.

Ans: a. Neil Armstrong

5. The earth's moon is a natural <u>satellite</u>.

C. State True or False.

1. The moon reflects its own light. F
2. Our earth has two natural satellite. F
3. A solar eclipse occurs when the sun comes in between the moon and the earth. F
4. Our galaxy has thousand of planets. F
5. We can walk on the moon as we do on earth. F

D. Unscramble the letters to form words.

1. Earth's natural satellite.	ONOM	<u>Moon</u>
2. We see them on the moon.	SRTRCAE	<u>Craters</u>
3. It is caused by the shadow of the earth or the moon.	CLEPESI	<u>Eclipse</u>
4. India's first satellite.	HATABAYAR	<u>Aryabhatta</u>
5. This goes around the star or planet.	SEALITLTE	<u>Satellite</u>

E. Write in short.

1. **The sun is bigger than the moon. But they appear to be about the same size when we look at them from the earth. Why?**
   Ans: Objects that have light of their own and gives out light are called luminous object objects. For example, sun, stars, candle,etc.
2. **What is a crescent moon?**
   Ans: Objects that block light completely and does not allow light to pass through. It are called opaque objects. We cannot see through these objects. Example table, chair.
3. **What is lunar eclipse?**
   Ans: During the formation of shadow, if the object object is moved closer to the source of light, the length of the shadow increases
4. **What are craters?**
   Ans: Light travels in a straight line path and when it falls on any object, it may bounce of the surface of the object in all direction. This is called scattering of light.
5. **What is milky way?**
   Ans: Yes, translucent objects can form shadows, but the shadow formed is very light and paint. This is because the translucent objects allow allows light to partially pass through it.

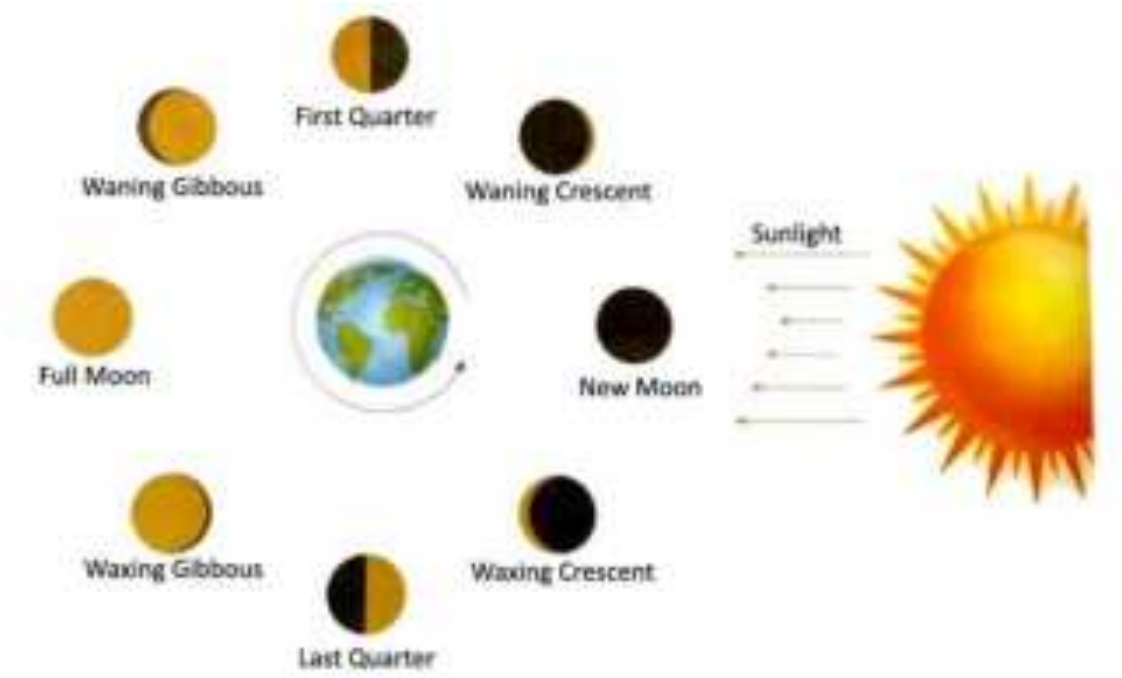
F. Answer the following questions

1. **How does the moon shine even when it has no light of its own?**
   Ans: Light is a form of energy. Light helps us to see things around us. When light falls on an object, it may be absorbed reflected or scattered.
2. **How are tides formed?**
   Ans: The shortest shadow is formed at midday or noon. This is because the sun is just above the head.
3. **Describe the surface of the moon. Is life possible on moon?**
   Ans: Some living creatures can emit light. The production of light from living things is called bioluminescence . Example fireflies, glow worm.
4. **How is a solar eclipse caused?**

Ans: The size of the shadow depends on the distance between the source of light and the object. It also depends on the distance between the object and the surface on which the shadow falls.

5. **What are artificial satellite? How is it useful to man?**
   Ans: Translucent objects are object objects which allow light to pass partially through it. Things can be partially seen through these objects. Paper is an example of translucent object.

G. The diagram below shows the different phases of the moon. Fill in the blanks with the phase of the moon.



Chapter -15

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A disaster is a sudden and sever event caused by natural forces.
2. Natural disaster can have significant impacts on lives property, and the environment.
3. Tsunamis are large ocean waves often triggered by earth quakes.
4. Volcanic eruptions involve the release of magma, ash and gases from a volcano.
5. Droughts are prolonged periods of abnormally dry weather.

B. Choose the correct answer.

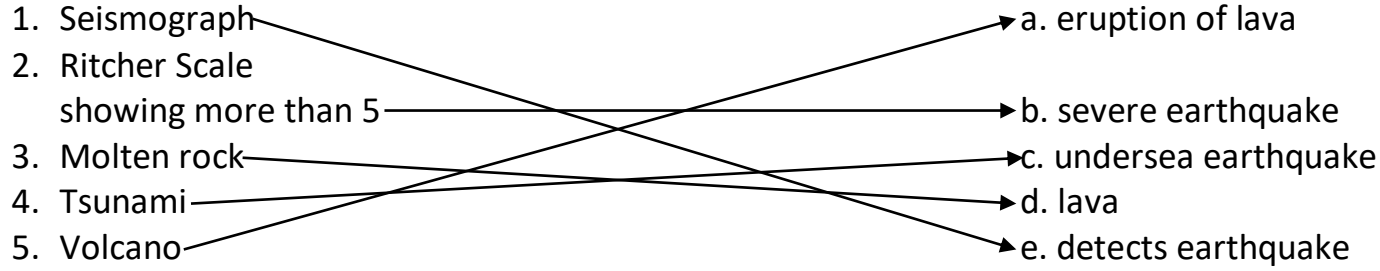
1. What can natural disasters result in?
   Ans: b. Loss of life, displacement of populations, and economic setbacks.
2. Natural disasters are often.
   Ans: b. unpredictable
3. Which natural disaster is caused by the movement of tectonic plates?
   Ans: c. earthquake
4. Those who study earthquakes are called seismologists.
5. The term that is not related to volcano.
   Ans: d. None of these.

C. State True or False.

1. Natural disaster only caused in specific countries and are not a global phenomenon. F

2. Early warning system can help mitigate the impact of natural disasters by providing advance notice. T
3. A tsunami is a large ocean wave that can be triggered by underwater earthquakes. T
4. The energy released during an earthquake cause the ground to shake. F
5. Tidal waves are also called tsunamis. F

D. Match the following.



E. Write in short.

1. What is seismograph?
   Ans: seismograph is an instrument which is used to detect waves that might generate earthquakes.
2. State three natural calamities.
   Ans: Earthquakes, cyclones, and floods are three natural calamities.
3. What are tidal waves?
   Ans: The gravitational force acting between the earth, moon and sun causes rise and fall of the sea level. The waves generated due to this rise and fall are called tidal waves.
4. What is magma?
   Ans: Volcano has built in rock inside it called magma.
5. What are dormant volcanoes? Give an example.
   Ans: Volcanoes that have not erupted for several years in the past, but may erupt in the future are called dormant volcanoes. Mount Fuji in Japan is a dominant volcano.

F. Answer the following questions

1. **What causes earthquakes?**
   Ans: Earthquakes are caused by movements or vibration deep inside the earth. These vibrations release great energy and causes the ground to shake. This is known as earthquake.
2. **What is the difference between tsunami and drought?**
   Tsunami drought occurs when earthquakes occur under sea. It causes high waves leading to flooding Drought are long period of unusually dry weather.
3. **How does Richter scale helpful?**
   Ans:Richer scale is helpful to measure the intensity of earthquakes. A measure of three or four can hardly be felt, but a measure of five or six causes major damage.
4. **How does a drought affect an area of a region?**
   Ans: A drought is a condition with long drive, whether and leads to severe water, shortageThe reservoirs., ponds and lakes dry up. The groundwater level drops and people in the cities do not

get water. Farmers do not have enough water for crops and hence the crop dies and there is less food. Livestock and other animals also die this leads to famine.

5. **What is a volcano? State the three types of volcanoes.**
   Ans: Volcano is a small hill or mountain having a small opening called. There is molten rock inside the volcano which comes out of the earth. Based on the nature of eruption, volcanoes can be classified as three types: active volcanoes, dominant volcanoes, and extinct volcanoes.

G. Case study : The Drought of 2002

Introduction: In 2002, severe drought affected several regions, including XYZ country. Droughts occur when there is an extended period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to water shortage and agricultural challenges. This case study focuses on how the community o XYZ country coped with and responded to the drought.

Background: XYZ country was primarily an agricultural community, relying heavily on crops and livestock for its economy. In 2002, the region faced an unprecedented lack of rainfall, resulting in parched lands and dwindling water sources.

1. **What could have been the effects of drought?**
   Ans: The country lost all crops and livestock. Leading to shortage and scarcity of food.
2. **What must have been the community response?**
   Ans: The community must have taken necessary steps to conserve whatever resources they must be having. Judicial use of resources, sustainable use of water and other resources
   Find these natural disaster.

H. Find these natural disaster.




					t										
					s										
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v	o	l	c	a	n	i	c	e	r	u	p	t	i	o	n
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