



Class : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1. Geometry

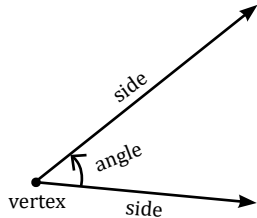
Page No. 1

Recall

1. A point
2. end point
3. A plane
4. A ray
5. a) line
c) Ray
- b) line segment
d) A point

Page No. 2

Just for Practice 1.1:

1. a) vertex
c) vertex
 - b) arm or sides
d)
- 
- e) degrees
g) an obtuse angle
i) reflex angle
 - f) an acute angle
h) straight
j) full angle

2. a) full angle b) 90° - right angle

Page No. 5 and 6

Just for Practice 1.2:

1.

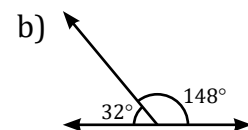
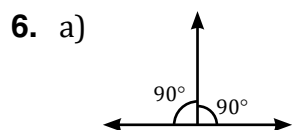
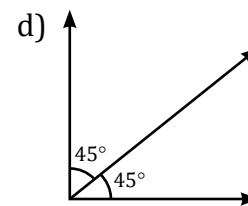
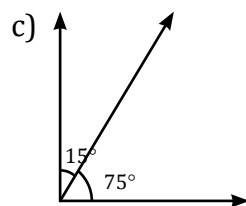
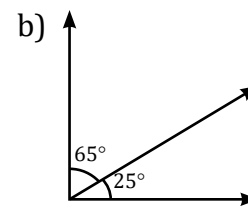
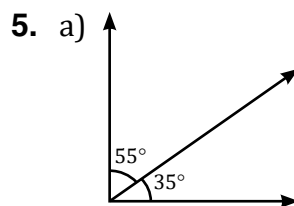
	angle	complement
a)	25°	$90^\circ - 25^\circ = 65^\circ$
b)	45°	$90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$
c)	85°	$90^\circ - 85^\circ = 5^\circ$
d)	70°	$90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$
e)	33°	$90^\circ - 33^\circ = 57^\circ$

2.

	angle	supplement (180° - given angle)
a)	97°	83°
b)	110°	70°
c)	135°	45°
d)	170°	10°
e)	158°	22°

3. c) ($25^\circ, 65^\circ$)

4. d) ($130^\circ, 50^\circ$)



Lesson 2. Numbers

Page No. 11

Activity 2.1

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 9 d) 16 e) 25

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Activity 2.2 (Circle the following numbers in the grid)

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|
| 9 | 16 | 25 | 36 |
| 49 | 64 | 81 | 100 |

Just for Practice 2.1:

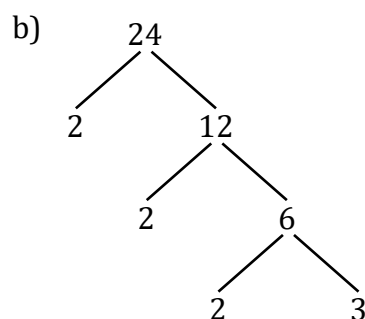
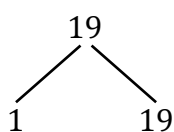
1. a) 4 b) 16 c) 49 d) 81
e) 225 f) 324 g) 400
2. a) 4 c) 81 d) 36 e) 64
3. 9.
4. b) 64

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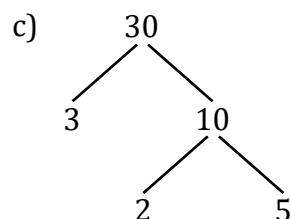
Just for Practice 2.2:

1. a) 27 - The factors are 1, 3, 9, 27
b) 32 - The factors are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32
c) 25 - The factors are 1, 5, 25
d) 68 - The factors are 1, 2, 4, 34, 68
e) 38 - The factors are 1, 2, 19, 38
2. a) $7 \times 8 = 56$ b) $6 \times 8 = 48$
c) $8 \times 3 = 24$ d) $8 \times 9 = 72$

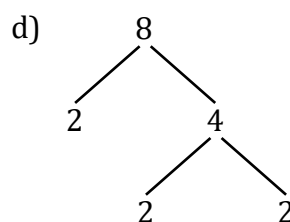
3. a) The factors are 1, 19



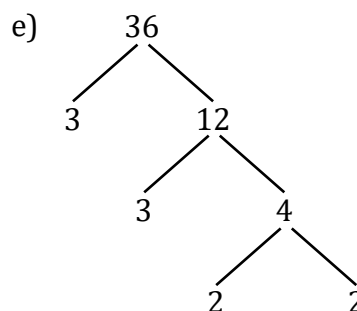
The factors are $2^3, 3$



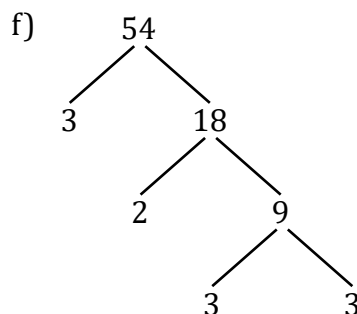
The factors are 3, 2, 5



The factors are 2^3



The factors are $3^2, 2^2$



The factors are $3^3, 2$

4. a) 2 b) 5, 7, 35
c) 2 factors, 1 and 13 d) Composite

5.

11	42	16	25	43	6	32	21	38	2
22	67	79	59	82	64	44	52	75	17
33	45	84	68	30	83	12	60	41	51
46	85	63	5	19	56	80	36	81	69
7	55	74	26	76	73	40	99	72	27
18	90	91	94	62	100	53	31	66	9
86	13	57	92	93	23	61	97	58	50
28	47	77	39	54	96	95	29	98	70
37	3	34	48	94	78	88	35	14	4
10	65	20	87	15	8	49	71	89	24

Shaded numbers are prime and the remaining are composite numbers.

Page No. 21

Just for Practice 2.3:

1. a) 4 and 6 b) 99 c) 3, 2 and 5
2. a) 4 – 4, 8, 12, 16, 20
b) 3 – 3, 9, 12, 15, 18
c) 7 – 7, 14, 21, 28, 35
d) 9 – 9, 18, 27, 36, 45
e) 5 – 5, 10, 15, 20, 25
f) 12 – 12, 24, 36, 48, 60
g) 8 – 8, 16, 24, 32, 40
3. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48
4. Multiples of 4 always even
Multiples of 3 are not always odd. Eg: 6 is a multiple of 3 which is not odd.
5. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 110
6. a) 180 b) 144 c) 1080 d) 30
e) 24 f) 585 g) 48
7. a) 84 b) 48 c) 24 d) 60
8. 30
9. 24
10. 7.12 am
11. every 8 minutes

Lesson 3. Measurements

Page No. 23 - Recall:

1. a) 2000 g b) 3700 g c) 7 kg
d) 1.143 kg e) 12000 mg f) 54000 mg
g) 3 g 0 mg h) 7 g 500 mg

Page No. 27

Just for Practice 3.1:

1. a) 575 kg 300 g b) 470 mg 575 g
2. a) 196 kg 28 g b) 301 g 20 mg

3. a) 52 kg 800 g
b) 4 kg 215 g 130 mg or 4215 g 130 mg
c) 1888 g 400 mg or 1 kg 888 g 400 mg
4. a) 1 kg 250 g b) 13 kg 50 g
5. a) 10 kg 250 g of fruits
b) 60 kg c) 1000
d) 1 kg 440 g e) 15 kg
f) 5 kg or 5000 g

Page No. 30 - 32

How much water is in the jug

1. 250ml 3. 750 ml
2. 500 ml 4. 1 l

Just for Practice 3.2:

1. b) 2 l, 400 ml c) 4 l, 200 ml
d) 2 l, 50 ml e) 3 l, 250 ml
2. i) (b) 400 litres
ii) (b) 6 litres
iii) (b) 3000 millilitres
iv) (c) 270 litres
v) (b) 8 litres
3. i) (c) 40 litres ii) (b) 6 litres
iii) (b) 3000 millilitres iv) (c) 270 litres
v) (b) 6-8 litres vi) (a) 20

Page No. 32

Just for Practice 3.3:

1. a) 2 cl b) 1.7 l c) 3450 ml
d) 9500 ml e) 3 l f) 56900 ml
g) 4000 l h) 52000 l i) 0.085 kl
j) 0.071 kl

Page No. 36 and 37

Just for Practice 3.4:

1. a) 6 l 100 ml b) 7 kl 900 l c) 25 l 700 ml
2. a) 3 kl b) 800 ml c) 19 l 400 ml

3. a) 82 / 400 ml b) 1754 kl 375 l
 c) 52 l
 4. a) 10 kl 100 l b) 1 / 10 ml c) 12 / 100ml
 5. a) 6 / 250 ml b) 34 / 800 ml
 c) 66 / 500 ml d) 5 / 100 ml

More problems:

1. 200 ml 2. 35 l 3. 575 ml 4. 75 ml

H.O.T.S:

1. 6 times

Lesson 4. Patterns

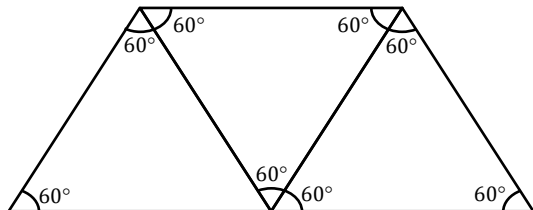
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Just for Practice 4.1: - Students work:

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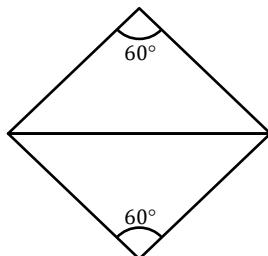
Just for Practice 4.2:

1. a)



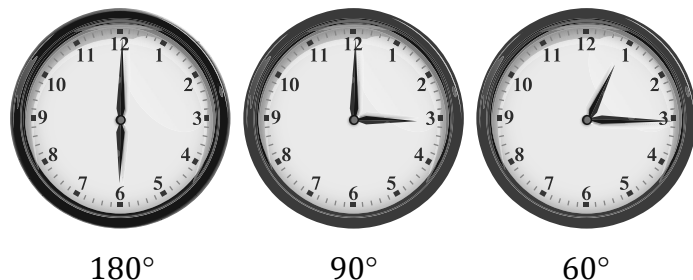
Angle at each vertex = 120°

- b)



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Just for Practice 4.3:



11 o'clock - 30° 9 o'clock - 90° 6 o'clock - 180°



06:10 - 120° 06:45 - 90° 06:30 - 360°

Page No. 44 and 45

Just for Practice 4.4:

1. a) WENT, SENT, BENT, RENT, TENT
 b) NIGHT, LIGHT, RIGHT, BRIGHT, MIGHT
2. a) COAT, BOAT, GOAT
 b) REB, BED, WED

More problems on reasoning:

3. i) (b)
 ii) (c)
4. 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5
5. a) 11
 b) 7
6. number of triangles 5 4
 Number of squares 2 0

7.		0
		2
		6

Lesson 5. Interconcept

Page No. 47

Just for Practice 5.1:

1. a) 128 km b) 172 km
c) 332 km d) 130 km
e) 162 km f) 707 km
g) 375 km h) 496 km
i) 462 km j) Chennai to Madurai

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Just for Practice 5.2:

1. a) s.no. Distance b) s.no. Time (in hr)
1 96 km 1 8 hrs
2 105 km 2 9 hrs
3 150 km 3 7 hrs
4 200 km 4 6 hrs
5 120 km 5 5 hrs
2. a) 64.372 km b) 418.4 km
c) 240 km d) 480 km
e) 126 km
3. 168 km 4. 120 km
5. 4 hrs 6. 5 hrs
7. 4 hrs 8. 4 hrs

Page No. 51

Just for Practice 5.3:

1. s.no. Total Cost
1 ₹900
2 ₹1760
3 ₹1260
4 ₹2520
5 ₹1740

2. Total travelling cost is ₹5950

3. Total travelling cost is ₹5220

Page No. 53 and 54

Just for Practice 5.4:

1. a) $\frac{7}{2}$ km b) $25\frac{1}{4}$ km c) $17\frac{3}{4}$ km
d) $35\frac{1}{4}$ km e) $45\frac{3}{4}$ km
2. a) $\frac{1}{6}$ hrs b) $\frac{5}{12}$ hrs c) $\frac{6}{10}$ hrs
d) $\frac{4}{5}$ hrs e) $\frac{5}{6}$ hrs
3. a) 50 mins b) 48 mins c) 40 mins
d) 30 mins e) 36 mins
4. Match
a) 50 paise b) ₹1 c) ₹5 d) ₹75 e) ₹100
5.

	Money	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
a	₹200	₹50	₹100	₹150
b	₹10000	₹2500	₹5000	₹7500
c	₹8000	₹2000	₹4000	₹6000
d	₹24000	₹6000	₹12000	₹18000
e	₹50000	₹12500	₹25000	₹37500
6. Distance = 330 kms, Travelling cost = ₹4950.
7. Time - 2 hrs 36 mins, Stitching cost = ₹1170.



CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

FOOD PRESERVATION AND STORAGE

Page No. 73 and 74

A. Write how each of these are preserved. Use each method once only.

1. pasteurisation
2. Sweetening
3. cold storage
4. Vacuum packing
5. Smoking
6. salting

B. Read the description and guess the food preservation method.

1. canning
2. Freezing
3. Drying
4. Pickling
5. Pasteurisation

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. food poisoning
2. Pulses, wheat
3. Cold and dry
4. Dry storage
5. Marasmus, kwashiorkor

D. Answer the following.

1. Air, moisture, enzymes, insects, temperature, microorganisms, light
2.
 - To maintain its nutritive value.

- Contaminated food causes illness and may lead to food poisoning.
 - Deterioration of quality may cause food to be wasted.
 - To ensure availability of food even during off-season.
3. Smoking, dehydration, vacuum packing (any 3 methods)
 4. Food pyramid helps to choose the right amount of food from each group. The different food groups are Grain group, Fruits and vegetable group, milk and meat group, others (fats and oil).

Grain group	The food in this group contain carbohydrates that give lot of energy.
Fruits and vegetables group	It contains different types of vitamins and minerals to keep our body healthy.
Milk and Meat group	It provides proteins which helps to repair the body and build muscles.
Fats and oil group	It provides necessary fats that help our organs to keep working. Too much intake of fat is not good for health.

5.

Deficiency diseases	Symptoms	Food
Night Blindness	Cannot see properly in dim light	Carrot, papaya
Scurvy	Bleeding of gums and swelling of joints	Lemon, gooseberry
Anaemia	Loss of haemoglobin	Dates

Lesson 2.

WATER

Page No. 90 and 91

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. all
2. atmosphere
3. underground water
4. 3%
5. desalination

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. condensation
2. evaporation
3. springs
4. rain water harvesting
5. aedes female mosquito

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. microbeads | c. pollute marine organisms |
| 2. reservoir | e. man-made lake |
| 3. typhoid | a. salmonella |
| 4. freezing | b. snow and hail |
| 5. swine flu | d. influenza virus |

D. Answer briefly.

1. Rain, river, lakes, ponds, ground water
2. It is an artificial process of converting saline water into fresh water.
3. Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation
4. It is a process of desalination method by which water is forced under pressure through a semi permeable membrane. Tiny pores in the membrane allow water to pass but excludes salts and minerals.
5.
 - Spray the house with anti – mosquito spray.
 - Wear clothes that cover skin area.
 - Close the doors and windows during early morning and evening.
 - Do not allow water to stagnant.

E. Answer in detail.

1.
 - Reduces flooding in the cities
 - Reduces top soil loss
 - Increases the level of ground water
 - Saves ground water
 - Improves plant growth
2.
 - Good personal hygiene
 - Basic sanitation
 - Drinking chlorinated and boiled water
 - Drinking boiled or pasteurised milk
 - Disposing infectious waste properly
3. The discharge of untreated industrial waste into rivers and lakes which contains harmful substances such as acid, alkalis, hot water and chemicals like arsenic, lead, mercury and cadmium leads to toxicity in plants and animals.

Lesson 3.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Page No. 104 and 105

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. bright colour, smell
2. Seed coat
3. Pots and toys

B. True or False. Correct the sentences that are false.

1. False – one cotyledon
2. True
3. True
4. False – seeds need to spread far and wide

C. Answer the following.

1.

Monocot	Dicot
One seed leaf is present.	Two seed leaves are present.
Eg: maize, rice	Eg: beans, peas

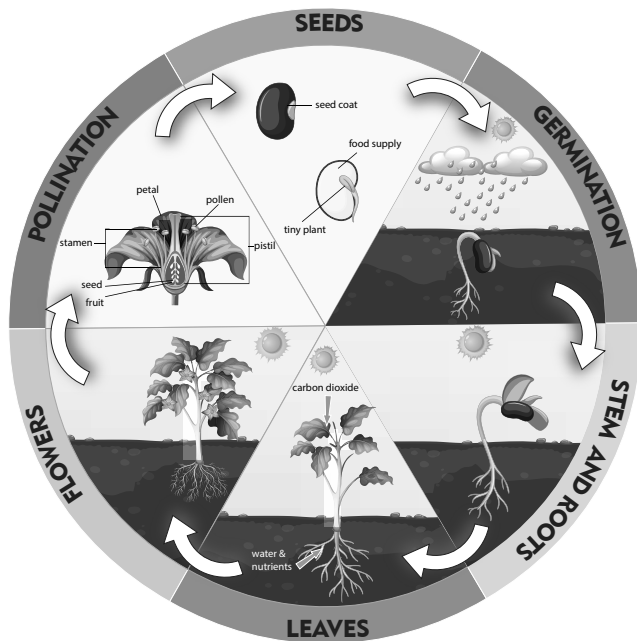
2. Stage 1 – Seed: It protects the embryo inside. All plants begin their life as seeds.

Stage 2 – Germination: The seed start to grow. The roots come out first to fix the baby plant to the soil.

Stage 3 – Sprouting of the seedling: The first part of the plant appears above the soil.

Stage 4 – Plant: The seedling grows out leaves, stronger roots and stems.

Stage 5 – Flowers: The flowers through pollination produce fruits and seeds. The seeds go back to the ground and once again the cycle starts.



3. The different agents of dispersal are air, water, insects, birds, animals.

Water: The seeds of Lotus and coconut have a spongy or fibrous covering that helps them float in water. They are carried by water from one place to another.

Wind: The seeds of dandelion and cotton are very small, light and have soft hair or wings that help them to be carried far away by the wind.

(//*Students can explain any 2 agents of dispersal)

- 4.

Loam	Sand
It does not hold water and allow it to pass easily.	It stays moist and allows water and air to pass through.
It is not good for plant growth	It is the best soil for plant growth.



CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

ANCIENT EXCAVATIONS

Page No. 122 - 124

Let us solve...

A. Name the following.

1. Mahabalipuram
2. To preserve the remains of rulers for their after life
3. Paleontology
4. Indus valley civilisation
5. Urns

B. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. b. Sangam | 6. c. hieroglyphics |
| 2. b. Arikamedu | 7. c. Queen |
| 3. b. Carnelian | 8. b. Harappan |
| 4. c. Keezhadi | 9. a. Thoothukudi |
| 5. a. Archaeologists | |

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pyramids | e. Egypt |
| 2. Baked bricks | c. Indus Civilization |
| 3. Pottery | a. Adichanallur |
| 4. Sivagangai | b. Keezhadi |
| 5. Arikamedu | d. Roman Lamp |

D. True or False.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

E. Answer in a sentence or two.

1. It is the study of material and artifacts in order to learn about the activities and culture of ancient humans, or their way of life.
2. Excavation can be defined as digging, to remove the earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past histories and cultures.
3. An archaeologist is a scientist who study man-made objects from the distant past to learn more about the development of various civilizations.
4. They are the places in the world that are very important from the cultural or natural point of view. These places are selected by UNESCO to be preserved and protected.
5. It is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country.
6. A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides located in Egypt
7. Iron tools, swords, daggers, spears and arrows, stone beads and gold ornaments. Bronze objects with carvings of domestic and wild animals like tigers, antelopes and elephants.
8. Sivagangai – Thiruppuvanam taluk

F. Answer in detail.

1. A grid is a design that breaks a section of ground into small squares. These are marked with rope and strings. Each square in the grid has to be carefully searched and measured. If something is found, archaeologists note how deep it was and carefully label each item by assigning it a number in the grid.
2. Adichanallur – Thoothukudi ; Arikamedu – Near Puducherry; Keezhadi – Sivagangai
3. The largest of the pyramids was the one built for the Pharaoh Khufu. The great pyramid of

Giza took over 23 years to build. Scientists believe that large blocks were cut by the workers, transported along the Nile and then moved up the Pyramids on ramps.

4. Over 4,000 years ago, people built huge, planned cities, with straight street and brick homes with private baths.

The ancient civilization must have had marvellous craftsmen, skilled in pottery, weaving and metal working.

5.

Fossils	Artifacts
The remains of living things like plants, animals, people.	The remains of the things that were made, like clothes, dishes, tools.
It is not the things that were made.	It is not the remains of living things.

6. Keezhadi:

ASI excavated an ancient town dating back to the sangam age in Keezhadi village of Thiruppuvanam taluk and discovered the following,

- Brick buildings
- Well – laid drainage system
- Pottery with Tamil Brahmi inscriptions
- Beads of glass
- Carnelian and quarts
- Pearl and gold ornaments, iron objects, shell bangles, ivory dice.

7. Arikamedu:

The archaeologists here noted that for the local fishermen the antiques were new. Traders had travelled from the West Coast, Ceylon and around the Ganges to trade in precious stones. They took great care not to break the precious stones while excavating. They found,

- Roman lamps
- Glass, gems, stone beads
- Cutlery, crockery
- Wine containers

Lesson 2.

HYDROSPHERE

Page No. 137 and 138

Let us solve...

A. Answer in one word.

- rain
- underground water
- deposition
- lagoons
- hydrosphere

B. Choose the correct answers.

- b. water
- a. Ganga
- c. lake
- a. first
- c. bay

C. Write True or False.

- True
- False
- False
- False
- True

D. Match the following.

Section – A

- e. Dal lake
- d. Chilika in Odisha
- b. Palk strait
- a. Sambhar lake
- c. Formation of cloud

Section – B

- d. strip of sea separated by a sand bank
- f. moving ice slabs
- e. block of ice separated from a glacier
- b. water body, surrounded by land
- a. river, falling from a height
- c. large water body, smaller than an ocean

E. Explain the terms in one sentence.

- Hydrosphere: It is the total amount of water on a planet.
- Gulf: It is a deep inlet of the sea almost surrounded by land on three sides.

3. Evaporation: The water from the water bodies gets heated and evaporates in the form of vapours into the air.
4. Condensation: The water vapour is cooled down to form water.
5. Humidity: The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.
6. Green house effect: The trapping of heat from the sun due to green houses gases present in air.

F. Answer the following.

1. It is the total amount of water on the planet. It includes surface and underground water and water in the air.
2. It is essential for all life forms and keeps the planet alive.
3. Oceans, Seas, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bay, lagoon, strait, waterfall, glaciers, icebergs, underground water.
4. Lithosphere: The land on which we stand.
Hydrosphere: It includes all types of water bodies.
Atmosphere: The air around us that we breathe.
Biosphere: It is made up of the parts of Earth where life exists.
5. Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, infiltration
6. We need water to cook, drink, bathe etc.
Animals and Plants need water to survive.
Swimming, fishing, boating, river rafting.
Generation of hydroelectricity. (any 3 points)
7. It affect the weather of an area.
It causes less water released into the atmosphere which results in the imbalance of water cycle
8. Gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, trap heat just like the glass roof of a green house and keeps our Earth warm at an average temperature of 14 degree Celsius.

G. Answer the following in detail.

1. Evaporation: The water slowly evaporate as vapours into the air as the heat of the sun falls on the water bodies.

Condensation: As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperature makes them cool and turn it back to water. Wind moves the liquid to form clouds.

Precipitation: Wind movements causes the cloud particles to collide and fall as rain.

Infiltration: When rain water falls on the earth, it flows into the Ocean and rivers and is called run off and if it is absorbed into the soil it is called infiltration.

2. Do not use the shower to have a bath. Use a bucket instead.

Keep the tap closed while brushing your teeth.
Repair leaky taps and pipes.

Lesson 3.

CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

Page No. 152 - 154

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. b. Seven | 4. a. North America |
| 2. b. Asia | 5. b. Antartica |
| 3. c. Nile | |

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pangea
2. (Word to be corrected//between//) tectonic plates
3. Continental drift
4. Core
5. Congo (any relevant answer)
6. China, India, Asia
7. Great Barrier reef
8. Brazil, South America

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Asia | e. Biggest continent |
| 2. Africa | c. Sahara desert |
| 3. Europe | a. Vatican City |
| 4. South America | b. Amazon forest |
| 5. Australia | d. Kangaroo |

D. True or False.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. True | 5. False |
| 2. True | 4. False | |

E. Name the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tasmania | 5. Antarctica |
| 2. Ukraine | 6. North America |
| 3. Finland | 7. The Great Wall (China) |
| 4. Ural mountains | 8. Vatican (Europe) |

F. Name the following and write a line or two about it.

1. Long ago all continents were together and formed a single large land mass called the super continent (Pangea)
2. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world. It is a part of Himalayan ranges in Asia .
3. Sahara is the world's largest desert located in Africa.
4. Penguins are featherless flightless aquatic birds. They are found in Antarctica
5. India is a country in Asia which is well known for its diversity.
6. Africa is called the dark continent because it was uninhabited, remained unknown for many years with dense forests and dangerous wild life .
7. Nile is the world's longest river located in Africa. It was the home of world's oldest civilization.

G. Answer the following questions.

1. The continents on the earth are constantly drifting away from each other.
2. Temperate zone is one of the heat zones. The countries here experience moderate heat and experience all four seasons. Canada and Japan lie in this zone
3. Europe is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains. It is in temperate zone. Ukraine, the largest producer of wheat is in this continent. (any relevant point)
4. Maitri and Bharati are two research stations of India in Antarctica .
5. Europe is a continent that is completely in the northern hemisphere. (any other point as

given in 3) or North America is completely in the Northern Hemisphere (any point as given in 8)

6. The seven continents are Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica.
7. Taj Mahal is located in the city of Agra on the banks of river Yamuna.
8. It is the third largest continent and is completely located in northern hemisphere. Lake Superior the largest fresh water lake is located here. It is spread over three temperate zones.
9. Great barrier reef is in the coral sea region in the continent of Australia
10. Antarctica is the coldest, white continent and is also called the frozen continent.

H. Answer the following in detail.

1. South America: Most of it lies in the southern hemisphere. The world's largest river Amazon flows through this region. The Andes mountain ranges are one of the longest ranges of this continent. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee.
Africa: It is the second largest continent. The longest river Nile flows across this continent . Sudan, Egypt, Kenya are few countries in this continent. More than 50% of gold and diamond of the world is found in this continent.

(Students can write any other relevant answer or choose any other continent)

2. India has many historical monuments, the Taj Mahal in Agra, Gate way of India at Delhi, Sanchi stupa in Madhya Pradesh, Gate way of India in Mumbai, Fort St. George and Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu and few to mention.
Charminar, Konarak Sun temple, Ajanta Caves, Vivekananda rock memorial, Bragadeeshwara temple are few very famous monuments.
3. Being an Island continent Australia has a unique landscape. The great barrier reef is a natural marine structure in the coral sea with over 2500 individual reefs is the largest eco system. 90% of the people of this continent live near the coast. The island of Tasmania is a part of this continent and is said to be pollution free place in the world.