ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL
MID-TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)

DATE: **THE WORLD AROUND US** **Class: V Sec: _**
M.M: 50

PRE -MIDTERM Answer key

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

1 **Choose the correct option and write it in the box on the right side-**

i) Which part of the seed grows downwards to form the root?
a) embryo b) cotyledon **c) radicle** d) micropyle

ii) Aashu germinated the moong dal by soaking it overnight. She saw the green cover of the seed had softened and it was easy to pull out. What is the function of the seed coat?

a**) It protects the seed** b) It stores the food for the baby plant
c) It helps the seed to breathe d) It absorbs water from the soil

iii)Which of the following examples shows vegetative propagation by leaves?
a) Rose b) **Bryophyllum**
c) Onion d) Radish

iv) Steam turning to water drops on cooling is an example of which process?
a) **Condensation** b) Evaporation c) Precipitation d) Collection

v) What will happen if there is no rain for a long time in any area?
a) Flash floods b) **Drought** c) Landslides d) Earthquake

vi) Which one is an adaptive feature of submerged plants?
a) conical leaves b) hard stem c) broad leaves d) **ribbon like leaves**

vii)Identify the food item which can be preserved by drying?
a) chips b) jelly c) roti d) p**apad**

viii) A cavity is formed as microbes produce _____ in our mouth.
a) water b) juice c) **acid** d) saliva

ix)

Assertion (A)	We can crush the food with the help of premolars
Reason (R)	There are 2 incisors in our mouth

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

Assertion (A)	Preservation of food helps to keep it for a longer time.
Reason (R)	Peas can be kept in the deep freezer.

x)

a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
b**) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.**

	c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.		
	SECTION-B (10 Marks)		
2	**Name the following:** a) The process by which seed is carried away from the mother plant by different agents-**Seed dispersal** b) Vasco da Gama collected this spice from India-**black pepper** c) Tourism to natural places -**Eco Tourism** d) The process of water changing into water vapour by heating-**Evaporation** e) The tiny organisms can be seen with the help of -**Microscope**		
3	**Fill in the blanks:** a) **Cotyledon** stores the food for the embryo. b) **Incisors** are also called cutting teeth. c) The **delta** is formed at the mouth of the river where it meets the sea. **d)** The process of collecting rainwater is called **rainwater harvesting.** e) Juices can be preserved in cans for long time by the method of **canning.**		
	SECTION-C (20 Marks)		
4	**Answer the following questions in short-** Describe **any two** adaptive features of rooted floating plants. **1.Air-filled spaces in stems and leaves to help the plant float,** **and** **2. Flat, broad leaves that lie on the water surface to maximize sunlight absorption for photosynthesis.**		
5	Draw and label four **kinds of teeth** in a human mouth.  **OR** Two examples of food items which can be preserved by **Refrigeration.** 		
6	Mark **any two rivers** on the PHYSICAL MAP of INDIA a) Narmada b) Godavari c) Krishna d) Kaveri		

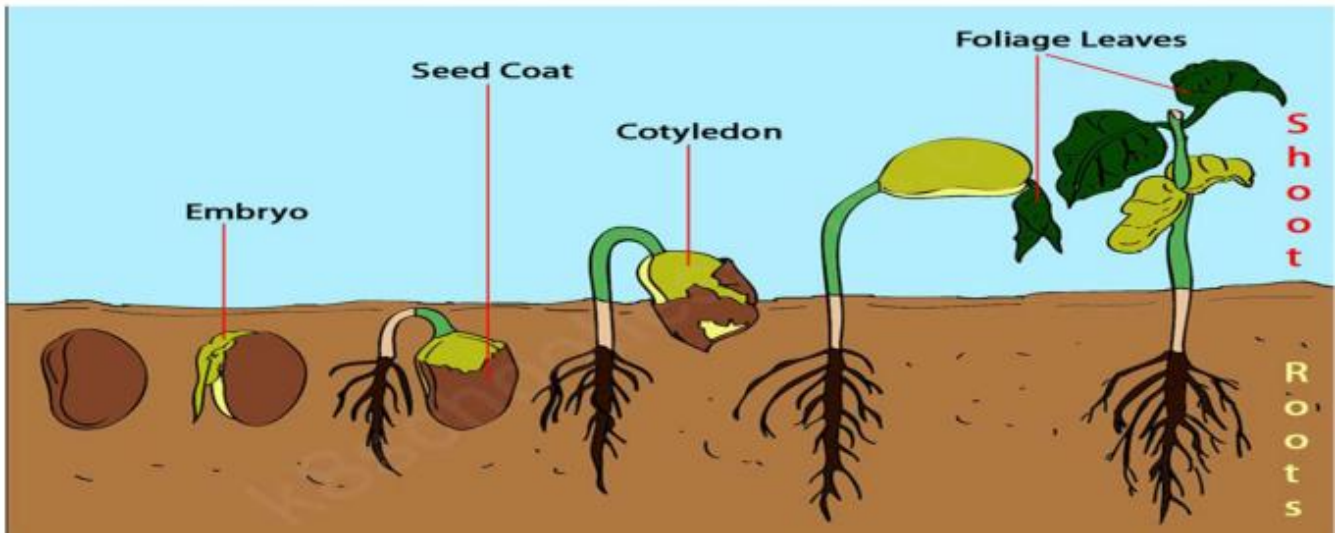
7 **Explain** the process of germination with the help of a **labelled diagram.**

Ans. a) The seed absorbs water and air through micropyle. This softens the seed coat and the food inside.

b) The seed coat splits, and a white structure called radicle comes out and grows into root. It fixes the plant in the soil.

c) The embryo then develops plumule (future shoot) in upward direction.

d) Soon the leaves develop, and cotyledons dry up and fall off. The young plant is known as seedling.



8 **Look at the picture and answer the questions-**

Riya went on a picnic with her family. While playing in the park, she noticed some seeds stuck to her socks. When she returned home, she found the same seeds on her carpet.

a) How did the seeds travel from the park to Riya's home?
The seeds must have stuck on Riya's socks while she was playing in the park

b) Why did the seeds stick to her socks instead of just falling off?
As the seeds have bristles or spines on them.

c) Give 2 examples of the seeds dispersed by animals?
Burdock, cocklebur

9 a) Is mushroom a fungus? Justify your answer with a valid reason.

Yes mushroom is a fungus because it belongs to the kingdom Fungi it lacks chlorophyll, absorbs nutrients from other organic matter

b) Explain the process of reproduction in bread mold. Support your answer with the help of a diagram.

Molds reproduce with spores' formation

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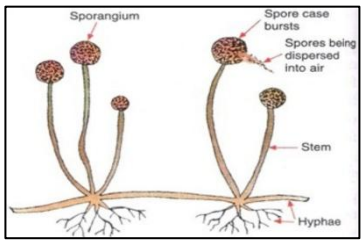

c) Which are some of the places you see in your house or surroundings where fungus is seen?
Fungi like mold are often seen in moist, dark areas of a house, such as bathrooms, kitchens, basements, and around leaky pipes, growing on surfaces like walls, ceilings, carpets, and wood. We might also spot them on rotting food, old paper or books, and damp fabrics

10 **Give reason-**

a) Lotus seeds disperse by water.
because lotus grows in water and its seeds are light with a hard, waterproof coat that helps them float and travel with water currents.

b) Venus fly trap digests the insects.
because it is an insectivorous plant that gets nutrients from insects as the soil lacks them.

c) Rivers are also called the lifeline of people.
because they provide water for drinking, farming, transport, and many daily needs.

d) Aquatic plants do not have stomata.
because they can directly absorb gases and water from their surroundings, so they don't need stomata like land plants.

e) Aquatic animals are diminishing day by day.
because of pollution, overfishing, and destruction of their natural habitats.

SECTION-D (10 Marks)

11 **Read the given text and answer the following questions-**

I am a river, the Godavari. My journey begins in the Western Ghats at Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra. At first, I am just a small stream, but as I move ahead, rainwater and many other streams join me. These small streams are called tributaries. With their help, I grow wider and stronger. I travel about 1,465 kilometres before meeting the Bay of Bengal. I am proud to be the second longest river in India, after the Ganga.
(Source: Textbook - Our Wondrous World)

a) Where does the river Godavari begin its journey?
The journey of Godavari begins in the Western Ghats at Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra.

b) What is the difference between a Perennial and a seasonal river?
Perennial River – flows throughout the year.
Seasonal River – flows only in the rainy season.

12 **Read the given text and answer the following questions-**

	Afreen noticed that the rain had filled up the pond near the school ground. She called out to Jyoti, "Come and look!" They could see tiny fish swimming and a small frog sitting on a lotus leaf. It is wonderful to see the variety of plants and animals living in water! ***(Source: Textbook - Our Wondrous World)*** a) Write any one adaptive feature of the following- i)Pond Heron -**sharp beak and long legs to catch fish ,frogs and insects while wading in water.** ii) Fish- **has gills to breathe, fins to swim** b)How are the land plants different from water plants? (1point) **Land plants have thick stem and broad leaves while aquatic plants have thin flexible stems, some have thinner ribbon like leaves, or leaves with air spaces etc.**	
13	**Read the given text and answer the following questions-** ***Aman's village has a small pond. In summer, the water level goes down and the pond becomes very small. Aman noticed that many fish were gasping near the surface of water, some snails stuck to stones, and a frog jumped out onto the land.*** a) How do frogs manage to live both inside and outside water? **Frogs have lungs to breathe on land and moist skin while it is in water** b) What would happen if the pond dried up completely? **The aquatic plants and animals will die.** c) What are some ways to save aquatic life? **We can keep the water free from pollution/ keeping it clean**	
14	**Read the given text and answer the following questions-** ***Meena helped her mother in making pizza for her birthday party. They mixed flour, water, and a pinch of yeast and prepared a soft dough. After an hour, Meena noticed that the dough had become soft, fluffy, and bigger in size. The pizza turned out light and tasty. Curious, she asked, "What magic does this yeast do?"*** a) Why did the dough rise and become fluffy after yeast was added? **The dough rose and became fluffy because yeast produces carbon dioxide gas during fermentation which gets trapped in the dough and makes it soft and spongy.** b) What do you think would happen if yeast was not added to the dough? **If yeast was not added, the dough would not rise and the pizza would be hard and dense instead of soft and fluffy**. c) What is the difference between microbes and germs? **Microbes are tiny living organisms like bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses (some are useful, like yeast).** **Germs usually refer to harmful microbes that cause diseases**	

Diagrams for practice-

- ***a) Seed germination***
- ***b) Structure of seed***
- ***c) Seed dispersal agents***
- ***d) Vegetative propagation***
- ***e) Reproduction in plants***
- ***f) Water cycle***