

SCIENCE

Ln-1 GREEN ENVIRONMENT

I. Choose the correct answer(Ref Pg.no.75)

II. Fill in the blanks(Ref Pg.no.75)

III. Match the following(Ref Pg.no.75)

IV. Write True or False(Ref Pg.no.76)

V. Answer in one word:

1. What is NGC ?

Ans: National Green Crops

2. Who invented the first fully synthetic plastic ?

Ans: Leo Baekeland

3. Give any one example for Recycle Waste ?

Ans: Wood

4. Which colour bin indicates Biodegradable waste?

Ans: Green colour

5. Give any one example for Eco-friendly materials?

Ans: Stainless steel, water bottle

VI. Name the following:

1. Write the products made of Bamboo .

Ans: Bags, Toothbrushes

2. Name any two Non-recyclable items

Ans: Plastic bags, CFL lights

3. Mention any two Biodegradable waste

Ans: Bamboo, Fruits

4. Write any two Plastic items

Ans: Plastic straws, Plastic water pouches

VII. Scictionary:

1. Reuse – Using a thing repeatedly for the same or for another purpose.

2. Non-Biodegradable waste-It is a kind of waste which cannot be broken down by natural organisms.

VIII. Answer the following:

1. What are the three R's?

Ans: The three R's are:

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle

2. What is Biodegradable waste? Give example.

Ans: Biodegradable waste is a form of waste originating naturally from plants or animal waste

which may be degraded by other living organisms.
Example: Paper, Food Waste etc..

3. Write the different steps in Waste Management.

Ans: The different steps in Waste Management are:

- Separation of waste
- Waste collection and transportation
- Waste disposal
- Waste recycling and composting

4. Name any five items which are recyclable.

Ans:

- Old newspapers
- Notebooks
- Magazines
- PET bottles
- Glass pieces

IX. Inventor and Invention:

1. Bio plastic was invented by Maurice Lemoigne in the year 1926.

X. Answer in Detail:

1. List out one time plastic items and explain why are they banned in TamilNadu?

Ans: One time plastic items and the reasons for their banning are listed below:

- Plastic Bags: Animals eat plastic bags by accident when they contain left over food.
- Plastic Plates: Plastic Plates are used for just 20 minutes but will stay in the environment for over a 1,000 years.
- Water Pouches: They often get littered and are difficult to recycle.
- Plastic Straws: They are difficult to recycle and end up polluting the ocean.

XI. Diagram:

1. Draw the symbol of three R's.



2 Life of Animals

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Group behaviour is also called _____ behaviour.
a) Social b) Visual c) Private d) Individual
- Elephant group is called _____.
a) Pride b) Pack c) Herd d) Colony
- _____ is the most essential factors of all living beings.
a) Adaptation b) Adoption c) Absorption d) Migration
- _____ is the last part of the insect body.
a) Thorax b) Head c) Abdomen d) Wings
- _____ has a good sense of hearing.
a) Mouse b) Firefly c) Moth d) Bat

II. Fill in the blanks(Ref Pg.no.87)

III. Match the following(Ref Pg.no.87)

IV. Write True or False:

- Lions are active both during day and night-True
- Snake use their nose to smell the surrounding-False
- Kangaroo is known for best Parental care-True

- Camels have broad feet to walk in the desert-True
- Bees have two queen bee in every hive-False

V. Answer in one word:

- Which group is called Colony?

Ans:Ant

- What do the birds build?

Ans:Birds build nest

- Which animal uses sound navigation to find out the objects on their path?

Ans:Bats

- Give an example for Nocturnal animal.

Ans:Owl

- Which animal has thick fur and short ears to reduce heat loss?

Ans:Polar Bears

VI. Name the following:

- Diurnal Animals - Hen, Horse
- Parental Care Animals - Cow, Human Beings

3. Wingless Insects - Firebrats, Silver Fish

4. Special Sense Animals - Ants, Bats

VII. Scictionary:

1. Diurnal Animals - Animals that are active during day time are known as Diurnal animals.

2. Thorax - Thorax is the middle region of the body in insects.

VIII. Answer the following:

1. Define Echolocation.

Ans: Bats produce ultrasonic sound which helps them to find their way at night and find out the objects on their path.

2. Define Structural Adaptations.

Ans: Changes in the physical features of the animal are called Structural Adaptations.

3. Why do birds fly in 'V' shape?

Ans: Birds fly in 'V' shape to reduce wind resistance for Energy Conservation

4. List out any three animals species that live in groups.

Ans:

- Elephants
- Bees
- Birds

5. Write any five body regions of insects.

Ans: Head, Thorax, Abdomen, Leg, Wings

IX. Invention and Inventor:

1. Ultrasound was first detected by Paul Langevin in Submarine in the year 1917.

X. Answer in Detail:

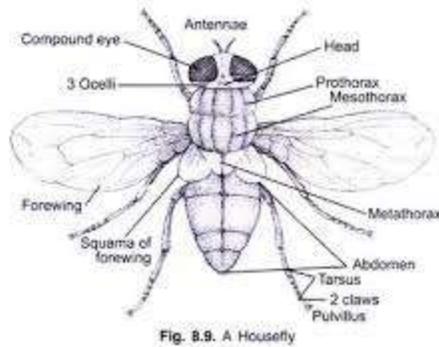
1. Write the advantages of Group Behaviour in animals.

Ans:

- Procuring Food: Hunting and sharing in Tigers.
- Taking care of Young ones: Female elephant takes care of its calf.
- Protection from Predators: Wild beests make sound to alert their group.
- Division of Labour: Honey Bees collect nectar, build comb and clean hive etc..

XI.Diagram:

1.Draw and label the parts of an Insect.



Ln-3 Air

I.Choose the correct answer(Ref Pg.no.97)

II.Fill in the blanks(Ref Pg.no.97)

III.Write True or False(Ref Pg.no.97)

IV.Match the following(Ref Pg.no.97)

V.Answer in one word:

1.Write an example for Wind Instrument.

Ans:Flute

2.What is the full form of CFCs?

Ans:Chloro Fluoro Carbons

3.How much percentage of Nitrogen is present in the air?

Ans:78%

4.Which gas is used to make plastics and polymers?

Ans:Carbon-di-oxide

VI.Name the following:

1.Name any two things which are polluting the atmosphere.

Ans:Smoke,Dust

2.Name any two Respiratory diseases.

Ans: Flu,Tuberculosis

3.Name any two things that are filled with air.

Ans:Ball,Cycle Tube

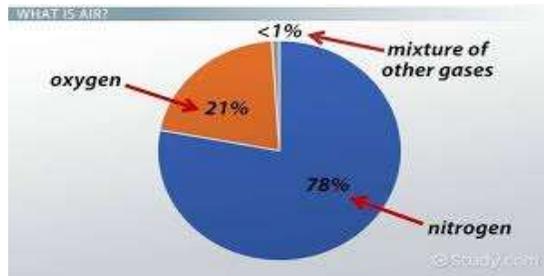
VII.Scictionary:

1.Atmosphere-The layer of gases around the earth.

2.Dispersal-The process of spreading things over a wide area.

VIII.Answer the following:

1. Draw a Pie Chart and Mention the components of Air in it.



2. List some uses of Carbon-di-oxide.

Ans:

- Carbon-di-oxide helps plants in Photosynthesis.
- It is used in Fire Extinguishers.
- It is used to make plastics and polymers.

3. What are the adverse effects of air pollution?

Ans:

- Global warming
- Formation of Smog
- Formation of Acid Rain
- Aerosol Formation
- Depletion of Ozone

4. Mention any two steps to reduce air Pollution

i) More trees should be planted to absorb carbon-di-oxide.

ii) Air filters should be used to prevent harmful gases mixing with air.

5. What are the diseases caused due to Air pollution ?

-> Respiratory diseases. Eg: Flu, Tuberculosis

-> Cardiovascular damage.

-> Fatigue, headaches and anxiety.

-> Nervous system damage.

IX) Inventor & Inventions:

The Scottish chemist Joseph Black discovered that carbondioxide is present in air.

X) Answer in detail:

1. What are the importance of air in our daily life?

- ❖ Oxygen present in air is needed for respiration.
- ❖ We can speak and hear the sound only when there is air around.
- ❖ Air helps in the dispersal of seeds for plants reproduction.

- ❖ Monsoon and rain occurs due to the wind action.
- ❖ Air regulates the atmospheric temperature.

XI) Diagram :

Draw a picture of factory which pollutes air

