

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM  
UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS  
ANNUAL EXAM - REVISION WORKSHEET (2025-26)  
SUBJECT – General Science**

## **CLASS : V**

## **SUBJECT – General Science**

**NAME-** \_\_\_\_\_ **SECTION -** \_\_\_\_\_ **ROLL NO -** \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 – Animal Lifestyle

## I. Fill in the blanks

1. Penguins use their forelimbs as \_\_\_\_\_ to swim in water.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was an Indian ornithologist, also known as 'Birdman of India'.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are special openings through which the insects breathe in air.
4. Whales and Dolphins have \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe.
5. The breathing organs in mammals, birds and human beings are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Turtles have \_\_\_\_\_ limbs to swim in water.
7. The tiny tubes in the lungs are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Forelimbs are modified into \_\_\_\_\_ in man.
9. The snake moves with the help of its \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Birds which swim in water have \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

## II. Tick the correct answer

1. Spiracles lead to a system of tubes called ( bronchi / tracheae ).
2. An adult frog in water breathes through ( moist skin / gills ).
3. Houseflies have a ( spongy pad – like / long sticky ) tongue.
4. The covering of gills is called ( gill slits / operculum ).
5. The greatest migrator is ( Arctic tern / Monarch butterfly ).

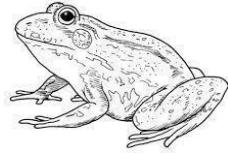
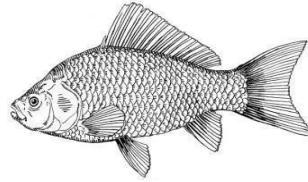
### III. Write True or False

1. Ducks and frogs swim with the help of webbed feet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dolphins and whales breathe with the help of gills. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Reptiles have dry scales on their bodies to protect them from heat and cold. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Flesh eating animals are called herbivores. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Name the following**

1. The most dangerous of migratory insects. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The gas we exhale out in the atmosphere. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The breathing organ of aquatic animals. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The feeding organ of butterflies and bees. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tiny blood vessels in the lungs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A pointed horny nail on an animal's or bird's foot. \_\_\_\_\_

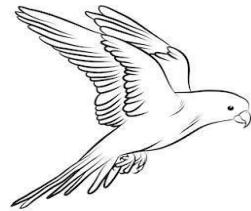
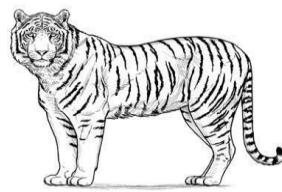
**V. Picture reading      A. In the animals given below, identify the organs of**



Movement: \_\_\_\_\_

Breathing: \_\_\_\_\_

Feeding: \_\_\_\_\_



Movement: \_\_\_\_\_

Breathing: \_\_\_\_\_

Feeding: \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Classify the following animals in the correct column**

Goat, Lion, Elephant, Parrot, Eagle, Crow, Man, Frog, Bear, Cow, Cat

Carnivore	Herbivore	Omnivore

**VII. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion**

**(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option**

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** The feet of frogs and ducks are webbed.

**Reason (R):** Webbed feet help them to grab thin tightly.

2. **Assertion (A):** Herbivores have sharp canines and incisors.

**Reason (R):** Herbivores have to cut and grind their foods properly before swallowing.

**VIII. Case Study:**

Rohan visited a zoo with his classmates. He saw that different animals were eating different kinds of food. The deer were eating grass and leaves, while the lion was eating meat. The bear was eating fruits as well as fish. Rohan's teacher explained that animals have different feeding habits based on the kind of food they eat. Animals that eat plants are called herbivores, those that eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores, and animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores. The teeth and beaks of animals help them eat their food easily.

**Questions and Answers:**

Q1. What did Rohan notice about the animals in the zoo?

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Q2. What are herbivores? Give one example from the case study.

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Q3. Why do animals have different types of teeth or beaks?

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**L-10 Force, Energy and Simple Machine**

**I. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is ability to do work.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wheel with a groove in its circular edge.

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ pulley is used to draw water from wells and raise or lower flags.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a flat surface with one end higher than the other.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used for lifting up the side of a car or a bus while replacing its wheel.
6. The upward force acting on an object in a liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Object that floats, displace \_\_\_\_\_ equal to their own weight.
8. The weight of an object in water is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The force we apply on any object is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) load      (b) effort      (c) fulcrum
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an inclined plane wrapped round a cylinder.  
(a) screw      (b) nail      (c) nut-cracker
3. The weight of an object in air is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Apparent weight (b) actual weight      (c) fixed weight
4. If we place two inclined planes together, back-to-back we get a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Pulley      (b) inclined plane      (c) wedge
5. The fixed rod that passes through the centre of the pulley is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) axle      (b) screw      (c) Both (a) and (b)

**III. Match the following**

1. We push or pull objects	-	Magnetic force	( )
2. Action between two objects	-	Electrical force	( )
3. A magnet pushes or pulls other magnet	-	Gravitational force	( )
4. Attracts objects towards centre of the earth	-	Muscular force	( )
5. Charged when rubbed with other materials	-	Frictional force	( )

**IV. State the kind of lever in the following.**



a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Read the statements and choose the correct option**

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

**1. Assertion(A) :** A bottle opener is an example of class three lever.

**Reason (R) :** In bottle opener the load is found in between the fulcrum and effort.

**2. Assertion(A) :** If we place two inclined plane together, back to back, we get a wedge.

**Reason (R) :** Pulley is an inclined plane wrapped round a cylinder.

**VI. Case Study**

Ravi helped his mother lift a heavy bucket using a pulley. He found it easier to lift the bucket. His teacher explained that a simple machine makes work easier. Examples of simple machines are lever, pulley, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, and wedge.

**Questions and answers:**

(a) Which simple machine did Ravi use?

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(b) What is the use of a simple machine?

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(c) Name any two simple machines.

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(d) Does a simple machine make work faster or easier?

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(e) Give one example of a simple machine used at home.

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**CHAPTER-13 THE MOON**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The lunar eclipse occurs on a \_\_\_\_\_ night.

2. The moon's gravity is \_\_\_\_\_ of the gravity of the earth.

3. Moon completes its revolution around the earth in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
4. The phase when the Moon is completely dark is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The expanded form of ISRO is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was he first Indian to go to the space.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are caused by the combined gravitational pull of the sun and the moon.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are helpful to give the live coverage of events happening around the world.
9. The Moon is about \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers away from Earth.
10. The path followed by planets and moon travelling around the sun is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. When the part of the moon that you can see is slowly getting bigger or growing, it is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ phase of the moon.
12. When two Full Moons occurs in a month, the second Full Moon is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The spacecraft Chandrayan-1 was launched by India on \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The place beyond the blanket of atmosphere is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
15. When the earth comes in between the moon and the sun, a \_\_\_\_\_ eclipse takes place.

**II. Name the following:**

1. The reverse cycle of the waxing phase of the moon - \_\_\_\_\_
2. The spacecraft that carried Neil Armstrong to the moon- \_\_\_\_\_
3. The big holes on the surface of the moon - \_\_\_\_\_
4. The objects that caused craters on the moon- \_\_\_\_\_
5. The first man made satellite- \_\_\_\_\_

**III. True or False**

1. The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Moon has a thick atmosphere like Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Moon's gravity is about 1/5th of Earth's gravity. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We always see the same side of the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The sun is earth's closest neighbour in space. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give reason:**

1. Why do we only see one side of the Moon from Earth?

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2. It is impossible to drink juice through a straw on the moon because

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**V. Case Study:**

Aarav noticed a bright object moving steadily in the sky. His teacher explained it was an artificial satellite, which is man-made and moves around Earth due to gravity. Satellites are used for weather forecasting, TV broadcasting, and GPS navigation. Satellites stay in orbit because gravity pulls them toward Earth while their high speed keeps them moving forward.

**Questions and Answers:**

(a) How can you tell a satellite from a star?

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(b) Name three uses of artificial satellites.

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(c) Why don't satellites fall to Earth?

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(d) How do satellites help in weather forecasting?

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(e) What happens if a satellite moves too slowly?

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