

CHRISTU JYOTHI CONVENT SR. SEC. SCHOOL, BARAUT

CLASS –V

SUBJECT- GSC

LESSON-6

(BOOKWORK)

1. Tick the correct (✓) answer.

A. State of matter that does not have a definite volume is

Ans. (iii) Gas

B. Slow blowing wind is called

Ans. (ii) Breeze

C. Air contains

Ans. (i) 78% Oxygen.

D. The air contains 0.03% of the gas

Ans. (iii) Carbon dioxide.

E. Sea breeze blows

Ans. (i) During the day.

2. Write True or False.

A. Air is not matter. False

B. The intermolecular force is the least in gases. True

C. Liquids have a definite shape. False

D. Liquids have a definite volume. True

E. Land heats faster than water. True

F. Places near sea have higher humidity. True

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. **Solids** have a definite shape and volume.
- b. The intermolecular force is maximum in **solids**.
- c. **Liquids** take the shape of the container they are kept in.
- d. **Land** breeze blows during the night.
- e. All matter is made up of tiny particles called **molecules**.
- f. **Warm** air is light and rises.
- g. The processes of sedimentation and decantation are used to separate **insoluble** impurities present in water.

4. Answer the following questions briefly.

A. Distinguish between solids, liquids and gases.

Ans. Solids:-

1. Solids have definite shape.
2. The molecules in solids are very closely packed.
3. Solids have a definite volume.

Liquids:-

1. Liquids do not have definite shape.
2. Liquids can flow.
3. Liquids have definite volume.

Gases:-

1. Gases do not have definite shape.
2. Gases do not have fixed volume.
3. Gases have weight and occupy space.

B. Write a short notes on composition of air. Support your answer with a pie chart.

Ans. Air is a mixture of gases, water- vapour and dust particles. The atmosphere contains 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen and 1% other gases. (diagram page no. 47 composition of air).

C. Explain how the wind blows.

Ans. The sun heats the land during the day. The air above the land also gets heated. Warm air is lighter and rises up. Cool air from above rushes to take its place. This causes wind to blow.

D. Explain how sea breeze blows. Support your answer with a diagram.

Ans. During the day time, the land gets heated faster than the water in the sea. The air above the land gets heated and rises. The water in the sea is still cool. Cool air from above the sea blows towards the land to take the place left by the warm air. (page no. 48 sea breeze for diagram)

E. Explain how land breeze blows. Support your answer with a diagram.

Ans. At night the land cools down faster than water. The water is still warm. The air above the water is warm and rises up. The cool air above the land rushes to take its place. (page no 48 land breeze for diagram)

F. Define the terms:-

Ans. (i) Breeze:- When the wind blows slowly it is called breeze.

(ii) Humidity:- The amount of water – vapour in the air at a given time is called humidity.

(iii) Storm:- Very fast blowing wind is called storm.

(iv) Matter:- Anything that occupies space and has weight is called matter.

G. Distinguish between soluble and insoluble impurities.

Ans. Soluble impurities:- They can dissolve in the water. They cannot be seen with naked eyes. Example:- Germs, salts, minerals.

Insoluble impurities:- They do not dissolve in water. They can be seen with naked eyes. Example:- Sand, stones, twigs.

H. Explain the process of filtration using a filter paper to remove insoluble impurities present in water.

Ans. Take a filter paper and fold it twice to make a cone out of it. Place this in a glass funnel. Place a beaker under the funnel. Pour some muddy water in the

filter paper in the funnel. You will observe clear water dripping into the beaker placed below the funnel. The insoluble impurities remain on the filter paper.