1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does biodegradable mean?

Biodegradable means the things that can decompose naturally. For example, vegetables, fruits etc.

2. What do you understand by biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the word that we use for the huge variety of living things on Earth, including plants, animals, fungi and bacteria.

3. Can you name 3 extinct animals?

- i. Dodo
- ii. Dinosaurs
- iii. Blackbuck
- iv. Great auk
- v. Tasmanian tiger

4. What do you understand by classification and why do you think it is important?

Classification is the grouping of living organisms into groups and subgroups.

Imp<mark>or</mark>tan<mark>c</mark>e:

It is important because it makes the study of living things easier.

5. Name the five kingdoms and give one example of a living thing from each kingdom.

Protista Amoeba

Monera Bacteria

Fungi Mushroom

Plants Mango tree

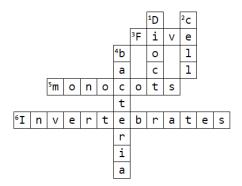
Animals

Tiger



Answer key: Classification of living things Class : Five Science 6. Name five invertebrates that could be living in a garden. Dragonfly **Butterflies** Moths Wasp Bees 7. Name three invertebrates that live in the sea. Crabs Corals Sea stars 8. Name three invertebrates that have more than three pairs of legs. Spider Millipede Centipede 2. Tick the right option. Which of these is not one of the five kingdoms? b. plants a. animals c. Protista d. insects What do vertebrates have that invertebrates do not? a. body b. eyes c. backbone d. legs iii. Which of these is an insect? a. blue bird b. bat d. cockroach c. earthworm Which of these do insects have? iv. a. six legs and a hard covering b. two feelers or antennae c. three parts to their bodies d. all of the above Which of the following has a shell? b. lizard a. cat d. slug c. snail Which one of these is an example of a dicot plant? a. wheat b. gram c. maize d. rice

3. Crosswords

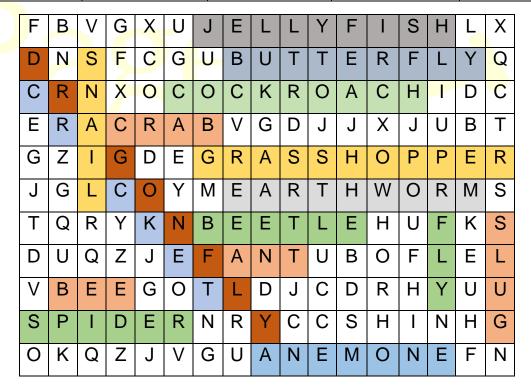


| Across | Down |
|---|--|
| 3. Kingdoms | Seeds with two cotyledons. |
| Parallel veins in their leaves. | 2. Unit of life. |
| 6. Organisms without backbone. | 4. Kingdom monera. |

4. Words Search

Find the following word in the words search.

| Ant Fly | Bee | Snail | Spider | Cockroach |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| Earthworm | Anemone | Beetle | Butterfly | Jellyfish |
| Cricket | Dragonfly | Crab | Grasshopper | Slug |

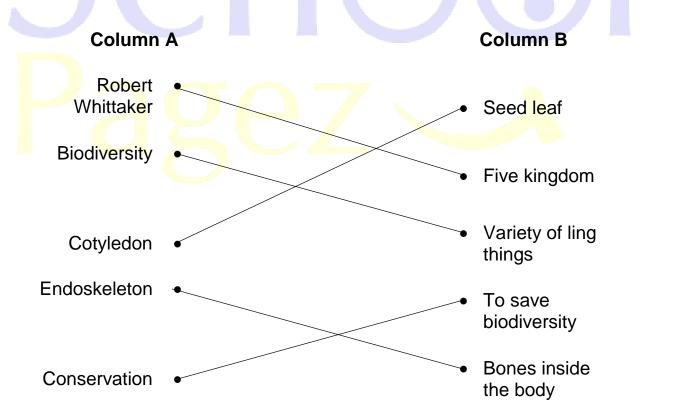


5. Jumbled Words

- i. LASSICFICATOIN CLASSIFICATION i. RASUCLAV VASCULAR
- ii. MGYNOSREPRM GYMNOSPERM ii. MAPHIIABN AMPHIBIAN
- iii. ROMNERA MONERA iii. PETRILE REPTILE
- iv. FIRBOUS FIBROUS iv. ABEDMON ABDOMEN
- v. TOPIRSTA PROTISTA v. SPENGOS SPONGES

6. Columns

Match the column A with column B.



7. Fill in the blanks using the given words.

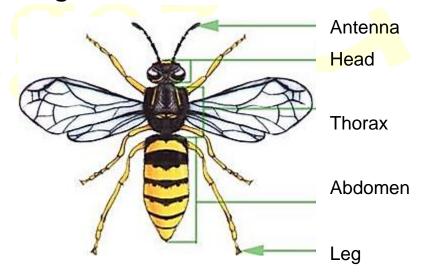
- i. Most insects have wings attached to them that help them to fly.
- ii. A <u>colony</u> is a large group of insects living together.
- iii. Some worms live in other creatures; they are parasites.
- iv. Flies and mosquitoes can cause diseases.
- v. Worms have long, tube-like **bodies**.

8. Write "T" for the true and "F" for the false statement.

- i. The stem of dicot plants is usually unbranched.
- ii. Amphibians breathe through lungs and skin.
- iii. Invertebrates have a backbone in their bodies.
- iv. Mammals give birth to young ones.
- v. Sea stars are the invertebrates which have many arms.

F T F T

9. Label the diagram.



10. Drag and Drop

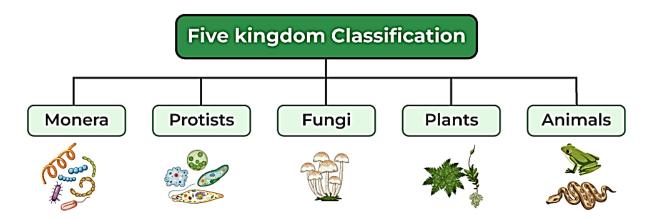
Look at the pictures and write their names in the relevant column.

| The same of the sa | | | | No. |
|--|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Parrot | Worm | Beetle | Frog | Spider |
| | | | ** | |
| Snail | Goldfish | Lizard | Cockroach | Whale |

| Vertebrates | Invertebrates |
|-------------|---------------|
| Parrot | Cockroach |
| Frog | Worm |
| Cat | Slug |
| Whale | Beetle |
| Lizard | Spider |
| Goldfish | Snail |

11. Comprehension:

Answer the following questions after reading this paragraph



Classification is the process of organizing living things into groups based on their similarities. Scientists use a system called taxonomy to group living organisms based on their similarities. At the highest level, living things are divided into kingdoms. There are five main kingdoms: animals, plants, fungi, protists, and bacteria. Each kingdom is then further divided into smaller groups based on more specific characteristics, such as body structure, how they get food, and where they live. This helps scientists study and learn about different species and how they are related to each other.

i. What is classification?

Classification is the process of organizing living things into groups based on their similarities

ii. How do scientists group living organisms?

Scientists use a system called taxonomy to group living organisms based on their similarities.

iii. What are the five main kingdoms in the classification of living things?

There are five main kingdoms: animals, plants, fungi, protists, and bacteria.

Long questions

1. Differentiate between extinct and endangered animals. Give examples.

| Extinct animals | Endangered animals |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| If none of the animals of a species | A species is called endangered |
| are left behind then they are called | when it is at risk of extinction in near |
| as extinct animals. | future. |
| For example: | For example: |
| • Dodo | Indus dolphin |
| Great auk | Marco polo sheep |
| | |

2. What is the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates?

| Vertebrates | Invertebrates |
|---|--|
| They have a backbone. | They do not have a backbone. |
| They have a skeleton inside | Their bodies do not contain |
| their bodies. The skeleton is | bones. |
| made up of bones. | |
| Vertebrates include: | Invertebrates include: |
| • Fish | Insects |
| Amphibians | Sponges |
| Reptiles | Snails |
| Birds | • Worms |
| Mammals | Starfish |
| | |