

SAMPLE CONTENT



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
WORKBOOK

Part
2



STD.V

(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.

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of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

STD. V

Environmental Studies

Part Two

WORKBOOK

Salient Features

- A Quick revision of theory at the beginning of every chapter.
- Wide Variety of Questions to ensure chapter coverage.
- Oral Test in every chapter for knowledge testing.
- Apply your knowledge section to widen your knowledge spectrum.
- Activities/Projects that help in experiential learning.
- Unit Test and Semester Papers for thorough revision.
- Fun time section for students to have fun while learning.

Name:

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Standard: **Division:** **Roll No.:**

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PREFACE

Environmental Studies: Std. V has been prepared as per the new 'Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) system which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning and making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

Our Std. V **Environmental Studies – Part Two Workbook** comes replete with a quick recap of Concepts, Summative Questions, Oral Tests and Formative Questions. The goal of this book is to provide practice to students and to help them understand the concepts better.

Every Chapter consists of Let's Revise section at the beginning of the chapter that gives the readers an overview of the theory. The **Summative Assessment** section includes Questions based on the theory of each chapter.

The **Formative Assessment** part of the chapters includes Activity Based Questions along with Project Work. Each chapter comes with exclusive sections called **Open Ended Questions** to build the students' reasoning ability and **Oral Test** section to test the chapter knowledge of the students.

'Fun time' section provided at the end of select chapters to help students have fun while learning.

All the chapters have been covered extensively through the medium of practice questions and activities. The book comprises of four **Unit Tests**, which would help students in thorough revision of the chapters. The book also includes two **Semester Papers** that give students a chance to test their knowledge quotient based on what they've learned so far.

We hope this book turns out to be a guiding light for the students of Std. V and helps them to prepare for their examination.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: Second

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Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.

4. Evolution

Let's Revise

1. The concept of evolution

- i. Evolution means a 'gradual and continuous change'.
- ii. In reference to plants and animals, evolution is the process of survival by adapting to the environmental changes.
- iii. For this, certain internal physical changes take place in some animals of a species.
- iv. These internal changes later on become inherited characteristics of all the following generations.
- v. Thus a new generation with characteristics different from those of the original ones is formed.
- vi. Such species are more evolved than the original species.
- vii. The original species may get extinct or sometimes more than one species may evolve from the original one.
- viii. Charles Darwin was the first to give a systematic explanation of the concept of evolution.
- ix. The species which could adapt to the environmental changes survived while those who couldn't adapt became extinct in the process of evolution.
- x. For example, many species of a type of animal called dinosaur were present in ancient times.
- xi. 'Deinos' in Greek means 'terrible' and 'sauros' means 'lizard'. Thus the word dinosaur means a 'terrible lizard'.
- xii. These dinosaurs are believed to have become extinct due to some natural disaster or environmental change.
- xiii. The discovery of fossils of some species of dinosaurs with wings, led to the belief that the two legged and winged dinosaurs evolved into birds.

2. The stages of evolution of animals

- i. The life on earth began in water with the unicellular organisms known as protozoa.
- ii. The unicellular organisms gave rise to multicellular organisms or living things.
- iii. Later the multicellular organisms evolved gradually into various types of plants and animals.
- iv. The stages of evolution of animals are as follows;
 - a. Invertebrates
 - b. Vertebrates
 - c. Mammals

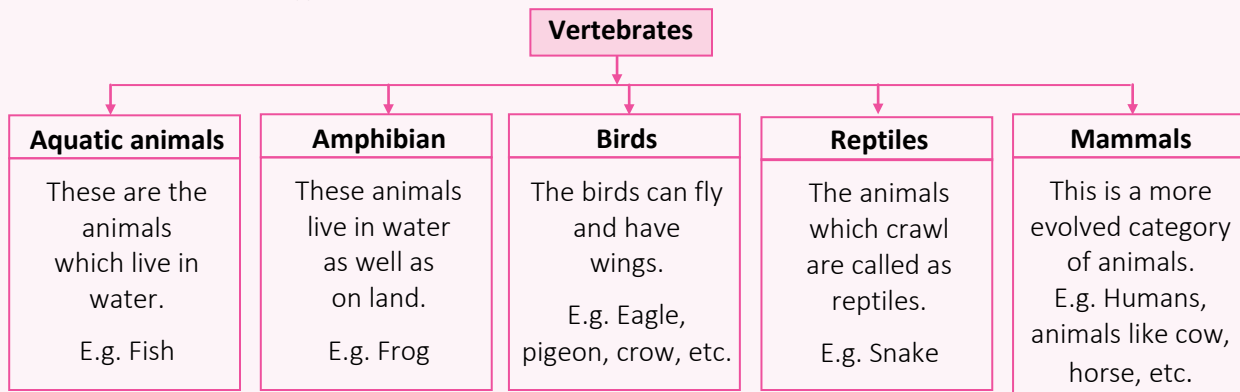
3. Invertebrates

Animals that do not possess a backbone are known as 'invertebrates.'

Examples: Snail, housefly, butterfly.

4. Vertebrates

- i. Animals that possess a backbone are known as 'vertebrates.'
- ii. The different types of vertebrates are as follows;





5. **Mammals**
- Mammals are the most evolved vertebrates.
 - The characteristics common to most of the mammals are as follows:
 - The young one of mammals grows in the mother's womb for some time before birth.
 - The young one feeds on the mother's milk for a particular period after birth.
 - Certain mammals like platypus and some species of anteater lay eggs, unlike other mammals.
 - However, these animals suckle their young ones and are therefore considered as mammals.
6. **Apes**
- Apes are similar to humans in appearance.
 - They mostly lived on trees.
 - The species of apes which continued to live on trees retained the apelike features.
 - However, the species of apes in grasslands, which were forced to move around on the ground gradually evolved and gave rise to the human species. This occurred first on the African continent.
 - The first species of humans is called the 'primitive man', as 'primitive' means 'the first'.

Summative Assessment

Q Fill in the blanks

- The first systematic explanation of the concept of evolution was given by
(Charles Darwin, Willard Libby, Louis Leaky)
- The animals that crawl are known as (amphibians, reptiles, birds)
- *..... are the most evolved animals among vertebrates.
(Aquatic animals, Amphibians, Mammals)
- Apes are somewhat like in appearance. (birds, humans, invertebrates)

Q Tick the correct alternative

- Animals without backbone are known as
 vertebrates mammals
 apes invertebrates
- Which of the following organisms is an example of Amphibia?
 Horse Anteater
 Frog Cow
- Growth of the baby in the mother's womb for sometime before birth is characteristic of
 birds mammals
 amphibians reptiles
- Snake is an example of
 invertebrate mammal
 reptile amphibian



Q Underline the correct word.

1. Baby feeding on mother's milk is a characteristic of reptiles/mammals.
2. Platypus/ Snake is considered as mammals though they lay eggs.
3. The first human species is called the primitive/modern man.

Q Answer in one sentence

1. What does the word evolution mean?

Ans:

2. Which species of animals survive and which ones become extinct according to theory of evolution?

Ans:

- *3. What do we call animals which live in water and also on land?

Ans:

4. Which species of apes retained their apelike form?

Ans:

- *5. Where did the first humans appear?

Ans:

Q Answer the following

1. What happens to the original species once the new species have evolved?

Ans:

2. Why are mammals different from the other vertebrate animals?

Ans:

Q Give reasons

- *1. In the course of time, a new species with characteristics different from the original species is created.

Ans:



*2. The species of dinosaurs, which were enormous in size, suddenly became extinct.

Ans:

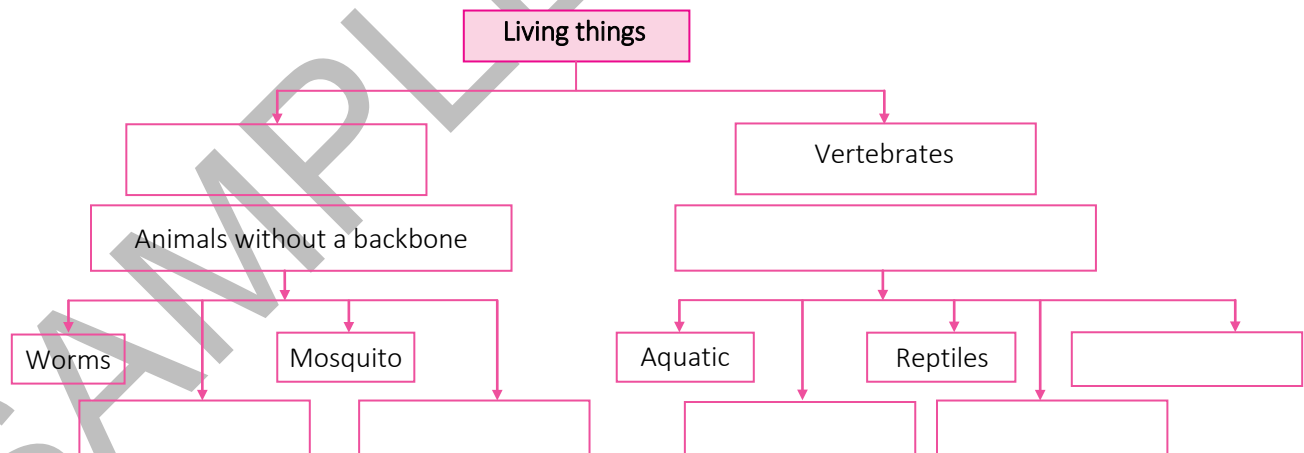
3. The platypus and certain species of anteaters are considered as mammals even though they lay eggs.

Ans:

Q Complete the flow chart

*1. Fill in the blanks in the concept chart given below.

Evolution of animals



Q Open ended Questions

1. What Difficulties would we have faced, if humans were invertebrate animals?

Ans:



Oral Test

1. How did the dinosaurs become extinct?
2. Which species of animal is believed to have evolved into birds?
3. Which animals are called as invertebrates?
4. What is the main feature of vertebrate animals?
5. Name the following
 - i. An aquatic vertebrate animal.
 - ii. Example of an amphibian.

Formative Assessment

Q Activity / Project

- *1. Make a model of a dinosaur.
- *2. Collect pictures of invertebrates and vertebrates. Stick them in a notebook and write down their characteristics.



Fun Time

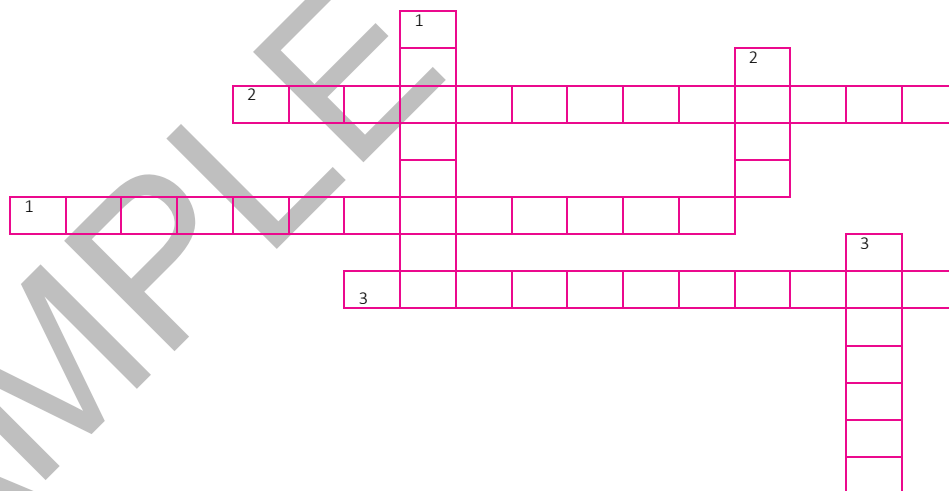
1. Complete the following crossword puzzle.

Down:

1. *Deinos* in Greek means
2. Animal living in water as well as land
3. Animals which crawl.

Across:

1. Animals without backbone.
2. Concept of evolution was given by
3. Animals with backbone



Answer to crossword puzzle:
 Down 1. Terrible 2. Frog 3. Reptiles
 Across 1. Invertebrates 2. Charles Darwin 3. Vertebrates

Grades:

- A - Excellent
- B - Good
- C - Fair

Teacher's Remark:

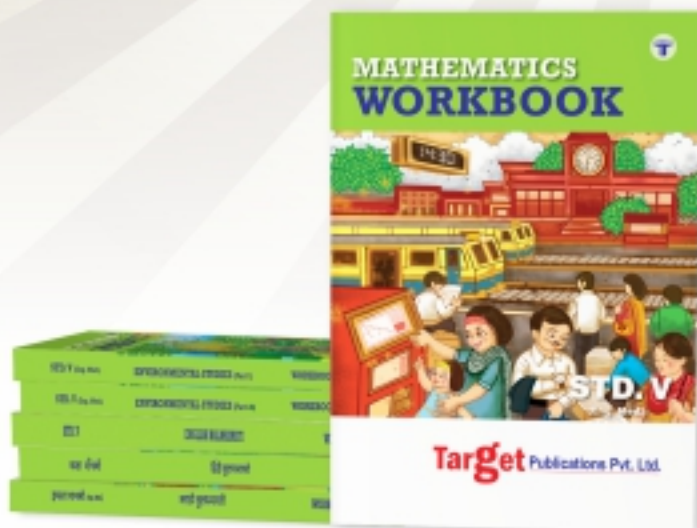
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Std.V

Workbook



AVAILABLE SUBJECTS:

- English Balbharati
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