



FIRST SEM – 2026-27

LBA BASED

SUBJECT: EVS

CLASS: 5TH

PREPARED & DTP BY :

**SHAFI ULLA M UKKUND
GUHPS OLD TOWN BHADRAVATHI**

نوٹ: آپ کی مدد کے لئے یہ سوال پرچہ بنائے گئے ہیں۔ اس میں غلطیاں ہو سکتی ہیں۔
- یہ صرف ایک نمونہ ہیں آپ اس میں سدھار کر کے استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ اور آپ
کے صلاح و مشورہ کے منتظر ہیں۔

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FIRST SUMMATIVE EVALUATION – 2026-27**GUHPS OLD TOWN BHADRAVATHI****CLASS : 5****SUBJECT : EVS****MARKS : 40****Weightage to Cognitive Objectives**

Objective	Percentage	Marks	Questions
Knowledge	25%	10	08
Comprehension/Understanding	45%	18	12
Application/Expression	20%	08	03
Skill/Appreciation	10%	04	01
TOTAL	100%	40	24

Weightage to Question Formats

Question Format	Percentage	Marks	Questions
Objective Type	30%	12	12
Short Answer	50%	20	10
Long Answer	20%	08	02
TOTAL	100%	40	24

Difficulty Levels

Difficulty	Percentage	Marks	Questions
Easy	30%	12	12
Average	40%	16	08
Difficult	30%	12	04
TOTAL	100%	40	24

Unit-wise Weightage

SL NO	Unit	Percentage	Marks	Questions
1	The Living World	17.5%	07	03
2	Family	10%	04	02
3	Community	10%	04	02
4	Community Games	7.5%	03	02
5	Natural Resources	17.5%	07	04
6	Air	12.5%	05	03
7	Water	12.5%	05	04
8	Agriculture	12.5%	05	04
	TOTAL	100%	40	24

BLUE PRINT

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : EVS

MARKS : 40

Sl.No	Unit Name	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill			Marks	Questions
		Objective	Short	Long	Objective	Short	Long	Objective	Short	Long	Objective	Short	Long		
1	The Living World	1(1)				1(2)				1(4)				7	3
2	Family					1(2)			1(2)						4
3	Community					1(2)			1(2)						4
4	Community Games	1(1)	1(2)											3	2
5	Natural Resources	1(1)			2(1)								1(4)	7	4
6	Air	1(1)	1(2)			1(2)								5	3
7	Water	1(1)			2(1)	1(2)								5	4
8	Agriculture	1(1)			2(1)	1(2)								5	4
Total		6(1)	2(2)		6(1)	6(2)			2(2)	1(4)			1(4)	40	24

Note: The numbers **inside the brackets indicate the marks**, and the numbers **outside the brackets indicate the number of questions**.

Instruction : * Write neatly and cleanly

*Question number is necessary for every answer

I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

Q1. Which of the following is a non-renewable natural resource that cannot be quickly replaced once exhausted?

درج ذیل میں سے کون سا قدرتی وسیلہ غیر تجدید پذیر ہے جسے ختم ہونے کے بعد جلدی دوبارہ حاصل نہیں کیا جاسکتا؟

A) Solar Energy / شمسی توانائی B) Wind Power / ہوائی توانائی

C) Crude Oil (Petroleum) / خام تیل (پیٹرولیم) D) Water / پانی

Q2. What gas do green plants absorb from the air during photosynthesis?

سبز پودے ضیائی تالیف کے دوران ہوا سے کون سی گیس جذب کرتے ہیں؟

A) Oxygen / آکسیجن B) Carbon Dioxide / کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ

C) Nitrogen / نائٹروجن D) Hydrogen / ہائیڈروجن

Q3. Which of the following is a traditional rain-fed crop grown during the Kharif season?

درج ذیل میں سے کون سی فصل خریف کے موسم میں بارش کے پانی سے اگائی جاتی ہے؟

A) Wheat / گندم B) Paddy (Rice) / دھان

C) Mustard / سرسوں D) Barley / جو

Q4. Who was the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest?

ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ سر کرنے والی پہلی بھارتی خاتون کون تھیں؟

A) Bachendri Pal / بچیندری پال B) Kalpana Chawla / کلپنا چاولہ

C) Sunita Williams / سنیٹا ولیمز D) P.T. Usha / پی. ٹی. اوشا

II: FILL IN THE BLANKS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

[Three-fourths, Evaporation, Soil, Nuclear Family]

Q5. A small family consisting only of parents and their children is called a _____.

ایسا چھوٹا خاندان جس میں صرف والدین اور بچے ہوں، اسے _____ کہتے ہیں۔

Q6. Weathered rock particles, organic matter, water and air together compose _____.

چٹانوں کے ذرات، نامیاتی مادہ، پانی اور ہوا مل کر _____ بناتے ہیں۔

Q7. Nearly _____ of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

زمین کی سطح کا تقریباً _____ حصہ پانی سے ڈھکا ہوا ہے۔

Q8. The process of water changing into water vapour is called _____.

پانی کے بخارات میں تبدیل ہونے کے عمل کو _____ کہتے ہیں۔

III: VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

Q9. Name the famous woman from Karnataka who planted rows of banyan trees along highways.

کرناٹک کی اس مشہور خاتون کا نام بتائیے جنہوں نے سڑکوں کے کنارے برگد کے درخت لگائے۔

Q10. What is groundwater recharge or a recharge pit?

زیر زمین پانی کی بھرپائی یا ریچارج پٹ کیا ہے؟

Q11. Name any two agricultural tools used for tilling the soil.

زمین جوتنے کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے دوزرعی آلات کے نام لکھیں۔

Q12. State one characteristic of living things.

جاندار چیزوں کی ایک خصوصیت بیان کریں۔

IV: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

Q13. Differentiate between herbivores and carnivores with one example each.

سبزی خور اور گوشت خور جانوروں میں فرق مثال کے ساتھ لکھیں۔

Q14. Write two differences between a Nuclear Family and a Joint Family.

جوہری خاندان اور مشترکہ خاندان میں دو فرق لکھیں۔

Q15. Mention two differences between a Rural Community and an Urban Community.

دیہی اور شہری برادریوں میں دو فرق لکھیں۔

Q16. Why is it important to play sports and do regular physical exercises?

کھیل کود اور باقاعدہ ورزش کیوں ضروری ہے؟

Q17. State two harmful effects of air pollution on human health.

فضائی آلودگی کے دو نقصانات لکھیں۔

Q18. Describe a simple experiment to prove that air has weight.

ایک سادہ تجربہ بیان کریں جس سے ثابت ہو کہ ہوا کا وزن ہوتا ہے۔

Q19. English: Why is pure water called 'Jeeva Jala'?

خالص پانی کو "جیوا جلا" کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟

Q20. Differentiate between Kharif crops and Rabi crops.

خریف اور ربیع فصلوں میں فرق لکھیں۔

Q21. Why is soil considered a renewable natural resource?

مٹی کو تجدید پذیر قدرتی وسیلہ کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟

Q22. Mention two safety precautions before participating in adventure sports.

مہماتی کھیلوں میں حصہ لینے سے پہلے دو حفاظتی تدابیر لکھیں۔

V: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(2 × 4 = 8 Marks)

Q23. Draw and label the Water Cycle showing Sun, Evaporation, Condensation and Precipitation.

آبی چکر (Water Cycle) کا لیبل شدہ خاکہ بنائیں جس میں سورج، تبخیر، تکثیف اور بارش دکھائی گئی ہو۔

Q24.

(a) Classify Natural Resources into Renewable and Non-renewable Resources with two examples each.

(b) Why is it necessary to conserve non-renewable resources like coal and petroleum?

الف) قدرتی وسائل کو تجدید پذیر اور غیر تجدید پذیر وسائل میں تقسیم کریں اور ہر ایک کی دو مثالیں لکھیں۔

ب) کوئلہ اور پیٹرولیم جیسے غیر تجدید پذیر وسائل کا تحفظ کیوں ضروری ہے؟

ANSWER KEY

Q1. C) Crude Oil (Petroleum) / خام تیل (پیٹرولیم)

Q2. B) Carbon Dioxide / کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ

Q3. B) Paddy (Rice) / دھان

Q4. A) Bachendri Pal / بچیندری پال

Q5. Nuclear Family / جوہری خاندان

Q6. Soil / مٹی

Q7. Three-fourths / تین چوتھائی

Q8. Evaporation / تبخیر

Q9. Salumarada Thimmakka / سالومارادا تھمکا

Q10. A structure that helps rainwater seep into the ground and increase groundwater.

بارش کے پانی کو زمین میں جذب کر کے زیر زمین پانی بڑھانے والی ساخت۔

Q11. Plough and Hoe / ہل اور کدال

Q12. Living things grow.

جاندار نشوونما پاتے ہیں۔

Q13.

- Herbivores eat plants (Cow).
- Carnivores eat flesh (Lion).
- سبزی خور جانور پودے کھاتے ہیں (گائے)۔
- گوشت خور جانور گوشت کھاتے ہیں (شیر)۔

Q14.

- Nuclear family: Parents and children only.
- Joint family: Includes grandparents and relatives.
- جوہری خاندان: صرف والدین اور بچے۔
- مشترکہ خاندان: دادا دادی اور دیگر رشتہ دار۔

Q15.

- Villages have less population; cities have more population.
- Agriculture in villages; industries in cities.
- دیہات میں آبادی کم؛ شہروں میں زیادہ۔
- دیہات میں کھیتی باڑی؛ شہروں میں صنعتیں۔

Q16.

- Keeps the body healthy.
- Improves strength and fitness.
- جسم کو صحت مندر کھتی ہے۔
- طاقت اور فٹنس بڑھاتی ہے۔

Q17.

- Breathing problems.

- Asthma and lung diseases.
- سانس لینے میں دشواری۔
- دمہ اور پھیپھڑوں کی بیماریاں۔

Q18. Balloon experiment proving air has weight.

غبارے کے تجربے سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ ہوا کا وزن ہوتا ہے۔

Q19. Water is essential for all living organisms.

پانی تمام جانداروں کے لیے ضروری ہے۔

Q20.

- Kharif: Rainy season crops.
- Rabi: Winter season crops.
- خریف: بارش کے موسم کی فصلیں۔
- ربیع: سردیوں کے موسم کی فصلیں۔

Q21. Soil can be naturally replenished over time.

مٹی قدرتی طور پر دوبارہ بن سکتی ہے۔

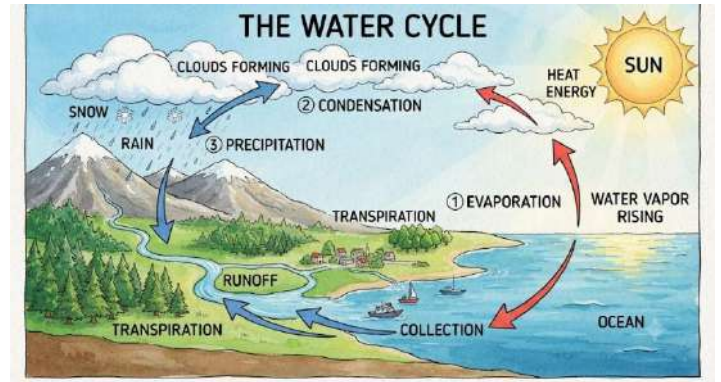
Q22.

- Wear safety equipment.
- Follow instructor's directions.
- حفاظتی سامان پہنیں۔
- تربیت دینے والے کی ہدایات پر عمل کریں۔

Q23

Required Labels:

- Sun / سورج
- Evaporation / تبخیر
- Condensation / تکثیف
- Clouds / بادل
- Precipitation / بارش
- Water Body / آبی ذخیرہ



Q24 Renewable Resources / تجدید پذیر وسائل

- Water / پانی
- Sunlight / سورج کی روشنی

Non-renewable Resources / غیر تجدید پذیر وسائل

- Coal / کوئلہ
- Petroleum / پٹرولیم

Reasons for Conservation / تحفظ کی وجوہات

1. Limited in quantity / مقدار محدود ہے۔
2. Take millions of years to form / بننے میں لاکھوں سال لگتے ہیں۔

Question Paper Analysis

Q.No.	Unit	Objective	Specific Learning Outcome	Marks	Question Type	Difficulty	Time (Min)
1	The Living World	Knowledge	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
2	Community Games	Knowledge	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
3	Natural Resources	Knowledge	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
4	Natural Resources	Understanding	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
5	Natural Resources	Understanding	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
6	Air	Knowledge	Fill in the blanks	1	Objective	Easy	02
7	Water	Knowledge	Express ideas	1	Objective	Easy	02
8	Water	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	1	Objective	Easy	02
9	Water	Understanding	Express ideas	1	Objective	Easy	02
10	Agriculture	Knowledge	Express ideas	1	Objective	Easy	02
11	Agriculture	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	1	Objective	Easy	02
12	Agriculture	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	1	Objective	Easy	02
13	The Living World	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	2	Short Answer	Average	05
14	Family	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	2	Short Answer	Average	05
15	Family	Application	Express ideas	2	Short Answer	Average	05
16	Community	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	2	Short Answer	Average	05
17	Community	Application	Express ideas	2	Short Answer	Average	05
18	Community Games	Knowledge	Express ideas	2	Short Answer	Average	05
19	Air	Knowledge	Express ideas	2	Short Answer	Average	05
20	Air	Understanding	State characteristics	2	Short Answer	Average	05
21	Water	Understanding	Explain	2	Short Answer	Difficult	05
22	Agriculture	Understanding	Comprehend and explain	2	Short Answer	Difficult	05
23	The Living World	Application	Describe in detail	4	Essay	Difficult	08
24	Natural Resources	Skill	Classify	4	Essay	Difficult	08
TOTAL				40			90

ORAL QUESTIONS & KEY ANSWERS

CHAPTER 1: THE LIVING WORLD (جانداروں کی دنیا)

- **Q1. What is the fundamental difference between living things and non-living things?**
 - **Key Answer:** Living things breathe, grow, require food, respond to stimuli, and reproduce, whereas non-living things do not perform any of these life processes.
- **Q2. What are herbivores? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Herbivores are animals that eat only plants and plant products for food (e.g., Cow, Goat, Deer).
- **Q3. What are carnivores? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Carnivores are animals that hunt and eat the flesh of other animals (e.g., Lion, Tiger, Eagle).

CHAPTER 2: FAMILY (خاندان)

- **Q4. What is a Nuclear Family?**
 - **Key Answer:** A Nuclear Family is a small family consisting of only two generations—parents and their unmarried children living together.
- **Q5. What is a Joint Family?**
 - **Key Answer:** A Joint Family is a large family consisting of three or more generations—grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins living under one roof.

CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY (کمیونٹی)

- **Q6. What is meant by a Community?**
 - **Key Answer:** A Community is a group of people living together in a specific area who share common services, facilities, and mutual interdependence.
- **Q7. State one major difference between a Rural Community and an Urban Community.**
 - **Key Answer:** In a rural community, the primary occupation is agriculture and life is close to nature; in an urban community, occupations center around trade, industry, and technology.

CHAPTER 4: COMMUNITY GAMES (کمیونٹی کے کھیل)

- **Q8. Why is participating in community games important for children?**
 - **Key Answer:** Community games promote physical health, stamina, mental discipline, social cooperation, and sportsmanship.
- **Q9. Who was the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest?**
 - **Key Answer:** Bachendri Pal (she reached the summit of Mount Everest in 1984).

CHAPTER 5: NATURAL RESOURCES (قدرتی وسائل)

- **Q10. What are Renewable Natural Resources? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Renewable natural resources are resources that are naturally replenished continuously (e.g., Solar energy, Wind energy, Water).
- **Q11. What are Non-Renewable Natural Resources? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Non-renewable resources are finite resources that take millions of years to form and get permanently exhausted with over-use (e.g., Crude oil / Petroleum, Coal).
- **Q12. Who is 'Saalumara' Thimmakka, and what is her environmental contribution?**
 - **Key Answer:** Saalumara Thimmakka is a renowned environmentalist from Karnataka who planted and nurtured 385 banyan trees along a 45-km highway stretch.

CHAPTER 6: AIR (ہوا)

- **Q13. Which gas present in air do green plants absorb during photosynthesis?**
 - **Key Answer:** Carbon dioxide gas CO₂
- **Q14. How can you demonstrate orally that air exerts pressure?**
 - **Key Answer:** When an inflated balloon is pressed or wind blows against a cloth banner, the force felt demonstrates that air exerts pressure in all directions.
- **Q15. State two major causes of Air Pollution.**
 - **Key Answer:** 1. Toxic smoke and exhaust gases released from factories and automobiles. 2. Unchecked burning of fossil fuels, garbage, and forest fires.

CHAPTER 7: WATER (پانی)

- **Q16. Why is water called 'Jeeva Jala' (Water of Life)?**

- **Key Answer:** Water is indispensable for the survival of all living beings; it is required for digestion, body temperature regulation, plant photosynthesis, and cellular metabolism.
- **Q17. What is the process of Evaporation in the water cycle?**
 - **Key Answer:** Evaporation is the process by which liquid water changes into water vapor when heated by the Sun.
- **Q18. What is Rainwater Harvesting?**
 - **Key Answer:** Rainwater Harvesting is the collection and storage of rainwater from rooftops and surface runoff into recharge pits or tanks to replenish groundwater levels.

CHAPTER 8: AGRICULTURE (زراعت)

- **Q19. What are Kharif Crops? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Kharif crops are monsoon crops sown at the beginning of the rainy season (June) and harvested in autumn (e.g., Paddy/Rice, Maize, Cotton).
- **Q20. What are Rabi Crops? Give two examples.**
 - **Key Answer:** Rabi crops are winter crops sown in late autumn (November) and harvested in spring (e.g., Wheat, Gram/Chickpea, Mustard).

ORAL EVALUATION

Sr No	Student Name	ORAL QUESTIONS										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												

OBTAINED MARKS

Sr No	STUDENT NAME	WRITTEN	ORAL	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	GRADE	REMARKS
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
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13							
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16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2026-27

GUHPS/LPS

Class: 5 Subject: Environmental Studies (EVS) Duration: 90 Minutes Marks: 40

QUESTION CUM ANSWER PAPER

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

Q1. Which of the following is a non-renewable natural resource that cannot be quickly replaced once exhausted?: _____

A) Solar Energy B) Wind Power C) Crude Oil (Petroleum) D) Water

Q2. What gas do green plants absorb from the air during photosynthesis?: _____

A) Oxygen B) Carbon Dioxide C) Nitrogen D) Hydrogen

Q3. Which of the following is a traditional rain-fed crop grown during the Kharif season? : _____

A) Wheat B) Paddy (Rice) C) Mustard D) Barley

Q4. Who was the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest?: _____

A) Bachendri Pal B) Kalpana Chawla C) Sunita Williams D) P.T. Usha

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

[Three-fourths, Evaporation, Soil, Nuclear Family]

Q5. A small family consisting only of parents and their children is called a _____.

Q6. Weathered rock particles, organic matter, water and air together compose _____.

Q7. Nearly _____ of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

Q8. The process of water changing into water vapour is called _____.

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

Q9. Name the famous woman from Karnataka who planted rows of banyan trees along highways.: _____

Q10. What is groundwater recharge or a recharge pit?: _____

Q11. Name any two agricultural tools used for tilling the soil.

Q12. State one characteristic of living things.: _____

IV. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

Q13. Differentiate between herbivores and carnivores with one example each.

Q14. Write two differences between a Nuclear Family and a Joint Family.

Q15. Mention two differences between a Rural Community and an Urban Community.

Q16. Why is it important to play sports and do regular physical exercises?

Q17. State two harmful effects of air pollution on human health.

Q18. Describe a simple experiment to prove that air has weight.

Q19. Why is pure water called “Jeeva Jala”?

Q20. Differentiate between Kharif crops and Rabi crops.

Q21. Why is soil considered a renewable natural resource?

Q22. Mention two safety precautions before participating in adventure sports.

V. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(2 × 4 = 8 Marks)

Q23. Draw and label the Water Cycle showing:

- Sun
- Evaporation
- Condensation
- Precipitation

Q24.

a) Classify Natural Resources into Renewable and Non-renewable Resources with two examples each.

b) Why is it necessary to conserve non-renewable resources like coal and petroleum?
