

Matoshri Acedemy ,

Eklahare , Nashik

MARKING SCHEME | ASSESSMENT 2019-20

Science

SECTION A

1. Milk, Egg

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

2. Carbohydrate and Fat

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

3. Separation of fibres from seeds by combing is called ginning.

1

4. Sand, saw dust. 1

5. Separation of heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing

1

air is called winnowing.

6. The animals which eat other animals called carnivores. Eg. Lion.

3

The animals which eat plant products called herbivores. Eg. Deer.

The animals which eat other animals and plants called omnivores. Eg Dog.

7. Yes it is possible, sugar mixed with wheat flour can be separated winnowing

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2$$

or sieving.

8. Reversible : Wet clothes to dry clothes , cold milk to hot milk Irreversible:

1+1=2

Milk to paneer , Grain to its flour.

9 Leaves of plants prepare their food in presence of in presence of sunlight

1+1=2

and green coloured substance present in them, called **photosynthesis**.

Main components are water, carbon dioxide, greencoloured substance (Chlorophyll).

10 .When the rounded end of one bone fits in to the cavity (hollow space) of the other bone, called **ball and socket joint**.

11 The diet which contains all kind of nutrients , roughage and water in proper proportion called **balanced diet.1+2=3**

Main components are Protein, vitamins, carbohydrates , minerals, roughage and water.

12. The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals called **natural fibres**.

Eg.Cotton.

The fibres which are made from chemical substances called **synthetic fibres**.

Eg.Acrylic.

3

13. **Upper jaw** is joint of our body is immovable .it is part of head these joint which do not allow movement are fixed in joint. 2

14. Plants with green and tender stems called **herbs**, plants with hard but not very thick stem are called **shrubs**, The stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground called **trees**. 1+1+1=3

15. Earthworms move by alternate extension and contraction of the body using 3 muscles.

16 .The disease which occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency disease 5

Concerned Vitamin/mineral	Name of deficiency disease	Symptoms
Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums

Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent
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17. The mechanism through which we are able to move our body from one place to another is called locomotion. The place where two bones are joined together is called a joint.

Different types of joints are ball and socket joint, Hinge joint and Fixed Joint. 5

18. a) The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. Takli and charkha are devices used for spinning. 3

19. i) Threshing: The process that is used to separate grains from stalks. 1

(ii) Sieving: Impurities like husk and stone are removed from flour by sieving. 1

(iii) Sedimentation and Decantation: When the heavier components in a mixture settle after water is added to it, called sedimentation. 2

When the

water is removed this process is called decantation.

(iv) Condensation: The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called condensation. 1

20. b) carnivore 21. c) plant product only 22. b) stem

23. c) sugarcane 24. c) both 25. c) nectar

26. a) plants 27. d) stem 28. a) outer skeleton

29. b) upper jaw 30. b) grass

32. The changes which can be reversed are called reversible changes, eg., Melting of ice.

The changes which cannot be reversed are called irreversible changes, eg., Burning of wood.

33. Materials through which we are able to see are called transparent eg. Glass. 6

Materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are called

translucent eg thin cloth. Materials through which we are not able to see are called opaque eg. Wood.