

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL , MYSURU
BRIDGE PROGRAMME – GRADE 5
THE WORLD AROUND US
WORKSHEET 2025

Week 1 – Things Around Us

Subtopic 1: Materials and Their Properties

True or False

1. 1. Metal is softer than cotton. (_____)
2. 2. Plastic is a man-made material. (_____)
3. 3. Wood is transparent. (_____)
4. 4. All materials can be used for the same purpose. (_____)
5. 5. Glass breaks easily. (_____)
6. 6. Fabric can be stretched. (_____)
7. 7. We use hard materials to make toys. (_____)
8. 8. Plastic and metal are both durable materials. (_____)

One-Word Answers

9. Material used to make clothes – _____ (Cotton, Glass)
10. A soft natural material – _____ (Wool, Metal)
11. A man-made material – _____ (Plastic, Wood)
12. A hard shiny material used in utensils – _____ (Metal, Cloth)
13. Material commonly used in furniture – _____ (Wood, Rubber)
14. A transparent and breakable material – _____ (Glass, Paper)
15. A flexible material – _____ (Rubber, Iron)
16. Material that comes from trees – _____ (Paper, Steel)

Subtopic 2: Transparency and Opacity

True or False

17. 1. Transparent materials block all light. (_____)
18. 2. Translucent materials allow some light to pass through. (_____)
19. 3. An opaque material allows all light to pass through. (_____)
20. 4. Plastic sheets can sometimes be translucent. (_____)
21. 5. Books are transparent objects. (_____)
22. 6. All glass is transparent. (_____)
23. 7. Mirrors are transparent. (_____)
24. 8. Frosted glass is an example of a translucent object. (_____)

One-Word Answers

25. 1. A material that blocks all light – _____ (Wood, Glass)
26. 2. A material used for spectacles – _____ (Glass, Clay)
27. 3. An example of a translucent material – _____ (Plastic sheet, Mirror)
28. 4. A material used in books – _____ (Paper, Metal)
29. 5. The opposite of transparent – _____ (Opaque, Clear)
30. 6. A material that casts a dark shadow – _____ (Wood, Water)
31. 7. A transparent object from nature – _____ (Ice, Rock)
32. 8. A translucent food covering – _____ (Plastic wrap, Foil)

Subtopic 3: Floating and Sinking

True or False

33. 1. All heavy objects sink in water. (_____)
34. 2. A big object always sinks. (_____)
35. 3. Shape plays a role in floating. (_____)
36. 4. A hollow object may float even if it is heavy. (_____)
37. 5. Stones float because they are small. (_____)
38. 6. A balloon filled with air floats on water. (_____)
39. 7. Objects with flat bases float better. (_____)

40. 8. A coin floats on water. (_____)

One-Word Answers

- 41. A metal object that sinks – _____ (Iron, Plastic)
- 42. A hollow object that floats – _____ (Bottle, Coin)
- 43. Shape that helps boats float – _____ (Flat, Sharp)
- 44. A paper model that floats – _____ (Boat, Ball)
- 45. Opposite of floating – _____ (Sinking, Rising)
- 46. Natural object that floats – _____ (Wood, Stone)
- 47. Object that floats and carries weight – _____ (Boat, Nail)
- 48. A container used in water travel – _____ (Ship, Spoon) Subtopic

4: Recycling and the 5Rs

True or False

- 49. 1. Recycling helps reduce garbage. (_____)
- 50. 2. It is better to throw plastic bags than reuse them. (_____)
- 51. 3. Refusing unnecessary things is part of the 5Rs. (_____)
- 52. 4. Only paper can be recycled. (_____)
- 53. 5. Repairing an old item is a form of reuse. (_____)
- 54. 6. Throwing everything into the trash is good for the environment. (_____)
- 55. 7. Recycling saves energy and natural resources. (_____)
- 56. 8. The 5Rs help reduce pollution. (_____)

One-Word Answers

- 57. 1. Turning waste into new items – _____ (Recycling, Burning)
- 58. 2. Saying 'no' to unnecessary items – _____ (Refuse, Accept)
- 59. 3. Making new use of old items – _____ (Repurpose, Destroy)
- 60. 4. Using fewer materials – _____ (Reduce, Collect)
- 61. 5. Paper made again from waste – _____ (Recycled, Fresh)
- 62. 6. R in 5Rs that means using again – _____ (Reuse, Waste)
- 63. 7. Old item made useful again – _____ (Repaired, Discarded)
- 64. 8. Things thrown in trash are called – _____ (Waste, Treasure)

Subtopic 5: Making Recycled Paper

True or False

- 65. 1. Paper can be recycled only once. (_____)
- 66. 2. Paper should be torn into small pieces before recycling. (_____)
- 67. 3. Making recycled paper requires a lot of electricity. (_____)
- 68. 4. Newspaper cannot be recycled. (_____)
- 69. 5. Water is used to soak the paper during recycling. (_____)
- 70. 6. Paper pulp can be spread on a cloth to dry. (_____)
- 71. 7. Recycling paper helps cut down trees. (False – it helps save trees)
- 72. 8. Pulp must be pressed to remove extra water. (_____)

One-Word Answers

- 73. 1. Soft mixture used to make paper – _____ (Pulp, Thread)
- 74. 2. Source of recycled paper – _____ (Newspaper, Metal sheet)
- 75. 3. Drying tool for recycled paper – _____ (Cloth, Spoon)
- 76. 4. Main ingredient added to make pulp – _____ (Water, Oil)
- 77. 5. Final product made from waste paper – _____ (Recycled paper, Cardboard box)
- 78. 6. Paper must be _____ before soaking – _____ (Torn, Folded)
- 79. 7. Used to flatten and remove water from pulp – _____ (Rolling pin, Brush)
- 80. 8. Paper recycling helps protect – _____ (Trees, Bricks)

Short Answer Questions

- 1. What is the difference between natural and man-made materials?
- 2. What is the difference between transparent and opaque materials?
- 3. Give two examples of each: transparent, opaque, and translucent materials.

4. How would you test if a material is transparent?
5. Why do heavy objects sometimes float?
6. Does the shape of an object affect floating? Explain with an example.
7. What material would you use to make a floating toy? Why?
8. What do you observe when you drop a plastic bottle into water?
9. What are the 3Rs of waste management?
10. Give two examples of reuse in daily life.
11. What items can be recycled at home?
12. How is recycled paper helpful to the environment?

Week 2 – Exploring the Sky

Subtopic 1: Day and Night Sky

True or False

81. 1. The moon is visible only at night. (_____)
82. 2. The sun is a star. (_____)
83. 3. Stars twinkle during the daytime. (_____)
84. 4. We can see the moon in the daytime sometimes. (_____)
85. 5. The night sky is darker than the day sky. (_____)
86. 6. The position of the sun remains the same all day. (_____)
87. 7. Birds fly in the night sky. (_____)
88. 8. The sky has the same color during the day and night. (_____)

One-Word Answers

89. 1. The star visible in the daytime – _____ (Sun, Moon)
90. 2. Shiny objects seen at night – _____ (Stars, Clouds)
91. 3. The object that lights up the night sky – _____ (Moon, Fan)
92. 4. The shape-changing object in the sky – _____ (Moon, Star)
93. 5. Daytime sky color – _____ (Blue, Black)
94. 6. Bright round object at night – _____ (Moon, Sun)
95. 7. Direction of sunrise – _____ (East, West)
96. 8. Objects we see at night but not in the day – _____ (Stars, Trees)

Short Answer Questions

1. What do you see in the sky during the daytime?
2. Why can't we see stars during the day?
3. Name two things visible both day and night.
4. Why does the moon look different on different days?

Subtopic 2: Shadows and Movement of the Sun

True or False

97. 1. Shadows are darkest at night. (_____)
98. 2. At noon, the sun is directly overhead. (_____)
99. 3. The sun changes its actual position during the day. (_____)
100. 4. The direction of the shadow changes as the sun moves. (_____)
101. 5. Sunlight helps in creating shadows. (_____)
102. 6. Shadows are always black or grey. (_____)
103. 7. You cannot make a shadow indoors. (_____)
104. 8. You need sunlight to form shadows. (_____)

One-Word Answers

105. 1. Time of day when shadow is shortest – _____ (Noon, Morning)
106. 2. A tool that shows time using sun – _____ (Sundial, Clock)
107. 3. Shape formed when object blocks light – _____ (Shadow, Glow)
108. 4. Direction opposite the sun – _____ (West, East)
109. 5. Morning shadows fall in this direction – _____ (West, East)

110. 6. Afternoon shadows fall in this direction – _____ (East, West)
111. 7. Object needed to make a shadow – _____ (Object, Shadow)
112. 8. Shadow moves because the sun appears to move – _____ (Sun, Moon)

Short Answer Questions

1. What happens to your shadow at noon?
2. Which direction does the sun rise from?
3. Can you make shadows at night? How?

Subtopic 3: Moon and Its Phases

True or False

113. 1. The Moon makes its own light. (_____)
114. 2. The Moon changes shape every night. (_____)
115. 3. The Moon is a planet. (_____)
116. 4. We always see the same side of the Moon. (_____)
117. 5. The Moon looks bigger during an eclipse. (_____)
118. 6. The new Moon is visible in the sky. (_____)
119. 7. A full Moon is completely round. (_____)
120. 8. The Moon appears in the same position every night. (_____)

One-Word Answers

121. 1. Full moon night in India – _____ (Purnima, Diwali)
122. 2. Moon phase with no light – _____ (New moon, Full moon)
123. 3. Moon's light comes from – _____ (Sun, Moon)
124. 4. The shape we see nightly – _____ (Phase, Color)
125. 5. Circle moon is called – _____ (Half moon, Full moon)
126. 6. Time taken for a lunar cycle – _____ (29, 10)
127. 7. The Moon orbits this planet – _____ (Earth, Mars)
128. 8. Festival linked to full Moon – _____ (Sharad Purnima, Holi)

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the full Moon?
2. What is the new Moon?
3. Why does the Moon change shape every day?

Subtopic 4: Cultural Practices and Festivals Related to Sun & Moon

True or False

129. 1. Diwali is celebrated on a full Moon. (_____)
130. 2. Chhath Puja involves worship of the Moon. (False – Sun)
131. 3. Sharad Purnima is related to the Moon. (_____)
132. 4. Sun and Moon are part of many Indian stories. (_____)
133. 5. Festivals never depend on Moon phases. (_____)
134. 6. Raksha Bandhan happens during a new Moon. (_____)
135. 7. The Sun is worshipped in many cultures. (_____)
136. 8. Stories help children understand the sky. (_____)

One-Word Answers

137. 1. Festival linked with new Moon – _____ (Diwali, Holi)
138. 2. Festival of worshipping the Sun – _____ (Chhath Puja, Raksha Bandhan)
139. 3. Festival on full Moon – _____ (Sharad Purnima, Christmas)
140. 4. Cultural story – _____ (Folktale, Poem)
141. 5. Traditional belief – _____ (Belief, Fact)
142. 6. Indian calendar depends on – _____ (Moon, Sun)
143. 7. Worship of nature – _____ (Worship, Ignore)
144. 8. Phase of Moon in Diwali – _____ (New moon, Full moon)

Short Answer Questions

1. Name one festival related to the Sun.
2. Which festival is celebrated on a full Moon night?

Week 3 – Different Landforms

Subtopic 1: Types of Landforms – Mountains, Plains, Deserts, Valleys, Plateaus

True or False

145. 1. A plateau is a low-lying area. (_____)
146. 2. Mountains are cooler than plains. (_____)
147. 3. Deserts have a lot of rivers. (_____)
148. 4. Valleys lie between hills or mountains. (_____)
149. 5. Plains are not suitable for farming. (_____)
150. 6. Rivers never flow through valleys. (_____)
151. 7. Mountains have steep slopes. (_____)
152. 8. Deserts are usually very cold. (_____)

One-Word Answers

153. 1. A sandy dry landform – _____ (Desert, Mountain)
154. 2. Land between two mountains – _____ (Valley, Forest)
155. 3. Flat fertile landform – _____ (Plain, Hill)
156. 4. High flat area – _____ (Plateau, River)
157. 5. Snow-covered landform – _____ (Mountain, Lake)
158. 6. Desert in Rajasthan – _____ (Thar, Ganga)
159. 7. Major Indian mountain range – _____ (Himalayas, Desert)
160. 8. Landform good for farming – _____ (Plain, Glacier)

Short Answer Questions

1. What is a plateau?
2. Name two landforms suitable for farming.
3. Why are mountains cooler than plains?
4. Describe a desert in two lines.

Subtopic 2: Life in Different Landforms

True or False

161. 1. People in mountains wear light clothes. (_____)
162. 2. Farming is common in plains. (_____)
163. 3. Water is easily available in deserts. (_____)
164. 4. Mountain homes are built with mud. (_____)
165. 5. Desert areas use camels for transport. (_____)
166. 6. Valley regions are not populated. (_____)
167. 7. Snowfall is common in mountains. (_____)
168. 8. People in plains face floods during monsoon. (_____)

One-Word Answers

169. 1. Animal used in deserts – _____ (Camel, Elephant)
170. 2. Clothing in cold mountains – _____ (Woollen, Cotton)
171. 3. Common occupation in plains – _____ (Farming, Fishing)
172. 4. Type of farming landform – _____ (Plain, Hill)
173. 5. Transport in deserts – _____ (Camel, Bicycle)
174. 6. Houses in snowy areas – _____ (Wooden, Mud)
175. 7. People living near coast – _____ (Fishermen, Farmers)
176. 8. Landform with sand dunes – _____ (Desert, Plateau)

Short Answer Questions

1. Why are clothes in mountain areas thick?
2. What challenges do people face in deserts?
3. How is life different in plains compared to mountains?
4. Why is farming easy in plains?
5. Name two occupations in desert areas.
6. How do people travel in the desert?

Subtopic 3: Natural Disasters – Floods, Landslides, Earthquakes

True or False

177. 1. Floods can destroy crops and homes. (_____)
178. 2. Landslides only occur in deserts. (_____)
179. 3. Earthquakes make the ground shake. (_____)
180. 4. Staying indoors during a flood is safest. (_____)
181. 5. People should move to high areas during floods. (_____)
182. 6. Earthquakes are caused by strong winds. (_____)
183. 7. Landslides can block roads. (_____)
184. 8. You should stay near buildings during an earthquake. (_____)

One-Word Answers

185. 1. Ground shaking event – _____ (Earthquake, Thunder)
186. 2. Water overflowing land – _____ (Flood, Drought)
187. 3. Sudden downward movement of earth – _____ (Landslide, Volcano)
188. 4. Safety during flood – _____ area (High, Low)
189. 5. Earthquake-safe location – _____ (Ground, Building)
190. 6. Natural disaster in hills – _____ (Landslide, Earthquake)
191. 7. Tool to block water – _____ (Sandbag, Pillow)
192. 8. Open place for safety – _____ (Ground, Tunnel)

Short Answer Questions

1. What is a flood?
2. What should you do during an earthquake?
3. What is a landslide?

Week 4 – Healthy Living Habits

Subtopic 1: Diversity in Food Habits

True or False

193. 1. All people in India eat the same food. (_____)
194. 2. Climate affects our food habits. (_____)
195. 3. Proteins give us energy. (_____)
196. 4. People living near the sea eat seafood. (_____)
197. 5. Dal and rice are eaten all over India. (_____)
198. 6. Food is not important for growth. (_____)
199. 7. Oil is a source of fats. (_____)
200. 8. Everyone eats three meals a day. (_____)

One-Word Answers

201. 1. Staple food of South India – _____ (Rice, Roti)
202. 2. Nutrient that builds the body – _____ (Protein, Sugar)
203. 3. Food item made from wheat – _____ (Chapati, Rice)
204. 4. Coastal people eat a lot of – _____ (Fish, Chicken)
205. 5. Local food depends on – _____ (Climate, Colour)
206. 6. Green leafy food type – _____ (Vegetable, Grain)
207. 7. Morning meal – _____ (Breakfast, Dinner)
208. 8. Energy-giving food – _____ (Carbohydrate, Water)

Short Answer Questions

1. Why should we eat fruits and vegetables daily?
2. What kind of food do people in coastal areas eat?
3. Name three healthy food items.
4. Why should we avoid junk food?

Subtopic 2: Hygiene, Rest, Exercise, and Yoga

True or False

209. 1. We should brush only once a day. ()
210. 2. Playing video games is a form of exercise. ()
211. 3. Yoga helps in making us flexible. ()
212. 4. Bathing is not needed in winter. ()
213. 5. Children need more rest than adults. ()
214. 6. Washing hands before eating is not important. ()
215. 7. Exercise helps build strong muscles. ()
216. 8. Clean clothes help prevent illness. ()

One-Word Answers

217. 1. Activity to keep fit – _____ (Exercise, Sleeping)
218. 2. Daily morning activity – _____ (Brushing, Eating)
219. 3. Calming physical practice – _____ (Yoga, Jumping)
220. 4. Sleep needed for children – _____ hours (8, 4)
221. 5. Cutting these prevents infection – _____ (Nails, Hair)
222. 6. First thing in morning – brush _____ (Teeth, Hair)
223. 7. Mind-calming practice – _____ (Meditation, Racing)
224. 8. Energy after rest – _____ (Freshness, Laziness)

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is personal hygiene important?
2. How does exercise benefit us?
3. What is yoga and why is it useful?

Subtopic 3: Moderation and Gratitude

True or False

225. 1. Eating too little is also unhealthy. ()
226. 2. We must eat a lot even if we are full. ()
227. 3. Thanking farmers is a way of showing gratitude. ()
228. 4. It's okay to waste food sometimes. ()
229. 5. Moderation is eating the right amount. ()
230. 6. Saying "thank you" is not needed. ()
231. 7. Expressing thanks makes us humble. ()
232. 8. Junk food should be eaten daily. ()

One-Word Answers

233. 1. Eating in the right amount – _____ (Moderation, Overeating)
234. 2. Not wasting food shows – _____ (Gratitude, Anger)
235. 3. Feeling of thankfulness – _____ (Gratitude, Greed)
236. 4. Saying 'thanks' shows – _____ (Respect, Demand)
237. 5. Excess eating causes – _____ (Obesity, Energy)
238. 6. Right amount of food – _____ (Balanced, Junk)
239. 7. Praying before meals shows – _____ (Respect, Hunger)
240. 8. Throwing food is – _____ (Wastage, Celebration)



Short Answer Questions

1. Why should we not waste food?
2. What happens if we overeat?
3. What should we do with leftover food?





Week 5 – Mapping

Subtopic 1: Understanding Symbols, Directions, and Map Reading

True or False

241. 1. A map shows a large area in great detail. ()
242. 2. North is always at the top of a map. ()
243. 3. The symbol  represents a school. ()
244. 4. A compass shows directions. ()
245. 5. We can read maps without knowing the symbols. ()
246. 6. The symbol  shows a railway line. ()
247. 7. Maps are used only by travelers. ()
248. 8. West is opposite of East. ()

One-Word Answers

249. 1. Tool used to find direction – _____ (Compass, Ruler)
250. 2. Flat drawing of an area – _____ (Map, Poster)
251. 3. Symbol for hospital – _____ ( , )
252. 4. Direction opposite North – _____ (South, East)
253. 5. Direction in which sun rises – _____ (East, West)
254. 6. A railway line symbol – _____ ( , )
255. 7. A triangle in maps often shows a – _____ (Mountain, River)
256. 8. Top direction on a map – _____ (North, South)

Short Answer Questions

1. What is a map?
2. Name the four main directions.
3. How does a compass help in map reading?

Subtopic 2: Drawing and Interpreting Local Maps

True or False

257. 1. A local map shows the whole country. ()
258. 2. Symbols help understand maps better. ()
259. 3. You don't need directions while drawing a map. ()
260. 4. Schools and parks are shown on local maps. ()
261. 5. A map key tells the meaning of symbols. ()
262. 6. Maps do not require labels. ()
263. 7. A house can be shown as a square in a local map. ()
264. 8. Roads are shown as dotted lines on maps. ()

One-Word Answers

265. 1. A map of a small area – _____ (Local, World)
266. 2. A square symbol often means – _____ (House, Tree)
267. 3. Arrow in map shows – _____ (Direction, Speed)
268. 4. Key in map shows meaning of – _____ (Symbols, Roads)
269. 5. Long black line on map – _____ (Road, River)
270. 6. Your home and school are _____ in a local map – (Shown, Hidden)
271. 7. Lines showing roads – _____ (Dotted, Wavy)
272. 8. Local maps help find – _____ (Places, Games)

Week 6 – Soft Skills: Creativity, Collaboration, and Communication

Subtopic: Teamwork and Leadership

True or False

273. 1. A team can have only one leader. ()
274. 2. Leaders always make decisions alone. ()
275. 3. Everyone in a team must be respected. ()
276. 4. Teamwork means only one person works. ()

277. 5. Leadership means bossing others. (_____)
278. 6. Communication is important in teamwork. (_____)
279. 7. A good team always wins. (_____)
280. 8. Giving suggestions is a team skill. (_____)

One-Word Answers

281. 1. Working with others – _____ (Teamwork, Solitude)
282. 2. Person guiding the team – _____ (Leader, Follower)
283. 3. Hearing others' ideas – _____ (Listening, Speaking)
284. 4. Making group decisions – _____ (Discussion, Silence)
285. 5. Dividing tasks fairly – _____ (Sharing, Competing)
286. 6. Team needs this to succeed – _____ (Cooperation, Conflict)
287. 7. Talking with team – _____ (Communication, Isolation)
288. 8. Handling challenges – _____ (Leadership, Confusion)

Short Answer Questions

1. What is teamwork?
2. Name two qualities of a good leader.
3. Why is communication important in a team?