

Answer G5
Above All in Science G5

Pg 5 Ex 1.0.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B

Pg 6 Ex 1.1.

solid / temperature / heat / increases / melts / liquid

Pg 6 Ex 1.2.

1. Snow
2. To chill drinks. / To relieve pain.
3. Ice is hard. / Ice is cold. / Ice is slippery.
4. It will melt.
5. (a) On top of very high mountains the temperature is very low. / (b) The mountains are not high enough.

Pg 7 Ex 1.3.

1. Electronic/digital thermometer. 2. 37°C

Pg 7 Ex 1.4.

Boiling point of water – 100 °C / Solid ice – Below 0 °C /
Melting point of ice - 0 °C / Freezing point of water - 0 °C

Pg 8 Ex 1.5.

- (a) alcohol
- (b) P - Less than 0 °C / Q - 4 °C / R - 12 °C
- (c) Melting
- (d) (i) No (ii) The water droplets were formed when water vapour got into contact with the cold surface of the glass.

Pg 9 Ex 1.6.

- (a) sea / evaporated / sun / salt
- (b) The climate is hot and dry.

Pg 9 Ex 1.7.

1. Solid state 2. Water vapour/steam
3. water 4. Condensation
5. When water vapour gets into contact with a cold surface, it cools down to become water droplets.

Pg 10 Ex 1.8.

1. A – evaporation / B – condensation
2. Precipitation
3. The heat of the sun.
4. It is responsible for the formation of clouds.
5. We would not get rain water.

Pg 14 Ex 2.0.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B

Pg 15 Ex 2.1.

Step 1 – temperature / softer
Step 2 – sprouted / roots
Step 3 – soil / shoot

Step 4 – leaf / coat
Step 5 – food / mature

Pg 16 Ex 2.2.

1. Air / water / suitable temperature
2. From the seed.
3. The leaf will start producing food for the plant.

Pg 16 Ex 2.3.

1. seeds – seedling – mature plant – flower – fruit
2. Air / water / sunlight / soil
3. minerals / nutrients
4. Hydroponic plants

Pg 17 Ex 2.4.

1.

	Air	Water	Sunlight	Soil
Plant A	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plant B	✓		✓	✓
Plant C		✓		✓

2. (a) Plant A. (b) It is getting all the necessary conditions needed to grow well.
3. It is not getting a good supply of air and sunlight.

Pg 17 Ex 2.5.

soft / hard
juicy / soft

Pg 18 Ex 2.6.

moss / rose / ferns
sunflower / algae / hibiscus
(a) algae (b) rose (c) moss

Pg 19 Ex 2.7.

petal / male part / female part / sepal
1. (a) male part (b) female part (c) sepal (d) petal
2. Bee

Ex 2.8.

avocado / pumpkin / watermelon
apple / litchi / pawpaw

Pg 19 Ex 2.9.

1. Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the male part to the female part of the flower by pollinators.
2. It helps in the production of fruits.

Pg 24 Ex 3.0.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A

Pg 25 Ex 3.1

in deserts / on rocks / in the soil / on trees / in fresh water pond / in sea water / wetlands

Pg 26 Ex 3.2

Land habitat – cactus / mango tree / aloe / rye

Aquatic habitat – water hyacinth / watercress / seaweeds / duckweeds

Pg 26 Ex 3.3.

deserts / survive / water / spines / juicy / sunlight

Pg 27 Ex 3.4.

1. aquatic 2. tall 3. large/flat 4. light

Pg 27 Ex 3.5.

1. It is a wet area where the soil is sometimes or always under water.
2. Brackish / Neither fresh nor salty.
3. Mangroves / Bulrush 4. Pamplermousses / Les Salines

Pg 28 Ex 3.6.

1. Moss / ferns 2. flowers 3. humid / shady / damp
4. Ferns

Pg 28 Ex 3.7.

1. They both live in an aquatic habitat.
2. They both grow in fresh water.
3. It grows in sea water whereas the water hyacinth and the water lettuce grows in fresh water.

Pg 29 Ex 3.8.

1. air/water 2. hyperion 3. Grasslands 4. deserts
5. deforestation 6. Taro leaves

Pg 29 Ex 3.9.

1. The plant will stop growing. /
It is not getting a good supply of air and sunlight.
2. Same amount of water. / Same amount of soil.
3. We do not have to buy vegetables from the market.

Pg 30 Ex 3.10.

1. To build houses. / To build roads.
2. Soil erosion / landslides
3. The natural forests have been declared as nature reserves.
4. We have no right to uproot young plants. /
We have no right to cut down trees. /
We have no right to put fire in forests.

Pg 30 Ex 3.11.

1. The oil contains poisonous substances that were harmful to aquatic plants.
2. They could not grow well and eventually died.

Pg 37 Ex 4.0.

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. D

8. A 9. A

Pg 38 Ex 4.1.

on land – horse / rabbit / goat

in deserts – fox / camel / scorpion

on trees – monkey / butterfly / chameleon

in nest – wasps / birds

in the soil – mole / ants / centipede

Pg 39 Ex 4.2.

on trees / in deserts / in sea water / in cold regions / in web / in fresh water / in sand / in forests / in deep caves

Pg 40 Ex 4.3.

1. habitat 2. amphibians 3. webbed 4. gills
5. nests 6. exotic

Pg 40 Ex 4.4.

1. (a) In cold regions (b) In forests
2. Food / shelter / protection from dangers and bad weather.
3. Penguin / Walrus
4. To keep them warm.
5. To catch fish for food.

Pg 41 Ex 4.5.

1. They both live in oceans / sea water.
2. The whale breathes through its lungs but the shark breathes through its gills.
3. By hunting fish.

Pg 41 Ex 4.6.

Echo Parakeet / Mauritius Kestrel / Rodrigues Warbler / Pink Pigeon / Round Island Boa / Rodrigues Fody

Pg 42 Ex 4.7.

1. (a) Black River Gorges National Park (b) Round Island
2. To protect endemic animals living in the forest.
3. Boa / Gecko
4. Grande Montagne Nature Reserves / François Leguat Giant Tortoises Nature Reserve / Ile aux Cocos Nature Reserve and Bird Sanctuary / Ile aux Sables
5. Forests have been cleared to grow crops. / Forests have been cleared to build houses.

Pg 43 Ex 4.8.

1. (a) endemic (b) extinct (c) exotic
2. Its habitat has been destroyed.
3. An animal that has disappeared forever.
4. They feed on insects and fresh seeds or leaves.
5. Endangered animal.
6. Mauritius Wildlife Foundation
7. We have no right to kill endemic or rare birds. /
We have no right to destroy nests of endemic/rare birds. /
We have no right to pick eggs of endemic/rare birds.

Pg 49 Ex 5.0.

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C

Pg 50 Ex 5.1.

1. A – roots / B – seeds / C – fruit / D – flower / E – leaf
2. A - Roots hold the plant firmly in the soil. /

Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.

- B - The seed germinates to produce new plants. /

The seed nourishes and protects the new roots and shoot during germination.

- C - The fruit holds the seeds. /

The fruit nourishes and protects the seeds.

- D - Flowers produce fruits and seeds. /

Flowers help in pollination by attracting insects.

- E - The leaves breathe in air through their pores. /

The leaves make food for the plant.

Pg 51 Ex 5.2.

- To hold the plant firmly in the soil.
- Banyan / Pandanus / Mangroves
- It is the washing away of topsoil.
- Heavy rainfall / strong winds
- Deforestation / forest fires
- They bind the topsoil and prevent it from being washed away.
- The land becomes rocky and less fertile. /
The washed away soil which is deposited at the mouth of rivers and seabed affects marine life.
- Muguet / Vetiver

Pg 52 Ex 5.3.

- Terrace farming.
- It stops the rapid flow of water during heavy rainfall and prevents the soil from being washed away.
- Plant trees along sloping lands. /
Place stones near erosion prone areas.

Pg 52 Ex 5.4.

- To prevent the water from evaporating.
-

	Has changed	Remained the same
Test Tube A		✓
Test Tube B	✓	

- The roots of plant absorb water.

Pg 53 Ex 5.5.

shrub / tree / herb : herb / shrub / tree

Pg 53 Ex 5.6.

1.

	Has changed colour	Has remained the same
Picture A		✓
Picture B	✓	

- Stem carry water to other parts of the plants.
- The stem holds the branches, leaves, flowers and fruits. /
It holds the leaves so that they receive a lot of sunlight.

Pg 54 Ex 5.7.

- herbarium 2. hard 3. photosynthesis 4. shrubs
5. flavour 6. bind 7. pores 8. herbs 9. juicy 10. green

Pg 54 Ex 5.8.

- The process whereby leaves manufacture food for the plant is known as photosynthesis.
- Carbon dioxide / Sunlight / Chlorophyll /
Water and minerals from the soil
- There is no sunlight.
- It is stored in different parts of the plant.

Pg 60 Ex 6.0.

- B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D

Pg 61 Ex 6.1.

- food (b) natural gas (c) wind (d) cells
(e) oil (f) charcoal (g) petrol (h) sun

Pg 62 Ex 6.2.

- food – movement energy (b) battery – movement energy
(c) sun – heat energy (d) wax – light energy / heat energy
(e) petrol – movement energy (f) sun – light energy

Pg 63 Ex 6.3.

- energy 2. capacity 3. chemical 4. electricity
5. movement 6. wood 7. sun 8. sun

Pg 63 Ex 6.4.

- From food
- (a) sound energy (b) light energy
- (a) Sound energy allows us to hear and communicate.
(b) Light energy allows us to see.

Pg 64 Ex 6.5.

- Heat energy / Light energy
- (a) Heat energy from the sun is used to dry clothes. (b)
Light energy from the sun is used to produce electricity using solar panels.
- It can cause damage to our eyesight.

Pg 64 Ex 6.6.

- coal / petrol / natural gas
- Chemical energy
- They were formed millions of years ago from the remains of dead plants and animals.
- To produce electricity.
- (a) Petrol is used in vehicles to transport goods or people. / (b) Natural gas is used for cooking and heating.

Pg 65 Ex 6.7.

- solar panel / cells / battery
- (a) To watch TV. / To wash clothes in a washing machine.
/ To cook rice in a rice cooker.
(b) To use the fan. / To use a computer. /
To use the projector.
- By burning bagasse. / By using the force of falling water. /
By burning coal in thermal power station.
- Energy from the wind is clean whereas burning of fossil
fuels causes air pollution.

Pg 70 Ex 7.0.

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A

Pg 71 Ex 7.1.

- (a) food – movement energy (b) sun – light energy
(c) wind – movement energy (d) battery – light energy

Pg 72 Ex 7.2.

- (a) chemical energy – heat/light energy
(b) electrical energy – movement/sound/light energy
(c) chemical energy – sound energy
(d) chemical energy- movement energy
(e) chemical energy – heat energy
(f) electrical energy – movement/sound energy

Pg 73 Ex 7.3.

- Energy from the sun.
- (a) heat energy (b) light energy
- To get maximum sunlight.
- heat energy → heat energy
- In winter days are shorter and there is less sunlight.
- To power a solar calculator. / To power solar street lamps.
- To charge our smartphone. / To heat water in an electric
kettle. / To bake a cake in an electric oven.

Pg 74 Ex 7.4.

- Solar cells
- (a) light energy → electrical energy → chemical energy
(b) chemical energy → electrical energy → light energy

Pg 74 Ex 7.5.

- chemical / movement
- To turn on the headlights. /
To listen to music in the cars using speakers.

Pg 75 Ex 7.6.

- Because when we save energy we save money.
- Switch off the lights when nobody is in the room. /
Close the door of the refrigerator after using it.
- Because it uses more electrical energy and can affect our
ears.
- Turn off the fan during winter. /
Use light from the sun rather than light bulbs.

Pg 79 Ex 8.0.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A
8. C 9. B

Pg 80 Ex 8.1.

1. chemical 2. rubber 3. closed 4. wet 5. gloves

Pg 81 Ex 8.3.

conductors – copper nail / aluminium foil / safety pin /
sea water

non-conductors – plastic ruler / eraser / dry wood / paper

Pg 81 Ex 8.4.

- To prevent electric shocks.
- plastic / rubber
- copper / aluminium
- They are good conductors of electricity.
- Call an electrician to repair it.

Pg 82 Ex 8.5.

	Picture A	Picture B
1. The bulb lights up.		✓
2. The switch is open.	✓	
3. Electricity flows along the circuit.		✓
4. The circuit is complete.		✓

Pg 82 Ex 8.6.

- It is the source of energy in the circuit.
- The electric wire is not connected to the negative end of
the cell.
- Connect the electric wire to the negative end of the cell.

Pg 83 Ex 8.7.

- Use two bulbs.
- chemical / electrical / light
- chemical / electrical / movement
- chemical / electrical / sound

Pg 84 Ex 8.8.

- We may get an electric shock.
- Because the wire is broken.
- Rubber
- It is a good insulator.