

DR. R. N. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE AGIS OF S. S. SITARAMSINGH EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST
MOHANPUR, SITAMARHI- 843302

1. The Wonderful World of Science

- Scientific Method - वैज्ञानिक पद्धति
- Curiosity - जिज्ञासा
- Innate - जन्मजात/स्वाभाविक
- Journey of Discovery - खोज की यात्रा
- Interconnected - आपस में जुड़ा हुआ
- Phenomena - घटनाएँ
- Observation - अवलोकन
- Hypothesis - परिकल्पना
- Experiment - प्रयोग
- Analyse - विश्लेषण
- Conclusion - निष्कर्ष
- Diversity - विविधता
- Transformation - परिवर्तन
- Sprouting - अंकुरित होना
- Grandeur - भव्यता
- Unique Environment - अद्वितीय वातावरण
- Cuisines - पकवान/व्यंजन
- Ingredients - सामग्री
- Materials - सामग्री/पदार्थ
- Temperature - तापमान
- Expanding - विस्तार
- Inquiry-Based Learning - पूछताछ आधारित शिक्षा
- Interconnected - आपस में जुड़ा हुआ

- Incredible - अविश्वसनीय
- Thriving - फलना-फूलना

A. Choose the correct option.

1. **What is the first step in the scientific method?**
 - **Answer:** c. Observation
 2. **Which of the following is a key part of curiosity?**
 - **Answer:** b. Asking questions
 3. **What do you call a guess that can be tested?**
 - **Answer:** c. Hypothesis
 4. **Where can science be found?**
 - **Answer:** c. In everyday life
 5. **What is the role of an experiment?**
 - **Answer:** b. To test a hypothesis
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B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Science helps us understand the world by asking **questions** and finding answers.
 2. The most important ingredient for exploring science is **curiosity**.
 3. A seed grows into a plant through a process called **germination** (or sprouting).
 4. Water can turn into ice when it is **cooled**.
 5. A hypothesis is a **guess** that can be tested.
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C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. The scientific method always begins with a hypothesis. — **F**
2. Curiosity is the key to learning in science. — **T**

3. Science can only be done in a laboratory. — **F**
4. Observations are the final step in the scientific method. — **F**
5. Experiments help to test our guesses. — **T**

D. Match the following columns.

1. **Hypothesis** — b. Educated guess
2. **Observation** — e. Noticing something interesting
3. **Experiment** — a. Testable guess
4. **Conclusion** — c. Result of the experiment
5. **Curiosity** — d. Desire to learn

E. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words.

1. **What is a hypothesis?**

A hypothesis is a possible answer or a "guess" that scientists make to explain an observation, which can then be tested through experiments.

2. **How does observation play a role in the scientific method?**

Observation is where science begins. It involves noticing something interesting or confusing, which leads to asking questions.

3. **Why is curiosity important in science?**

Curiosity is the central ingredient of science because it drives us to explore, ask questions, and seek answers about the world.

4. **What can you learn from conducting an experiment?**

An experiment helps us find out if our guess (hypothesis) was correct or if we need to make a new guess based on the results.

5. **How is science used in daily life?**

Science is used daily when we solve problems, like checking why a pen stopped writing or adjusting a recipe while cooking.

6. What is the role of a conclusion in the scientific method?

The conclusion is the step where we draw an answer based on the analysis of our experiment's results.

F. Answer the following questions in 60-80 words.

1. Explain how the scientific method can help solve everyday problems.

The scientific method provides a logical way to fix issues. For example, if a pen stops writing, you observe the problem, guess it's out of ink (hypothesis), and check the refill (experiment) to find a solution.

2. How does curiosity contribute to scientific discoveries?

Curiosity is the central "ingredient" for science. It drives humans to ask questions about mysteries like why stars shine or how flowers bloom. This natural drive leads to discovery and a deeper understanding of our world.

3. Describe the steps you would take to solve a problem using the scientific method.

The steps include making an observation, asking a question, and forming a hypothesis. Then, you conduct an experiment to test the guess, analyze the results, and draw a final conclusion to see if your answer is correct.

4. Why is science considered an interconnected web of knowledge?

Science is like a puzzle where every discovery fits together. For example, learning about leaf structures connects to concepts like plant growth and food. All scientific ideas are linked, forming a beautiful, complex web of understanding.

G. Assertion/Reason Questions.

1. **Assertion:** Science is only for people who work in laboratories.

Reason: Scientific thinking can be used to solve everyday problems.

- **Answer:** c. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

2. **Assertion:** Curiosity is the most important part of science.

Reason: Curiosity leads to asking questions and seeking answers.

- **Answer:** a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason explains the assertion.

3. **Assertion:** The scientific method always gives a final, unchangeable answer.

Reason: Scientists sometimes need to change their ideas based on new information.

- **Answer:** c. The assertion is false (science is like a puzzle with no final picture), but the reason is true.