



## Natural Science and Technology – Grade 5

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	<del>c</del>	d
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Example 2:-

4.	a	<del>b</del>	<del>c</del>	d
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1. Which of these best describes the term 'biodiversity'?
- (a) All the animals and plants in their different habitats.  
 (b) All the different types of animals found in a habitat.  
 (c) All the different types of plant species found in a habitat.  
 (d) All the different types of plants and animals found in a grassland.



2. Which of these is not an example of a habitat?
- (a) Sea. (b) Desert. (c) Zoo. (d) Forest.

Imagine how difficult it must be to live on rocks being pounded by waves all day and all night.

3. Which animals in the pictures below live on, or near rocks?

(a) Jellyfish.



(b) Sharks.



(c) Mussels.



(d) School of fish.



4. How is the giraffe adapted to live successfully in a savannah?
- (a) They have long necks in order to store water.  
 (b) They have long necks which enable them to eat a lot of grass.  
 (c) They have very long necks which are an adaptation to feed on leaves high in the treetops.  
 (d) They have very long and powerful necks to help them break tree branches.

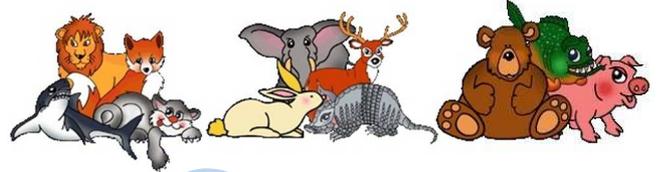


5. Which of these organisms are not found in a wetland habitat?

(a) Reeds. (b) Storks.  
 (c) Meerkat. (d) Dragonflies.

6. Which statement is incorrect?

(a) Herbivores eat plants.  
 (b) Carnivores eat the animals that eat plants.  
 (c) Omnivores eat plants and animals.  
 (d) Scavengers hunt and kill prey every day.



All living and non-living things depend on each other.

7. Living things depend on their environment for .....

(a) air, water, soil, food and shelter.  
 (b) air, water, community and recreation.  
 (c) air, water, soil and adaptation.  
 (d) air, water, soil and reproduction.

The honey badger loves to eat honey. It can use its strong claws and teeth to break open beehives.

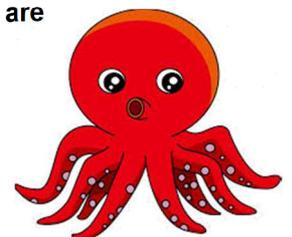


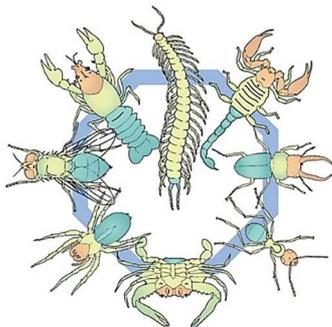
8. Why does the honey badger not get stung by bees?

(a) It has strong claws and teeth.  
 (b) It has a very thick skin which bees cannot pierce.  
 (c) It emits a very bad odour that repels bees.  
 (d) It scares the bees away with its fierce claws and teeth.

9. Animals without a backbone are classified as .....

(a) vertebrates.  
 (b) exoskeletons.  
 (c) invertebrates.  
 (d) vertebra.





10. Which of these is a list of arthropods?  
 (a) Lobsters, crabs, bats and centipedes.  
 (b) Shrimp, crayfish, scorpions and spiders.  
 (c) Lobsters, butterfly, termites and mice.  
 (d) Lobsters, crabs, bats and ticks.

11. Which statement is **incorrect**?



- (a) All insects have exoskeletons.  
 (b) All insects have segmented bodies.  
 (c) Insects have three main body parts – a head, thorax and an abdomen.  
 (d) All insects have six or more legs.

Strawberry plants use a runner to make new plants.



12. What is this process called?

- (a) Germination. (b) Reproduction.  
 (c) Growth. (d) Seed dispersal.

A bird drinks nectar from a flower, and brushes against the internal parts of the flower as it drinks. The bird will then fly to another flower, where the same process happens.

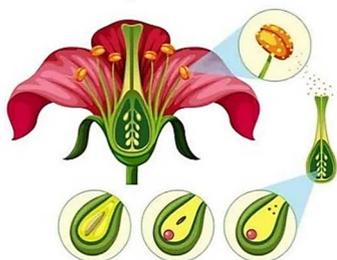


13. What does the bird do to the new flower?

- (a) Disperses the flower.  
 (b) Fertilises the flower.  
 (c) Germinates the flower.  
 (d) Pollinates the flower.

14. Flowers have male and female parts. What is the name of the female part?

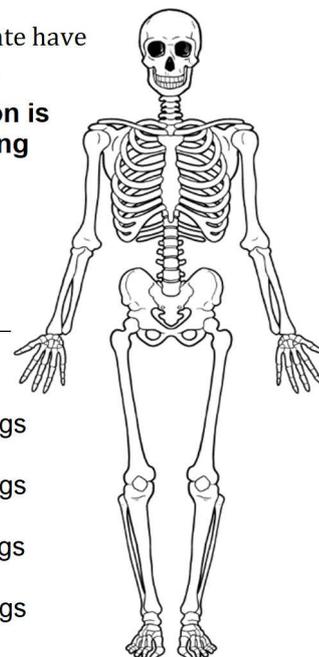
- (a) Anther.  
 (b) Ovary.  
 (c) Stamen.  
 (d) Petal.



Different parts of a vertebrate have their own unique functions.

15. Which part of the skeleton is responsible for connecting the legs to the body?

- (a) Shoulder blades.  
 (b) Backbone.  
 (c) Pelvic (*hip*) girdle.  
 (d) The tibia (*shin bone*).



16. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) The ribs protect the lungs and the stomach.  
 (b) The ribs protect the lungs and the heart.  
 (c) The ribs protect the lungs and the liver.  
 (d) The ribs protect the lungs and the kidneys.

17. The '*spinal cord*' is the .....

- (a) backbone which keeps the body upright.  
 (b) nerves that connect the brain to the body.  
 (c) spine made up of bones called vertebrae.  
 (d) cartilage between the vertebrae.

The brain is the most important part of the body, but it is very soft and susceptible to damage.



18. Which part of the skeleton protects the brain?

- (a) Forehead.  
 (b) Skull.  
 (c) Backbone.  
 (d) Trachea (*windpipe*).

There are different types of structures.

19. What type of structure is the skeleton in the picture at the top of this column?

- (a) Frame. (b) Shell. (c) Solid. (d) Rigid.

20. Which statement is **not** true about structures?

- (a) A structure is something that holds or supports.  
 (b) A frame structure consists of parts joined together.  
 (c) A shell structure is usually curved and hollow.  
 (d) All structures are man-made structures.



Plants make their own food by a process called photosynthesis.

21. To do this, plants need .....

- (a) carbon dioxide, water and air.  
 (b) water, carbon dioxide and sunlight.  
 (c) nutrients, nitrogen and sunlight.  
 (d) water, carbon dioxide and wind energy.

