

Environmental STUDIES

TEACHERS' Manual

(Class 1 to 5)

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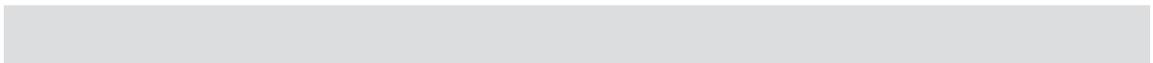
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Environmental Studies–1

Chapter 1

It's Me

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. In which class do you study? / Which class do you study in ?

Chapter 2

Our Body

- A. EYES EARS MOUTH (c) smell a rose (iv) nose
B. Leg Hands Tongue (d) watching the sky (ii) eyes
C. (a) jump, run, walk (iii) leg
(b) pick up a pencil (i) hand
D. EAR SHOULDER CHEST
STOMACH THIGH KNEE

Chapter 3

My Family

- A. Joint Family Nuclear Family
B. (i) Students should do themselves.
(ii) Students should do themselves. (iii) care
C. (i) Keeping the things at their proper place.
(ii) Completing class work/home work in time.
(iii) Obeying all the elders.

Chapter 4

It's Me

- A. 1. We cook our food here (iii) Kitchen
2. We welcome our guests here (iv) Drawing room
3. We sleep in this room (i) Bedroom
4. We take bath in this room (ii) Bathroom
B. Drawing room Bathroom Kitchen
Bathroom Bed room Kitchen
C. (i) A home is the place where we live with our family. (ii) We need a home to protect us from cold, heat, rain and animals.

Chapter 5

My School

- B. (i) (c) cricket bat (ii) (c) grocer (iii) (b) telling a lie
C. (a) Head of the school (iv) Principal
(b) Issues you books to read (iii) Librarian
(c) rings the bell (i) Peon
(d) cleans the classroom (ii) Sweeper
D. (i) ✓ (ii) ✓ (iii) ✗ (iv) ✗ (v) ✓ (vi) ✗ (vii) ✓

Chapter 6

People Around Us

- A.
(a) A tailor (iii) Stiches our clothes.
(b) A cobbler (iv) Mends our torn shoes.
(c) A farmer (i) Grows crops in the field.
(d) A doctor (ii) Treats us when we are not well.
B.
(a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F
C.
A Doctor A Sweeper A Barber
A Farmer A Gardener A Teacher

Chapter 7

Places Around Us

- A. (i) F (ii) F (iii) T (iv) T
B. (a) Keep our money safely (iii) Bank
(b) Doctors and nurses (iv) Hospital
(c) The area around our house (i) Neighbourhood
(d) Can buy various things (ii) Market
C. (i) ✓ (ii) ✓
D. (i) Market (ii) D yourself.

Chapter 8

The Food We Eat

- A. (i) (i) grain (ii) **fish** (iii) fruits (iv) vegetables
(i) milk (ii) pulses (iii) rice (iv) **soft drink**
(i) meat (ii) egg (iii) fish (iv) **mango**
B. (i) T (ii) F (iii) F (iv) T
C. (i) Food (ii) wash (iii) dinner (iv) Healthy food
D. Green Red Red Green Green Red
E. Do yourself

Chapter 9

Water

- A. (i) bathing (ii) **reading** (iii) washing
 (i) man (ii) cow (iii) **stone**
 (i) lake (ii) **ocean** (iii) pond

- B. (i) Rain is the main sources of water.
 (ii) We need water for cooking, drinking and bathing etc. .
 C. (i) ✓ (ii) ✗ (iii) ✓

Chapter 10

Clothes We Wear

- A. (i) F (ii) F (iii) T (iv) F
 B. (i) Sheep (ii) cold (iii) cloth (iv) plastic
 C. Rain Coat Woolen clothes Cotton clothes
 D. (i) Three main seasons of our Country are Summer sea-
 son, Winter season and Rainy season.

- (ii) We wear clothes to protect our body from cold, heat
 and rain.
 (iii) We get cotton from cotton plant and wool from Sheep.

Chapter 11

Keeping Clean

- A. (a) handkerchief (b) hands (c) brush (d) dustbin
 B. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F
 C. (a) I take bath everyday
 I wash my hands after playing and before eating food

- I wear clean clothes.
 (b) Cleanliness is good for us because it protects us from
 illness.
 D. WATER SOAP TOWEL BRUSH

Chapter 12

Safety First

- A.
 (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) T
 B.
 (a) footpath (b) safety (c) queue (d) Yellow

- C. (a) Safety means to keep ourselves protected from all
 types of mishappenings.
 (b) 1. Do not play with sharp objects and match box.
 2. Always walk on the footpath.

Chapter 13

The Plant World

- B.
- | Herbs | Shrubs | Trees |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Corianer | Rose | Khejri |
| Bathua | Hibiscus | Peepal |
| Mint | Kair | Margosa (Neem) |
| Pea | | Banyan |
| | | Acacia (Babool) |
- C. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) F

- D.
 (a) Plants need Water, Sunlight, Air and Soil to live.
 (b) 1. Peepal 2. Neem
 (c) 1. Rose 2. Jasmine 3. Marigold 4. Hibiscus 5.
 Sunflower 6. Lily

Chapter 14

The Animal World

- A. (i) Rabbit (ii) **Fish** (iii) Deer
 (i) Dog (ii) Cat (iii) **Lion**
 (i) Dolphin (ii) **Parrot** (iii) Fish
 B. MONKEY DOG FROG
 ELEPHANT BUTTERFLY STAR FISH
 C. (a) Giraffe (iii) Lives on land

- (b) Whale (iv) Lives in water
 (c) Frog (ii) Lives on land as well as in water
 (d) Very small animal (i) Ant
 D. (a) Lion Tiger Bear
 (b) Dog Cat Goat
 (c) Fish Dolphin Whale

Chapter 15

Our Country

- A. (i) ✓
 B. (i) ✓
 C. (a) The capital of India is New Delhi.
 (b) Jana Gana Mana, Adhinayaka Jaya hai.

- (c) 1. Saffron 2. White 3. Green
 D. Do yourself
 E. (ii), (iii) (i)
 (i) (i), (ii)

Chapter 1

Let Me Introduce Myself

A. Observation:

1. (i) c, (ii) b.

B. Explanation

2. (i) clean (ii) food (iii) greet (iv) obey
3. Students should do themselves.

Chapter 2

Our Body

A. Classification

1. (ii) heart (ii) write (iv) smell

B. Explanation

2. (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False

3. C H I N

B R A I N

T E M P L E

4. (i) (a) Lungs (b) Ears

(c) Eyes (d) Hands

(ii) Head Nose

Forehead Mouth

Eyes Cheeks

Ears Chin

(iii) (a) Legs (b) Hand (c) Ears (d) Stomach (e) Lungs

Chapter 3

My Family

A. Observation

1. Column A

Column B

- (i) Mother's father (d) maternal grandfather
(ii) Father's father (c) paternal grandfather
(iii) Small family (b) nuclear family
(iv) Big family (e) joint family
(v) Uncle's children (a) cousins
2. Students should do themselves.
4. B R O T H E R

J O I N T

P A T E R N A L

B. Explanation

- (i) A small family that has parents and their one or few children is called nuclear family.
(ii) I keep myself neat and tidy
I do my home work regularly
I keep my things at proper places.

Chapter 4

People Around Us

A. Observation

1. (i) MASON (ii) PLUMBER
2. (i) (c) a cobbler (ii) (b) green grocer

B. Explanation

3. (i) A gardener takes care of garden.
(ii) Cleanliness protects us from germs and diseases.

Chapter 5

Important Places Around Us

A. Observation

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True
2. (i) Mall (ii) Bank (iii) Post office

B. Explanation

- (i) Through ATM, we can withdraw our money any-time.

- (ii) 1. People visit hospital when they are sick.
2. A hospital has many doctors, nurses and other staff members.
(iii) At a dairy items like milk, curd, paneer and butter are sold.

Chapter 6

Food

A. Observation

1. (i) butter (ii) maize (iii) soyabean
2. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

B. Explanation

3. (i) 1. Rice 2. Sugar 3. Butter
(ii) The functions of food are:

- (i) It gives us energy to work.
(ii) It helps us to grow.
(iii) It keeps us healthy and protects us from diseases.
(iii) Three types of food are– Energy giving food, body building food and protective food.
(iv) Fruits and vegetables are example of protective food.

Chapter 7

Water : Our Best Friend

A. Observation

1. (i) (c) all living beings (ii) (b) water vapour (iii)

(c) colourless

2. (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

B. Explanation

- 3. (i) Wells, lakes, rivers and rain water.
- (ii) Ice, water, water vapour.

- (iii) We need water for drinking, bathing washing clothes, cleaning our utensils, etc. .

Chapter 8

Clothing

A. Observation

- 1. (i) **nylon** (ii) **jute** (iii) **coir**
- 2. (i) **FIBRES**
- (ii) **WEAVING**
- (iii) **POLYESTER**

- 3. (i) We wear clothes because they protect us from cold, heat and rain.
- (ii) Artificial fibres are made in factories.
- (iii) Cotton Silk Polyester
- Hemp Wool Terylene
- Jute Nylone.

Chapter 9

Our Houses

A. Observation

- 1. (i) Ceiling or roof
- (ii) Door
- (iii) Window
- 2. (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) True
- 3. (i) An architect

- (ii) A painter
- (iii) A carpenter

B. Explanation

- (i) We need a house because it protects us from cold, heat and rain. We can keep our things safely in our house.
- (ii) Floor, Roof, Walls, Door and Windows.
- (iii) Mud, leaves, grass, thatch, wood.

Chapter 10

Be Clean : Be Healthy

A. Observation

- 1. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
- 2. (i) **DEFECATION**
- (ii) **NAIL AND HAIR**
- (iii) **GARBAGE**
- 3. (i) washed (ii) Brush (iii) covered (iv) before, after

- 4. (i) Cleanliness means keeping our body and surroundings clean.
- (ii) Cleanliness protects us from disease. It keeps us healthy and happy.
- (iii) • By keeping our surroundings clean.
- By wearing clean and washed clothes.
- By washing hands before and after eating food.

Chapter 11

Safety First

A. Observation

- 1. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
- 2. (i) Safety rules (ii) traffic (iii) Wet
- 4. (i) Protecting oneself from any harm is called safety.

- (ii) (i) Do not play with sharp objects like knives, blade, etc.
- (ii) Do not press any electrical switch with wet hands.
- (iii) (i) Keep left while walking.
- (ii) Do not cross the road by running.

Chapter 12

Time and Directions

A. Classification

- 1. Students should do themselves.
- 2. (i) Night (ii) Noon (iii) February
- 3. (i) East (ii) North
- C. Explanation**
- 5. (i) The four main directions are— East, West, North

- and South.
- (ii) The position of the Sun in the sky helps us to know the time of the day.
- (iii) A compass is a small device that helps us to know the directions.

Chapter 13

Means of Transport

A. Observation

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False
- 2. (i) Boat (ii) Bicycle (iii) helicopter.
- 3. (i) The vehicles used for transportation are known as the "means of transport".

- (ii) Three main types of means of transport are— Land transport, Water transport and Air transport.
- (iii) Examples of water transport are— boats, steamer and ship.

Chapter 14

Means of Communication

A. Observation

- (i) **Telephone**, (ii) **Mobile** (iii) **Harmonium**
- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True
- (i) Things which are used for exchange of information are

called means of communication.

- (ii) Letters, mobile phones, e-mail.
- (iii) By mass communication any information can be conveyed to large number of people at the same time.

Chapter 15

Our Festivals

A. Observation

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
- (i) 15th August (ii) Eid (iii) Pongal
- CHRISTMAS

DIWALI

DUSHERA

HOLI

EID

B. Explanation

4. (i) Children wear new clothes. Special dishes are prepared. Some rituals are performed. There is a feeling of joy.

(ii) (i) Diwali is the festival of Light.

(ii) Hindus worship goddess Lakshmi on this occasion. Special sweets are made.

(iii) Our important National festivals are— Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti.

Chapter 16

Let's Know About Plants

A. Observation

- (i) Root (ii) Leaves (iii) Tree
- (i) Herbs (ii) Flower (iii) Water
- (i) iv. **Iron** (ii) iv. **Polythene** (iii) iii. **Soil**

B. Explanation

(i) Root, stem, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits.

(ii) Grains, pulses, fruits, fibres, medicines, wood.

(iii) A tree is a tall plant having wood hard stem.

A herb is a small plant with soft green stem.

Chapter 17

The Animal World

A. Observation

- (i) b. **Lion** (ii) c. **Fish** (iii) (c) **Earthworm**
- (i) A DEER (ii) A FISH (iii) BEAR (iv) HORSE
- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
- (i) Animals, which are kept by man as pet or source of food or work, are called domestic animals. Cow, Dog, Horse.
(ii) Walking shown by cow, Jumping—frog, Creeping—crocodile, Flying—bird, Running—tiger, Swimming—fish.

(iii) Animals which live in jungle and arrange their food on their own are called wild animals. Tiger, deer, bear.

(iv) Horse, Deer, Cow, Rabbit, etc. eat grass or leaves.

Lion, Tiger, Leopard, etc. eat flesh of other animals.

B. Observation

5. W, D, W

W, D, W

W, D, D

Chapter 18

Our Earth

A. Observation

- (i) (c) **Ocean** (ii) (b) **Plateau** (iii) (b) **Valley**
- (i) MOUNTAIN
(ii) PLATEAU
(iii) VALLEY
- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

4. (i) Most of the part of our earth is covered by water. From space it appears blue in colour. That is why, it is called a blue planet.

(ii) Mountains, Plains

Plateau, Valley

(iii) • Plains have flat surface.

• These are good for growing crops.

• Cities have been developed mostly in plain areas.

Chapter 1

Relations and Relatives

Explanation:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
- (i) Nuclear family (ii) Sister (iii) Family (iv) Chacha ji (Uncle)
- (i) All the persons living together in a home form a family. In a family, all members love and care for one another.
(ii) A family in which parents, their children, grand-parents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together is called a joint family.

- (iii) Hints (i) Hello, I am _____.
(ii) I am _____ years old.
(iii) I study in class _____ of _____ school.
(iv) I live along with my parents, grand parents and my younger brother.
(v) We all love and care for one another.
- I keep my things at their proper places.
I help my mother in keeping things at their places.
I take care of my younger brother.

Chapter 2

Friendship

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
- Loyal, faithful, caring, honest
- We need friends to get company. We need our friend to play with and be with them when alone.
- (i) Friends spend time together.
(ii) Friends care for one another.
(iii) Friends respect one another's differences.

- I'm loyal.
I'm caring and honest.
- The moral of the story of Krishna and Sudama is
 - True friendship doesn't distinguish between riches and poverty
 - Friendship doesn't make difference between high and low status.

Chapter 3

Gaming Time

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True
- (i) Cricket (ii) Badminton/chess (iii) Seven (iv) Rules
- (iii) Kho Kho
- (ii) Cricket
- We play games because—
 - It make us feel relaxed.
 - Playing games keeps us healthy.
 - We feel happy while playing games.
- Video games do not involve any physical activity

- while playing games we keep sitting for many hours. It makes us dull and obese. It is not good for our health.
- Games which are played inside the house are called indoor games. Example—carrom.
 - Games which are played in open space are called outdoor games. Example—Football.
 - Mild physical activity before starting any sports activity is called warming up like stretching the body.

Chapter 4

Be Clean and Stay Healthy

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
- (i) diseases (ii) soap (iii) cleanliness (iv) germs
- (iii) Clean India Mission
- (i) The act of taking care of our health by keeping ourselves clean is called personal hygiene.
(ii)
 - wash your hands
 - take bath daily
 - keep your house clean
 - wear clean clothes

- (iii) Importance of cleanliness
It keeps us healthy. When we are clean and happy, our confidence increases
- (iv) Steps of washing hands with soap
 - Wet your hands with clean water
 - Apply soap and rub your hands for 20-30 seconds.
 - Clean in between the fingers, under the nails and up to wrist.
 - Wash away soap completely with clean water.

Chapter 5

Plants: Our Friends

- Circle the correct answer
(i) (b) spinach
(ii) (c) mint
(iii) (d) plastic
- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
- (i) mint, coriander
(ii) Fenugreek (methi), spinach
(iii) coriander, mustard

- (i) Plants with bitter leaves (c) neem
(ii) Leaves which are eaten (d) cabbage
(iii) Stem that we eat (a) Potato
(iv) Leaves used in decoration (b) Ashok, mango
- (ii)
C. Expression 6. Shoot (above the ground part) Root (under ground part)
- (i) Leaves used for flavour—mint, coriander

- (ii) Leaves which are eaten—spinach, cabbage
- (iii) Leaves which are used in decoration or for religious purposes—mango, banana, betel (paan)
- 8. Oxygen is released in the process when plants make food.
- 9. Erect stem that is woody— Tree
Green soft stem — Herb
Weak stem that needs a support — climber
Short height broody stem that

Chapter 6

A. Classification

1. Circle the correct answer
 - (i) (b) crow
 - (ii) (a) giant panda
 - (iii) (c) whale
2. (i) Lion, tiger
 - (ii) Bat, owl, cockroach
 - (iii) Rats, rabbit,
3. (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True

Chapter 7

A. Classification

1. Circle the one which is different from others in each group.
 - (ii) Stone (all others are different forms of water)
 - (iii) Umbrella (all others are related to water)
 - (iv) Use of spices (all others are water purification methods)
2. (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
3. (i) blue (ii) rains (iii) vapours (iv) handled
4. (i) We get water from well, tubewells, river and lakes etc.

Chapter 8

1. • (ii) River (all others represent ground water)
• (iii) fish (others are found in dry area)
• (iv) Combing hair (all other activities are related to water)
2. (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
3. (i) Water is used for
 - Brushing teeth, drinking, bathing, cleaning utensils, washing clothes and cooking etc.
 - (ii) Misuse or wastage of water leads to its shortages. Shortage can also occur due to lack of rain and reduction in amount of ground water.
 - (iii) We can save water by

Chapter 9

1. (a) (iv) Pea (all others are cereal grains)
(b) (iii) banana (all others are obtained from plants)
(c) (ii) makke ki roti (all others are South Indian food items)
2. (i) grains — wheat, maize
(ii) Pulses — Moong bean, Pigeon pea (arhar)
(iii) Fruit — Mango, plums
(iv) Food from animals — milk, honey, egg
3. (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
4. We get oil from

- branches near the ground — Shrub.
- 10. Do yourself (keep the leaves on notebook and draw their outlines)
- 11. Plants give us food—grains, fruits, vegetables. They give us fibre for making clothes. Plants give us wood. They give us medicines, spices, gums, etc.
- 12. Draw figure given on page no. 35 (Students should do themselves)

Animal's World

4. (i) A giraffe is a herbivore animal. It eats green leaves of the plants.
- (ii) • They have wings.
 - Their body is covered by feathers.
- (iii) Animals which eat both plant material as well as animal flesh are called omnivore animals — crow, bear.
- (iv) Animals which live on land only are called land animals like, goat, cow. Animals which have their body adapted to live in water are called aquatic animals like Dolphin, fish etc.

Water: A gift of nature

- Rain is main source of water
- (ii) 1. Violet, 2. indigo, 3. blue, 4. green, 5 yellow, 6 orange, 7. red
 - (iii) Water can be purified by
 - Filtration
 - Boiling
 - Water purifiers/RO
 - (iv) City dwellers get water through pipe lines connected to a overhead tank. The water is pumped in this overhead tank from water body like river/lake.

Water is Life

- Using water economically while bathing, brushing teeth, etc.
- Using waste water for watering plants.
- By protecting water from contamination.
- (iv) Water is supplied in area of acute water shortage by tankers.
- (v) Rainwater harvesting is important because
 - Rainwater recharges ground water.
 - By rain water harvesting wastage of water is avoided.
 - It prevents flood.
 - It provides moisture to ground.

Our Food

- MUSTARD
GROUNDNUT
This crop is grown almost everywhere in Rajasthan.
WHEAT
We get this food item from animals
HONEY
MILK
C. Expression
5. (i) Food from plants
Food from animals

(ii) The food of different regions depends on the availability of food items in that area.

(Maize is grown in north and ragi is mainly grown in south.)

(iii) Dal, bati, churma

Chapter 10

1. • (i) Carrots (eaten raw, all others are cooked to eat)
• (iii) Spatula (is used for serving, all others are used to cook food)

• Stove (all others are fuel)

2. (i) Food items eaten raw — carrot, radish, sprouts

(ii) Food items which are baked — biscuits, bati, chapati.

(iii) Food items which are roasted — popcorn, paneer tikka, fish

(iv) Food items which are cooked by steaming — idli, dhokla, momos.

3. Match the following

(i) Idli, momos (c) steamed food

(ii) Induction plate (d) electricity

(iii) French fries (a) deep fry

Chapter 11 Our Pride

1. Match the columns

(i) Nagarjuna (iii) chemist

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi (iv) Follower of non-violence

(iii) Birsamunda (i) A revolutionary

(iv) Acharya J. C. Bose (ii) Biologist, Physicist

2. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

3. (iv) J. C. Bose

4. (i) • Mahatma Gandhi is popularly known as Bapuji.

• He was a great freedom fighter and believer of non-violence.

• Bapu was born on 2nd October 1869.

• He is regarded as father of the nation.

Chapter 12

1. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

2. (i) 15th August

(ii) Ramadas

(iii) Mahaveer Swami

(iv) Kartika

3. Match the following

(i) Deepawali (b) Earthen lamps

(ii) Christmas (d) Cake

(iii) Eid (a) Sevaayan

(iv) Guruparv (c) Karah Prasad

4. Holi:

Holi is a festival of colours. It is observed on full moon day of Phalgun month. On this day a holi fire is burnt.

On the next day people enjoy the festival of colours.

Chapter 13

1. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

2. Match the columns

(i) Eyehole (c) Front door

Chapati, Dal, Vegetable, Kheench

kair sangri, malpua, ghewar, alwar pak.

(iv) Different categories of food provide us different nutrients. Some food items provide us mainly energy while some are rich in body building food.

Cooking Food

(iv) Gas stove (b) LPG

4. (i) We cook the food because cooking makes food soft and tasty.

It makes the food easy to digest and healthy.

(ii) • Vegetables like carrot, radish

• Fruits — mango, apples

• Sprouted grains and pulses

(iii) (a) steaming — Idli, Dhokla

(b) Boiling — Pulses, milk

(c) Baking — Chapati, bati, biscuit,

(iv) • Eat healthy food

• Chew food thoroughly

• Do not talk while eating

• Take food in time

• Drink enough amount of water

(ii) When people were suffering from plague, bhagini Nivedita engaged herself in sanitation work and services to patients.

(iii) Nagarjuna was an expert in the field of

• Metallurgy

• Vedic and Buddhist philosophy

(iv) Prof J. C. Bose was a great scientist of India

• He was very much interested in physics as well as biology.

• Using electric waves, he succeeded in ringing an electric bell and firing a revolver placed 23 meters away

• He proved that plants also have sensation.

Festivals We Celebrate

People greet and hug one another. Gujiya and various other sweet items are made. Children also enjoy and put gular and colours on the face of friends and relatives.

(ii) We celebrate Republic Day because it was on 26th January 1950, when the constitution of India was brought into force.

(iii) Teachings of Mahavir Swami— Non-violence (Ahimsa), Truthfulness (Satya), Non-stealing (Asteya), Non-possession (Aparigraha)

(iv) Categories of festivals:

• National festival

• Religious festival

• Harvest festival.

Welcome to My House

(ii) Shower (d) Bathroom

(iii) Gas stove/utensils (a) Kitchen

(iv) Guests are received here (b) Drawing room

3. Answer the following Questions:

(i) We need a house because it protects us from bad weather conditions and animals.

We can live with all the members of our family and our belongings.

(ii) In big cities there is shortage of space and single storey house is very expensive.

(iii) Mud, wood, leaf, thatch, etc. are needed to make kutchra house.

(iv) I have a small but beautiful house. It is airy and ventilated. It gets enough sunlight also. I decorate my house on various occasions. My house has a drawing room, a bed room along with kitchen, a bathroom and a clean toilet.

(Students should write about their own house)

Chapter 14

1. A rat is considered a pest as it is harmful to our property. Others are friendly animals.

2. Domesticated animals—

Cow, horse, dog, buffalo, goat, sheep

3. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

4. (i) Honeybee is a beneficial insect, others are harmful.

(ii) Dog, other three are milch animals

(iii) Wolf is a wild animal, others are domesticated.

5. (i) Animals tamed and kept by humans as pet, work animal or food source are called domestic animals like cow, dog, hen, etc.

Animals Around Us

(ii) Advantage of domesticated animals

(a) Some domestic animals provide us food items.

Cow, Buffalo, Hen, Goat, etc.

(b) Some animals carry loads

Oxen, horses

(c) Dogs are faithful and friendly. They guard our houses

(iii) Pests are living organism that are harmful to us or our property.

Like insects, cockroach mosquito, rats, bacteria, fungi, etc.

(iv) Lizard, Rat, ants, spider, etc.

Chapter 15

1. (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False

2. (i) Map, all others are directions

Symbol.

3. (i) North

(ii) Symbols

(iii) A key

4. (i) North, South, East and West

Directions and Maps

(ii) To show distance between places in a map, we use a scale, where actual distance is represented by a smaller distance like 1 cm = 100 km

(iii) Symbols are signs or letters used to show various landmarks on a map.

(iv) A najari naksha means a map at a glance without scale.

Chapter 16

1. (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False

2. (iii) Baking—other two are methods of making earthen pots

(iv) Ghatam—is earthen item (pot) and apart from musical instrument it can be used for storing water

3. (i) Alav (kiln)

(ii) Pebbles

(iii) Clay dough

(iv) Pottery

4. (i) The art of making clay pots is called pottery

(ii) Clay cup (Kulhad), clay bowl (sakora) Pitcher of different shapes, earthen lamps

(iii) After collection of good quality clay it is sieved. Before sieving it is crushed also.

Finally textured clay is kneaded by adding right amount of water. Bubbles are removed as they can cause cracks.

After one or two days it becomes ready for making pot.

The Art of Making Pots

(iv) Crushing of collected clay

↓↓

Kneading

↓↓

Making pot

↓↓

Making the surface smooth

↓↓

Sun drying

↓↓

Baking

(v) The pinched Method:

A ball of clay dough is taken. It is pinched and pressed using our thumb and fingers. By doing so desired shape is given to the clay.

The pot is then dried.

Chapter 17

1. (i) (b) coastal area
(ii) (c) Agriculture
(iii) (c) Mobile repairing
2. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) False
3. (i) • Banking
• Cyber cafe
• Tourist guide
• Catering
• Teaching
• Government Job
• Owning a shop/business

Chapter 18

1. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
2. (i) Helipad
(ii) Land
(iii) Air
(iv) Airport
3. (i) (d) Aeroplane
(ii) (d) Bus
4. (i) (a) car, bus, metro
(b) Goods train, Tracks, Loading auto
(c) Trains, Bus, Jeep

Chapter 19

1. (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
2. (i) (c) Post card
(ii) (a) Post card
(iii) (c) Magazine
3. (i) When a message is conveyed to a large number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication. Like loudspeaker, TV.
(ii) Loudspeaker, radio, TV
Newspapers, magazines, cinema
(iii) Letter is written
↓
It is put in a stamped envelope (Address of the receiver should be there on the envelope)
↓

Various Occupations

- (ii) •Agriculture related
shop of agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc.
• Dairy
• Rearing honey bees
• Poultry
• Nurse in primary health centre
4. (i) Theatre artist
(ii) Cook, chef
(iii) Traffic Police
(iv) Soccer player (Sports person)
(v) Chemist
(vi) Book seller

Means of Transport

- (ii) Land transport, air transport and water transport
(iii) Vehicles which are used to move people or goods, from one place to the other are called modes of transport
OR
Vehicles used for transportation are known as means of transport
(iv) Animals used for transportation
Donkey, horse, oxen, yalk, camel, snow dogs, elephant, mules
(v) Colour the picture yourself.

Means of Communication

- Put it in a letter box
↓
Postman collects letter and takes it to post office
↓
Letters are sorted out here according to the place they have to be delivered
↓
Stamped and sent to different places
↓
After reaching destination city they are stamped again
↓
A postman delivers the letter to correct address
(iv) Exchange of information between two or more people in called communication.

Chapter 1

Our Family, Our Relations

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Children will do on their own.
2. In a family, elders (like grandparents in joint family and parents in nuclear family) should take decisions by consulting each and every member of the family. The elders have greater experience and they take care of everyone in the family.
3. Advantages of joint family— All the members contribute to the upbringing of the children.

— nobody feels lonely

Advantages of nuclear family— The child/children enjoy the benefit of undivided income of parents.

— They get better chances and quality of education.

B. Explanation :

4. (i) True
(ii) False
(iii) False
(iv) True
5. (i) income
(ii) nuclear
(iii) joint

6. (i) grandmother (maternal)/nani
(ii) maternal uncle/mama
(iii) maternal aunt/mausi
(iv) fufaji

C. Expression :

1. (i) An extended family that consists of grandparents, parents, our siblings, uncles, aunts and cousins.

(ii) To always be kind to others

To always help others in need.

(iii) We can help our parents in cleaning the home, serving food and obeying elders.

(iv) Children will do themselves. * (can write about places they visited, food they ate, games they played etc.)

(v) He is very wise. He takes care of others. He is kind to everyone. He buys gifts for children. He is very helpful and everyone likes him.

(vi) A group of related people living together in the same house forms a family.

Chapter 2

Our Sense Organs

A. Textbook Questions :

1. There are 5 sense organs in our body— eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.
2. We should never make them feel different. We should always respect and help them.

B. Explanation :

3. (i) False
(ii) False
(iii) True
(iv) False
(v) False
4. (i) taste
(ii) eyes
(iii) skin
(iv) smell

5. Column A

- (i) Eyes
- (ii) Skin
- (iii) Nose
- (iv) Ears

Column B

- (c) Sight
- (d) Hotness of an object
- (a) Perfume
- (b) Chirping of birds

C. Expression :

6. (i) Eyes, Nose, Ears, Tongue and Skin

(ii) Sweet, Bitter, Sour and Salty

(iii) Sense organs allow us to feel the world around us. They make us aware about any danger.

(iv) Our nose helps us to smell things.

D. Responsibility

7. (i) We can help blind people in crossing the road or extending help whenever required.

(ii) We can play with them or spare time for them.

Chapter 3

Let's Have fun, Let's Play Games

A. Textbook Questions :

1. The rules of the competition are explained to children. First-aid kit is also kept. Many arrangements are made like score board, result chart, chairs, tables, mea-

suring tape, string, chalk, etc. Sometimes, cultural programmes are also organized.

Arrangement for staying members of guest team is also done.

2. (i) Children learn many skills like discipline, leadership, team-spirit, etc.
 - (ii) Sports promote both physical and mental health.
 - (iii) Sports teach co-operation and brotherhood with other team members.
 - (iv) Cultural programmes tell us about different cultures and are very entertaining.
3. Spectators get opportunity to watch various sports skills and cultural programmes.

B. Classification :

4. **Indoor games :** Chess, Badminton, Ludo, Table Tennis, Chaupad.

Outdoor games : Soccer, Hockey, Cricket.

C. Explanation :

5. KHOKHO

HOCKEY

SOCCER

BASKETBALL

6. (i) False

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) True

(v) False

D. Expression :

7. (i) A referee/umpire ensures that the game is being played according to the rules.

(ii) I like to play cricket.

It has 11 players in each team.

— One team has to bat while the other bowls and fields.

— The batsman has to protect his wicket from falling.

(iii) — Two teams are needed to play Kabaddi.

— It is played in a large rectangular area.

— A player has to touch a player of another team and rush back to his side.

(iv) — Games are good for our health. They make us disciplined. We learn planning and preparation for events.

They help in development of qualities like brotherhood, leadership, sportsmanship, etc.

Chapter 4 Flowers and Flowers, Everywhere

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Answer should be written by children.*

2. Answer should be written by children.*

B. Observation :

3. (iii) Rohira

C. Explanation :

4. (i) False, (ii) False, (iii) False, (iv) True

5. (i) Yellow, (ii) Rose, (iii) Rohira, (iv) Beewax

6. (i) ROSE, (ii) JASMINE, (iii) HIBISCUS

D. expression :

7. (i) Rose is used as a flavouring agent and gulkand. It is also used to make perfumes,

(ii) Insects visit flowers to collect pollen or sip nectar.

(iii) By students.*

(iv) Lotus is the national flower of India.

— It grows in water.

— It is usually pink in colour.

— In Hindu religion, it is considered a sacred flower.

Chapter 5 Let's Know About Trees and Herbs

A. Textbook Questions :

1. (i) Carrot, Radish, (ii) Sugarcane, Potato

2. (Plants provide us many things— grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, sugar, fibre, wood, etc.) they give us fresh air, check soil erosion, bring rainfall, provide shelter to animals.

B. Observations : 3. (iii) Khejri tree

C. explanation :

4. (i) True, (ii) False, (iii) False, (iv) True

5. (i) tendrils, (ii) water, (iii) roots, (iv) roots

D. Expression :

6. (i) They absorb water and minerals from the soil.

They keep the plant fixed in the soil.

(ii) Plants provide us food (cereal grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, etc.)

— They provide us material for our clothing *e.g.*, cotton, linen.

— They give us wood.

— They check soil erosion.

— They give us fresh air to breathe in.

— They give us various types of medicines.

— Plants help in causing rainfall.

— They provide shelter to large number of animals.

(iii) Diagram of Opuntia (Cactus)



(iv) Same as answer (ii)

Chapter 6 The Amazing World of Animals

A. Textbook Questions :

1. (i) birth to young ones
- (ii) not
- (iii) birth to young ones.
- (iv) A lizard's, lays eggs

2. **Black bucks :** These are a type of deer that can survive in scarcity of water.

Blue bulls : Also known as 'neel gai', these resemble both cow as well as deer.

Monkeys : They jump from one branch of the tree to the other.

Wild Boars : These are wild pigs and are very powerful.

(i) Animals enjoy only in their natural habitat because they feel protected. There is no pollution or human interference.

(ii) — We should not harm any animal.

— We can ask people not to kill any wild animal.

— Do not keep birds in cage.

— We can keep water bath for birds in summer season.

B. Observation and Recording :

3. (ii) Giving birth to young ones.

C. Explanation :

4. (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) True

(iv) False

5. (i) hair

(ii) cubs

(iii) lice

(iv) brown

6. (i) tiger rabbit

(ii) Monkey Sheep

(iii) Lion Bear

(iv) Polar bear Yak

D. Expression :

7. (i) — Animals are protected from predators.

— It helps in search of food

(ii) Mammals have external ears, they reproduce by giving birth to youngones and they have hair on their body.

(iii) Tigers live alone.

A tigress teaches hunting to her cubs.

They can see in night also

They have a well developed sense of smell.

8. a school of fish

a bank of crocodiles

a murder of crows

an army of catterpillars

a band of gorillas

a troop of monkeys

a parliament of owls

Chapter 7

Precious Water

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Water has no colour of its own.
It is tasteless.

Water can change its forms.

2. The water vapour in the air comes in contact in the cold surface of bike or motorcycle. Due to cold surface, it gets converted into drops of water.

3. We spread wet clothes as greates the area, more will be the evaporation, so the cloth will dry rapidly.

B. Observation and Reasoning :

4. (b) Because the surface area of b is lesser, therefore there will be lesser evaporation.

C. Explanation :

5. (i) False
- (ii) True

(iii) False

(iv) True

6. (i) Water drops (liquid water)

(ii) evaporation

(iii) ice (solid)

(iv) colour

D. Expression :

7. Do yourself (draw picture)

8. (i) water has no taste of its own.

(ii) The conversion of liquid water into water vapour is called evaporation.

(iii) Water turns into vapour and goes into the air.

(iv) Sun's heat will cause the water in the puddle to evaporate and hence, puddle will dry.

Chapter 8

Every Drop Counts

A. Textbook Questions :

- Rivers
- Water is the essence of life. It is god's greatest gift to us. Nobody can survive without water. Therefore, it should not be wasted, as its sources are limited.
- Water gets polluted when : We throw garbage or dirt in river or water body.
 - When we wash our clothes in rivers.
 - When we clean our utensils in a river.
 - When factories throw their wastes in water bodies.
- We should spread awareness about cleanliness of water.
 - We should not throw wastes in water bodies.

B. Explanation :

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) False
- (iv) True

- (i) Namami Gangey
- (ii) diseases
- (iii) charcoal
- (iv) cloth dyeing

C. Expression :

- (i) — When factories discard waste materials in water bodies.
 - When we wash our utensils in a river.
 - When we wash clothes in a water body.
- (ii) The project was launched by the government of India to make our holy river Ganga neat and clean.
 - It will involve all people, specially those living on the banks of Ganga.
- (iii) The careful preservation and protection of water is known as water conservation.
- (iv) Same as answer (4). We should do rainwater harvesting.

D. Responsibility :

- Poster Making.
- On your own* (Same as answer of textbook question no. 4)

Chapter 9

Eat Well, Eat Together

A. Textbook Questions :

- Spoiled food emits foul smell. There may be white or coloured growth of microbes.
 - The texture of the food also changes.
- We should use fresh raw materials for making food.
 - clean utensils should be used.
 - vegetables should be washed properly.
 - food should be kept covered.
 - The cook should wash his/her hands before food preparation.
- In community dining, people arrange various food articles to cook food. Some people clean the area, lay mats and serve the food.
 - They enjoy and get relaxed.
- Malpua, Ker sangri/gulgula

B. Explanation :

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) True
- (iv) False

6. Column A

- Pongal
- Bihu

Column B

- Tamil Nadu
- Assam

- (iii) Malpua
 - (iv) Gangaur
- (a) Hariyali Amavasya
 - (b) Ghewar

- (i) Mid-day meal
 - (ii) Bhandara
 - (iii) Kerala
 - (iv) Monsoon/Summer
- (i) GAAL
 - (ii) BAISAKHI
 - (iii) LANGAR

C. Expression :

- (i) (a) They help in developing a sense of working together.
 - (b) Children love various skills, mutual love and respect.
 - (c) People enjoy and get relaxed.
- (ii) Recipe of sweet dish (children will do on their own)
- (iii) Goth is a type of community eating programme. It is organised to wish for good rain in Rajasthan. People of all religions and caste work together. "Dal Bati Churma" is favourite menu.
- (iv) Children will do on their own based on table given on page no. 66.

Chapter 10

Our Feathered Friends

A Textbook questions :

1. (i) Students should write the names of the birds of their locality like, house sparrow, parrot, peacock, crow, kite, etc.

B. Observation :

2. (iii) nectar
3. (ii) swimming

C. Explanation :

4. (i) True
(ii) False
(iii) True
(iv) True
5. (i) fruits
(ii) crow
(iii) straw
6. (i) Eagle

(ii) Egret, herons, cranes

(iii) Peacock/Hudhud

D. Expression :

7. (i) Diagram. (diagram of bird given on page no. 72)
(ii) The body of a bird is boat-shaped. It helps in flying. It has wings for flying.

It is covered with feathers.

All Birds have beaks.

(iii) — It is popularly known as the Son-chirayya.

— It is large sized and has long limbs.

— It is a brownish bird with white neck.

— It was declared as the state bird of Rajasthan in 1981.

(iv) The beak of humming bird is thin, long, straw-shaped and slightly curved. On the other hand, Hawk has a pointed and curved beak to eat flesh.

Chapter 11

Protect Your Teeth : Think Healthy First

A. Textbook questions :

1. — We should not eat sticky sweets.
— We should brush regularly.
— We should limit the number of snacks.
— We should consult dentist.
2. The teeth are helped by the tongue in chewing food. The tongue moves the food around the mouth for better chewing by the teeth.

3. Tongue is our sense organ of taste.

It helps the teeth in chewing of food.

It helps in mixing of saliva with food.

It helps in producing special sounds.

B. Observation :

4. (i) an incisor
5. (iii) Bitter

C. Explanation :

6. (i) True
(ii) False
(iii) True

7. Column A

Column B

(i) Having a biscuit - Molars get the job done

(ii) Enjoying raw carrot - Incisors do a good job

(iii) Piece of bread - Canine will help initially

(iv) Roasted black gram - Job of molars

8. (i) (d)

(ii) (c)

D. Expression :

9. (i) Same as answer 3.

(ii) 32

(iii) Incisors - 8 - (4 in each jaw)

Canines - 4 - (2 in each jaw)

Pre molars - 8 - (4 in each jaw)

Molars - 12 - (6 in each jaw)

(iv) Brushing removes the bits of food particles or sugar from teeth. It keeps dental problems away. It is important for oral hygiene.

(v) The set of teeth that appears in the human mouth, by about 2-3 years, are called milk teeth.

Chapter 12

Where Does Food Come From?

A. Textbook Questions :

1. (i) Moong bean, pigeon pea, pea, urad
(ii) Sesame, mustard, groundnut, coconut
(iii) Wheat, maize, rice, barley, sorghum, millet
(iv) Mango, banana, orange, apple
(v) Potato, brinjal, gourd, pea, cauliflower

(vi) Coriander, fennel, fenugreek, ginger

2. Do yourself*

3. Do yourself*

B. explanation :

4. (i) False

(ii) False

(iii) True

(iv) True

5. Column A

(i) Maize

(ii) Jaggery

(iii) Sesame

(iv) Lentil, blackgram

Column B

(c) cereal grain

(d) sugarcane

(a) oilseed

(b) pulses

C. Expression :

6. (i) The mature crop is first cut by the process called harvesting.

After harvesting, the grains are separated from their

stalk or chaff. This is called threshing. After sun drying, the grains are packed in jute bags. These are then sent to the grain market (Anaj Mandi). Farmers sell their grains to traders who store them in grocery stores. From there, they reach home.

(ii) Ration shops or fair price shops are shops where items of basic necessities like wheat, rice, flour, sugar, etc. are provided to needy people at a very cheap rate.

(iii) Public Distribution System is operated by the government. It ensures that everybody gets adequate amount of food.

Chapter 13

Our Pride II

A. Textbook Questions :

1. There are no short-cuts for success and we should work hard.

We should be honest and should have patriotic feeling.

Service to humanity is the greatest job.

2. I wish to become like Sardar Patel.

(Student should write the names of the person of his/her choice)

He was a great patriot, a man of firm determination.

B. explanation :

3. (i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

4. Column A

1. Sardar Patel

2. Veer Savarkar

3. Rani Durgawati

Column B

(c) Bardoli Summit

(a) Life Imprisonment

(b) Garha Kingdom

4. Sushruta

5. (I) Vallabh Bhai

(ii) Abhinav Bharat

(iii) Asaf Khan

(iv) Eight

C. Expression :

6. (i) In Godhara Summit, only Indian languages were made use of.

(ii) Charaka was a very famous medical practitioner of ancient India.

He edited a famous book "Charaka Samhita".

He used to provide treatment to common man.

Sushruta was another very famous doctor of Ancient India. He is regarded as the father of the science of surgery. He performed the first plastic surgery.

(iii) The first home minister of Independent India was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He is also known as the 'Iron man of India'. He organized the Godhara Summit in Gujarat that ended bonded labour system. He integrated all the princely states into one unified nation.

(d) Plastic Surgery

Chapter 14

Our National Symbols

A Textbook Questions :

1. National Song's tune can be changed. Our national song is Vande Mataram, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

The tune of national anthem cannot be changed. Our national anthem is 'Jana gana Mana' by Rabindranath Tagore.

2. Independence day, Republic day.

3. The Lion capital of Ashoka (taken from Ashoka's pillar at Sarnath).

4. Lion capital of Ashoka

B. Observation :

5. (iii)

6. (i) Gangetic Dolphin

(ii) Peacock

(iii) National Song

(iv) 24

7. Column A

(i) National River

(ii) National Flower

(iii) Rabindranath Tagore

(iv) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Column B

(c) Ganga

(d) Lotus

(a) National Anthem

(b) National Song

D. Expression :

(i) Draw diagram

(ii) Our National emblem - Lion Capital of Ashoka - has been taken from Ashoka's Pillar at Sarnath.

It shows 4 Indian Lions standing back to back facing four directions. They are placed on a base depicting Ashoka Chakra.

Below the emblem is written "Satyamev Jayate"

(iii) Write our National Song - Jana Gana Mana.....

Chapter 15

Fairs

A. Textbook Questions :

1. We would love to see every thing in a fair shops especially shops of toys, sweets, cultural programmes, we will taste special food available there.

2. We should always remain with elderly people

We should not eat out fruits or food items kept in open.

We should not accept things from strangers

3. Months	Date	Fair
Chaitra	Shukla Ashtmi	Kaila Devi
Chaitra	Shukla tritiya/ chaturthi	Gangaur/ Mewar fair
Chaitra	Shukla terus	Mahaveer ji
Chaitra/Ashwin	Navratri	Karnimata fair
Shravan	Teej/chauth	Teej mela
Chaitra/Kartika	Purnima	Salasar mela
Chaitra		Kota fair
Bhadrapad		Ramdevra
Chaitra		Kerariyanath ji
Kartik	Purnima	Kolayat fair
Bhadrapad	1st to Ekadashi	Gogamedi
Bhadrapad	Shukla Dashmi	Khejarli fair
Bhadrapad	Shukla chaturthi	Shri Ganesh fair
Phalgun	Holi	Badshah ka mela
Magh	Purnima	Desert fair

B. Explanation :

4. (i) False

(ii) False

(iii) True

(iv) True

5. Column A

(i) Dussehra fair

(ii) Teej fair

(iii) Beneshwar fair

(iv) Hariyali Amavasya fair

Column B

(c) Kota

(d) Jaipur

(a) South Rajasthan

(a) Udaipur

C. Expression :

6. (i) Fairs are means of recreation. Some fairs are held for business purpose, some promote social harmony, while others are organised for religious purposes.

(ii) Pushkar fair is one of the world's largest camel fairs. It is also known as the 'Kartik-mela'. It is organized in Pushkar at the banks of Pushkar lake. It is famous for interesting competitions like longest moustache, matka phod, etc.

(iii) Trade fairs are basically meant for business purposes. Some are small (like haat bazaar) while some are international. *e.g.*, International Trade fair, International Book fair, etc.

(iv) Longest moustache hot-air balloon.

Chapter 16

Welcome to My Lovely Abode

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Nomadic man used to live in temporary kutcha houses/or caves.

2. Kutcha house (made of wood, twigs, grass, leaves, mud, cow dung, etc.)

Pucca houses (made of baked bricks, cement, gravel, iron, etc.) These may be single, double or multi storied.

3. Earlier the houses were isolated. Nowadays many houses are constructed together. That's why, these days there are many friends around.

B. Explanation :

4. (i) False, (ii) False, (iii) True, (iv) False

5. (i) cave

(ii) houses

(iii) Den

(iv) Parrots

6. Column A

(i) Rat

(ii) Horse

(iii) Sparrow

(iv) Cow

Column B

(c) Burrow

(a) Stable

(d) Nest

(b) Shelter

C. Observation :

7. (i) (b) Weaver Bird

(ii) (c) Parrot

(iii) (d) Bulbul

(iv) (a) Tailorbird

D. Expression :

8. (i) Steel Gravel Iron Bricks Cement

(ii) Slums are areas where people make their huts in a haphazard manner. The people live in unhygienic conditions here.

(iii) Due to the shortage of space multi-storey houses are made

(iv) Kutcha houses are made with locally available material like wood, twigs, grass, leaves, mud and cow dung etc.

These are usually found in villages.

In summers, these houses remain cool, while they are bit warmer during the winter season.

In these houses, toilets are usually built away from the house.

Chapter 17

Cleanliness Everywhere

A. Textbook questions :

- We should use cotton bag for shopping.
We should reuse some plastic items.
We should recycle plastic.
- Plastic, glass, metals, etc.
Decomposable waste should be used to make manure.

B. Explanation :

- (i) True
(ii) False
(iii) True
(iv) False
- (i) Plastic, glass
(ii) 2nd October
(iii) paper/cloth
(iv) manure

5. Column A

- Burning of waste
- Landfill
- Open dumping
- Blue bin

Column B

- makes air polluted
- waste disposal
- Spreads diseases
- waste that cannot be decomposed.

C. Expression :

- (i) Any item that we throw away as it is no longer of any use to us is called a waste.

(ii) Swachh Bharat Mission or Clean India Mission was started by Government of India.

Its aim is to make us realize the importance of cleanliness.

It was started on 2nd October 2014.

It takes inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi who put a lot of emphasis on cleanliness.

(iii) Cleanliness prevents diseases.

It helps in keeping humans, animals and plants healthy.

It keeps us happy.

(iv) Apart from government or municipal corporation, we all are responsible for keeping our village and city clean.

(v) Landfill : These are areas away from human settlements where waste is buried in pits. It is usually covered with a layer of muds.

Composting : Waste which can be decomposed is used in making manure.

(vi) Polythene bags are non-decomposable. They harm the nature. Animals, like cow, eat plastic/polythene bag and become sick. Polythene bags also clog water ways and kill aquatic animals.

They make our surroundings dirty.

Chapter 18

Cardinal Directions

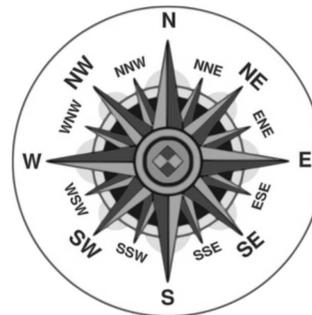
A. Textbook Questions :

- North, East, South and West are the four main directions.
- Students should do themselves.
- Students should do themselves.

B. Other Questions :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
- (i) Right hand side (ii) East (iii) Atlas
(iv) Cardinal directions
- (i) East, West, North and South are called directions or cardinal directions. The direction in which the sun rises is called East.
(ii) A map shows where things are. They help us to locate place.

(iii) A compass rose is used to display cardinal directions.



(iv) Students should do themselves.

Chapter 19

Clothes : Our Basic Need

A Textbook Questions

- The early man or ancient man used to wrap his body by leaves, skin/fur of animals
- (i) woolens (ii) cotton, linen
- Silk is obtained from cocoons of silkworm (silk is an animal fibre)

4. Mahatma Gandhi always wore Khadi and he asked the people to wear khadi only.

There are following advantages of wearing khadi.

Khadi is a part of handloom industry and provides employment to millions of villagers

Khadi suits the climate of our country. It is in fashion.

5. For dyeing clothes are soaked in lukewarm water having dye of our choice. The iron container having dye is heated. It is stirred with a wooden stick. The cloth in dye is heated for 15-20 minutes. A chemical is also added to make the colour permanent. The cloth is then taken out and washed in clean cold water.

Other Questions :

6. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

7. (i) Fabric
(ii) Woolen
(iii) Mulberry
(iv) Cotton

8. Column A

(i) Handloom
(ii) Block
(iii) Silk
(iv) Jute

Column B

(c) Khadi
(a) A printing art
(d) Animal fibre
(b) Plant fibre

9. Expression : (i) Occupation Needed for making clothes

— Farming (Production of cotton)

— Storage of cotton balls
— Spinning - Making of yarn
— Weaving cottage industry/machine-mill
— Dyeing of cloth, Making of dyes
— Fabric selling
— Tailoring

(ii) Clothes protect us from adverse weather conditions. Some are cool while some provide us warmth.

— They make us cultured, civilized and smart.

— Sometime particular uniform is needed for a particular profession.

(iii) Please refer to answer of question No. 5.

(iv) Khadi is a type of cotton fabric that is specially produced by handloom.

— Khadi suits the climate of our country. It was favourite fabric of Mahatma Gandhi. It is our pride.

(v) Cotton clothes are better in summer because-cotton clothes are cool and cozy. They absorb sweat and keep us cool.

Chapter 20

A Textbook Questions :

1. Travel Plan

— Decide/select a place to go
— Get tickets of both sides journey reserved
— Make schedule of every day (Itinerary)
(Travel plan including journey and places to be visited)
— Book hotel/dharmshala
— Keep all essential items - dresses, towel, soap, comb, toothpaste, brush, etc.
— Make a small first aid kit.

2. We learn following things from travelling.

— Language of that region
— Culture, traditions, food habits of that region (Understanding of other societies and cultures)
— Opportunity to observe nature

Other Questions :

3. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

4. Column A

(i) Hawa Mahal
(ii) Suncity
(iii) Fateh Sagar
(iv) Sonar Fort

Column B

(c) Jaipur
(d) Jodhpur
(a) Udaipur
(b) Jaisalmer

5. (i) Advantages of Travelling

— It makes us relaxed and stress free
— It improves our understanding of other societies and cultures.

Have A Nice Journey

— We get an opportunity to learn other languages, taste new foods.

— It makes life time memories

(ii) Precautions needed before starting a journey

— Get the journey tickets of both the sides reserved

— Make an itinerary

— Prepare a small first aid kit

— Book hotels/dharmshala

— Get other items needed there ready

(iii) Chittorgarh

Chittorgarh has a magnificent fort. There are seven big gates in this huge fort. The fort has been made on a hill top and spreads over 2.8 square km.

It has many interesting spots like palace of Rani Padmavati, Vijay stambh, Kirti stambh and Gomukh etc.

The Vijay stambh is nine storeyed tower (37.5 meter) high.

(iv) We travel for various reasons like

— Many people travel for religious reasons

— Sometimes we travel for business reasons

— Some people travel to understand the culture and societies of other areas

— Some travel for educational purposes (excursions)

— Some travel for the sake of travel only (just for fun).

Chapter 1 Understanding our Relations

Text Exercise

1. (i) Heredity
(ii) (a) Gregor Johann Mendel
(b) Hargovind Khorana
2. (iv) From all of the above
3. Mausi (Aunt)
4. Nuclear family : A family that has mother, father and their children is called nuclear family.
Joint family : A family that has mother, father, children, grand-parents, uncles, aunts and cousins.

Other Questions

5. Gregor Mendel
6. (i) Family Tree : A family tree is a diagrammatic representation of the members of a family and usually depicts many generations.
(ii) Generation : A generation comprises all the people born roughly at the same time. There is a gap of about 25-30 years in between two successive generations.
(iii) Advantages of a joint family :
• In a joint family all the members contribute towards the upbringing of the children.

- Nobody feels loneliness.
 - If one member becomes ill, then all other members take good care of him/her.
 - It provides extended support.
7. (i) Father, mother, daughter, son
 8. Fill in the blanks
(i) Generation
(ii) Family tree
 9. (i) False (ii) False
 10. Left to right
(i) Genetics
(ii) Pea
Up/down
(i) Mendel (ii) Joint (iii) Mausi
 11. Legal inclusion of a child into one's family is called adoption. The adopted child may be a relative's child or any other child. Parents who do not have child of their own can adopt a child.
(ii) Genetics : The branch of science that deals with the study of heredity and variation is called genetics.

Chapter 2

Migration of Families

Textbook Questions :

1. People leave their homes
 - In search of job/better job
 - To pursue higher education
 - Due to natural calamities like flood, drought, earthquake, etc.
 - Due to construction of dams, highway
 - Transfer of an employee
 - Nomadic people change their place frequently
2. • To get better medical facilities
• Due to reduction in size of owned cultivable land
3. Problems faced by people at new place of settlement.
 - It is not easy to get a good accomodation
 - Too much money is needed for transportation of luggage.
 - Other minor issues include—admission of children in a good school, to get familiar with local customs and language, etc.

Other Questions :

4. Explanation
Fill in the blanks
(i) migrate (ii) calamities (iii) dams
5. (i) True (ii) False (iii) False
6. Crossword Puzzle

- Left to right
(i) village (ii) shelter (iii) Nomadic
- Up/down
(i) migration (ii) dam
7. (i) Dams are constructed to generate electricity.
 - They provide water for irrigation of crops.
 - Several cities and towns also get water supply.
 - (ii) People are migrated due to following developmental work
 - Construction of a dam
 - Acquisition of land by government for making highways, airports, etc.
 - (iii) To rehabilitate at a new place people need following facilities
 - Good shelter/Houses
 - Clean drinking water
 - Sanitation/hygiene
 - Occupation
 - Medical facilities
 - Food in initial days
 - (iv) Migration : Movement/shifting of families from one place to another is called migration.
Periodic movement of animals from one place to the other for various reasons is also called migration

8. We can help children of workers of a construction site by:

- Asking their parents to send them school.
- By contacting NGOs doing social work, and asking them to help these children.

Chapter 3

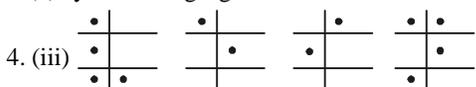
Differently Abled People

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Louis Braille, 6 embossed (raised)
2. Pen, stylus

B. Observation/Recording

3. (ii) Symbolic language



5. V

C. Explanation/Analysis

6. (i) True, (ii) False, (iii) True
7. (i) (c) brain
(ii) (b) France

D. Responsibility Towards Justice and Equality :

Each and every child must be taught that everyone is equal and unique in his/her own way. The school must provide all facilities to give equal opportunities to all.

Chapter 4

Let's Clean Together

A. Textbook Questions :

1. We all got together and resolved to **not** throw trash/garbage here and there. We collected toffee wrappers, bits of paper, pencil shavings and other waste materials and threw them in dustbin. We also rejected the use of plastic bags. We also resolved to take care of our personal hygiene.
2. (i) We must take bath daily.
(ii) We must trim our nails regularly.
(iii) We must take regular hair cut.
(iv) We must always wear clean clothes.
(v) We must always wash our hands before and after eating.
(vi) We must keep our surroundings clean.
3. The task of cleaning the toilet was given by Gandhiji to a visitor of the Ashram.
4. The 'Clean India Mission' was started on 2nd October 2014. 2nd October is the birth date of **Mahatma Gandhi**. He gave importance to cleanliness and disci-

pline throughout his life. The main aim of this mission is to clean roads, streets and public places of our country.

B. Observation/Recording

5. (ii) Clean India Movement

C. Explanation/Analysis

6. (i) False
(ii) True
(iii) False
(iv) False
7. Fill in the blanks
(i) dustbin
(ii) Ahmedabad

D. Responsibility Towards Justice and Equality

8. No, this is NOT justified. Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene is the responsibility of all citizens.
9. We should be respectful towards a person doing cleaning work. We should also help them by reducing the amount of waste/garbage in our surroundings.

Chapter 5

Let's Play Game

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Indoor games - Ludo, Carrom, Table Tennis, Chess, Dumb-charades
Outdoor games - Cricket, Hockey, Football, Lawn-Tennis, Rugby.
2. (i) It helps in physical and mental development
(ii) It helps in overall development of personality.
(iii) It develops positive approach towards life.
(iv) It also promotes intellectual and spiritual development.
3. We can play musical instruments like flute, mouth organ, shehnai, saxophone, etc. We can also cool down hot food or drink. We can fill balloons and so on.

B. Observation/Recording

4. (iii) (a) P V Sindhu (b) Saina Nehwal (c) Sania Mirza
5. (iii) Archery

C. Classification

6. Identify the indoor games :
(ii) badminton, table tennis, billiards

D. Understanding

7. (i) True
(ii) True
(iii) False
(iv) False

E. Explanation

8. (i) swimming

- (ii) cricketers
 (iii) inhale
 (iv) increased
 9. Crossword Puzzle

Left to Right

- (i) SATOLIYA (ii) MARY KOM (iii) ARCHERY

UP/down

- (i) TENNIS (ii) LIMBARAM (iii) INDOOR

Chapter 6

Seed Becomes Plant

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Fern



2. The transfer of seeds from one place to another (through wind, water or animals) is called seed dispersal.
 3. Human beings eat the pulp of fruit and leave the seeds here and there. In this way, they help in dispersal of seeds.
 4. Water Hyacinth, Parthenium, Lantana, Argemone mexicana, Tea

B. Observation/Analysis :

5. (iii) Bryophyllum Leaf
 6. (ii) Radicle

C. Explanation/Understanding :

7. (i) germination (ii) stem (iii) water (iv) stem
 8. (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
 9. (i) Cauliflower, Peas
 (ii) Sweet Potato, Satawar (iii) Cotton, oak

D. Classification :**10. Plants which reproduce by seeds**

blueberry, wheat, maize, rice, banana

Plants which produce without seeds

Fern, rose, jasmine, moneyplant. potato

E. Experiment/Inquiry :

11. List of seeds used in house :
 wheat, maize, rice, gram seeds, urad, moong.
 12. cumin, nutmeg, mustard seeds, clove, black pepper, fennel, coriander
 13. cardamom, sesame seeds, fennel seeds
 14. Crossword Puzzle :
 Left to Right : (i) ROSE (ii) CHINA (iii) LANTANA
 Up/down : (i) RADICLE (ii) RAINS (iii) WATER

Chapter 7

Magnificence of Trees

A. Textbook Questions :

1. The relationship between plants and animals, showing who eats whom is called food chain.

e.g., (i) A plant is eaten by a rabbit, a rabbit is eaten by a fox and fox is eaten by a lion.

(ii) An aquatic plant is eaten by a small fish, it is eaten by a big fish and a big fish is then eaten by a bird. The first step of a food chain is always formed by green plants.

2. A sanctuary is a protected forest area, where wild animals are conserved. These are formed and maintained by the state government.

3. The chipko (or hug the tree) movement is a forest protection movement that started in Garhwal Himalaya. This movement was led by Sundarlal Bahuguna. In this, people hugged the trees to stop them from being cut for commercial purposes.

4. ● Trees give us important things like wood (timber and fuel wood), medicines, honey, rubber, fruits etc.

- They are shelter for large number of animals.
- They give us oxygen for breathing. They also absorb carbon dioxide.
- They bind soil particles together and prevent them from

being carried away.

- They prevent floods and help to bring rain.

B. Observation/Recording :

5. (i) Plant
 (ii) Rat
 (iii) Frog
 6. 1. National Desert Park - Jaisalmer
 2. Keoladev National Park - Bharatpur
 3. Sariska National Park - Alwar
 4. Ranthambore National Park - Sawai Madhopur

C. Communication/Expression

7. (i) (Same as Answer 4.)
 (ii) Amrita Devi Bishnoi was a brave lady who sacrificed her life along with 363 other people in 1731 to protect Khejri trees from cutting.

D. Explanation/Analysis :

8. (i) True
 (ii) True
 (iii) True
 (iv) True
 9. (i) Alwar
 (ii) Oran

- (iii) Chipko Movement
 - (iv) Khejri
- E. Project :**

- 10. Students should collect information on their own.
- 11. Students should collect information on their own.

Chapter 8

The Unique World of Insects and Animals

A. Textbook Questions :

S.No.	Name of organisms	Way of obtaining food	Walk/Swim/Fly
1.	Bird	Through various types of beaks	Flies
2.	Fish	Engulf aquatic food	Swim
3.	Peacock	Beak, claws help in grasping	Walks
4.	Lizard	traps insects	Walks (crawls)
5.	Butterfly	sips nectar	Flies
6.	Mosquito	sucks blood	Flies
7.	Dog	Bites / eats food	Walks

- 2. Rabbit— It has large external ears.
- Elephant— It has trunk that helps in intake of food.
- Bird— It has beak to eat food and feathers to fly.
- Fish— It is aquatic and swim in water.
- 3. Bats make special type of sounds that cannot be heard by human beings. When this sound hits an object, it echoes (echo-location).

B. Observation/Recording :

- 4. (ii) Echo-location

- 5. (iii) Compound eyes of an insect

C. Communication/Expression :

- 6. (i) Some animals (like bats and dolphins) make special types of sounds that cannot be heard by human beings. When this sound hits an object, it bounces back in the form of an echo. By analyzing this echo, these animals locate the direction and distance of that object. This is called echo-location.
- (ii) Dogs have excellent sense of smell. Therefore, they are trained by police to search for drugs, bombs and criminals, etc.
- (iii) Lizards and frogs go for a long winter sleep to themselves from extreme winters.

D. Explanation :

- 7. (i) True, (ii) False, (iii) False, (iv) True
- 8. (i) smell
- (ii) tongue
- (iii) chemicals

E. Classification :

- 9. (i) dolphins and bats
- (ii) cockroach and housefly
- (iii) zebra and deer
- (iv) honeybee and housefly

Chapter 9

Sources of Water

A. Textbook Questions :

- 1. (i) tube wells
- (ii) submersible pump
- (iii) usually rectangular
- (iv) chemical method

B. Observation :

- 2. (i) Step well

C. Expression/Communication :

- 3. (i) Dams are constructed to check the flow of water from a river. They are huge reservoirs of water which can be used for drinking, irrigation or making electricity.
- (ii) Water can be boiled for its purification as this kills all the germs.
- Filtration also removes insoluble impurities from water.
- (iii) Dust, dirt, germs, waste materials, etc. cause contamination of drinking water.
- (iv) Step wells are artistic water reservoirs. These store drinking water in drought prone areas. They have attractive

stairs, peepholes (jharokha) and corridors also. They are called baolis / bawadi.

D. Explanation/Reasoning :

- 4. (i) TUBEWELL
- (ii) DAM
- (iii) FILTRATION
- 5. (i) Rajasthan
- (ii) Oceans
- (ii) Water
- (iv) Maahi
- 6. (i) True
- (ii) True
- (iii) False
- (iv) False

E. Classification :

- 7. **Surface Water** **Ground Water**
- Lake, pond, pool, river, Wells, tube well, stepwell.
- oceans

Chapter 10

Water for Crops

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Generating power and in irrigation
2. We can use animal power or engine run by electricity. Simple pulleys and long pipes are also used to lift up the water.
3. Arahat consists of a wheel like metallic structure that has many vessels attached over it. It is installed over a well. When the animals move, the shaft is rotated. The wheels are turned and the vessel descends into the well. The filled vessels are then pulled to the top and their water is emptied into the trough.
4. Canals, wells, tube wells, Rahat (water wheel), sprinkler, drip irrigation, etc.

B. Explanation :

5. (i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

6. (i) The process of providing water to the crop plants as per their requirement is called irrigation.

(ii) Same as 3.

(iii) The sprinkler sprays water into the air like a fountain through a nozzle. This water then falls on the ground continuously.

D. Classification :

7. (i) sprinkler, drip irrigation
- (ii) rahat (water wheel)
- (iii) Bikaner
- (iv) rice, sugarcane

Chapter 11

Life in Water

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Fish, dolphin
2. Hydrilla, water hyacinth
3. Students will do themselves*

B. Observation :

4. (ii) Water hyacinth
5. (iii) breathing of a whale

C. communication/Expression

6. (i) Unique features of organisms which help in their survival are called adaptation.
- (ii) Animals which can live on land as well as in water.
- (iii) Plants that grow in water are called aquatic plants e.g., hydrilla, water hyacinth, lotus, water lilly.

D. Reasoning :

7. Column A

- (i) Turtle/Seal
- (ii) Fish
- (iii) Frog
- (iv) Eichhornia

Column B

- (b) flippers
- (c) fins
- (d) Amphibian
- (a) free floating

E. Classification :

8. Submerged - Hydrilla, Vallisneria
Floating - Eichhornia, lotus (lotus is rooted but the leaves float)
9. Lungs - Dolphin, whale, seal
Gills - Shark, tadpole, prawn

F. Explanation :

10. (i) False, (ii) True, (iii) True, (iv) True
11. (i) ADAPTATION, (ii) FLIPPER, (iii) GILLS
(iv) FINS, (v) FROG

Chapter 12

Contaminated Water Spreads Diseases

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Aedes (female)
2. Filtration, boiling, chemical treatment, R.O. method
3. Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Worm infestation, Polio, Typhoid, Cholera.
4. Stagnant water becomes the breeding ground for mosquito. They lay eggs in water.

B. Explanation/Reasoning :

5. (i) False, (ii) True, (iii) True, (iv) False
6. (i) Malaria, (ii) Anopheles, (iii) Water (stagnant)
(iv) Water

C. Communication/Expression :

7. (i) (i) Do not allow water to collect in your neighbourhood.

- (ii) Keep your house and surroundings neat and clean.
- (iii) Use mosquito repellents.
- (iv) Use mosquito nets
- (v) Spray kerosene on stagnant water
- (vi) Fit mesh of wire on door and windows.
- (vii) It becomes the breeding area for mosquitoes
- (viii) River water is flowing and self-cleansing.

D. Classification :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 8. Mosquitoes | Contaminated water |
| Dengue, Malaria, | Diarrhoea, Jaundice |
| Chikunguniya | |

E. Observation : 9. (iv) A, B and C.

Chapter 13

Let's Play with Water

A. Textbook Questions :

1.

S. No.	Things that dissolve in water	Things that float on water	Things that sink in water
1.	salt	cork	stone
2.	sugar	polythene	coin
3.	lemon juice	plastic	key
4.	milk	paper boat	potato
5.	dettol	flat metal sheet	iron nail
6.	ink	feather	hammer
7.	oxygen	empty matchbox	iron weights
8.	carbon dioxide	ice cube	
9.	orange juice	eraser	
10.	baking soda	soap case	

B. Explanation :

- (i) When the temperature increases, dissolution of substances becomes faster.
- (ii) We cannot mix water in kerosene oil because these two liquids are immiscible.
- (iii) A small coin is heavier for its size than large metallic tumbler. Therefore coin sinks while metallic tumbler floats.

3. (i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

(v) False

4. (i) water

(ii) solution

(iii) insoluble

(iv) float

C. Classification :

5. (i) Lemon juice, (ii) iron nails, (iii) sand, (iv) water

D. Communication/Expression :

6. (i) Solvent is the substance which can dissolve things in it, while solution is the mixture of solvent and solute.

Solvent + Solute = Solution

(ii) Water can be heated as it is easy to dissolve more sugar in water with high temperature.

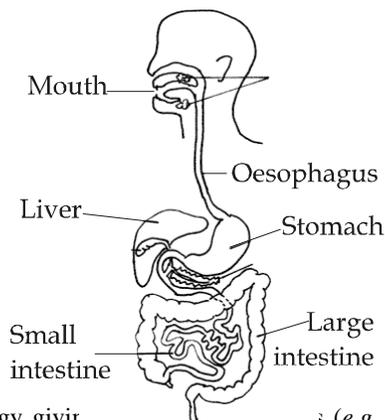
(iii) Two liquids that do not mix with each other are called immiscible. e.g., Water + Oil, Water + Petrol.

Chapter 14

Our Food and its Digestion

A. Textbook Questions :

- Iron and folic Acid (IFA)
- Albendazole tablet
- Green leafy vegetables, gram, pearl, millet, dates, jaggery, pomegranate, apple, brinjal, raisins, whole grains, etc.
-



5. Energy giving foods (e.g., chapati, bati, rice, porridge, khichdi, poha, banana, etc.)

● Body building food - proteins (e.g., gram, groundnut, pulses, milk, paneer, meat, etc.)

● Protective food - fats, green vegetables and fruits.

(Draw food pyramid page no. 98)

B. Observation/Recording :

6. (i) Oesophagus and stomach

C. Explanation :

7. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False

8. (i) ALBENDAZOLE (ii) GLUCOSE

(iii) STOMACH (iv) LIVER

C. Give Reasons :

9. Digestive juice of saliva converts the starch of bread into maltose (a type of sugar). Due to this reason, it starts tasting sweet if chewed for a long time.

10. We should wash our hands before eating food to protect ourselves from worm infestation and germs of other diseases.

11. Glucose (and not butter) is given to a tired person as glucose is an instant source of energy. Butter needs to be digested first.

E. Match the columns :

12. Column A

- Anaemia
- Liver
- Salivary Gland
- Worms

Column B

- IFA
- Bile juice
- Saliva
- Albendazole

F. Expression :

13. (i) Chapati, rice, rava/sooji, banana, potato.

(ii) We chew the food in mouth, hence digestion of food

begins. Teeth chew the food and the tongue manipulates it. The saliva makes the food soft, lubricated and easy to swallow. Starch of food is partially digested by saliva.

(iii) Symptoms of Anaemia are short breath, tiredness, pale face, lack of energy, lack of concentration and general weakness.

(iv) — Stay neat and clean

— Wear slippers/shoes

— Use clean toilets and do not defecate in the open

— Trim your nails regularly

— Wash your hands thoroughly with soap before and after eating

— Wash fruits and vegetables before consumption

— Consume clean drinking water.

Chapter 15

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Sugar, oil, vinegar

2. Salt and Sugar

3. ● Perishable food items should be preserved.

● We should take only that much amount of food in our plate that we can eat.

B. Explanation :

4. (i) False, (ii) True, (iii) False, (iv) True

5. (i) moisture, (ii) bacteria, (iii) drying, (iv) chemical

C. Classification :

6. Perishable - Apple, cooked rice, paneer, mix vegetables (cooked)

Non perishable - Sugar, maize grains, wheat, millet.

D. Match the column :

7. Column A

(i) deep freezing

(ii) Drying

(iii) Pickling

(iv) Pasteurization

Column B

(c) chicken, fish

(a) mint of fenugreek leaves

(b) mango raw

(d) milk

E. Expression :

8. (i) Microorganisms like fungi and bacteria are re-

Avoid Wastage of Food

sponsible for the spoilage of food. Moisture and warmth support their growth.

(ii) We should only eat that much as is required. We should also urge our friends and family members not to waste food in parties or community dinners.

(iii) Reducing temperature by Refrigeration and deep freezing as it does not allow micro organisms to grow.

Drying - water content of the food is reduced. Lack of moisture does not allow micro organisms to grow.

(iv) Perishable foods need to be consumed fresh as they get spoiled easily e.g., milk, cooked vegetables, fruits, etc.

Non-perishable foods do not spoil and can last for long time e.g., cereal grains, sugar, pulses, etc.

(v) 1. It checks the spoilage of our valuable food.

2. It increases shelf value of food.

3. It is possible to relish seasonal food items throughout the year.

4. During shortage of food or emergency, supply of preserved food continues.

5. It reduces the bulk of food.

Chapter 16

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in Varanasi.

2. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

3. Jijabai

B. Explanation :

4. (i) True

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) True

5. Column A

(i) Malviya ji

(ii) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

(iii) Dr. H. Bhabha

(iv) Jijabai

6. (i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(ii) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(iii) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

(iv) King of Banaras

Column B

(d) B. H. U.

(c) IIM

(a) Apsara, Cyrus

(b) Shivaji

Our Pride-III

7. (i) Jijabai taught many good characteristics to Shivaji like honesty, bravery, self-respect and love and respect towards our culture. She taught her son to face danger and challenges of life. She also taught him to protect the honour of our country with utmost sincerity and bravery.

(ii) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was a great Indian scientist. He laid the foundation of space programmes in India.

He established the famous Indian Institute of Management (IIM).

He is also regarded as the father of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

(iii) Madan Mohan Malviya was a great educationist, an extraordinary patriot and a freedom fighter. He is credited with the establishment of the prestigious Banaras Hindu University (BHU).

He is regarded as the 'Teacher of the Nation'.

Mahatma Gandhi gave him the title - 'Mahamana'.

Chapter 17

Our District

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Gram Panchayat is responsible for providing various basic facilities in the village like water, electricity, education, healthcare & cleanliness.
2. 1st position
3. * do yourself * (discuss points given in your book)
4. * do yourself *
5. * do your self *

B. Observation/Recording :

6. Map work * do yourself
7. Map work
8. Map work
9. Map work

C. Explanation :

10. (i) False
- (ii) False
- (iii) True
- (iv) True

D. Expression :

11. (i) — do yourself*
- (ii) Gram Panchayat is grassroot level, local self governance system in our country at rural (village or small town) level. It is headed by Sarpanch. Many gram panchayats together constitute a Panchayat Samiti.
- (iii) do yourself*

Chapter 18

Different Types of Houses

A. Textbook Questions :

1. brick, cement, steel, iron, sand, etc.
2. Proper light (Sunlight), well ventilated and should not allow water to stagnate.
3. People should use cement, bricks, steel, etc. to build house in my locality.
4. Do yourself* (Hint-Enough space, well ventilated, allow proper sun light, located in pollution free area)
5. Do yourself*
6. Do yourself*

B. Explanation :

7. Left to Right : (i) AIR
(ii) HOUSE
(iii) URBAN
Up/Down : (i) IGLOO
(ii) SLUM
(iii) LAKE
8. (i) False
(ii) True
(iii) True
(iv) False

9. (i) temperatures
(ii) Igloo
(iii) health

C. Expression :

10. (i) —People live in co-operative manner and share many resources.
—Living together leads to the development of various social skills and etiquettes.
— Proper safety and security is maintained.
(ii) A house protects us from adverse weather conditions. We can keep our belongings safely in a house. We live with our family in a house.
(iii) — the amount of money one can spend
— climate of that place
— personal interests
— availability of building materials.
(iv) Advantage - In winters it is warm, in summers it is cold
Disadvantage - Less durable
(v) Igloo are special types of houses made in very cold areas. They are made of ice and snow
(Draw diagram from book).

Chapter 19

When There is a Disaster

A. Textbook Questions :

1. Earthquakes are disasters which are caused when huge masses of rocks move beneath the earth's surface. They cause the ground to shake.
2. — destruction of buildings, bridges and houses.
— landslides
— high tides (tsunami)
— affects communication and transport
— loss of life, and property

3. — heavy rains
— breakage of dams.
4. — Keep ready made eatables at a safe place
— switch off all electrical appliances
— use boiled water for drinking
— use first aid kit nearby
— keep candles, match box, milk powder in waterproof bag
— contact police.

B. Explanation/Reasoning :5. (i) **FLOODS**(ii) **EARTHQUAKE**(iii) **CYCLONE**

6. (i) man

(ii) Earthquake

(iii) Richter

(iv) natural

(v) floods

7. **Column A**

(i) Red cross

(ii) Cyclone

(iii) Drought

(iv) Earthquake

8. (i) True

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

Column B

(d) first Aid

(c) powerful rotating storm

(a) absence of rain for
prolonged period

(b) richter scale

C. Expression :

9. (i) Same as answer 2.

(ii) — Relief camps and temporary shelters.

— medical aid

— packets of food and water bottles are provided.

— Government, NGOs, Armed Forces, Civil Defence Organisation, Red Cross Society, Doctors, Engineers, Nurses and other voluntary organisations offer valuable help to victims.

(iii) They should consume only boiled water. They should take proper care of their hygiene. Only clean packaged food should be consumed. Protection from mosquitoes is specially needed.

(iv) A flood adversely affects a farmer. His crop fields are devastated. Not only the crop is wasted, but the field also become waterlogged making it difficult to sow again. Flood also erodes top soil which is rich in nutrients & minerals.

D. Responsibility :

10. I can make small financial donations to the victims.

I can also give food items, water bottles and clothes to the victims.

Chapter 20

Farming Brings Prosperity

A. Textbook Questions :

1. — We can use seeds of the last seasons crop

— seeds can be taken from co-operative society

— certified seeds can be taken from market.

2. Cattle (milch animals), sheep, camels and horse.

3. Urea, DAP, potash, etc.

4. Plastic bags not only pollute our environment, but also cause damage to many animals like cow. They are accumulated in their stomach and block their intestines.

B. Explanation :

5. (i) False

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) True

6. (i) sheep

(ii) pesticides

(iii) DAP/potash

(iv) Onam

(v) harvesting

C. Reasoning :7. Left to Right : (i) **FARMING**(ii) **UREA**(iii) **WEEDS**(iv) **CROP**Up/Down : (i) **FAIR**(ii) **MANURE**(iii) **WOOL**(iv) **DAIRY**(v) **PLOUGH****8. Column A**

(i) DAP

(ii) Trowel and hoe

(iii) Seed drill

(iv) Disease

Column B

(c) Fertilizer

(d) Weeding

(b) Sowing

(a) Pesticide

D. Expression :9. (i) Fertilizers are chemical substances manufactured in factories, that provide nutrients to the plants. However, manure is an organic (natural) substance that provides nutrients to plants/crops. *eg.* cowdung, plant residue, farm waste, compost, etc.

(ii) — Grains should be dried in the sun.

— The walls of storage structure and floor should not contain any moisture.

— The storage place must be protected from organisms like pests, rodents, etc.

(iii) 1. Ploughing

2. Sowing

3. Irrigation

4. Manuring

5. Weeding

6. Protection

7. Harvesting

8. Threshing

9. Winnowing

(iv) Shelter should be large, spacious and well ventilated. It should be neat and clean. It should be able to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions and predator animals.

(v) Ploughing is done to up turn and loosen the soil. It makes soil aerated and good for the growth of plants.

Chapter 21

Whether Using Road or Rail, Follow Rules Without Fail

A. Textbook Questions :

- Road safety rules must be followed.
- We should slow down our speed.
- Emissions from factories/industries; burning of coal and wood; and above all vehicles.

B. Observation :

- (ii) School Ahead

C. Explanation :

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
- (i) helmet (ii) offense (iii) traffic (iv) safety

D. Reasoning :

7. Column A

- Railway bridge/escalators

Column B

- do not cross railway track

- Do not touch
- Without ticket journey
- Pedestrian
- unclaimed objects
- a legal offense
- zebra crossing

E. Expression :

- (i) — Keep left
— Use footpath if you are a pedestrian
— Wear helmet on two wheelers.
- It may have an explosive or bomb.
- Your unique PNR number (Passenger Name Record)
— Date of journey, Train number, class of journey, distance
— Age of person (Adult or child)
- Vehicles contribute a lot in air pollution. This pollution is very dangerous for humans, animals and plants.
All vehicles must switch to alternatives like CNG to reduce air pollution. Number of vehicles should also be reduced.

Chapter 22

Our Fuel Resources are Not Unlimited

A. Textbook Questions :

- Name of the fuel Uses of the fuel
Wood burning, cooking
Coalburning, railways, power plant
Petrol Vehicles
Diesel Vehicles
- Coal was formed millions of years ago under the earth's surface. Vast areas of forests got buried under the ground and produced coal in the absence of air, high pressure & temperature.

- Petrol Diesel
Scooter Bus
Motorcycle Jeep, some cars
Car Tractor, Truck

- Use of eco friendly sources of energy
— engine of vehicles should be switched off at red light
— good condition of engine of the vehicles
— switch to public transport
— switch to bicycle for small distances.

B. Reasoning/Explanation :

- A B
(i) Truck (d) Diesel
(ii) Scooter (a) Petrol
(iii) Coal (b) Stem/Power plant
(iv) Petroleum (c) Oil of the rock
- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
- (i) energy (ii) CNG (iii) Bikaner (iv) Petroleum

- ### C. Expression :
- (i) Any type of substance that produces usable energy on burning is called a fuel.
(ii) Same as Answer 4. (iii) — They pollute the environment. — These are not unlimited.
(iv) Coal, petroleum, natural gas
(v) Petroleum or the 'oil of the rock' was formed under the earth's surface millions of years ago. Plants and animals under the Earth's surface became fossil fuel under high temperature & pressure.

D. Responsibility :

- All humans, animals and plants would be benefitted as judicious use will cause less pollution. Future generation would also be benefitted.

Chapter 23

Our Heritage

A. Textbook Questions :

- *do yourself with the help of book.
- We should protect historical monuments as they are our heritage and our treasure. We must also protect them for future generations.

- *do yourself

- ### B. Observation :
- (iii) Mehrangarh fort

C. Explanation/Reasoning :

5. Column A

- Trinetra Ganesh Temple

Column B

- Ranthambore fort

- (ii) The eye of Mewar (d) Kumbhalgarh fort
 (iii) Chidiya tunk (a) Mehrangarh fort
 (iv) Maharaja Surajmal (c) Lohagarh fort
 6. (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
 7. (i) burj (watch towers) (ii) Kumbhalgarh
 (iii) Ganesha (iv) Asia's

D. Expression :

8. (i) Vijay stambh is a huge tower inside Chittorgarh Fort. It was built by Maharana Kumbha in the memory of his victory in Malwa and Gujarat. It is 122 ft (37.5 metres) high and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

Chapter 24

A. Textbook Questions :

- Extremely chilly weathers, steep slopes, icy cold wind, frequent landslides, low oxygen availability and low pressure of air.
- High level of physical fitness, discipline, great stamina, endurance and special training.
- Mount Everest, Kanchanjunga, Mount McKinley, Nanda Devi.
- Mountaineer requires an oxygen cylinder because of low oxygen availability on higher altitudes of mountains.

B. Observation : 5. (iv) Bachendri Pal 6. (ii) Rapelling

C. Explanation :

7. (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
 8. (i) Premlata Agarwal (ii) Base (iii) Equipments
 (iv) Oxygen

Chapter 25

A. Textbook Questions : 1. Sun

- Rakesh Sharma, Kalpana Chawla, Sunita Williams
- We cannot see stars during daytime because of the bright light of the Sun.
- Saturn

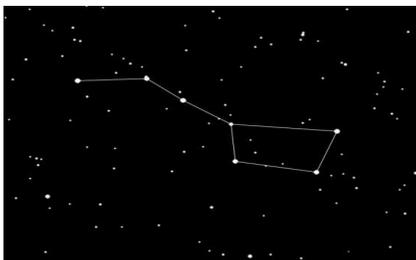
B. Observation : 5. (i) Kalpana Chawla

C. Explanation : 6. (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
 (v) True (vi) False

7. (i) Saturn (ii) Moon (iii) Pole Star (iv) Venus (v) Gases
 (vi) Milky Way (Aakashganga)

D. Expression :

8. (i)



- (ii) — Pointed walls with metallic nails all over it.
 — Burj (watch towers)
 (iii) 1. Chittorgarh 2. Lohagarh 3. Jaigarh
 4. Kumbhalgarh 5. Ranthambore
 (Write about your favourite fort yourself)
 (iv) Rajasthan has a rich heritage. It has magnificent monuments (mentioned above) - including forts and palaces. It has various unique cultures and traditions. Dance forms like ghoomar, kalbelia; food like dal bati, festivals like Gangaur, Pushkar mela, etc. - all are parts of its heritage.

Mountaineering : A Thrilling Experience

D. Expression :

9. (i) Bachendri Pal is an example of courage, firm determination and will. While climbing Mt. Everest, she got injured many times. In the afternoon of 23rd May 1984, Bachendri Pal scaled Mt. Everest. She became the first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest.

(ii) Proper clotting, Compass, gloves, shovel, Oxygen cylinders, ice axe, sleeping bag, Harness, rope, snow goggles, helmet, carabiner Swiss Knife, piton etc.

(iii) Same as answer 1.

(iv) Premlata Agarwal became the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest at the age of 48. At the age of 50 she became the first Indian woman to climb Mt. McKinley in Alaska, North America.

Our Earth and the Space

(ii) A particular pattern of a group of stars is called a constellation.

(iii) Sunita Williams is an American astronaut of Indian origin. She served the US Navy and flew various types of aircrafts. Later on she was selected by NASA for a space mission. She spent 322 days in space during her 2 long-duration missions.

(iv) Aircrafts fly through air. However, a spacecraft moves in space. There is no air in space, hence oxygen and special space suits are required in a space craft. Unlike aircrafts, spacecrafts move against the attraction of the Earth.

(v) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

E. Reasoning :**9. Column A**

- (i) Raksha bandhan/Holi
 (ii) Deepawali
 (iii) Moon
 (iv) Sun

Column B

- (b) full moon day
 (d) no moon day
 (a) a satellite
 (c) a star