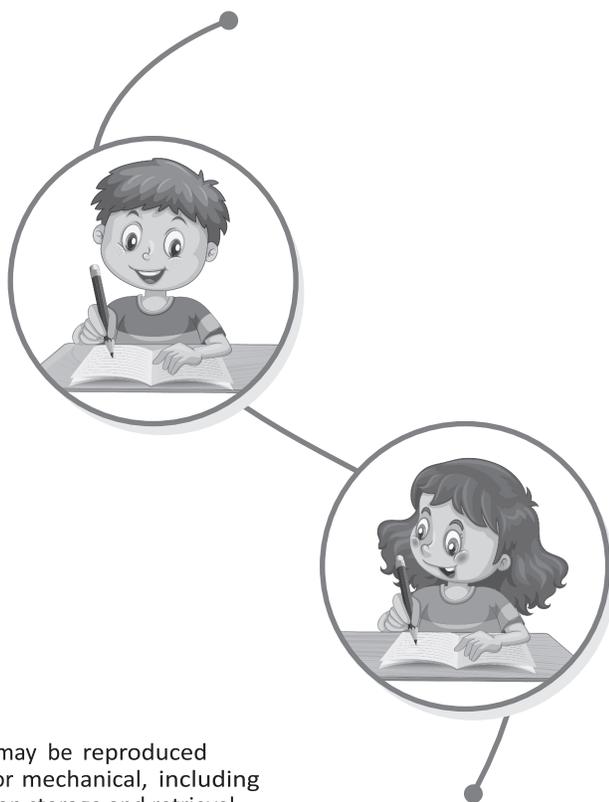


Teachers' Manual

EVS

0 to 5



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1 ||

My Body

- A.** I have 2 Arms.
I have 10 Teeth.
I have 2 Lips.
I have 10 Fingers.
I have 2 Eyes.
I have 2 Thumb.
I have 2 Ears.
I have 2 Legs.
I have 1 Nose.
- B.** 1. Pulling 2. Kicking
3. Jumping 4. Writing
5. Cycling 6. Dancing
- C.** 1. Nose 2. Head
3. Neck 4. Foot
5. Leg 6. Mouth
7. Finger 8. Ear
9. Eye 10. Hand
11. Hair 12. Knee
- D.** 1. Legs are used to walk.
2. Hands are used to write.
3. Hands are used to hold.
4. Legs are used to jump.



2 ||

Our Sense Organs

- A.** 1. (a) two 2. (c) hear
3. (c) tongue 4. (b) feel
- B.** 1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F
- C.** 1. nose 2. hear
3. feel 4. eyes
5. taste
- D.** Tongue, Eyes, Nose
- Activity Zone :**
- Eye to see. Ear to hear.
Nose to smell. Tongue to taste.
Skin to feel.



3 ||

My Family

- A.** 1. (c) parents 2. (c) both
3. (a) cousins
- B.** 1. many 2. parents
3. uncle 4. aunt
- C.** 1. My father's name is.....
2. My mother's name is.....
3. My grandfather's name is.....
4. My grandmother's name is
- Skill Test-1**
- A.** 1. (b) feel 2. (a) cousins
3. (c) tongue
- B.** 1. taste 2. aunt
3. uncle
- C.** 1. (×), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓)
- D.** 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii).



4 ||

Family Celebrations and Festivals

- A.** 1. (c) lights 3. (c) joy 4. (c) Muslims
2. (a) Deepawali 5. (a) Sikhs

4 | Answers Key

- B.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F)
C. 1. (iv), 2. (i), 3. (ii), 4. (iii).
D. 1. birthday 2. Deepawali
 3. crackers 4. colours
 5. Santa Claus
E. 1. We enjoy birthday with games, cake and dance. ●●

5 |

My House

- A.** 1. (c) both of these 4. rooms
 2. (b) multistorey building 5. ice blocks
 3. (b) dining room
B. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T)
C. 1. bamboo, mud
 2. bricks, cement, iron
 3. flats
D. 1. We need house to live.
 2. Material used is bricks, cement and iron.
 3. Mud house is built of bamboo and mud.
 4. Igloo is made up of ice blocks. ●●

6 |

My Neighbourhood

- A.** 1. (b) tailor 2. (a) letter box
 3. (c) temple 4. (b) Sweet shop
B. 1. stationery 2. medical store
 3. post office 4. sweet
C. 1. Neighbourhood is shop, temple, park, hospital and post-office
 2. We go to temple for worship.
 3. We go to sweet shop to buy sweets.
 4. We go to post office to post our letters. ●●

Skill Test-2

- A.** 1. (a) Sikhs
 2. (b) dining room
 3. (b) sweet shop
B. 1. ice blocks 2. colours
 3. sweet shop 4. rooms
C. 1. (×), 2. (✓), 3. (×), 4. (✓)
D. 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii) ●●

7 |

My School

- A.** 1. (a) classroom 2. (b) students
 3. (c) daily
B. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F)
C. 1. temple 2. playground
 3. clean 4. school
D. 1. The name of my school is
 2. The name of my class teacher is
 3. The name of my principal is
 4. Total number of students in my class is ●●

8

Places of Worship

- A.** 1. (a) Hindus 2. (c) gurdwara
B. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T)
C. 1. worship, 2. Sikhs
 3. mosque 4. church
- D.** 1. The Hindus go to temple to worship.
 2. The Sikhs go to gurdwara to worship.
 3. The Muslims go to mosque to worship.
 4. The Christians go to church to worship.

●●

9

The Food

- A.** 1. (c) both of these
 2. (a) food grains
 3. (b) complete food
 4. (c) afternoon
- B.** 1. Apple 2. Orange
 3. Banana 4. Mango
 5. Potato 6. Cabbage
- C.** 1. (b) (✓), 2. (B) (✓), 3. (B) (✓),
 4. (b) (✓).
- D.** 1. We eat food because it gives us energy to do work.
 2. Fruits and vegetables are good for health.
 3. Eat always fresh and covered food and chew the food properly.
 4. At night, we take dinner and drink lot of pure water.

Model Test Paper - 1

- A.** 1. We eat food because it gives up energy to do work.
 2. Hindus go to temple to worship.
 3. The name of my school is
- B.** 1. worship 2. temple
 3. stationery 4. birthday
- C.** 1. (×), 2. (×), 3. (✓), 4. (✓),
- D.** 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii)
- E.** 1. (c) both of these
 2. (a) cousins

●●

10

The Clothes

- A.** 1. (a) summer 2. (b) winter
 3. (b) rain coat
 4. (c) both of these
- B.** 1. heat, cold, rain 2. woollen
 3. cotton 4. rain
- C.** (S), (W), (R), (W), (S), (S)
- D.** 1. Clothes protect us from heat, cold and rain.
 2. Woollen clothes are worn in winter.
 3. We wear uniform in school.
 4. We use raincoat, umbrella and gumboots in rain.

●●

11

Plants

- A.** 1. (c) tree 2. (b) herb
3. (a) climber 4. (c) many parts
- B.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T)
- C.** 1. tree 2. herb
3. medium sized 4. climber
- D.** 1. A very big plant is called tree. (i) Neem Tree (ii) Mango Tree
2. A small plant is called herb (i) Basil (ii) Wheat
3. A medium sized plant is called shrub. (i) Rose (ii) Tomato
4. A weak plant which needs support is called climber (i) money plant, (ii) pea.
5. Roots, stem, leaf, fruit and flower.
- Activity Zone :**
1. (S), 2. (S), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (C), 6. (H)

12

Animals

- A.** 1. (c) milk 2. (a) wool
3. (b) eggs
- B.** 1. milk 2. Sheep
3. eggs 4. Giraffe
- C.** 1. Animals kept at home for pleasure are called pet animals.
2. Animals living in jungle are called wild animals.
3. Giraffe is the tallest animal.
- Activity Zone :**
1. (W), 2. (P), 3. (P), 4. (D), 5. (W), 6. (D)
- Skill Test-3**
- A.** 1. (c) both of these
2. (c) many parts
3. (b) eggs
- B.** 1. rain 2. climber
3. Giraffe 4. medium sized
- C.** 1. (×), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (×)
- D.** 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii)

13

Transport

- A.** 1. (b) scooter 2. (a) rails
3. (c) air transport
- B.** 1. rails 2. water
3. road 4. Air transport
5. four
- C.** 1. Vehicles are means of transport.
2. Car, Scooter, Cycle, Bus.
3. Ship, Steamer

14

Communication

- Match the pictures :**
(a) (iii), (b) (i), (c) (v), (d) (viii), (e) (ii), (f) (vi), (g) (vii), (h) (iv)

15

Safety

- A. 1. (c) fire 2. (c) green
3. (a) left
4. (b) zebra-crossing
- B. 1. peels 2. footpath
3. stop 4. go
5. run
- C. 1. Do not play with fire, Do not run on stairs.
2. We should walk on footpath on the road.
3. We should cross the road when signal is red.
4. We should walk on the left side of road.
- Skill Test-4**
- A. 1. (c) air transport
2. (b) zebra crossing
3. (a) rails
- B. 1. four 2. Air
3. run 4. go
- C. 1. (×), 2. (✓), 3. (×), 4. (✓)
- D. 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii)

••

16

Natural and Man-made Things

- A. 1. (a) natural thing
2. (b) natural thing
3. (a) man-made thing
- B. 1. Soil, Sky, River, Sea
2. LED, Bus, Car, Table
3. The things which are made by man are called man-made things.
- Activity Zone :**
1. (M), 2. (M), 3. (N)

••

17

The Earth and The Sky

- A. 1. (iii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (ii)
- B. 1. The sun gives use heat and light.
2. A globe is a model of earth.
3. The colour of sky is blue.
4. Stars are infinite in number.
- Model Test Paper - 2**
- A. 1. We need clothes to protect our body.
2. A very big plant is called tree. Neem, Mango.
3. Do not play with fire.
Do not run on the stairs.
4. Soil, Sky, River, Sea.
- B. 1. tree 2. sheep
3. peels 4. water
- C. 1. (×), 2. (×), 3. (✓), 4. (✓)
- D. 1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (iii)
- E. 1. (b) natural thing
2. (c) fire

••

1 ||

About Myself

- A. 1. My name is 3. My nickname is
2. My surname is 4. My birthday falls on
●●

2 ||

Knowing About Human Body

- A. 1. (c) two 2. (b) smell
3. (b) soft 4. (a) tongue
B. 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F).
C. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
Let Us Explore :
1. Five sense organs in human body are eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.
2. When we touch something hot, our skin gets affected.
Fun Time :
1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (×), 4. (×)
●●

3 ||

A Family

- A. 1. (b) parents 2. (c) three
3. (b) uncle
4. (b) cousin sister
B. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (F)
C. 1. mother 2. relations
3. large 4. hard
5. wife
D.
1. The members of a family live together in the same house.
2. It is a very large family. Its members are Grandparents, parents, uncle, aunts, and cousins.
3. A small family is a happy family.
4. Uncle's son is called cousin brother.
Let Us Explore :
1. Mother cooks food and father earns money for their family. They also help in doing the homework.
2. A small family — Father, mother and one or two children.
A big family — Grandparents, Parents, children, uncle, aunt and cousins.
Fun Time :
1. Joint family 2. Small family
3. Large family
●●

4 ||

A Good Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (c) hospital 2. (b) park
3. (c) school 4. (a) post-office
B. (a) (✓), (b) (✓), (c) (✓), (d) (✓),
(e) (✓), (f) (✓), (g) (✓), (h) (✓),
(i) (✓)
C.
1. School, market, post-office, hospital and police station are known as neighbourhood services.
2. We buy things of our daily needs from the market.

3. Children enjoy slides and swings in a park.

Let Us Explore :

A mall — is a big building with many shops.

A cinema hall — is a building where we can watch movies.

5 ||

Fun Time :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Doctor | 2. Policeman |
| 3. Engineer | 4. Lawyer |

••

Clothes We Wear

Action Time :

Rainy winter summer

A. 1. (a) to protect ourselves from heat, cold and rain

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 2. (b) winter | 3. (b) cotton |
| 4. (b) silkworm | |

B. 1. cover 2. special
3. warm 4. winter
5. school

C. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T)

D.

1. People need to wear clothes to cover their bodies.

2. People wear woolen clothes to keep their body warm.

3. Umbrella protect the people from getting wet in rain.

4. We obtain wool from sheep.

Let Us Explore :

- I would get wet due to rain water.
- School uniform shows equality and discipline among students.

Fun Time :

1. (✓), 2. () 3. (✓), 4. ()

••

6 ||

Food We Eat

A. 1. (a) food 2. (b) fruits
3. (b) meat 4. (a) three
5. (b) morning

B. 1. strong 2. tasty, healthy
3. non-vegetarians 4. meal

C.

- Food provides us energy to work.
- Two sources of food are - Plants and animals.
- Plant food is vegetarian and animal food is

non-vegetarian.

4. We take three meals in a day namely breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Let Us Explore :

- 'No' we can not survive without food for one year.
- The shape of an apple is roundish.

Fun time :

Samosa, Fruits, Vegetables, Rice

••

7 ||

Knowing About A School

Action Time :

Principal Peon Students Teacher

A. 1. (a) wall 2. (c) library
3. (a) playground 4. (a) dustbin

B. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T)

C.

- Students go to school to read and write.
- Teacher writes on the blackboard in the classroom.

3. Principal is the head of the school. He/She maintains discipline in the school.
4. Students read books and newspaper in the library.
5. Students purchase snacks and cold drinks from the canteen.

Lets us Explore :

1. We should keep discipline in the school to

study peacefully.

2. We should either put the waste in our bag or collect it in the corner of room.

Fun Time :

1. (), 2. (×), 3. (×), 4. () 5. ()

●●

Action Time :**8****Different Festivals**

Diwali Eid-ul-Fitr Gurupurab Christmas

- A.** 1. (a) India 2. (c) 2 Oct.
3. (b) Diwali 4. (a) 15 Aug.
- B.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F)
- C.** 1. India 2. religions
3. Christmas 4. decorate
5. Muslims

C.

1. India is called the "land of festivals".
2. Muslims go to Mosque to offer namaz on 'Eid-ul-Fitr'.
3. People celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on 2nd October.

4. Three national festivals are :

- (i) Republic day
- (ii) Independence Day
- (iii) Gandhi Jayanti

Let Us Explore :

1. I lighted seven candles on my last birthday.
2. Diwali is called the "festival of lights" because we decorate our houses with candles, bulbs and clay lamps (diyas) on this day.

Fun Time :

1. Teddy 2. Crackers
3. Gift 4. Christmas Tree

●●

9**Knowing About A House****Action Time :**

Tent Houseboat Igloo Bungalow Pucca house hut

- A.** 1. (b) bedroom 2. (a) kitchen
3. (a) drawing room
4. (c) bungalow
- B.** 1. safe 2. bath
3. movable 4. thatched
5. Pucca

D.

1. An example of movable house is caravan.
2. An example of Kutcha house is hut.

3. Two examples of pucca house are bungalow and villa.

4. Different types of houses are - Kutcha houses, Pucca houses and Special houses.

Let Us Explore :

1. I welcome and greet my guests with a smile.
2. I spend most time in my reading room.

Fun time :

1. Kutcha House 2. Igloo
- 3 Tent 4. Pucca House
5. Houseboat 6. Buildings

Activity Zone :

2. 1. Kitchen 2. Bathroom

3. Bedroom
4. Drawing Room 5. Penholder
3. (i) My house is a big bungalow.
(ii) There are eight rooms and long corridor.
(iii) There is a big lawn.

Skill Test-1

- A. 1. (a) three 2. (d) meals
3. (d) three 4. (c) Kutcha house
- B. Library : It is a room that contains a collection of books to read.
Classroom : It is a room in the school where classes are conducted.

- C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F)
- E. 1. 2nd, 2. hut, 3. park, 4. Students
- G. 1. Mr Mrs.
2. A large family is made up of grandparents, parents, uncle, aunt, children.
3. The area of a Town that surrounds our home is called neighbourhood. School, hospital, Park, are part of our neighbourhood.
4. Cotton clothes.
5. Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.

Action Time :**10****Various Plants**

- Mango, Rose, Marigold, Tulsi
- A. 1. (c) flower 2. (a) shrubs
3. (a) marigold 4. (c) leaves
5. (b) pumpkin
- B.
- Plants give us flowers, fruits and vegetables.
 - Very big and strong plants are known as trees.
 - Five leaves are - Peepal, Mango, Neem,

- Banyan and Banana.
- Two flowers name are - Rose, Marigold.

Let Us Explore :

- We can not live without plants because plants give us fresh air to breathe.
- Coriander leaves and spinach leaves.

Fun Time :

Marigold, Sunflower, Rose, Lotus

**11****Various Animal****Action Time :**

- (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (×) 5. (×)
- A. 1. (a) fly 2. (b) Insects
3. (b) homes 4. (a) insects
- B. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (T)
- C.
- Two animals that live in water are shark and crocodile.
 - Horse, donkey and camel carry load for us.
 - Camel, yak, sheep and goat give fur and

wool to us.

- Birds fly with the help of wings.

Let Us Explore :

- 'No'. I can not keep wild animals at my home because they do not fit at home.
- Dog is a faithful animal. It keeps watching our home all the time.

Fun Time :

1. (W), 2. (D), 3. (W), 4. (D)



12 ||

Keeping Safe

- A. 1. (a) safe 2. (a) bus stop
3. (b) knives 4. (c) zebra crossing

B.

- Safety rules keep us safe.
- We should walk on the left side of the road.
- Two safety rules in school bus are—
 - Never get in or out of the moving bus.
 - Always stand in a queue at the bus stop.
- Students spend their maximum time in the school.
- Cross the road at zebra crossing.

Let Us Explore :

- Yellow light says be careful and wait.
- Yellow traffic light teaches us, "be careful and wait."

Fun Time :

- (×), 2. (×), 3. (✓)

Activity Zone :

- Stop
Be careful and wait
Go

••

13 ||

Means of Transport

- A. 1. (a) bicycle
2. (a) to cross oceans
3. (a) aeroplanes 4. (a) water
5. (c) water

- B. 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T)

C.

- We need transport to travel from one place to another.
- "Travelling on land" by means of land transport system is called land transport.

- Two means of water transport are — boats and ships.

- Two means of air transport are— aeroplanes and helicopters.

Let Us Explore :

- Sourabh will use air transport.
- C.N.G. (compressed natural gas) is a pollution (smoke) free fuel.

Fun Time :

- (L), 2. (L), 3. (W), 4. (L), 5. (L), 6. (A), 7. (L) 8. (L)

••

14 ||

Means of Communication

Action Time :

- Envelope letters
Mobile Phone
LED TV
Computer

- A. 1. (a) postman 2. (c) Internet
3. (a) mobile phone
4. (a) newspaper

5. (a) e-mail

- B. 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T), 5. (T)

C.

- Communication means exchange of ideas, messages or information among people.
- Fastest means of communication is telephone.
- Cheapest means of communication is newspaper.

4. We watch quiz shows, news, advertisement on a television. 2. I use mobile phone to talk to my friends.

Let Us Explore :

1. An e-mail is the modern and quick means of sending messages anywhere in the world.

Fun Time

- Phone
Computer
TV

••

15 ||**Precious Water**

- A. 1. (b) clean 2. (b) bathing
3. (a) rain 4. (c) both

- B. 1. everywhere 2. sources
3. rain 4. store
5. dirty

2. Water is important for all living beings for day to day survival on the Earth.

Fun Time :

- RAIN RIVER
SNOW POND

••

Let Us Explore :

1. The second source of water is underground water.

16 ||**The Earth-Our Home**

- A. 1. (a) earth 2. (a) hills
3. (a) plains 4. (a) hills
5. (b) hot

- B. 1. Earth 2. features
3. mountains 4. hills
5. plants

C.

1. Plains, hills, mountains and valleys are different land forms on the Earth.
2. Wheat and rice grow on plains.

3. Land between the mountain or hills is called valley.
4. A big sandy, hot and dry area with very little water is called desert.

Let Us Explore :

1. I am Earth.
2. I am desert.

Fun Time :

- PLAIN HILL
VALLEY ISLAND

••

17 ||**Good Habits and Manners**

- A. 1. (a) good habits 2. (a) every day
3. (c) twice a day 4. (a) sorry
5. (a) animals

- B. 1. healthy 2. bath
3. trim 4. human

5. tease

C.

1. "Thank you" sir for giving me good advice.
2. I am so sorry for not doing my homework.
3. 'Please' give me a cup of tea.

Let Us Explore :

1. We learn good manners from our parents and teachers.
2. To get up early in the morning help us to be active and healthy.

Fun time :

G B

Skill Test - 2

- A.** 1. (b) Creepers 2. (b) safety
3. (a) People 4. (d) earth
5. (c) waste

- C.** 1. Please give me your pen.
2. Thank you sir for telling me the answer.
3. I am sorry for being late in the class.

- D.** 1. strong 2. three
3. lion 4. big
5. Aeroplane 6. landforms
7. Internet 8. animals

- E.** 1. Pumpkin, watermelon.
2. Valleys are the low areas between hills or mountain.
3. Speak politely, Behave gently.
4. Never run in corridor and class. Always follow the teacher's instruction.
5. Lion, Tiger, Leopard, Bear.
6. Water transport.
7. We should not waste the water because water is necessary for our day to day survival.
8. Spider lives in porches, sheds and garages.
9. Exchange of ideas, messages or information is know as communication.
10. The animals which are very small in size are called insects.
Examples : Grasshopper, Butterfly.
-

Knowing About Human Body

- A.** 1. (c) five 2. (a) see
 3. (b) stomach 4. (a) two
 5. (b) write
- B.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T)
- C.**
1. We taste flavours by our tongue.
 2. Our eyes help us to see various things.
 3. Five sense organs are - ears, eyes, nose, tongue and skin.
 4. Skin covers our whole body.
5. It contains the brain which help us to think, move and feel.
- Skill Based :**
1. Tongue
 2. Hands and legs.
 3. 1. Nose, 2. Hand, 3. Brain 4. chest
 4. (a) read books, draw
 (b) listen music
 (c) play foot ball, dance
 (d) grip, write



Meet My Family

- A.** 1. (b) family 2. (b) two
 3. (c) cousins
 4. (a) grandparents
- B.** 1. comfortable, 2. nuclear
 3. grandparents 4. uncle
- C.**
1. A nuclear family is of two kinds-
 (i) small nuclear family
 (ii) big nuclear family
 2. Difference between small and big nuclear family-
 Parents and their one/two children | Parents, their parents and more than two children
3. In joint family number of member are may be upto 10 or more than 10.
 4. Uncle's or aunt's children are called cousins.
 5. Grandparents look after all our needs when parents are outside.
- Skill Based :**
1. Joint family
 2. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a)
 3. Mohan lives in a joint family.



A Neighbourhood

- Action Time :**
1. Park 2. Market
- A.** 1. (c) school 2. (c) postcards
 3. (b) bank 4. (a) 102
 5. (c) children
- B.** 1. park 2. temple
 3. Nurses 4. brigade
 5. medicines
- C.**
1. All the families living in close or near to each other form a neighbourhood.
2. From post-office.
 3. Firemen spray water with long hosepipes to extinguish fire.
 4. Doctors examine the patients and give medicines and nurse look after them.
 5. A school is the temple of learning where students learn, read and write their curriculum.
- Skill Based :**
1. Aryan goes to post-office to buy the postage stamps.

2. Hospital
 3. Zoo, Fair, park, Cinema Hall
 4. 1. Children play different games in the park.
 2. Adults go for walk and to relax in a park.
 3. Parks help kids stay healthy and active.
4. Children enjoys a lot on swings and slides in the park. ●●

5

Knowing About Plants

- A.** 1. (a) fleshy
 2. (c) under the ground
 3. (b) many 4. (c) Trees
 5. (a) weak
- B.** 1. survive 2. clean
 3. fruits 4. Herbs
- C.**
1. Plants give us foods, medicines, clothes, woods, oils, papers and many other useful things.
 2. Three main parts of a plant are -
 (i) Root (ii) Stem (iii) Leaf
 3. Roots give support to the plant. They hold the plant firmly in the soil and collect water and minerals for plant.
 4. Creepers - They usually crawl along the surface.
 Climbers - They wrap themselves around plants.

Skill Based :

1. (a) (iii)
 2. (b) (ii) (iii)
 3. These are eight option
 (C), (W), (M), (P)/(C) (M) (P) (W)
 4. 1. Seed : it is the part from which a new plant grows.
 2. Tree : Very big plants are known as trees.
 3. Shrub : These are small and bushy plants as compared to trees.
 4. Stem : It carries water and food to all parts of the plant.
 5. Root : They grow under the ground.
 6. Herb : They are very small plants and have green and soft stems. ●●

6

Knowing About Animals

Action Time :

1. Lion, 2. Fox, 3. Giraffe, 4. Fish, 5. Donkey
- A.** 1. (a) wax 2. (b) dog
 3. (b) fish 4. (a) goat
 5. (c) both
- B.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Animals that live in forest are called wild animals.
 2. The animals which give us milk, are called milch animals.
3. Buffalo, cow and goat are herbivores.
 4. The animals that carry heavy loads for us are known as 'beasts of burden'.

Skill Based :

1. (ii)
 2. (iii)
 3. Wolf lion Tiger Buffalo Goat
 Cow Bear Dog Raccoon ●●

7

Our Clothes

Action Time :

- Socks Cap Sweater Muffler
- A.** 1. (a) clothes 2. (b) woolen
 3. (c) silk worms 4. (c) sweater

- B.**
1. Winter clothes are made of wool.
 2. Clothes keep us safe from heat, cold and rain.
 3. Nylon, rayon and polyester are made of synthetic fibres.
 4. School uniform and fancy dresses are two special clothes.
 5. At the time of birthday, marriage and festival we wear fancy dresses.

Skill Based :

1. Bride/ groom wears special clothes.
2. When we go to school, we wear school uniform.
4. 1. Nylon 2. Fancy
3. Silk 4. Knit 5. Yarn 6. Wool

8**Houses and Their Kinds****Action Time :**

Houseboat, Hut, Igloo, Bungalow

- A.** 1. (a) houses 2. (b) houseboat
3. (c) Kashmir 4. (c) portable
5. (a) snow
- B.** 1. cold, 2. labourer, 3. portable, 4. Eskimos 5. rainfall
- C.** 1. A house keeps us safe from heat, cold and rain.
2. Some houses can be moved easily from one place to another, they are known as portable houses.
3. Igloos are houses made of snow.
 4. House made of cement, sand, bricks and steel are known as pucca houses. Two examples : Bungalow, skyscraper.
 5. A labourer digs, carries and lift the load. He helps in building houses.

Skill Based :

1. A labourer doing masonry work in building a house is called a mason.
2. "No", city houses are pucca houses but in village some kutcha houses are also built.

9**Festivals We Celebrate****Action Time :**

Jesus Christ : He is the central figure of Christianity.

Guru Nanak ; He was the founder of Sikhism.

Gautam Buddha : He is regarded as the founder of the religion of Buddhism.

- A.** 1. (b) festivals 2. (b) 15th Aug.
3. (c) Kerala 4. (a) Muslims
5. (a) 'Merry Christmas'
- B.** 1. family, friends 2. Muslims
3. Bapu 4. Tamil Nadu
- C.**
1. India is known as "land of festivals".
 2. Mahatma Gandhi did a lot for his country's independence.
 3. Three national festivals are :
(i) Republic day
(ii) Independence day
(iii) Gandhi Jayanti
 4. On 15th August every year we celebrate Independence day.

Skill Based :

1. People of Punjab celebrate Baisakhi.
2. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru is popularly known as "Chacha" by the children.
3. Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid, Gurburab.

10

Staying Healthy

Action Time :

- | | | |
|--|------|------------|
| | Soap | Toothbrush |
| | Comb | Nailcutter |
- A.** 1. (c) day 2. (a) work
3. (c) balanced 4. (b) running
- B.** 1. balanced 2. habits
3. junk 4. night 5. active
- C.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (F)
- D.**
- Food help us to grow and gives us energy to work and play.
 - Rules to remain healthy :
 - Eat balanced diet.
 - Do not eat junk food.
 - Drink plenty of water.
 - Never over eat.
 - Proper alignment of the body to keep a healthy mind and body.
 - Unhealthy habits to avoid are :
 - Watching T.V. by sitting too close to it.
 - Eating too much fast food.
 - Sleeping late at night.
 - Eating food without washing hands.
 - Rest makes us fresh and active to work again.

Skill Based :

- Because clean water is germs free so we will not fall ill.
- Yoga keeps our mind and body active and healthy. It gives strength to our body.
- Food gives us energy to work and play.
 - We should brush our teeth twice a day.
 - Exercise keeps our body fit and healthy.

Skill Test-1

- A.** 1. (a) two 2. (c) grandparents

- (b) bank 4. (b) Herbs
 - (b) special
- B.** 1. family 2. bear
3. five 4. market 5. hut
- D.** 1. Plants give us foods, medicines, clothes.
2. All green plant make the air fresh.
3. Plants reduce pollution in environment.
- E.** 1. A school is called the, "temple of learning".
2. People keep their money in bank.
3. We buy postcards, envelopes and stamps from post office.

- F.**
- The body parts which help in moving are known as limbs for examples legs and arms.
 - Parents and their children together called a nuclear family.
 - Take a bath everyday.
 - Wash your hand twice a day.
 - Brush your teeth twice a day.
 - The families living in close or near to each other form a neighbourhood.
 - Plant eating animals are known as herbivores scavengers is a type of organism that feed on decaying biomass.
 - Food, water, air and shelter are our basic needs.
 - Five bad habits :
 - Watching TV by sitting too close.
 - Eating too much fast food.
 - Wake up late in the morning.
 - Sleeping late at night.
 - Eating food without washing hands.



11

Means of Transport

- A.** 1. (b) road 2. (b) short 4. (c) boat
3. (a) passengers

- B.** 1. transport 2. travel
3. river 4. Railways
- C.**
1. People uses means of transport to travel from one place to other.
 2. Three types of means of transport are - land transport, water transport and air transport.
 3. People use rickshaw or tonga for short distances.
 4. People use jeep, car and buses for long distances.
5. Letters and parcels are sent to their destination by air transport.
- Skill Based :**
1. Metro or city bus can be used for travelling from one part of a city to another.
 2. Carts, tongas, auto-rickshaw and cycles are used by villagers in different parts of India.
 3. (✓) () () ()
 4. ROADWAYS
RAILWAYS
AEROPLANE



12 ||

Means of Communication

Action Time :

- () (×) () (×) ()
- A.** 1. (c) letters 2. (c) telephone
3. (b) Postman 4. (a) internet
- B.** 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (F)

C.

1. Communication means the exchange and flow of information and ideas from one person to another.
2. We can send/receive an e-mail by internet.
3. Means of mass communication are - radio, television and newspaper.
4. Computers are the fastest means of communication. We can send an e-mail by computer using internet.

5. Newspaper and magazines are published in Hindi, English and regional languages in India.

Skill Based :

1. We use mobile phone to wish our uncle 'Merry Christmas' in U.S.A.
2. I have already made many calls on my mobile phone.
6. (i) Choose a program for sending emails.
(ii) Type out emails in the recipient box.
(iii) Use "Cc" or "bcc" to include others.
(iv) Write a subject for your email.
(v) Compose the body of your message and click on send option.



13 ||

Keeping Safe

Action Time :

- Zebra Crossing No Horn U-Turn Speed breaker no parking
- A.** 1. (b) everywhere
2. (c) fast
3. (a) while crossing road
4. (a) electrical switches
- B.** 1. roads 2. accidents
3. zebra crossing 4. footpath
5. children

C.

1. To keep ourselves safe from accidents we should follow the safety rules.
2. Three safety rules are -
(i) Never touch electrical switches at home.
(ii) Never play or run on the road.
(iii) Use zebra crossing to cross the road.
3. Three safety rules at the school -
(i) We should not push other children.

- (ii) We should not run in corridors and stairs.
 (iii) We should not stand on the desk and chairs.
4. Some other safety rules :
- (i) We should not tease stray animals on the road.
 (ii) Inform to your parents, teachers or elders in case you hurt.
- (iii) We should always play safe games.

Skill Based :

- (i) We should wear footwears or shoes.
 (ii) We should not be wet.
- (i) We should never run in a bus.
 (ii) We should keep our body parts inside.
 (iii) We should not throw anything outside.

●●

14**Water Everywhere**

- A. 1. (b) water 2. (c) Rain
 3. (c) our mother 4. (a) Earth
- B. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T)
- C.
- We need water for drinking, washing, cleaning, cooking and growing food.
 - Different sources of water on the earth are rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, seas and oceans.
 - We store water in ponds and tanks.
 - We can not drink sea water because it is salty in taste.

Skill based :

- Tehri dam and Hirakud dam.
- (✓) ()

●●

15**Planet Earth****Action Time :**

Antarctica desert
 Thar desert
 Arabian sea, Mediterranean sea
 Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean,
 Arctic ocean, Southern ocean

- A. 1. (a) Earth 2. (a) hills
 3. (c) forests 4. (a) river
- B. 1. 30% 2. globe 3. mountain
 4. forests 5. desert
- C.
- We all live on the planet Earth.
 - Streams, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are all water bodies.
 - Types of landforms - Plains, hills, mountains, valleys and deserts.

Plains - A low and flat land is known as a plain.

Hills - High lands are known as hills.

Mountain - Very high areas with steep slopes are known as mountains.

- Camel is known as the ship of desert.
- Hills - A low and flat land.

Mountain - Very high areas with steep slopes.

Skill Based :

- Because desert is a sandy area which receives little rain so there is no vegetation.
- The atmosphere is called the envelope of the earth.

●●

16 || Knowing About Weather and Seasons

- A.** 1. (a) June 2. (c) cotton
3. (a) to protect themselves from cold
4. (a) Rain water
- B.** 1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T)
- C.**
1. Weather keeps changing all the time.
2. Summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring are the seasons in our country.
3. People wear woolen clothes to protect themselves from the cold.
4. People wear light cotton clothes to keep themselves cool.
5. In spring, the weather is neither too cold nor too hot, the plants are full of flowers and trees bear new leaves.
- Skill Based :**
1. In autumn season trees shed their leaves.
2. It shows winter season.

●●

17 || Directions and Time

Action Time :

1. East 2. West
3. East, West, North, South
- A.** 1. (c) four 2. (b) sun 3. (a) map
4. (b) four 5. (b) clock
- B.** 1. East, West 2. week
3. evening 4. extra 5. minutes
- C.** 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- D.**
1. East, West, North, South
2. It is used to find out many other countries, the people and the seas.
3. 366 days.
4. 12 Months.
5. Hours, minutes and seconds are three units of time.

Skill Based :

1. Thursday 2. Saturday

Skill Test-2

- A.** 1. (d) feet 2. (c) e-mails
3. (a) zebra crossing
4. (a) save 5. (c) 8
- B.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (F), 6. (T),
7. (T), 8. (F)

- C.** (ii) ✓

- D.** 1. carelessness 2. weather
3. drop 4. direction
5. body 6. plain

E.

1. We can store water in a tank or ponds.
2. Land transport, water transport, air transport.
3. Computer is the fastest means of communication.
4. We all live on the planet earth. It is the only planet where life exists. It is made up of land and water.
5. Directions refer us the path which we have to follow and leads us to our destination.
6. Weather keeps changing all the times.
7. High lands are known as hills. They are rocky flat area of land that is raised is known as plateau.
8. Three safety rules at the school are:
(i) We should not push other children.
(ii) We should not run in corridor and stairs.
(iii) We should not stand on the desk and chairs.

●●

- C. 1. neat
2. good habits
3. exercise
- D. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- E. 1. Taking care of our body is a key activity of our life.
2. We can take care of our teeth by brushing them twice a day. We should rinse our mouth with water to get rid of food stuck between our teeth.
3. We should clean our hands after playing, eating, using the bathroom, blowing our nose, coughing, sneezing, touching animals, touching garbage, and after doing outdoor activities.
4. To remain fit and well, we must exercise everyday. Exercise helps our body to grow strong and healthy. We should sleep for at least eight hours everyday. We should also play outdoor games

regularly. This will help us to stay active throughout the day.

Skill Based :

1. Yoga keeps us healthy and fit by increasing the flexibility of the body, by improving the strength of the body and by making our mind free from stress.
2. We brush our teeth before going to bed because whatever we eat during the day, gets stuck between our teeth. It is necessary to remove this tartar before going to bed so that our teeth remain clean and healthy.

3. Activity Zone

Two steps we can use to protect our ears are :

1. We should wipe our ears gently with a soft cloth after taking a bath.
2. We should remain away from loud music and noisy places because it can damage our ears.



3

A Family

Action Time

A few days ago, I celebrated my younger sister's birthday with my family. My sister is two years old. All the family members, including my grandparents, were present at the occasion. The entire family had a great time together. I am blessed to have such a loving family.

- A. 1. (a) nuclear 2. (c) parents
3. (a) small 4. (a) Sundays
5. (a) watch television
- B. 1. T 2. F
3. F 4. F
5. T
- C. 1. Nuclear 2. children
3. recreational 4. stories
5. duties, help
- D. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c).

- E. 1. A group of people who are related to one another and live together is known as a family.
2. A small nuclear family consists of father, mother and their one or two children.
3. The difference between nuclear family and joint family is that a nuclear family is one which consists of father, mother and their children, whereas a joint family is one which consists of father, mother, their children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins.
4. Parents are very important in a family for the following reasons :
- (i) Parents love their children a lot.
 - (ii) They spend time with children.
 - (iii) They teach their children about sharing and caring.

- (iv) They provide all the facilities to the children.
- (v) They keep the house clean and maintain it.
- (vi) They care for the children.
- (vii) They take responsibility of all the financial matters.
- (viii) They plan for the education and bright future for the children.
5. The activities which we do with our family to relax and enjoy ourselves on Sundays and other holidays is recreation at home. e.g. watching television with

family, playing indoor games with siblings and going on vacations with the family.

Skill Based :

- Paternal relatives are related to father's side family and Maternal relatives are related to mother's side family. For example— a paternal uncle is the father's brother. Likewise, a maternal uncle is the mother's brother.
1. BROTHER 2. SISTER
- FATHER 4. MOTHER
- COUSINS
1. (c) 2. (b)

Action Time :

4

Joy of Caring for Others

- (✓) () (✓) (✓) () ()
- A.** 1. (a) strength 2. (d) blind
3. (c) walk
- B.** 1. strong 2. rest, peace
3. equal
- C.** 1. T, 2. F, 3. T
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a)
- E.** 1. Some old people are not able to see, hear and walk because they are not strong enough. Their body becomes weak due to old age.
2. Braille script is a kind of special writing with raised dots. It is used by the blind people for reading. They feel the raised letters with the help of their fingers on the paper and read.
3. We can help the ill people by spending

some time with them happy. We should accompany them to the doctor, if there is a need.

Skill Based :

- We can take care of our grandpar-ents by helping them in their daily activities. We can go on walks with them and share each others' emotions, love, knowledge and experiences. we can also take care of them by giving them medicines regularly on time.
- One thing that we can do for those people who are blind is that we can stretch a helping hand towards them e.g. helping them in crossing a road.
- (a) BLIND (b) DEAF
(c) DUMB
1. (b) 2. (c)

5

World of Plants

- A.** 1. (a) plants 2. (a) oxygen
3. (a) thick 4. (b) green
5. (c) along the soil
- B.** 1. T 2. F
3. F 4. T

- E.** 1. Very big and strong plants are known as trees.
 2. Aquatic plants are those plants which are adapted to grow in water. e.g. lotus and hydrilla.
 3. Creeper - Pumpkins
 Herb - Mint
 Shrub - Jasmine
 4. The method used by green plants to make their food using sunlight is known as photosynthesis.
 5. Two uses of leaves are :
 (a) They are a source of oxygen- Oxygen is produced through transpiration.
 (b) They also help to prepare disposable food containers.
- C.**
 1. We see plants (e) around us
 2. Plants (d) keep air clean
 3. Creepers spread (a) horizontally
4. Leaves are (b) source of oxygen
 5. Some plants are (c) tall and strong
- D.** 1. sunlight 2. shrubs
 3. land 4. herb
- Skill Based ;**
 1. NEEM TREE
 GUAVA SHRUB
 CREEPERS MEHNDI
 2. The green leaves of plants are the food making factories. Green plants make their food using sunlight through the process of photosynthesis.
 3. A natural habitat is the environment where plants and animals live and provides the conditions they need for surviving. Some examples of natural habitats include forests, deserts, tundras and wetlands.
 5. 1. (c) 2. (b)

6

World of Animals

Action Time :

- () (✓) (✓) (✓) (✓) () () ()
- A.** 1. (a) jungles 2. (d) houses
 3. (a) care
 4. (c) hole in a tree
- B.** 1. shapes 2. dangerous
 3. plough 4. playful
 5. eggs
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b).
- E.** 1. Wild animals are those animals which live in jungles. e.g. tigers, zebras etc.
 2. Domestic animals are those animals whom we keep in our homes. They are also known as pet animals or tamed animals. e.g. dogs, cats, parrots, cows, goats etc.
 3. Different animals live at different places. Wild animals live in jungles. Farm animals live in farms. Pet animals live in the homes of human beings. Some animals live on land, some in water, and some live on the trees.
4. Difference between herbivorous and carnivorous animals is that the herbivorous animals eat only plants, grasses, leaves etc. e.g. deers and horses, whereas carnivorous animals eat only flesh of other animals e.g. lions and tigers etc.
5. Animals move in different ways because they have various kinds of bodies e.g. Dogs and tigers run and walk on four legs. Snakes and tortoise crawls on the earth and fishes and crabs swims in water using their fins and legs.
- Skill Based :**
 1. We should treat pet animals with lot of love and care. We should never tease or hurt

2. (c) junk
 3. (b) energy-giving
 4. (c) nutrients
 5. (c) dinner
- B.** 1. function
 2. infections, diseases
 3. blood, muscles
 4. Lunch
 5. first
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

Subjective Type :

1. Different types of food that we eat are :
- Energy-giving foods
 - with starch-rice, potato, wheat, sugar etc.
 - with fat- butter, ghee, eggs etc.
 - Body - building foods - pulses, meat, fish, milk and milk products etc.
 - Protective foods - fruits, vegetables, nuts, green leafy vegetables etc.
2. Fruits and vegetables are protective foods. They keep us safe from infections and diseases. They also keep us healthy and

strong.

3. Energy - giving foods provide us energy to work and play. Body - building foods help us to grow. They make our muscles and blood and help the wounds to heal faster.
4. Balanced diet is one which contains the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, fibres, vitamins and minerals.
5. We should avoid junk food because they are of no use to us. They can harm our body and teeth. They do not have any nutrients.

Three examples

- E.** 1. Energy giving food - Rice, Butter, Potato.
 2. Body - building food - Eggs, Meat, Pulses
 3. Protective food - Fruits, Green vegetables Nuts.

Skill Based :

1. We should not eat uncovered food because it may contain harmful bacterias which may cause diseases and infections.
2. The farmers of our country grow food for us.



9

People Who Help Us

Action Time :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Teacher | Watchman |
| Sweeper | Peon |
- A.** 1. (d) cobbler 2. (a) Khaki
 3. (a) sweeper 4. (c) hospital
 5. (a) letters
- B.** 1. Students 2. occupation
 3. houses, weavers 4. goldsmith
 5. robbery
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)
- D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Occupation refers to any work done for earning money.
 2. Five people who work outside for us are - washerman, barber farmers, carpenters and cobbler.
 3. The greengrocer delivers fruits and vegetables at our doorstep.
 4. A greengracer sells his vegetables by pushing his cart of fruits and vegetables from one place to another.

5. Many children from poor families work in homes, factories, farms etc. to earn money. Sometimes, they pick rags, or make glass bangles or sell items on the streets. They work and live in unhealthy places. This is called child labour.

Skill Based :

1. If I am in trouble, I would call the following numbers :

Police - 100

Ambulance - 102

Fire Brigade - 101

2. I can make him happy by spending time with him. I can play games with him, I can listen to what he wants to share. Carry chocolates and other food items of his choice. I can also make him happy by gifting him nice clothes and shoes.

5. 1. (a) Mechanic

2. (c) Florist

••

10

Houses and Their Kinds

- A. 1. (a) caravan 2. (c) Kashmir

3. (a) canvas 4. (a) igloo

- B. 1. wild animals 2. pucca

3. stilt

4. curtains furniture

- C. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. A house is our shelter. It keeps us safe from heat, cold, wind, thieves and wild animals. We get rest, peace, comfort and happiness in our houses.

2. Pucca houses are permanent houses made from bricks, stones, cement, and even iron, steel and glass. These houses are very strong.

3. Caravans are mobile houses on wheels. They can be moved from one place to another by animals or by a car. Gypsy people live in these houses.

4. For keeping the house clean, the following things should be kept in mind :

- Keep things in their proper places.

- The houses should be kept clean by sweeping and mopping it everyday.

5. We decorate our home on Diwali by making Rangoli and lighting diyas. We also decorate our home when we buy a new home or on occasions such as birthdays etc.

Skill Based :

1. If I was asked to live in a house without doors and windows, I would not like to live there because it would not be safe to live there. There would be no protection from thieves, strangers, extreme weather, wild animals, harmful insects and other harmful things.

2. Duplex houses are a kind of residential places which have two living hits attached to each other.

3. **Kutch House** **Pucca House**

1. Sticks

1. Bricks

2. Leaves

2. Iron

3. Straw

3. Cement

4. Mud

4. Steel

••

11

Importance of Air

- A.** 1. (c) carbon dioxide
2. (b) in door 3. (a) tobacco
4. (d) crackers
- B.** 1. wind 2. oxygen
3. space weight
4. smoke poisonous
5. outdoor
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. All living beings need air to live. They can survive without food for a few weeks and without water for a few days. But, they cannot live without air for more than a few minutes.
2. Air is a mixture of gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon-di-oxide. Nitrogen gas forms most of the air.
3. Air which contains lot of dust is harmful for us. It also contains smoke and poisonous gases. They make the air dirty. This is called air pollution.

4. We can prevent air pollution by keeping our surroundings, and the air around us clean. All factory and vehicle owners must make sure that they do not pollute the air.
5. Outdoor pollution is caused by the burning of coal, oil and gas in power stations, industries, homes and vehicles. Outdoor pollution can also be caused by oxides of sulphur and nitrogen from volcanoes, oceans, biological decay, lightning and forest fires.

Skill based :

1. In order to prevent passing of illness to other people, we must follow the following rules :
- (i) Don't share your good, utensils, water clothes etc. with others.
- (ii) Try not to touch other people while you are sick.
- (iii) Use a handkerchief while sneezing or coughing.
2. (I) (O) (I) (I) (I) (O)

12

Importance of Water

- A.** 1. (c) on feeling thirsty
2. (c) 8 to 10 3. (a) roots
4. (d) water pollution
5. (a) Jal Boards
- B.** 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Water is colourless, odourless and tasteless liquid. All living beings need water to live.
2. Uses of water are :

- (i) At home - to bathe, clean, cook, wash, drink etc.
- (ii) At farms - to grow crops.
- (iii) For electricity - to generate electricity.
3. Ways in which we can save water in our daily life are :
- (i) take bath with the help of bucket and mug instead of shower.
- (ii) close the tap when not in use.
- (iii) Repair leaking taps and pipes.

- (iv) Don't overuse water.
4. Plants and animals need water to live. Plants use water to make their food. The organs of the animals function when they get enough water. They also need water for other functions such as bathing etc. Aquatic animals live only in water.

Skill Based :

1. I would feel very bad for the poor families.

They also have the right to fetch water from the huge village well.

I would like to help the poor families by requesting the rich families to treat them equally and allow them to fill water from the village well.

4. 1. (a) Drinking dirty water
2. (d) polluted

●●

13**Water and Its Forms**

- A. 1. (d) all of these
2. (c) three
3. (a) air
4. (d) rain
5. (d) boiling

- B. 1. drink 2. liquid
3. seeps 4. see
5. pots, containers

- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F

- D. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. All living beings need water to live. It is precious for all. We drink a lot of water everyday. It helps us to stay healthy. We also need water for cooking, bathing, washing cleaning and other purposes.
2. Water exists in three forms : solid, liquid and gas. Ice and snow are solid state of water. The usual form of water is liquid. It evaporates to turn into gas.
3. When the sun shines on the water in rivers, seas, lakes, etc; it gets heated and turns into vapour. After this, water vapour rises into the air, where they gather as clouds. When the clouds become cool, the water vapour again

turns into water and falls in the form of rain on the Earth. This rainwater flows back into the springs, streams, rivers, lakes and the seas; and the cycle begins all over again. This whole process is called water cycle.

4. A large amount of rainwater flows into ponds, lakes and rivers. This is called the surface water.
5. Villagers store water in earthen pots and containers made of metals like copper or brass.

Skill Based :

1. Rain water harvesting is the collection and storage of rain. Rain water is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit, aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water.
2. People build reservoirs because the amount of water in a river varies over time. During rainy times the water in the river rises and sometimes overflows its banks. By limiting the amount of water allowed to continue down river, reservoirs help control flooding.
4. 1. (d) 2. (c)

●●

14

Means of Transport

- A. 1. (a) three 2. (a) bicycles
3. (a) short 4. (b) tracks
- B. 1. rowed 2. large, best
3. aeroplanes
- C. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. F

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. Travelling is needed for meeting friends or relatives living in various parts of the country or abroad. People also travel within the city, to other cities of the country, or to a foreign country for the purpose of work or recreation.
2. Air transport involves travelling or carrying of goods from one place to another through the route of air. Aeroplanes are the most common means of air transport.
3. In water transport, rivers, seas, lakes, or oceans are used to go from one place to another. In this, we travel in a ship, or various kinds of boats.
- Land transport uses roads and railway tracks for travelling. Road transport

includes bicycles, two three and four wheeler vehicles, buses, trams etc. Rails and Metro Rails run on railway tracks.

4. Donkeys are used to carry materials at short distances. Horses and bullock carts are used to transport people and goods. Camels carry people and goods in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Elephants ferry people in Kerala and Assam.

Skill Based :

1. Metro train has changed the life of people in a positive way. My travelling time has reduced by over one hour. I feel less tired I am also able to save some money as the ticket cost is not high. Overall, it is a wonderful experience to travel in a metro.
2. In my area, the roads are not good. They have pits, open manholes and need lot of repairing. They are so uneven that during rainy days, it becomes very difficult for us to go anywhere. In my city, buses, scooters, cars, autorickshaws, bicycles, rickshaws etc. are used.



15

Means of Communication

- A. 1. (c) Telephone 2. (a) pigeons
3. (d) telephone
4. (a) electronic
5. (d) internet
- B. 1. postman 2. ISD
3. mobile 4. satellites
5. E-mail

- C. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. Communication refers to expressing our thoughts to other people, and understanding their thoughts. e.g. letters, telephone etc.

2. The full form of PIN is Postal Index Number.
3. Telephone is the fastest means of electronic communication.
4. The benefit of a mobile phone is that it is wireless, so, we can carry it anywhere. We can receive or dial calls through mobile phones while travelling also. We can send text and picture messages through it.
5. Communicating with a large number or

mass of people at the same time is known as mass communication.

Skill Based :

1. Yes, I write e-mails. I use a laptop to write and send an e-mails.
2. If there were no means of communication, we wouldn't be able to communicate with our near and dear ones who are away from us.
4. 1. (b) ISD
2. (c) E-mail



16

Knowing About Directions

- A.** 1. (a) directions 2. (a) North
3. (b) atlas 4. (c) scale
5. (d) green
- B.** 1. directions 2. buildings
3. map 4. atlas
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. The four main directions are - North, South, East and West.
2. Landmark refers to a or a thing like a school, bank, etc. with the help of which one can recognize a place easily.
3. The knowledge of directions is essential for finding any place. It is difficult to reach

a new place without the knowledge of proper directions.

4. It is not possible to show the exact distance on a map. A distance of 200 km. May be shown by 2 cm on a map.
5. Open level land spaces are often coloured green in maps.

Skill Based :

1. My front door faces the South-West direction.
2. If a boy is facing the rising sun, East lies in front of him, West at his back. North lies towards his left and South towards his right.



17

Importance of Recreation

- A.** 1. (b) recreation 2. (b) chess
3. (b) relaxing 4. (a) loud
- B.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True

5. False

- C.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- D.** 1. Swimming
2. entertainment

3. park

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Recreation means enjoying and relaxing when you are not working. It is one of the most effective tool for keeping ourselves fresh and energetic.
2. We enjoy recreation with our family by going on a picnic where all the family members can sit, eat, and play together. We can also visit the zoo, or go to watch circus or any exhibition.
3. Indoor games include chess, ludo, carrom etc.
4. We play tennis, football, cricket,

swimming, hide and seek etc. Outside our home in open areas.

5. Other recreational activities at home are reading story books, drawing, listening to music or dance, and watching television.

Skill Based :

1. No, I can't work the whole day because our body and mind gets tired, so we need rest also. We need to spend some time in recreational activities to feel fresh and energetic.
5. 1. (d) Brain
2. (b) Leadership



Skill Test-2

- A.** 1. (d) florist 2. (c) in cities 3. (c) wire netting 4. (a) atlas
5. (b) wind 6. (a) water 7. (c) four 8. (a) two
- B.** 1. map 2. Stilt 3. food 4. furniture
5. Water 6. Water 7. weight 8. Ludo

Subjective Type :

- A.** Match the columns :

Column A

1. A postman
2. A greengrocer
3. An electrician
4. A nurse
5. A plumber
6. A florist

Column B

- (c) brings letters and parcels.
(f) sells vegetables and fruits.
(a) repairs wires and switches.
(d) looks after patients.
(b) fixes taps and pipes.
(e) sells flowers and bouquets.

D.

Indoor Games

Ludo
Chess
Carrom
Scrabble

Outdoor Games

Cricket
Football
Badminton
Kho-Kho

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Any work done to earn money is called an occupation.
2. We should do the following things to keep our house clean :
- Keep things at their proper place.

- Sweeping and mopping air house every day.
 - All the articles in the house, like furniture etc. must be dusted regularly.
 - Keep the kitchen clean and free from insects. Smoke should be driven away through chimney or exhaust fan.
3. Landmarks refer to particular places buildings, or trees marked on a map.
 4. Pollution inside homes is called indoor air pollution. It can be dangerous for health. One of its main causes is smoking. Pollution outside our homes is called outdoor air pollution. The sources of outdoor air pollution are both natural and man-made.
 5. Recreation keeps us fresh and energetic. It keeps our mind fresh and active. It brings joy and vitality. For recreation, we do various kinds of activities like playing games listening to music, going on a picnic etc.
 6. Two modes of air transport are :
Aeroplanes and
Helicopters.
 7. Full form :
STD - Subscriber Trunk Dialling.
ISD - International Subscriber Dialling.
 8. Ways in which we can do safe handling of water are :
 - (i) take bath with the help of bucket and mug instead of shower.
 - (ii) close the tap when not in use.
 - (iii) Repair leaking taps and pipes.
 - (iv) Don't ovreuse water.
 9. We see different species of animals and birds in a zoo.
 10. Communicating with a large number or mass of people at the same time through newspapers, magazines, radio etc. is known as mass communication or mass media.



1

Knowing About A Family

- A.** 1. (b) families
2. (b) traditional family
3. (c) India
4. (b) Mammals
- B.** 1. nuclear 2. homes
3. dressing 4. multiply
- C.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Family has two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing in the same housing unit.
2. Nuclear family is one which includes parents and their children. It is of two types : small family and big family.
3. Animals and humans produce young ones. Some animals lay eggs. The young ones of mammals grow inside their mother's womb. Fish, birds, frogs, snakes and insects lay eggs. The young ones hatch out of eggs. Birds lay eggs in their nests.
4. Mammals are all those animals which give birth to their babies. e.g. Human beings, dogs, cats, lions and tigers.

Skill Based :

- (a) Traditional family is one which includes parents and their children.
- (b) In a small nuclear family, there are parents and their one or two children. A big nuclear family includes parents and their more than two children.



2

Knowing About an Extended Family

- A.** 1. (a) immediate 2. (b) mother's
3. (a) special 4. (d) family
- B.** 1. financial 2. ceremonies
3. responsibilities 4. values
5. maternal, paternal
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. An immediate family is one which consists of parents and siblings.
2. Extended family members meet on special occasions like family functions, festivals, ceremonies, etc.
3. The family group decision-making service provides meetings involving the extended family of the child. It is also called family group discussion. The family meetings can be helpful to a child who is facing difficulties by bringing the family together to make plans and supporting those looking after them.
4. We learn many values from our family members like :
- Sharing our problems and helping one another in tough times.
 - Learning good values from our family.
 - Sharing our joys and sorrows with our relatives.
 - Learning to share our responsibilities with our parents.
 - Learning to live in peace and harmony everywhere.

Skill Based :

1. People move outside a family for the purpose of work or other personal reasons.
2. If my mother falls sick suddenly, I will first take care of her by providing medicines to her and giving her something to eat. I will try to do my best to take as much responsibility as possible.
3. Values are those qualities which help us to become better human beings. These are taught in a family by parents and other elders. Values help us to lead a meaningful life. Value make us a god persons.
4. Our parents, teachers and elders teach us good qualities. Two values that they teach us are to be honest, kind and hard working and to obey our elders.
5. Five things why our family members shift to other cities are :
 1. For the purpose of job or business.
 2. Girls may shift to other cities if they get married to someone living in the other city.
 3. Job transfer.
 4. For change in climate or weather.
 5. For better educational opportunities.

**3****Houses : Old vs New**

- A.** 1. (b) basic 2. (d) kutcha
 3. (c) pucca 4. (a) strong
 5. (b) slums
- B.** 1. houses 2. kitchen, toilet
 3. designed 4. Community
- C.** 1. False 2. False
 3. False 4. False
 5. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. A colony refers to a zone where many houses are built together.
2. The difference between Kutcha house and pucca house is that kutcha houses are made from bamboo, mud, grass, leaves and straw while the pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, tiles, marbles, iron and glass.
 Kutcha houses are not very strong and so, last for a few days, while pucca houses are strong, so, last for a long time.
3. Bunglaows or villas are pucca houses. A bungalow contains many rooms a lawn, a garage swimming pool, etc. They are strong and last for many years. Bungalows and villas are made by people with good economic conditions.
4. Since there is lack of land in the cities, multistoried buildings are designed to utilise small spaces. They are tall buildings with many floors. Every floor has many flats. Many people live in these buildings. They have all the modern facilities such as a shopping centre, community hall, park, good security system and parking area.
5. Slum houses are kutcha houses made from cheap and readily available materials like plastic and tin sheets. The problems faced by slum dwellers are :
- There is lack of electricity, water supply and drainage facilities in slum areas.
 - Rats, mosquitoes and flies breed in slums.
 - The dirt gives rise to various diseases.
 - Community taps are often the only source of water and people have to wait in long queues.

Skill Based :

1. Houses in the olden times had large windows and ventilators so that fresh air could come in and smoke etc. could go out. There were no exhausts or chimneys at that time, so this was the only way by which air movement could be ensured.
2. Rats, mosquitoes and flies breed in slums because of the unhealthy conditions. There is no proper drainage system, so, they breed in the dirty water.
3. Features of an ideal house are :
 - (i) There should be many windows and doors in the house for proper ventilations.
 - (ii) The floor of the kitchen and bathroom should slope towards the drain. This allows used water to flow out easily.
 - (iii) Door and windows should have wire-netting to keep the flies and mosquitoes away.



4

Knowing About Houses and Bridges

- A.** 1. (d) brackets 2. (c) drill
 3. (b) super
- B.** 1. chamber 2. brushes
 3. pliers, drill
- C.** 1. True 2. True
 3. False 4. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Materials such as concrete, wood, iron, steel, glass and bricks are used for making various buildings.
2. At times, changes are suggested before giving the final approval. Then, the engineer instructs a team of labourers how to build a house.
3. A beam bridge is the simplest kind of bridge. It consists of a horizontal beam that is supported at each end by piers, and is also called a girder bridge. e.g. The Manchac Swamp Bridge in the U.S.
4. Bricks are made of clay. It is first crushed and then mixed with water to form stiff dough, which is rolled and kneaded to remove the air from it. Then, it is put

inside a brick-cutting machine. After the bricks are cut, they are stacked to dry before baking them in a kiln.

Skill Based :

1. No, cars cannot run on a bamboo bridge as it is made up of logs, wooden planks, bamboos and ropes. It is often not very safe.
2. Bridges made of concrete expand or contract slightly due to temperature changes, shrinkage of the concrete, weight of vehicles, etc. The expansion gaps allow the concrete to naturally expand and contract without cracking.

Source Based Zone

- (a) Cantilever bridge is built using brackets. These days, such design is constructed with steel. It lets the water move freely under the bridge.
- (b) Cantilever bridge example- The Howrah Bridge on Hooghly river in Kolkata.
4. (a) Beam bridge : The manchac Swamp bridge.
- (b) Suspension bridge : The Vidyasagar Setu.



5

The World of Plants

- A.** 1. (a) plants 2. (b) municipal
3. (d) Peepal
- B.** 1. Forest Department
2. Neem 3. Dandelions
4. Flowers, fruits
- C.** 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Human beings depend on plants for most of their needs. They provide fresh air, foods, shelters, fuels, medicines, and many other things.
2. The trees on the roads are maintained by the government regularly. The municipal authorities water them regularly.
3. Domestic plants are those plants which are grown in or around the homes of people.
4. Five medicinal plants found around us are :
Ashoka
Tulsi
Aloe Vera
Ashwagandha
Shatavari
2. (a) Some features of plants include:
- They can prepare their own food.
 - They are fixed at one place in the soil.
 - Plants continue to grow throughout their lifetime.
- (b) Plants are living things. They make their own food through photosynthesis. They take in carbon-di-oxide and give out oxygen. They breathe through stomata.

6

Various Parts of A Plant

- A.** 1. (d) make it beautiful
2. (d) plant 3. (c) Banyan
4. (a) above the soil
- B.** 1. aerial 2. salt
3. fibrous, taproot
4. yellow
- C.** 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. A plant is divided into two parts: the root system and the shoot system.
2. Aerial roots are those roots which grow downwards from the branches to soil. e.g. Banyan tree, while buttress roots are mostly large roots that grow on all sides of a tall tree. They are found in rainforests where soil is poor, so, roots do not go deep inside.
3. Functions of leaves are :
- They give food to the trees by making it through the process of photosynthesis.
 - They also make oxygen in the air that we breathe.
4. Functions of roots are :
- Roots of a plant absorb water and minerals from the soil.
 - They also hold the plant firmly to the soil.
- Skill Based :**
1. The roots of some plants get uprooted during a storm as these roots are not strong enough to bear the storm.
 2. When we try to pull out a plant, it does not come out easily because a plant is held firmly

- in the soil by its roots.
3. (a) The upper part of a plant that bears branches is the stem.
 - (b) The main work of a stem includes :
 - It bears branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.
 4. Two examples are :
 1. Flowers - Rose, Lily
 2. Roots - Aerial roots, Buttress roots.
 3. Fruits - Mango, Apple
 4. Stems - Ginger, Turmeric

••

7

Sources of Food

- A. 1. (d) crop 2. (c) waters
 3. (b) fleshy 4. (a) vegetarian
 5. (d) students
 - B. 1. diseases 2. obtained
 3. farmers 4. food
 5. pack
 - C. 1. False 2. False
 3. True 4. True
 5. False
- Subjective Type :**
- A. 1. Food, clothes and house are the basic needs of the human beings.
 2. The mottos of mid day meal are :
 - To improve the health of poor children.
 - To encourage the children to attend school.
 3. Spices are parts of certain plants that have a strong fragrance. They add taste and flavour to food. e.g. chillies, cloves etc.
 4. We eat food with our family everyday. It also forms a key part of every special occasion. Wedding, birthday, anniversaries and religious festivals are celebrated by eating meals together with the relatives and friends.
 5. When the crop is ripe, it has to be cut when farmers cut their crops, it is known as harvesting. It is done by sickles or machines. Winnowing is removal of husk after threshing.
 6. The shopkeeper or the grocery store owner from whom we buy our grocery is a retailer.

Skill Based :

1. Some festivals related to harvesting are : Pongal, Vasant Panchmi, Onam, Lohri and Makar Sankranti.
2. (a) Plants are a source of wide variety of nutrients required to keep human body in perfect working condition.
- (b) Roots consumed by humans are carrots, beatroots and seeds like wheat, rice etc.

••

8

The World of Animals

- A. 1. (c) farm 2. (d) food
3. (b) safe 4. (c) ears
- B. 1. world 2. shoals
3. frighten 4. medicines

- B.** 1. bills 2. bird
 3. wading 4. hawk
- C.** 1. False 2. True
 3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. The main role of the beak of the bird is feeding, and it is shaped according to what a bird eats.
2. Ducks have a strong and spoon-shaped beak because they use their beak to take in muddy water which often contains insects, worms, etc.
3. Birds of prey are those birds which attack and eat small animals. They have very strong and sharp claws which help them to catch and hold their prey firmly. e.g. eagle, hawk, vulture and owls.

4. Woodpeckers have two toes pointing upwards and two toes pointing downwards. These toes help them to climb up.

Skill Based :

1. We can plan to build a bird house in our garden.
2. Things like wheat, bajra, seeds, nuts, nectar of flowers, fruits etc. could be served as a food supply for the birds walking around a lawn in front of my house.
3. (a) Perching birds have four toes-three in front and one at the back. Their toes help them to hold the branches of a tree firmly. This activity is known as perching.
- (b) Some examples of perching birds are - Mynah, Pigeon and Sparrow.



Skill Test-1

- A.** 1. (a) mammals 2. (d) several
 3. (d) plants 4. (a) useful
 5. (c) food 6. (a) Bridges
 7. (b) mason 8. (a) shoot
 9. (c) reptiles 10. (a) firing
- B.** 1. True 2. True
 3. True 4. False
 5. False 6. False

7. True 8. True
 9. False 10. True
- C.** 1. Paternal 2. offer
 3. skyscrapers 4. hole
 5. trees 6. herbivores
 7. bamboo 8. bridges
 9. roots 10. honey

D. Column A

1. Carrots
 2. The shoot system is
 3. Flowers are
 4. The roots
 5. Banyan tree
 6. Stem
 7. A flower has

Column B

- (d) contain Vitamin A.
 (f) upper part of a tree..
 (g) used to make garlands.
 (e) fix the plant firmly to the ground..
 (a) has aerial roots.
 (b) sugarcane and potato.
 (c) many parts.

Subjective Type :

- A** 1. A family has two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by

birth, marriage or adoption and residing in the same housing unit.

2. Joint family includes parents, children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins.
3. Mammals are those animals which give birth to their young ones. e.g. dogs, human beings.
4. Two types of bridges are - Beam Bridge and Arch Bridge.
5. All living beings share some of the basic needs. One of them is a home. Home is the place where humans find food water, shelter and space. This is called a habitat.
6. Some food items are - pulses, eggs, rice, milk, milk products, fruits, vegetables, meat etc.
7. Roots are like long ropes spread out under the soil.
8. Kutcha houses are those houses which are made of bamboo, mud, grass, leaves and straw. Their floors are smeared with a mixture of cow dung and mud.
9. Some examples of reptiles are snakes, alligators, crocodiles etc.
10. Some uses of flowers in our daily life are :
 - They are used for decoration in the house.
 - They are used for decorating hair.
 - They are offered to God during worship.
11. Maternal relatives are those relatives who belong to the mothers side of the family.
12. The values that we learn in a family are :
 - (i) Sharing our problems and helping one another in tough times.
 - (ii) Learning good values from our family.
 - (iii) Sharing our joys and sorrows with our relatives.



11

Taste, Teeth and Their Care

- A.** 1. (d) fire 2. (b) twelve
 3. (a) milk 4. (d) premolars
- B.** 1. shape 2. five
 3. chew 4. front
- C.** 1. True 2. False
 3. True 4. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. There are five sense organs in the human body, which are tongue, nose, eyes, ears, skin.
2. The first tooth appears in a child when he is about five months. By the age of six, the child has a set of 20 teeth. These teeth are called temporary teeth. When a child is seven years old, he/she starts losing the milk teeth. As the milk teeth fall out, new teeth grow in their place.

These new teeth are known as permanent teeth.

3. We take care of our teeth in the following ways :
- by brushing them at least twice a day.
 - by rinsing our mouth with water, after every meal.
 - by using a flossing thread and floss our teeth regularly.
 - by eating plenty of fruits and leafy vegetables.
 - by using a good toothbrush and replacing it when damaged, and also using a good toothpaste.
 - by seeing a dentist every six months.
4. Herbivores have flat front teeth and broad back teeth. Carnivores have sharp front teeth.

Skill based :

1. Usually, there are 28 permanent teeth. Last four teeth are known as wisdom teeth. They come out between the age of 21 and 32.
2. (a) When a child is seven years of age he/she starts losing milk teeth. As the milk teeth fall out, new teeth grow in their place, these new teeth are known as permanent teeth.
(b) Usually, there are 28 permanent teeth and 4 wisdom teeth. Last four teeth are known as wisdom teeth, which come out between the age of 21 and 32.
4. Four ways to look after our teeth are :
 1. Brush your teeth twice in a day, i.e. in the morning and before sleeping.
 2. Use a good toothbrush and replace it when required.
 3. Visit a dentist every six months.
 4. Avoid eating chocolates, toffees etc.

12**Animals : As Means of Transport**

- A. 1. (b) Transport 2. (a) bullock
3. (a) Camels
- B. 1. animals 2. iron
3. wood
4. reindeers, sledges
- C. 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. Animals which carry heavy loads are called pack animals, e.g. bullocks, oxen.
2. The camel is known as 'the ship of the desert' because it can bear the heat of the desert and can survive in deserts. It is the only means of transport in deserts.
3. A buggy refers to a four-wheeled luxury coach pulled by one or two horses.
4. We should take care of animals in the following ways :
- by giving them proper food and clean drinking water.
 - by taking them to a veterinary doctor when they get hurt or fall sick.
 - by providing them proper shelter.
 - by not forcing them to work beyond their capability.
- Skill Based :**
1. Reindeers are used to pull wheel-less carts known as sledges in the regions where the land is covered with ice and snow.
 2. Animals carry various kinds of loads like elephants are used to carry heavy logs of wood in the forests, yaks and mules help to move load on mountain tracks.
 3. (a) Three animals used in transport are camels, donkeys and elephants.
(b) From early times, people learnt to domesticate animals such as camels, donkey, elephant, oxen, bulls etc; which were used as a means of transport. They were used to pull carts that transported people and goods.

13

Importance of Games

- A.** 1. (a) Jack
2. (a) outside our houses
3. (b) friends
- B.** 1. vital 2. language
3. enhancing
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Recreation is the fun that we have in our free time.
2. Two rules which we must follow during playing are :
- We should not take up arguments and follow the rules of the game.
 - We must obey the decision of the referee.

3. We should follow the rules of a game to avoid fights and play in a fair manner.

Skill based :

1. We play games by following all the rules and in a fair manner.
2. (a) The name of traditional games are Sitoliya, madari Kho-kho, Ankh Michauli and Chhupa-Chhipi.
(b) Traditional games do not require much material and can be played anywhere.
3. **Hockey** **Chess**
Cricket **Carrom**



14

Importance of Water

- A.** 1. (c) eight
2. (b) dehydration
3. (a) pond
4. (d) rain
- B.** 1. 70% 2. bathing
3. seas 4. bigger
- C.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. Nearly 30% of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
2. Some rain fed rivers in our country are - The Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi etc.
3. The change of water into water vapour takes place due to heating. This is known as evaporation. The change of water vapour into water takes place by cooling. It is known as condensation.

4. Some of the rainwater seeps into the soil through tiny pores. This water seeps below rocks on the surface of the soil and reaches a solid surface. This water is called underground water. Wells, tubewells and handpumps help us to take out the underground water.

Skill Based :

1. Liquid water is changed into ice by keeping it at the freezing point (0°C).
2. We feel uncomfortable on a hot and humid day because, on such a day, not only the temperature is very high, there is also lot of humidity in the air, due to which, it becomes hard for the sweat to evaporate into the air and we get a hot and sticky feeling which makes us uncomfortable.
3. (a) Condensation is the change of water vapour into water by cooling.
(b) The water cycle shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth and

the atmosphere, liquid water evaporates into water vapour, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to earth in the form of rain and snow.

C. KAVERI KRISHNA
GANGA YAMUNA
GODAVARI MAHANADI



15

Need of Clean Water

- A. 1. (b) digestion 2. (a) dam
3. (d) polluted
4. (b) contaminated
5. (a) germs
- B. 1. rivers 2. Chlorination
3. germs 4. covered
5. garbage
- C. 1. False 2. True
3. False 4. False
5. False

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. We need clean water to drink because contaminated water can cause many diseases. Water must be purified to remove impurities and germs.
2. Sedimentation is the process of settling down of heavy insoluble impurities present in water, while decantation is the process of pouring out the clear water into another container.
3. Reservoirs are artificial or man-made lakes.
4. Many rivers and lakes become dirty due to some human activities like bathing and washing clothes in them. Even the factories throw their wastes carelessly into the water bodies near to which they are situated. After a few years, this water becomes polluted.
5. Three methods of saving water are :

- (i) Taps should be closed tightly while brushing or shaving.
- (ii) Water used in the kitchen for washing fruits and vegetables can be reused for watering the plants.
- (iii) Rain water can be collected and used in place of regular water for bathing, cleaning etc.

Skill Based :

2. Reverse osmosis is a water purification process which uses a semi-permeable membrane to separate water molecules from other substances.
3. (a) Water that is fit for drinking is known as potable water.
- (b) Water which contains dust and debris, waste products and harmful germs is contaminated water. It is not fit for drinking as it can cause diseases like cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea and jaundice.
5. 1. **Decantation** : pouring clear water into other container.
2. **Filtration** : separating the suspended impurities from water.
3. **Sedimentation** : settling down of heavy insoluble impurities present in water.
4. **Chlorination** : adding chlorine tablets to water to make it pure.



16

People Who Help Us

- A.** 1. (b) money 2. (b) clay
3. (b) tailor 4. (a) first
- B.** 1. need 2. francis
3. mechanic 4. traffic
- C.** 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. For earning money, people do many types of work. This work is called their occupation.
2. A doctor helps us when we fall sick by examining us and advising us on which medicines to take.
3. These days, women do all kinds of work- job, business, going to space, politics etc.
4. A tailor uses a sewing machine and a pair of scissors to stitch our clothes.

Skill Based :

2. (1) Farmers help us by growing various kinds of crops. Whatever we eat, is obtained from the crops that farmers grow.
- (2) A doctor helps us by treating us when we fall sick and a teacher helps us by giving us knowledge about various subjects.



17

Mappings Our Neighbourhood

- A.** 1. (a) map 2. (c) map
3. (a) south 4. (d) all of these
- B.** 1. sketch 2. top
3. map 4. ruler
5. landmark
- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. Ture

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. A map is very useful for us to find the way. It helps us to find the places we have to go to. Using a map saves our time as it gives us the shortest routes to our destination.
2. Advantages of a map are :
- (i) A map indicates us the way to reach our destination.
- (ii) It is very useful for us to find the way.
- (iii) It helps us to find the places we have to go to.
- (iv) Map helps us to save time as they provide us with the shortest routes to our detination.
3. On a map, several signs and symbols are used to show various features such as roads, railway lines, rivers, bridges, churches etc. Also, certain colours are used for certain things such as shades of blue for rivers and seas, brown for mountains, red for houses etc.
4. All maps are scale models of reality. A map scale shows the relationship between the distances on the map and the actual distances on the Earth. This relationship can be expressed using a graphic scale and verbal scale.

Skill based ;

1. The Sun's position in the sky can be used to find out east and west. In the morning, sun rises in the East and in the evening, it sets in the West.
2. We should have proper knowledge of directions because they help us to move in a place and know our surroundings, where places are situated exactly.
3. (a) The vortal scale stands for a word statement that relates distance on the map of distance on the Earth.

- (b) Bar scale is the most common type of graphic scale which looks like a ruler. It is a horizontal line marked off in miles, kilometres, or some other units of measuring distance.
4. NO PARKING
WORK IN PROGRESS
FLIGHT MODE
MEDICAL SERVICES

18

Waste and Disposal

- A. 1. (a) Dumping 2. (b) soil
3. (b) a sweeper
4. (d) none of these
- B. 1. waste
2. biodegradable
3. scientific
4. pencil holders
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A. 1. Advantages of living in clean surroundings are :
- They keep our mind and body fresh.
 - We remain safe from diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and cholera.
2. Landfills is a method of putting waste in low-lying areas of ground and covering it with the Earth. In urban areas most of the non-biodegradable wastes is dumped in low lying areas of the ground

and covered with Earth to level the uneven ground.

3. The disposal of waste should be done in a scientific way.
4. Biodegradable wastes are those that decompose easily and mix with soil. They do not cause any harm to the environment. Non-biodegradable wastes are those that do not decompose easily and mix with soil. They remain in the environment for years and pollute it.

Skill Based :

1. Different things we use in our day to day life that we can recycle are—paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars.
2. (a) Recycling is a method of converting used items into raw material and then making new products from them.
- (b) Old newspapers, magazines and books can be used to make new paper.
3. B N B B N B N

Skill Test-2

- A. 1. (a) everywhere 2. (b) two
3. (a) plumber 4. (b) beaks
5. (c) elephants 6. (b) two
7. (a) burning 8. (b) teeth
9. (b) tongue 10. (b) camel

- B. 1. four 2. Water
3. beaks 4. impure
5. transport 6. boiling
7. outdoor 8. scale
9. 3 R's 10. Tastes

C. Column A

- Herbivores
- Snakes and Lizards
- Human beings
- Carnivores
- Rats and Rabbits

Column B

- have flat front teeth.
- swallow their food.
- are omnivores too.
- have sharp front teeth.
- chew their foods.

- D.** 1. False 2. False
 4. True 4. False
 5. False 6. False
 7. True 8. True
 9. False 10. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. The use of beak in birds is that they eat their food using beaks.
 2. We cannot stop waste generation, but we can reduce it by decreasing the number of things we use, both natural as well as energy resources. We can also reuse and recycle several items to reduce waste generation.
 3. Chlorination is the method of making water safe for drinking by passing chlorine gas through water or by adding chlorine tablets to impure water to make it pure.
 Decantation is the process of pouring out the clear water into another container.
 4. Our teeth form a key part of our body. They give proper shape to our face. They are helpful in biting and chewing food. The food we eat can be digested properly only when it is chewed well. Besides, they help us to speak clearly.
 5. An architect is a person who is trained and possesses a license by the government to plan, design, and oversee the construction of buildings.
 6. Various kinds of taste are sweet, sour, salty or bitter.
 7. Ways to save water are :
 (i) Water used by us in the kitchen for washing fruits and vegetables can be reused for watering plants.
- (ii) Taps should be closed tightly while brushing or shaving.
 8. Indoor games are those games which are played inside the house. e.g. ludo, carrom etc. Outdoor games are those games which are played outside the house. e.g. hockey, football, etc.
 9. Eagle, hawk, vulture and owl are birds of prey. They attack and eat small animals.
 10. The disposal of waste should be done in a scientific way. There are different methods of waste disposal. The method to be adopted for waste disposal depends on the nature of the waste. e.g. dumping, landfills, incineration, compost pits etc.
 11. When water becomes unfit for drinking and gets many impurities in it, due to many human activities such as bathing and washing clothes in rivers or lakes and throwing of waste recklessly in lake or river by factories, the water gets polluted.
 12. Omnivores are those animals which eat both plants and animals.
 13. Four kinds of teeth in human beings are - incisors, molars, premolars and canines.
- B.** 1. Chlorination - It is a method of making water fit for drinking. In this, chlorine gas is passed through water or chlorine tablets are added to impure water to make it pure.
 2. Filtration is a process in which water is passed through a filter paper which allows water to pass but not the suspended impurities.
 3. Decanation is the process of pouring out the clear water into another container.
 4. Sedimentation is the process of settling down of heavy insoluble impurities present in water.



EVS-5

1**Why People Shift Homes**

- A.** 1. (d) all of the above
2. (a) Emigrants
3. (a) 1947
4. (d) All of these

- B.** 1. Refugees 2. India
3. family 4. chores

- C.** 1. T 2. F
3. F 4. T

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. There are many factors when people are forced to leave their own country. They are known as refugees.
2. People migrate to move to their own homes, to move to a better neighbourhood, for less expensive homes, while some have transferable services.
3. Emigrants are those people who move out of their own country or region to settle in another country. Immigrants are those people who come into a country,

of which they are not a native, usually for permanent residence.

4. Some major development activities such as construction of dams, hydropower plants, urbanization, expansion of urban areas and development of transport, cause displacement of refugees.

Competency Based Questions ;

3. (a) When people move from one place to another for various reasons, this movement is called migration.

Emigrants are those people who move out of their own country or region to settle in another country.

- (b) Immigrants are those people who come into a country, of which they are not a native, usually for permanent settlement.

4. Grandfather Grandmother
Father Mother
Son Daughter

**2****Knowing About Ourselves and Others**

- A.** 1. (b) Our body 2. (c) Family
3. (d) All of these 4. (a) Helen's

- B.** 1. divide, multiply
2. qualities 3. stronger
4. sign

- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True

Subjective Type :

- A.** 1. The adults use their hands or facial expressions when they speak.

2. Differently abled people are those whose one or more sense organs or body parts do not work too well.

3. Everybody in a family has some special qualities. This makes everyone in the family unique.

4. Some people like spicy food, while some like simple food. Some people like to go out and meet others, while some like to stay at home. Some people like to sleep in their free time while some

people like to watch TV in their free time.

Competency Based Questions :

2. People find it difficult to respect one another's food habits because everyone has a different food habit and people don't understand that they should be accomodating and accepting towards the

food habits of others which is different from them.

3. (a) Differently abled people are those whose one or more sense organs or body parts do not work too well.
(b) Specially-abled people we sign language.

••

3

Knowing About Fuels

- A. 1. (b) fuels 2. (c) natural
3. (d) black gold 4. (c) dead
- B. 1. digging 2. Fuels
3. valuable, expensive
4. peat
- C. 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A. 1. The process by which the fuel is converted into energy is known as combustion.
2. Fossil fuels are non-renewable sources because they are available in a limited quantity in nature and cannot be created once finished.
3. LPG is liquefied petroleum gas and CNG is compressed natural gas. CNG is a cleaner gas than LPG.
4. Petroleum was formed by the decomposition of marine animals and plants which were buried millions of

years ago. It is crude or unrefined oil and valuable and expensive resource. It is black in colour in its crude form, so it is also called black gold. There are petroleum reserviors at Mumbai High, Digboi Cambay, Ankleshwar and Sibsagar.

Competency Based Questions ;

3. (a) Natural fuels such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, which are formed from the remains of dead plants and animals that got buried deep under the ground millions of years ago.
(b) Exhaustible resources are those which are available in a limited quantity in nature and cannot be created once finished.
4. 1. Petrol/Diesel/ CNG
2. Petrol/Diesel/CNG
3. Petrol/Diesel/CNG/LPG
4. Petrol

••

4

Plants Around Us

- A. 1. (d) seeds 2. (a) legumes
3. (a) dicotyledons 4. (a) air
5. (d) Tea
- B. 1. germinate grow

2. reproductive 3. fleshy
4. dispersal 5. Xanthium
- C. 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. False

5. False

Subjective Type Questions :

- A. 1. The process of giving birth to young ones of their own kind is reproduction. Plants reproduce from their seeds, spores and other body parts of the mother plants.
2. Seeds contain an embryo plant and a food source to enable that embryo to become strong and able to produce its own food through photosynthesis.
3. The embryo of grasses contains single cotyledon or seed leaf. They are known as monocotyledons. The embryo sits close to the surface of the seed and is often called 'fetus', whereas the embryo of legumes is usually inside the seed and includes two seed leaves. They are known as dicotyledons. They store food in cotyledons.
4. Germination is the process of changing of a seed into a seedling.
5. The scattering of seeds to far off places is known as dispersal of seeds.
6. Roots help in reproduction. Dahlia, guava and asparagus also reproduce by these roots. These roots give rise to new plants when they get favourable conditions.

Competency Based Questions :

1. Humans and animals eat fleshy fruits and throw their seeds in different places. Animals and birds eat some fruits. They seeds eaten alongwith the fruits are not digested. These animals excrete the seeds in different places, which emerge into new plants. Seeds of xanthium, tiger-nail and spear grass have hook or spines. They stick to the hairy skin of animals or clothes of humans. In this way, they are carried away to any place easily.
2. The factors which help seedlings to grow are :
- Absorption of water and nutrients from the surrounding soil.
 - Some seeds require special conditions of light, temperature, moisture, etc. for germination.
3. (a) Autotrophs are plants that can make their own food.
Chlorophyll is a pigment found in green plants which helps them in making their food.
- (b) Photosynthesis is a process by which plants make their own food.

5

Aquatic Plants and Animals

- A. 1. (a) water 2. (c) float
3. (b) lungs 4. (c) stargrass
- B. 1. fixed 2. bodies
3. dragonflies 4. swan, ducks
5. gills
- C. 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. False

Subjective Type Questions :

- A. 1. Aquatic plants are those plants which live and grow in water. Three examples of aquatic plants are :
- | | |
|-------|----------------|
| Water | Hyacinth plant |
| Water | Lily |
| Lotus | |

2. Free floating plants are those plants which freely float on water. They are small in size. They float in water because they are not fixed to the soil. They are very light also. Submerged plants grow under the surface of water. They have roots fixed to the waterbed. They have narrow leaves and spongy stems which enable them to float in water.
 3. Aquatic animals are well suited to live in water as they have special body parts that enable them to survive in water.
 4. Whales and dolphins have streamlined bodies and fins that help them to swim. They have lungs which help them to breathe. So, they come to the water surface to breathe in air with the help of flippers and suitable limbs.
- Competency Based Questions :**
1. Amphibians are those animals which live both on earth as well as water, e.g. crocodile, tortoise etc.
 2. We find more people falling ill with Malaria during the summer season.
 - 3.a. Prevention of Malaria
 - (i) We should not allow stagnant water in or around our houses in puddles.
 - (ii) We should use covered dustbins to dispose garbage.
 - (iii) Have wire mesh on doors and windows for preventing mosquitoes from entering our house.
 - (iv) Wear clothes that cover our arms and legs.
 - (v) Ask the Municipality workers to dry out puddles in the neighbourhood and spray DDT in areas where mosquitoes breed.
 - (vi) If a person shows symptoms of malaria, he/she should be taken to a hospital for blood test immediately.
 - b. DDT stands for dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.



6

The Role of Animals in Our Lives

- A.** 1. (c) yaks 2. (d) sheep
3. beasts of burden 4. (a) crime
5. (d) monkeys
- B.** 1. yaks 2. mahouts
3. Tiger 4. madaris
5. 27
- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. False
- Subjective Type Questions :**
- A.** 1. Uses of animals are :
- (i) We obtain milk from cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep.
 - (ii) Hens and ducks lay eggs, which are eaten by many people.
 - (iii) Honey is obtained from the hives of honeybees.
 - (iv) We get wool from sheep.
 - (v) Silk is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm.
2. The animals are in danger because human beings are hunting them and destroying their habitat by cutting forests.
 3. The Project Tiger was launched by the Government of India in 1973 to save tigers, which is an endangered species. Under this project, 27 tiger reserves

- were set up. Many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries were also set up in India.
4. There are many people who depend on animals for their livelihood. Madaris move around the streets with their pet monkey or bear and make it dance to entertain groups of people, who, in turn, give money. Snake charmers entertain the public by hypnotising snakes.
 5. Mahouts capture young elephants and train them to do their bidding.

Competency Based Questions :

2. We can save wildlife by not hunting wild animals and not cutting forests.
3. (a) People who hunt animals for their body part are called poachers.
(b) Poachers kill animals for their body parts.

7

Animals and Their Senses

- A.** 1. (c) communicate
2. (a) human beings
3. (c) eagle
4. (b) when they want to sleep
5. (d) waggle
- B.** 1. antennae 2. birds
3. vibrations 4. tongue
5. social
- C.** 1. False 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. False

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. All animals possess sense organs to enable them to know their surroundings by the sense of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and touching.
2. Cats use their whiskers to feel the changes in the air.
 3. Horses can lock their legs so that they can sleep while standing. This allows them to make a quick escape if a predator comes near.
 4. The eyesight of birds is very sharp. They have relatively large eyes. They have excellent vision, which is essential for avoiding collisions in flight or for capturing fast-moving prey.

5. Most animals communicate by smell. They release pheromones to send messages to others. Honeybees do special dance step known as 'waggle dance' to inform other bees where the food is. A hyena makes a mad laughing sound that other hyenas follow while hunting.

Competency Based Questions :

1. Nose
2. Dogs stretch their front legs out in front of them and lower their bodies when they want to play or communicate.
3. Tongue is called the sense of taste.
4. (a) Bats, whales and dolphins are known as 'kings of extreme hearing' in the mammalian world.
(b) Snakes do not have external ears. They have an ear bone in their head which helps them to feel the sound vibrations.
5. (a) Dog.
(b) A dog's nose is about a hundred thousand times more sensitive than human beings.
(c) Dogs are useful to police as their powerful sense of smell helps the police to track criminal suspects or missing persons.

8

Uses of Water in Our Lives

- A.** 1. (c) Rainfall 2. (d) density
3. (d) solvent 4. (a) 3/4
- B.** 1. water 2. Rainfall
3. piasos 4. Soluble
5. supplied
- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. False

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. Water is a colourless, Odourless and tasteless liquid. Three forms of water are : solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (steam).
2. Some part of rainwater is absorbed by the ground and is stored underground.
3. Water is a universal solvent as it can dissolve a large number of substances in it.
4. A substance that dissolves in a solvent is called to be soluble. Substances that do not dissolve in water are called to be insoluble.
5. The heaviness or lightness of an object is known as density.

Competency Based Question :

- Milk
- Soap, stone, iron, etc.
- (a) Modern purifiers include Aquaguard, RO, Pure it etc.
(b) Chlorination is the process of adding chlorine tablets to the water to purify it.
1. Blue planet – Earth
2. Step wells – Baori
3. Farming on hill slopes
– terrace cultivation.

••

9

The Food We Eat

- A.** 1. (a) saliva 2. (d) four
3. (c) diet 4. (b) vitamin B
- B.** 1. saliva 2. Rickets
3. nerves 4. Scurvy
5. oxidation
- C.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. False
5. True
- D.** 1. The moment food enters the mouth, the work of the digestive system starts. The teeth tear and crush the moistened food into a fine paste until it is good enough to be swallowed. In our mouth, the food we eat, gets mixed with saliva. The enzymes in saliva break down the food into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed and carried to different parts of our body.
- It gives us energy to do different activities.
2. Glucose gives energy to our body. If we remain without food for a long time, the glucose level in the body falls. As a result we might feel sick or weak. People who do a lot of physical activities need extra glucose regularly.
3. Beri Beri is a disease of nerves. It affects our eyes and skin, body growth, and blood and muscles formation. It occurs due to deficiency of vitamin B. Scurvy patients have swollen and bleeding gums. They lose weight and become weak. Their teeth start shaking and become loose. It occurs due to lack of vitamin C.

4. In Kashmir, all the dishes are prepared around the main course of rice and saag which is prepared with a green leafy vegetable known as the hak. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh show high consumption of chapatis as staple food. Besides chapatis, other baked breads in these regions include tandoori, rumaali and naan.

Famous dishes of Kerala are the lamb stew and appams, malabar fried prawns, idlis, dosas, etc. sweetened coconut milk and puttu.

5. Different processes of food preservation are :
- (a) Freezing (b) Drying
(c) Canning (d) Packing
(e) Using Preservatives

Competency Based Questions :

1. Food items preserved by drying include most types of meat and many cereal grains like wheat, maize, oats, barley, rice, millet and rye.
2. Boiled milk remains good for a longer period of time because when we boil the milk, the bacteria present in it dies.
3. (a) A diet which contains proteins, fats, carbohydrates minerals and vitamins in the right amount is called a balanced diet.
7.

1. Canning	corns	mushrooms
2. Salting	fish	cabbage
3. Packing	nuts	pickles
4. Freezing	potato	cooked rice
5. Drying	meat	wheat



10

Food Production and Storage

- A. 1. (c) small 2. (a) organic
3. (b) artificial 4. (c) 1943
- B. 1. silkworms 2. scale
3. nutrients 4. Water
5. natural
- C. 1. True 2. True
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A. 1. Subsistence farmers grow a small amount of crops, which is consumed by them. They often use bullock carts to cultivate the land with small implements. Commercial farmers grow crops on a huge scale which they sell in the wholesale markets for their earnings.
2. Problems faced by farmers are :
- (i) Drought is a tough period in the life of every farmer. In spite of their hard labour,

they live a life of extreme poverty. Their crops are at the mercy of rains.

- (ii) When a farmer falls sick, there are no medical facilities for his treatment.
- (iii) There are less schools for the education of his children.
- (iv) The mud huts in which he lives, often fall down during rain and many more problems are faced by them.
3. In 1960s, a renowned scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan developed the high yielding varieties of seeds with supreme quality of rice and wheat to feed the growing population of countries like India. This is known as the Green revolution.
4. Organic farming is a method of crops and livestock production. In this method, farmers create natural fertilisers from rotting vegetables and waste materials

in the farm by letting worms grow on them.

Competency Based Questions ;

2. Trees in the forest get water from rainfall.
3. (a) A process of treating food to check its

spoilage and uncrease its shely value is called food preservation.

- (b) Food is spoiled by micro-organisms, and microorganisms grow when they get favourable conditions for their growth.



Skill Test-I

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. 1. (b) family
2. (d) wheelchairs
3. (b) CNG
4. (b) variety | 5. (d) save
6. (b) food
7. (b) aquatic
8. (a) silos |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---|---|
| B. Column A
1. Seeds contain an
2. Sunflower and soyabeans
3. Tea was first
4. Humans and animals
5. Wheat, oats, barley, rice
6. Flowers are the plants | Column B
(d) embryo plant.
(f) are oil seeds.
(e) grown in China.
(b) eat fleshy fruits.
(a) are examples of cereals.
(c) reproductive organs. |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|---|
| C. 1. shift 2. eat
3. values 4. Diesel
5. Farmers 6. nose
7. defeated 8. Animals
9. Water 10. trees | G. 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. True
5. False 6. False
7. True 8. False
9. True 10. True |
|---|---|

- | | |
|--|---|
| F. 1. Coal : It is a fossil fuel that comes from the remains of prehistoric plants or animals.
2. C.N.G. : Compressed natural gas is a fuel gas mainly composed of methane, compressed to less than 1% of the volume it occupies at standard atmospheric pressure.
3. Diesel : A diesel is a type of heavy oil used as a fuel.
4. Petrol : It is a liquid which occurs naturally in rock formations. | H. 1. A Fuel refers to a source of energy.
2. Animals help us in many ways. We obtain milk from cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep rens and ducks lay eggs, which are eaten by many people. Roney is obtained from the honeybees.
3. In our daily life, we eat a variety of foods. Various meals we eat daily include breakfast, lunch and dinner.
4. A balanced diet is one which contains proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins in the right amount along with adequate amount of water. |
|--|---|

5. The surrounding where living organisms survive is known as the habitat.
6. There are many ways of saving water, such as :
 - (i) Keeping the tap closed when not in use.
 - (ii) Check for the openings or leaks in water pipes.
 - (iii) Collect rainwater for washing or gardening.
 - (iv) Always have a measure of how many buckets of water is wasted in a day and try to reduce.
7. Scavengers are animals that find dead animals or plants and eat them. e.g. flies, wasps and cockroaches.
8. Petroleum is crude or unrefined oil and valuable and expensive resource. It is black in colour in its crude form. After it is refined in huge refineries, we get petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. Diesel releases more pollutants than petrol.
9. Two examples of aquatic animals are whales and dolphins.
10. Immigration is going to a country of which one is not a native.
11. C.N.G. is a clean fuel because it burns completely and leaves no residue. It also produces a less amount of CO₂.
12. Water is known as 'universal solvent' because it can dissolve a large number of substances in it.
13. Some values that we learn from our family are - respecting elders, table manners, discipline, praying to God, keeping our things in place and treating everyone with love and care.
14. Animals which live mostly in the air and have feathers and wings are called as birds.
15. In 1973, a severe shortage of food caused three million deaths in Bengal. This famine was called Great Bengal famine. World War-II was taking place. Britain was fighting against Germany, Italy and Japan. The British feared that the Japanese would invade India through Bengal. They wanted to make sure that the Japanese army would have nothing to eat if they entered Bengal. The rice and jute fields were burnt and farmers were stopped from selling their goods in the markets. This led to shortage of food and the infamous Bengal famine was caused.



11

Forests in India

- A.** 1. (c) forest 2. (d) July
 3. (a) clean 4. (b) Chipko
 5. (b) Himachal Pradesh
- B.** 1. original 2. traditions
 3. God 4. Bishnoi
 5. sacred
- C.** 1. True 2. True
 3. False 4. False

5. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. A forest refers to a place or an area having a high density of trees and shrubs.
 2. Reasons of deforestation are :
 (i) to clear land for farming or for construction of houses, buildings, roads and other structures.

- (ii) with increase in population, the need for forest products, such as fuel, timber, bamboo, grasses, etc.
3. Bishnoi is a community found in the Western Thar Desert and northern states of India. They are famous for the protection of Indian antelope. They are very strong lovers of wild animals.
 4. Chipko Movement began from an incident in a remote village called 'Reni' in Garhwal, high up in the Himalayas in the early 1970's 'Chipko' means 'to embrace'. Gaura Devi, Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhatt led this movement successfully.
 5. The Forest Conservation Act in 1988 made strict punishment for those who violated the rules. Strict measures were taken to regulate the activities of the tribals, prohibition regarding felling of trees in hilly areas and to stop grazing and to prevent forest fires. People should

be made aware of the importance and value of trees and encourage them to plant more trees.

Competency Based Questions :

1. Forest is a natural absorber of rain water. It allows rain water to seep through. The roots of the trees absorb the water and prevent it from flowing away. The trees in the forest prevent the rain from directly hitting the ground which may result in floods.
2. Plants which are considered sacred and worshipped at home are - Tulsi, banana, Ashoka, Peepal, Banyan etc.
3. (a) A forest is a large area of land thickly covered by trees. A wide variety of trees, plants, creepers, shrubs, bushes and grasses grow in forests. They grow and survive on their own. That is why they are called natural resources.
(b) One third (33%) of the total land area of our country.



12 | Importance of Playing Games

- A.** 1. (d) active
2. (b) captain
3. (b) Himnchal Pradesh
4. (a) hockey
- B.** 1. processes 2. breath
3. reputation 4. Manipur
5. breathe
- C.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. Playing games keeps our body fresh and active. It is must for all of us. It teaches us about life. People enjoy playing

games. It relieves us from any kind of stress. It keeps our bones and muscles strong. It keeps our body in good shape. We also develop our confidence and excel in every field of life.

2. Individual games can be played alone or individually. Team games are played by a group of people who form a team.
3. Captain is the leader of the team. All team members respect and support the ideas and decisions of the captain.
4. Two martial arts of India are Thang-ta and Thoda.

5. Three famous sports person of India are
- Sachin Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal,
Major Dhyanchand.

support each other selflessly, it is called
team spirit.

- (b) The ability of the captain to command is
called captainship.

Competency Based Questions :

3. (a) When players play for the team and
4. **Kho-kho** **Cricket**
Kabaddi **Thang-ta**

13 | Knowing About Dignity of Labour

- A.** 1. (c) vital 2. (a) filth
3. (d) cobbler 4. (a) social
5. (a) mental
- B.** 1. livelihood 2. world
3. sweepers
4. education training
5. high
- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. True

4. Three persons who do mental work are
- teacher, doctor, engineer.

5. If everyone refuses to do the job of
keeping the roads clean or disposing
garbage properly. There would be
mounds of rubbish and filth everywhere.
We need someone who helps us in
cleaning our surroundings. Sweepers are
the people who keep the roads clean.

Competency Based Questions :

3. (a) Mental work is the work which is done
by using mind. It requires good
education and training.
- (b) The work which involves physical labour
is called physical work. Examples :
masons, sweepers, potters, tailors and
plumbers.

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. The respect given to all types
of labour is called dignity of
labour.
2. Various people do various kinds of
work in the society. This is called division
of labour.
3. Three persons who do physical work
are - mason, potter, farmer.

14 | Food for Plants and Animals

- A.** 1. (d) Both a and b 2. (b) food
2. (c) nitrogen
4. (b) scavengers
- B.** 1. chlorophyll 2. beings
3. flesh 4. bacteria, fungi
5. dead
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. A food chain is a sequence of living
beings in which each organism acts as
food for the next. This chain tells us who
eats whom. Plants need sunlight to grow
a grasshopper feeds on grass. It is eaten
by a frog. The frog is eaten by snake.
This is known as a food chain.

- Food chains do not occur independently in nature. Many food chains get interlinked because most organisms eat more than one kind of food. Many interlinked food chains form a food web.
2. Photosynthesis is a process in which plants use sunlight, water, minerals and carbon dioxide to make their own food.
 3. Heterotrophs are animals that cannot make their own food and are dependent on plants and other animals for their food.
 4. Parasites are those plants that are unable to make their own food. They get food from other plants.
 5. Scavengers keep the environment clean by eating the flesh of dead animals, e.g. Jackals, vulture and hyena.
- produce also, birds, amphibians and other organisms which feed on insects will not get food and will die.
2. Wild mushrooms are seen growing in the garden from late April to early May. Mushrooms are white in color.
 3. (a) Heterotrophs are the animals that cannot make their own food. They are dependent on plant and other animals for their food.
(b) Herbivores mainly feed on plants only. Carnivores mainly feed on the flesh of other animals.
Omnivores mainly eat both plants and other animals.
 5. Parasites : Leech Lice
Insectivorous
Plants : Pitcher Venus
Plant flytrap
Carnivores : Lion Tiger
Scavengers : Vulture Jackal

Competency Based Questions :

1. If there were no insects in the world, the population of pests would increase, which will create a risky situation for agricultural

15 | Knowing About Growing Crops

1. (c) food 2. (a) summers
3. (d) weeding
 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. False
5. True
3. The process of separating grains from the harvested crop is called threshing. Winnowing is separating husk from the seeds by dropping them from a height.
 4. Farmers protect their crops from pests and insects. Pesticides are sprayed by the farmers on the crops. Fences and boundary walls are raised to protect the fields from stray animals.

Subjective Type Questions :

1. The early man didn't know how to grow food. He collected fruits and nuts from the trees and killed wild animals for food. Slowly, he came to know that he could plant seeds in the ground to grow different plants for food. In this way, farming began.
2. Winter crops are called Rabi crops. Summer crops are called Kharif crops.

Competency Based Questions :

1. The basic things needed by a plant to grow are - good soil, manure, water, suitable weather.
2. Fruits and vegetables are stored in cold storage because as soon as produce is harvested, dangerous bacteria begin to

develop. The low temperatures inside the cold storage halt their growth and spoilage is reduced to a minimum.

3. (a) Winter crops are called Rabi crops. Examples : Wheat and gram.
- (b) Kharif crops are summer crops. Example : Rice, Jowar, Bajra.

16

Knowing About Our Shelters

- A.** 1. (a) shelter 2. (c) mason
3. (d) sloping 4. (a) Pucca
5. (d) anthill
- B.** 1. social 2. chambers
3. live, work 4. front
5. Kashmir
- C.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. Shelter is needed to keep ourselves safe from heat, cold and rain. It guards us and our belongings.
2. In hilly areas, houses are made of wood. They usually have sloping roofs, as such roofs do not allow rainwater and snow to collect and make the houses cold and damp. Many houses in hilly areas have fireplaces.
3. Kutcha houses are made of mud, straw,

palm leaves, tin or asbestos sheets are used for the roofs.

4. People living in flood-prone areas make their houses on raised platforms and poles known as stilts. People use a ladder to enter their stilt houses.
5. Houses vary in structure and design according to economic status or income of a person. People build their houses depending upon the amount of money they can spend on its construction.

Competency Based Questions :

2. Bricks, stones, cement, glass, steel etc. are used to make a bungalow.
3. (a) People living in flood-prone areas make their houses on raised platforms and poles known as stilts.
- (b) Many people live in a houseboat or a caravan or a tent house, houseboats etc. They are known as movable houses.

17

The Story of Adventure and Sports

- A.** 1. (d) people 2. (b) two
3. (a) twice
4. (d) Rakesh Sharma
- B.** 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. True
5. True
- C.** 1. India born
2. mountain climbing
3. heavenly bodies
4. Satellites

Subjective Type Questions :

- A.** 1. Man is fond of doing adventurous activities, which are exciting, unusual and daring. For these activities, they travel to high mountains, distant lands, cross the rough seas and discover dangerous jungles.
2. Two Indian women mountaineers who climbed Mount Everest are — Bachendri Pal and Santosh Yadav.

3. Santosh Yadav is an Indian mountaineer. She is the first woman to successfully climb Mount Everest. She climbed the peak first in May 1992 and then again in May 1993.
4. All the objects which we see in the sky are known as heavenly bodies.
5. Some artificial satellites launched in space by India are - Aryabhata, Bhaskara-1, Rohini, APPLE, Insat-1 A and Insat-3E.

Competency Based Questions :

1. Mountaineering requires a lot of training before a person becomes ready to go on an expedition. A knowledge of certain important facts about mountains is a must. Medical tests are conducted before climbing, to check the level of physical stamina by exercising for months before going on an expedition.
2. Some people who climbed Mt. Everest are - Santosh Yadav, Bachendri Pal, Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary.
3. (a) Artificial satellites are those which have been launched into space by various countries of the world. They move around the Earth just like the moon.
(b) Satellites help the scientists to collect information about different weather patterns, winds, etc.

18

India's Heritage Sites

- A. 1. (d) India 2. (b) Yamuna
3. (a) Shah Jahan 4. (c) ASI
- B. 1. unique 2. Shah Jahan
3. Ganga King Narsimha
4. Konark
- C. 1. True 2. False
2. False 4. True

3. The Government of India has established the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to protect and preserve our historical monuments. Damaging these monuments is a punishable offence.
4. Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra.

Subjective Type Questions :

Competency Based Questions :

- A. 1. India Gate was built to pay homage to the soldiers who lost their lives during the first world war. The names of the soldiers who laid down their lives are inscribed on the walls of the gate. It is located at Rajpath in New Delhi. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
2. Sun temple is located at konark in Odisha. It was built by the Ganga King Narsimha Deva-1 in the 13th century. It displays the chariot of the sun God pulled by seven carved horses standing for seven days of the week.
1. Some other heritage buildings of India are - Buddhist monuments at Sanchi, Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, Sundarbans National Park etc.
 3. (a) The Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is situated on the banks of river Yamuna in Agra. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
(b) Taj Mahal was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.

19

Natural Calamities

- A. 1. (c) social 2. (d) cyclones 3. (b) Japanese

B. 1. earthquake 2. tropical
3. affected

C. 1. False 2. True
3. False 4. True

Subjective Type Questions :

- C.** 1. Natural calamities are sudden changes in nature, which cause great damage and destruction, e.g. earthquake, drought, floods etc.
- 2.(i) Floods - A flood takes place when rivers overflow due to excessive rains. Water from river flows onto land and submerges the land all around. People lose their shelters and belongings. Farmers often lose their crops during floods and it leads to shortage of food.
- (ii) Tsunami - Tsunamis are huge waves that occurs due to undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. The waves move at a very high speed and crush all objects in their path.

3. In times of natural disasters and accidents, emergency treatment is provided to the victims before the arrival of the doctor or before the victim is taken to a hospital. Such immediate treatment is known as first aid. It is good to know the basic first aid rules as timely first aid can save a person's life. The three rules a first-aider should keep in mind : stay calm, act fast and try and arrange for a doctor.

Competency Based Questions :

1. One place in India which is affected by flood is West Bengal.
2. We apply on ice pack or cold compress when we have nose bleeding.
3. (a) Overflow of very large quantity of water over a place, that is usually a dry land, is called a flood.
(b) Floods are common in Uttarakhand.
4. Flood Volcano Earthquake

Skill Test-II

A. 1. (a) Tribals 2. (a) every human
3. (b) plants 4. (a) Taj Mahal
5. (d) many 6. (b) Natural
7. (d) farmers 8. (a) discipline

B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
5. True 6. True 7. False 8. False
9. True

D. Threshing : The process of separating grains from the harvested crop is called threshing.

Winnowing : To separate the husk from the seeds by dropping them from a height is

known as winnowing.

Weeding : The process of removing weeds is known as weeding.

Harvesting : After the crops get maturity, they are cut and collected. This process is called harvesting.

Sowing : The process of putting the seeds in the soil is known as sowing.

- E.** 1. Forests 2. traditional
3. Plants 4. earthquake
5. Konark 6. India
7. Flood 8. Santosh Yadav
9. rich 10. equal

F. Column A

1. Man is a
2. Many N.G.O.s
3. Sprains take place
4. The United Nations
5. An earthquake

Column B

- (f) social being.
- (c) three basic rules.
- (g) when muscles tear.
- (e) has many bodies.
- (b) causes much destruction.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. The first aider should | (h) of natural calamities. |
| 7. Farmers often lose | (d) their crops during floods. |
| 8. Cyclones are | (a) huge revolving storms. |

G.

1. Playing games keeps our body fresh and active. People enjoy playing various games. It also relieves people from their work related and any other stress. Playing games keeps our bones and muscles strong. It keeps our body in excellent shape. When we play a good game, we develop our confidence and excel in every field of life.
2. Two satellites launched in space by India are Aryabhata and Rohini.
3. Rabi crops are winter crops, while kharif crops are summer crops.
4. Two safeguards for floods are -
 - always keep torches, candles and matchboxes ready.
 - Drink only boiled water and eat fresh cooked food.
5. After the crops get maturity, they are cut and collected. This process is called harvesting. It can be done manually or by machines.
6. Heritage is the things that we inherit from our ancestors such as customs, traditions, literature or monuments. A heritage gives us a sense of belonging and informs us about how society has developed.
7. Some natural calamities are Cyclones, Tsunami, Floods, Earthquake etc.
8. The respect given to all types of labour is called 'dignity of labour'.
9. Chipko Movement is a movement related to the conservation of forests. It began from an incident in a remote village 'Reni' in Garhwal.
10. Various kinds of shelters are :
 - In hilly areas, houses are made of wood. They have sloping roofs as they do not allow rainwater and snow to collect and make the houses cold and damp.
 - In flood-prone areas, people make their houses on raised platforms and poles known as stilts.
 - Many people live in a houseboat, caravan or a tent house, etc. They are known as movable houses.
11. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman to go into space. On 19 November, 1997, as part of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) space programmes, she went on her first space flight. She was born in Karnal. On her second mission in 2003, she died with six other astronauts due to breaking up of the space shuttle named Columbia.
12. Following are the problems faced by farmers :
 - Drought is a tough period in the life of farmers. In spite of hard labour, they live a life of extreme poverty as their crops are at the mercy of rains.
 - When a farmer falls sick, there are no better medical facilities for his treatment.
 - There are less schools for the education of his children.
 - The mud huts in which the farmers live often fall down during rain.
13. A flood takes place when rivers overflow due to excessive rains. Water from river flows onto land and submerges the land all around. People lose their shelters and belongings.
14. A Richter Scale is a numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake.
15. The full form of UNESCO is United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.