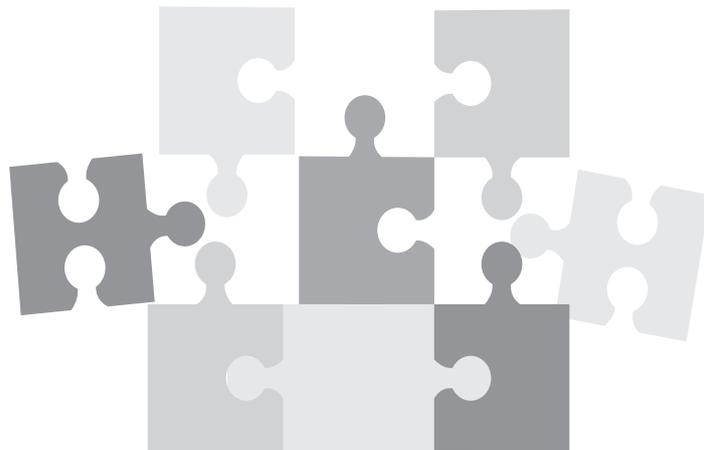




Teachers' Manual

Class 1 to 5

EVS



EVS-1

CHAPTER-1 This is who I am

Questions and Answers

- A. Do yourself
B. paint swim sing dance
C. Do yourself

Try a thought Experiment

1. ✗ 2. ✓

Cross Curricular

1. Sara 4. Five years
2. Raman 5. Eight years
3. Yes

CHAPTER-2 My Body

Take a Quiz

tongue legs hands nose skin eyes

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. legs 2. eyes
3. hands 4. hands
5. legs
- B. 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- C. 1. (✓) 2. (✓)
3. (✓) 4. (✗)
5. (✗)
- D. 1. There are five fingers on each hand.
2. Our eyes help us to see things around us.
3. Legs help us to perform various activities such as walking, jumping, running and standing.
4. Hands help us to perform various activities such as writing, eating, holding things and throwing.
5. Through our sense organs, we are able to observe the world around us.

CHAPTER-3 Our Needs

Take a Quiz

MILK
VEGETABLE
FOOD
FRUIT
BUTTER

Take a Quiz

DRAWING ROOM
KITCHEN
BATHROOM
BED ROOM

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. different 2. body
3. Woollen 4. kitchen
5. clean
- B. 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (c)
- C. 1. We need food to live, grow and stay healthy.
2. Breakfast in the morning, lunch at noon and dinner at night are the three meals of the day.
3. We need clothes to cover our body and protect us from cold, heat and dust.
4. We should wear woollen clothes in winter because they keep us warm, and cotton clothes in summer because they help us to stay cool.
5. Our house keeps us safe from wild animals and thieves.

CHAPTER-4 My Family

Take a Quiz

1. (✓) 2. (✗)
3. (✗) 4. (✓)
5. (✓)

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. family 2. large
 3. aunt 4. love
- B.** 1. (a) 2. (c)
 3. (c) 4. (b)
 5. (c)
- C.** 1. A family with parents and one or two children is called a small family.
 2. Family members with grandparents, parents and children live in a large family.
 3. A joint family is one in which grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and their children live together in the same house.
 4. Students may answer themselves.

CHAPTER-5
Keeping Clean

Can you find the names of some things that help to keep our body clean and tidy?

- TOWEL
 TOOTHBRUSH
 SHOWERGEL
 PAPER TOWEL
 LIQUID SOAP
 TOOTHPASTE
 SHAMPOO
 TOILET PAPER
 DEODORANT
 BATH
 COMB
 SOAP

Take a Quiz

Do yourself

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. hands 2. eyes
 3. comb 4. nails
 5. towel
- B.** 4 1 2 3
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (d)
 3. (a) 4. (e)
 5. (b)

- D.** BEFORE AFTER AFTER
 AFTER AFTER

- E.** 1. We should keep ourselves clean to remain healthy.
 2. We can keep our body clean by taking a bath, wearing clean clothes and by washing our hands before and after eating meals and after using the toilet.
 3. We must wash our hands properly before and after eating meals, and after using the toilet.
 4. We can keep our house clean by making our bed every morning and using a dustbin to throw garbage.
 5. We can keep our school clean by not writing on walls, desks and chairs and by throwing waste in the dustbin.

Try a thought Experiment

NO YES YES NO YES

CHAPTER-6
Keeping Fit and Healthy

How can you stay healthy?

- Eat good food Play
- Do exercise Take proper
 and yoga sleep and rest

Questions and Answers

- A.** (✗) (✓) (✓) (✓)
 (✓) (✗) (✓) (✗)
- B.** 1. T 2. F
 3. F 4. F
 5. T
- C.** 1. We can keep our body healthy by eating good food, exercising, playing and taking adequate rest.
 2. We should eat good food to keep ourselves fit and healthy.
 3. We should exercise daily to keep our body active, fit, strong and healthy.
 4. Milk, rice chapati, pulses, fruits and vegetables are a few healthy food items.
 5. We should sleep for 8 to 10 hours every night.

4 Answer Key 1 to 5

Cross Curricular

shouldn't should shouldn't
should shouldn't should

CHAPTER-7

Good Manners and Habits

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (e) 2. (d)
3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (c)
- B.** 1. BLESS 2. WASH
3. EXCUSE 4. THANK
5. COVER 6. HELLO
7. PLEASE 8. SORRY
9. MAY
- C.** 1. Good manners refer to respecting ourselves as well as others.
2. We should throw waste in the dustbin.
3. We should chew our food properly and eat slowly.
4. At home, we should turn off the lights and fans when leaving a room and throw all waste in the dustbin.

Try a thought Experiment

Excuse me !

Cross Curricular

5 each

CHAPTER-8

Means of Transport

Take a Quiz

Helicopter, Bus, Aeroplane, Scooter, Car

Questions and Answers

- A.** W L A
- B.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (d)
- C.** 1. F 2. F
3. T 4. T
5. T
- D.** 1. Transport is a means of moving people and goods from one place to another.

2. Car, motorcycle, auto, bicycle, scooter, truck, bus and train are a few means of land transport.
3. People take air transport because it is the fastest means of transport.
4. People use yachts for private cruising, racing and other purposes. It is a medium-sized sailing boat.
5. We will use air transport for travelling to far-off places quickly.

Try a thought Experiment

(c)

Cross Curricular

<

=

=

CHAPTER-9

Our Festivals

Take a Quiz

Diwali Holi Eid Christmas

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (a)
- B.** 1. Lakshmi 2. Eid
3. Holi 4. Gurburab
5. Independence Day
- C.** 25th December 2nd October
26th January 15th August
- D.** 1. We celebrate festivals to mark special occasions and for joy, happiness and fun.
2. Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Eid, Gurburab and Christmas are religious festivals.
3. People celebrate Diwali by decorating their homes with light, bursting fire crackers and exchanging sweets. They pray to lord Ganesha and Goddess lakshmi and wear new clothes.
4. On Eid, people wear new clothes, pray at the mosque, donate food and clothes to the poor. They also make and eat seviyan on this day.

5. National festivals are festivals that are celebrated by all the people of the country.

CHAPTER-10 Neighbourhood Services

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. F 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. F
- C.** 1. stamps 2. study
3. police station 4. hospital
5. market
- D.** 1. HOSPITAL
2. MARKET
3. SCHOOL
4. BANK
5. POSTOFFICE
6. POLICESTATION
7. PLAYGROUND
- E.** 1. Neighbourhood refers to the people, places and things surrounding our house.
2. Neighbours are people who live near us.
3. School, hospital, playground, market, bank, fire station, post office and police station are different places in our neighbourhood.
4. We go to the market to buy fruits and vegetables in our neighbourhood.
5. (a) Playground is the place where we play and relax.
(b) We call the fire station when there is a fire.
(c) Police station keeps the neighbourhood safe and we go there to report accidents and thefts.

CHAPTER-11 Community Helpers

Take a Quiz

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Doctor | 2. Fire fighter |
| 3. Police officer | 4. Farmer |
| 5. Teacher | 6. Postman |

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. F 2. F
3. F 4. F
5. T
- C.** 1. b r 2. r n
3. r 4. a o
5. a e 6. a e
7. o n 8. p t
9. o o 10. t a
- D.** 1. Community helpers are the people who help the public with their health and well-being.
2. Police officer, doctor, nurse, postman, farmer, carpenter, fire fighter, teacher, vegetable seller, sweeper, cobbler, gardener and tailor etc. are a few community helpers that we see around us.
3. A doctor treats us when we are sick and injured.
4. A firefighter helps us to put out fires. They also work to prevent it from spreading.

Cross Curricular

- I want to be a police officer.
- My sister is a firefighter.
- I want to be a doctor.
- My mother is a nurse.
- He is a farmer.

CHAPTER-12 The World of Plants

Take a Quiz

- | | |
|------|--------|
| Neem | Peepal |
| Rose | Tea |

6 Answer Key 1 to 5

Mint	Spinach
Grapevine	Money plant
Pumpkin	Watermelon

Take a Quiz

FLOWER
ROOTS
STEMS
LEAVES
FRUITS

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (a)
- B.** 1. T 2. F
3. F 4. F
5. T
- C.** 1. trees 2. climbers
3. Leaves 4. Fruits
5. Seeds

Try a thought Experiment

No, we should not pluck the plants.

CHAPTER-13 Animal Kingdom

Take a Quiz

D W D W

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. T 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. T
- C.** 1. Cow Horse
2. Octopus Fish
3. Tortoise Frog
4. Monkey Koala
5. Penguin Emu
- D.** 1. Wild animals are those that live in the forests or natural environment.
Ex—Lion, Tiger etc.
2. Domestic animals are those that are kept in our houses or on farms.

Ex— Dog, Hen etc.

3. Birds are animals that have feathers and wings on their body. They have two legs and a beak without teeth. Most of the birds can fly.
4. An insect has six legs.

Cross Curricular

3 1 2 4

CHAPTER-14 Food and Shelter of Animals

Take a Quiz

1. F 2. F
3. T 4. F
5. T

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. Squirrel, Rat 2. Lizard, Frog
3. Butterfly, Bee 4. Cat, Dog
- C.** 1. den 2. web
3. kennel 4. stable
5. cage

Try a thought Experiment

Dog is both a plant-eating and flesh-eating animal.

Cross Curricular

1. O 2. U
3. A E 4. E E A
5. O I

CHAPTER-15 Air Around Us

Take a Quiz

1. (✓) 2. (✗)
3. (✓) 4. (✓)
5. (✗)

Questions and Answers

- A.** Do yourself
- B.** 1. breathe 2. move
3. space 4. windmill
5. Air

- C. 1. We need air to breathe and burn objects.
2. (a) We need air to breathe.
(b) Gliders need air to move
(c) We need air to light and keep the fire burning.
3. Properties of air are as follows—
(a) Air occupies space
(b) Air has weight
4. Apart from windmills, air is used to move gliders, sailboats and vehicles.

CHAPTER-16

Water is Life

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. live 2. sources
3. clean 4. sick
5. precious
- B. 1. (✓) 2. (✓)
3. (✓) 4. (✓)
5. (✗)
- C. 1. Water is essential for us because we need water to stay alive.
2. We can store water in tanks, bottles and water coolers.
3. Rain is the main source of water.
4. We can save water by turning off the tap while brushing or washing hands, using a bucket instead of a shower and by turning off the tap while washing utensils.

D. Do yourself

Try a thought Experiment

It does not need water.

CHAPTER-17

Our Weather

Take a Quiz

RAINY
SUNNY
WINDY
COLD
HOT

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a)
3. (a) 4. (c)
5. (d)
- B. 1. umbrella 2. rainbow
3. warm 4. cold
5. cotton
- C. 1. Weather refers to daily atmospheric conditions of a place.
2. On hot days, the sun shines brightly and the weather is warm.
3. On cold days, weather is very cold and sometimes it snows at some places.
4. Cloudy days are cool because the sun is mostly hidden behind the clouds.
5. On windy days, the wind blows very fast and it may blow away many things.
6. On rainy days, the sky is cloudy, it rains a lot and sometimes a rainbow can be seen in the sky.

D. Do yourself

CHAPTER-18

In the sky

Take a Quiz

Sun Moon Moon Sun Sun Moon

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (a)
- B. 1. (✗) 2. (✓)
3. (✗) 4. (✓)
5. (✓)
- C. 1. We see the moon and the stars during night.
2. We get heat and light from the sun.
3. The sky appears dark during the night.
4. Stars appear so small because they are very far away from us.

Try a thought Experiment

day
night

8 Answer Key 1 to 5

night
blue during the day and black during the night
light during day and dark during night

Cross Curricular

No
White
Yellow

Test Paper-1

- A.** 1. eyes 2. brain
3. feel 4. Rice
5. far
- B.** 1. False 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. True
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (c)
- D.** auto-rickshaw airplane yacht
bicycle glider ship
scooter helicopter boat
bus hot-air balloon submarine
motorcycle
truck
train

E. 6 legs 8 legs

Ant is an insect.

F. Because babies need liquid-based diet while a man needs solid diet.

- G.** 1. (✗) 2. (✗)
3. (✓) 4. (✗)
5. (✓)

Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. meals, toilet 2. 25th December
3. flowers 4. firefighters
5. heat, light
- B.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. False
- C.** 1. (c) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- D.** Palm, Coconut
Mint, Coriander, Spinach
Hibiscus, Rose, Lemon,
Strawberry, Watermelon, Pumpkin
Money plant, Grapevine, Pea
- E.** Do yourself
- F.** Do yourself
- G.** Do yourself



10 Answer Key 1 to 5

3. water
4. unhealthy

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (c)

B. Do yourself

- C.** 1. We need food because it provides us energy to do work and helps us to grow and stay healthy.
2. Water is important for us to stay alive and remove waste from our body.
3. A balanced diet is one which contains the right amount of food components from all the food groups.
4. Two healthy eating habits are:
(a) Eat food at proper times.
(b) Avoid over-eating.
5. We should avoid eating junk food because it does not contain the right amount of nutrients and may make us sick or increase our weight.

Try a thought Experiment

1. Because it can make us ill.
2. No, because we may become obese.

**CHAPTER-4
Our Clothes**

Take a Quiz

1. dust 2. cotton, woollen
3. rainy season 4. attractive, smart
5. ironed

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (b)

- B.** 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. True
5. False

C. S W E A T E R

C A P

- D.** 1. We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, dust, rain, cold and insect bites.

2. We generally wear cotton clothes during the summer season because it absorb sweat and keep us cool.
3. Wool is used for making coats, sweaters, socks, caps, scarves, baby outfits and so on.
4. Uniform are special kind of clothes worn by people who do different types of work.
5. Taking care of clothes:
(a) Always wear well-stitched, clean and ironed clothes.
(b) Do not touch the clothes with dirty hands.
(c) Wash the clothes regularly.
(d) Dry the clothes under the sunlight.
(e) Keep naphthalene balls with the clothes to store them.

- E.** SWEATER FROCK
GLOVES JACKET
SCARF

Cross Curricular

Write one sentence about each of following:

- Rahul is wearing a T-shirt.
Julie is wearing a frock.
Aryan is wearing a sweater.
Suhana is wearing black shoes.

Match the images correctly.

Do yourself.

**CHAPTER-5
Our Family**

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (b)

- B.** 1. GRANDPARENTS
2. BROTHER
3. COUSIN
4. PARENTS
5. UNCLE

- C. 1. True 2. False
 3. True 4. True
 5. False
- D.1. (a) Cousin: The cousin is the child of our uncle or aunt.
 (b) Nice: The niece is the daughter of our siblings.
 (c) Nephew: The nephew is the son of our siblings.
 (d) Aunt: The aunt is the sister of our mother/father or the wife of our uncle.

	Nuclear Family	Joint Family
(1)	Nuclear family is a small family.	Joint family is a large family.
(2)	It comprises of parents and their children.	It comprises of grandparents, parents, children, uncles, aunts, cousins and other relatives.

3. A person's name has two parts-the first part is his name and the last part is his surname.
4. A family tree represents generations of families and how they are related over time.
5. Family values are those that we get from our parents in the form of love, care, honesty, trust and soon. We learn many values from our families. Some of them are:
- (a) Importance of sharing things and getting along with others.
 (b) Being responsible and helpful.
 (c) Treating others with kindness.
 (d) Helping those in need.

Try a thought Experiment

Yes, in order to reduce the burden of other members.

CHAPTER-6 House We Live In

Take a Quiz

- (a) True (b) True
 (c) False (d) False
 (e) True

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b)
 3. (a) 4. (c)
 5. (c)
- B. 1. kutcha 2. Stilt
 3. Apartments 4. windows
 5. Houseboats
- C. 1. — (d)
 2. — (a)
 3. — (b)
 4. — (c)

Try a thought Experiment

Mop, broom, dustpan, vacuum cleaner, etc.

CHAPTER-7 Safety Rules

Take a Quiz

1. safety rules 2. blades
 3. zebra crossing 4. bad

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (a) 2. (d)
 3. (a, b, c, d) 4. (c)
 5. (b)
- B. 1. — (e)
 2. — (c)
 3. — (a)
 4. — (b)
 5. — (d)
- C. 1. We shouldn't play with sharp objects like knives because we may get hurt.
 2. We should always use the footpath for walking on the road.
 3. Three safety rules we should follow at school are:

12 Answer Key 1 to 5

- (a) We should not stand on chairs or tables.
- (b) We should not push anyone.
- (c) We should not run up and down the stairs.
4. We should never open the door for strangers because they may harm us.
5. When someone touches us in a way that makes us feel sad, uncomfortable, confused, unsafe or scared, it is called bad touch.

Try a thought Experiment

We will help him/her by providing first aid.

Cross Curricular

1. should not
2. should
3. should
4. should not
5. should not

CHAPTER-8 Celebration

Take a Quiz

Dussehra	Diwali
Republic Day	Independence Day
Eid	

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (c) 4. (d)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. Holi 2. Gurpurab, langars
3. Tamil Nadu 4. 10
5. Gandhi Jayanti
- D.** 1. Republic Day is our national festival celebrated on 26th January every year. People gather to watch the grand parade and cultural programme organised in New Delhi. Children give performance and the parade ends with flypast by the Air Force and showering of flowers on the crowd at the India Gate.
2. On Eid, people wear new clothes and offer prayers at mosques. Children

receive special gifts called Eidi, and eat seviyan on this day.

3. People celebrate Onam in Kerala.
4. People celebrate Pongal in Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for three days in January month. A special dish called Pongal is prepared on this day.
5. Students may do themselves.

Try a thought Experiment

ITS THE MOST
WONDERFUL TIME
OF THE YEAR

CHAPTER-9 My Neighbourhood

Take a Quiz

1. — School
2. — Zoo
3. — Library
4. — Bus stop
5. — Hotel

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (a, c, d)
- B.** 1. grocery store 2. pharmacy
3. stationery 4. milk booth
5. College
- C.** Do yourself
- D.** 1. Market, hospital, bank, police station and hotel are five important places in my neighbourhood.
2. We need a market to buy different things from different shops.
3. Activities that people do for enjoyment in their free time are called recreational activities. Examples—singing, cooking, drawing and playing.
4. (a) Zoo—A zoo is a place where wild animals are kept.
(b) College—It is an institution of higher learning.
(c) Hotel—Hotel provides the facility of staying along with food.

- (d) Restaurant—Restaurant is a place where people enjoy food of different cuisines.
- (e) Supermarket—A supermarket is a large store that sells food and various household items.

5. **Importance of bus stop:** Bus stop is a place from where people can access bus services to travel from one place to another.

Importance of railway station: A railway station is the place where we find trains to different destinations along with their schedule.

Try a thought Experiment

Bank, post-office and hospital.

Cross Curricular

13 55 35 18

CHAPTER-10 Occupations

Take a Quiz

Students may do themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (a)
- B.** 1. Chef 2. Waiter
3. blacksmith 4. plumber
5. architect
- C.** 1. An occupation is the work or job people do to earn money.
2. (a) A mason makes buildings.
(b) A plumber repairs leaked pipes and taps.
(c) An electrician installs and repairs electrical appliances and lays the wiring in a building.
(d) A waiter takes our order and serves food at a restaurant or hotel.
(e) A sanitation worker maintains cleanliness of the area by picking the garbage, cleaning the streets and sewage systems.
3. A chef is someone who prepares food in a restaurant or hotel, whereas a

baker is a person who bakes bread, biscuits and cakes.

CHAPTER-11 Our Beautiful Earth

Take a Quiz

1. — (a)
2. — (f)
3. — (d)
4. — (b)
5. — (c)
6. — (e)

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. True
- C.** 1. The Earth is made up of land, water and air.
2. Presence of life on Earth makes it a unique planet.
3. A hill refers to a high piece of land with pleasant weather, while a mountain is a high hill with very cold climate and a peak on its tip.
4. (a) **Plateaus:** A plateau is a piece of land that is higher than a plain, but flat on the top.
(b) **Island:** An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on all sides.
(c) **Plains:** A plain is a flat piece of land surrounded by rivers.
(d) **Valleys:** Valleys are low-lying areas between hills and mountains.
5. Water bodies are parts of the earth's surface covered with water. Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds are examples of water bodies.
- D.** Hill Island
Mountain River

Cross Curricular

Do yourself

14 **Answer Key 1 to 5**
CHAPTER-12
The World of Plants

Take a Quiz

Students may do themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
 3. (c) 4. (c)
 5. (b)
- B.** 1. False 2. True
 3. True 4. False
 5. False
- C.** 1. plants 2. trunk
 3. Herbs 4. Flowers
 5. fruits
- D.1.** (a) **Trees:** Trees are large and tall plants with a thick, woody and hard stem. Apple and neem are two examples of trees.
 (b) **Shrubs:** Shrubs are smaller than trees. They have bushy, hard and woody stem with many branches. Rose and jasmine are two examples of shrubs.
 (c) **Herbs:** Herbs are very small plants They have a green, tender, soft and delicate stem. Basil and coriander are two examples of herbs.
 (d) **Climbers:** Climbers have weak stems. They cannot stand erect on their own and they need support to climb. Jasmine and money plant are two examples of climbers.
 (e) **Creepers:** Creepers are plants having weak stems that spread along the ground. Watermelon and strawberry are two examples of creepers.
2. **Characteristics of Shrubs:**
 (a) These are taller than herbs, but shorter than trees.
 (b) They have bushy, hard and woody stem with many branches.
 (c) They are flexible.
3. Plants are useful for us as they provide food, fibres, wood, paper, rubber, oil, medicines, perfumes, etc.

4. Cotton and jute are fibre plants.
 5. Tulsi, mint, neem and brahmi are medicinal plants.

Try a thought Experiment

Both are plants. Watermelon is a creeper while money plant is a climber.

CHAPTER-13
Animal Kingdom

Take a Quiz

W W D P W
 W W D D W W

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c)
 3. (b) 4. (d)
 5. (c)
- B.** 1. — (c)
 2. — (d)
 3. — (a)
 4. — (e)
 5. — (b)
- C.** 1. hen 2. eggs
 3. wool 4. dogs
 5. Donkeys
- D.1.** Wild animals are fierce and dangerous animals. They live in the forest.
 Ex-Lion, Bear etc.
2. Domestic animals are animals that depend on humans for food, shelter, water and general care.
 Ex-Horse, cow etc.
- 3.
- | | Farm animals | Pet animals |
|-----|---|--|
| (1) | We keep these animals for meat, milk, hair or some other purpose. | We keep these animals as companions or for pleasure. |
| (2) | Example:
Sheep, goat, cow etc. | Example:
Dog, cat etc. |
4. Hens, cows, bees and elephants are domesticated for various purposes like. Hens provide us eggs, cows provide us milk, bees provide us honey and elephants carry heavy loads for us.

5. Steps that should be followed to take care of pets are:
 - (a) Pets should be provided nutritious diet.
 - (b) They should be given clean water to drink and bath.
 - (c) Pet animals should be kept in a clean environment.
 - (d) Qualified veterinarians should be consulted for routine check-up and treatment of ill animals.
4. We can keep air fresh and pure by taking care of our environment and preventing pollution.
5. Uses of air:
 - (a) Breathing
 - (b) Burning or combustion
 - (c) Hearing sounds
 - (d) Generating electricity
 - (e) Flying aircraft and kites

Try a thought Experiment

Hearing and burning

CHAPTER-14

Air

Take a Quiz

1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. False

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (d)
 3. (c) 4. (c)
 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Wind vane 2. Kites
 3. impure 4. doors, windows
 5. wind
- C.** 1. — Air
 2. — Breeze
 3. — Impure air
 4. — Wind
 5. — Water vapour
- D.** 1. Air is composed of different gases like oxygen, nitrogen, carbondioxide etc., water vapour, dust particles and tiny organisms.
 2. (a) **Wind:** Moving air is called wind.
 (b) **Breeze:** Light and slowly-moving air is called breeze.
 (c) **Storm:** Strong and fast-moving wind is called storm.

	Fresh Air	Impure Air
(1)	Fresh air is pure.	Impure air is not clean.
(2)	It is healthy to breathe.	It is not good for health.
(3)	It makes us feel good.	It makes us feel bad.

CHAPTER-15

Water

Take a Quiz

1. — (c)
2. — (e)
3. — (d)
4. — (a)
5. — (b)

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
 3. (d) 4. (b)
 5. (c)
- B.** 1. True 2. True
 3. False 4. False
 5. True
- C.** 1. Water is used for drinking, washing clothes, cleaning utensils, mopping the floor, bathing, cooking food, extinguishing fire, watering plants, transportation, etc.
 2. Rainwater is the main source of water on earth. Ponds, lakes, rivers, seas, oceans, wells and hand pumps are sources of water.
 3. We can purify water by boiling or filtering it.
 4. We should not drink water directly from taps because it may contain germs which may make us ill.
 5. If we drink dirty or impure water, we may be infected by water-borne diseases like jaundice, cholera, typhoid, etc.

16 Answer Key 1 to 5

Try a thought Experiment

They provide sea food and routes for navigation.

CHAPTER-16 Rocks and Minerals

Take a Quiz

1. Coal
2. Sandstone
3. Diamond
4. Graphite
5. Talc

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (d)
- B.** 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. False
5. False
- C.** 1. Marble 2. granite
3. slate 4. diamonds
5. lead
- D.** 1. Rocks are natural substances which are composed of minerals. Granite, marble, sandstone, coal, limestone and slate are some examples of rocks.
2. (a) Marble is used to make statues and floors.
(b) Granite is used to make floors.
(c) Limestone is used to make chalk to write on blackboards.
3. Minerals are substances that occur naturally under the earth's surface. It makes up rocks. Mica and quartz are two examples of minerals.
4. Gemstones are minerals. They are cut into unique shapes and polished. Emeralds and diamonds are two examples of gemstones.
5. (a) Graphite is used to make leads of pencils.
(b) Talc is used to make talcum powder.
(c) Quartz is used to make scientific instruments.

Try a thought Experiment

Because they are hard and durable.

CHAPTER-17 Means Of Transport

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. True
5. False
- C.** 1. Different types of vehicles used to carry people and goods from one place to another are called means of transport.
2. (a) **Land transport:** Land transport includes vehicles that run on road. Roadways and railways are two types of land transport.
(b) **Air transport:** Air transport is the means of transport that move in the air. It is the fastest and the most expensive means of transport.
(c) **Water transport:** Water transport includes those means of transport that run on or inside water. It is the most ancient means of transport.
3. Rail transport includes trains which run on railway tracks, while road transport includes vehicles like cars, buses, bicycles, motorcycles, auto-rickshaws etc. that run on roads.
4. Public transport includes trains, buses and aeroplanes, while private transport includes cars, bikes, bicycles and scooters.

Try a thought Experiment

It would lead to frequent traffic jams.
cross curricular (b)

CHAPTER-18 Let's Communicate

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (c)

- B.** 1. telephone 2. fax machine
3. newspaper 4. television
5. messages
- C.** 1. Communication is the process by which we convey our messages or express our feelings to others.
2. In earlier days, people used to communicate through trained pigeons or runners that moved from one place to another in order to send and receive messages.
3. Radio, newspaper, magazine, telephone, computer and internet are modern means of communication we use today.
4. (a) **Landline phone:** A telephone or landline phone is a rapid means of audio communication.
- Mobile phone:** Mobile phone is a wireless means of communication that can be carried any where. We can also send and receive messages (SMS), play games, surf the internet and click photos using a mobile phone.
- (b) **Letter:** Letters were the only way to communicate in the earliest times. We put them in an envelop, write the address and drop them in the mailbox.

Email: Email is a means of modern communication which is sent via computer and the internet.

- (c) **Television:** Television is a means of audio-visual communication. It receives signals from broadcasting stations.

Radio: Radio is a means of audio communication. We can listen to it to stay connected and well-informed.

Test Paper

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (d)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (a)
- B.** 1. False 2. True
3. False 4. True
5. True
- C.** 1. Air 2. water bodies
3. living things 4. five
5. nuclear
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (c)
- E.** 1. Rain
2. Cleaning, washing, drinking and bathing.
- F.** 1. Protective food
2. (a) fruits, vegetable
(b) meat, eggs



EVS-3

CHAPTER-1 Family

Take a Quiz

1. A family is composed of parents and children who form a close-knit unit.
2. A nuclear family is one which consists of parents and their children living together.
3. Students may answer themselves.
4. Students may answer themselves.

Take a Quiz

- Some children live with only one parent. It is called single-parent household.
- Yes.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a)
3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. aunt 2. grandfather
3. cousin 4. father
- C.** 1. family 2. nuclear, joint
3. twins 4. family
5. protection and care
- D.** 1. True 2. True
3. False 4. False
5. True

Try a thought Experiment

1. Because family is the first to make us learn good values.
2. It would lead to disunity and chaos.

CHAPTER-2 Caring for Other

Take a Quiz

Students may attempt themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (a)

- B.** 1. simple 2. Braille
3. affection 4. special
- C.** 1. T 2. F
3. F 4. T

- D.** 1. We can help our grandfather when he is unwell by taking him to the doctor and giving him medicines on time.
2. (a) By spending time with them.
(b) By making them feel important and valued.
(c) By encouraging them to pursue education, study and cultivate hobbies.

Try a thought Experiment

1. By caring for them.
2. By spending time with them and making them feel important and valued.

CHAPTER-3 Individuals in our Vicinity

Take a Quiz

Grandparents, aunt, nanny etc.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. — (c)
2. — (d)
3. — (e)
4. — (b)
5. — (a)
- C.** 1. better, comfortable
2. services
3. needy, less fortunate people better.
4. Family
- D.** 1. T 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. T

- E.** 1. We should have elderly people at home so that we may acquire valuable life lessons and principles from the wisdom of the elder generation.
2. We should be thankful to social workers because they dedicate their efforts selflessly for the betterment of society and serve the community.
- F.** 1. People who help our community are called community helpers. Tailors, carpenters and doctors are examples of community helpers.
2. Social workers are those who offer their services to the community without any anticipation of payment. On the other hand community helpers provide their services to the community in exchange of money.
3. Children can help at home by :
 (a) Making their bed every morning,
 (b) Looking after their younger siblings. (c) Helping the parents in household chores.
4. Three examples of social workers are—
 (a) Medha Patkar (b) Annie Besant (c) Baba Amte.

Try a thought Experiment

Coolie Doctor Pilot Teacher

**CHAPTER-4
Plyaing is Fun**

Take a Quiz

Chess
Carrom

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b, c, d)
 3. (c) 4. (b)
 5. (a, b, c)
- B.** 1. Sport 2. recreation
 3. sportsman 4. Adventure
 5. Outdoor
- C.** 1. F 2. T
 3. T 4. T
 5. F

- D.** 1. Playing games keep us healthy and active. It also help us to relax and gives us energy to work.
2. Games that involve a group of players forming teams. We learn many values from such games like team work, cooperation and friendship.
3. In the past, when there were no television or video games, children played many games like skipping, kabaddi, seven tiles, hide-and-seek, hopscotch, and so on.
4. Yachting, river rafting, surfing, gliding and scuba diving are very popular adventure sport.

Try a thought Experiment

1. Football 2. Table Tennis
 3. Boxing 4. Cricket

Cross Curricular

1. Volleyball 2. Tennis
 3. Swimming 4. Basketball
 5. Hockey 6. Running

**CHAPTER-5
Plants Around Us**

Take a Quiz

1. Cook Sonia, Rhynia, Sigillaria, Snow Lotus.

Take a Quiz

Aleo Vera and Lavender.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
 3. (d) 4. (d)
 5. (b)
- B.** 1. cotton, jute
 2. Bamboo
 3. beetroot, henna, indigo
 4. neem, ginger, mint, eucalyptus, basil
 5. rubber
- C.** 1. T 2. F
 3. T 4. T
 5. T

8. Spider-Arthropod
Octopus-Mollusk
 9. Chilopoda 10. Birds
- D.1.** Omnivores are animals who eat both plants and flesh of other animals, for example-fox and bear.
2. Carnivores are meat - eaters. Leopards, lions and tigers are examples of carnivores. On the other hand, herbivores are plant-eaters. Cows and buffaloes are examples of herbivores.
 3. Scavengers consume the remains of dead and decaying animals. Vultures and hyenas are examples of scavengers.
 4. Cow uses its long and thin tail to swat away insects that land on it.

Try a thought Experiment

Do yourself

CHAPTER-8 Tiny Animals

Take a Quiz

- (1) Cricket
- (2) Housefly, mosquito, bee and ladybug

Take a Quiz

Students may answer themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. T 2. F
3. T 4. F
5. T
- D.1.** Structure of insects:
- (a) Insects have six legs and two antennae.
 - (b) Their body is soft and is divided into three parts-head, thorax and abdomen.
 - (c) Some insects have two wings, while others have four.
 - (d) Insects have different mouthparts for different types of food.
 - (e) Insects do not have bones.

2. Yes, insects can be helpful to us. For example, honey bees provide us honey and silkworms provide us silk.
3. Mosquitoes, houseflies, termites, bugs, wasps, lice, locusts etc. are some insects that are harmful to us.
4. Spiders are not considered as insects because spiders have eight legs, while insects have only six legs. Spider body is divided into two parts, whereas an insect body is divided into three parts.
5. Worms are small creatures with a long, tube like body that helps them to move. They cannot fly. They crawl or wriggle to move around. Caterpillars and centipedes are two examples of worms.

Try a thought Experiment

Anteater, bat, lizard, shrew, sloth, etc.

CHAPTER-9 Birds We See

Take a Quiz

Sparrow, Pigeons, Parrots, nightingale

Take a Quiz

Peacock

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (d)
- B.** 1. long 2. sounds
3. beak 4. owl
- C.** 1. T 2. T
3. T 4. F
5. F
- D.1.** Students may answer themselves.
2. Besides flying, feathers help the birds in following ways:
 - (a) Feathers provide insulation to birds so that they may stay warm in chilly weather.
 - (b) Aquatic birds have waterproof feathers which protect their body from becoming waterlogged while swimming.
 - (c) Different colours of birds' feathers help them to camouflage.

22 Answer Key 1 to 5

- Birds talk to each other using two main kinds of sounds, i.e., calls and songs.
- Wings of birds are attached to strong muscles called flight muscles. They help the birds to move the wings up and down.
- Birds that move from one place to another to escape bad weather, find food or to lay eggs are called migratory birds. Bird's annual seasonal movement makes them special.

CHAPTER-10 Sources of Food

Take a Quiz

Vegetables consumed raw-cucumber and radish.

Vegetable that require cooking-potato and beans.

Take a Quiz

Students may answer themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c)
3. (b)
- B. 1. protective 2. energy
3. Pulses 4. beans
- D.1. Food items like rice and wheat have a lot of starch so, they provide us energy.
2. Spices are derived from parts of plants, They impart aroma. They make our food taste better by giving it to colour and flavour.
3. Milk and dairy products, eggs, honey, fish and meat are foods that we get from animals.
4. People who eat only fruits, vegetables and dairy products are called vegetarians, while people who eat only plant based food are called vegans.
5. People in different parts of India eat different kinds of food due to variation in geographical location, climate, food accessibility and cultural heritage. For example, people largely eat sea food in coastal areas due to their abundance,

people in south India eat idli, dosa, upma and sambhar, while people in north Indian regions like punjab eat makki ki roti, sarson ka saag, dal and lassi.

- Popular dishes of South India are idli, dosa, upma and sambhar while popular dishes of North India are dal, chapati, kadhi chawal, paratha, chole bhature, etc.

Try a thought Experiment

Fruits, vegetables, grams, nuts and seeds.

CHAPTER-11 Cooking and Eating Food

Take a Quiz

Carrot and spinach

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. — (c)
2. — (e)
3. — (b)
4. — (a)
5. — (d)
- B. 1. Wood, coal and cow dung cakes
2. Sunlight
3. LPG
- C. 1. steel, iron, aluminium
2. age, nutrition 3. spicy, nutrition
4. family 5. germs
- D.1. Eating meals together as a family is important because it fosters a sense of togetherness and provides an opportunity to discuss various events.
2. Some common tasks that family members can collaborate on when it comes to food include, going to the store to buy grocery, preparing and cooking meals, serving food, setting the table, clearing the table and doing the dishes after eating.
3. Elderly people in a family usually prefer food that is light and easy to digest, while young child in a family prefer food with a mild flavour and rich in protein.

4. Biogas is a special kind of eco-friendly fuel that is made from cow dung. It is used for cooking and lighting purposes.
5. Children can contribute to kitchen tasks at home by reading through the recipe, measuring ingredients, assembling food items, washing fruits and vegetables, setting the table, and so on. It is beneficial for them because this helps them to learn practical life skills and be capable and independent.

CHAPTER-12

Our Houses

Take a Quiz

Students may answer themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. — (c)
 2. — (d)
 3. — (b)
 4. — (a)
- B.** 1. clean 2. cold
 3. bungalow 4. Tents
 5. Kashmir
- C.** 1. neighbourhood
 2. caves, big trees
 3. Pucca
 4. ladder
- D.1.** A house is built for living and for staying protected from extreme weather and external threats.
2. Doors and windows allow fresh air and sunlight to come inside the house and help in getting rid of germs.
 3. Two differences between a kutcha house and a pucca house :
 - (a) Kutcha house are made of bamboo, mud and straw, while pucca houses are made of cement, brick, iron and steel.
 - (b) Kutcha house are not very strong, while pucca houses are strong.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4. Houses | Places |
| Stilt houses | Areas of excessive rainfall |
| Houseboats | Canals and lakes |
| Igloss | Very cold areas |
5. Neighbours help each other in times of need and work together as a community. This makes neighbourhood a good place to live.

Try a thought Experiment

Advantages—Enjoying boating and fishing, financial advantages like not required to pay house tax, etc.

Disadvantages—Less living space, rental fees, adhering to rules, etc.

CHAPTER-13

Animals in Our Homes

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. Cow — Shed
 2. Dog — Kennel
 3. Horse — Stable
 4. Hen — Coop
 5. Fish — Aquarium
- B.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
 3. (d) 4. (c)
 5. (d)
- D.1.** Animals that are kept in our homes are called pet animals. Example-Dogs, cats. Animals that are kept in farms are called domestic animals. Example-Oxen, cows
2. Vet is a special doctor and it is important for the well-being of animals because he looks after animals and provides medical treatment.
 3. Pests are unwanted animals that found in our homes and they can create problems for us. Spiders, mosquitoes, ants, rats and flies are some common household pests.
 4. We can keep our homes free from pests by the following ways:
 - (a) Sweep and mop the floor of the house every day.

24 Answer Key 1 to 5

- (b) Remove cobwebs regularly.
 - (c) Use mouse trap to catch mice.
 - (d) Keep the kitchen clean and seal any leftover food.
 - (e) Don't allow litter or stagnant water to collect in the surroundings.
5. It is important to maintain a clean household to stop pests from coming inside. This way, we can keep our living spaces free from pests and safe.

**CHAPTER-14
Maps and Directions**

Take a Quiz

- 2. (a) 3
- (b) In the front
- (c) No
- (d) Bookshelf

Take a Quiz

Atlas.

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c)
- 3. (a) 4. (a)
- 5. (d)
- B. 1. map 2. maps
- 3. rough drawing 4. north
- C. 1. T 2. F
- 3. T 4. F
- 5. T
- D.1. Compass is a tool which is used to figure out the four main directions (north, south, east and west). The compass has a needle which always points towards the north direction when it's not moving.
- 2. Landmarks are distinctive features that help us in identifying a place easily. Hospital, school and parks are examples of landmark.
- 3. Map is a visual representation of a particular location like a country, city, town or the entire world. It provides detailed information about various places.

- 4. A plan is a small drawing of a small area. It makes it easier to see and understand where houses, buildings and important things are located in that place.
- 5. Difference between a sketch and a map are as follows:

	Sketch	Map
(1)	Sketch represents a rough drawing of an area.	Map is a visual representation of a specific area.
(2)	It does not provide detailed information.	It provides detailed information.
(3)	It shows the larger areas as well are smaller areas.	It shows an idea of a location.

**CHAPTER-15
Water in Our Lives**

Take a Quiz

Students may answer themselves.

Take a Quiz

Tank.
No.

Take a Quiz

Do not waste water.

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b)
- 3. (c)
- B. 1. True 2. False
- 3. True 4. True
- 5. True
- C. 1. To purify it and make it potable
- 2. To prevent contamination, as contact with hands may introduce impurities.
- D.1. Rainwater harvesting is a way to collect and save rainwater for later use. It is a smart way to use water wisely.
- 2. Water is brought to our homes through pipelines from rivers and lakes. Before

it reaches our taps, water is stored in big tanks above or below the ground and purified.

3. Rainwater that soaks into the ground is called underground water or groundwater. It is an important source of water, we can obtain this water by digging wells, using hand pumps or tube wells.
4. Three methods to ensure the safety of water for drinking are:
 - (a) Boil or filter the water to make it fit for drinking.
 - (b) Store water in clean and covered containers.
 - (c) Clean the container regularly.

Try a thought Experiment

By filtering or boiling it.

CHAPTER-16 Travelling to Places

Take a Quiz

Mumbai and Goa.

Questions and Answers

- A.**
1. large number of passengers.
 2. transport
 3. running vehicles
 4. working population
 5. airport
- B.**
1. cycle – does not need fuel to run.
 2. boat – means of water transport.
 3. car – means of land transport
 4. aeroplane – public transport.
 5. bullock cart – does not need fuel to run.
- C.**
1. Ambulance
 2. Postal van
 3. Metro train
 4. Submarine
- D.**
1. There are various purposes of travelling such as for business, education, recreation, pilgrimage, visiting relatives, and so on.
 2. Prior to the invention of wheel, people used to walk and employ various

animals like donkeys, camels and horses for transportation.

3. Mules and horses are used to travel in hilly regions, camels are used in deserts and elephants are suitable for transportation in forest regions.
4. Land transport, air transport and water transport are three main kinds of transport. Scooters and cars are examples of land transport, aeroplanes and helicopters are examples of air transport and boats and ships are examples of water transport.
5. Metro trains transport people across different parts of the city, connecting one destination to another. They are useful in major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

Try a thought Experiment

Advantages of travelling by car:

Flexibility, carpooling, money saving, comfort and privacy.

Disadvantages of travelling by car:

Hidden costs, air pollution, traffic jam.

Advantages of travelling by train:

Dependable, environment friendly, affordable, fast.

Disadvantages of travelling by train:

Exhausting, risk of theft, crowded, suffocating.

Travelling by car can be a good option to travel between neighbouring cities while travelling by train may be preferred to travel very long distances.

CHAPTER-17 Means of Communication

Take a Quiz

Earlier, people used money order to send and receive money by post.

Questions and Answers

- A.**
1. (a)
 2. (b)
 3. (d)
 4. (a)
 5. (b)
- B.**
1. True
 2. True
 3. True
 4. True
 5. True

26 Answer Key 1 to 5

- C. 1. post office 2. communication
3. letters and parcels
4. various 5. messages, feelings
- D.1. We communicate in order to share ideas and information with others. Traditional mail, email, telephone, newspaper radio, internet, etc. are a few means of communication.
2. Landline phones are fixed at one place and are used to communicate with people. Mobile phones can be easily carried and are used to talk, send messages, conduct video calls, click and share pictures and surf the internet.
3. The internet is used as a platform for receiving and sharing information on a wide array of topics from any corner of the globe.
4. Mass communication serves to communicate messages to a large number of people through newspapers, radio, T.V and the Internet.
5. People who cannot speak or hear communicate only with the help of sign language, which comprises of 26 hand symbols, one for each letter of the English alphabet.

Try a thought Experiment

Yes, because it is accessed by a large number of people across the world.

CHAPTER-18 Clothes We Wear

Take a Quiz

Because they keep us warm.

Take a Quiz

Because it may easily catch fire.

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b)
3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B. 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. False
5. True

- C. 1. weave fabric 2. Dyes
3. fabric 4. Mundu
5. Assam

- D.1. We wear clothes to cover our body, protect ourselves from extreme weather conditions, and enhance our appearance.
2. Early humans used animal skin, fur, bark of trees and leaves for clothing.
3. Weaving involves making fabric using handlooms or electrically-powered powerlooms. This process utilises two threads. On the other hand, knitting can be done by hand or by using knitting machines, employing one or more threads.
4. No, people in all states of India do not wear the same clothes because they wear clothes on the basis of their geographical location, climatic conditions and customs and traditions. For example, in hot regions, people wear light and airy cotton clothes to stay cool, while in cold regions, people wear woollen clothes to keep them warm.

Try a thought Experiment

Raincoat would be best. As it is made from waterproof material, it will protect me from getting wet.

CHAPTER-19 The Potter's Wheel

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (b)
- B. 1. False 2. True
3. True 4. True
- C. 1. clay 2. tool
3. designs, bakes 4. the right shape
5. thin thread

- D.1.** Pottery is an art form or a skill by which various items are made using wet clay.
2. The potter's wheel is a flat, circular surface made from wood or metal that can spin while the potter shapes the clay on it. It facilitates making beautiful and well-shaped pots quickly.
3. Three practical applications of pottery in our daily lives include boiling water, making curd and storing water.
4. The steps involved in the process of creating pottery are—
(i) getting clay, (ii) making it into a solid piece, (iii) shaping the object we want, (iv) adding glaze, (v) Putting it in a kiln to make it strong.
- Try a thought Experiment**
Students may attempt themselves.
- Test Paper**
- A.** 1. family 2. email
3. six 4. NGOs
5. Water hyacinth, Lotus
- B.** 1. (ii) 2. (ii)
3. (ii) 4. (iii)
5. (iii)
- C.** 1. — (iii)
2. — (i)
3. — (v)
4. — (iv)
5. — (ii)
- D.** 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. False
- E.** 1. Vitamins, Carbohydrates, Proteins & Fats.
2. Both.
3. We will become obese.
4. Fats
5. Carbohydrates
- F.** 1. rises 2. condenses
3. water droplets 4. hail
5. water cycle
- G.** Students may attempt themselves.
- H.** Students may attempt themselves.
- I.** 2, 1, 5, 3, 4.
- J.** 1. Students may attempt themselves.
2. Students may attempt themselves.



EVS-4

CHAPTER-1 Parts of Our Body

Take a Quiz (Page-7)

- Pulse is the number of times our heart beats per minute. It is approximately 72 times per minute.
- Hydrochloric acid.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a)
3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. brain
2. carbon dioxide
3. clean, oxygen-rich
4. stomach
5. liver, kidneys
- C.** 1. F 2. T
3. T 4. T
5. F
- D.** 1. Our body is made of various parts. Some of these parts, like hands, legs, eyes, ears and feet are visible externally and are referred to as external organs. Other organs, which remain hidden from view and are present inside the body, like brain, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and intestines are called internal organs.
2. Arteries are blood vessels with thick walls that appear red in colour. They carry clean and oxygen-rich blood to all parts of our body. On the other hand, veins have thin walls that appear blue in colour. They are responsible for carrying used blood with waste materials.
3. Process of degestion:
- (a) Food is chewed and swallowed, and then it travels through the esophogus or food pipe to reach the stomach.
- (b) Inside the stomach, muscles contract and mix the food with digestive juices, thus starting the digestion process.
- (c) Partially-digested food moves to the small intestine.
- (d) Digestion continues in the small intestine and nutrients are absorbed in the blood stream.
4. Liver: It is a reddish-brown organ situated to the right of our stomach. It is the largest gland on our body. The liver plays a crucial role in the digestion of fats and the production of proteins essential for blood clotting and other function of the body. In addition, the liver contributes in the elimination of harmful chemicals from the body.
5. Lungs enable the inhalation of oxygen and the exhalation of carbon dioxide, thus supporting the respiratory process.
6. Students may attempt themselves.

Try a thought Experiment

This would impact the health of the patient in a very adverse manner. It could be addressed by consulting a nephrologist.

CHAPTER-2 Health and Safety

Take a Quiz (Page-17)

1. b 2. a
3. b 4. b

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. healthy 2. walking
3. floor 4. 8 to 10
- C.** 1. e 2. c
3. b 4. a
5. d

- D.1.** Three methods to maintain health and fitness are:
- Healthy eating habits.
 - Performing exercise daily.
 - Positive thinking and mindset.
2. Typhoid, also known as enteric fever, it is a bacterial infection that spreads through contaminated food and water. High fever, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain are symptoms of typhoid. It is important to consume clean and fresh food and drink clean water to prevent typhoid.
3. We can ensure safety at home by being cautious while handling sharp objects, keeping safety in the bathroom, avoiding burns, never touching electrical gadgets or switches with wet hands, taking precaution while taking medicines and by keeping things at their proper places.
4. Key precautions to be observed while near a water body are:
- Learn to swim only under adult supervision.
 - While engaged in activities like boating, rafting or water sports, always wear a life jacket for added safety.
5. Malaria, dengue and chikungunya are diseases transmitted through mosquito bites. We can prevent these diseases by using mosquito nets, applying mosquito repellents, wearing protective clothing, eliminating of stagnant water, using mosquito screen and by keeping the surroundings clean.

Try a thought Experiment

I would provide him first-aid to prevent blood loss.

CHAPTER-3
Food is Life

Take a Quiz (Page-24)

- (b)
- (b)
- (c)

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. b 2. b
3. b 4. a
- B.** 1. preservation 2. Cucumber
3. moisture 4. wash
5. pickling
- C.** 1. T 2. F
3. T 4. T
5. T
- D.1.** We should consume food that is fresh and properly cooked to ensure its safety and nutritional value.
2. Nutrients are elements that provide nutrition to our body to promote and maintain health.
3. Salting is used for preserving pickles and fish, thus extending their shelf life.
- E.** 1. Food preservation can be defined as the process of treating and handling food in such manner as to prevent its spoilage. It is helpful in protecting and increasing the shelf life of food.
2. Canning is a method of food preservation, in which items like juices and jams are sealed in cans after removing moisture in order to preserve their contents.
3. Five good food habits that help us to stay healthy are: (a) Maintaining hand hygiene. (b) Consuming fresh and properly cooked food. (c) Chew food thoroughly. (d) Washing fruits and vegetables properly. (e) Keeping the food covered.
4. Journey of food from the farm to our plate: Farmers grow various types of crops and harvest them when they are fully grown. After harvesting, these crops are packed and sent to a big wholesale market called 'mandi' by trucks, trains and tractors. There are retailers in wholesale market who buy this produce and carry these to their shops to sell them, As consumers, we buy these food items from the shops

30 Answer Key 1 to 5

and use them to make delicious meals at home. In this manner, food completes its amazing journey from the farm to our plate.

Try a thought Experiment

By caring for them and providing them water as and when required.



CHAPTER-4

A Perfect Shelter

Take a Quiz (Page-29)

- There would be no sunlight and air inside which would lead growth of germs causing diseases.

Take a Quiz (Page-31)

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. house 2. tepee
3. sunlight 4. bungalows
- C.** 1. Houseboats: Houseboats are found in places like Srinagar and Kerala in India. These are wooden boats with arrangements similar to a house.
2. Ventilation: Ventilation refers to the process of allowing fresh air in a room or building.
3. Igloo: These are temporary house, made of snow blocks in very cold places like Arctic regions.
- D.** 1. It is important to have lots of sunlight in a house to eliminate germs and keep the environment clean and healthy.
2. In places that are very cold, such as in Arctic regions, people, built temporary houses called igloo made from blocks of snow.
3. Modern homes are smaller and more comfortable than ancient houses which were bigger and more grand.
4. Temporary houses, also called kutchas

houses or huts, are houses built from simple materials like mud, straw and dried leaves. These are usually found in rural areas and are not very strong.

5. Stilt house are built in regions that are flood-prone and have a lot of rainfall. These houses often have sloping roofs to let rainwater run-off easily and have a ladder to enter inside.

Try a thought Experiment

We would use recycled steel, wood, glass, bricks, floor and wall covering to build a house. We would make it comfortable by providing various modern amenities in the house.

CHAPTER-5

Clothes We Wear

Take a Quiz (Page-38)

1. c
2. a
3. b

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. T 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. F
- C.** 1. We wear light-coloured cotton clothes in summers because they absorb sweat and keep us cool.
2. Naphthalene balls are used while storing silk and woollen clothes because they protect them from bugs and pests.
3. Clothes should be sun-dried after washing in order to kill the germs and make them dry, clean and shiny.
4. Fabric is given special treatment and taken through physical and chemical processes before being ready for stitching in order to add certain qualities to them like fluffiness, water proofing, shine and smoothness. These treatments prevent shrinking and wrinkling of the fabric.

- D.1.** Spinning is a process in which raw fibre strands are twisted in machines to make yarn. Gandhiji famously used the charkha to spin a unique cotton cloth called khadi. Today, textile factories use modern technology for spinning.
2. We can take care of our clothes by washing them regularly, drying and ironing them, taking extra care of delicate fabrics like woollen and silk clothes and storing them properly.
3. Uniforms are special clothes used by people engaged in different jobs. This helps us to identify their profession. Doctors, nurses, lawyers and students are a few people who wear uniforms.
4. Natural fibers are those which are obtained from plants and animals, while synthetic fibers are man-made fibres made from chemicals. Cotton and linen are examples of natural fibers, while nylon and polyester are example of synthetic fibres.
5. Weaving is a process that involves the interlacing of yarns or threads to produce fabric, typically performed on large machines called looms. Manually-operated handlooms and electrically-powered powerlooms are used for weaving.

Try a thought Experiment

Students may attempt themselves.

CHAPTER-6 Our Community

Take a Quiz (Page-43)

- A Resident Welfare Association (RWA) is a civic organisation by the inhabitants of a residential colony in a city/town. Its main objective is to ensure the well-being of its residents. Lack of such an institution may pose a challenge to the rights, respect and dignity of the residents of the colony.

Take a Quiz (Page-44)

1. b
2. a
3. c

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (c)

- B.** 1. b 2. c
3. a 4. e
5. d

C. 1. Clubs or Societies

2. Residents Welfare Association (RWA)
3. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) like CRY and SEWA.
4. Volunteer

D.1. Three functions of a society or a club within a community are:

- (a) Uniting people for common causes.
- (b) Organising various socially-relevant activities, like blood donation camps and cultural festivals.
- (c) Addressing issues such as environmental conservation, crime prevention and adherence to community rules.

2. A Residents Welfare Association (RWA) is a civic organisation established by the inhabitants of a residential colony of a city or town with the main objective of ensuring the well-being of its residents.

3. Following are the reasons to justify this statement:

- (a) A RWA supervises the development of the colony's infrastructure.
- (b) A RWA establishes effective security and safety measures within the colony.
- (c) It promotes awareness among the residents about maintaining a clean environment, taking care of their health and fostering a healthy living environment in the society.
- (d) It safeguards the rights, dignity and respect of all the residents of the colony.

32 Answer Key 1 to 5

4. Environment club, literary club, health club, hygiene club and others are commonly established in schools.
5. NGOs or Non-Government Organisations are created to address the welfare of the society, particularly focusing on women, children, elderly and underprivileged people. They are different from other organisations in the community in the sense that they are usually certified by the government and are often funded through donations from volunteers or government sources. A few examples of NGOs include SEWA, Helpage India, CRY, Prayas, Cure India, etc.

Try a thought Experiment

Students may attempt themselves.

CHAPTER-7

Services in the Community

Take a Quiz (Page-50)

- It is a governing body of a village. The word 'Panchayat' means an assembly of five villages. Thus, Panchayat is a form of government where in five village.
- A birth certificate is a permanent and official record of the child's existence. Its importance lies in the fact that it provides proof of identity, age and citizenship.

Take a Quiz (Page-51)

1. b 2. b
3. a 4. c

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a)
3. (b) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. Taxes 2. 21 or above
3. municipal corporation
4. Mayor
5. Women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes
- D.1.** Four functions of a Gram Panchayat are:

- (a) Establishing healthcare facilities in the village.
 - (b) Building and maintaining water resources, drainage systems, roads, schools and libraries in the village.
 - (c) Resolving disputes among the villagers.
 - (d) Implementing government schemes aimed at generating employment opportunities in the village.
2. Services provided by the government to the public, including education, electricity supply, transportation, and so on are called public services.
3. Sources of funding for Gram Panchayats include:
- (a) Government scheme funds provided by various government department.
 - (b) Collection of taxes on residences, marketplaces and other sources.
 - (c) Contributions for community projects.
4. Municipal Corporation is responsible for the development and well-being of residents of large cities.
- Functions of Municipal Corporation are:
- (a) Providing access to clean drinking water.
 - (b) Ensuring cleanliness in the city.
 - (c) Issuing birth and death certificates.
 - (d) Offering healthcare services.
 - (e) Constructing and maintaining roads, marketplaces, residential areas, and so on.
5. Process of establishment of a Gram Panchayat: A Gram Panchayat is established in villages with population of 500 or more, while smaller villages may have one Gram Panchayat representing two or three villages. The members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the village residents with any eligible adult aged 21 years or more eligible to contest for elections.

Villagers aged 18 and above have the right to vote for Gram Panchayat members. These elected representatives are called 'Panch', and from among them, one member is chosen as the head, known as the 'Sarpanch' or 'Pradhan'. The government has reserved some seats for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe within the Gram Panchayat. The tenure of its members is five years.

6. The financial resources available to Municipal Corporations include taxes, such as road tax, property tax, toll tax, and so on.

Try a thought Experiment

Students may attempt themselves.

CHAPTER-8

Private vs Public Property

Take a Quiz (Page-57)

1. b
2. b
3. a

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (a)

- B. 1. individuals
2. providing public services
3. public transport
4. public property
5. school

- C. 1. We have the responsibility to maintain public property because they are built for our use and provide us various facilities. So, safeguarding them is our duty.
2. Factories should be situated at significant distance from historical monuments so that they may not be affected by smoke and air pollution.
3. Always ensure the cleanliness and greenery of your school premises to keep the environment clean and healthy.
4. It's essential for every neighbourhood to have a park because they are natural surroundings which provide us

recreation and enjoyment. Children as well as elders go to the park for leisure activities.

5. Destruction of public property eventually harms us because they provide various services to us and are established for our own benefit.
- D.1. We should protect public property because these communal sources like school, hospitals, roads, buses, parks and historical monuments are meant for the benefit and use of all the citizen and so it is our duty to protect them.
2. We can take the following steps to preserve the beauty of a park:
 - (a) Plant more trees in and around the park to ensure a green environment.
 - (b) Do not litter the park with garbage.
 - (c) Picking flowers or damaging the plants should be avoided.
3. Significance of protecting historical monuments: Historical monuments such as old buildings, forts, palaces and religious sites are deeply connected with the history of India, offering valuable insight into our culture, art, traditions and so on. These are heritage buildings and protecting them is our duty.

Strategies for protecting historical monuments:

 - (a) Maintain the cleanliness of heritage sites.
 - (b) Do not write or deface the walls of monuments.
 - (c) Factories should be set up at a significant distance from these monuments to protect them from air pollution.
 - (d) Educational Campaigns should be organised to create awareness among people for the protection of historical monuments.
4. Four approaches to ensure the maintenance of the school premises are:
 - (a) Do not damage things like desks, chairs, blackboard, lights or fans in the classroom.

34 Answer Key 1 to 5

- (b) Maintain cleanliness in classrooms and school premises.
- (c) Dump all garbage only in the dustbin.
- (d) Take care of the library and the books present in it.
- (e) Keep the school playground clean and green.
- 5. Our possessions, such as our houses, vehicles, clothing and various personal things are some of our personal belongings. We maintain them by taking due care of them and using/handling them properly.
- 6. List of renowned historical monuments of India:
 1. Taj Mahal (Agra), 2. Golden Temple (Amritsar), 3. Meenakshi Temple (Madurai), 4. Mysore Palace (Mysore), 5. Gateway of India (Mumbai) 6. Red fort (New Delhi) 7. Hawa Mahal (Jaipur) 8. Qutub Minar (New Delhi) 9. Sanchi Stupa (Sanchi) 10. Charminar (Hyderabad).

Try though Experiment

They should be preserved by security guards and government should make laws favorable to monuments and should spread awareness. Also, monuments should not be painted in garish colours.

**CHAPTER-9
Locating Places**

Take a Quiz (Page-62)

- Yes, the direction on a map can be identified through an arrow that points towards the north.

Take a Quiz (Page-64)

Students may attempt themselves.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a)
 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. locating 2. weather
 3. index key 4. 8
 5. locating places
- C.** Students may attempt themselves.
- D.** 1. Map: A map is a representation of an area, portrayed on a flat surface.

Significance of maps: Map provides us a lot information about the location and direction of our destination. A map guides us in navigating unfamiliar places and it also provides insights regarding the distance we should travel to reach our destination.

2. Map Symbol: Various colours, symbols, dots and lines are used in maps to represent different things like mountains, rivers, cities, and more. There is an index key on the map, which helps us to understand these symbols. It is like a secret code that tells us the meaning of each symbol. These symbols and features are called the language of the map. This helps us to read and interpret the map in a precise manner.
3. A book of maps is called an atlas. It is useful in providing insight into the physical attributes and political borders of various countries of the world.
4. Country map is a customised map which provides information about various cities, important places and landmarks in a country. It helps us in understanding the geographical and political features of a specific country.
5. If I am in an unfamiliar location and do not have a map, then I would use major landmarks to track my location. I could also use the sun to find the direction.

Try a thought Experiment

Physical Maps vs Political Maps

Physical Maps	Political Maps
Physical maps contain geographical features like rivers, mountains and plains.	Political maps emphasise boundaries and locations of countries, states, union territories, capitals and cities.
Physical maps help us understand the earth's natural topography.	Political maps help us in understanding political divisions.

CHAPTER-10 Transportation

Take a Quiz (Page-68)

- They travelled on foot or used animals like-horses, mules, bullocks and donkeys etc.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (d) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. F 2. F
3. F 4. T
- C.** 1. wheel 2. Metro trains
3. Air transport 4. oldest
5. NHAI
- D.** 1. The wheel is considered as the most important invention of man because it has facilitated transport which is essential in many aspects of life today.
2. Major means of land transport include cars, buses, bicycles, motorcycles, scooters, rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, trucks and trains.
3. India has two main types of roads that handle road traffic. These are National Highways and State Highways. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) takes care of big and busy national highways which is a massive road network that connects various major cities of India. On the other hand, state highways connect various towns of a state and also connect to larger national highways. It is like a big road maze, which helps people move around.
4. To ease traffic on the roads and protect the environment, people in cities are increasingly using the metro train service. Metro trains are modern trains that run in big, crowded cities of India. They are fast, comfortable and cost-effective. Metro-trains started in Kolkata and today they operate in 13 cities across India.
5. During natural disasters such as an earthquake, flood and famine, air transport plays an important role by

facilitating the delivery of essential supplies like food and medicines and helping in the evacuation of affected people during such emergencies.

CHAPTER-11 Means of Communication

Take a Quiz (Page-79)

- Social media has become a pervasive and essential part of our life today. Life without social media seems unimaginable in modern times.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (d)
3. (d) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. (e) 2. (d)
3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (c)
- C.** 1. Broadcast: It refers to transmit programmes using radio or television waves.
2. Internet: It is a global network of computers interconnected through telephone lines or dedicated cables. It facilitates exchange of information, messages and images via computers.
3. Magazine: Magazines are periodicals that contain news articles and features on various issues of social relevance, and entertainment. These are published on weekly, fortnightly and monthly basis.
4. Telex: Telex is an international system used mainly in the past for transmitting written message.
- D.** 1. Communication plays a crucial role in the development of both nation and its citizens. Effective communication serves as a channel for sharing our thoughts and ideas with others.
2. Following are the two methods of communication used in ancient times:
(a) Specially-trained pigeons carried written messages tied to their legs. These pigeons were used in wars to send important news to distant places.
(b) Hand-written letters were a crucial means of communication. People

- C. 1. primary root 2. plant stems
3. shoot 4. Stomata
5. plant
- D.1. Leaves are often referred to as the plant's kitchen because they provide nourishment to the plant.
2. The portion of the plant that grows above the ground is known as the shoot system, while the portion growing under the ground is known as the root system.
3. Three functions performed by the roots of plants are:
- (a) Anchoring: Roots firmly fix the plant to the soil, providing stability to it.
- (b) Absorption: Roots absorb essential minerals and water from the soil, transporting them to other parts of the plant to support growth and nourishment.
- (c) Storage: Roots also serve as storage units of food in many plants like radish, beetroot, carrot, etc.
4. Flowers benefit us in many ways and were used for the following purposes:
- (a) Cutting
(b) Religious offerings
(c) Making aromatic products like incense sticks, soaps and oil.
(d) Adornment
(e) Honey production
(f) Decoration
(g) Culinary applications
5. Two functions of stems in plants are:
- (a) Structural support: The stem provides structural support to the plant, enabling it to stand upright.
- (b) Transport system: The stem acts as the transport system, carrying water and minerals from the roots to various parts of the plant.
6. Climbers are plants having weak stems. They cannot stand on their own and have to rely on sticks and

other structures for growing vertically. Cucumbers and beans are examples of climbers. On the other hand, creepers are plants having weak stems. They spread along the ground. Pumpkins and watermelons are examples of creepers.

Try a thought Experiment

All the species of plants which reproduce by flowers would become extinct if plants didn't have flowers.

CHAPTER-13 World of Animals

Take a Quiz (Page-94)

1. Calf 2. Calf
3. Piglet 4. Cub
5. Fry 6. Kitten

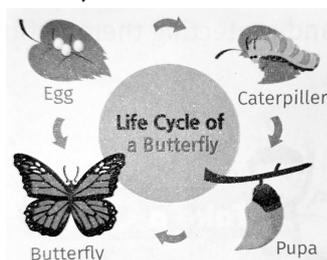
Questions and Answers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (b)
- B. 1. Amphibians 2. Carnivores
3. Yolk 4. Spawn
5. Maggot
- C. 1. e Butterfly
2. d Frog
3. a Herbivorous
4. c Shedding of old skin
5. b Incubation
- D.1. Herbivores like cow and goat feed exclusively on grass and plants. Carnivores like lion and tiger mainly consume the flesh of other animals. Omnivores like dog and bear consume both, plants and the flesh of other animals.
2. Reproduction is the vital process by which animals give birth to young ones of their own kind. Animals have two main methods of reproduction- by laying eggs and by giving birth to young ones.
3. Life Cycle of Frog: Frogs lay their eggs in large clusters called spawns.

38 Answer Key 1 to 5

When the egg hatches, a tadpole comes out, bearing same resemblance to an adult frog. Tadpoles resemble small fish and swim in water, feeding on aquatic plants. Over a few weeks, they undergo major changes as their tails disappear and their legs, organs and limbs develop. Eventually, they transform into adult frogs.

4. Diagram showing life cycle of a butterfly:



5. Animals that give birth to their offspring and nourish them by providing their own milk are called mammals.

Tigers, elephants and human beings are examples of mammals.

Try a thought Experiment

Thick fur

CHAPTER-14 Air We Breathe

Take a Quiz (Page-98)

- Nadi Shodhana, Ujjayi, Shitali Pranayama, Sitkari, Pranayama and Brahmari.

Take a Quiz (Page-101)

- Excessive deforestation leads to reduction in oxygen level and increase in the concentration of green house gases like carbon dioxide while an increase in construction projects lead to increase in the concentration of poisonous substances and dust in the atmosphere. This in turn increases global warming. Global warming can be checked by planting more trees, use of clean fuels, reducing carbon footprints and so on.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
- C.** 1. carbon dioxide
2. sea breeze
3. breathing and other important activities
4. atmosphere
- D.1.** Two attributes of air are:
(a) Air has weight.
(b) Air occupies space.
2. The air is mixture of several gases like oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, ozone, helium, neon, argon and krypton.
3. Sea breeze blows from sea to land during the day, while land breeze blows from land to sea during the night.
4. Following measures can be taken to mitigate air pollution: (a) Plant more trees. (b) Encourage the use of clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). (c) Regular maintenance of vehicles. (d) Relocate factories away from residential areas. (e) Avoid burning garbage and dry leaves to prevent the emission of harmful gases. (f) Encourage carpooling and use of public transport to reduce pollution.
5. Three practical applications of air:
(a) Respiration (b) Combustion or burning. (c) Transmission of sound and odour.

Try a thought Experiment

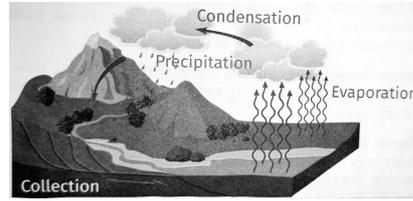
Air Quality Index (AQI) is a scale which provides information about the states of current air quality. It is important these days because it effectively tells about the state of the air we breathe and associated health risks.

CHAPTER-15 Water and Weather

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a)
 3. (c) 4. (c)
 5. (d)
- B.** 1. Yes 2. Atmosphere
 3. During the winter season.
 4. Yes
 5. Yes
- C.** 1. sun 2. condensation
 3. evaporation, condensation / the water cycle
 4. humidity level
 5. frost
- D.1.** Evaporation is the phenomena of transformation of water into water vapour due to the sun's radiant heat.
2. Three forms of precipitation are:
- (a) Dew: On chilly nights, water vapour present in the atmosphere condenses and transforms into very small droplets. It collects on surfaces like ground and plants, leading to the formation of dew.
- (b) Fog: In winter season, warm and moisture-laden air causes water vapour present in it to condense into thick clusters of tiny water droplets that linger above the ground. This phenomenon is called fog.
- (c) Frost: During very cold winter nights, dew drops freeze on surfaces, giving rise to the formation of frost.
3. The perpetual cycle of evaporation and condensation takes place in nature. Solar heat of the sun causes evaporation of water from lakes, rivers, oceans and other water bodies, transforming into water vapour. Subsequently, these particles of water vapour condense and return to the earth's surface as precipitation in the form of rain or snow. This unending

sequence of events is called the water cycle.



Water Cycle

4. The sun plays an important role in changing weather patterns. It is the sun's heat that sets the wind in motion and leads to the formation of clouds. When the sun is directly overhead during the afternoon, we experience warmth. On the other hand, in the morning and evening the sunrays are slanting, making the weather milder than the midday heat.
5. Difference between dew and frost are:

Dew	Frost
On chilly nights, water vapor present in the atmosphere condenses and transforms into very small droplets that collect on surfaces like the ground and plants, leading to the formation of dew.	During very cold winter nights, dew drops freeze on the earth's surface, giving rise to the formation of frost.

Try a thought Experiment

Weather chart is a simplified depiction of weather patterns on the earth's surface. Weather charts are very useful in our day-to-day lives as they help us understand about the weather conditions of a region.

CHAPTER-16 Go Green, Get Clean

Take a Quiz (Page-113)

- They perform the work of cleaning our houses and neighbourhood and thus contribute to maintaining the cleanliness of our surroundings.
- Students may attempt themselves.

40 Answer Key 1 to 5

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (b) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. Recycle 2. Dustbins
3. Deforestation 4. Recycling
5. Use paper bags
- C.** 1. recycling 2. cholera
3. non-biodegradable waste
4. compost
5. photosynthesis
- D.** 1. We should maintain cleanliness in our environment to ensure our well-being. A pollute and unclean environment harbours germs that can lead to various diseases. The presence of contaminated and stagnant water can give rise to diseases like cholera, typhoid, dengue, plague, etc. So, it is important to maintain a clean environment.
2. Biodegradable waste materials are those which have the capacity to undergo decomposition when placed in compost pits. Fruit and vegetable peels, paper and cotton clothing are examples of biodegradable waste materials. On the other hand, non-biodegradable waste materials are those which do not undergo decomposition. Plastic bags and bottles, glass, etc. are examples of non-biodegradable waste materials.
3. Significance of waste reduction are: Waste reduction helps in reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases, saving energy and creating job opportunities. Reduction in the amount of waste also leads to prevention of pollution, protection of the environment, conservation of natural resources and saving money.
4. A polluted environment harbours germs that can lead to various diseases. An unclean environment can lead to diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dengue and plague, primarily due to the presence of contaminated and stagnant water. So, we should maintain cleanliness in our surroundings in order to prevent diseases and ensure a healthy, disease-free life.
5. The following five methods can be suggested for active participation of people in preserving a clean environment:
- (a) Encouraging public participation in environmental campaigns.
(b) Encouraging people to reduce waste generation.
(c) Creating awareness about recycling waste products.
(d) Urging people to limit their consumption of things.
(e) Encouraging the farmers to limit the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

Try a thought Experiment

Recycling is important for the conservation of resources. Following are the three advantages of recycling:

1. It is environment-friendly.
2. It reduces the amount of garbage produced.
3. It is good for health and saves energy.

CHAPTER-17

Let's Control Pollution

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (b) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. Afforestation
2. It should be discontinued.
3. Car pooling
4. It affects human health adversely.
- C.** 1. coal, oil
2. carbon dioxide
3. of waste
4. chemical fertilisers / pesticides / insecticides
5. air

- D.1.** Pollution refers to the contamination of air, water and land in our surroundings. Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and land pollution are various main types of pollution.
2. Two methods for reducing air pollutions are:
- Encourage carpooling to reduce the number of vehicles on roads, thereby lowering pollution levels.
 - Plant more trees to increase the level of oxygen and reduce the level of harmful carbon dioxide in the air.
3. Three cause of water pollution are:
- Disposal of chemical waste released from factories into water bodies.
 - Dumping household waste and sewage directly into water bodies.
 - Washing clothes and bathing animals in water bodies.
4. Land pollution, also called soil pollution, refers to the dumping of harmful and unwanted substances or pollutants in land or soil. This type of pollution has negative impact on the health of various life forms on earth.
- Causes of land pollution:
- Illegal dumping of waste and chemical in the soil.
 - Littering along roadsides.
 - Excessive use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides by farmers.
 - Deforestation due to industrialisation and urbanisation.
 - Improper disposal of paints, oils, etc.
5. Smoke emitted by chimneys of factories and by vehicles on roads causes air pollution. Moreover, noise due to running factories and honking of vehicles on roads causes noise pollution.
6. 'My Earth-My Responsibility': Our Earth is a beautiful planet and is the common habitat of plants, animals

and human beings. It provides us food, shelter and fulfils most of our requirements. In spite of this, we harm the Earth due to our selfish activities. We produce tons of waste everyday, cut trees to obtain land for housing and industries, exploit water in an insensible manner, use loudspeakers at odd hours, and so on. We should prevent all this and take every possible action to protect and conserve the environment and protect our planet for the benefit of present as well as future generations to make this planet a better place to live.

Try a thought Experiment

Students may attempt themselves.

CHAPTER-18 Gifts of Nature

Take a Quiz (Pg 127)

The sun drives the weather, ocean currents, seasons and climate. It makes plants life possible by the process of photosynthesis. The sun's heat and light sustains all life forms on earth.

Take a Quiz (Pg 128)

Increase in population and industrialisation results in increase in demand of natural resources and causes air, noise and other types of pollutions.

Take a Quiz (Pg 129)

The problem of climate change and other challenges such as population growth, poverty and increasing industrialisation and urbanisation has led to increase in natural disasters and the damage caused by them.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Renewable and non-renewable resources: Natural resources such as air and sunlight, which are abundant and can be repeatedly used without depletion are called renewable

42 Answer Key 1 to 5

resources. On the other hand, resources found in limited quantities in nature that are not easily replenished once consumed are called non-renewable resources.

2. Water pollution and water conservation: Contamination of water bodies such as oceans, rivers, lakes, ponds and streams due to the dumping of toxic and unwanted materials and waste is called water pollution. On the other hand, the action of protecting and preserving water is called water conservation.
3. River water and sea water: River water is fresh water, while sea water is saline or salty water.

C. Do yourself

D.1. Nature has granted many gifts to humanity, such as air, water, sunlight, minerals, plants and animals. These gifts are considered precious due to the following reasons:

- (a) Air: Air is vital for all the living forms on earth. It facilitates respiration and is also useful for the process of combustion or burning things.
- (b) Water: Water is crucial for sustaining life on earth and to conduct various activities.
- (c) Sunlight: Sunlight is the major sources of heat and light on earth.
- (d) Minerals: Minerals are essential raw materials in our daily lives and are vital for economic, social and technological development.
- (e) Plants: Plants provide us various thing to fulfil our daily requirements, like food to eat, air to breath, shelter and various other products.
- (f) Animals: Animals benefit us in many ways, like providing companionship, improving mental health, facilitating rescue operations during natural disasters and providing food.

2. Three strategies for preventing water pollution are:

- (a) Do not dump chemical waste from factories in water.
- (b) Do not wash clothes and bath animals in rivers and ponds.
- (c) Do not dump household sewage and waste in rivers.

3. Significance of soil in our lives: Soil is an important natural resources gifted by nature. Rich and fertile soil increases agricultural yield, various plants thrive in soil and it also serves as a habitat for various insects and other organisms, thus maintaining balance in the ecosystem.

4. Five methods of conserving natural resources are:

- (a) Preventing the pollution of natural resources.
 - (b) Using resources responsibly and sensibly.
 - (c) Promoting afforestation by planting more trees.
 - (d) Preserving and protecting the forests.
 - (e) Avoiding unnecessary use of paper which is derived from wood pulp.
5. Utility of plants and animals for humans: Plants and animals are useful for us in numerous ways. Plants fulfil various requirements of man, such as food, shelter, fuel, medicines, clothes, etc. Animals are our true friends as they provide us companionship, means of transport like tonga and bullock-carts, help us in rescuing people during natural disaster and also provide us food.

Try a thought Experiment

Students may attempt themselves.

Test Paper-1

- A.**
1. Inhalation
 2. cotton, jute
 3. Mayor
 4. liquid solvent
 5. Side veins

- B.** 1. b 2. a
3. d 4. e
5. c
- C.** 1. (a) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c)
- D.** 1. (T) 2. (T)
3. (T) 4. (F)
5. (F)
- E.** 1. Hydro energy
2. Sun
3. Coal and Natural gas.
4. True
5. Because they take thousands of years to form and cannot be replaced as fast as they are being consumed.
- F.** 1. Means of mass communication (Newspaper and Radio)
2. Yes
3. They provide news and information to a lot of people at the same time.
4. (i) Newspaper is printed while radio is audio based.
(ii) Newspaper news is slower than radio news.
- G.** Students may attempt themselves.
H. Students may attempt themselves.
- Test Paper-2**
- A.** 1. Residents Welfare Association (RWA)
2. Foreign toxic substance
3. reusing
4. nymph
5. germination
- B.** 1. T 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. F
- C.** 1. b 2. a
3. b 4. c
5. c
- D.** 1. Woollen clothes
2. Cotton clothes
3. Cotton clothes, raincoat, gumboots
4. Cotton clothes, raincoat, gumboots
5. Cotton clothes
- E.** 1. Picture 1-Tap root, Picture 2-Fibrous root
2. Tap root develops when the primary root extends from the stem's end and several smaller roots branch out from it.
3. Onion and wheat have fibrous roots.
4. Tap roots shown in picture 1.
- F.** 1. lifecycle
2. tadpole
3. tail
4. gills
5. swim
- G.** Five ways to conserve water are:
(a) Store drinking water in clean and covered containers.
(b) Use a bucket for bathing in place of shower.
(c) Reuse water in the kitchen for washing fruits and vegetables and watering plants.
(d) Fix leaking taps and pipes immediately.
(e) Avoid polluting water bodies like rivers and lakes as they are major sources of freshwater.
- H.** Students may attempt themselves.



CHAPTER-1 Changes in the Family

Take a Quiz (Page-9)

1. job
2. homeless
3. joint
4. traditions
5. history

Questions and Answers

A. 1. (b) Migration

2. (b) Displacement

3. (c) Country

4. (b) Refugees

5. (c) Extended family

B. 1. better job opportunities

2. rare

3. things

4. Migration

5. relationship

C. 1. (T)

2. (T)

3. (F)

4. (F)

5. (T)

D.1. b

2. a

3. e

4. c

5. d

E. 1. People migrate from one place to another, for reasons like finding better jobs or living conditions.

2. Emigrants are people who leave their native country to settle in another country. On the other hand, immigrants are people who arrive to live in a new country.

3. Natural disasters like earthquakes or floods make a place unsuitable for living. So, people are forced to leave their native city and move to new places, thus causing displacement of people.

4. Impacts of migration are:

(a) People have to face climatic, social, economic and cultural changes, and they find it difficult to adapt to them.

(b) When the younger generation migrates, older generation of the house is left alone.

(c) Migration increases job and educational opportunities.

(d) It improves people's lifestyle.

(e) Migration leads to cultural integration and co-operation between the people of different places.

5. Family structures are changing due to change in customs, traditions and mindset of people.

6. Some values that we learn from our family members are to help people in need, to respect our elders, to be honest and fair with everyone and to support our family and friends.

CHAPTER-2 Animals and Birds

Take a Quiz (Page-18)

1. Arboreal
2. terrestrial
3. Aerial
4. catching
5. catch

Questions and Answers

A. 1. (c)

2. (b)

3. (b)

4. (b)

B. 1. Terrestrial animals

2. cold

3. chisel

4. weaver bird

5. pest controllers

C. 1. (F)

2. (F)

3. (T)

4. (F)

5. (T)

D.1. d

2. a

3. b

4. c

5. e

E. 1. Animals build nests to protect themselves, their eggs and their young ones.

2. Tigers, lions, cows, rabbits, earthworms and some insects are examples of terrestrial animals.
3. Birds can fly because of their feathers and a light weight body.
4. It is important to protect endangered species in order to preserve these significant species and the overall health of planet Earth.

CHAPTER-3 Senses and Unusual Features of Animals

Take a Quiz (Page-24)

- Hearing and Smell.

Take a Quiz (Page-25)

- Smelling

Take a Quiz (Page-26)

1. vision
2. echolocation
3. touch
4. antennae
5. vision

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a)
3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (c)

- B.** 1. d 2. c
3. e 4. b
5. a

- C.** 1. Eagle Pigeon
2. Dog Crocodile
3. Dog Deer
4. Butterfly Woodpecker

- D.** 1. (F) 2. (T)
3. (T) 4. (F)

- E.** 1. Sense organs help the animals to understand changes in the environment and in their bodies, so that they can respond appropriately, They enable the animals to avoid hostile environment, sense the presence of predators and search for food.
2. Cats have highly sensitive whiskers on their faces that help them navigate in the dark. So they are able to catch mice in the dark.

3. Tigers and lions urinate in their paths to leave their distinct odour in order to mark their territory.
4. The ant knew that the other ants were not from this group with the help of its sense of smell.

CHAPTER-4 Animals and Their Feeding Habits

Take a Quiz (Page-34)

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (a)

- B.** 1. tongue 2. carnivorous
3. omnivorous 4. proboscis
5. veterinary

- C.** 1. (F) 2. (T)
3. (F) 4. (F)
5. (T)

- D.** 1. Goat 2. Elephant
3. Crocodile.

- E.** 1. Lion 2. Deer
3. Food – Chain 4. Omnivore

- F.** 1. Animals need food to live and grow.
2. An elephant eats food with the help of its trunk and grinding teeth.
3. Some animals like squirrels, rabbits, and rats feed on hard grains and nuts by biting or gnawing hard nuts with very sharp front cutting teeth. These animals are called gnawers.
4. Difference in the feeding habits of herbivores, carnivores and omnivores:

Herbivores	Carnivores	Omnivores
These animals eat plants only.	These animals eat only the flesh of other animals.	These animals eat both plants and flesh of other animals.

46 Answer Key 1 to 5

5. Scavengers: Scavengers are animals that primarily feed on dead and decaying animals (carrion) , rather than hunting live prey. Vultures and hyenas are examples of scavengers.

Decomposers: Decomposers are organisms that break down dead plant and animal matter into simpler substances. Bacteria and fungi are examples of decomposers.

6. Food chain is a sequence that describes how different organisms eat each other, starting out with plants and ending with animals.

Examples of a food chain:

- (a) Grass → Zebra → Lion
(b) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle

7. A food web is a more complex and interconnected representation of feeding relationships in an ecosystem, for example, imagine a freshwater pond ecosystem consisting of producers (algae, aquatic plants), primary consumer (small fish), secondary consumers (large fish, frogs, water snakes), tertiary consumers (birds, turtles) and decomposers (bacteria, fungi). In this food web, producers are eaten by primary consumers. Primary consumers are eaten by secondary consumers. Decomposers break down dead organisms and return the nutrients to the ecosystem.

3. (F) 4. (F)
5. (T)

Questions and Answers

- A. 1. leaves 2. strong
3. on the water 4. creepers
5. creeper

- B. 1. Mango 2. Money plant
3. Potato 4. Spider plant
5. Pine

- C. 1. mint and coriander
2. Beetroot 3. ginger
4. flowers 5. soupy

- D.1. Beverages: Beverages are drinks like tea and coffee obtained from plants.

2. Trunk: Trunk refers to a single strong stem of trees like oak, pine, cedar, etc.

3. Climbers : Climbers are plants with weak stems that cannot stand on their own.

4. Spices : Spices add flavour to our food. They are obtained from dried buds, seeds and barks of trees and other parts of the plants.

5. Creepers : Creepers are plants that grow along the ground.

- E. 1. Different kinds of plants : Trees (like oak and mango), Shrubs (like rose and tulsi), Herbs (like mint and spinach), Climbers (like grapevine and money plants) and Creepers (like watermelon and pumpkin).

2. (a) Difference between herbs and shrubs: Herbs are non-woody plants with soft stems. Mint and coriander are examples of herbs. On the other hand, shrubs have thin, woody stems and branches near the ground. Rose and tulsi are example of shrubs.

(b)Difference between climbers and creepers: Climbers are plants that have weak stems and cannot stand on their own. Pea plants and grapevine are examples of climbers. On the other hand, creepers are plants that grow

CHAPTER-5

Plants Around Us

Take a Quiz (Page-38)

1. Rose 2. Begonia

Take a Quiz (Page-38)

Oleander, Lantana, Ixora

Take a Quiz (Page-38)

Basil, Mint, Oregano.

Take a Quiz (Page-42)

1. (T) 2. (F)

along the ground. They cannot stand erect as they are heavy. Pumpkin and watermelon are examples of creepers.

3. Cactus is a plant that can live without water for a long time.
4. Parts of plants that we eat include leaves (like mint and coriander), roots (like radish and turnip), stems (like ginger and potato), flowers (like broccoli and cauliflower), seeds (like cereals and pulses), fruits (like mango and orange) etc.
5. Other than providing food, plants are useful in the following ways:
 - (a) Plants are oxygen makers – Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen which we need to breathe.
 - (b) Plants are medicine makers – Many medicine and remedies are derived from plants.
 - (c) Plants provide shade and cooling – Plants provide us shade on hot days and cool the air around us by a process called transpiration.
 - (d) Plants purify the air – Plants help clean the air by removing pollutants.

CHAPTER-6 Interdependence in Living and Non-living Things

Take a Quiz (Page-47)

- Hydroelectricity generation, entertainment in water parks, etc.

Take a Quiz (Page-50)

1. environment
2. abiotic components
3. roots 4. oxygen
5. deforestation

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (b)
3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. biotic 2. sunlight
3. producers 4. green
5. pollination

- C.** 1. (T) 2. (F)
3. (T) 4. (F)
5. (T)

- D.** 1. Trees Birds
2. Clouds Bicycles
3. Oxygen Carbon dioxide
4. Ants Moles

- E.** 1. Biotic components like tiger, tree, bird etc. and abiotic components like air, water, soil, etc. are the two components of the environment.
2. Animals depend on plants for food while plants depend on animals for the process of pollination.
 3. Green plants are called producers because they make their own food by the process of photosynthesis.
 4. Importance of air: All living things need air to survive. Air is useful for dispersal of seeds of many plants. It is also useful for maintaining the temperature of earth and it is an important component of the water cycle.
Importance of sunlight: Sun is the source of all energy on the earth. It makes life possible on earth. Plants need sunlight to make food and to grow.
 5. We can maintain balance in nature by following these steps:
 - (a) Preventing the cutting of trees and planting more trees.
 - (b) Controlling pollution.
 - (c) Using carpooling to save fuel.
 - (d) Not dumping waste in rivers.
 - (e) Shifting industries outside the cities.

CHAPTER-7 Soil

Take a Quiz (Page-58)

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

48 Answer Key 1 to 5

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a)
3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c)

- B.** 1. animals and plants
2. rocks
3. fertile
4. soil erosion
5. natural, human

- C.** 1. (F) 2. (T)
3. (F) 4. (T)
5. (T)

- D.** 1. Construction, Mining
2. Water, Wind
3. Land infertility,

Lowering of groundwater level

- E.** 1. Soil is the topmost layer of the earth, which is essential for the growth of plants. Soil is formed by the process of weathering.

2. Following are the three uses of soil:

- (a) Soil is used to grow plants.
(b) Soil prevents flooding.
(c) Soil provides anchorage for roots of plants and holds water and nutrients.

3. Deforestation refers to cutting of trees and reduction of forest cover. On the other hand, afforestation refers to the process of planting trees and increase the areas under forest.

4. Human activities are also responsible for soil erosion in the following ways:

- (a) Deforestation- Cutting of trees is called deforestation. When trees are cut, the soil particles become loose and are easily carried away by water or wind, thus leading to soil erosion.
(b) Overgrazing – When many animals are allowed to graze on the same piece of land, the soil cover is lost and soil erosion takes place.

(c) Mining and construction – When the land is used for construction and mining work, the soil gets loose and is subjected to erosion.

5. Terrace farming – Terrace farming refers to large steps cut into a hillside

for the purpose of cultivating the land.

Advantages of Terrace farming are –

(a) Terrace farming checks the flow of running water.

(b) It helps in reducing soil erosion.

6. Following are four ways to conserve soil:

(a) Shelter belts formation.

(b) Contour ploughing , i.e. ploughing the land in different directions.

(c) Afforestation , i.e. planting more trees to increase the area under forest.

(d) Making stone walls and bunds along the contour of a hill to capture water and allow it to filter into the soil.

CHAPTER-8 From Seed to Plant

Take a Quiz (Page-68)

- Crop rotation is the process of sequentially planting different crops in the same piece of land. It is important as it improves soil health, optimises soil nutrients and reduces the pressure of pests and weeds.

Take a Quiz (Page-68)

1. False 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. True

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a)
3. (d) 4. (a)
5. (b)

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

- C.** 1. Pedicel 2. Sepal
3. Carpel 4. Pollen grain
5. Stamen

D. 1. Reproduction – Reproduction is the process of producing more of one's own kind.

Importance of Reproduction are—

- (a) It ensures the continuity of the species.
(b) It helps in maintaining equilibrium between different biotic constituents of the ecosystem.

- (c) It helps in evolution as variations arise via reproduction over many generations.
2. The process of seed dispersal is important as it prevents overcrowding of seedlings in one place which would otherwise result in competition for resources like space, light, water and nutrients. It also helps the plants to grow in new habitats, away from the parent plant.
 3. Humans and other animals help in the dispersal of seeds in many ways. Humans travel from one place to another and trade in various types of fruits and vegetables. The seeds present inside them find a new potential germination site and germinate right there. Import and export of grains is a common practice through which seeds get dispersed all over the world. When animals and birds eat fruits and vegetables, they digest the pulpy part and excrete the seeds as droppings, giving rise to new plants.
 4. Bees are special for flowers because when they move from one flower to another for nectar, they get brushed with the dust of pollen grains present in the anther of the flower. They transfer these pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the pistil of another flower and thus facilitate the process of pollination.
 5. Dispersal of seeds means spreading the seeds, so that they may grow well. If seeds did not disperse, it would lead to overcrowding of seedling at one place, which would in turn result in competition for resources like space, light, water and nutrients.
- E. 1. Rabi and Kharif crop – Rabi crops are cultivated during the winter season. They require cooler temperature and are usually sown between October and December. Wheat, barley, mustard, chickpeas and peas are examples of Rabi crops. On the other hand,

Kharif crops are sown with the arrival of monsoon rains, usually between June and July, and are harvested between September to October. They thrive in warm and wet conditions, heavily relying on monsoon rainfall. Rice, Maize, Cotton, Soyabean and groundnut are examples of Kharif crops.

2. Seed Coat and Seed Leaves- Seed coat helps to protect the embryo from injury and from drying out. On the other hand, endosperm, a temporary food supply, is packed around the embryo in the form of special leaves called seed leaves.

CHAPTER-9

Work We Do

Take a Quiz (Page-72)

- Hemp, bamboo, cardboard, plastic wood, nutshells, etc.

Take a Quiz (Page-75)

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. occupation 2. carpenters
3. mining 4. Local craftsmen
5. apprentice or trainees
- C.** 1. T 2. F
3. T 4. F
- D.** 1. Work done by people to earn money is called occupation.
2. Different people engage in different kinds of occupations to earn their living. They work as farmers, cobblers, tailors, miners, carpenters, managers, postmasters, shopkeepers, salesmen, goldsmiths, potters, craftsmen, lawyers, and so on. They may have in-born talent or may acquire it through training in a specific work or craft.

50 Answer Key 1 to 5

Such people are called apprentice or trainees.

3. We can find people working as teachers, principal, bus driver, cleaners and helpers in school. Out of these, people working as teachers, principal and bus drivers require professional skills, while those working as cleaners and helpers do not.
4. It is important for doctors, engineers and scientists to take up formal training because they can perform their work efficiently only after obtaining proper training.
5. Today, women are no longer confined to the boundaries of their houses. Just like men, they too are studying and taking up different profession such as doctors, engineers, astronauts, pilots and athletes. Women engaged in different professions are making India proud and eliminating gender role stereotypes.

**CHAPTER-10
Dignity of Labour**

Take a Quiz (Page-81)

1. d
2. f
3. e
4. b
5. g
6. a
7. c

Questions and Answers

A. 1. (c) 2. (c)

3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (b)

B. 1. Jobs

2. sweepers, cobblers and domestic helps
3. Educating
4. Untouchability
5. respect

C. 1. T 2. T

3. F
4. F
5. T

D. 1. Dignity of labour means that all jobs whether involving mental or physical

labour, deserves equal respect and dignity.

2. Essential services are very important jobs that help us everyday. These include driver, cook peon, waiter, sweeper, cobbler, greengrocer, shopkeeper and so on.
3. Many social reformers like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayanand, Mahatma Gandhi and others made a lot of efforts to eradicate the evils of the society. They believed that educating people is the best way to create awareness to bring equality in the society. Gandhiji believed in dignity of labour. He called the untouchables as 'Harijans', meaning the, children of 'God'.
4. No, we shouldn't associate a person's self respect with his/her profession and remember that all the people try their best to live in an honest, respectable way. We should appreciate the hard work they do, as they work in sun, rain, cold while we enjoy our lives in a comfortable environment.

**CHAPTER-11
Houses Around Us**

Take a Quiz (Page-87)

1. home
2. wood, straw, mud
3. towns, cities
4. multi-storey
5. igloo

Questions and Answers

A. 1. (d) 2. (c)

3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (c)

B. 1. heat 2. multi-storey

3. portable
4. slanting
5. stilts

C. 1. F 2. T

3. T
4. F
5. F

D. 1. Village 2. Houseboat

3. Igloo 4. Flat
5. Caravan
- E.** 1. Kutcha house and pucca house are the two main types of houses.
2. A permanent house is built from material like bricks, cement, iron and wood. Bungalows and apartments are examples of permanent house.
3. Portable house are those which can be moved from one place to another. Tent, houseboat and caravan are examples of portable houses.
4. The climatic conditions of the place where a house is being made decide whether the house will have a sloping roof or a flat roof.
5. Changes have been observed in the pattern in which houses were made in the past, Earlier, people used material like wood and mud to make simple houses, but today, we use bricks and cement to make strong and long-lasting houses. Earlier, people lived in villages and towns in simple mud houses, but today, people live in flats and apartments in big cities. So, shelter patterns have changed owing to technology, lifestyle, culture and safety requirements.
- CHAPTER-12**
Water-A Gift
- Take a Quiz (Page-93)**
Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Tapti, Chenab, Sutlej, etc.
- Take a Quiz (Page-98)**
1. Dirty 2. 60%
3. farm 4. cholera
5. shower, bucket and mug
- Questions and Answers**
- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (c)
- B.** 1. cook 2. Living things
3. transport 4. purified
5. germs
- C.** 1. F 2. T
3. T 4. F
5. T
- D.** 1. We need water for drinking, bathing, cleaning, washing, producing electricity, moving ships and boats, swimming, rafting, agriculture, cooking and so on.
2. Drinking dirty water is very harmful for health because it contains germs which cause many diseases.
3. Water is collected from a natural resource and transported to the treatment plant after removing larger debris like leaves through screens or strainers. Then, chemicals called coagulants are added to form a floc of impurities. This water undergoes a process called sedimentation, by which a significant portion of impurities is removed. After sedimentation, filtration of water is done. Then it is disinfected and the pH level of treated water is adjusted to prevent corrosion of pipes in the distribution system. After purification, water is collected in big tanks called reservoirs. From these reservoirs, it reaches our houses through big pipes.
4. Three reasons behind water pollution are:
(a) Throwing garbage in water bodies.
(b) Washing clothes in rivers, lakes and ponds.
(c) Bathing animals in water bodies.
5. Many people still do not have proper access to water because of rapidly-growing population. The arrangements made to fulfil the water needs of people are not enough. In addition, drought and other natural calamities also affect the accessibility of water.

52 Answer Key 1 to 5

**CHAPTER-13
Emergency Time**

Take a Quiz (Page-105)

1. True 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. True

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c)
3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (c)
- B.** 1. Cyclones 2. flood
3. Richter 4. famine
5. epicentre
- C.** 1. F 2. T
3. T 4. F
5. T
- D.** 1. Stay away from trees, poles, electric wires, etc. during an earthquake in order to stay protected from harm or injury.
2. All electrical equipments should be disconnected if there is a danger of flood, in order to avoid electric shock.
 3. Farmers should be educated to avoid over-cropping and over-grazing as a precaution during drought to minimise its effects.
 4. Watch weather forecasts and warning during cyclones and floods in order to stay updated and prevent loss of life and property.
- E.** 1. Huge loss of life and property due to natural factors is called natural calamity. Earthquake, cyclone, tsunami, flood, drought, etc. are examples of natural calamity.
2. Earthquake can cause huge loss of life and property due to ground shaking, soil liquefaction, landslides, fissures, avalanches, fires and tsunamis.
 3. A cyclone is a violent storm, accompanied by winds blowing at a very high speed followed by heavy rainfall.

Precaution during a cyclone:

- (a) Carefully follow the weather forecast.
 - (b) Move to a safer place before the cyclone.
 - (c) Store dry food in waterproof bags.
 - (d) Stay away from ocean or sea.
 - (e) Keep emergency phone numbers handy.
4. Flood usually occur during the time of heavy rainfall, when a stream of river overflows its banks and water spreads in surrounding areas. On the other hand, tsunami is a series of huge waves that occur when water in an ocean is displaced rapidly.

Causes of flood:

- (a) Collapse or breach of a dam or embankment built across a river.
 - (b) Cyclone/tsunami in coastal areas.
 - (c) Strong tides in the sea.
 - (d) Sudden melting of a large amount of snow on mountains during the summer season.
 - (e) Blocking of river channel due to landslide.
5. Precaution to be taken for prevention of drought are:
- (a) Plant more trees.
 - (b) Develop rainwater harvesting system.
 - (c) Grow drought-resistant crop like millets, maize and sorghum.
 - (d) Spray water directly on the base of the plants to save water.
 - (e) Development of efficient irrigation system to fight drought.

**CHAPTER-14
Geographical Features**

Take a Quiz (Page-111)

1. Africa 2. Asia

Take a Quiz (Page-111)

Antarctic Ocean

Take a Quiz (Page-112)

Mount Everest (Nepal)

Take a Quiz (Page-113)

Thar Desert in Rajasthan.

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. desert 2. ocean, continent
3. range 4. archipelago
5. peninsula
- B.** 1. F 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. F
- C.** 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Sahara Desert
3. Australia 4. Asia
5. Deccan Plateau
- D.** 1. Continents, oceans, seas, mountains, hills, valleys, plateaus, plains, deserts, peninsula, island, isthmus, etc. are the major geographical forms.
2. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island. On the other hand, a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as peninsula.
3. Plains are formed in various different ways. Some plains are formed when ice and water erodes the dirt and rocks on hills and mountains. Rivers carry these bits of dirt, rock and other material called sediment, down the hills and mountains. As layers upon layers of this sediment are laid down, plains are formed.
4. Plateau refers to a flat area that is higher than the land surrounding it. A plateau is generally flat and high as a table. Deccan plateau is an example of plateau. On the other hand, a low and flat land is called a plain. Plain is lower than the land surrounding it. Northern plain is an example of plain.
5. People frequently visit hill stations in summers in order to get relief from the scorching heat of the plains.
- E.** 1. River: A river is a large water body flowing from higher land to lower land.

2. Strait: A strait is a narrow stretch of water flowing between two large areas of land and joining two expanses of sea.
3. Valley: Valley is a low-lying area situated between two hills or mountains.
4. Range of mountains: When many mountains are placed close to each other and they appear in the form of a group or chain, it is called a range of mountains.

CHAPTER-15

Reading Maps

Questions and Answers

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B.** 1. neighbourhood
2. region or country
3. thematic
4. north
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- D.** 1. A map is a drawing of a place or area on a flat surface. It helps us to locate places and directions.
2. A map is a drawing of a place or area on flat surface. On the other hand, a sketch is a rough drawing of a place.
3. A globe is more accurate than a map because globe is a three-dimensional representation of the world, which itself is three-dimensional, while a map is a flat, two dimensional representation.
4. Students may attempt themselves.
5. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place such as a neighbourhood. A sketch uses signs and symbols instead of pictures, in order to save space and show detail. It does not have exact measurements.

Cross Curricular

1. Arabian Sea 2. Bay of Bengal
3. western 4. eastern
5. Yamuna

CHAPTER-16

Geographical Diversity of India

Take a Quiz (Page-123)

K2.

Take a Quiz (Page-124)

Shimla, Manali

Take a Quiz (Page-125)

Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati, Luni, etc., are west-flowing rivers, while Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc, are east-flowing rivers.

Take a Quiz (Page-126)

Palolem, Baga, Agonda, Anjuna, Kappad, etc.

Questions and Answers

A. 1. Pebble 2. Silt
3. Coastal Plain 4. Evergreen Trees

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. 1. Nepal 2. Shivalik
3. fertile 4. Deccan plateau

5. Andaman & Nicobar

D.1. The Northern Mountains of India are divided into three main categories, on the basis of their height. These include the Greater Himalayas or Himadri, the Lesser Himalayas or Himachal and the Shiwaliks. Mountains like Mount Everest and Mount Kanchenjunga lie in the Himadri. Mountains in the Lesser Himalayas are 4,000 to 4,500 m high. Shiwalik Mountains contain some narrow valleys called 'duns' such as Dehradun.

2. The Great Himalayas act as a barrier and prevent cold winds from the area to the north of the Himalayas from entering into India.

3. The Northern Mountains are divided into the following three categories on the basis of their height:

(a) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri: These are the highest mountains in the Himalayan range. Mountains in this

range reach up to a height of 6,000 m or more. Mountains such as Mt. Everest and Mt. Kanchenjunga lie in the Himadri. They are always covered with snow in all seasons.

(b) The lesser Himalayas or Himachal: Mountains in this range are lower in height than the Himadri (4,000 – 4,500 m). Here, some regions are covered with forests, while some have grassy slopes. The winters are snowy, while the summers are cool and pleasant.

(c) The Shivalik or lower Himalayas: This range is not as cold as compared to the regions in higher mountains. The average height of Shiwalik Mountains varies between 1,000 and 1,200 m. This range is made of material such as mud, silt and soft rocks. Some narrow valleys called 'duns' like Dehradun, are found here.

4. Difference between Northern plains and Deccan plateau:

(a) The soil of Northern plains is light in colour, while the soil of Deccan plateau is dark in colour.

(b) The soil of Northern plains is sandy, while the soil of Deccan plateau is clayey.

(c) The soil of Northern plains is porous, while the soil of Deccan plateau is non-porous.

(d) Northern plains have alluvial soil, while Deccan plateau has black and red soil.

5. The Northern plains are flatlands and many rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Satluj and Indus flow through this region. These rivers carry silt and gravel, which makes this area very fertile and suitable for growing crops.

CHAPTER-17

Our Forests

Questions and Answers

A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. 1. forests 2. shelter
3. leafed, immense height
4. shed 5. diversity

C. 1. — (d) 2. — (a) 3. — (e)
4. — (c) 5. — (b)

- D.1. Tidal forests are dense forests and the wood of trees found here is hard. These forests are found in the deltas of rivers like Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari.
2. Sal, teak, mahua, semul, bamboo and sheesham are various species of trees found in deciduous forests.
3. There are 441 wildlife sanctuaries and 80 national parks in India.
4. Animals such as lions, tigers, leopards, rhinoceros, nilgais, elephants, monkeys, etc are found in wildlife sanctuaries.
5. Forest is a large area having many trees. Following are the uses of forests:
- (a) Forests provide us many things like wood, herbs, fruits, timber, etc.
- (b) They provide shelter to many animals.
- (c) They keep the surroundings cool and fresh.
- (d) Trees provide us oxygen, which is vital of life.
- (e) Forests help in keeping the air fresh and pure.
6. Evergreen forests are called so because they remain green throughout the year. Following are the features of evergreen forests—
- (a) Evergreen forests are very dense and are found in areas of heavy rainfall.
- (b) Trees in evergreen forests are tall and have broad leaves.

(c) The wood of these trees is very hard and valuable.

(d) Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are some trees found in evergreen forests.

7. Cutting down trees in large numbers to make way for roads, canals and cities is known as deforestation. Deforestation leads to the following problems:

(a) Soil becomes barren and dry.

(b) It leads to displacement of a large number of birds, animals and even human beings.

(c) It leads to scarcity of rainfall and less concentration of oxygen in the air.

8. The Government of India has set up wildlife sanctuaries in different parts of the country in order to protect the wild animals and their natural habitats.

CHAPTER-18

Weather and Seasons

Take a Quiz (Page-140)

Rajasthan houses have thick walls and flat roofs since the temperature is hot and there is little rain.

Questions and Answers

A. 1. Geography 2. Coastal plains

3. moist 4. sea breeze

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

C. 1. — (b) 2. — (c) 3. — (a)

4. — (d)

- D.1. Climate refers to the long-term weather conditions of a specific area, whereas weather refers to the atmospheric conditions of a particular day or for a specific time period.

2. Winter, summer, monsoon, autumn and spring are the seasons found in India.

3. Latitude, elevation and the presence of ocean currents are the factors that influence the temperature of a region.

56 Answer Key 1 to 5

4. In India, the summer season lasts from April to July in north-west India, while in remaining parts of India, it lasts from March to June. In western and southern regions, April is the hottest month, while in northern regions of India, May is the month when temperature is the highest.
5. During the winter season, the northern part of India receives rainfall due to cyclones and strong winds from the west called 'western disturbances', Hence, the region receives heavy rainfall and snowfall and December and January are the coldest months here.
6. Features of winter season in India:
 - (a) The cold winter season in India is marked by low temperature, high pressure and dry climatic conditions.
 - (b) Rainfall takes place during winter season in Tamil Nadu because of the northeast trade winds.
 - (c) Western cyclonic disturbances cause rainfall in north and northwestern parts of India.
7. Distribution of Rainfall in India: Distribution of rainfall varies in different parts of India. India can be divided into the following five regions on the basis of annual rainfall received.
 - (a) Extreme rainfall regions—Northeastern regions like Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and the windward side of the western ghats receive very high rainfall.
 - (b) Very high rainfall regions—Most of eastern India and areas in the Sub-Himalayan belt comes in this zone. States like West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Orissa and Bihar receive very heavy rainfall.
 - (c) Moderate rainfall regions—Parts of West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and leeward side of the western ghats receive moderate rainfall.
 - (d) Scanty rainfall regions—Areas of scanty rainfall include parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
 - (e) Desert and Semi-desert regions—These are areas that receive very less or almost no rainfall. States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat and neighbouring areas fall in this category. Some parts of Jammu and Kashmir such as the Ladakh Plateau are also included in this zone in the form of cold deserts.

Test Paper

- A.** 1. family tree 2. whiskers
3. vegetarian 4. mining
5. epicentre
- B.** 1. — (c) 2. — (e) 3. — (a)
4. — (b) 5. — (d)
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
- E.** 1. Evergreen forests.
2. They remain green throughout the year.
3. Rainfall is very heavy.
4. Ebony and Mahogany.
5. (a) Trees are tall.
(b) They have broad leaves.
(c) Their wood is very hard and useful.
- F.** 1. Pollination
2. Stigma, pollen grains, ovule and ovary.
3. Pollen grains.
4. It acts as a pollinator
5. Pollination facilitates seed development and fruit formation.
- G.** Students may do themselves.

