Sience Ouest





Unit: 1: The Living World

The World Around Me



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a. 2. b. 3. a.

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral questions:

Ans. 1. Birds, Monkeys

2. Plants

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b. 2. a. 3. c.

C. Find the animals.

Ans. Do yourself.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. 1. **Plants** and **animals** are our friends.

2. Trees provide **food** and **shelter** to birds and animals.

3. Many birds make **nest** on the branches of trees.

4. **Green** plants can make their own food.

5. **Pets** are animals we keep at home.

6. A rabbit lives in a **burrow**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. 1. Milk ii. cow

2. Eggs iv. hen

3. Meat **i. goat**

4. Silk v. silkworm

5. Wool iii. sheep

6. Shurb v. Tulsi

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Fruits, flowers, medicines.

2. Most plants need 4 things to live. These are:

• soil • water • sunlight • air

3. Green plants are very special, because they can make their own food.

Pet

5. The animals that live in jungles are called wild animals.

Section III

Ans. Do yourself.

Living and Non-living Things



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a. 2.

Exercise

Section L

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Plants and animals are living things.
 - 2. House, chair, book, watch etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b. 2. a

C. In each of the following, circle the thing as directed:

h.

Ans. 1. Natural thing



3. Non-living thing

Section II

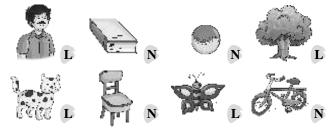
A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. All plants and animals are **living** things.
 - 2. Natural things are made by **nature**.
 - 3. Non-living things are made by **man**.
 - 4. All living things **breathe**.

Activity

• Write Lunder living things and N under non-living things :

Ans.



B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

C. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. All living things need food to grow big and keep healthy.
 - 2. Rivers, mountain and soil etc. are the true examples of natural things.
 - 3. All plants and animals are living things. Living beings can breathe, feel and move on their own.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself

Plants Around Us



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Money-plant, grapevine and pea are three climbers.

2. b

2. Banyan, neem and mango.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. b

C. Ring the correct option in each of the following:

Ans. 1. **Mango** / Tulsi is a big tree.

- 2. **Money Plant** / Coconut needs support to grow.
- 3. **Sunflower** / Neem is a herb.
- 4. Banyan/**Rose** is a shrub.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. Big and strong plants are called **trees**.
 - 2. Small and strong plants are called **shrubs**.
 - 3. The wheat plant is a **herb**.
 - 4. Plants who need support to grow are called **climbers**.
 - 5. **Money plant** is a climber.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. 1. Banyan iii. tree

2. Rose i. shrub

3. wheat iv. herbs

4. pea ii. climbers

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Big and strong plants are called trees.
 - 2. Small plants having soft and green stem are called herbs.
 - 3. i. Small and strong plants are called shrubs.
 - ii. Climbers cannot grow straight on their own. They need support of a wall or other plants.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Parts of a Plant

4

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Mango, apple, guavava, watermelon, litchee.
 - 2. Root, stem, leaf, bud, flower.
- B. Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. c
- 2. a
- C. Ring the correct option:
- Ans. 1. Banana /Sunflower is a fruit.
 - 2. **Seed** /Flower grow into a new plant.
 - 3. Roots/**Stem** grow above the ground.
 - 5. Roots/ (Stem) grow above the ground.
 - 4. **Flowers**/stems are different shapes and size.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. **Seed** is found inside the fruit.
 - 2. A seed needs **air** to breathe.
 - 3. A flower grows into a **fruit**.
 - 4. A **stem** has leaves, fruits and flowers on it.
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:
- Ans. 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. F
- C. Match the following by drawing lines:
- Ans. 1. Leaf
- ii. are flat and green
- 2. Roots
- i. grow below the ground
- 3. Flowers
- iv. grow into fruits
- 4. Papaya
- ii. have many seeds inside them
- D. Answer the following questions:
- **Ans.** 1. The root of the plant grows below the ground.
 - 2. A seed needs air, water and sunlight to grow into a plant.
 - 3. Mango, apple, guava, grape, peach.

Section III

D. Fill in the blanks to get the names of five things you see in your classroom:

Ans. Do it yourself

Plants—Our Green Friends



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Mango, peach, apple, potato, tomato.
 - 2. Table, chair, bed, bat and dressing table etc.
- B. Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. b

C. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Furniture

b. Medicine

c. Vegetables

d. Cereals

D. Put these fruits, vegetables and cereals in their correct columns:

Ans. Fruits

1. grapes

Vegetables
1. Brinjal

1. Rice

2. mango

2. Cauliflower

2. Wheat

Cereals

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. 1. We get oil from **plants**.

2. Plants give us food like wheat and **rice**.

3. We use wood to make our houses and **furniture**.

4. Plants are our green **friends**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

C. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Wheat, maize.

2. We get wood from trees.

3. Plants give us tea and coffee.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself

Unit: 3: Animal Life

The World of Animals

6

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Horse, cow, camel, cat and dog are domestic animals and tiger, elephant, lion, leopard and deer are wild animals.

2. Frog, crocodile, Hippopotamus.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b

2. b

3. a

C. Ring the correct option:

Ans. 1. A **cow**/lion is a domestic animal.

2. A cat/**leopard** is a wild animal.

3. Zebra/(squirrel) lives on trees.

D. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Crocodile

b. Duck

c. Frog

d. Deer

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. Monkeys live on trees. 1.

- 2. Animals that live in **forest** are called wild animals.
- The hippopotamus is found both on land and in water.
- Animals that live with us are called **domestic** animals.
- Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: R.

Ans. 1. Т

3. F

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. 1. Monkey iii. live on trees

2. crocodile iv. live on both on land and in water

3. cow i. domestic animal

tiger

ii. wild animal

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Animals that live with us are called domestic animals.
 - Animals that live in forest are called wild animals.
 - Frogs live both on land and in water.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Born Free—Wild Animals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer: **Ans.** 1. b

2. b

3. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. 1. Ducks, lion, crocodiles, deer and rabit.

Cow, cat, dog, bird and camel.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. h 2. a

3. b

Name the following: C.

Ans.









a. burrow

b. beehive

c. nest

d. den

Science Ouest-1

D. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. The birds live in the den/ $\boxed{\text{nest}}$.
 - 2. The elephant eat only **plants** /animals.
 - 3. Tiger eat only plants/[flesh].

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. **Wild** animals live in the forest.
 - 2. The wild animals find their own **food**.
 - 3. The bear eat both **plants** and **animals**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

- **Ans.** 1. F
- . 1

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

- Ans. 1. Nest iv. bird
 - 2. Web **iii. spider**
 - 3. Beehive i. bees 4. Den ii. lion

D. Answer the following questions.

- **Ans.** 1. The wild animals live in the forest. They find their own food.
 - 2. Tigar and lions eat only the flesh of other animals.
 - 3. A rabbit lives in a burrow.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself

Birds and Insects

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Grasshopper, mosquito, butterfly, termite and flea are five insects.
 - 2. Penguin, kiwi, emu, ostrich and duck are five birds that cannot fly.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. b
 - 2.

C. Name the following:











a. Red ant

b. Butterfly

c. Kiwi

d. Owl

D. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. **A**/An **kiwi**/eagle is a flightless bird.
 - 2. Butterfly is a animal/insect.
 - 3. Cockroach is a bird/an insect.

Science Quest-1

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- Ans. 1. Insects are small animals.
 - 2. An **ostrich** is a bird that cannot fly.
 - 3. Birds have **wings** to fly.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T

2. F

3. F

C. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Insects have six legs.
 - 2. Termite and flea.
 - 3. Ostrich and emu.
 - 4. Birds eat with the help of their beaks.

Section III

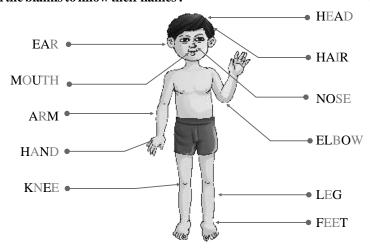
Ans. Do it yourself

Unit: 4: Human Body

Our Body

9

Fill in the blanks to know their names:



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Ear, mouth, arm, hand, knee, head, elbow, leg, feet and nose are our 10 parts of body.
 - 2. Our hands and fingers help us to write, eat and carry many other things.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c

2. b

C. Name the body part. How does it help you?

Ans. 1.



Name hand Helps to carry

2.

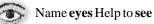


Name tongue Helps to taste

3.

Name ear Helps to hear

4.



D. Identify the body parts. Write the correct number in the circles:

Ans. 1. Nose























Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. 1. We use our **hands** to pick and hold things.

- 2. We use our nose to **smell**.
- 3. **Ear** are used to hear different sounds.
- 4. We feel different things with our **skin**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T

2 T

3. T 4. F

C. Answer the following questions.

- **Ans.** 1. Our tongue helps us to taste food.
 - 2. I have two eyes.
 - 3. I can carry and eat with my hand.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Food

10

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Five good habits are:

 $i. \quad We should wash our hands before and after every meal. \\$

- ii. We should eat slowly and chew the food well.
- iii. We should drink plenty of water everyday.
- iv. We should not eat stale food.
- v. Never eat uncovered food.
- 2. Wheat, rice, maize, brinjils and grapes are five foods we get from plants.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1.

2. b

C. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. We get eggs from cow/(hen).
 - 2. We take dinner at **night** /morning.
 - 3. We get wheat and rice from animals/**plants**.

D. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Cold drink

b. <u>Eggs</u>

C. Chocolate

d. __flesh

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. We get fruits and vegetables from **plants**.
 - 2. We make cheese from **milk**.
 - 3. We have lunch in the **afternoon**.
 - 4. Food gives us energy to walk and play.

B. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans.



ii. hen



iv. toffee



i. cow



iii. grapes

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. F

.

3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We should eat our meals at the right time to stay strong and healthy.
 - 2. Egg, cheese, fish, flesh and milk are five things we get from animals.
 - 3. Cheese, butter and ice-cream are three things we can make from milk.

Section III

Complete the crossword with the help of the clues.

Ans.



Seasons, Clothes and House

11

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

U G

Ans. 1. b 2.

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. It is winter season.

2. Yes, I like winter.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

C. Ring the correct option:

Ans. 1. We wear cotton clothes in **summer** /winter.

- 2. We get wool from the **sheep**/dog.
- 3. We sleep in the kitchen/[bedroom].

D. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Winter clothes

b. Rainy season

c. Summer clothes

d. Summer dress

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. 1. We must keep our house **clean**.

- 2. Woollen clothes **protect** us from the cold.
- 3. We should keep the **window** open to let fresh air.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T

C. Match the following by drawing lines.

Ans. 1. Raincoat i. Rains

Science Quest-1

- 2. Cotton clothes

ii. Summer

3. Bath iv. Bathroom

4. Sleep

- iii. Bedroom
- D. Answer the following questions:
- Summer, winter and rains are three main seasons in our country.
 - 2. Cotton clothes keep us cool. They also protect us from the heat of the Sun. So we wear cotton clothes in the summer season.
 - We get wool from the sheep. 3.

Section III

Ans.



Umbrella



Mango



Sweater

Safety Rules

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions: Α.

- **Ans.** 1. Safety rules are the rules we should follow to be safe at different places.
 - We should not jump on the bed because we may hurt ourselves.
- B. Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1.
- 2. a
- C. Ring the correct option:
- Ans. 1. Take the injured person to the dancer/ **doctor**].
 - 2. We should play in the **park** /road.
 - 3. We cross the road at the **zebra**/lion crossing.

Section II

Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below: Α.

- Ans. 1. Always walk on the **footpath** while walking on the road.
 - 2. Never run on the road.
 - Cross the road at the **zebra** crossing.
 - Wait in a **queue** for your school bus.
- Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: B.
- Ans. 1.T 2. F
 - Match the following by drawing lines:
- C. Ans. 1.
 - Always walk on the footpath
 - 2. Stay away from fire

3. F

- 3. To cross the road use zebra crossing
- When someone gets hurt inform an elder

Science Quest-1

4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Safety at Home:

- . Do not play with the sharp objects like knives, blades and scissors.
- ii. Do not play with electric wires and points.

2. Safety on the Road:

- i. Do not run on the road.
- ii. Always walk on the footpath.

3. Safety in School:

- i. Do not push others while climbling up stairs.
- ii. Do not go for swimming alone.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 5: Space and Environment

Earth and Other Heavenly Bodies

13

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We see the moon and stars at night in the sky.
 - 2. The moon appears to change its shape everyday.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a

2. a

C. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. Stars are very small/**[big**].
 - 2. The moon goes around the Sun/ **Earth**].
 - 3. The Earth is **round**/flat in shape.
 - 4. The moon appears to change its shape someday/ **everyday** .

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. The **Earth** goes around the Sun.
 - 2. There are many **stars** in the sky.
 - 3. The Sun gives us **light** and **heat**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. 1. We see at night **ii. stars**

2. A big ball of fire iv. Sun

3. The Sun rises in the i. east

4. The Earth gives us iii. many things

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. We live on the Earth.

- The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- 3. Stars look so small because they are very far from us.

Section III

Air

Ans. Do it yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. 1. Balloon and football.

When air is filled into a balloon it becomes bigger. This proves that air occupies space.

Tick (3) the correct option: B.

Ans. 1.

2. a

3. c

Ring the correct option: C.

Ans. 1. We can/**cannot** see the air.

> All living things need air to eat/[breathe]. 2.

3. **Moving** /Sleeping air is called air/**wind**.

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

Ans. 1. We can feel the air.

- Moving air is called **wind**.
- 3. Air has **weight**.
- 4. Plants breathe in air.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: B.

Ans. 1. F

2. T

3. T

Answer the following questions: C.

Ans. 1. Moving air is called wind.

- Plants breathe in air.
- 3. A football filled with air become heavy because air has weight.
- 4. Sail boat and hang glider.

Section III

Water

Ans. Do it yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. a

Exercise

Section L

Oral Questions:

These are two daily activities need water for:

Science Quest-1

15



- . to water our plants b. to take bath.
- Boiling the water and use of water filters are two ways of cleaning water.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

3. c

C. Name the uses of water given below in picture:

Ans.









to bathe

to clean the house

to water the house

to drink

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. Rainwater fills **rivers**. **lakes** and **wells**.
 - 2. We can **store** water in bottles.
 - 3. People in villages use **hand-pumps**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. T

3. F 4. T

C. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We should always keep drinking water covered because uncovered water can get germs easily.
 - 2. People in villages use hand-pumps and wells to obtain water.
 - 3. We should drink clean water because dirty water can make us ill.
 - 4. At home, we use bottles, buckets and tanks to store water.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.



Unit: 1: Plant Life

Kinds of Plants

1

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a. 2. b

b. 3. b.

4. a.

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral questions:

Ans. 1. Plants are living things. They have green leaves.

2. Mango, Banyan, Neem

B. Circle the correct word/words:

Ans. 1. Trees have **[hard]**/soft stems.

- 2. Shrubs have **many** /few branches.
- 3. Herbs have hard/soft stems.
- 4. Shrubs/Climbers have weak stems.
- 5. The rice **plant** /banyan tree lives only for a few months.

C. Give two examples of each of the following:

Ans. 1. Climbers Grapevine Pea

2. Creepers **Pumpkin Bottle Gourd**

3. Trees Neem Mango

4. Shrubs **Rose Tulsi**

5. Herbs **Coriander Lotus**

6. Climbers **Grapevine Pea**

7. Creepers **Pumpkin Bottle Gourd**

D. Write one word for the following:

Ans. 1. Green part of the plant that makes food

Leaf

2. Part of the plant that has goods.

Emily

2. Part of the plant that has seeds Fruit

3. Part of the plant that produces fruits4. Part of the plant that carries food to all partsStem

5. Part of the plant that fixes it to the ground **Root**

E. Below the name of each plant write T if it is a Tree, S if it is a Shrub, H if it is a Herb of C if it is a Climber:

Ans.

Money plant	Banyan	Rose
C	(T)	\mathbf{S}^{-}

Tulsi Bean plant Mango

S C T

Science Quest-2

Hibiscus Grapevine Spinach S C H Section II Fill in the blanks: Ans. Most trees have branches. 1. Shrubs are small plants and have **woody** stems. 2. 3. Climbers cannot stand on their own. **Seed** is that part from which a baby plant grows. A banyan tree can live for **hundreds** of years. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4 F Match the following: Ans. 1. Trunk banyan 2. Hibiscus iii. shrub 3. Pumpkin iv. creeper Coriander i. herb 5. Flower ii. produces fruits Answer the following questions: Ans. Some plants are small. They have woody stems. Such plants are called shrubs. For example, rose, tulsi, and hibiscus. 2. Climbers are also have weak stems. They cannot stand on their own. They need support of other plants, walls or sticks to climb up. Grapevine, money plant and pea are some climbers. Some plants have weak stems and they grow along the ground. They are called creepers. For example, pumpkin and bottle gourd. Plants that grow in water are called water plants. 4. Because they have weak stems. 5. Trees Section III **Ans.** Do yourself. **Uses of Plants** Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Choose the correct answer: 2. b 3. c **Ans.** 1. c Exercise Section I **Oral Questions:** Ans. 1. Sunflower, mustard and coconut. Moong, rajma and chana. Coriandar, mint and clove.

Α.

R.

C.

D.

Α.

В.

Ans. 1.

2. a

Tick (3) the correct option:

3. b

C. Name three things made from the following:

- Ans. 1. bed chair bat
 - 2. gum boots rubber gloves tyres shirt vests trousers
 - Circle the plant from which we get the following items:

D. Ans. 1. Foodgrain [rice,] pumpkin, cotton

- 2. Fruit millet, gram, guava
 - 3. Spice cumin, strawberry lemon, Beverage cocoa, radish, potato
- Ε. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Clove

b. Soap

c. Flower pot

d. Coriander

Section II

A. Fruity riddle, fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Mango 2. Orange
 - 4. 3. Banana Strawberry
- В. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:
- 2. F 3. T 4. T **Ans.** 1. T
- Match the following by drawing lines: C.
- Ans. 1. iii. jute bag
 - iv. boat
 - 3. jam
 - ii. ginger

D. Answer the following questions:

- Tulsi, turmeric and clove. Ans.
 - Wood, paper and rubber. 2.
 - Cardamom and clove are two spices.
 - 4. Sunflower and mustard plant give us oil.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself

■ Wild Animals



VVI	14 /	ummuna							
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)									
Choo	se th	ne correct answ	er:						
Ans.	1.	a	2.	2		3.	b		
				Fx	ercis	S-P			
Secti	ion I				01 010	, ,			
A.		al Questions :							
	1.	Snake.		2.	Lee	ch		3.	Whale.
B.		ek(3) the corre	ct onti		LCC	CII.		٥.	wilaic.
Ans.		c c	2. ł			3.	a		
C.		mplete the follo		-		٥.	a		
Ans.	1.	Wild animals t	_		nima	le fle	sh are calle	d carni	vores
Alis.	2.	Animal that ea							vores.
	3.	Birds build the			iic cai	icu i	iici bivoi cs	•	
D.	-	ng the correct o		nesis.					
Ans.		0	_	n home	sc/hal	es			
Alis.	2.					CS.			
	3.	Monkey eat or							
Secti	-	•	ily allil	11415/ P1	anus.				
A .		nplete the sent	oncocy	with th	o cor	ract	words give	n halas	x 7 •
Ans.	1.					ıccı	wordsgive	ii belov	٧.
Alis.	2.	Wild animals live in forests . The king of the forest lives in a den .							
	3.	Rhinoceros are							
	<i>3</i> . 4.	Wild animals					•		
	5.	Animals, like		-			st clean		
В.	-	rite 'T' for true							
Ans.			3. F	4.		5.			
C.		tch the followi			_		-		
Ans.	1.		-8-7		iv.		rnivores		
	2.	Plant-eaters			v.	ele	phant and	monke	y
	3.	Jackal			i.		ep the jung		
	4.	Omnivores			iii.	bea	ar and crov	V	
	5.	Herbivores			ii.	eat	t only plant	ts	
D.	An	swer the follow	ing qu	estion	s :				
Ans.	1.	Wild animals l	ive in t	he fore	st.				
	2.	i. Giraffe is a grass eating animal.							
		ii. Lion hunts other animal for food.							
		iii. Jackal eats the flesh of dead animals.							
	3.	Hyenas help us to keep the forest clean.							
	4.	Rat — hole,		ral	bit –	1	burrow,		
		lion—den,		biı	ds	_	— nest.		

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Useful Animals



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

- **Ans.** 1. (c)
- 2. oxen(b)
- 3. kind (b)
- Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions: Α.

- Camel, buffalo, cow and snake give us leather. Ans. 1.
 - Cheese, ice-cream, curd, ghee etc.
 - 3. Camel, horse, donkey, oxen etc.
 - Dog, cat, parrot and pigeon etc.
 - Fish, goat, chicken and turkey etc.

В. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans. 1.
- C. Read the hints and rewrite the letters to find the names of the animals:
- **Ans.** 1. Bull
- 2. Hen
- 3. Horse

- 4. Elephant
- 5. Donkey

D. Complete the following:

- BEES give us honey. Ans. 1.
 - 2. COW S give us milk.
 - 3. We get silk from SILK WORMS.
 - HENS and DUCKS give us eggs.
- Ε. Name the following:









a. Silkworm

b. Sheep

c. Bee

d. Hen

Section II

- Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: Α.
- 2. T
- 4. T
- 5. T

Ans. 1. F

- 3. F Match the following: В.
- Ans. 1.



ii. eggs

2.

wool

3.

leather

4.

i. silk

5.

iii. camel

C. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Elephants and donkeys are used to carry loads.
 - 2. Cheese, ice-cream.
 - 3. Wool is used to make woollen clothes.
 - 4. Honey is helpful in cough and cold. It is used in medicines.
 - 5. Cow gives us milk.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself

Unit: 3: Human Body

Our Body

5

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

- **Ans.** 1. a
- 2. a
- 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Eye, ear, nose, skin and tongue are five sense organs.
 - 2. Muscles cover the bones and help them to move and cover.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1.
- 2. a
- 3. a
- C. Name the different parts inside our body:
- Ans. 1. Brain

2. Heart

3. Lungs

4. Stomach

D. Circle the odd one:

- Ans. 1. Brain
 2. Man
- Heart Pencil
- (Table) Women
- Lungs Boy

- Man
 Dancing
- Walking
- Aeroplane
- Standing

E. Solve the puzzle on parts of the body:

Ans.



Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. Bones are **hard** but **muscles** are soft.
 - 2. All the bones together form the **skeleton**.
 - 3. **Exercise** makes our muscles strong.
 - 4. The **brain** is present inside the skull.

Science Quest-2

- The ears help us to hear.
- Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.
- **Ans.** 1. F 2. F
- 3. T 4. T
- C. Match the following by drawing lines:
- Ans. 1. Our body has many

- parts v.
- Standing or walking is called 2.
- iv. posture
- 3. Exercise keeps our muscles
- i. strong

Muscles over the

- ii. bones
- 5. Two or more bones meet is called
- iii. joint
- D. Answer the following questions:
- We must exercise daily to keep muscle strong. Ans.
 - The position in which we hold our body while sitting, standing or walking is called posture.
 - With the help of joints the bones present in our body can move each 3. other.
 - 4. The sketaton gives shape to our body.
 - 5. These are 206 bones in our body.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Food

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a

3. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. Milk and egg help us to grow.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- Chestnut and cashew nut are two nuts we eat to grow. 2.
- Cheese, butter and curd etc.
- В. Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. b
- 3. c

4. a

Ring the correct option: C.

Ans. 1. We should eat



to get energy.

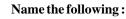
2. We should use





for eating food.

We should wash our hands with











b. Rice



Milk



before eating food.

Meat

Science Quest-2

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Always wash fruits before eating.

- 2. Stale food makes us ill.
- 3. Fruits and vegetables help us fight **disease**.
- 4. Uncovered food contains **dust** and germs.
- 5. **Body-building** makes our bones strong.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. F

3.T 4.F 5.T

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. 1. We must eat all kinds of food v. to stay healthy

- 2. We should have our food at iv. regular time
- i. strong
- 4. Eat slowly and chew the ii. food well 5. Do not eat iii. uncovered food
- 5. Do not eat **Answer the following questions.**

Ans. 1. Stale food can make us ill so we should eat fresh food.

- 2. Wheat, rice and banana.
- 3. We need food to stay alive.
- 4. Protective foods protect us four disease such as apple and mango.
- 5. Good food habits are
 - i. We should wash our hands with soap before and after eating.
 - ii. We should eat slowly and chew food well.
 - iii. We should eat only fresh food.

Section III

Project

D.

Ans. Example: Eggs The help us to grow.

1. Pulses They help to build up our bones.

2. Wheat and rice They give us energy to work.

3. Apples Protect us from diseases.

4. Banana Give us energy.5. Mango Give us energy.

Safety Rules

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Ouestions:

Ans. 1. Knife, electric circuit, elective press, fan and matchbox.

2. If we get hurt on the road, we should call an adult person for help.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Whom would you call in case you are hurt:

Ans. 1. Teacher

- 2. Parents
- 3. Conductor

- 4. Gardener/park caretaker
- 5. Any adult person

D. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. Always walk on the road/**footpath**.
 - 2. We must play with/never touch objects.
 - 3. **Never**/Always leave your toys on the floor.
 - 4. If you get hurt, **tell an adult** /start crying.
 - 5. Use the **zebra crossing** /railway crossing to cross the road.

E. Tick (3) the activity we must do and cross (7) the ones we must not do:







Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. Always walk on the **footpath**.
 - 2. Do not jump into the **road**.
 - 3. Cross the road at the **zebra crossing**.
 - 4. Never get on or out of a **moving bus**.
 - 5. Do not jump into the **pool**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. T

3.T 4.F 5.7

- C. Match the following to make the correct sentences:
- **Ans.** 1. Never touch

 $v. \quad electrical \ wires \ and \ sockets$

2. When hurt

i. tell an adult

3. Make a queue

iv. to get into the school bus

4. Never play

iii. on the road

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5. Cross the road

ii. at a zebra crossing

D. Answer the following questions.

- **Ans.** 1. The safety rules we should follow inside a vehicle are
 - i. Never get in or get off from a moving vehicle.
 - ii. We should not touch the steering wheel or any parts around it even when the vehicle is not moving.
 - 2. Before crossing the road, we should look to our right, them to our left and then to our right again.
 - 3. It we leave things lying around on the floor we may get hurt.
 - 4. I would take him/her to doctor with the help of an adult.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Housing and Clothing



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Ahouse keeps us safe from heat, cold, rain and animals.

- 2. An igloo is made of ice.
- 3. Tents are made of cloth called canvas.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. c

C. Circle the odd one out:

Ans. 1. Tent Caravan Bungalow Houseboat 2. Cold Heat Igloo Rain Zebra Crossing 3. Raincoat Umbrella Gumboots

D. Name the following:











3. a





d. _Tent__

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. A permanent house is built of **bricks** and **cement**.
 - 2. Ahouseboat **swims** on water.
 - 3. **Igloos** are made of ice.
 - 4. A tent is made of **canvas**.
 - 5. Huts are made of **mud** and **straw**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. We wear cotton clothes in summer.

- 2. Woollen clothes keep our body warm.
- 3. Houses with flat roofs are found in plains.
- 4. Permanent houses are very strong. They are made of bricks and cement.

5. F

5. Temporary houses are not very strong. These houses can be moved from place to place.

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Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. Air

Air Around Us



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. a

3. c

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. 1. Dust particles, smoke. germs and water vapour.

We cannot see the moving air because air has no colour.

В. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1.

3. c

Name the following: Storm

Ans. 1. Breeze Germs

Air

D. Ring the correct options:

Ans. 1. Air has **no colour** /force.

> Impure air can make us **sick** /healthy. 2.

3. Air contains water vapour /ice cubes.

4. Wind helps clothes to wet/ **dry faster**.

Wind helps kites and gliders to sit/**fly**.

Section II

Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below: Α.

Ans. Germs make the air dirty. 1.

- Storms blow away roofs of kutcha houses.
- 3. Air is a mixture of many gases.
- Wind helps gliders to fly.
- We can feel the air when it **moves**.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: B.

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

Match the following by drawing lines: C.

Ans.

1.

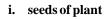
iii. sailboat

2.



hot hair balloon

3.



4.



blades of the windmill ii.

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Wind is helpful to us in many ways
 - i. It helps clothes to dry faster.
 - ii. Wind turns the blades of the windmill to generate electricity.
 - iii. Wind helps the hot air balloon to fly.
 - When a strong wind blows then it is called a storm. A storm causes a lot of damages. Such as
 - i. they uproot trees. ii. they blow away roofs of Kutcha houses.
 - iii. they damage roads. iv. they damage crops
 - 3. Air is a mixture of many gases. The things present in the air are
 - i. dust particles
 - ii. smoke
 - iii. germs and water vapour
 - 4. Temperature causes wind to blow.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Water

10

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. a 3. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Rain and rives are the main sources of water.
 - 2. Drinking bathing, gardening, cooking and cleaning utensils. are five uses of water.
 - 3. Both of these things are provided us by nature.

B. What form of water am I? Fill in the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. I am (**solid** /liquid/gas)
 - 2. I am (solid/**liquid**/gas)
 - 3. I am (solid/liquid/ **gas**)

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Solid

Liquid

Train)

Gas Sunflower

2. Rivers

Ponds **Dancing**

Taps Bathing

Drinking water

3. Cooking

Tap

Doll

Well

D. Name the following:

Hand-pump

Ans.





c. Well



d. River

a. Water vapour

b. Ice

Science Quest-2

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	Ans.	<u>.</u>		**	
	Secti	on I		14	
	A.		l in the blanks with the correct wo		
	Ans.		The water we get from rain is calle		
		2.	The water we found in well is grou	ınd wa	iter.
		3.	The dirty water contains germs .	_	
		4.	On heating , liquid water changes i		
	ъ	5.	On cooling, liquid water changes i		
	В.		rite 'T' for true and 'F' for false sta		its:
	Ans.			5. T	
	C.		atch the following:	•	•
	Ans.		Solid form of water is We drink water in		ice
				v. i.	liquid form
		3. 4.	We should not		waste water
		4. 5.	Boiling and filtering kill Gas form of water is	ıı. iii.	germs in water
	D.	٠.		111.	water vapour
	Ans.		swer the following questions: Boiling and filtering.		
	Alls.	2.			
		3.	The rivers get water from the m	neltina	of snow from the mountains
		٥.	whereas the extra rain seeps into		
			water through wells.	the gre	ound. We get this underground
		4.	Soft drink and cold drinks.		
		5.	The dirty water can make us sick.		
	Secti		•		
			it yourself.		
	111101	20	n y oursen.		
	D		and NAtionalia		11 4 1
	ROC	CKS	and Minerals		
Ī	N/IIIti	inle	Choice Questions (MCQs)		
			ne correct answer :		
	Ans.		a 2. b	3. c	
	III)		u 2. 0	J. C	

Tina wants to fetch water from the well. Help her find the way:

Section I

Ε.

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. It is used to make floors and building.

2. Quartz is used in watches.

3. Mirror.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

Exercise

C Name the following:









a. Coal

b. Taj Mahal (marble)

c. Chalk

d. Slate

D. Identify the places where stones or rocks have been used in your school building and the school garden

Ans. Principal room and staffroom are the places where stones and rocks have been used.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given below:

- **Ans.** 1. The Taj Mahal is made of **marble**.
 - 2. Rocks are made of **minerals**.
 - 3. **Chalk** is a soft rock.
 - 4. Stones break into fine powder to form **soil**.
 - 5. **Statues** are made from rocks.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T C. Match the following:

A soft rock

Ans. 1. A hard rock

2.

. ii. marble v. coal

A mineral used in watches
 Formed by breaking of rocks
 iv. quartz
 soil

5. Hardest mineral iii. diamond

4 T

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Our Earth is made up of hard material. This material is called rock.
 - 2. Granite, marble and diamond.
 - 3. The stones are formed by breaking of rocks in small fragments.
 - 4. Minerals are underground natural resources, many things are made from minerals such as iron, rock salt and gold etc.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

The Sun, the Moon and the Stars

12

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. The Sun is made up of hot burning gases.

- 2. The moon has no air or water so there is no life on the moon.
- 3. The stars are farther away from us than the Sun so they look tiny to us.

B. Tick the correct word to make a correct sentence:

- **Ans.** 1. There are (countless) /few) stars in the sky.
 - 2. The Sun is made of hot (gases)/water).
 - 3. The Sun helps green plants to make (**food**) /water).
 - 4. The (moon /Sun) is the Earth's nearest neighbour.
 - 5. The Sun rises in the (west/east).

D. Ring the correct option:

- **Ans.** 1. We see the moon at day/(night)
 - 2. There is no life on the Earth/moon.
 - 3. We see different shapes of the **moon**/stars.
 - 4. There is **no life** /rocks on the moon.
 - 5. The Sun rises at night (day.)

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. The full moon is seen only **once** in a month.
 - 2. When the Sun **rises** it is day.
 - 3. The Sun is bigger than the **Earth**.
 - 4. The moon appears to **change** its shapes everyday.
 - 5. There are countless **stars** in the sky.

B. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. The Sun rises from the iv. east
 - 2. We see the moon3. The moon isii. dry
 - 4. Stars are bigger than iii. the Sun
 - 5. The shape of the moon i. appears to change everyday

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The Sun is made up of hot gasses.
 - 2. When the Sun sets it is night.
 - 3. The Sun helps in causing rain.
 - 4. Moon is the Earth's nearest neighbour in the sky.
 - 5. The stars look so tiny because they are very far from us.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.



Unit: 1: Food

What Animals Eat

1

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a. 2. c.

3. b.

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral questions:

Ans. 1. No

- 2. No
- 3. Both plants and flesh.

2. a.

B. Tick(3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c.

3.b.

C. Circle the animal which does not belong to each group:

Ans. 1. Herbivores deer vulture cow horse 2. Carnivores tiger dog cat sheep 3. Omnivores man rabbit bear crow

D. Write the names of any two:

Ans. 1. Herbivorous animals Cow Deer Carnivorous animals Lion 2. **Tiger** 3. Omnivorous animals Bear Crow Rodents Rat Squirrel

E. Label the pictures shown here in a chain of 'who eats what'.

Ans.



Grass



Grasshopper



Frog



Snake

Herbivores

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. All animals need **food** to live.
 - 2. Herbivores eat grass, leaves and plants.
 - 3. A **food chain** shows how living things depend on each their for food.
 - 4. Cud chewing animals are also called **ruminants**.
 - 5. We should give **energy-rice** food to our domestic animals.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Give each answer in one word:

Ans. 1. Animals that eat only plants.

2. Animals that eat only flesh of other animals. **Carnivores**

Science Quest-3

- 3. Animals that eat both plants and other animals.
- 4. An insect that has a hollow tube in its mouth. **Mosquito**

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Some animals eat plants as well as the flesh of other animals. We call such animals as omnivores.
 - 2. Herbivores, such as horses, cows and sheep, have strong teeth. They have sharp front teeth to bite the grass and leaves. Their flat back teeth help them to chew food.

Animals like horses, cows, buffaloes, camels, sheep and goats first nibble their food, and then chew the cud. They have long jaws. These long jaws have a sharp front teeth to bite off the plants and strong and broad back teeth to chew their food. There is a space between the front teeth and the back ones.

These animals first bite off the grass of leaves with their front teeth and swallow them quickly. They swallow food after a little chewing by the their back teeth. Later on when they relax, they bring small amounts of the swallowed food back into their mouth from the stomach and chew it very well. These animals are called cud-chewing animals or ruminants. These animals have flat teeth to chew their food.

- 3. A food chain shows how living things depend on each other for food.
- 4. Lizards and frog catch insects with their long, sticky tongue.
- 5. Do yourself.

Section III

Ans. Do yourself.

Soil

2

Omnivores

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a

3. c

3. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Because crops are grown in the soil which are very important for our living.
 - 2. No.
 - 3. Humus makes the soil fertile.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. a

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Gravel Sand Rock 2. Vegetables Water Humus Earthworm [Cat] Rabbit 3. 4. Rock Stone Bat]

D. Name the following:









a. Hut

b. Potter

c. Rabbit

d. Plant

Section II

Fill in the blanks: Α.

Ans. 1. **Soil** provides nutrients to the growing plants.

- Sandy soil holds very little water.
- Potters use clayey soil to make pots. 3.
- Soil is formed by breaking up of **rocks**.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.

Ans. 1.F 2. T 3. T Match the following: C.

Farmer's friend Ans. 1.

- 2 It makes the soil fertile
- Bottom of the jar 3. 4. Above the layer of gravel
- Soil contains

ii. earthworm

- v. Humus
- iv. gravel sand i.
- iii. air and water

D. Answer the following questions:

Dead leaves, twigs and parts of dead insects float on the water makes Ans. humus. It makes the soil fertile.

4 F

- 2. Soil contains stones, sand, clay and humus.
- Take some soil in a container. Cover it with a lid. Heat the container for sometime. Open the lid, we see the drops of water on the lid. This shows that soil contains water.
- Soil is formed by the breaking down of rocks into tiny pieces. Rocks 4. break due to the action of water, wind, heat and cold. It takes millions of years for rocks to become soil.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 2: Materials

Housing and Clothing

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. c 3. c

Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions: Α.

We can keep our house clean by sweeping and mopping the floor regularly, throwing garbage in covered dustbin and keep the things in their place. Science Ouest-3

34

- 2. We need clothes to cover our body and protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain.
- Wool and silk.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4.

C. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Silkworm

b. Cotton plant

c. Camel

d. Cotton threads

D. Ring the odd one out:

Wool Ans. 1. Cotton Iron Jute Crow 2. Cow Ox Goat 3. Table Chair Road Bed

Section II

A. Fill out the name of:

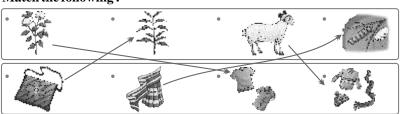
Ans. 1. Phenyl 2. Neem 3. Wire mesh

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.F

C. Match the following:

Ans.



5. T

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We need a house because it gives us comfort and keeps us safe from the heat of the Sun, rain, storms, thieves and enemies.
 - 2. The different materials that can be used to make a house are wood, cement, iron, steel, mud, straw, bamboo, etc.
 - 3. The house will become damp and the germs will grow in the air.
 - 4. Fileres that come from either plants or animals are called natural fibres.
 - 5. The windows of a house be covered with wire netting because it keep insects such as flies and mosquitoes away from the house.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Keeping Safe

4

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. c

3. b

Science Quest-3

Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions:

Knife and scissors.

- 2. Dettol.
- 3. We should cross the road when it is clear.

Tick (3) the correct option: В.

Ans. 3. a 4. b

C. Name the following:









a. Electric Switch

b. Playground

c. Scissors

d. Table

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans.	1.	Scissors	Blades	Ball	Knives
	2.	Road	Playground	Park	Garden
	3.	Book	Pencil	Crackers	Bag
	4	Cotton	Hot iron	Bandage	Saylon

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Do not touch electric wires and plugs.
 - Always walk in a **left**.
 - Always play in a **playground**. 3.
 - A wound should be washed with **clean water**.
 - Do not sharpen your pencil with a **blade**.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.

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

C. Match the following:

Pencils should be sharpen with a Ans. iv. sharpener

We should follow v. safety rules 2.

3. Cross the road from the i. zebra crossing

Always walk on ii. the footpath

An injured person is given iii. first-aid

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. Always walk in a queue in the corridor, and keep to the left. Do not run up or down the staircase. Also, do not slide down the banister.
 - Never use a blade for sharpening your pencil. Use a sharpener only.
 - Don't play with pointed objects like paper cutters and pencils. They can cause injury to your eyes.
 - Two safety rules we should follow while bursting crackers are: 2.
 - Light them only in the presence of an adult.
 - Wear cotton clothes while lighting crackers.
 - We should not take medicines on our own because it can prove harmful 3. for us. As it can make us ill instead of treating us.

4. The immediate help we give to an injured person before the arrival of doctor is called first-aid.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 3: The World of the Living

Lion]

Things Around Us

5

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a 3. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Animal and plant.

2. Animals get their food by eating plants and other animals.

3. Puppy.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Mosquito Housefly Doll 2. Lion Toy Book

3. Kitten Puppies

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets:

Ans. 1. A chick finally grows into an adult **hen**.

2. We breathe through our **lungs**.

3. Birds have **wings** to fly.

4. The sunflower always turns towards the **Sun**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 3. T C. Answer the following questions:

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Producing young ones is called reproduction.

2. Living things need food to grow as they give energy to work.

3. When we touch an ice-cube we feel cold.

4. Animals move in search of food, shelter and to protect themselves from their enemies.

5. Sunflowers show us that plants move. Sunflower turns its face towards the Sun

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Parts of a Plant



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. b

Science Quest-3

3. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

- Plants are called living things because they need food, air and water to Ans. grow.
 - 2. Beans and peas.
 - The main function of a stem are they passes the food and water to all parts of the plant.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1.

C. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Spinach

b. Turnip

c. Moneyplant

d. Sugarcane

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans.	1.	Grass	Pea	Onion
	2.	Papaya	Mango	Watermelon
	3.	Money plant	Neem	Peepal

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets:

- Ans. 1. Climbers have **weak** stem.
 - Papaya has many seeds. 2.
 - A tap root has one main root. 3.
 - An onion-plant has **fibrous** root. 4.
 - The **shoot** is above the ground.

В. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. T

3. T

4. T

C. Match the following by drawing lines:

Ans. ii. i. 1. supports the plant 2. contains seeds 3. tap root iii. 4. prepares food iv.

Answer the following questions. D.

The part of the plant which grows upwards, above the ground is called **Ans.** 1.

the shoot. The part which grows underground is called the root.

- 2. Functions of the Stem:
 - The stem supports the branches which bear leaves, flowers and fruits.
 - The stem carries water and nutrients absorbed by the roots to the other parts of the plant.
 - The stem also carries food made by the leaves to all other parts of the plant.
 - Stems of some plants like potato, ginger and sugarcane store food prepared by the plant.
- 3. The work of a leaf are:
 - Green leaves make food for the plant in the presence of sunlight using water, carbon dioxide and chlorophyll. This process of making food by using sunlight is called photosynthesis. Food helps the plants to grow.
 - Leaf gives out a gas called oxygen which is used by human beings and animals for breathing.
 - Some plants store food in their leaves. For example, cabbage, lettuce and spinach.
- 4. Process of a new plant growing from a seed is called germination. Seeds need enough water, air and sunlight to germinate.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Birds 7

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Woodpecker 2. Eagle and Hawk

3. Ducks have webbed feet to swim.

B. Tick(3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Kite Sparrow Vulture
2. Duck Swan Nest

3. Wings Beaks Animals

D. Name these birds:

Ans.







a. Peacock

b. Sun Bird

c. Duck

d. Owl

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. A bird's home is called a **nest**.

- 2. A **vulture**makes its nest on high trees.
- 3. An ostrich has **three** toes on each foot.
- Ducks have webbed feet to swim in water.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

C. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. When a bird has to fly, it lifts itself up in the air by flapping its wings. This helps it move upward and forward. This movement is called the upstroke. When the bird has to land, it spreads out its wings and it glides down smoothly without much flopping. The downward flopping of wings is called the downstroke.
 - 2. Woodpecker makes its nest in tree trunk.
 - 3. The ability of a bird to grip a branch or a wire etc. to sit on it without falling is called perching.
 - 4. Birds also need a home to live in. The home of a bird is called a nest. Birds build nests to:
 - protect themselves from harsh weather.
 - lay and hatch eggs.
 - protect their eggs and nestlings from enemies.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Our Body

8 1

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. c

Exercise

Section L

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin.

2. We have kidneys to purify the impure blood.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Brain 2. Breathing System

3. Heart 4. Sensory Nerves

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Kidney Nerves Brain
2. Nose Eye Lungs
3. Heart Stomach Food-pipe
4. Leg Hand Kidney

Ε. Name the following systems of our body:

Ans



a. Excretory System



b. Breathing System



c. Circulatory System



d. Muscular System

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the brackets:

- Breathing purifies our blood. Ans. 1.
 - 2. The **reproductive** system helps to produce babies.
 - Our skeleton system is made up of **206** bones.
 - Food is mixed thoroughly in the **stomach**.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: R.

Ans. 1. T

2. F

4. T

Match the following:

Ans. 1. Muscles

iv. muscular system

2. Bones iii. skeletal system

3. Arteries

circulatory system v.

Nerves

i. nervous system

5 Stomach ii. digestive system

D. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. The heart continuously pumps blood containing food and oxygen and brings bad waste produced in the body.
 - 2. Nose, wind-pipe and lungs make up the breathing system?
 - The reproductive system helps to produce young ones. Life on the planet Earth goes on because of this system only.
 - 4. The skeletal system makes up the bones.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 4: Moving Things, People and Ideas

Light

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

- Ans. Bulb, Torch, Sun, Table lamp etc. 1.
 - 2. Because we can see only in the presence of light and in the dark room there is no light.

- 3. A light always travels in a straight line.
- **B.** Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. b 2.
- 3 h
- C. Look at the pictures and draw where you will see the shadow:

Ans.







- D. Circle the odd one:
- Ans. 1. Bulb
- (Chair) Loud
- Sun Pull

- 2. Soft3. Book
- Ball
- CFL

Section II

- A. Fill in the blanks:
- **Ans.** 1. We need **light** to see things.
 - 2. The **sun** is natural source of light.
 - 3. Light travels in a **straight** line.
 - 4. Material through which light can pass is called **transparent**.

4. T

- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:
- **Ans.** 1.T 2.F 3.F
- C. Match the following:
- Ans. 1.

iv. natural source of light

2.

iii. man-made source of light

3.

i. transparent object

4.

ii. opaque object

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The Sun helps us to see during the day.
 - 2. Artifical sources of light such as bulbs, tubelights, candles etc. help us to see in the dark.
 - 3. The objects that allow light to pass through them are called transparent object.
 - 4. Shadows are formed when an object stops the path of light.
 - 5. Light always travel in a straight line.

Section III

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ana 1 h

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Loud sounds can be very unpleasant. They are disturbing and also they are harmful for us.
 - 2. Tabla, Harmonium, Guitar and Flute.
 - 3. Loud sound is called noise.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. b

3. c 4. b

C. Give two examples of each:

Ans. 1. Thunder Pitter-Patter (rain drops)

2. Chirping Speaking

3. Loud speaker Blowing of engine

4. Guitar Flute

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Crow Quack Guitar
2. Tabla Engine Flute
3. Moo Bleat Thunder

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Our voice box is called the **vocal cord**.
 - 2. We should speak **softly**.
 - 3. A loud and unpleasant sound is called **noise**.
 - 4. We **hear** sound with the help of our ears.
 - 5. We can make pleasant sound with **musical** instruments.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

C. Match the columns. Write the correct number in column B:

Ans. 1. bark

2. quack

3. hiss

4. roar

5. chatter

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. Musical instruments and chriping of birds etc. are example of pleasant sound.
 - 2. Loud sound is called noise.
 - We can reduce noise by following ways:
 - By using sliencers in our factories and vehicles etc.
 - By speaking softly.
 - By keeping the volumes of our musical instrument low.
 - 4. Clapping, beating drums and knocking.
 - Rustling of the leaves, thunder, crackling of fire etc.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Force

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1.

2. b

Exercise

Section I

A. **Oral Ouestions:**

Ans. 1. Opening the door and running a toy car.

Cycling up a hill and drawing a horse cart.

R. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b

4. a

5. a

C. Circle the odd one:

Push

Writing

Ans. 1. Paper 2.

Pencil Sleep

Drawing

Rubber Pull

Plucking

Bus Twist Seeing

D. Name the action for the following pictures. Use the words given in the box:







b. squeeze



c. pull



d. push

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences:

- Force can slow down a moving object. Ans. 1.
 - 2. Force can m o v e objects.
 - 3. Force can make things go f a s t e r.
 - Force can change the s **h** a **p** e of the dough.
 - Force can change the d i r e c t i o n of a tennis ball. 5.

B. Ans. C.	Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T Match the following:					
Ans.	1.		ii.	running		
	2.		iii.	pushing		
	3.	ar in	iv.	pulling		
	4.		i.	squeezing		
D. Ans.		wer the following quest The push or pull we appl Push and pull are the way Four ways in which we u We apply force to me Opening the door	y on an object ys of applying ise force in our	r daily lives are :		
Secti Ans.				Nowing the laws		
Me	asu	ırement		12 🖺		
	the c	Choice Questions (MC orrect answer: b 2. c	(Qs) 3.	a		
			Exercise			
Secti	ion I					
A.		al Questions:		9		
Ans.	1. 2.	Doctor use clinical thern	nometer to me	asure our fever.		
		Thermometer.	owing accura	tely about them		
B.	3. We measure things by knowing accurately about them. Tick (3) the correct option:					
		b 2. c	_	c 4. c		
C.		ne the instrument used t	to measure th	e following:		
Ans.	1.	Measuring tape	2.	Ruler		
ъ	3.	Weighing machine	4.	Thermometer		
D.		cle the odd one :				
Ans.		Hour	Millimetre	Centimetre		
	2.	Wall clock	Table clock	(Table)		

- 3. Second
- 4. Beam balanace



Minute Spring balance

E. Name the following:

Ans.







a. Test tube

b. Thermometer

c. Table clock

d. Spring balance

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. We use a metre rod to measure **length**.
 - 2. Litre is the unit of **capacity**.
 - 3. **Short** hand of a clock reads hours.
 - 4. In early days people used **handspan** to measure length.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

- **Ans.** 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. T

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1.



iv. table clock

2.

iii. spring balance

3. <u>A</u>

- i. beam balance
- ii. test tube

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. By measuring time we can plan our daily activities in a planned and systematic way.
 - 2. The normal temperature of our body is 98.4°F.
 - 3. The units of capacity is millilitres and litres.
 - 4. Mass tells us how heavy or light an object is grams and kilograms are used for measuring mass.
 - 5. Temperature is the measure of hotness or coldness of a body. Temperature is measured in degree Celsius (°C) or degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

Section III

The Earth and Its Companions

3

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

Exercise

Section L

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Rotation and Revolution.

Moon

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. b

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Rotation 2. Revolution 3. Craters

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Full moon Crescent Moon

2. Moon Sun

3. Revolution 365 Days

Star Rocks

[Rotation]

E. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Full Moon

b. Half Moon

c. Crescent Moon

d. Earth

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Astronomers observe stars through powerful **telescopes**.
 - 2. Revolution of the Earth causes **one year**.
 - 3. The layer of air that surrounds the Earth is called **atmosphere**.
 - 4. The path followed by the Earth around the Sun is called **orbit**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T

C. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Huge holes on the moon surface are called craters.

- 2. The different shapes of the moon are called phases of the moon.
- 3. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. It causes one year.
- 4. The spinning of the Earth on its own axis is called rotation. It causes days and nights on the Earth.
- 5. A group of stars together form a pattern. These patterns are called constellations. Such as: Leo, Orion, Ursa, Minor, etc.

Air, Water and Weather

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. 2. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

- Ans. When wind blows at a very high speed, it is called a storm.
 - A cloudy day us cooler because the sun-rays cannot reach us directly. The clouds block the sunrays.

Tick (3) the correct option: В.

Ans. 1. 2. a

b

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Nitrogen Oxygen

Smoke

2. Summer 3. **Ice**

Noon River

Winter Ocean

D. Name the following:







b. Breeze



c. Lake



d. Morning

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

- Ans. 1. The clouds **block** the sunrays.
 - 2. Sunny days are warmer than cloudy days.
 - 3. We can feel air when it moves.
 - **Storms** can cause loss of lives and property.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

2. T Ans. 1.F 3. T 4. F

C. Answer the following questions:

Ans. Morning and evenings are cooler than afternoon because during these time the Sunrays are slanting, as such they distribute the heat in a larger area. This causes the atmosphere to remain slightly colder than the rest of the day.

- 2. A cloudy day is cooler than a sunny day because the sunrays cannot reach us directly.
- 3. When the Earth gets worm, the water turns into water vapour. This is called evaporation.
 - When water vapour changes to water we say that condensation has taken place.
- 4. The continuous movement of water on the surface of the Earth through the processes of evaporation, condensation and precipitation is called water cycle.

Section III



Plants—the Producers

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c. 2. 3. b.

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral questions:**

- Ans. Absorb water and mineral from soil, fix the plant in the ground.
 - 2. Root, stem, leaf, fruit
 - Leaf blade, midrib, veins and stomata.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a. 2. b.

3. a.

Label the following appropriately: C.



Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Most of the leaves are **green** in colour.
 - The process of making food by green leaves is called **photosynthesis**.
 - 3. The green exposed portion of leaf is known as **leaf blade**.
 - Stomata help in exchange of gases.
 - Mango tree stores food in its fruits.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. F

3.F 4. T

C. Answer the following questions:

- The process of making food by green leaves of plants in the presence of sunlight with the help of carbon dioxide, nutrients and water is known as photosynthesis.
 - 2. Carbon dioxide, sunlight, water
 - As the food is only made by the green leaves, they are known as "food factory of the plant" or "kitchen of the plant".
 - 4. It is the substance which helps the plant absorb energy from sunlight

5. Uses and Functions of Leaf

Every animal including man depends on plants for food-directly or indirectly.

- b. Plants give out oxygen gas (while making their food). This gas we need for breathing. Without oxygen there is no life on the earth.
- c. They use up carbon dioxide gas from the earth's atmosphere, while making the food. Excess carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere leads to global warming.
- d. Many plant leaves are used as medicine, e.g., Neem and Tulsi.
- e. Leaves like cabbage and spinach are used as vegetable by us.

Section III

Ans. Do yourself.

Eating for Life-Food

2

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We eat food because it gives us energy to work and play. It help us to grow and stay healthy.
 - 2. Burger and Pizza.
 - 3. Sugar, rice, wheat, corn and potato.
- **B.** Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b
- C. Name the following:
- Ans. 1. Vitamin A 2. Vitamin C 3. Salt
 - 4. Milk 5. Boiling
- D. Circle the odd one:
- Ans. 1. Eyes Flower Leaf Roots
 2. Bread Potato Banana Butter
 3. Calcium Vitamin A Iron Iodine
- E. Tick the foods that can be eaten raw:



Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. Growing children need **proteints** in their food.
 - 2. **Fats** are found in butter, ghee, oil and nuts.
 - 3. **Iron** helps to make the blood red.
 - 4. Food is the **fuel** for the body.
 - 5. We should eat **balance** diet.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

4 F

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1.

v iron

5. T

2.

iv. vitamin C

3.

ii. vitamin A

4.

i. carbohydrates

5.

iii. calcium

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Plants make their food with the help of a green colour substance called chlorophyll. They trap sunlight and use carbon-dioxide and water to make their food.

- 2. A diet that has right amounts of all nutrients is called a balance diet.
- 3. Food help us in many ways like:
 - It keeps the body healthy.
 - It helps the body to grow.
 - It gives us energy to work and play.
 - It helps the different parts of the body to work properly.
 - It repairs the damaged parts the body.
- 4. Food is cooked to:
 - make it edible and tasty.
 - make it soft, easy to chew and digest.
 - kill harmful germs.
- 5. Food is the fuel for the body.
 - It keeps the body healthy.
 - It helps the body to grow.
 - It gives us energy to work and play.
 - It helps the different parts of the body to work properly.
 - It repairs the damaged parts of the body.
- 6. Food is preserved because it protect food from getting spoilt. We can preserve our food in many ways such as:
 - Freezing
 - Canning
 - Drying
 - Pickling

Section III

Matter



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. 2. a

b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. 1. Ice

> 2. Oxygen

Solute: Sugar, Salt

Solvent: Milk, Water

Tick (3) the correct option: В.

Ans. 1. C. Name the following:

3. a

4. b

Ans. 1.

3.

Freezing

Melting 2.

Solution

Soluble Circle the odd one: D.

Ans. 1. Solvent Evaporation 2. Ice Water 3. Pen Glass

Solute Oxygen Solution Water vapour

(Milk) Liquid Gas Solid

Stone [Volume]

Sugar Salt Sand 5. Coffee powder

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Liquids have **fixed** volume.
 - The solute and the solvent together form a **solution**. 2.
 - 3. The molecules in solid are very **tightly** packed.
 - Tiny particles that make up substances are called **molecules**.
 - Water is also called the universal solvent.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: B.

1. T Ans.

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

Match the following: C.

1. Ans.



iv. solid

iii. gas

3.

4.

2.



liquid

i. ice

5.



ii. steam



D. Define the following terms:

Ans. 1. **Matter:** Matter is any substance that occupies space and has weight.

- 2. **Melting :** On heating solid changes into water. This process is called melting.
- 3. **Evaporation :** On further heating when water changes into gas is called evaporation.
- 4. **Condensation :** When stean changes into liquid on cooling is called condensation.
- 5. **Freezing:** When water changes into solid is called freezing.
- 6. **Solute:** The material which dissolves in any solvent is called its solute.
- 7. **Solvent:** The liquid in which a material dissolves is called its solvent.
- 8. **Solution:** When a material is dissolved in a liquid, a solution is formed.

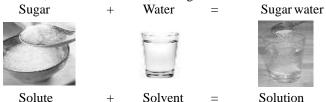
E. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. All matter is made up of very tiny particles called molecules. Molecules are made up of still smaller particles called atoms.

- 2. Solids are substances in which the particles are packed very close to each other. That is why solids have a definite shape and volume and they occupy definite space.
- 3. The inter molecular spaces in liquids is much more than that in solids. Because of this the molecules in liquids can move freely (flow) whereas the solids cannot flow as the molecules in them cannot move freely.
- 4. **Shape:** Solid has definite shape. Liquid has not definite shape. It takes the shape of the container. Gas has no definite shape. **Hardness:** Solid is generally hard, liquid is not hard. Gas is not hard.
- 5. When heat flow through a solid and converts it into liquid it is known as melting.
- 6. **Soluble :** Materials which dissolve in water are called soluble in water. For example : salt, sugtar etc.

Insoluble : Materials which do not dissolve in water are called insoluble in water. For example: Sand, chalk.

7. Example: Sugar dissolves in water to form sugar solution. Here, sugar is the solute, water is the solvent, and sugar water is the solution.



Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Clothes We Wear

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2.

2. b 3.

3. b

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Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Ouestions:**

- We wear clothes to protect ourselves from Sun's heat, cold, rain etc. Clothes also protect us from dust.
 - Cotton and wool.

R. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 3. a 1. 2. a

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Raincoat 2. Cotton clothes Synthetic Fibre

Early man 5. Natural Fibres

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Cotton Silk Nylon) Wool. 2. Nylon Polyester Rayon [Jute] 3. Wool Summer Winter Rainy 4. Potter Nurse Soldier Doctor

Name the following: E.













Students

A Doctor

A Policeman

An Early man

Section II

Fill in the blanks: Α.

- Ans. 1. **Cotton** is obtained from the cotton plant.
 - Silk fibre is obtained from an insect called **silkworms**. 2.
 - We wear dark-coloured clothes in the winter.
 - Clothes made of **nylon** catch fire easily.
 - Early man wore the leaves and bark of trees.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4 F

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Human beings in earlier days ii. leaves

> i. white uniform Nurse

3. Summer season iv. loose-fitting clothes

Winter season v. warm clothes

Natural fibre iii. cotton

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Woollen clothes should be stored properly when not in use. They should be kept with moth balls or dried neem leaves in dry, closed boxes or almirahs.

Early humans use leaves, bark of trees and skin of animals to cover their bodies.

- 3. Clothes keep us comfortable and also make us look smart.
- 4. Synthetic fibres are man-made. Special chemical made from by products of petroleum are used for making synthetic fibre. Clothes made from these fibres are called synthetic clothes.
- We wear cotton clothes in summer. We should wear light-coloured clothes that do not absorb much heat. Thin clothes made of cotton absorb sweat. They keep us cool. Loose fitting clothes let the air in. We feel comfortable in such clothes.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Safety First

5

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2.

2. a 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Insecticide cream

- 2. We should follow safety rules to be safe.
- 3. Dettol, Cotton, Bandage, Scissors, Medicine etc.
- 4. Accidents happen in school due to our carelessness.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c

b

3. c

4. a

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Antiseptic lotion

2. First-Aid Box

3. Synthetic

4. Cloth or tongs

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Cotton

Bandage

Scarf Football

2. Insect Bite

Traffic light

Nose Bleeding

Zebra crossing

E. Look at the pictures below. Write why these actions are wrong:

Fire

- **Ans.** 1. The girl is combing her hair in front of the electric fan. Her hair can caught between the blades of the fan and injure her. We should always avoid doing this.
 - 2. The boy is playing with a ball on the road. He can hit by a moving vehicle or a moving vehicle can not with an accident while trying to safe the boy from getting hit.
 - 3. The girl is trying to reach an uppershelf while standing on two stools. She can hurt herself by falling and doing so if one of the stool get disbalanced. We should always use a ladder for the above purpose.

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Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Do not **push** each other while playing.
 - 2. Do not wear **synthetic** clothes in the kitchen.

- Apply an **antiseptic** cream like burnol on the burnt part.
- Never touch electric switch with wet hands.

3. T

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.

Ans. 1.F 2. F

Match the following:

Ans. 1. Burn v. wash under running water on apply ice.

4. F

Snake bites tie a tight bandage above and below the 2. iv. wound

5. T

3. Insect bite iii. wash with clean water and apply antiseptic lotion

4. Cut rub ice on the affected area. ii.

Electric shock give something warm to drink.

D. Answer the following questions.

Never try to pick up a hot vessel. Use a cloth or tongs to handle hot Ans. 1. objects.

- Do not play with razors, blades and scissors kept in your father's b. shaving kit.
- Keep the floor dry. Someone may slip on a wet floor.
- Do not take any medicine without showing it to your parents first.
- Do not run, jump or skip on the steps of the staircase.
- In the Kitchen: Do not play with knives, matchboxes, etc. Do not put your fingers in the electric sockets. Never wear synthetic clothes in the kitchen. They catch fire easily.

In the Bathroom : Never leave any shampoo or soap on the bathroom floor. We can slip on it. Never open the hot water tap yourself. Do not touch any electrical equipments kept in the bathroom with wet hands.

On the road: Do not play or run on the road. Be careful while crossing the road. Use the footpath for walking.

- First aid is important because it saves a person life by providing him the necessary immediate help before the arrival of doctor.
- We help someone who has been bitten by an insects in following ways: 4.
 - **Insects:** bites can be treated by applying icecubes over affected area.
 - Baking soda and cold cream will also soothe the effected area.
- To treat small burn, keep the burnt area under cold running water. Put an ice pack on the burnt area. An antiseptic cream like burnol should always be kept handy.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 3: The World of Living

Plants—Living and Surviving

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Lotus and duckweed
 - 2. Babool and Keekar
 - Sundari

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. a

C. Name the area where the following plants are found:

- Ans. 1. Desert 2. Water 3. Mountain
 - 4. Coastal5. Desert7. Mountains8. Underwater

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Duckweed Pine] Pistia Water hyacinth 2. Fir Pine Cedar [Cactus] Neem 3. Mango Spruce] Peepal Mushroom Moulds Beech-drops [Lotus]

E. Name the following:

Ans.



Mushroom





6. Plains



Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Water lily is an **aquatic** plant.
 - 2. Spruce is a plant found in **mountains**.
 - 3. The mangroves are found in the **marshy** area.
 - 4. **Cactus** is a desert plant.
 - 5. Water logged place are called **swamps**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Non-green plants iv. mushroom

Aquatic plants
 Marshy area
 Coastal area
 Iii. lotus
 sundri
 coconut

D. Answer the following questions.

- s. 1. i. The place where a plant or any living thing lives is called its habitat.
 - ii. The process by which plants and animals adjust themselves to suit their habitat is called adaptation.
 - 2. Hot and dry places are called deserts.
 - 3. Pine and fir tree can grow well in mountains region.

- 4. The three types of aquatic plants are:
 - i. Fixed plants: Example: Lotus, waterlily etc.
 - ii. Floating plants: Example: Duckweed, pistia etc.
 - iii. Underwater plants: Example: Tape grass, pondweed etc.
- 5. When an insect sits on the venus fly trap, the sensitive leaf tips the pair of leaves and they snap shut. The insect gets trapped.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Animals—Living and Surviving

7

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

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

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Lizard

- 2. Stick insects
- 3. Eagle
- **B.** Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Amphibians 2. Parasites 3. Hibernation 4. Herbivores

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Tiger Cow Buffalo Goat

2. Fleas Lice Mosquito Squirrel

3. Dolphin Tiger Whale Shark

E. Identify the animals given in the table and write their name. Also tell the region they are found in and how they adapt themselves:

Ans.

	-		S.C.
Name	Desert Lizard	Mountain goat	Hyena
Region it is found in	Desert	Cold Mountain	Plain Region
How it adapts itself to its surroundings	It take shelter under stones during the day and come out only at night to feed.	The furry hair of mountain goats turns white in winter, making it hard to spot against the snow.	It eats flesh of dead animals.

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. An elephant is a **herbivores** animal.
 - Animals that lives in water are called **aquatic** animals.
 - **Herbivores** eat only plants.
 - Tiny animals that live on the blood of other animals are called **parasites**.
- Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.
- **Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
- Match the following: C.

Ans.	1.	× C	iii.	hyena
	2.	· 10	iv.	polar bear
	3.	<i>N</i> '	v.	penguin
	4.		i.	shark

D. Answer the following questions.

5.

- Camel has broad, padded feet to walk comfortably on sand. After the camel eats food, the extra food and water changes to fat and gets stored in the camels hump. Camels have, long, thick eyelashes to keep safe from sand during sandstorms. They are also able to close their nose during a sandstorm.
 - 2. Fish live only in water. They have respiratory organs called gills with which they breathe and fins which help them to swim.

ii. lizard

- 3. The polar bear lives in the ice bound polar region. It have a thick white fur on its body. The fur protect it from the severe cold.
- 4. The natural surroundings where an animal live is called its habitat.
- As the living conditions in different habitats are different, the animals living in a particular habitat have to adapt themselves to live in their habitat. For animals, adaptation means having certain body parts or behaviours that help them to survive and thrive in their surroundings. It takes many years for animals to adapt themselves to their surroundings.

Animals adapt themselves in the following ways:

By food habits By movement By having special adaptations By survering extremes

Section III

Animal Reproduction



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Bat

- 2. The eggs of the reptiles warmed by the heat of the Sun.
- 3. The other name of caterpillar is larve.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. b

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Snakes, Turtles

2. Crocodile

3. Man, Elephant

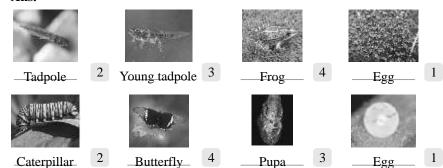
4. Whales, Dolphins

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Yolk Embryo Tadpole Albumen
2. Goat Cat Fish Dog
3. Butterfly Nymph Caterpillar Pupa

E. Look at the pictures given below. Name the different stages and number them correctly.

Ans.



Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. **Pupa** is the resting stage in the life cycle of a butterfly.
 - 2. The **embryo** of egg has the bady inside it.
 - 3. All insects lay **eggs**.
 - 4. The young tadpole grows into a **frog**.
 - 5. Caring for the young is called **mammals**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Pupa iii. barrel-shaped larva

2. Cacoon iv. covering of the pupa

3. Larva i. a young cockroach

4. Nymph **ii. young one hatched from the egg**

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Reproduction is necessary to ensure that the life goes on after the death of a particular species of animals. Reproduction is the name given to the process by which living beings produce more of their kind.

- Mammals are the living beings which give birth to their young ones instead of laying eggs. Most of the mammals have hair on their body and are warm blooded animals.
- 3. Structure of an egg: Every egg has a hard outer shell. It protects the egg. The yellow portion in the centre is the yolk. It contains a dark spot called the embryo. The embryo grow into a baby. The developing embryo obtains food from the yolk. A colourless substance called albumen surrounds the yolk. It protects the embryo and gives water to it.
- 4. All birds lay eggs. The baby inside the egg needs warm conditions to develop. The parent birds keeps the eggs warm by sitting on it. It takes about 21 days when the fully chick breaks the egg and comes out. The baby birds cannot fly. Parent birds feed and teach them how to fly. They look after them till they are strong enough to look after themselves. After coming out of the egg the baby bird grows into an adult.

5. Life cycle of a frog

A female frog lays hundreds of eggs at a time in a lake or a pond. The eggs are surrounded by a jelly-like. Substance which protects the eggs. When the eggs hatch, tiny young ones come out. These are called tadpoles.

Tadpoles look like small fish. They swim in water and eat water plants. After a few weeks, they start to grow legs, organs and limbs. Their tail slowly disappears. After some time, they grow into adult frogs. When an organism changes a lot from a young stage to an adult, the process is called metamorphosis.



Life cycle of a frog

6. Insects undergo several stages before becoming an adult. These stages are Lava or caterpillars stage, cocoon (pupa) stage and finally an adult stage.

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Section III

Teeth and the Digestive System



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Plaque

- 2. Typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera
- 3. The first set of teeth are called temporary teeth
- 4. Tiny living things called germs

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a

o following :

C. Give one word for the following:

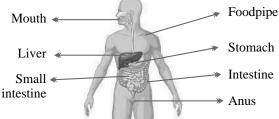
Ans. 1. Bacteria 2. Dentist 3. Pulp 4. Enamel

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Root Dentine Cavity Crown 2 Premolars [Bacteria] Molars Incisors 3. Mouth Stomach Liver Fluoride]

E. Label the organs of the digestive system:

Ans.



Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Holes formed in the teeth is called **cavity**.
 - 2. Milk teeth are also called **temporary** teeth.
 - 3. **Dentine** is middle layer of teeth.
 - 4. Brush your teeth **twice** a day.
 - 5. The process of breaking down of food inside the body is called **digestion**.

5 T

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Milk teeth ii. temporary teeth

2. Sharp flat teeth
3. Hole in the tooth
4. Breaking down of food
iv. incisors
i. cavity
v. digestion

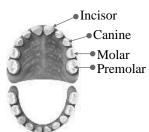
4 F

6. A sticky yellow layer iii. plaque

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. There are four types of permanent teeth.

- The sharp flat teeth in the front are for biting/cutting. They are called incisors. We have four in each jaw.
- On each side of the incisors is one pointed and very sharp tooth called canine. They are tearing teeth.
- On each side, after the canine, there are two flat broad teeth called premolars. These are grinding teeth. They chew A set of teeth and grind the food into a paste.



Next to the premolars are three molars on each side of the jaw. These also help in grinding food.

In each jaw we have four incisors, two canines, four premolars, and six molars.

- 2. Four ways to take care of our teeth:
 - Rinse your mouth after you eat anything.
 - Do not eat too many sweets and chocolates. They stick to the teeth and cause tooth decay. Also rinse every time you have a chocolate or an ice cream.
 - Clean your tongue every time you brush your teeth. This will prevent germs from growing inside the mouth.
 - Visit a dentist every six months for a dental check up.
- 3. The food that we eat is made up of big pieces. It has to be broken down into tiny pieces before the body can use it. This process of breaking down of food inside the body is called digestion.
- 4. Small intestine.
- 5. **Tips for Digestion**:
 - Chew your food well.
 - Eat at a fixed time.
 - Do not overeat.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 4: Moving, Thing, People and Ideas

Force, Work and Energy

1()

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. b 3. c

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

When air blows in a particular direction it is called wind. **Ans.** 1.

> 2. Work is said to be done when a body moves to another place because of the force.

> > 64

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a

2. b

3. b

C. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Screw

Pulley Axe

Wedge Vise Work

Jar lid
 Sun

Ball

Wind

Bolt Water

D. Name the following:









a. Wheel and axle

b.Scissors

c.A bottle opener

d.Solar cooker

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Force can change the **direction** of a moving object.

- 2. Friction **slow** the motion of an object.
- 3. **Energy** is the ability to do work.
- 4. The wind energy can rotate the blades of a **windmill**.

B. Match the following:

Ans. 1.



ii. solar cooker

2.

iii. wind mill

3.

iv. hydroelectricity



i. a screw

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T

2. F

3. T

4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. A push or pull applies on a body is called force. The two types of forces are gravitational force and frictional force.

2. Three simple machines are:





5. T



screw

pulley

wedge

- 3. The force that acts on a moving body or a surface and stops its movement is called friction. It is important as in our daily life. It is not possible to do certain activities in the absence of friction.
 - Writing on rough surface is easier than writing on a smooth surface.
 - It is difficult to walk on a very smooth surface as compared to a rough surface. We can slip on a smooth surface as it causes less friction.
- 4. A lever is a simple machine used to
 - cut things, for example scissors
 - lift weights, for example seesaw
 - open lids, for example bottle opener
- 5. Three forms of energy are:
 - **i. Heat energy:** Energy that we get from heat is called heat energy. Heat energy is used to cook food and to runs cars and steam engines.
 - ii. Light energy: Plants use light energy of sunlight to make food.
 - **iii.** Electrical energy: We use the energy in electricity to do lots of things at home. It is used for heating and lighting, and for running electrical gadgets such as computers, refrigerators, air conditioners, fans etc.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 5: Natural Resources

Air, Water and Weather

11

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. a

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The elements of weather are: temperature, wind, air pressure, moisture and clouds.
 - 2. Land breeze.
- **B.** Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a

C. Give one word for the following:

Ans. 1. Humidity 2. Dew

3. Breeze 4. Sea Breeze

D. Name the following:

Ans.



a. Dew



b. Snow



c. Fog



d. Hails

Science Quest-4

E. Circle the odd one:

Ans. Wind Moon] Moisture 1. **Temperature** 2 Condensation Evaporation Decantation Filtration 3. Snow Hail Rain Frost

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. The wind that blows gently and lightly is called **breeze**.

- 2. A strong wind is called **wind storm**.
- 3. The change of water into water vapour is called **evaporation**.
- 4. Tiny drops of moisture on grass and leaves are called **dew**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T

C. Match the following:

Ans.	1.		iii.	snow
	2.	The same of	iv.	thermometer
	3.		ii.	sand
	4.	Č.	i.	fog

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Cloudy, rainy, windy, hot, cold, humid, all these terms tell the different conditions of the atmosphere around us. This is called the weather.
 - 2. The change of water vapour into water by cooling is called condensation.
 - 3. During night, land becomes cooler much faster than the sea. The air above the sea becomes warm and rises up and the cool air above the land rushes to take its place. This is called land breeze.
 - 4. **Sedimentation and Decantation:** When insoluble impurities like sand and mud are present in water, we purify water by sedimentation and decantation. First water is allowed to stand for few hours in a container to settle down the impurities at the bottom of the container. This is called sedimentation. After that water is poured out very gently without disturbing the settled impurities. This is called decantation.
 - 5. When the air is hot evaporation take place at faster rate.

Section III

Our Universe—The Solar System

12

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Saturn 2. 62 3. Venus

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. i 2. i 3. i 4. ii

C. Name the following planets:

Ans. 1. Venus 2. Earth 3. Mercury

4. Jupiter 5. Uranus

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Sun Earth Venus Jupiter
2. Mars Moon Jupiter Saturn
3. Crust Mantle Hemisphere Core

E. Name the following:

Ans.



Saturn



Uranus



Mars



Earth

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. The **Venus** is called the 'morning star'.
 - 2. The **Mercury** is the smallest planet.
 - 3. The **Saturn** is the planet with rings around it.
 - 4. The Earth rotates from **West to East** on its axis.
 - 5. Life is possible only on **Earth**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Equator iii. an imaginary lines that runs around the centre of the Earth

2. Satellite iv. moon

3. Volcano i. an opening in the surface of the Earth

4. Rotation v. day and night

5. Axis vi imaginary line on which the Earth rotates

6. Sun and eight planets ii. solar system

D. Answer the following questions:

2.	1	D 11 C	wer the rono wing questions.			
Ans.	1.		Star	Planet		
		a.	A star is a huge ball of gases.	A planet is a big ball of rocks.		
		b.	A star has its own light and heat.	Planet do not have light and		
				heat of its own.		
		c.	A star remains fixed at one place.	A planet moves around a star		
		I		in a fixed nath		

- 2. The sun, the eight planets, their moons, and the dwarf planets form the solar system.
- 3. The inner planets are (Venus, Mercury, Earth and Mars) made up of rocks and stones. The outer planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune) are made up of frozen gases.
- 4. The Earth was formed after the cooling down of molten matter after the big bang.
- 5. A volcano is an opening in the surface of the Earth. Gases and molten rocks called magma escape through this opening from the core.
- 6. Like all other planets, the Earth moves around the Sun. This movement of the Earth is called revolution. The Earth takes 365¼ days to complete one revolution. This makes up one year. Seasons are caused due to the revolution of the Earth.
- 7. i. An imaginary line that runs around the centre of the Earth and is at a right angle to the axis is the equator.
 - ii. **Axis:** The axis is an imaginary line running from the North Pole to the South Pole.
 - iii. **Rotation:** The spinning of the Earth on its axis once every twenty-four hours is called rotation.
 - iv. **Revolution:** The Earth also travels around the Sun in its orbit. This movement is called revolution.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Our Environment

13

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. b

3. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Ouestions:

Ans. 1. Air, water and noise pollution.

- 2. Throwing all kinds of waste into the water and washing clothes and utensils in river water.
- 3. Trees provide us fresh and clean air. We should plant more trees, by it we can keep the air around us fresh and clean.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. i

C. Name the following:

- Ans. 1. Carbon dioxide, sulphur-dioxide, carbon-monoxide
 - 2. Plant more trees, use CNG in vehicles
 - 3. Proper drainage, water purification
 - 4. Afforestration, Embankments

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans.	1.	Air	Water	Milk
	2.	Paper	Book	Water

3. Washing cars Eating Bathing animals

4. Air pollution Water pollution Food pollution

E. Look at the pictures given here. Spot the differences between the two.

- **Ans.** 1. There are differences in the appearance of the sky because one is showing the clean environment where as the other one is showing the polluted environment.
 - 2. This effect is caused by the smoke coming out of factories and vehicles.
 - 3. This can be prevented by growing more number of trees and decreasing the amount of smoke coming out of factories and vehicles.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Environment is made up of **living** and **non-living** things.
 - 2. Drinking polluted water can cause diarrhoea.
 - 3. The World **Environment** Day is celebrated on 5 June every year.
 - 4. All animals and plants have their own **environment**.
 - 5. Trees **clean** the air.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Harmful substances v. pollutants

2. Cutting down of tree in large animals iv. deforestation

3. Loss of fertile top soil i. soil erosion

4. World Environment Day iii. 5th June

6. Burning of fuels ii. air pollution

D. Answer the following questions:

- Pollution means contamination of the environment by adding harmful substances to air, water and soil. There are many kinds of pollution caused by various sources.
 - 2. We can prevent soil erosion by planting trees in large numbers.
 - 3. We can save water by following these simple tips.
 - Waste water from homes should not be allowed to enter wells and other sources of drinking water.
 - We should immediately repair the dripping tags in our homes.
 - Factories should be prevented from throwing waste into rivers and seas.
 - Sewage pipes should be laid at a distance
 - We should never throw plastic bags, bottles, metal cans, etc, into the water.

- 4. We can help to protect environment by following ways:
 - a. We can plant trees in our surroundings to purify the air.
 - b. We can prevent the waste water from going into water bodies so as to keep the aquatic animals free from danger.
 - c. We can find tuned the engines of our vehicles to prevent the emission of smoke.
- 5. The World Environment Day makes the people aware of their duty to preserve the environment so that everyone can lead a healthy life.

Section III



Unit:1:Food

Plant Life

1

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c. 2. c. 3. b.

5. D. 4.

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral questions:

Ans. 1. One cotyledon—rice, corn Two cotyledon—Gram, bean

- 2. Each seed is covered by a covering known as the seed coat which protects the seed from damage.
- 3. Rose, hibiscus, bougainvillea, sugarcane and cotton.
- 4. The growing of a baby plant from a seed is called germination.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Identify the following pictures:

Ans.









a. Seeds

b. Mushroom

c. Tiger nail seed

d. Leaves

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. **Plants** are called our green friends.

- 2. Most plants reproduce through **seeds**.
- 3. A very small baby plant is known as a **seedling**.
- 4. An embryo consists of two main parts **plumule** and **radicle**.
- 5. **Irrigation** is the practice by which sufficient quantity of water is supplied to the crops.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Plants reproduce in different ways:

- a. Most plants reproduce through seeds.
- b. Some plants reproduce through spores.
- c. Some plants reproduce through their body-parts.
- 2. Do yourself.
- 3. Some seeds are light and have special parts like tufts of hair or wings, which help them to be carried away by wind from one place to another.

For example:

- Cotton seed, dandelion seed, madar seed have tufts of hair around them
- Hiptage, maple and sycamore seeds have wings attached to them.
- 4. The seeds of aquatic plants and the plants that grows near the water are dispersed by water. The coconut has a thick fibre coat which helps it to float, whereas a lotus has a spongy fruit which can float in water and is taken away, far from the parent plant.
- 5. Do yourself.
- 6. Seed needs air, water and suitable temperature for germination.

Section III

Ans. Do yourself.

Keeping Healthy

2

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Two communicable diseases: Jaundice and Malaria
 - 2. Two diseases caused by bacteria: Typhoid and Cholera
 - 3. Malaria spread through mosquitoes
 - 4. A balanced diet is a diet that contains sufficient amount of different components of food.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. a

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. Protein 2. Carbohydrates

3. Communicable Diseases 4. Flu, cold and tuberculosis

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Typhoid AIDS Polio Flu

2. Carbohydrates Fats Proteins Protozoa

3. Goitre Scurvy Rickets Whooping Cough

4. Iron Night blindness Calcium Potassium

E. Name the following:

Ans.



a. Fat



b. Washing of vegetables









d. Female mosquito

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. Milk, butter, ghee and dry fruits are some sources of **fats**.
 - 2. Water helps us to get rid of undigested food.
 - 3. **Deficiency** diseases do not spread from one person to another.
 - 4. Plague is spread by the bites of **fleas**.
 - 5. **Correct** posture gives us a graceful apperance.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

C. Match the columns:

Ans. 1. iii. calcium Soft bones 2. v. bacteria **Tuberculosis** 3. ii. virus Common cold 4. Vitamin D i. rickets 5. iv. fungus Ringworm

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. We eat different types of food. There are certain substances and minerals found in food. They are called nutrients. Our food contains five main nutrients i.e., carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals
 - 2. Vitamins keep us fit and improve our ability to fight diseases. Fruits, eggs and green leafy vegetables are some sources of vitamins. Minerals keep our body healthy. They strengthen the bones and maintain a normal heart beat. Iron, calcium, iodine and phosphorus are some important minerals needed by our body.
 - 3. A daily diet that provides all the nutrients in the right amount, is called a balanced diet. A balanced diet helps to grow well and remain healthy. If the diet contains less nutrients, the body becomes weak and if the nutrients are more it affect the body adversely.
 - 4. **Deficiency diseases:** When we do not get the required nutrients in the right amount from our food, some diseases are developed called deficiency diseases. These diseases cannot spread from one person to another.

Diseases caused by germs: Germs are very tiny organisms that can cause many disease in us. These diseases spread from one person to another and are called communicable diseases.

5. Protozoa — Dynsentery Malaria
 Bacteria — Tuberculosis Pneumonia
 Virus — Chickenpox Common cold

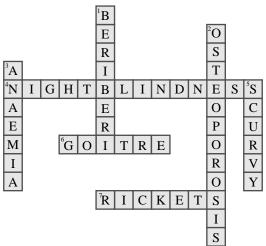
- 6. Four ways by which germs can spread:
 - **i.** Through infected food and water: Germs can very easily spread through food and water. Germs which cause cholera, jaundice, polio, typhoid and diarrhoea are often spread from infected food and contaminated water.
 - ii. Through direct contact and air: Germs which cause diseases like

flu, cold and tuberculosis (TB) get into the air, when the infected person sneezes or coughs. The germs can also get into clothes or other articles the infected person touches.

- **iii.** Through infected equipments: Infections and communicable disease can also spread from infected equipments. Microbes which cause AIDS and jaundice spread when blood and other liquids from an infected person enter our body from infected needle, scissors, etc.
- **iv.** Through damaged skin: When our skin gets damaged or cut, it allows germs to enter the body and make us ill. Diseases like tetanus, spread through damaged skin.
- 7. The ways to prevent communicable disease are as follows:
 - i. Wash bed sheets, mattresses and clothes that an infected person has used and expose them to the sunlight from time to time.
 - ii. Heating food till it boils or crisp frying also kills many microbes.
 - iii. Wash your hands before and after eating. Dirty hands and nails carry a lot of microbes.
 - iv. Wash your vegetables and fruits well before you cook or eat them.
 - v. Food must be covered to prevent flies sitting on it. Milk is heated or pateurised to prevent harmful bacteria from growing in it.
 - vi. Do not allow water to stand or stagnate in ditches, drainages, pots, vessels, coolers, etc. in or around your home.
 - vii. Give vaccines such as tuberculosis, cholera, polio, diptheria, measles, tetanus, pertusis and meningitis.

Section III
Project
Ans. Doityourself.
Group Discussion
Ans. Doityourself.
Activity

Ans.



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States of Matter



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c

3. c

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Ouestions:**

- Ans. 1. Matter consists of very small particles called molecules. These molecules are so small that we cannot see them.
 - 2. Solid have a fixed shape and occupies a fixed space.

2. a

Molecules in gases are held together by very weak bonds. There is a lot of space between the molecules of gas. Thus, they can move away from each other very easily. That is why gases can change their shape.

В. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. a

2. c

3.

4. b

5. c

Name the following: C.

Ans. 1. Molecules

2. Freezing Atom

Melting 3.

Circle the odd one out:

Ans. 1. [Light]

2.

Water Stone Carbon dioxide Oxygen

Iron

Juice Melting

Milk

Steam Milk

Nitrogen

Ε. Name the following:

Ans.

D.



a. Two atom of oxygen



b. Molecules



c. Freezing

Section II

C.

Ans.

Α. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Matter consists of small particles called **molecules**.
 - 2. Oil is an **immiscible** liquid.
 - 3. Matter is made up of **elements** and **compounds**.
 - **Gases** do not have a fixed shape or volume.
 - **Heating** and **cooling** are the two ways by which one state of matter can be changed into another.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: B.

3. T

Ans. 1. T 2. F

> Match the following: 1. Elements

iv. carbon, hydrogen, oxygen

2. Matter v. pencil, book, water, dog

4 F

5 F

- 3. Atoms ii. small particles
- 4. Solid iii. fixed shape and volume
- i. can change their shape 5. Liquid

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. All things that have weight and occupy space are called matter. All matter are made up of very-very small particles called molecules.

- 2. Light does not have weight, neither it occupy space. So, light is not matter.
- 3. In liquids the molecules are loosely packed and they flow in a particular direction. Liquids have definite volume. On the other hand the molecules in gases are very loosely packed and they flow randomly in all directions. Gases do not have fixed volume.
- **Example of miscible liquids:** Glycerine, alcohol and milk. **Example of immiscible liquids:** Oil, petrol, mustard oil and kerosene oil.
- 5. Elements are made up of only one type of atoms. Such as oxygen is an element which is made up of only oxygen atoms. Compounds are the combination of more than one type of atoms. Such as water is a compound which is made up of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen.
- Solids are hard to touch because in them the atoms are very closely 6. packed and they give solids a definite shape and volume. Even after touching the molecules do not change their shape.
- 7. **Solid:** In solids molecules are very tightly packed in rigid from with each other. They cannot move away from each other. Solids have fixed shape and volume and cannot flow.

Liquid : Liquids do not have fixed shape but have a fixed volume. They can flow also. In liquids the molecules are not very close to each other due to weak force of attraction between them. They take the shape of the container in which they are kept.

Gas: In gases the force of attraction between the molecules is very-very weak so the molecules in gases are far apart from each other and free to move. This makes the gases to flow easily.

Section III

Project Ans.



Melting



Evaporation

Cooling



Freezing

Ice

Group Discussion Ans. Do it vourself.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

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Rocks and Minerals



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Igneous, sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks.
 - 2. Sandstone and shale.
 - 3. Marble and slate.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Listed below are some rocks. Write I for Igneous, S for Sedimentary and M for Metamorphic.

Ans. slate \mathbf{M} pumice conglomerate S Ι granite S M M sandstone basalt T quartzite gneiss marble S limestone S shale S M coal

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Granite Limestone Basalt Pumice
2. Ruby Calamine Diamond Sapphire
3. Anthraction Lignite Peat Gneiss

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. Iron is extracted from **haematite** ore.
 - 2. **Igneaus** rocks formed due to cooling of lava.
 - 3. The Taj Mahal is made up of **marble**.
 - 4. When granite undergoes many changes, it forms **gneiss**.
 - 5. Pumice is formed by the cooling of **lava**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Steel iii. iron and chromium
2. Tar iv. products of coal
3. Non-metals v. fuels

4. Magma ii. igneous rock

. Marble i. metamorphic rock

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Igneous rocks are formed from magma, the hot molten material found deep inside the Earth.

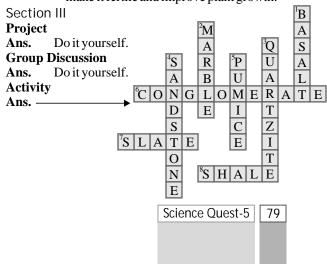
2. Repeated heating and cooling of mountain sides by rain, wind and sunlight wear down rocks. These small pieces of rocks are carried down by rivers and strong winds into lakes and seas. They sink to the bottom and settle down to form layers called sediments. As time passes, more sediments build up, it presses down the lower layers. The continuous pressure upon the lower layers hardens them into rocks. Such rocks are

- called sedimentary rocks.
- 3. Metamorphic rocks are formed from igneous or sedimentary rocks. When these two types rocks are subjected to immense heat or pressure inside the Earth, the mineral contents of these rocks change. Limestone changes into marble, sandstone into quartzite, shale into slate and granite into gneiss.
- 4. Long, long ago, the Earth was covered with forests and swamps. When plants died, they fell into these swamps. Over a very long period of time, mud and new plants got deposited on them. Due to intense pressure, the bottom layers of plant matter changed into coal. There are four types of coal—peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite.
- 5. Pumice is formed by the cooling of lava. It has many holes on it. As this rock is very light, it is the only rock that can float.
- 6. Rocks are useful to us in following ways:
 - a. Some rocks such as diamond emerald and sapphire are precious and are used in making jewellery. Gold, silver and platinum are the metals that are used to make jewellery.
 - Marble and granite are some rocks that are used to make floors, etc.
 of buildings. Some rocks are used to make cement, tar and bricks
 for buildings.
- 7. Petroleum cannot be used in its natural state. It is refined and turned into petrol and diesel. These are used to run vehicles. Petroleum is also used in the industries which manufacture plastic, paints, fertilisers and cosmetics.
- 8. **Uses of Rocks and Minerals :** Rocks and minerals can also be divided into categories according to their uses.

Precious Rocks: Some rocks such as diamond, emerald and sapphire are precious and are used in making jewellery. Gold, silver and platinum are the metals that are used to make jewellery.

Building Materials: Marble and granite are some rocks that are used to make floors, etc., of buildings. Some rocks are used to make cement, tar and bricks for buildings.

Fertilisers: Minerals such as sulphates and nitrates are added to soil to make it fertile and improve plant growth.



Soil Erosion and Conservation



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Topsoil is the most fertile layer. It has humus, which is good for the growth of plants.
 - 2. Cutting down of trees on a large scale is called deforestation.
 - 3. Soil is formed by natural process over a long period of time.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

C. Name the following:

Ans. 1. topsoil 2. soil-erosion

3. sub-soil 4. deforestation

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. The process of conserving soil from being eroded is called soil conservation.

- 2. On hills, **terrace** farming can lessen soil erosion.
- 3. The main agents of weathering are **wind** and **water**.
- 4. The most fertile layer of the soil is called **topsoil**.

B. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Uppermost layer of soil **ii. top soil**

2. Soil formed from rocks iv. weathering

3. Washing away of the soil i. erosion

4. Protection of soil against erosion iii. conservation

C. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. All human beings and other animals depend on plants for their food and oxygen. Plants depend on soil to grow because soil provides them minerals. Their growth is not possible without minerals. So ultimately, all living beings depend on the soil.
 - 2. Soil is very important for us because we grow plants in the soil without which we cannot sustain our living. Also soil is needed to construct our houses and other buildings. All our important minerals are also found in the soil.
 - 3. The removing of the top soil due to the actions of wind, water or other elements is called soil erosion. We contribute to the soil erosion in the following way:

We use wood in many different ways in our daily lives. You know that plants hold the soil particles together to preserve top soil or conserve it. In the absence of plants, the occurrence of soil erosion is more. Many human activities have lead to the reduction of the plant cover.

• Indiscriminate felling of trees increases soil erosion. When trees are cut, the soil becomes loose. It is then easily carried away by

wind and water. This cutting of trees is called deforestation.

- Overgrazing by cattle removes the plant cover from the soil. As a result, soil erosion increases.
- The protection of soil against erosion is called soil conservation. Soil can be conserved through several methods.

Planting More Trees: Plants lessen soil erosion. They prevent water and wind from blowing away the soil. So planting trees is an effective way of reducing erosion. Afforestation works equally well, both in plains and in the hilly areas.

Terrace Farming: Farmers in hilly mountainous region cut the slopes of hills in its steps or terraces. This reduces the speed of flowing water. The amount of soil lost is also less as the soil eroded from one step is deposited on the next step. So, terrace farming helps in reducing soil erosion.

Embankments: Building embankments along river banks prevent soil erosion. The river water is unable to flood the nearby fields. Soil is, thus, conserved from erosion through water.

Avoid Leaving The Soil Bare: Winds blow off soil from bare fields. Fields should not be left bare. Between the cropping seasons, they can be covered with grass. The roots of these plants would hold the soil particles together and prevent the soil from being blown away.

Wind Breaks: Trees or hedges grown along the edges of fields act as shields against strong winds. They prevent the soil from being blown away. The land is, thus, saved from wind erosion.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Safety and First Aid

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. b 3.

Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions: Α.

- If a small child is bitten by a dog treat him immediately. Wash the wound Ans. 1. with soap and water to remove the Saliva, apply an antiseptic on the wound in order to prevent infection. Take the victim to a doctor. The doctor may give anti-rabies injections.
 - We should not play on the road and always use zebra-crossing on the road.
 - The immediate help given to an injured person is called first-aid.
- В. Tick(3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. c

C. Give one word for the following:

Ans. 1. First Aid Fracture

> Fire extinguisher 4. Sprain

3.

Sling

D. Write safety rules for the following:

Ans.



Do not play with sharp things.



Do not go alone in the swimming pool.



Do not touch electric plugs.



Do not play on the road.



Do not play with fire.



We should keep away from animals.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Never touch any electric switch with **wet** hands.
 - 2. Severe burns can form **blisters**.
 - 3. A **splint** prevents the movement of the bone.
 - 4. A **lighter** should be used to light the gas stove.
 - 5. Wounds should be cleaned with an **antiseptic** lotion.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

C. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Sprains iii. apply an ice pack and do not move the joint
 - 2. Fractures iv. use a splint and do not move the bone
 - 3. Burns ii. wash the area under running water and apply ice
 - 4. Animal bites v. wash the affected area with soap and water and apply an antiseptic cream
 - 5. Fire i. cover the victim with a blanket and ask him to roll on the ground

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Some safety rules are as follow:

- a. Use zebra-crossing on the road.
- b. Always walk on the footpath.
- c. Do not get in or out of a moving bus.
- d. Do not learn out of the bus.
- e. Do not tease family pets.
- f. Do not jump on the benches.
- g. Do not push anyone even in fun.
- 2. A fire caused due to petrol should not be put out with water. Petrol is lighter than water and will float on fire and will keep burning.

- 3. Tourniquet is tight bandage which can be tightened further by twisting a cross piece through it.
- 4. A piece of cardboard or a magazine or a pillow which is tied around an injured part to prevent the movement of the bone after the fracture is known as splint. It will prevent movement of the bone.
- When any animals such as dogs, cats, monkeys etc. bite someone, they release this saliva into the skin of the victim. This saliva can cause a deadly disease, called rabies.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 3: The World of Living

Amazing Animals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

2. c **Ans.** 1. c

3. c

4. a

Section I

Α. **Oral Questions:**

Ans. 1. Forests, deserts, polar regions, high mountains, oceans and fresh water are the main habitats for animals.

Exercise

- Insects breathe through spiracles. 2.
- The body coverings of animals protect their internal and delicate organs.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. c

3. b

4. b

Give one word for the following: C.

Ans. 1. Deserts 3. Habitat

Gills 2.

4. Zebra

D. Circle the odd one:

1. Polar bear Ans. 2. Shark

Seal Rabbit Penguin Octopus [Camel] Whale

3. [Crow] Lion Tiger

Wolf

E. Name the following:

Ans.



a. A Giraffe



b. A Whale



c. A Tiger



d. Penguins

Section II

Fill in the blanks: Α.

Ans. 1. Snakes have scales to crawl.

- 2. Oceans contain salty water.
- 3. **Polar regions** are very cold.
- 4. In desert some animals bury themselves under the ground, it keeps them **cool**.
- 5. Crabs breathe with the help of **gills**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

Ans. 1. T 2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1.



i.



2.



ii.



3.



iii.



4.



iv.



D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The environment in which an animal or plant lives is called its habitat. An animals make its home within its habitat.
 - 2. For an animal forest is a very important thing. Wild animals live in forest and get their food from the forest itself. To get their food they eat plants and an animals which are available in the forest only. Apart from this the wild animals live in different places such as caves, dens, burrows, on trees, etc. which are found in forest.
 - 3. The animals which can live both on land and water are called amphibians. Eg., Frog and salamander.
 - 4. Some animals like tiger, zebra and grasshopper have special body covering. They can merge their body with their surroundings. This property is called camouflage and these animals are called camouflaging animals. Camouflage makes animals hard to spot and protect them from other hunting animals and poaching (illegal hunting). Some animals like chameleon can even change their colour to match the surroundings.
 - 5. On the basis of their feeding habits we can divide them into three types: **Herbivorous**: Animals that eat only plants are called herbivores animals. Such as cows, goats and deer are herbivores.

Carnivores: The animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores or carnivorous animals. Lion, tiger and wolf are some carnivores.

Omnivores: The animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores or omnivorous animals. Human being, bear and crow are some omnivores.

6. **Breathing Organs of animals:** All the mammals, birds, reptiles, adult

amphibians and human beings breathe through lungs. Air reaches to lungs through their nose.

Insects have tiny holes along the side of their bodies. These holes are called spiracles. Insects breathe through spiracles. Aquatic animals breathe with the help of gills.

Adult frog breathe through its moist skin when it is under water. But on land it breathe through the lungs. Earthworm also breathe through moist skin.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Skeletal System and Nervous System

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. 3. b

Exercise

Section I

Α. **Oral Ouestions:**

Ans. 1. Eves and nose

- A reflex action is an automatic reaction of the body to an event.
- Sensory, motor and mixed nerves.

Tick (3) the correct option: В.

Ans. 1. b 3. a 4. a

C. Write the correct term:

1. Skeleton 2. Ans. Joints 3. Skull

Sweat 5. Retina 4.

D. Name the following:

Ans.



a. Eye

b. Brain



c. Cardiac Muscles



d. Skull

Section II

Α. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. The muscles are attached to the bones by **tendons**.

- 2. Cardiac muscles are found in heart.
- The **cerebellum** of the brain controls our muscular activities. 3.
- The **brain** is the control centre of the body.
- Tongue is the sense organ of taste.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: В.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

C. Match the following:

Column A Column B Ans.

Backbone spine 1.

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- 2. Cardiac muscles
- 3. Tongue
- 4. Skin
- 7. DKIII

D.

5. Medulla **Answer the following questions:**

i. heart

v. taste buds

ii. sensation of touch

iv. controls involuntary actions

Ans. 1. Skull: The skull is made of 22 bones. Eight flat bones are interlocked together. They give shape to the head. Fourteen bones form the frame of the face. All bones in the skull are fixed except the bones in the lower jaw that can move.

Rib Cage: Ribs are thin and curved bones. They make a cage around our chest. This cage of bone is known as rib cage. It protects our heart and lungs. There are 12 pairs of ribs in the rib cage. The last two pairs of the ribs are free and called floating ribs.

- 2. Two functions of the skeleton are:
 - i. The skeleton encloses and protects the internal organs such as the brain, the heart and the lungs.
 - ii. It shapes our body and allows us to move.
- 3. The muscles that are under our control are called voluntary muscles. Muscles in our arms and legs are examples of voluntary muscles. On the other hand where the muscles that work but are not under our control are called involuntary muscles. Muscles in our stomach and intestine are involuntary muscles.
- 4. The organs which connect us to the outside world are called sense organs. Eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin are five sense organs.
- 5. If we touch a very hot thing unknowingly, we at once withdraw our hand without making any effort. In such a case, no message reaches to the brain. The spinal cord itself acts very fast to protect our hand from any harm as soon as it senses the danger. Such actions are automatic and are known as reflex actions.
- 6. **Cerebrum:** The cerebrum is the upper part of the brain. It controls our sense organs. It helps us to remember things, understand meanings and solve problems.

Cerebellum : Cerebellum is the lowest part and lies below the cerebrum. It controls our muscles activities and helps us to balance our body.

Medulla : Medulla joins brain to the spinal cord. Actions like heartbeat, breathing and sneezing are controlled by it. It is active even when we sleep.

7. Take care of our eyes:

- Always work in sufficient proper light, falling from over your left shoulder.
- b. Never touch them with dirty hands, handkerchiefs or towels.

Take care of our ears:

- a. Do not clean your ears with a matchstick or hairpin. You may injure the eardrum inside.
- b. Use a clean towel to dry your ears. Do not let water enter your ears.
- 8. Nerves are of three types.

- **i. Sensory Nerves :** These nerves carry messages from the sense organs (eyes, nose, tongue, ears and skin) to the brain.
- **ii. Motor nerves :** These nerves carry messages from the brain to different body parts.
- **iii. Mixed nerves :** These nerves carry messages to the brain as well as bring orders from the brain.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 4: Moving Things, People and Ideas

Force, Work and Energy

9

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Lever and pulley.

- 2. We need energy to do work.
- 3. Computer and Bicycle.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c

C. Name the simple machine used for the following:

Ans. 1. Pulley 2. Lever 4. Wheel and axle 5. Pulley

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans.1.Bottle-openerNut-cutterSee-sawNut cracke2.ScrewAxeBladeKnife3.Crow barsScissorsForcepsScrew driver

4. Lever Screw Pulley Wind

5. Ramp Ice tongs Knife Staple machine

E. Name the following:

Ans.

B







Wheel and axle

a. Scissors

b. Nut cutter

c. Sewing Machine

d. Nail cutter

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. **Wedge** is used to split or cut wood.
 - 2. The Earth's **gravity** keeps us and other object on the ground.
 - 3. Energy of an object due to its position is called **potential** energy.
 - 4. Scissors is an example of I class lever.
 - 5. Friction makes it **hard** to slide heavy objects across the floor.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Column B Ans. Column A

- iv. a nut cutter 1. Class two lever 2. Wheel and axle v. car steering
- 3. ii. a sloping plane Inclined plane 4.
 - Screw iii. screw jack

5. **Typewriter** i. complex machine

D. Answer the following questions:

The ability to do work is called energy. To perform any activity like Ans. playing, reading and sleeping we need energy. Even machines need energy to work.

- 2. When we are applying force to move any object and the object changes its position then work is said to be done.
- 3. A force that slows down the movement of objects across a surface is called force of friction.
- When we are applying force to move any object and the object changes 4. its position then work is said to be done. Yes, it is so because we use force to lift the book in our hands and the book moves to a distance.
- A simple machine that turns around a fixed point is called a lever. A 5. lever help us to do more work by applying less force. This makes our work easier.
- 6. A pulley is a wheel with a groove in its rim. The rope moves through this

Water is drawn from a well by using a bucket tied to a long rope. When we lift the bucket of water from the well by pulling the rope vertically upwards, it is a difficult job. But with the help of pulley, we can easily draw water from the well as shown in figure.

A simple machine is a device that makes our work easier and faster. Example: Scissors, knives, tongs, tweezers etc.

A complex machines have many parts and they are made up of a number of simple machines. Example: Computers, typewriters, bicycles, sewing machines etc. They are also called compound machines.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 5: Natural Resources

Air and Water

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

Exercise

Section I

Oral Ouestions: Α.

Ans. 1. Sedimentation and Filtration

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- 2. Air is essential for us. We use it to breathe.
- 3. Nitrogen, oxygen, other gases like neon, argon, carbon-dioxide and ozone.
- Atmosphere maintains the temperature on the Earth for the survival of living things. It also burns the meteorites before they reach the Earth's surface.
- **B.** Tick (3) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b
- C. Name the following:
- **Ans.** 1. Stratosphere 2. Atmosphere 3. Tropsophere
 - Distillation 5. Impurities
- D. Circle the odd one:
- Ans. 1. Dust Oxygen Nitrogen Argon
 2. Sugar Salt Sand Coffee powder
 3. Filtration Distillation Sedimentation Humidity
- E. Identify the process/property in the given pictures and write their names in the space provided:

Ans. 1.









- a. Decantation
- b. Filtration
- C. Air has weight
- d. Sedimentation

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

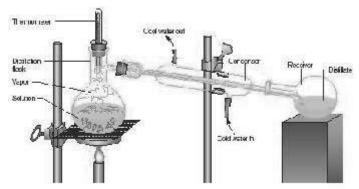
- **Ans.** 1. The layer which is just above the troposphere is the **stratosphere**.
 - 2. We add **chlorine** tablets to water to kill germs.
 - 3. A mixture of sand and water can be separated by using **filtration**.
 - 4. During the process of evaporation the water is lost.
 - 5. Salt is a/an **soluble** impurity.
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:
- **Ans.** 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T
- C. Match the following:
- Ans. 1. Troposphere iv. responsible for weather changes
 - 2. Stratosphere vi. jet planes fly here
 - 3. Mesosphere iii. hot layer
 - 4. Thermosphere i. cold layer
 - ii. reflects back radio signals
 - Exosphere v. outermost layer

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The atmosphere sustains life on our planet by providing oxygen for breathing.
 - It also provides carbon dioxide to plants for making food.
 - The ozone layer in the atmosphere absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun and prevents them from reaching us.

- The atmosphere absorbs the excessive heat of the Sun so that the Earth does not get overheated during the day. It retains the heat at night so that the Earth does not freeze.
- The atmosphere help in recycling water through the water cycle.
- 2. The ozone layer in the atmosphere absorbs the harmful ultra-violet rays of the Sun and prevents them from reaching us.
- 3. **Distillation:** In this process, water is first heated in a distillation flask. The water evaporates and steam enters the condenser. The condenser is kept cool by the cold water circulating around it. On entering the cool condenser, the hot steam changes into water again. It collects in another flask. This water is very pure. It is called distilled water.

Distilled water is used to conduct experiments in laboratories, in injections, medicines and car batteries.



Distillation

4. **Soluble impurities :** All those impurities that can dissolve in water are called soluble impurities. For example : salt of potassium and magnesium.

Insoluble impurities: All those impurities that do not dissolve in water are called insoluble impurities. For example: sand and mud.

- 5. The main features of the air are as follows:
 - Air occupies space

Air is needed for burning.

• Air has weight

The candle goes off because it needs air to burn. After the air inside the glass is used up, the candle cannot burn any longer.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit: 6: Natural Phenomena

The Earth, Sun and Moon

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Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. c

3. c

4. c

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Solar and Lunar eclipse

- 2. Earth and Mars
- 3. Crescent and Gibbous Moon
- 4. Man-made satellites are known as artificial satellites

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b

C. Give one word for the following:

Ans. 1. Crust 2. Mantle 3. Craters

4. Artificial Satellites 5. Orbit

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Moon Venus Mercury Jupiter 2. Gibbous moon Lunar eclipse Full moon Crescent moon Uranus 3. Ceres Pluto Haumea 4. Helium Mantle Core Crust

E. Name the following:

Ans.









a. Artificial Satellites

b. Earth

c. Saturn

d. Moon surface

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

- **Ans.** 1. **Solar eclipse** happens when the moon comes between the Sun and the Earth.
 - 2. The methane gas in the atmosphere of **Uranus** gives it a blue-green colour.
 - 3. The Sun and the **celestial bodies** forms the solar system.
 - Artificial satellites helps us in communication, weather forecasting, navigation etc.
 - 5. The **Sun** is the centre of the solar system.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. The smallest planet v. Mercury
2. The largest planet iii. Jupiter
3. Planet that supports life iv. Earth
4. Planet of rings i. Saturn

5. The hottest planet ii. Venus

D. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The Earth's atmosphere and presence of water make life possible on the Earth. It contains oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapour.
 - 2. When the moon comes between the Sun and the Earth, it blocks the sunlight completely or partially and casts its shadow on the Earth. The people living in the shadow area, may see either a very small part of the Sun or may not see the Sun at all. When the moon blocks the sunlight in this way, we call it a solar eclipse. When the moon completely blocks the sunlight, we call it a total solar eclipse.
 - 3. Life does not exist on moon because there is no air nor atmosphere.
 - 4. A Lunar eclipse occur when the Earth comes between the Sun and the moon in a straight line, the Earth casts its shadow on the moon. It stops the light of the Sun from reaching the moon. Hence, the moon cannot be seen partly or wholly. This is called lunar eclipse.
 - 5. A solar eclipse occur when the moon comes between the Sun and the Earth it blocks the sunlight completely or partially and casts its shadow on the Earth. The people living in the shadow area, may see either a very small part of the Sun or may net see the Sun at all. When the moon blocks the sunlight in this way, we call it a solar eclipse.
 - 6. **i. Jupiter :** Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system. The mass of Jupiter is 318 times more than the Earth. It has 63 satellites and takes about 12 Earth years to orbit once around the Sun. It is made up of many gases.
 - ii. The Sun: The Sun is a star in the centre of the solar system.
 - It is the nearest star to the Earth. It has a diameter of about 1,392,000 kilometres. It is about 150 million kilometres away from the Earth.
 - The Sun is made up of hydrogen and helium gases. About threefourth of the Sun's mass is hydrogen.
 - In the Sun, hydrogen changes into helium and this releases a lot of heat and light energy. This energy is called solar energy. It is very useful to us.
 - **iii. Pluto :** Pluto is a dwarf planets in our solar system. Pluto was earlier termed as the ninth planet. But in 2006, it was declassified as the dwarf planet.
 - **iv. Moon:** Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite. It revolves around the Earth and takes 27 days 8 hours (27.3 days) to complete one revolution. Moon has no air, no atmosphere. No life exists on moon. It is 384,403 kilometre away from the Earth. It shines at night. The moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the Sun as moonlight.
 - **v. Mercury:** It is the smallest planet in the solar system and is closest to the Sun. It takes 88 days to complete one orbit around the Sun. The mercury has no satellite (moon). It is visible just before the sunrise in the eastern sky and just after the sunset in the western sky.

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Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Tidal Waves



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Choose the correct answer

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. b

Exercise

Section I

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. A natural disaster is a terrible events that is caused by the forces of nature and brings with it destruction, damage, pain and suffering.

- The smaller tremors which occur after a big earthquake are called a aftershocks.
- Active volcanoes and dormant volcanoes.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Give one word for the following:

Ans. 1. Earthquake 2. Richter scale

3. Magma 4. Crater Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Vent Earthquake Lava

Mount Fuji Active Volcano Dormant Volcano
 Active Volcano Richter Scale Seismograph

E. Name the following:

Ans.

D.







b. Earthquake



c. Volcano



d. Seismograph

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets:

Ans. 1. Tsunamis are also known as **tidal waves**.

- 2. In tidal waves, speed of water may reach upto 800 km/h.
- 3. Molten rock at the surface of the Earth is called **magma**.
- Because of their nature of eruption, volcanoes are divided into three types.
- 5. Undersea earthquakes sometimes cause **tsunami**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Earthquake ii. seismograph 2. Mount Etna iv. Volcano

Seismograph
 Epicentre
 earthquake
 area just above the focus

5. Tsunami iii. Japanese word

D. Give reasons for the following:

During an earthquake most of the damage is done by the things falling Ans. on the ground. Because of this one should stay away from the high buildings and poles as these can injure people by hitting them hard.

During and after the earthquake networks are greatly affected as telephone towers, telephone lines etc. got damaged.

Ε. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. Cracks develop on the walls of buildings. These cracks may lead to the collapsing of the buildings.
 - Electric wires get snapped resulting in short circuit and fires.
 - 2. The intensity, direction and duration of an earthquake is measured by an instrument called seismograph.
 - 3. Hollow top of the volcano that is shaped like a bowl is called crater.
 - The molten rock present inside the volcano is called magma. 4.
 - Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt again. Mt. Pope in Myanmar 5. is an extinct volcano.
 - 6. **Tidal Waves:** Tsunamis are popularly known as tidal waves. But they have nothing to do with tides. These are called tidal waves because they look like high tides. Landslides, undersea earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. cause tidal waves or tsunamis. Large amount of water moves at a great speed in tidal waves. The speed of water may reach upto 800 km/hr. When water reaches the land with such a great speed, it turns into gigantic waves. These waves cause great destruction to life and property. In 2004, the tsunami was caused by an earthquake in the Indian Ocean. Almost 2 lakh people died in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

Effects of Tsunami

- It causes huge loss of life and property due to flooding of land with sea water.
- It effects transportation and communication as electric wires get snapped and roads get flooded.

Preventive measures

- Try and move to places that are at higher levels.
- If prior warning is given, evacuate places near the sea.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.

Our Environment

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. a

Exercise

Section I

Oral Questions: Α.

Ans. 1. Air, water, noise and soil pollution.

Greenhouses are used to grow plants in winter.

- 3. The addition of harmful substances to the environment is called pollution.
- 4. The harmful toxic substances that cause pollution are known as pollutants.

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

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

C. Name the following:

- Ans. 1. Pollution 2. Pollutants
 - 3. Physical environment 4. Deforestation

D. Circle the odd one:

Ans. 1. Air Wind Land
2. Plant Water Tree
3. Population Pollution Pollutants

E. Can you mention any other way in which man has interfered with his environment? You may take the help of the following pictures:

- **Ans.** 1. We are interfering with the environment by cutting trees in large numbers to fulfil our various needs. Due to this the percentage of harmful gases is increasing which is creating many problems for us.
 - 2. The water bodies are getting polluted because of different human activities such as cleaning and washing clothes. This is endangering the lives of aquatic animals.
 - 3. With the industrial development we are polluting our environment in a big way. This is not only harmful for us but also the environment we live in.
 - 4. The noise pollution around us is increasing day by day. This is creating many problems such as lose of hearing, uneasiness and lose of sleep etc.

Section II

A. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Without the **green house** effect, the Earth would be too cold to survive.
 - 2. Global warming is **increase** in temperature of the Earth's surface.
 - 3. Various things around us form our **environment**.
 - 4. The harmful toxic substances that cause pollution are known as **pollutants**.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

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

C. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Harmful substance added to the soil **iii. soil pollution**

2. Harmful substance added into water iv. water pollution

Sound of machines and loudspeaker ii. noise pollution

Increase in the temperature around the world i. global warming

D. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. We are disturbing the balance of nature in following ways:

- a. We are cutting a large number of trees in forest for making broad roads and big buildings. This is creating an ecological imbalance which is harmful for us.
- b. Also we are polluting our environment by dumping of waste from

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big factories and houses into water and soil.

c. The vehicles and factories are adding fumes and posionous gases to the air and causing pollution.

Both of these activities are quite harmful for us and our environment as they disturb our natural balance of gases etc.

- 2. The humans with their harmful activities such as deforestation, dumping of waste, emission of smoke, interfere with the environment.
- 3. **Controlling pollution :** Wastes produced by human activities end up polluting our environment. In order to reduce pollution, we need to adopt the 3R's approach by Reducing waste generation, and Reusing and Recycling what we can. You live an eco-friendly life if you adopt the 3R's approach.
- 4. Some gases trap the heat of the Sun in the atmosphere of our planet to help us survive. These heat trapping gases are called greenhouse gases and the effect produce by these gases is called green house effect. This green house effect maintains the optimum moderate temperature on the Earth.
- 5. Due to the global warming the temperature as a result the summers are getting more hot and the winters are getting more cold.
- 6. As a result of increasing greenhouse effect, the temperature around the world is increasing. This is called global warming. Scientists expect the temperature to increase by 3°C-4°C during the next 100 years because of human activities.
- 7. Measure to check global warming
 - a. Reduction in the use of fossil fuels.
 - b. Developing renewable sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy etc.
 - Increase in forest areas to utilise carbon dioxide by plants during photosynthesis.
- 8. **Reduce :** It means using less number of things in order to decrease the amount of waste production.

Reuse: It means using a thing again and again so as to defer the purchase the new thing.

Recycle: It is a method of connecting waste material into reusable material.

Section III

Ans. Do it yourself.