

Based on the Guidelines of National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 and
Syllabus prescribed by N.C.E.R.T.

My



Help Book
1-5

ENVIRONMENT

A book on Environmental Studies



My Environment-1

Chapter-1 (Teacher's Help Book)

A 1. (a) 2. (c)

B Do yourself.

C Do yourself.

Chapter-2

A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

B 1. many 2. five 3. eyes 4. tongue

C 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. ×

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

E 1. We have five sense organs.

2. Eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue are our sense organs.

3. We taste food with our tongue.

Chapter-3

A 1. (a) 2. (b)

B 1. × 2. × 3. √ 4. √

C Do yourself.

D 1. Tanush's father, mother and sister are the family members of Tanush.

2. Tanush's sister helps him.

Chapter-4

A 1. (a) 2. (b)

- B 1. √ 2. × 3. × 4. × 5. √
- C 1. Family 2. Grandfather 3. Housewife
4. Cleaning
- D Do yourself.

Chapter-5

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B 1. Holi 2. Sewain 3. Guruparv 4. 15th August
5. Mahatma Gandhi
- C 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- D 1. We celebrate festivals with our family, friends and relatives.
2. On Holi people rub gulal and splash coloured water on one another.
3. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are called the national festivals.

Chapter-6

- A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B 1. Kitchen 2. Study Room 3. Bedroom
4. Drawing Room 5. Bathroom
- C 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. ×
- D 1. Bathroom 2. Drawing Room 3. Kitchen
4. Bedroom
- E 1. At home 2. Kitchen 3. Pucca and kachcha

Chapter-7

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B Do yourself.
- C 1. Library 2. Computer Room 3. Sports Room
4. Sick Room
- D 1. Library 2. Computer Room 3. Sick Room
4. Sports Room
- E 1. We learn many things at the school.
2. We learn computer in the computer room.
3. Teachers sit in the staff room.

Chapter-8

- A 1. (c) 2. (b)
- B 1. Cotton Clothes 2. Woollen Clothes 3. Raincoat
4. Umbrella 5. Different
- C 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- D 1. Winter Season 2. Rainy Season 3. Summer
Season
- E 1. We wear clothes to protect our body.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer season to keep
ourselves cool.
3. Raincoat, umbrella and gumboots protect us from rain.

Chapter-9

- A 1. (a) 2. (b)
- B 1. Save 2. Dirty 3. Boil 4. Waste
- C 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √
- D 1. All living beings need water to survive.

2. Kabir uses water for drinking, bathing and brushing teeth.
3. Dirty water causes diseases.

Chapter-10

- A 1. (a) 2. (b)
- B 1. Save 2. Dirty 3. Boil 4. Waste
- C 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √
- D 1. All living beings need water to survive.
2. Kabir uses water for drinking, bathing and brushing teeth.
 3. Dirty water causes diseases.

Chapter-11

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B 1. Holi 2. Sewain 3. Guruparv
4. 15th August 5. Mahatma Gandhi
- C 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- D 1. We celebrate festivals with our family, friends and relatives.
2. On Holi people rub gulal and splash coloured water on one another.
 3. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are called the national festivals.

Chapter-12

- A 1. (a) 2. (b)
- B 1. × 2. × 3. √ 4. √

- C Do yourself.
- D 1. Tanush's father, mother and sister are the family members of Tanush.
2. Tanush's sister helps him.

Chapter - 13 (Our Helpers)

- A. 1. (b) Alone 2. (a) Thieves 3. (b) Postman
4. (c) Furniture
- B. 1. √ 2. × 3. × 4. √ 5. √
- C. 1. Carpenter Scissors - Comb
2. Doctor Wood - axe
3. Barber Stethoscope
- D. 1. A policeman protects us from thieves.
2. A teacher teaches us at the school.
3. A tailor stitches clothes for us.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself
- B. Do yourself

Chapter - 14 (Good Manners and Habits)

- A. 1. (a) Please 2. (c) Sorry 3. (b) Every day
4. (a) Thank you
- B. 1. Please 2. Sorry 3. Queue
4. Exercise 5. Greet
- C. 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. ×

- D. 1. We all must learn good manners. Good manner help us become a good child.
2. We should always say 'Thank you' when somebody helps or gives us something.
3. Everybody loves well-mannered children. We learn good manners at our school and home.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself
- B. Do yourself

Chapter - 15 (Safety Rules)

- A. 1. (a) Safe 2. (a) Zebra crossing 3. (a) traffic policeman
4. (b) Park 5. (c) Queue
- B. 1. Footpath (a) use to cross the road.
2. Zebra crossing (b) tells traffic to move
3. Red light (c) used to walk
4. Orange light (d) tells traffic to stop
5. Green light (e) tells traffic to wait
- C. 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. × 5. √
- D. 1. Safety is important for us live a safe life.
2. We should follow safety rules to keep ourselves safe.
3. We should always walk on the footpath.
4. We should play games in a playground or a park.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself.

B. Do yourself.

Chapter - 16 (Transport)

A. 1. (a) Land 2. (b) air 3. (a) water 4. (a)

Train

B. Do yourself

C. 1. Short distance (a) boat, ship
2. Long distance (b) train, tram
3. Very long distance (c) Bicycle, rickshaw
4. Water transport (d) car, bus
5. Rails (e) train, aeroplane

D. 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √

Activity Corner:-

A. Steamer Aeroplane

B. Bicycle Train

Chapter - 17 (The World of Plants)

A. 1. (b) trees 2. (a) creepers

3. (b) many 4. (b) creepers

B. 1. Tree 2. Climber 3. Creeper

4. Shrubs 5. Colours

C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. √ 5. √

D. 1. Creepers 2. Leaves

Activity Corners:-

A. Scrub Tree

- B. Climber Creeper

Chapter - 18 (Type of Animals)

- A. 1. (b) Tree 2. (c) Birds 3. (b) Lion
B. 1. Different 2. Water 3. Tree
4. Crawling 5. Water
C. 1. Lion, Elephant
2. Fish, Dolphin
3. Squirrel, Monkey
4. Pigeon, Parrot

Activity Corners:-

- A. Do yourself
B. Do yourself

Chapter - 19 (Homes and Food Animals)

- A. 1. (b) Den 2. (a) Shed 3. (c) Horse
4. (c) Lions 5. (a) Insects
B. 1. Kennel 2. Snake 3. Grains
4. Insect 5. Lion
C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. √ 5. √
D. 1. Stable
2. Grass and Leaves
3. Small animals

Activity Corners:-

- A. Do yourself

B. Do yourself

Chapter - 20 (Our Earth)

A. 1. (a) plain 2. (a) Valley 3. (c) Mountain

B. 1. Round 2. Hill 3. Plain 4. Water

Activity Corner:-

A. Do yourself

Chapter - 21 (The Sky)

A. 1. (a) Sun 2. (b) Rainy 3. (c) The moon

4. (c) Stars

B. 1. Clear , Bright 2. Dark

3. Rainbow 4. Round

C. 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √

D. 1. Rain, Clouds 2. Moon, Stars

3. Rainbow

Activity Corners:-

A. Moon, Rainbow

My Environment-2

Chapter-1

- A 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. √
- C 1. The height of Kabir is 88cm.
2. Kabir writes with his right hand.
3. The name of Kabir's father is Kaushal Kumar.
4. The name of Kabir's teacher is Anchal Mishra.

Chapter-2

- A 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B 1. External 2. Internal 3. Lungs
4. Stomach 5. Heart
- C 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- D 1. Our body has two types of organs-external organs and internal organs.
2. The organs that we can see are our external organs. Head, eyes, nose etc. are our external organs.
3. The brain helps us in thinking and it takes all decisions of our body.
4. The heart pumps blood to all parts of our body.
5. The organs which we cannot see are called internal organs. Heart, brain, lungs etc. are internal organs.

Chapter-3

- A 1. (a) 2. (a)
- B 1. Energy 2. Protective 3. 6 to 8

4. Body-building 5. Plants
- C 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √
- D 1. Vegetables, Fruits 2. Fish, Egg 3. Milk, Meat
4. Rice, Potato 5. Green Vegetables, Fruits
- E 1. Plants and animals are the sources of food.
2. Food items that give us energy are called energy giving foods. Rice and potato are examples of energy giving foods.
3. Food items which protect us from diseases are called protective foods. Green vegetables and fruits are protective foods.
4. People who eat fruits, vegetables and food grains are called vegetarians.
5. (a) Always eat your food on time. Eating on time makes us healthy.
(b) Eat plenty of green vegetables and fruits.

Chapter-4

- A 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B 1. Different 2. Summer 3. Sheep
4. Different 5. Rain
- C 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- D 1. It is we wear cotton clothes in summer to keep cool.
2. We wear woollen clothes in the winter season to keep warm.
3. We use raincoat, umbrella and gumboots to protect ourselves from the rainwater.

Chapter-5

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- C 1. Bedroom 2. Bathroom 3. Kitchen
4. Dining room
- D 1. It is every house has floor at the bottom, roof at the top and walls on all the sides.
2. A well ventilated house is a good house.
3. We sit with our guests in the drawing room.
4. Broom, duster, brush and vacuum cleaner are the things we use to keep the house neat and tidy.

Chapter-6

- A 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B 1. Mud 2. Bamboo sticks 3. Straw 4. Wood
- C 1. pucca 2. Bungalow 3. Flats
4. Tent 5. Houseboat
- D 1. A kachcha house is built of mud, bamboo sticks, wood and stones.
2. A pucca house is made by using cement and bricks.
3. An Igloo is kind of house made of ice and snow.
4. A caravan is a moving house which is built on a cart.

Chapter-7

- A 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B 1. Many 2. Underground water 3. Lakes

4. Pipeline 5. Filtering
- C 1. Handpump 2. Well 3. Tubewell 4. Rain
- D 1. The heat of the sun melts the snow on mountains into water.
2. The rain is the main source of water.
3. The water under the ground is called the underground water.
4. The underground water is collected in overhead water tank in cities.

Chapter-8

- A 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- B 1. air 2. Oxygen 3. Health
4. Polluted 5. Ill
- C 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \times
- D 1. Air is a mixture of many gases.
2. The smoke of factories, cars, buses, etc. makes the air dirty and impure.
3. We get clean and fresh air in open spaces like parks and gardens.
4. Yes, the air can carry germs.
5. The air has weight. It occupies space and contains water vapour.

Chapter-9

- A 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- B 1. \times 2. \checkmark 3. \checkmark 4. \times

- C 1. Design 2. Carpenter 3. Paints
4. Plumber 5. Mason
- D 1. A mason makes the walls, ceilings and floors of the house.
2. A plumber fits pipes, basins, etc. in our house.
3. A painter paints the walls, ceiling, doors, etc. of the house.

Chapter-10

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B 1. Post-office 2. Hospital 3. Bank
4. Market 5. Buses
- C 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- D 1. We buy stamps, postcards, envelopes and many other things from the post-office.
2. We go to the hospital when we fall sick.
3. We keep our money safe in the bank.
4. We purchase different things of daily use from the market.
5. The policeman protects us from thieves and robbers.

Chapter-11

- A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B 1. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 2. \times 3. \times 4. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 5. $\sqrt{\quad}$
- C 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- D 1. The principal manages all the work at the school.
2. The librarian lends books to students.
3. The peon rings the bell. He also assists teachers and the principal.

4. Many games are played on the Sports day. Children take part in different games. Winners are rewarded with trophies and medals.

5. Many activities like group dance, debates, plays and group songs are performed by the students on the annual day.

Chapter-12

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

B 1. Wonderful 2. Twice 3. Garbage

4. Fresh 5. Safe

C 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. √

D 1. Our body parts work properly when we are healthy.

2. We should throw the garbage into the dustbin.

3. We should avoid fast food and chocolate.

4. We should play games to stay healthy.

5. Rest and sleep are necessary to keep the body active and healthy.

Chapter-13 (Safety Habits and Rules)

A 1. (b) Footpath 2. (a) Queue 3. (b) Swim

B. 1. Footpath 2. Zebra Crossing 3. Queue

4. Swimming tube 5. Swim

C. 1. √ 2. × 3. × 4. √ 5. √

D. 1. We should always walk on the footpath.

2. We should always cross the road at zebra crossing.

3. We should wait for the bus to stop before we get into it.
4. We should never disturb the driver when he drives the bus.
5. We should always take a bath after swimming.

Activity Corner:-

1. Do yourself.

Chapter-14 (Celebrations)

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A | 1. (b) Colours | 2. (c) Ramzan | 3. (c) Christmas |
| B. | 1. Diwali | 2. Colours | 3. Ramzan |
| | 4. Dussehra | 5. Santa Claus | |
| C. | 1. √ | 2. × | 3. √ |
| | | | 4. √ |
| D. | 1. Diwali | 2. Dussehra | 3. Christmas |
| | 4. Onam | 5. Pongal | |
| E. | Things | Festivals | |
| | 1. Christmas tree | (a) Diwali | |
| | 2. Gulal | (b) Christmas | |
| | 3. Diyas | (c) Guruparv | |
| | 4. Langar | (d) Eid | |
| | 5. Sewain | (e) Holi | |
| F. | 1. On this day, Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped on Diwali. | | |
| | 2. Eid is celebrated by the Muslims. It is celebrated at the end of month Ramzan. | | |
| | 3. Christmas is the festival of Christmas. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. | | |

4. Dussehra is the festival of Hindus. It is celebrated to mark the victory of good over evil. It is also called Vijayadashami.

5. The snake- boat race is an important part of the Onam celebration.

Activity Corner:-

A. Do yourself.

B. Do yourself.

Chapter-15 (Means of Transport)

A 1. (b) Bus 2. (c) Train 3. (b) Boat

B. 1. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 2. \times 3. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 4. $\sqrt{\quad}$

C. 1. Cars , Bus

2. Boats , Ships

3. Aeroplane, Helicopter

4. Tonga , Bullock -Cart

D. 1. Tonga (a) Railway Track

2. Train (b) The ship of desert

3. Camel (c) Horse

4. Bullock- Cart (d) Water

5. Boat (e) Bulls

E. 1. The means of transport that run on land are called the land transport Car, Scooters, Buses, etc. are some vehicles that run on land.

2. The means of transport that run on water are called the water transport. Boats, ships, Steamers, etc. are some vehicles that move on water.
3. The means of transport that fly in air are called the air transport. Aeroplane, helicopter, etc. are some vehicles that fly in the air.
4. The train which carries loads of material and good, is called goods train.
5. Some vehicles used by people in olden days. Tonga, Bullock- cart etc.

Activity Corner:-

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Air Transport | 2 | | | |
| B. | Water Transport | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| C. | Land Transport | 6 | 8 | | |

Chapter-16 (Time)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|----|------------|
| A | 1. | (c) Time | 2. | (a) Never | 3. | (b) Months |
| B. | 1. | Sun | 2. | Evening | 3. | Leap Year |
| | 4. | Twelve | 5. | Calendar | | |
| C. | 1. | × | 2. | √ | 3. | × |
| | | | | | 4. | √ |
| | | | | | 5. | √ |
| D. | 1. | Afternoon | | | | |
| | 2. | There are 365 days in a year. | | | | |
| | 3. | There are twelve months in a year. | | | | |
| | 4. | Some months have 31 days, some have 30 days while the month of February has 28 days in a year. | | | | |
| | 5. | In a 'Leap Year' February has 29 days. | | | | |

Activity Corner:-

Do yourself.

Chapter-17 (Plants : Our Friends)

- A 1. (c) Shrub 2. (b) Grapevine 3. (c) Carrot
4. (a) Sugar cane 5. Lotus
- B. 1. Root 2. above 3. Flower
4. Timber 5. Bamboo
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \checkmark 3. \times 4. \times 5. \checkmark
- D. 1. Some plants are very big. They are called tree, Banyan, Mango, Peepal etc. are trees.
2. Some plants have weak stem. They stand with the help of a support such plant are called climbers.
3. Some plants are very small. They are called herbs. Herbs have soft stem, Grass, Mint etc. are example of herbs.
4. Leaves, flowers and bark of some plants are used as medicine. Leave of Tulsi and leave and bark of Neem cure several diseases.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Tree , Climber, Herb, Creepers
B. Do yourself.

Chapter-18 (Animals: Our Friends)

- A 1. (b) Dog 2. (c) Cow 3. (a) Tiger
- B. 1. Pet 2. Cow 3. Wild
4. Bear 5. Vulture
- C. 1. √ 2. × 3. × 4. √
- D. 1. Farm animals and pet animals are together known as domestic animals.
2. Like us, animals also have their choice of food. Some animals eat, grass, leaves, and green plant. some animals kill other animals to eat their Flesh and some animal eat. Flesh and dead animals.
3. * Always love your pets and take necessary care of them.
- * Feed your pets properly and timely.
 - * Provide proper place to your pets for rest and sleep.
 - * Take your pets to animal hospital when they get sick.
 - * Bathe your pets regularly.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do Yourself.
- B. 1. Cow 2. Dog 3. Tiger 4. Bird

Chapter-19 (Seasons)

- A 1. (c) Autumn 2. (a) Winter 3. (c) Autumn
- B. 1. Winter 2. Autumn 3. Summer
4. Monsoon
- C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. √

- D.
1. The weather is the condition of air that Surrounds us.
 2. It is usually hot and humid during the summer season.
We use cooler and air conditioner to keep ourselves cool.
 3. The sun causes much heat. Hot winds called 'loo' blow during the day in summer.
 4. It rains a lot in the monsoon season. we use raincoat, Umbrella and gumboots to keep ourselves dry.
 5. The weather in the spring season is very pleasant. It is neither too hot nor too cold in the spring season.

Activity Corner:-

1. Summer
2. Winter
3. Monsoon
4. Autumn
5. Spring

Chapter-20 (Our Earth)

- A
1. (c) Earth
 2. (a) Plain
 3. (b) Desert
 4. (c) Valley
- B.
1. Air
 2. Land
 3. Oxygen
 4. Camel
- C.
1. Plain
 2. Desert
 3. Mountain
 4. Valley
 5. Pollution
- D.
1. √
 2. ×
 3. ×
 4. √
 5. √
- E.
1. Smoke (a) Desert
 2. Camel (b) Ocean
 3. Lotus (c) Pollution
 4. Whale (d) Water
- F.
1. An area of land with high raised surface is called a hill.

2. We live on the Earth with plants and other animals. The earth consist of land and water. It is surrounded by air.
3. About two third part of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
4. Forests are the home of wild animals such as lions, tigers, etc.
5. Pollution means dirtiness which is caused by smoke of the factories and automobiles. Thus life on the earth suffers due to pollution.

Activity Corner:

- A. Lotus, Fish, Crocodile
- b. Do yourself.

My Environment-3

Chapter-1 (Teacher's Help Book)

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Family 2. Nuclear 3. Resemble
4. Customs 5. Agricultural
- C. 1. A family is a set of people living together.
2. A small family includes the parents and their children.
3. A family which has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children, is called the joint family.
4. Sometimes two brothers or sisters look exactly like each other. Such people are called twins
5. The profession of the Jatin's family is agriculture.
- D. Do yourself.

Chapter-2

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. Architect 2. Doctor 3. Agriculture
4. Rest 5. Books or Newspaper
- C. 1. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 2. \times 3. \times 4. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 5. $\sqrt{\quad}$
- D. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- E. 1. Mason 2. Policeman 3. Lawyer

Chapter-3

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Physical 2. House 3. Playgrounds
4. Cricket 5. Computer and video
- C. Do yourself.
- D. 1. Games can be broadly classified as indoor games and outdoor games.

2. Games which are played inside the house are called indoor games, such as ludo, chess, etc.
3. Games which are played in the playground or stadium are called outdoor games, such as cricket, football, etc.
4. River rafting, paragliding and wind surfing are some of the modern games.
5. A right combination of indoor and outdoor games keeps us mentally and physically fit.

Chapter-4

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Special care 2. Help 3. Cross
4. Illiterate 5. Grandmother
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \times
- D. Do yourself.
- E. 1. Takes care of 2. Care for 3. Cares for
4. Takes care of 5. Cares for
- F. 1. Kabir's grandparents, parents, uncle, aunt and cousins live in his family.
2. Kabir's mother and aunt prepare food for the whole family.
3. Kabir's father manages is family business.
4. Kabir helps his grandparents in finding their things, such as their spectacles, walking sticks etc.
5. We can help people who need our help outside the family.

Chapter-5

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Mud, Straw 2. Slanting 3. Cool
4. Igloos 5. Houseboats
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \checkmark 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \times
- D. 1. Very big houses in cities are called bungalows.

2. A multistory building has many houses and every house is called a flat.
 3. In regions of heavy rainfall, people built houses on stilts
 4. People living in igloos are called eskimos or inuits.
 5. People who have to move from one place to another usually live in a caravan.
- E. 1. Flats 2. Igloo 3. Houseboat
4. Stilt house

Chapter-6

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B. 1. East 2. West 3. Four 4. North 5. Rising
- C. 1. Compass 2. Sketch 3. West 4. Kabir
- D. 1. A map is a sketch of an area that tells the location of different places in that area.
2. A direction is the way towards which a person or a thing moves or points at.
3. A landmark is a place or a thing which helps in recognizing a place easily.
5. A compass is an instrument indicating the four major directions with a magnetic needle which always points towards the North.

Chapter-7

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Body-Building 2. Protective
3. Carbohydrates, Fats, Proteins, Vitamins, Minerals
4. Water 5. Protein Rich
- C. 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. √

- D. 1. Pulses, milk 2. Fruits, vegetables
 3. Potato, rice 4. Milk, balanced diet
- E. 1. The food is essential for us as it gives us energy and helps in our growth. It keeps us fit and healthy.
 2. Food items which give us energy to work and play are called energy giving foods, such as- potato, bread, rice, etc.
 3. Food-items which protect us from various diseases are called protective foods, such as- fruits, vegetables, etc.
 4. A right mixture of all the foods required by our body is taken in an adequate quantity is called the balanced diet. A balanced diet comprises carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals in required amount.
 5. Carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals are called nutrients.

Chapter-11 (Water : Uses & Sources)

- A. 1. (c) Clear 2. (c) Rain
 3. (c) Litres 4. (b) Ground water
- B. 1. Water 2. Rain 3. Handpump and tubewell
 4. Clean 5. Litres
- C. 1. Drinking (a) Tank
 2. Irrigation (b) Ships
 3. Washing (c) Digestion
 4. Storage (d) Crops
 5. Sailing (e) Clothes
- D. 1. Plant need water to survive and grow, It is supplied to crops in the fields by formers for their proper growth. The process of supplying water to the crops is called

‘irrigation’.

2. Rain water is the major sources of water from rain.
3. It is important to know that all the rain water does not stay on the ground after it rains. Some of it goes into the ground and is called ‘ground water’.
4. Water is used to generate electricity. Electricity is generated with help of large machines called ‘turbines’.

Activity Corner:-

A. Do yourself.

B. The things you can't do without water:-

- Drink water
- Flush toilet
- Shower
- Cook etc.

C. A few examples are given below:-

- Sing – We can sing a song without using any water.
- Play – Many games may be played without the need for water.
- Dance – Dancing does not necessitate the usage of water.
- Study – We can read book without water.

Chapter-12 (Conserving the Water)

- A. 1. (a) Scarcity 2. (c) Rainfall
3. (a) Harvesting 4. (c) Conserving
- B. 1. Rainfall 2. Drop 3. Tanks
4. Desert 5. Camel

C. 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \checkmark 4. \times 5. \checkmark

D. 1. The rainwater gets collected both 'on' and 'below' the earth's surface. The water on the earth's surface (in lake, rivers, ponds, streams, etc.) and the groundwater, is not the same everywhere. Its amount keeps changing throughout the year.

2. Water Scarcity is the lack of fresh water resources to meet that standard water demand.

3. Some ways of conserving water are as follows:-

- Collect water in a bucket and use it to have a bath. Do not use a shower for bathing.
- Turn off the tap properly after use. Get the leaking taps or pipes repaired immediately.
- Use water only when required. In other words, do not waste water. Instead try to save every single drops of it.

4. Rainwater harvesting is an important way of conserving water. In this method, rainwater is collected in big tanks during the rainy season and is used later (in other seasons) for various purpose.

5. Recycling is essentially revising the water used in industries and at home for other purpose.

Activity Corner:

A. Do yourself.

Chapter-13 (Means of Transport)

- A. 1. (c) Transport 2. (a) Car
3. (c) Wheels 4. (a) Submarine

- B. 1. People from one place to another, goods like coal, iron, food grains, etc.
2. The land
3. Harbour
4. Water Transport

- C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

- D. 1. Car (a) Two
2. Scooter (b) Three
3. Rickshaw (c) Two
4. Bus (d) Four
5. Bicycle (e) Six

E. 1. Transport forms an essential part of our life. It has made our life easier and comfortable. In the ancient days, people travelled long distance on foot or on the back of some animal like donkey, mule, horse, etc.

2. The effect of invention of wheel are:-

First, Transport: The wheel began to be used on Carts and bullock chariots.

Second, and more importantly, it contributed to the mechanization of agriculture (animal traction, crop irrigation) and craft industries.

3. There are two types of train- passenger train and goods trains.

4. A port or harbor is the place from where the passengers and goods are loaded on or off the ships.

5. Examples of modes of transport used on land are Buses, Cars

Examples of mode of transport used on the water are:-
Boats, Ships.

Examples of modes of transport used in the air are
Aeroplane, Helicopter.

Activity Corner:

Do yourself.

Chapter-14 (Means of Communication)

- A. 1. (b) Postman 2. (c) 15 July, 2023
3. (a) Newspaper
- B. 1. Any post office 2. Mobile Phone 3. Post man
4. Pin 5. Radio , Television
- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. √ 4. √ 5. √
- D. 1. The letter would make its way from the local post box to the doorway of its desired destination, via mail trains and the postman's cycle:
2. The telephone has become a very popular means of communication. The greatest advantage with the telephone is that the feedback is instant. It has made the communication very fast.
3. Electronic mail (E-mail) is and probably always will be the most common use of the internet. It allows internet users to send and receive message from around the world.
4. Newspaper, television and radio are the means of mass communications.
5. We get the news of various events through the

newspaper, radio and television. In other words, communication with the masses can be made by using these mass media. The radio and television are especially useful for illiterate people.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-15 (Plant and their parts)

- A.
 - 1. (b) Tree
 - 2. (a) Shrubs
 - 3. (c) Two
 - 4. (a) Rain forests
- B.
 - 1. Trees
 - 2. Herb
 - 3. Creepers
 - 4. Shoot system
- C.
 - 1. Creeper - Pumpkin and watermelon
 - 2. Shrub - Rose , and Jasmine
 - 3. Tree - Peepal and Neem
 - 4. Climber - Grapevine and Morning glory
- D.
 - 1. Tree (a) Rose
 - 2. Shrub (b) Mustard
 - 3. Herb (c) Watermelon
 - 4. Climber (d) Peepal
 - 5. Creeper (e) Morning Glory
- E.
 - 1. Some plants are shorter and smaller than trees. They have many thin and hard stems and branches. Such plants are called 'Shrubs'.
 - 2. The main structure or 'organs' found in plants are the leaves, stems and roots. They are made up from groups of specialized tissues that have structure suited to the jobs they perform.

3. The plant prepares food for itself with the help of chlorophyll, air, water and sunlight. The process of making food by the plant is called 'photosynthesis.
4. Leaves are used by us for many 'things'. Some of them are listed below:-
 - i. The leaves of some vegetables are used as food.
 - ii. Some leaves are used as plate to serve food.
 - iii. Some leaves are used to prepare medicines.
 - iv. Some leaves help to keep insects away.
 - v. Leaves are also used for decoration purposes.
 - vi. Some leaves like Mehendi are used by the ladies to colour (decorate) their hands and feet during special occasions.

Activity Corner:

Do yourself.

Chapter-16 (Animals)

- | | | | | |
|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| A. | 1. | (b) Herbivorous | 2. | (a) Flesh |
| B. | 1. | Forest | 2. | Carnivores |
| | 3. | Tails | 4. | Herbivorous |
| C. | 1. | √ | 2. | × |
| | 3. | √ | 4. | × |
| D. | 1. | A cat | (a) | Croaks |
| | 2. | An owl | (b) | Neighs |
| | 3. | A frog | (c) | Mews |
| | 4. | A horse | (d) | Hoots |
| E. | 1. | Different types of animals live on the earth. Most of them live in the forests. But some of them are kept by | | |

us in our home as domestic and pet animals. Some animals are also kept in the zoo for us to see.

2. Different animals have different food habits – Some of them eat only plants while some eat only the flesh of other animals. There are even other animals which eat both plants and animals.
3. Animals which eat only plants are called ‘herbivores’. Deer, cow and horse are some herbivorous animals.
4. The animals eat both plants and other animals are called ‘Omnivores’ Bear, Crow and human beings are Omnivores.
5. If you observe, you will notice that almost all animals have tails. But the size of the tail differs from animal to animal.

Animals use their tails for various purposes. The fish uses its tail to swim in the water. The monkey uses its long tail, besides its hands and legs, to hold onto the branches of trees. Animals like cow, lion and tiger use their tails to drive away the flies and other insects from their body. All these animals have a thin long tail whereas the horse and rabbit have thick and bushy tails.

Activity Corner:

Do yourself.

Chapter-17 (Birds)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|---|----|---|
| A. | 1. | (a) Feathers | 2. | (b) 180° | | | | | | |
| | 3. | (c) sparrow | 4. | (a) Vulture | | | | | | |
| B. | 1. | Wing and legs | 2. | Owl | 3. | Beaks | | | | |
| | 4. | Duck | 5. | Woodpecker | | | | | | |
| C. | 1. | √ | 2. | √ | 3. | √ | 4. | √ | 5. | × |

D.

- E. 1. Birds too have different body-parts like us. Let us study about them:- Eye line, Crown, Lore, Beak, Eye, Tail, wing- leg claws.
2. Birds have different types of feathers. But, they are generally divided into three types- Flight feather, Down Feather, and body feather.

Chapter-18 (Useful Animals)

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

B. 1. Tease 2. Honey 3. Pet animals
4. Sheep 5. Vet

C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. × 5. ×

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

E. 1. Animals like cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, camel, donkey and horse are kept at farms and are called domestic animals.

2. Animals such as-dog, cat, rabbit, etc. are kept at home for companionship and enjoyment. They are called pet animals.

3. Oxen and elephants help us to carry heavy loads.

4. Silkworms provide us silk and honeybees give us honey and wax.

5. (a) We should provide them adequate food and shelter.

(b) We should give them regular bath and keep them clean.

- (c) We should not hurt animals.
- (d) If an animal falls ill, we should take it to a vet immediately.

Chapter-19 (Making Pots)

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B. 1. Soft, Compressed 2. Kneaded 3. Strong
4. Potter's wheel
- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. √ 5. ×
- D. 1. An earthen pot is made by using clay and potter's wheel.
2. A potter uses potter's wheel to make pots.
3. Making pots involves four basic steps. These are as follow-
- i. Making the clay ready to use by kneading it.
- ii. Shaping the kneaded clay into the desired shape(s).
- iii. Baking the pots in a kiln to make them strong.
- iv. Decorating the pots with various colours and designs.
4. Long, round, thin coils are made from the kneaded clay. Then they are set aside. Some additional kneaded clay is taken and flattened with the hands into a flat, round disk. The disk provides the base to the coiled pot. Then the coils of clay are formed into rings and placed one over the other to form the pot. Then the pot is dried in the sun and baked in the kiln. This way, a coiled pot is made.
5. To make a pinch pot, the required quantity of kneaded clay is taken. Then, it is made into a ball. Thereafter,

the thumb is pushed into the centre. Then, the walls are pinched up and given the shape of a pot. The pot is then dried in the sun and baked in a kiln. This way, a pinch pot is made.

Chapter-20 (Clothes We Wear)

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. Plants, animals 2. Embroidery
3. Lungi-shirt, angavastra 4. Kashmiri
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \times
- D. 1. Cotton, Jute 2. Silk, wool 3. Saree, Dhot
4. Bihar, West Bengal
- E. 1. The fibre such as-cotton, Jute, silk and wool is used to make cloth.
2. Threads, beads, shells and mirrors are used for doing embroidery.
3. Kalamkari is mainly done in Bihar. In this method, the cloth is decorated by painting natural dyes on it with the help of a bamboo pen or kalam.
4. The saree is the most common dress worn by the women throughout the country. Besides it, women in different regions wear different dresses. The women in Punjab usually wear salwar-kameez with a dupatta. The women in Haryana mostly wear ghaghra-kurta. The phira (a long loose coat) is worn by the Kashmiri women. Rajasthani women wear gaghra along with the blouse and odhni. The women of Assam wear mekhla-chadar.
5. The men in Punjab wear kurta-pyjama or kurta-lungi

and a turban. In Kerala, men wear the lungi called 'mundu' and the shirt. In TamilNadu, men wear lungi-shirt and angavastra. Dhoti with shirt is worn commonly in Andhra Pradesh. Churidar pyjama-kurta and turban are worn by the men in Rajasthani.

Dhoti-kurta is the most commonly worn dress by the men of our country. It is worn in Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

My Environment-4

Chapter-1 (Teacher's Help Book)

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Wedding 2. Child 3. Legal
4. Birth 5. Daughter
- C. 1. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 2. \times 3. \times 4. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 5. $\sqrt{\quad}$
- D. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (c)
- E. 1. The mutual relationship between a man and a woman becomes a legal and valid relationship after marriage. The man is called husband of the woman and the woman is called wife of the man. Their relationship is approved by the society.
2. The relationship between a husband and wife results in their offspring called child or children. The birth of a child makes it a member of the family.
3. The parents who do not have children of their own adopt a child. This act of adopting a child is called adoption and the child is called adoptive child. Fostering means to keep another person's child in your home for a period of time. In such an act the fostering parents do not become legal parents of the child.
4. One's relatives by marriage are called his/ her in-laws especially the parents of one's husband or wife. For example, a husband's parents are his wife's parents in-law.
5. People are migrating to cities for various reasons, they settle there as nuclear families. That's why cities are full of nuclear families.
- F. 1. Joint family 2. Nuclear family

Chapter-2

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Powers 2. 25cm 3. Cotton bud 4. Oil 5. Fresh
- C. 1. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 2. $\sqrt{\quad}$ 3. \times 4. \times 5. $\sqrt{\quad}$
- D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a)
- E. 1. We do need to take care of our sense organs so that they remain healthy enough to maintain their sensitivity.

2. Sleep well in night for adequate hours. Wash your eyes with running water, at least twice a day. Keep the book at proper distance. Maintain a proper distance while watching TV.

3. Never listen to the loud music. Avoid the use of earphones or headphones. Wash ears splashing fresh water careful that it does not enter the ear holes. Never use pointed objects like hairpin, matchstick, etc. to clean the ears. Always use cotton buds for cleaning the inside of the ears.

4. It is necessary to keep our nose clean as it helps us to smell. If we do not keep it clean it will harm the our sense of smell.

5. It is important to keep our skin clean to maintain the sensitivity of skin up to the mark.

Chapter-3

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b)
- B. 1. Milk teeth 2. 8, 4, 8 3. Scale, plaque 4. Sense, taste
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \checkmark 4. \times
- D. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. d
- E. 1. In a baby's mouth milk teeth appear as a temporary set of teeth. These are 20 in number.
2. Incisor teeth, canine teeth, premolar teeth and molar teeth are four kinds of teeth in our mouth.
3. Incisor teeth play their significant roll while biting the food. These appear at the front of mouth and have fine edges. Their sharpness helps us to cut or bite our food.
4. Molars are larger and broader teeth. Their upper broad surface helps to grind the stuff. Whereas premolars are broad teeth. Their broadness helps to crack the food inside the mouth. These cracking teeth break the food to make it grind able stuff.
5. Following measures should be taken to avoid the tooth decay--
- a) Brush your teeth regularly before as well as after eating anything.
- b) Use a good quality toothbrush for cleaning your teeth.
- c) Use adequate quantity of toothpaste for brushing your teeth.
- d) In case of tooth decay immediately report to your parents.

- F. 1. incisor 2. canine 3. molar

Chapter-4

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B. 1. grow, healthy 2. grows, arable 3. raw, cooked
4. pesticides, insecticides, weedicides 5. sacks, mandis
- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. √ 4. √ 5. √
- D. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- E. 1. Plants make their food using sunlight and certain nutrients from soil with water. So they are called producers. Animals eat plant products as well as animal products. So, they are called consumers.
2. Various types of grass that produce grain is called cereal crop. Wheat and rice are known as cereals. These grains can be eaten directly or used to make flour.
3. Different plant parts are included in our food. Some of these parts are called fruits and some are called vegetables. Fruit is a part of plant that consists of one or more seeds and flesh. They usually taste sweet, for example-- mango, banana, apple, etc. A vegetable is a plant or a part of it which may be eaten raw or cooked. Green vegetables are mostly leaves of plants and roots, for example cabbage, spinach, carrot and radish.
4. Coriander, turmeric and pepper are such food items which add flavour to our food.
5. The sifted out grains are packed in sacks and sent to mandis and wholesale markets. From wholesale markets these food items reach us for consumption through retailers. Retailers sale their food items for profit through various outlets.
- F. Sequence will be-- 6,2,1,4,3,5

Chapter-5

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B. 1. Tiffin 2. Bride, bridegroom 3. Music, singing, dancing
4. New 5. Multi-cultural, multi-religion
- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. √ 5. √
- D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- E. 1. Marriage, wedding anniversary, house warming ceremony, birthday party are the occasions when we eat together.

2. A birthday party is a family occasion which is the same date on which one was born, whereas a wedding party is a social occasion when a marriage ceremony takes place.
3. There are two types of anniversaries-- wedding anniversary and a death anniversary.
4. The mid day meal is a scheme implemented by our government. This is meant to provide every child in all primary schools with a prepared lunch.
5. Celebrating birthday or death anniversary of a religious personality becomes a religious ceremony this is a public or religious occasion that includes a series of formal or traditional actions. Religious festival is a day or period of the year when we stop the routine work and seek new ways to enjoy our life. Diwali, Holi, Durga Puja, Eid etc. are religious festivals.

Chapter-6

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. movement 2. 0°Celsius 3. flakes
4. defrost 5. A storm cloud or a thunder cloud
- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. ×
- D. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- E. 1. We see three states of water in the nature solid, liquid and gas.
2. In atmospheric condition, having a temperature below 0°Celsius is the state of being in extreme cold. Water in such a condition becomes hard and often turns into ice.
 3. When the sun shines and the weather becomes warm enough to melt snow or Ice, the frozen or solid water turns back into liquid water.
 4. Evaporation causes the water to change its physical form in other words due to the process of evaporation water changes into a gas that is called water vapour.
 5. We see water in solid state that is ice or snow. Ice and snow change in liquid state, that is, water in the first movement, then in the second movement the liquid state changes into the gaseous state, that is, water vapour. This water vapour condensing to form water drops which fall on the ground as rain. The rainwater again tends to freeze at the temperature below 0°Celsius. This movement of water from one state to

another is called water cycle. It goes on continuously in the nature.

Chapter-7 (Pure Potable Water)

- A. 1. (b) Pure 2. (a) Contaminant 3. (b)

Boiling

- B. 1. Solid, Liquid or gas
2. Dissolved particles, gaseous
3. Dirty, Harmful
4. contaminants
5. 2%

- C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. √ 5. √

- D. 1. Impurity (a) Cholera
2. Pollutions (b) Microbe-Free
3. Purification (c) Solid, liquid or gas
4. Boiling (d) Industrial Waste
5. Waterborne disease (e) Filtration

- E. 1. Even a single use of water makes it impure. Impurity in water, making it dirty or poor quality. For example, an uncovered water sources may be made impure by surrounding dust, oil, mud etc.
2. The water get contaminant or polluted it germs and chemicals can get in drinking water at the water's source or in the distribution system after the water has already been treated. Harmful germs and chemicals can get in the water from many sources, including. Fertilizers, pesticides, or other chemicals that have been applied to land near the water.

3. To make the water clean and safe to drink filtered water may need to be boiled. In the process of boiling, water is heated to the point where it forms bubbles and starts to turn into steam. On boiling, the harmful microorganism present in the water are killed. If we do not make our portable water microbe-free, it may make us sick.
 4. To make river water drinkable are:-
 - (i) Coagulation and loading In this step the dirt particles which is not removed during sedimentation due to their which is not removed during sedimentation due to their lightweight. We used on alum to make them heavy so they easily settle down.
 - (ii) Filtration- In this step removed fine particles by using a filter bed. Solid impurities retain on the filter paper.
 5. The diseases that spread or are carried by water are known as water- borne diseases. Example of such diseases are cholera, diarrhoea, jaundice, Atyphoid, dysentery and hesatitis.
- F. 1. Reverse Osmosis (RO), Water purifier , Zero-B, Boil water to kill germs.

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-8 (Our Recreations)

- A. 1. (b) Recreation 2. (a) Field 3. (b)
Dance

- B. 1. Stroll, Relax
 2. 11
 3. Lawn, table
 4. 64
 5.

- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. × 5. √

- D. 1. Pitch (a) Badminton
 2. Sand Court (b) Kabaddi
 3. Shuttle Cock (c) CD/DVD/ Cassette
 4. To hold breath (d) Cricket
 5. Music (e) Wrestling

E. 1. There are times in our routine life when we stop studying or working for a short time and opt to play and have fun. When we are not working, we do certain things for enjoyment that are called recreations.

2. One's recreating may have a wide range of activities- physical recreation and Mental recreation.

* Physical Recreation- The activities that are connected with our body rather than our mind are called physical recreations.

* On the other hand, the activities that are connected with or happening in the mind are called mental recreation.

3. The main on-ground recreation are:-

- * Park land
- * Field games
- * Court games
- * Sand court games

4. The recreations that we do indoors.
- * Chess
 - * Ludo
 - * Snakes Ladders
 - * Carrom
5. Another outdoor recreation is visiting an amusement park, a circus or a zoo. Amusement park is a large park which has a lot of things that we can ride and play on. It many different activities to enjoy.
- We often come across people who are either movie-goers on theater-goers. These are also outdoor recreations mostly for elders. Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound.
- F. Cricket, Carrom, Wrestling

Activity Corners:-

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-9 (Flower & Pot)

- A. 1. (b) Flowers 2. (c) Nectar 3. (a) Bouquet
 4. (a) Cauliflower 5. (c) Soil 6. (a) Aerial
- B. 1. Stem 2. Pollen 3. Nectar
 4. Scent 5. Beetroot
- C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. √ 5. ×
- D. Match the following:-

1. Shoot (a) Petals
 2. Flowers (b) Beet
 3. Crows (c) Stem
 4. Salad (d) Reproduction
 5. Pollination (e) Saffron
- E. 1. Flowers usually grow at the end of a stem. A stem supports flowers. Flowers grow from stem which is the main long thin part of a plant above the ground.
- Basically, each flower consists of a floral axis upon which are borne the essential organs reproduction. (Stamens, and pistils) are usually accessory organs (Sepals and petals) the latter may serve to both attract pollinating insects and protect the essential organs.
2. Reproduction and Multiplication:- Flowers are the reproductive's structures in plants and lead to formation of fruits and seed after fertilization.
- Ornamental Value:- Some flowers are bright colored and have strong fragrance and therefore can be used for decorative purpose. It is the significance of a flower to a plant.
3. Flowers produce nectar that is a sweet liquid. This is collected by the honeybees for making honey. this sweet sticky yellow substance is made by honeybees. Different types of scent are produced from flowers having different types of pleasant smell. We use these scents having fragrance on our clothes, room and cars to make them smell nice.

A flower develops from a bud. Bud is a small lump that grows on stem as a flower that is not fully open.

4. Roots of a plant spread deep in the soil to absorb water and minerals. After absorbing them, it sends the same to the rest of the plant. Besides holding the plant firmly in the ground, roots save it from uprooting in strong winds or storms. The roots also bind the soil particles together and thus prevent soil erosion.

5. Roots can store food, water, or both carrots, beets, and sweet potatoes are familiar roots that store food for growth spurts. The plants whose root we can eat are known as root crops. Mostly these are used as salad vegetables. While beetroot is used for a making sugar. The large root of tropical plant. Yam is cooked as a vegetable whereas long roots of Casava can be boiled, fried and roasted or made into flour.

F. Clove, Brinjal, Carrot

Activity Corner:-

A. Do yourself

B. The main root of a plant that grows straight downwards is called taproot. This root produces smaller side root which are made of many fibres.

A fibrous root has many thin threads that form the root as a whole.

Chapter-10 (Our Houses)

- A. 1. (b) House 2. (b) Hut 3. (c) Eskimos
4. (a) Slum

- B. 1. Sloping horizontal, Long vertical solid
 2. Thatched , Former
 3. Floating house
 4. Stilt house

- C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. ×

- D. 1. Climate (a) Igloo
 2. Hard snows (b) Shikara
 3. Floating house (c) Canvas
 4. Tent (d) Estate
 5. Group of house (e) Temperature

- E. 1. A roof is a flat or sloping horizontal structure depending upon the climate of the place where the building is made.

On the other hands, walls are along vertical solid structure. Depending upon the availability of the material used for making a house, there are different types of houses all over the world.

2. There are many small towns in a countryside:-

- These are called villages. A village has many houses where people live and work in fields. Farms, woods etc.
- A countryside land is usually outside the towns and cities.
- Here, we can see simply built small houses called huts. A hut may be made of mud, straw, bamboo etc.
- As small houses in rural areas, thatched cottages may be seen.
- A farm houses is a house built all on one level. This is a very wide house but it is not very deep from front to back.

3. At places with heavy rainfall, houses with sloping roofs are seen. Such roofs are built at an angle rather than being flat or horizontal. Houses at places with heavy snowfall are also equipped with such roofs that are higher at one end than the other. Sloping roof helps to flow or slip down water or snow easily when there is a rainfall or snowfall.

4. There may not be single-storey houses or bungalows in a suburb due to scarcity of land. Rather there are multi-storey condos. These houses are made up of bricks, iron, cement and glass.

5. The many type of houses are there in cities:-

Bungalow:- A bungalow is a small house. The first house in England that was classified as a bungalow was built in 1869.

Condominium:- Condominium are becoming popular in cities such as Noida, Gurugram, Pune etc.

Apartment:- Apartment buildings are the modern and most preferred form of housing facility available in the country.

Duplex:- Duplex house offer the best of both worlds the privacy of an independent house and the convenience of an apartment.

F. Still house, City house, House boat

Activity Corner:-

Do yourself.

Chapter-11 (Structures We Build)

A. 1. (b) Bricks 2. (a) Bridge 3. (c) Arch

- B. 1. Bricks 2. Mason 3. Glazier
 4. Plumber
- C. 1. × 2. √ 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- D. 1. Building (a) Swing
 2. Building Material (b) Glazier
 3. Building cost (c) Marble slabs
 4. Building Professional (d) Buying a plot
 5. Bridges (e) Skyscraper
- E. 1. Building or putting a building up means putting some parts together to make a structure. This structure may either be a building or a bridge. A building is a structure that has a roof and walls, such as a house, a school or a factory, etc. On the other hand, a bridge is a structure that provides a connection between two different sides of a road, a railway line or a river, etc.
2. Brick is a baked block of clay that is used for building walls of houses and other buildings. Bricks and stone together with cement, sand, gravel iron rods and frames, wooden Hanks and frames, etc. are used for making a building. Different types of marble, paints and plywood are other building materials used nowadays.
3. Right from selecting and possessing a building site, costs have to be borne, be it cost of the land or of the building materials. So enough funds have to be kept ready to meet the expenses. Costs also involve expenses on engaging professionals who will perform various duties.
4. The professionals involved in the construction work are:-

- Builder- A builder may be a person or a company whose job is to build or repair houses or other buildings.
- Architect - An architect is a person whose job is to design buildings, bridges etc.
- Mason - A mason is a person who works with bricks, stone, cement etc. to build a structure.
- Glazier - A glazier is a person whose job is to fit glass into the frames of windows, etc.
- Plumber - A Plumber is a person whose job is to fix and repair things such as water pipes and taps, toilets etc.
- Electrician - An electrician is a person whose job is to connect and repair electrical equipments. Can you tell, who uses a cement mixer.

F. Wooden Bridge , Arch bridge, Beam Bridge

Activity Corner:-

Do yourself.

Chapter-12 (Mapping our Vicinity)

- A. 1. (a) Map 2. (b) Distance
 3. (a) Sign 4. (c) Globe
- B. 1. Roadmap 2. Landmark 3. East
 4. Symbol 5. Colour, Geographical
- C. 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \times 4. \times 5. \checkmark
- D. 1. The information about the vicinity is usually charted on a sheet of paper in the form of drawing or a plan. This is called a map. We can understand the information on a map

by reading it. For example a roadmap shows the roads of an areas to reach a destination.

2. The exact position of your house is known as the location of building your live in. A site is a place where your house is located. To located a house, we usually and landmarks. A landmark is something popular. Such as a large building that can be seen clearly from a distance and that helps us to know where we are. Your house may be near a shop house, a grocery, a bakery, a diary, a school, a community centre, a fire station, a police station or a hospital.

3. If you are wondering how to use a direction to locate a house. Use a compass to determine the house facing direction stand at the entrance door of your home. Facing outside use a compass to check the direction that you a facing. That is the direction that your house faces.

4. The amount of space between two places is known as distance. A 5 minute walk may not be a correct judgement of the distance. So we use a system of measurement, known as metric system. Long distances are indicated in kilometres while the short ones are indicated in metres. You can say Chandigarh in 250 kilometres north west from Delhi, or my house is 150 metres south-east from the fire station.

5. The scale, symbol and direction are important tools that help you to read the map conveniently. Sign is a mark used to represent something. A sign that has a fixed meaning becomes a symbol.

The scale of map is the relation between the actual size of something and its size on the map. The general position a person moves or points towards is known as direction.

- E. East, South
North, West

Activity Corner:-

Do yourself

Chapter-13 (Animal Besides Man)

- A. 1. (b) Panda 2. (a) Terrestrial
3. (a) Flightless 4. (c) Migratory
- B. 1. Terrestrial Animals , Aquatic Animal
2.
3. Shoal Fish
4. Migratory
5. Intelligent , Friendly
- C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. √
- D. 1. According to their habitats, animals have been classified into five categories namely :-
(i) Terrestrial animals
(ii) Arboreal animals
(iii) Aerial animals
(iv) Aquatic animals
(v) Amphibians and reptiles
2. Terrestrial Animals:- The animal that live on the land or on the ground, rather than in trees, air or in water, are called terrestrial animals. The category of animals vastly includes

mammals like cow, elephant, tiger, etc. It also includes rodents like mice, rats and rabbits as well as marsupials like koalas and Kangaroos. Insects like ants, bees and flies are also included in this category.

Arboreal Animals:- The animals that live in trees, rather than on the ground or land, in their air or in water, are called arboreal animals. This category of animals includes primates like apes and monkeys. Rodents like squirrel have also been included in this category.

3. **Aerial Animal:-** The animals that can fly in the air but usually live in their nests on trees or land, on or near water, are called aerial animals. There are mostly birds that are covered with feathers and have two wings to fly. Most birds can fly. For example:- Sparrow, crow, owl, eagle etc.

Aquatic Animals:- The animals that live in or near water are known as aquatic animals. Fish and many sea animals are mostly included in this category. Fishes use their fins and a tail for swimming in water and breathe through their gills. Sea animals, like seal and walrus, eat fish and live around waters. This category also includes mammals like whales and other egg-laying animals like crabs.

4. Animals migrate in order to find better feeding and living conditions.

5. Camouflage helps a predator to kill its prey and a prey to escape from being killed by its predator. By and large, animals are naturally 'dressed' in camouflage.

Animals have ability to change their behavior or habits to suit a new situation. This is called adaptability. For example, adaptation of desert animals to the hot conditions. The 'ship of the desert' can move miles for weeks without drinking water. But when available, it gulps a lot of water. Secondary, a diurnal animal such as pigeon, is well adapted to be active during the day while a nocturnal animal such as owl, is adapted to act well at night.

E. Bees, Walrus, Eagle

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-14 (The Bird's World)

- A. 1. (b) Wings 2. (c) Beak
 3. Nest 4. (b) Weaver
- B. 1. Eggs 2. Woodpecker 3. Broad and Flat
 beak
 4. Length , Sharpness 5. Bird of prey
- C. 1. Perching (a) Duck, Swan
 2. Scratching (b) Stork , Crane
 3. Climbing (c) Crow, Pigeon
 4. Swimming (d) Hen, Turkey
 5. Wading (e) woodpecker, Parrot
- D. 1. Beak is a bird's mouth that is a outer part of the body. This is a hard part that is pointed, curved or hooked. The shape of the beak depends upon the eating habits of a bird.

2. The shape of the beak depends upon the eating habits of a bird. For example, sparrow, finch, pigeon, hen, etc. have a short and pointed beak that helps them to break their food into small pieces. Their food includes seeds and grains. On the other hand, woodpecker, stork, kingfisher, etc. have long and pointed beak. It facilitates them to make a hole in the trunk of a tree or to peck at insects, etc. or to catch fish from water or mud.
3. Claws of a bird are their sharp curved nails on the digits of feet. The length, sharpness or broadness of a claw depend on the eating and living habits of the bird.
4. A nest is meant of laying eggs and sheltering the young ones of the bird. In fact, a nest is the safe place for a nestling that is too young to leave the nest.
5. A crow builds its nest high up on a tree while a dove makes its nest on a bush or small trees. A sparrow or pigeon makes its nest anywhere in a house- a roof hole or a roof hole or a ventilator.

The nest of a sunbird hangs from the branch of a tree. A weaver bird weaves sticks and pieces of grass to make its nest.

A hummingbird builds a cup-shaped nest, usually on a tree. Such nests have wood, feathers, wire, etc to make its nest.

E. Woodpecker, Eagle Parrot , Peacock

Activity Corner:-

- A. Do yourself
- B. Do yourself

Chapter-15 (Disposing the Waste)

- A. 1. (b) Garbage 2. (a) Biodegradable
3. (a) Dustbin 4. (a) Landfill
- B. 1. Food, Paper and Cardboard, dry
2. Non-biodegradable
3. Compost
4. Polythene
- C. 1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √
- D. 1. Dustbin (a) Street
2. Litterbin (b) Manure
3. Biodegradable (c) Paper, plastic, glass
4. Compost (d) House
5. Recyclable (e) Peels, leftover, food
- E. 1. Materials that are no longer needed and are thrown away are known as wastes. For example, our household waste the includes peelings and leftover food.
2. Wastes which are degraded or destroyed naturally by the microbes are called biodegradable wastes. Our household waste including peelings and leftover food is the best example of biodegradable wastes. On being left as it is these waste materials change their form in the course of time.
3. To help the nature to do its business smoothly, our waste materials need to be segregated into biodegradable and non- biodegradable. The segregation of biodegradable wastes

and non- biodegradable wastes has to be done at the very stage of putting your waste in either a garbage can or a trash can.

4. Wastes that do not decay by any natural chemical process are the non- biodegradable wastes. Their long existences in the environment may cause harmful effects on it.

High-temperature incineration plants are there as a solution to the problem.

Landfill is usually used to level a piece of land to make it useful for various purposes.

5. Day by day increasing use of various natural as well as synthetic products has increased the production of wastes as well. So there is an intense need to reduce the consumption of such things that result in merely waste. Therefore, a need should be identified well before being satisfied. Secondly, reuse the things if possible, upto their full utility. Use of refills is a good idea in this regard. Thirdly, treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again.

F. Biodegradable , Non-Biodegradable, Biodegradable,
Non-Biodegradable

Chapter-16 (Beasts of Burden)

A. 1. (b) Beast 2. (a) Buggy 3. (b) Elephant

B. 1.
2. Buggy , Chariot
3. Large lump
4. Gait
5.

6. Carry loads
- C. 1. Horse (a) Hump
 2. Pony (b) Trunk
 3. Ox (c) Chariot
 4. Camel (d) Plough
 5. Elephant (e) Trekking
- D. 1. √ 2. × 3. × 4. √ 5. √ 6. ×
- E. 1. The beasts of burden used for transportation are horse, donkey, mule, Ox, camel, elephant etc.
 2. A horseman or horsewoman, center or trot it.
 3. Pony- trekking is generally seen in the places of pilgrimage, mostly situated in the Himalayas.

People ride donkeys and also use them to carry heavy loads.

Mule it is used especially for carrying loads.

4. Oxen have been used for pulling farm equipments for ages. In farming, a large piece of metal with one or several curved blades, called plough, is pulled by oxen. Plough is used for tilling and turning over the soil, especially before sowing the seeds.

Camel is usually used in desert regions for riding on or for carrying goods. Its adaptability to live without water for weeks makes it the most suitable beast of burden in the desert.

5. The elephant is the most suitable for tourists in a wildlife sanctuary or to be on safari. In the ancient times, elephant was widely used in the battlefield.

In the deep jungle where no other vehicles can be used for transportation, only elephants are able to drag or carry thick and heavy logs of wood behind them.

F. Donkey , He-buffalo , Horse

Activity Corner:-

A. Do yourself

B. do Yourself

Chapter-17 (What We Wear)

A. 1. (c) Dressing 2. (a) Threads 3. (b) Silk

B. 1. Casual dress , Formal dress

2. Natural threads, Cotton gin

3. Loom

4. Silk worm

5. Loom , Threads

C. 1. √ 2. √ 3. √ 4. √ 5. √ 6. √

D. 1. Cloth (a) Pullover

2. Cotton (b) Necktie

3. Woollens (c) Wind cheater

4. Silks (d) Yarn

5. Synthetics (e) Vest

E. 1. We need to have something on our body as a piece of clothing, that is, known as our wear. A wear may be a children's wear, a ladies' wear or a men's wear, depending upon, the user who puts something on.

2. Cloth is a fabric made by weaving or knitting cotton, wool, silk, etc. Weaving means to make cloth by crossing the

threads across, over and under each other by hand or on a machine called loom.

3. Cotton fibre is made from a mass of natural threads. Cotton is a plant grown in warm countries. The seeds of a cotton plant are separated using a machine called cotton gin.

Clothes made up of cotton cloth are able to absorb the sweat easily. That is why cotton wears are preferred in summer season.

Wool is a soft fine hair that covers the body of sheep, goats and some other animals. Thus, woollens are clothes made of wool. These are usually knitted.

Woollens give us warmth when worn. That is why they are preferred in winters.

4. Silk is a fine soft thread produced from silkworms. Silkworm is a small creature like a worm. This is a caterpillar larva of a silk moth that produces silk thread. Caterpillar produces a covering of silk threads that it makes to protect itself before it becomes adult. This is called a cocoon. A large number of cocoons is boiled in water to get the fibre. This fibre gives silk thread to make a type of fine smooth cloth.

5. Synthetic or man-made fibre is made by combining chemical substances rather than being produced naturally by plants or animals.

Nylon is a very strong man-made fibre that is used for making clothes. Nylon clothes are bad absorbent rather they are water-repellent.

Polyester is also a strong material made of fibres which are produced by chemical processes. Polyester fibres are often mixed with other materials and used for making clothes. For example, poly cotton is a type of cloth that is made from a mixture of cotton and polyester.

F. Saree, Sweater , Shirt

Chapter-18 (What We Do)

A. 1. (b) Profession 2. (a) Teaching 3. (c)

Retailer

B. 1. Hospital 2. Lawyer 3. Tutor

4. Freelancers 5. Wholesaler

C. 1. √ 2. × 3. √ 4. √ 5. √

D. 1. Service (a) Hospital

2. Education (b) Sports

3. Nurse (c) Cinema

4. Coach (d) School, College

5. Actor (e) Salary

E. 1. What we do in return for payment, especially over a long period of time is known as our occupation or profession.

The purpose of our being in an occupation is to earn money in order to meet our daily expenses.

2. A medical profession is connected with diseases, illness and injury, and their treatment. There are mainly two professionals in this profession, namely, doctor and nurse.

3. People connected with the law are known as legal professionals. There are also two professionals in this profession, namely, lawyer and judge.

4. A teacher is a person whose job is teaching, especially in a school.

A person who perform on the stage, on television or in films as a profession is called an actor.

5. Almost all jobs in the modern world are connected with women as well as men.

For example, Mrs. Pratibha Devisingh Patil is the president of India. Mrs. Kiran Bedi was the first Indian woman IPS officer and Ms. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian-born American woman to go into the space.

Activity Corner:

Do yourself.

My Environment -5

Chapter - 1

Family We Make

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans 1. (c) Daughter-in-law 2. (c) Complex Family 3. (a) Snow Fall
4. (d) Immigration 5. (a) Daughter

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans 1. A **family tree** can be traced as far back as the birth of our forefathers.
2. A **native** is born in a particular country or area .
3. An **emigrant worker** leaves his country to live in another country .
4. **Over Immigration** leads to overpopulation .
5. We make our **family** and in the same manner our family makes **good manners**.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

- Ans 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Grandpa's Family → (a) Slum
2. Our Family → (b) Partition of a country
3. Refugee family → (c) Nuclear family
4. Migrant family → (d) Extended Family
5. Underdog Family → (e) Better living

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A family is a group which consists of parents and their children. A marriage in a family gives rise to another family. A number of marriages give rise to a number of families.
- Ans. 2. Our ancestors by and large practised farming as their main occupation. They used their land for growing crops and for keeping animals. May be they practised sheep or fish farming. People living by woods used to take care of a small forest and sometimes cutting down trees etc. We can say that our ancestors earned their livelihood from the nature.
- Ans. 3. An increased number of families claiming the same piece of land give birth to disputes between two families. A disagreement between two people made them to settle somewhere else as a nuclear families.
- Ans. 4. Sometimes a person or persons or family or families are forced to leave their home or country. There may be either social or a political or a religious reason, for example-- creation of a new country (Pakistan) out of our country (India) made lacs of people to leave either country. You may have come across some of your friends whose forefathers hailed from a neighbouring country and they had taken refuge in India. Such persons are known as refugees and their families are displaced families. A person who moves from one part of the world to another, especially in order to find work is known as migrant. They settle as a nuclear family at the new place. In the country that is not their own, they are known as a migrant family.
- Ans. 5. We can make our family a good family by following the tips given below-
- Love, affection and co-operation should always be maintained in a family.
 - Always behave as a good neighbour.
 - Always be prepared to help your neighbour.
 - Never avoid to make your presence in the social functions.
 - All castes and religions should be given equal respect.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. (a) pleasing 2.(c) Sweets 3. (b) Soft-spoken
 4.(a) Smell 5.(b) Confused

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **like** and **dislike** differ from person to person .
 2. Everyone is the only **one** of their kind.
 3. One's fairness or darkness does not affect their **physical abilities** .
 4. Some like **low pitched** music while the others **high pitched** music .
 5. A **diabetic person** has dislike sweets.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

- Ans.** 1. **X** 2. **X** 3. **✓** 4. **X** 5. **X**

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Visually impaired → (a) Pop and rock
 2. Hearing impaired → (b) Signs and symbols
 3. Speech-impaired → (c) Classical music
 4. Low-pitched → (d) Hearing aids
 5. High-pitched → (e) Braille

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Everyone is the only one of their kind.No two persons in the world are alike. So, everyone of us is unique.
- Ans.** 2. Some of you may like persons having fair complexion while others may like people with brown or black hair or black eyes. One's fairness or darkness does not affect their physical abilities.So, all should be treated equally.
- Ans.** 3. Our sense of hearing lets us recognise things or persons by their high or low sound or voice. Either a soft or a harsh voice or a high-pitched or low-pitched sound may be one of our likes or dislikes.You may like a person with soft and soothing voice but dislike one with a harsh voice. One having a gentle and soft voice is said to be a soft spoken person and is liked by people.
- Ans.** Our sense of a smell lets us know and feel a thing by its good or bad smell. Either a sweet or a strong smell or a fresh or a musty smell may be one of our likes or dislikes. An aroma of fresh coffee may please is you while even a faint smell of garlic may irritate others. Our sense of taste lets us know and feel whether a thing is sweet, salty, sour Or bitter. A thing maybe flavoursome or not due to its sweetness, saltiness, soreness or bitterness. This is one of our likes or dislikes.
- Ans.** 5. People face different kind of challenges in their life. One may either be physically or mentally challenged. A physical disability implies that one is unable to use a part of his body completely or easily because of a physical condition, illness, injury, etc. A visually challenged one cannot read and write like us. A special system of printing is used for them. For a speech-impaired person, there are certain signs and symbols available to communicate.

- (F) 1. Artificial leg 2. Stick for a blind 3. Hearing aid

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (a) Antennae 2. (b) Owl 3. (a) Butterfly 4. (a) 16m 5. (b) Cat

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Birds** have an extra ordinary ability to see.
 2. **Whale** make underwater sounds which last for hours.
 3. A **rabbit** and **deer** can smell their predator far away.
 4. **bees** and **houseflies** have taste receptors on their feet.
 5. Some animals **sleep** while others **doze**.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. **X** 2. ✓ 3. 4. ✓ 5. **X**

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Food at sight → (a) Sniffer dig, mosquito
 2. Listen to food → (b) Palp in mosquito
 3. Smell it out → (c) Crab, spider, cockroach
 4. Tasting a food → (d) Eagle, hawk, owl
 5. Smell and taste food → (e) Bee, butterfly, earthworm

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Animals use their sense organs to find their food. Same as man, animals are also provided with all or some of the five powers. These powers which are known as sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch, are differently used in different animals.

Ans. 2. 2. Birds have an extraordinary ability to see. They are able to see from a far distance. This is the vision which enables them to see their food from tremendous height. The birds of prey hunt and kill other creatures for food, such as eagles, hawks, and owls, have very good sight. An owl hunts at night. It proves that it is well capable of seeing in dark. The wild animals of the cat family are also very good at seeing in dark. A fish's vision helps it to find food and also save it from being made food by a predator.

Ans. 3. Some animals are able to find the food out of sight. They hear the food rather than seeing it. Birds are very good at hearing. Although they do not have external ears, they hear sounds differently from us. Fish also do not have external ears, though sound vibrations readily transmit from the water through their body to their internal ears. The higher animals like- apes, elephants and other mammals have external ears to detect the vibration of sound waves. Insects hear through very tiny membranes present in their body.

Ans. 4. Animals are able to find their food by smelling. Almost all animals have a nose to smell. A rabbit and deer can smell their predator far away. Some animals are able to discover the smell of something. Interestingly, birds do not have a highly developed sense of smell. In water animals, salmon have a very good sense of smell that helps them to sense the stream where they were born. Crab and lobsters have two pairs of antennae that they use for smelling. Animals do have tongue but not necessarily to taste food as humans do. A snake can taste the air and detect it's prey by moving its forked tongue. Bees, butterflies and houseflies have taste receptors on their feet while the entire body of an earthworm is covered by such receptors.

Ans. 5. Some animals sleep while others doze. Most of the animals are not active when they sleep. But a cat is active even asleep, especially at night. Actually, it dozes. other animals have different sleeping habits as well as duration of sleep. A cow keeps its eyes open when asleep but a horse sleeps standing upright.

(F) 1. hunts at night 2. use pairs of antennae for smelling 3. sleeps with open eyes

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- Ans.** 1. (b) Mouth 2. (a) Taste buds 3. (c) Intestine 4. (b) Dehydration
5. (c) Insulin

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our mouthful food is known as **nibble**.
2. **Taste buds** allow us to recognize the flavour.
3. **Salivary** glands produces saliva.
4. **The glucose** changes into energy.
5. Glucose molecules move into our body cells with the help of **insulin**.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

- Ans.** 1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|---------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Nibble | → | (a) | A liquid in mouth |
| 2. Saliva | → | (b) | A substance in digestive system |
| 3. Enzyme | → | (c) | A chemical substance |
| 4. Glucose | → | (d) | Food in mouth |
| 5. Insulin | → | (e) | A type of sugar |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We take a certain amount of food at one time to be put into our mouth. We know it as mouthful of food or nibble. In our mouth, there is a liquid that is called saliva. It helps us to swallow the food. We have to move the muscles of our throat to swallow a nibble. But before swallowing, the food in mouth has to be made soft to swallow. Our tongue and teeth play a vital role in this process, that is chewing the food. The food chewed and ground into a soft paste goes through the foodpipe inside the body when we swallow it. This organ, where it reaches into is called stomach. It is located in the front part of the body below the chest. Intestine- large as well as small- is a long tube in the body between the stomach and the anus. The food from the stomach passes to the small intestine and from there to the large intestine. Thus, the food gets digested.
- Ans.** 2. Saliva is a liquid produced by salivary glands in our mouth. A substance called enzyme is present in the saliva which helps to break food into a simple substance which is called glucose.
- Ans.** 3. When we put a nibble in our mouth the tongue and teeth play a vital role by chewing the food. A liquid called saliva produced in our mouth by salivary gland which mixes with the food. After sometime the food becomes soft and swallowable.
- Ans.** 4. The saliva turns the food into a simpler substance called glucose. This is a type of sugar that is found in our blood. The glucose is easily changed into energy by the human body.
- Ans.** 5. When a patient's body lacks energy due to illness it has to be given medically. For this purpose a piece of equipment is used that passes liquid glucose very slowly through a tube into the patient's body. This is called drip.
The glucose that is in powder form is actually fruit sugar that is found naturally in plants. Glucose is directly absorbed by the blood. After we have taken food the sugar level in our blood rises. After playing or working for a long time you get exhausted. To overcome this exhaustion, you can take glucose orally with your drink or food.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (b) Ripening 2. (a) Oil 3. (a) Sprout 4. (c) Turmeric 5. (c) Copra

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Consuming a **went off** food may result in various diseases.
 2. **Bacterium** is the simplest and smallest form of living things.
 3. Sour curd causes **throat** infection.
 4. In dysentery, our **intestine** is affected while in jaundice, our **liver** is affected.
 5. Consuming an infected food-item leads to **infection** in our body.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------|
| Ans. 1. Bacteria | → | (a) Cold |
| 2. Fungi | → | (b) Pickle |
| 3. Virus | → | (c) Curd |
| 4. Vinegar | → | (d) Jam |
| 5. Sugar | → | (e) Mould |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A food item may get spoilt due to various reasons. Vegetables and fruit start to rot if not used within a certain period. In a little longer period the same happens to cooked food also. The spoilage or decay of food happens when the food is left open where there are a number of very small living things called macro-organisms.
- Ans. 2. Very small living things called micro-organisms cause infection in food. When food comes in contact with soil or unclean water or air there is bacterial infection between within a short period. A fine soft green, grey or black substance like fur that grows on a stale food is called mould. The covering of mould over a food item is due to fungal infection. Another type of infection is viral infection that is caused by virus. A drink or even plain water gets infected by a virus. Thus, infection is the process of causing or getting a food item spoilt that is caused by bacteria, fungi or viruses.
- Ans. 3. There are a number of methods to preserve food one of the most conventional methods is freezing almost all households have a fridge in which food is kept cold so that it is fresh Food can also be put in a can or 10 to preserve it for Canning or tinning metal containers with a lid are used this may also be seen as bottling in which things are left can also be made a package that is back in vacuum or in Nitrogen gas.
- Ans. 4. Jam is a thick substance made by boiling food fruit with sugar it is a method of food preservation pickling is also a method of preserving food for longer times pickle is made by cooking vegetables with salt or vinegar the vinegar and saltwater are also used to preserve food as pickle the salt water is sometimes replaced by edible oil to preserve a vegetable in jars.
- Ans. 5. Our precious food is not only wasted by spoilage but also by leaving in our plate as left over. Leftover is the food that has not been eaten during a meal. So we should never take in our plate an amount that is extra or more than our need or necessary to satisfy our appetite.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (c) Epidemic 2. (a) Balanced diet 3. (c) Flu 4. (a) Lemon 5. (a) marasmus

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. All the things that we eat are our **food**.
 2. The cause of a wide-spread famine is mostly **drought**.
 3. **Starvation** diet is one in which we do not have much to eat.
 4. To have a **healthy** and **balanced** diet is very necessary.
 5. Carbohydrates in food consist of **carbon, hydrogen** and **oxygen**.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|-------------------|
| Ans. 1. Drought | → | (a) | Suffering, death |
| 2. Starvation | → | (b) | Scarcity of food |
| 3. Calamities | → | (c) | Eggs |
| 4. Protein | → | (d) | Vegetable |
| 5. Vitamins | → | (e) | Little or no rain |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. In our country, most of the agriculture depends upon the natural irrigation that is rain. So the shortage of rainwater reflects in low production in our fields and thus shortage of foodgrains.

Ans. 2. The state of not having enough food to eat is known as hunger. The state of sufferings and death caused by having no food is known as starvation. In our food that we eat regularly, if there is not much to eat, it is said to be a starvation diet.

Ans. 3. Besides drought, there are other calamities also that cause famine-like situation or starvation. For example, floods, cyclones, tsunamis, etc. cause vast damage to our crops that results in wastage as well as low production of foodgrains. With their homelessness and scarcity of food, people of a famine-flood-affected area become poor. This state of being poor is known as poverty. Poverty leads to malnutrition. This is a poor condition of health caused by the lack of food or a lack of the right type of food.

Ans. 4. The malnutrition in the long run reflects in many forms such as kwashiorkor, marasmus, beri-beri, scurvy, rickets, etc. A natural substance called protein is found in milk, eggs, meat, etc. Deficiency of protein in the body causes kwashiorkor. Another natural substance such as sugar or starch is known as carbohydrate. Carbohydrates in food consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These provide the body with energy and heat. Potato, sugar, rice, wheat, maize, etc. are rich sources of carbohydrates. Deficiency of carbohydrates in the body causes marasmus. The deficiency of vitamin A causes night blindness, deficiency of vitamin B causes beri-beri, deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy and deficiency of vitamin D causes rickets.

Ans. 5. Protein is found in milk, eggs, meat, etc. while carbohydrates are found in bread, rice, potato, etc. There are different sources of different vitamins and minerals. For example, milk products such as butter and curd as well as vegetables such as carrot and tomato are rich sources of vitamin A. Various types of pulses, peas and unpolished rice are a good source of vitamin B. Amla and citrus fruits such as lemon, orange, etc. are good sources of vitamin C. Milk and milk vitamin D in the presence of direct sunlight.

All types of sea food and iodized salt are good sources of iodine in our body. On the other hand, wholegrain cereals, meat, egg yolk, dry fruits, spinach, etc. are very good sources of iron.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (b) embryo 2. (c) seeds 3. (b) radicle

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A seed is covered by a **seed coat**.
 2. Small hair or **Tuft** helps the seed in dispersal by the **wind**.
 3. **Lotus** disperse its seeds by water.
 4. **Down ward** develops into root while **up ward** develops into shoot.
 5. **Vegetative** reproduces through stem.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. **X** 2. **X** 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Ans. 1. Sprouting | → | (a) Mechanically |
| 2. Dispersing | → | (b) Explosion |
| 3. Sowing | → | (c) Grafting |
| 4. Pea seeds | → | (d) Germination |
| 5. Rose plant | → | (e) Scattering |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Each seed is covered by a seed coat. It has stored food inside it. There is also a baby plant in it known as embryo. When a seed germinates, a young plant grows from it that is called seedling.

Ans. 2. In the nature, seeds are dispersed by the wind, water, animals or by explosion. Some seeds on drying become very light in weight and grow a number of small hair at their base called the tuft. It helps the seed in dispersal by the wind. Dandelion is a small wild plant with a bright yellow flower that bears a soft white ball of seed called a 'dandelion clock'. Seeds of plants like coconut palm grow inside a hard shell covered by fibres. The fibrous or spongy covering of the seed helps it to float on water and be taken afar by the flowing water.

Ans. 3. A machine called sower is used for this purpose that puts seeds in the ground. Using a sower, fields are sown with wheat, maize, etc. while paddy crop is grown by seedling transplantation. A paddy field should be watered well after sowing.

Ans. 4. The embryo of a seed grows in two different directions. The downward growing part gives rise to the root system and known as radicle. The upward part develops into the shoot system and known as plumule. For a baby plant, food is stored in the seed itself while an adult plant makes its own food in the presence of sunlight using water and nutrients absorbed from the soil.

Ans. 5. All plants are not blessed with seeds while some are even without fruits. Some plants produce new plants from their vegetative parts, like stem, root, leaves and buds. This is known as vegetative reproduction. Plants like Bryophyllum and Begonia are able to reproduce through their leaves. Plants like rose grow well by stem cutting. In stem cutting, a piece of older stem of a plant is cut and its one end is inserted into the soil. Then it is watered regularly. Rose plants are also grown by grafting. For grafting, a piece of stem is cut from a living plant and fixed in a cut made in another plant, so that it grows there. Very small plants like moss and lichen do not produce flowers. Rather they reproduce through spores. Spore is a very small structure that develops into a new plant. Fern and fungi also reproduce by means of spores. Plants like onion and garlic can grow new plants from their bulbs.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (c) Tenant farmer 2. (a) High Yield Variety 3. (a) Sieving

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A **sharecropper** does not own his own land.
 2. **Subsistence** crop is not meant to sell.
 3. **Cash** crop is grown for selling.
 4. HYV seeds are already **disease** resistant .
 5. A **pisciculturist** rears prawns, fish etc.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. **X** 2. **✓** 3. **X** 4. **✓** 5. **✓**

D. Match the followings :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Ans. 1. Sharecropper | → | (a) Cash crop |
| 2. Plough | → | (b) Rice, wheat |
| 3. Commercial farmer | → | (c) Prawn, fish |
| 4. Stable diet | → | (d) Tractor |
| 5. Pisciculturist | → | (e) Rent to the owner |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The process of growing food, especially in large quantities is known as food production.

Ans. 2. The person who owns or manages a farm is called a farmer. A farmer uses his farm for growing crops . Some farmers also keep animals on their farms. One who owns a large farm is called a big farmer while one who does not own a farm is called a tenant farmer. A farmer who gives part of his or her crop as rent to the owner of the land is known as sharecropper. Small farmers are called marginal farmers . On the other hand, one who grows crop for commerce or trade, that is for selling, is called a commercial farmer.

Ans. 3. A farmer first of all prepares an area of soil called seedbed for planting seeds in. To plant or spread seeds in the field is called sowing. Sometimes seeds are sown in rows while at other times they are sown in different order. High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds produce larger quantities of foodgrains. Nowadays, the digging and turning over a field with a plough is done mechanically by using a tractor. Tractor driven ploughs are called cultivators.

Ans. 4. A plant grows well in fertile soil. To make plants grow well, fertilizers are added to soil. A fertilizer may be either a compost or manure or a chemical fertilizer. Compost is a mixture of decayed plants, food, etc. that can be added to soil to help plants grow. A mixture of soil and compost called potting compost can be bought to grow new plants in. Earthworms are soil's best friends because they soften the soil and also eat dead leaves and plants. The droppings of earthworms increase the fertility of soil.

Ans. 5. The process of making their own compost or manure from garden or farm waste by the use of worms, is known as vermicomposting.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (c) Pearl 2. (a) Chlorine 3. (c) Dead sea 4. (a) Float 5. (b) Coconut

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. When dissolved, sugar becomes _____ of water .
 2. Salt is **dissolves** in water .
 3. **Solution** is the capacity to dissolve something .
 4. The ability to float is called **buoyancy**.
 5. Water repels **oil** .

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Water | → | (a) Buoyant |
| 2. Salt | → | (b) Saline |
| 3. Wood | → | (c) Soluble |
| 4. Butter | → | (d) Solvent |
| 5. Sea water | → | (e) Water repellent |

E. Answer the following questionds :

Ans. 1. Some of the solids like salt, sugar, etc. mix with water and become a part of it. Here, we say that salt dissolves in water. In the process of dissolving, we make a solid become a part of the water.

Ans. 2. Most of the liquids mix with water and become weaker. In other words, watering a liquid down makes the liquid weaker. The strength of a substance may be increased by reducing water volume in it, for example, by boiling it. The substance thus made is stronger because some water has been removed from it. This is called a concentrated substance. On the other hand, we can make a liquid weaker by adding water in it. This process is called dilution.

Ans. 3. Water itself is a compound of two gases that are known as hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen gas is the lightest of all the gases. It combines with oxygen to form water. Oxygen gas, that is present in air as well as in water, is very necessary for people, animals and plants to live.

You must have seen soft drinks containing bubbles of gas. Fizzy drinks are also an example of water with a gas such as carbon dioxide.

Ans. 4. Things which remain on the surface of water are known as floating or buoyant things such as wood, cotton, rubber, etc. Their ability to float is called their buoyance. On the other hand, things which go down below the surface or towards the bottom of water are known as sinking or non-buoyant things such as iron, stone, eraser, etc.

Ans. 5. The mixture of salt in water is technically known as saline. Sea water is always saline. That is why sea water is known as a source of salt.

Desalination is the process of removing salt from sea water. Water is heated until it becomes a gas called vapour or steam. This is meant to make it very pure. The vapour is then cooled and the drops of it, that form, are collected. This is called distilled water.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

Ans. 1. (b) In-water 2. (c) Shellfish 3. (a) Amphibians 4. (c) Reptiles

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Hydrilla** plants have narrow leaves .
 2. **Cat-tail** has a stiff stem
 3. **Marine** plants are found in the sea water .
 4. Crabs, lobsters and shrimps are called **crustaceans** .
 5. Dolphin is a **water mammals** while shark is a **large fishes**.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Hydrilla | (a) Rooted floating plant. |
| 2. Water hyacinth | (b) Shelfish |
| 3. Water lily | (c) On-water plant. |
| 4. Oyster | (d) Reptile |
| 5. Tortoise | (e) In-water plant. |

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Plants that grow in or near water bodies like river, pond, sea, etc. are called aquatic plants.
- Ans.** 2. Aquatic plants have a variety of living habits. For example, they may be growing or living either in water, or on water, or near water. The in-water plants grow under the surface of water. They are better known as submerged plants. These plants have their roots fixed in the soil. These plants have their roots fixed in the soil. These have narrow leaves that along with the stem remain under the water. The examples are Hydrilla, Vallisneria, etc. The near-water plants grow along the shore of a river or lake. These are better known as emergent plants. The on-water plants are either free floating or rooted floating. The free floating plants float freely on water due to their light weight. The rooted floating plants float on the surface of water with their roots fixed in the soil. For example, water lily that has large round flat leaves and white, yellow or pink flowers.
- Ans.** 3. A wide variety of animals is also found in the water. Besides fish, aquatic animals include mammals, water birds, amphibians, reptiles and some insects. As in the case of aquatic plants, aquatic animals can also grow or live in, on or near water.
- Ans.** 4. Whale and dolphin are water mammals while shark and salmon are large fishes.
- Ans.** 5. Do yourself.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (a) Yurt 2. (c) Duplex 3. (b) City

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **south-asia** in developing countries are used to nomadic life.
 2. A **ridge** tent forms an upside-down V shape.
 3. A **semi-detached** is joined to another house by one share wall .
 4. **House boats** are seen in lakes.
 5. **Menials** are not skilled so they are badly paid.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement .

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. 5. ✓

D. Match the followings :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Caravan | → | (a) Village |
| 2. Tent | → | (b) House with two floors. |
| 3. Slum | → | (c) Canvas |
| 4. Duplex | → | (d) House on wheels |
| 5. Thatched cottages | → | (e) On the out skirts of a city. |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Romanies or Gypsies are the examples of nomads who travel around and traditionally live in caravans . A Gypsy caravabn may be seen as a covered may be seen as acovered vechile that is pulled by a camel or horse and used for living in.

Ans. 2. Tent is a shelter made of a large sheet of canvas, nylon, etc. It is supported by poles and ropes fixed to the ground. It is especially used for camping . A holiday camp provides accomodation and enertainment for a large number of people who are on vacation. On the other hand , a refugee camp is meant to provide shelter or protection from trouble, danger, etc.

Ans. 3. The life in countryside is better known as rural life. As shelter, there aer huts, barns farmhouses, etc. in a village. Hut is small, simply built house. A farmhouse is a building meant for the farmer to live in. In mountain areas, wooden houses are built with a roof that slopes steeply down over the sides. These are known as chalets. In the flood-prone areas, houses are made on a set of posts that support that building so that they are high above the ground or water. These are known as still houses. Eskimos and Inuits are the conuntrymen of extremely cold countries on the north pole of the earth. Houseboats may be seen in lakes, like Dal lake in Jammuand Kashmir.

Ans. 4. Town is a residential place with many houses. This is larger than a village but smaller than a city. People live as well as work here. A townhouse is a tall and narrow house that is a part of a row of similar houses. Such houses are joined together on each side. That is why they are also called row houses. The detached house is not joined to another house on either side. A semi-detached house is joined to another house by one shared wall. Such houses are simply known as semis.

Ans. 5. A city is full of flats, apartment buildings, and skyscrapers. Bungalows and duplexes are also seen here. A block of flats is a tall building having sets of rooms for living in or working in. Besides a set of rooms for living in, a flat includes a kitchen, a toilet, a bathroom, etc. usually on one floor of the building. An apartment building also has flats or apartments on each floor of a large building. A small apartment block is known as apartment house. A bungalow is a large, sometimes on more than one level, that is not joined to another house on either side. On the other hand, a duplex is a building divided into two separte houses. A flat or apartment with rooms on two floors to also known as a duplex.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (b) Servant 2. (c) Maid 3. (a) Gardener 4. (a) Security Guard

B. Fill in the blanks :-

Ans. 1. The life is not a **one-man** show .
 2. A cook is an expert in **cooking** .
 3. Housemaid is a **full** time servant .
 4. People employ a **gardener** once or twice a week.
 5. None beneath their **dignity** .

C. Put a tick (✓) or a Cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. **X** 2. **✓** 3. **✓** 4. **✓** 5. **X**

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Maid	→	(a) Lawn
2. Beautician	→	(b) Broom
3. Vendor	→	(c) Facial
4. Gardener	→	(d) Cleaning dishes
5. Sweeper	→	(e) Newspaper

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. A servant who works in somebody's house is known as a domestic help or domestic worker. A domestic help is supposed to do the cleaning and other petty jobs. A home help is employed to help old and sick people .

Ans. 2. Milkman is a person whose job is to deliver milk to customers each morning . The delivery of milk in bottles or pouches or loose is seen mostly in cities whereas people fetch milk from a dairy in the rural areas . A milkmaid milks a cow or buffalo and makes butter and ghee .

Hawker or vender is a person who makes money by hawking or peddling goods. They try to sell goods by going homes or from place to place. For example, newspaper agents employ hawkers to deliver newspaper door-to-door on daily basis . Hawkers are sometimes seen as street vendors or street traders. They help us to save our time that otherwise would taken to go to shop in the vicinity.

Ans. 3. Sweeper is a person whose job is to clean a room , house , street, etc. using a broom. The broom for sweepers are specially fitted with a long handle that makes their job easy on streets.

In big families where there are no washing machines, people take services of a washerman or a washerwoman. Their job is to wash clothes, curtains, bedsheets, etc. for other people.

Ans. 4. Cobbler is a person whose job is to mend our shoes, sandals, etc. that are broken, damaged or torn. Mending is as a matter of fact, different from shoemaking that is done by a shoemaker.

Tailor is a person whose job is to stitch clothes. They especially make suits, shirts, pants, etc. for individual customers. Seamstress is a woman whose job is to sew or make clothes.

Ans. 5. A barber's job is to cut men's hair and to shave them whereas a hairdresser's job is to cut, wash and shape hair.

Beutician is usually a woman whose job is to beauty treatments to the face and body. A beautician performs various jobs such as manicure, pedicure, facial, threading and waxing.

A masseur is a person whose job is to give people massage. A woman who does this job is known as masseuse .

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- Ans.** 1. (b) Catastrophe 2. (b) Reactor 3. (c) Landfill 4. (c) Drizzle
5. (c) Whirlpool.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. An earthquake is measured on the **richter** scale .
2. The hot rocky liquid emitted from a volcano is called **lava**.
3. A cloudburst is also known as **deluge** .
4. A sudden flood of water is called **flash flood** .
5. The **COVID-19** is an ongoing pandemic of corona virus disease 2019.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

- Ans.** 1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Storm | → | (a) Temperature too high |
| 2. Deluge | → | (b) Dirty water/air |
| 3. Lava | → | (c) Strong winds |
| 4. Debris | → | (d) Heavy rainfall |
| 5. Diseases | → | (e) Shaking of earth. |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Out of the most common natural disasters, earthquake is defined as a sudden and violent shaking of the earth's surface . It affects everything on the earth's crust. The strength of an earthquakes is measured by a system called the Richter scale. An earthquake measuring 7.5 or more on the Richter scale may cause heavy loss of lives and property. There is an instrument called sesimograph that measures and records information about earthquakes.
- Ans.** 2. Volcanic eruption is a natural disaster that effects the surrounding on the earth as well as in the air .
- Ans.** 3. Tsunami is a Japanese word for a natural disaster that implies tide wave. This is very large ocean wave that is caused by a storm or an underwater earthquake. It destroys things when it reches the sea shore . Especially, in the coastal areas, it claims a lot of lives as well as destroys property.
- Ans.** 4. As a natural disaster , flood implies a large amount of water covering an areas ythat is usually dry. Heavy rain or downpour causes floods in the areas adjacent to a river or stream. The sudden flood of water caused by heavy rain is also known as flash flood. Floods claim heavy losses of lives and property. A flood may also result in the outbreak of an epidemic .
- Ans.** 5. A disease that spread over a whole country or the world is called pandemic . The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing global pademic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute identified from an outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 . Attempts to contain it there failed, allowing the virus to spread to other areas of China and later worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020 . As pf 16 September 2022, the panemic had caused more than 6ll million cases and 6.52 million confirmed deaths , making it one of the deadliest in history.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (c) Solid 2. (b) Gas 3. (a) Non-renewable 4. (c) Sunlight

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. An **engine** is the part that produces power to make a vehicle go.
 2. **Solid fuel** is used to move a steam engine.
 3. Fossils are **remains** of animals and plants.
 4. Oil in its natural state is called **crude oil**.
 5. **Oilwells** are drilled in the ground to obtain oil.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. Match the followings :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|-----|----------------|
| Ans. 1. | Coal | → | (a) | Car |
| 2. | Petrol | → | (b) | Truck |
| 3. | Diesel | → | (c) | Methane |
| 4. | Kerosene | → | (d) | Steam engine |
| 5. | Biogas | → | (e) | Light and heat |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The fuels that are hard or firm and not in the form of a liquid or gas, are known as solid fuels. Wood is the oldest known solid fuel.

Ans. 2. Diesel and petrol, both liquid, are obtained from petroleum and used as fuel in motor vehicles, including aeroplane. Paraffin oil or kerosene is also obtained from petroleum and used as a fuel to get heat and light.

Ans. 3. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is a gas that is found under the ground or the sea and is used as a fuel. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as a fuel is a mixture of various gases kept in a liquid form under pressure in a container.

Ans. 4. Petroleum or mineral oil is a thick liquid which is found in rock under the ground or sea. Oilwells are drilled in the ground to obtain it. There are large structures with equipment for getting oil from under the ground or under the sea. These are known as oil rigs or oil platforms. Oil tankers carry containers of oil platforms. Oil tankers carry containers of oil in the sea or on rails. It ultimately reaches petrol station. This is known as filling station or petrol pump that is a place where we take our vehicles to fill petrol, diesel or gas. Could you find, which fuels do your school bus and your father's car use to run.

Ans. 5. All these fuels, be it a solid, liquid or gas, are non-renewable. It means that these cannot be replaced after use. We also know that as these are fossil fuels, it takes millions of years to form them. Thus, the fuels will not last forever. So we should save fuel as far as possible. Efforts should be made to replace non-renewable sources of energy by the renewable ones.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- Ans.** 1. (c) Qutub Minar 2. (c) Kailash Temple 3. (b) Hawa Mahal
4. (c) Emblem.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Red Fort is built of **red** sandstone.
2. Rashtrapati Bhawan was built by the **British** .
3. Shahjahan **dedicated** Taj Mahal to his deceased wife **Mumtaj** .
4. **Hawa** Mahal is a palace of winds .
5. India Gate is **42** metre high .

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

- Ans.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. X

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Red Fort | → | (a) The Sikh |
| 2. Taj Mahal | → | (b) The Buddhist |
| 3. Parliament House | → | (c) The Mughal |
| 4. Sarnath Pillar | → | (d) A Monument Of Love |
| 5. Golden Temple | → | (e) The British |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. History, traditions and qualities are considered important part of a country's character. Our cultural heritage has given us a number of famous persons as well as events. To remind these persons or events, there are certain buildings, forts, statues, columns, etc. These are known as monuments. A monument that has its special historical significance is known as an ancient monument.

Ans. 2. An ancient monument, the Red Fort or Lal Quila that is situated in Delhi, the capital of India was built by the then Mughal emperor Shahjahan in 1639 A.D. In this building, red sandstone has been used. That is why it is called Red Fort. The fort includes Diwan-e-khas, Diwan-e-aam, Rang Mahal, Moti Mahal, etc. This fort reminds us many events related to the Indian Freedom Movement.

This is situated at Agra, Uttar Pradesh. This is said to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World. White marble stone has been used to build its walls and floor. It also reminds us of the Mughal emperor Shahjahan who engaged about 20,000 workers to complete its construction in 17 years. He dedicated this mahal to his deceased wife Mumtaj. That is why it is called Taj Mahal.

Ans. 3. Situated in Madhya Pradesh, this is one of the oldest surviving monuments of the Buddhist period. It reminds us the event when Ashoka the Great became a Buddhist in the third century B.C. It has four spectacular gateways with carved scenes from the Jatakas. It reflects the talent of Indian craftsmen.

This is a huge fort situated in Andhra Pradesh. There are bastions that are even higher than the walls of the fort. A bastion is a place that military forces are depending. The fort was made in 1200 A.D. It was made of mud. The Golconda Fort reminds us of Qutub Shahi sultans who ruled here from 1518–1687 A.D.

Hawa Mahal is a five-storey building made of pink stone. It was built in 1799 A.D. as a Palace of Winds. There are delicately carved sandstone windows. These openings in the walls

of the mahal allowed the ladies of the royal household to watch the world go by.

Ans. 4. India Gate was originally named as All India War Memorial. This 42- metre high monument is located in New Delhi. It reminds us of the Indian soldiers who fought during the World War I and the Afghan War of 1919 . Here, Amar Jawan Jyoti was added to remember the soldiers who laid down their lives for the country . The names of those soldiers are inscribed on its walls.

Ans. 5. Haridwar and Varanasi are famous religious places in India since the ancient times . Shirdi , Vrindavan , Ajmer are popularly known for religious tourism in India. Bodh Gaya and Mcleodganj are spiritual sites with Buddhist connection that one must visit.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (b) Jupiter 2. (b) Earth

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Spacecraft** is the scientific study of different celestial bodies.
2. **Solar system** and all the other planets move around the sun.
3. **Jupiter** is the largest planet in the solar system .
4. A **crescent** moon again develops into full moon.
5. **Rakesh Sharma** was the first Indian man and **Kalpana Chawla** was the first Indian woman to go into space.

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. X 3. X 4. X 5. ✓

D. Match the followings :

Ans. 1. Astronaut	→	(a)	Revolution
2. Planet	→	(b)	Rings of gases
3. Saturn	→	(c)	Spacecraft
4. Moon	→	(d)	Communication
5. Man-made satellite	→	(e)	Crescent

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The scientific study of different celestial bodies is very necessary before travelling into the space that is called astronomy.
- Ans.** 2. The atmosphere outside the earth is known as outer space or simply the space . This is the area where all the planets and stars exist. By atmosphere, we mean a mixture of gases that surrounds a planet or a star.
- Ans.** 3. Any group of planets that moves around the same star is called a solar system. Our planet– Earth, and all the other seven planets move around the Sun.
- Ans.** 4. Constellation is a group of stars that resembles an already known shape and has a particular name . For example, the Little Bear or Ursa Minor is a group of seven stars that can be clearly seen in the northern hemisphere.
- Ans.** 5. There are moons in the space. Moon is a natural satellite that moves around a planet. For example ,Our Moon moves around the Earth once every $27\frac{1}{2}$ days and shines at night by reflecting the light of the Sun.
Man-made satellite is an electronic device that is sent into space and moves around the earth or another planet. In this space age, a number of man-made satellites have already been sent into the space that are moving around the Earth. These are being used for communicating by radio, television, etc. and for providing information.

Activity Corner :

Ans. Do yourself.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (a) Wildlife 2. (b) Vital 3. (c) Van Mahotsav

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Rainforests** are thick forests of vegetation .
 2. **Wildlife** includes animals, birds, etc. living in the wild .
 3. Forest dwellers usually do **shifting** cultivation.
 4. **Erosion soil** destroys the surface of land.
 5. **Van Mahotsav** is meant for encouraging afforestation .

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. **X** 2. **X** 3. **✓** 4. **✓** 5. **X**

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Tropical Forests	→	(a)	Lungs of the earth
2. Wild life	→	(b)	A Government Project
3. Forests	→	(c)	Jungles
4. Girl	→	(d)	Planting trees
5. Afforestation	→	(e)	Lion, wild beast

E. Substitute the following with one or two words:

1. The plant world	Flora
2. The animal world	Fauma
3. Movement to save tree	Chipko
4. Tree plantation day	Van mahotsav
5. Changing agricultural land	

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Forest is a large area of land that is thickly covered with trees. Besides trees, there are also bushes, shrubs and grasses in a forest.

Ans. 2. Wildlife is a natural community of animals, birds , insects, etc. that live in the wild. Forests provide the wildlife food as well as shelter. The herbivores like wildbeasts feed on grass and the leaves of plants and trees while carnivores like lion feed on smaller animals.

Ans. 3. Forests are a vital parts of the earth's environments. As you know, plants produce oxygen and consume carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight. That is why they are called Lungs of the Earth. Secondly, they keep soil intact that protects it from erosion. Erosion or wearing away of soil destroys the surface of land through the action of wind, rain, etc.

Ans. 4. There have been certain groups of people who shared the idea of saving our forests. To name one of them is Chipko Movement. Under the movement, in April 1973, people of Garhwal hills literally embraced trees to save them from being felled. Another movement is Narmada Bachao Andolan. It had been focused on saving a vast forest land from drowning due to building a dam on the river Narmada.

Ans. 5.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options :

Ans. 1. (b) Giant Panda 2. (a) Sanctuary 3. (c) 700

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Killing of animals **reduces** their number.
 2. **Wildlife Protection** Act, 1972 is meant to stop killing of wild animals.
 3. Animals and plants are protected in a **wildlife** reserve .
 4. **National** parks are meant to enjoy natural beauty .
 5. Over **900** species of animals are already extinct .

C. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) against each statement :

Ans. 1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Nilgiri | → | (a) Elephants |
| 2. Bhatarpur | → | (b) Leo |
| 3. Periyar | → | (c) Reserve |
| 4. Kanziranga | → | (d) Bird sanctuary |
| 5. Gair National Park | → | (e) Rhino |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. In the modern times, a number of varieties of both plants and animals are extinct or on the verge of extinction. A particular variety of a plants or animals in danger of extinction is known as an endangered species.

Ans. 2. Killing of animals reduces their number. Animals are killed for various benefits besides food. For examples, elephants are killed for their tusks while rhinoceroses are killed for their horns. Likewise, tigers and deer are killed for their skin.

Ans. 3. A wildlife reserve is a protected land or a piece of land that is protected for animals, palnts , etc.
 A sanctuary is specifically connected with the wildlife. This is an area where birds and animals are protected. They are also encouraged to breed here.

Ans. 4. In national parks, visitors use elephants for watching the wildlife while in safari park they watch the wild from their cars.

Ans. 5. There has always been reciprocal connection between plants and living creatures with their environment. There has also been a balance for the survival of the both. This is known as ecological balance. Extinction of a specific living being drastically affects the existence of other living beings. For example, extinction of carnivores will increase the count of herbivores as the former feed on the later. Similarly, carnivores cannot survive if herbivores are not there.

Activity Corner :

Ans. Do yourself