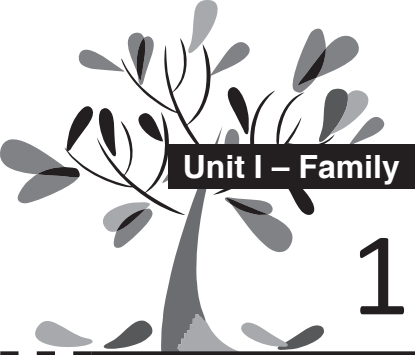


LIVING PLANET

5



Movement of People

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Have you shifted from one place to another? Why did you have to shift?

Ans. Do it yourself.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Rohan's uncle is shifting to

(a) Hyderabad (b) Bengaluru (c) Mumbai

2. People who settle in other country are called

(a) immigrants (b) litigants (c) emigrants

3. Which of these can be a reason of displacement?

(a) Flood (b) Sports (c) Picnic

B. Write True or False.

1. Rohan's uncle is a software engineer. T

2. Migrating to another place is an easy thing. F

3. People who are in army have to frequently move from one place to another. T

4. People migrate because of better job opportunities. T

5. Migration has led to an increase in joint families. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. People who have transferable jobs have to frequently shift from one place to another.

2. People who migrate have to face many problems.

3. Earlier, people were practising agriculture which encouraged the joint family system.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is migration?

Ans. The movement of people from one place to another with the intention to stay there is

called migration.

2. What are the reasons for the break-up of joint families?

Ans. The reasons for the break up of joint families are:

- (a) Industrialisation
- (b) Education and employment of women
- (c) Marriage

3. What is displacement?

Ans. When people are forced to migrate to another place; such a type of migration is called displacement.

4. List three reasons for displacement.

Ans. The three reasons for displacement can be:

- (a) Natural disasters like floods, famines, earthquakes and cyclones.
- (b) Construction of dams, flyovers, industries, etc.
- (c) Demolition of slums or unauthorised houses.

E. Think and Answer

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a joint family?

Ans. Advantages of a joint family:

- 1. More love, affection and sharing between the family members.
- 2. Responsibilities are also shared and there is more security.
- 3. Better financial position of the family.
- 4. Better relationships among the family members.
- 5. Children get more love and care from their grandparents and other elders.

Disadvantages of a joint family:

- 1. Not much privacy.
- 2. Interference in parenting.
- 3. A small decision needs everyone's approval.
- 4. Woes of a common kitchen and financial responsibility of the elders of a family.

ACTIVITY TIME

Interview an old person about the problems people faced due to the partition of India.

Ans. Do it yourself.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

Suppose a boy/girl has recently joined your class, how will you behave with him/her?

- 1. Make fun of him/her.
- 2. Introduce yourself and become friends with him/her.
- 3. Ignore him/her.

X

✓

X



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Look at the table and complete it.

	Your favourite	Your friend's favourite
1. Food items		
2. Dress		
3. Colour		
4. Game		
5. Subject		

Ans. Do it yourself.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- 1. _____ carry messages from the sense organs to the brain.
(a) Bones (b) Muscles (c) Sensory nerves
- 2. The Braille script is used by the persons
(a) who cannot hear (b) who cannot walk (c) who cannot see

B. Write True or False.

- 1. We all have same likes and dislikes. F
- 2. We should appreciate the unique qualities of a family member. T
- 3. The Braille script was developed by Louis Braille. T
- 4. 'The Story of My Life' is the autobiography of Louis Braille. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The sense organs are our link to the world.
- 2. The books for visually challenged people are written in the Braille script.

3. Helen Keller learnt how to read and write from Anne Sullivan.
4. The sense organs are our link to the world.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Which factors influence our likes and dislikes?

Ans. Our likes and dislikes are influenced by our family, mental state/circumstances and traditions.

2. Who are special people?

Ans. The people who are unable to see, hear and talk are called the special people.

3. What is the Braille script?

Ans. The script used by the blind people to read books is called the Braille script.

4. How do people, who cannot speak, communicate with each other?

Ans. The people, who cannot speak use the sign language in order to communicate with each other.

5. How should we treat the visually or physically challenged people?

Ans. We should treat visually or physically challenged people with special care and love. We must encourage them to excel in life.

E. Think and Answer

Do twins have the same likes and dislikes?

Ans. Twins do not have the same likes and dislikes because our likes and dislikes are influenced by the environment around us.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Find out about NGOs working for old, physically and visually challenged people. Make a report.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Arrange a Braille sheet. Paste in your notebook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. Using the Braille script, write your name.

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

In yoga, there are a number of exercises related to breathing. What is this system of breathing exercises called?

Ans. Pranayama

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The process of taking in air is called

(a) inhalation (b) exhalation (c) breathing

2. An individual breathes about 12-15 times in

(a) one second (b) one minute (c) one hour

3. We breathe out

(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) nitrogen

B. Write True or False.

1. Air (oxygen) is not necessary for living.

F

2. Inhalation means taking in air.

T

3. The air we breathe out contains water vapour.

T

4. Oxygen helps the fire to burn.

T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The openings in the nose are called nostrils.

2. Our breath is hot and humid.

3. The mirror becomes blurred when we blow air on it.

4. We breathe faster when we run.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What happens when we breathe in?

Ans. When we breathe in, our chest expands and lungs are filled with air containing oxygen.

2. Why is it essential for us to breathe?

Ans. It is essential for us to breathe because oxygen gas present in the air we breathe in, breaks down our digested food and releases energy from it.

3. Explain that exhaled air contains water vapour.

Ans. The exhaled air is hot and humid. When we breathe out the air over the surface of the mirror, it gets blurred. This shows that the exhaled air contains water vapour.

4. Why do we breathe faster when we run or do physical activity?

Ans. When we run or do any physical activity, we breathe faster because we need more energy.

E. Think and Answer

What would happen if there were no oxygen in the air?

Ans. If there were no oxygen in the air, plants, animals and human beings would die because we need oxygen to breathe.

ACTIVITY TIME

Describe different activities people do in the park. Why do they do so?

Ans. People exercise, walk, run, jog, play and do yoga in the park. They do so because a park is an open space with lots of greenery (plants and trees) around. People get fresh air (oxygen) to breathe and they feel good and healthy. Exercise keeps a person fit and fine.

WORKSHEET 1

A. Write down one quality of all your family members in the bubbles given.

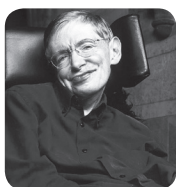
Ans. Do it yourself.

B. Name these persons who in spite of their disabilities became famous in their respective fields. You can take help from the box.

Deepa Malik

Stephen Hawking

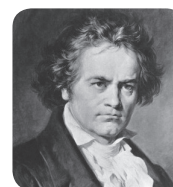
Ludwig Van Beethoven



Stephen Hawking



Deepa Malik



Ludwig Van Beethoven



Food and Digestion

ANSWERS

WARM UP

We are always advised to eat fresh and nutritious food. Is the food shown in the picture good for health?



Yes, the food shown in the picture is good for health because it is fresh and nutritious.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Digestion begins from

- (a) mouth (b) stomach (c) anus

2. We get instant energy from

- (a) proteins (b) glucose (c) fats

3. Food is digested in

- (a) stomach (b) heart (c) blood

4. The animals which eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called

- (a) carnivores (b) omnivores (c) herbivores

B. Write True or False.

1. The food contains various components called nutrients. T
2. Animals which eat grass, leaves, fruits and grains are called carnivores. F
3. Man, bear and crow eat both plants and flesh and are called omnivores. T
4. Food does not help to grow and live healthy. F
5. Bacteria and fungi are decomposers. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Saliva changes starch into sugar.
2. Digestion is the breaking down of food into simple substances.
3. Food is chewed and mixed with digestive juices in the mouth.
4. Glucose is a form of sugar.
5. The sequence of eating and being eaten is called a food chain.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need food?

Ans. We need food because it gives us energy to work and play.

2. What happens to the food in the stomach?

Ans. The food gets mixed with the digestive juices produced by the walls of the stomach, and some part of it gets digested.

3. How does saliva help in the digestion of food?

Ans. The saliva gets mixed with the food and changes starch into sugar.

4. Why does our body need glucose?

Ans. Our body needs glucose because it is a source of energy for our body.

5. What is photosynthesis?

Ans. The process of making food by green plants with the help of water and carbon dioxide in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight is called photosynthesis.

6. What is food web?

Ans. The network of interconnected food chains is called a food web.

E. Think and Answer

What would happen if tigers become extinct?

Ans. If tigers become extinct, animals like deer would grow large in population and eat all the grass and plants. Thus, the whole food chain would get disturbed.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Some foods help us to grow, some foods give us energy and some foods keep us healthy. Draw a picture of different kinds of foods.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Collect pictures of animals and make a food web on a piece of chart paper.

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Tick (✓) the tools/things used by a farmer.



EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. These farmers are prosperous.

(a) Marginal (b) Big farmers (c) Landless

2. Farmers who do not own land.

(a) Marginal (b) Small farmers (c) Landless farmers

B. Write True or False.

1. Food gives us energy to work and play. T

2. Farmers owning big plots of land are called marginal farmers. F

3. Insufficient rainfall causes crop failure. T

4. Big farmers sell their produce in the market. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different kinds of farmers in India?

Ans. The different kinds of farmers in India are the marginal farmers, tenant farmers and big farmers.

2. What hardships do small farmers face?

Ans. Small farmers do not earn enough money. They may not be able to repay the loans

which they take for purchasing seeds, fertilisers, tools and other expenses.

3. What do farmers need to get good yield?

Ans. To get a good yield, farmers need good quality seeds, manures and fertilisers to increase the soil fertility and water to irrigate their fields.

4. What types of food have become popular nowadays?

Ans. Nowadays, foods like burger, pizza, chowmein, pasta, etc., have become popular.

D. Think and Answer

Why are fertilisers harmful?

Ans. Fertilisers are made from chemicals which make the soil infertile, if used for a long time. Rainwater carries these chemicals from the fields to the nearby rivers and ponds. These chemicals can kill the aquatic animals and plants.

ACTIVITY TIME

Find out from your grandparents the change that has taken place in our food habits.

What do I like to eat?	What did my grandparents like to eat when they were of my age?
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Tick (✓) the food items which get spoilt soon.



EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Milk can be preserved by

- (a) canning (b) pasteurisation (c) adding preservatives

2. Eating spoiled food can cause

- (a) malaria (b) food poisoning (c) typhoid

3. Different food items can be preserved by adding

- (a) salt (b) sugar (c) both

B. Write True or False.

1. We cannot preserve food forever but we can prevent it from getting spoiled. T
2. Germs do not grow on food kept in the open for a few days. F
3. Food should not be wasted. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Spoiled food gives out foul smell.
2. Fruits and vegetables do not get spoiled when these are kept in refrigerator.
3. Salts and sugars remove water from the food materials.
4. Mustard oil, vinegar and spices are added to food to prevent it from spoiling.

D. Give two examples of food preserved in the following ways:

1. Canning : Honey and sweets
2. Salting : Pickles and fish
3. Adding preservatives : Jellies and squashes
4. Drying : Cauliflower and ginger

E. Answer the following questions.

1. How does food get spoiled?

Ans. Food gets spoiled by keeping the food at room temperature for a long period of time. Bacteria and fungi grow well at room temperature and in the presence of moisture.

2. What methods can be used to preserve food?

Ans. Different methods can be used to preserve food. These methods are (a) heating (b) drying (c) cooling (d) sweetening and salting (e) by adding preservatives (f) canning (g) pasteurisation.

3. Name two chemical preservatives.

Ans. Two chemical preservatives are sodium benzoate and potassium metabisulphite.

4. What is Pasteurisation?

Ans. The method in which milk is heated at high temperature and then cooled quickly to prevent the remaining bacteria from growing and making the milk germ-free is called pasteurisation.

F. Think and Answer

How is pickle (achar) preserved?

Ans. Pickle (*achar*) is preserved by salting in order to remove the water from it. As a result, the bacteria stop growing in it.

ACTIVITY TIME

Collect labels from jars containing pickles, sauces, ketchup, jellies and wafers, etc. Write the names of the preservatives used. Paste these labels in your notebook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

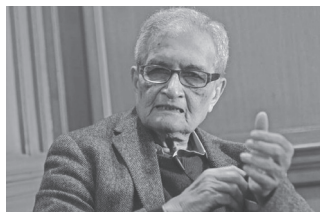


When People Do Not Get Food

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Name this Indian economist who won the Nobel Prize in economics. He proved that Bengal famine was a man-made phenomenon.



Amartya Sen

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Conditions when people die of shortage of food.

(a) Hoarding (b) Famine (c) Malnutrition

2. This plays an important role in crop yield.

(a) Weather (b) Food (c) Nutrients

3. Selling the foodgrains at a very high price is known as

(a) hoarding (b) blackmarketing (c) speculation

B. Write True or False.

1. The shortage of food does not lead to famine. F

2. Water is important for plants to grow. T

3. When people do not have food, they starve. T

4. People who get enough food suffer from malnutrition. F

5. Diseases caused due to the lack of nutrients are known as deficiency diseases. T

C. Match the following.

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

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sunlight is a natural source of vitamin D.
2. Protein is essential for the proper growth of our body.
3. A child suffering from scurvy has swelling and bleeding of gums.
4. A person suffering from night blindness cannot see in the dim light.

E. Write the names and the symptoms of the diseases caused due to deficiency of the following nutrients in the food.

1. Vitamin C Scurvy, Swelling and bleeding of gums.
2. Iron Anaemia, less oxygen carried by blood and less haemoglobin produced in the body.
3. Iodine Goitre, swelling of the thyroid gland present in the neck region.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by famine? Describe its natural causes.

Ans. Famine is a condition when people do not get food for a long period of time due to shortage of food. The natural causes of famine are drought, flood, earthquake, tsunami and volcanic eruption. They cause damage to crops. This leads to shortage of food and results in famine.

2. What do you understand by 'Malnutrition'? Write the symptoms of rickets and marasmus.

Ans. A poor condition of health due to lack of the right type of food is called malnutrition.

Symptoms of rickets: Bow-shaped legs, bending of the spine.

Symptoms of marasmus: The child becomes so thin that loose folds of skin can be seen all over his/her body. His/her ribs become visible.

3. What is meant by hoarding? Why is it illegal?

Ans. Hoarding is a practice of holding of a scarce product with the aim of selling it to customers on a high profit in future. Hoarding is illegal because it causes a situation of false scarcity in society.

G. Think and Answer

What type of food should one eat who has bleeding gums?

Ans. One who has bleeding gums should eat food rich in Vitamin C. Citrus fruits like lemon and orange are rich in Vitamin C.

ACTIVITY TIME

Design a poster with a catchy slogan to raise funds for victims (you can take any natural calamity).

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Three sources of water are hidden in the word grid. Put an oval around each source of water.

K	Z	R	I	V	E	R	J	H	V
N	V	D	W	G	T	D	N	J	W
M	H	A	N	D	P	U	M	P	Z
I	E	B	R	W	D	E	F	O	N
H	D	Q	S	K	L	H	Q	N	E
N	F	R	M	Q	V	W	L	D	L
T	O	S	N	S	C	F	C	O	L
B	C	D	F	K	N	Z	D	L	O

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The water that goes into the soil is called

(a) soil water (b) dirty water (c) underground water

2. Water filters are mainly used to purify water for

(a) drinking (b) washing (c) bathing

3. Water is served free of cost to the people at

(a) pias (b) wells (c) shops

B. Write True or False.

1. Rainwater is not the purest form of water.

F

2. Lakes, rivers, ponds and streams are the natural sources of water.

T

3. In the past, sources of drinking water were wells, tanks and *baolis*.

T

4. Water has taste and smell.

F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rainwater is the purest form of natural water.

2. A stepwell is a tank with steps on all sides.
3. We dig open wells to get the underground water.
4. In our country the main source of water for crops is rain.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a stepwell?

Ans. A stepwell is a tank for collecting and storing rainwater. It has steps on all its sides so that the people can reach the water.

2. Define irrigation.

Ans. Supplying of water to the crops by artificial means is called irrigation.

3. What are the different uses of the waterwheel?

Ans. The different uses of the waterwheel are given as follows:

- (a) It is used to irrigate the crops.
- (b) It also helps to supply drinking water, grinding grains and producing electricity.

4. What is water treatment plant?

Ans. Water treatment plant is a set up where water goes through chemical processes for purification before supplying in cities.

E. Think and Answer

Why is the Earth called the Blue Planet?

Ans. The Earth looks blue from the space because three-fourths of it is made of water. Hence, it is also called the Blue Planet.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Make a chart showing how to avoid wastage of water.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Make a poster using the slogan, 'SAVE WATER':

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. Draw a waterwheel in the given space.

Ans. Do it yourself.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

Due to the shortage of water, there is no water supply in your locality for two days during the hot summer season. Your neighbour is an old lady who lives alone and is sick. She asks you for a big container of drinking water. What will be your reaction? Work in groups of four and discuss the options given below.

Put a tick (✓) or cross (X) and state reasons for it.

1. You feel upset that she should ask for help when you are also facing the same problem.

X

This is not a good option and hence, not acceptable.

2. You do not have much stored water, so you give only two bottles of drinking water.
Yes this is fine and an acceptable option.
3. You explain that you do not have enough water and you will think about it.
No, this is not a good option and hence, not acceptable.
4. You straightaway refuse to give any water.
No, this is not an acceptable option.
5. You promise to get some bottles of drinking water from a nearby shop for her.
Yes, this is an acceptable option.
6. You give all the water that you have stored for yourself.
No, this is not a correct option because we also need water for ourself.
7. You give her some drinking water and promise to get more for her soon.
Yes, this is a good option and hence, acceptable.

Floating, Dissolving and Mixing

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Write 'L' below liquids and 'S' below solids.



L



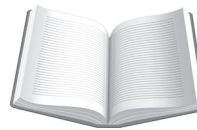
S



L



L



S



L

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Liquids are measured in

(a) metres (b) kilograms (c) litres

2. The gas dissolved in soda water is

(a) carbon dioxide (b) oxygen (c) nitrogen

3. Sugar dissolves quickly in

(a) cold water (b) hot water (c) salty water

B. Write True or False.

1. Some substances do not readily mix with water. T

2. Oil does not mix with water. T

3. Some objects float and some objects sink in water. T

4. A liquid flows from a higher level to a lower level. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Water is a universal solvent.

2. The material which sinks in water is heavier than water.

3. A liquid takes the shape of the container in which it is stored.

4. A liquid has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does oil float on water?

Ans. Oil floats on water because it is lighter than water.

2. What happens when we open a bottle of soda water?

Ans. When we open a bottle of soda water, we can see the dissolved carbon dioxide escaping out with a fizz in the form of bubbles.

3. Why is water known as a universal solvent?

Ans. Water is known as a universal solvent because it can dissolve many substances in it.

4. Name two materials which are:

- (a) heavier than water (b) Lighter than water

Ans. (a) Stone and nail (b) Leaf and wood

5. What are the characteristics of liquids?

Ans. The characteristics of liquids are given below:

- (a) Liquids have no fixed shape.
(b) Liquids have a fixed volume.
(c) Liquids flow from a higher level to a lower level.

E. Think and Answer

How do fish breathe in water?

Ans. Fish breathe in water with the help of their breathing organs called gills. They take oxygen dissolved in water and leave carbon dioxide into the water.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Make a collection of materials such as sand, soil, salt, sugar, rice, iron nail, paper, leaf, key, piece of wood, empty plastic bottle and a bottle filled with water. Make a list of these materials as

- (a) Lighter than water and heavier than water
(b) Soluble in water and insoluble in water

Ans. (a) **Lighter than water:** Paper, leaf, empty plastic bottle, piece of wood.

Heavier than water: Sand, soil, rice, iron, nail, key, a bottle filled with water, salt, sugar.

(b) **Soluble in water:** Salt, sugar.

Insoluble in water: Sand, soil, rice, iron, nail, paper, leaf, piece of wood, empty plastic bottle, a bottle filled with water.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Can you name this playful animal?



Dolphin

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Fishes breathe with the help of

(a) gills

(b) lungs

(c) spiracles

2. Whales breathe with help of

(a) gills

(b) lungs

(c) spiracles

3. Hydrilla is a

(a) submerged plant

(b) rooted aquatic plant

(c) floating plant

B. Write True or False.

1. Plants and animals live at different places.

 T

2. Ducks have webbed feet for flying.

 F

3. Plants that live in water are called aquatic plants.

 T

4. Human activities are a threat to aquatic life.

 T

5. The whale is a mammal.

 T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Whale is an aquatic animal without gills.

2. Frogs have webbed feet for swimming in water.

3. The place where an animal or a plant lives is called habitat.
4. Unwanted plants growing in an area are called weeds.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the characteristics of floating plants?

Ans. Floating plants like duckweed, water hyacinth and wolffia are found floating on the surface of water in ponds and lakes. These plants have spongy stems that are filled with water. They remain in contact with water and air but are not attached to the soil.

2. How do dolphins breathe?

Ans. Dolphins breathe with the help of lungs.

3. Aquatic plants like hydrilla have a unique type of leaves. Why?

Ans. Aquatic plants like hydrilla have a unique type of leaves because it is a submerged aquatic plant in which such leaves allow water to pass through them easily.

4. What are amphibians?

Ans. Animals which can live on land as well as in water are called amphibians.

5. Why is man a threat to aquatic life?

Ans. Human activities cause water pollution. Water pollution kills aquatic animals and plants. Therefore, man is a threat to aquatic life.

E. Think and Answer

Does a tadpole breathe through lungs or gills?

Ans. As tadpole lives in water, it breathes through its gills.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect pictures of aquatic plants, animals and paste them in your scrapbook.

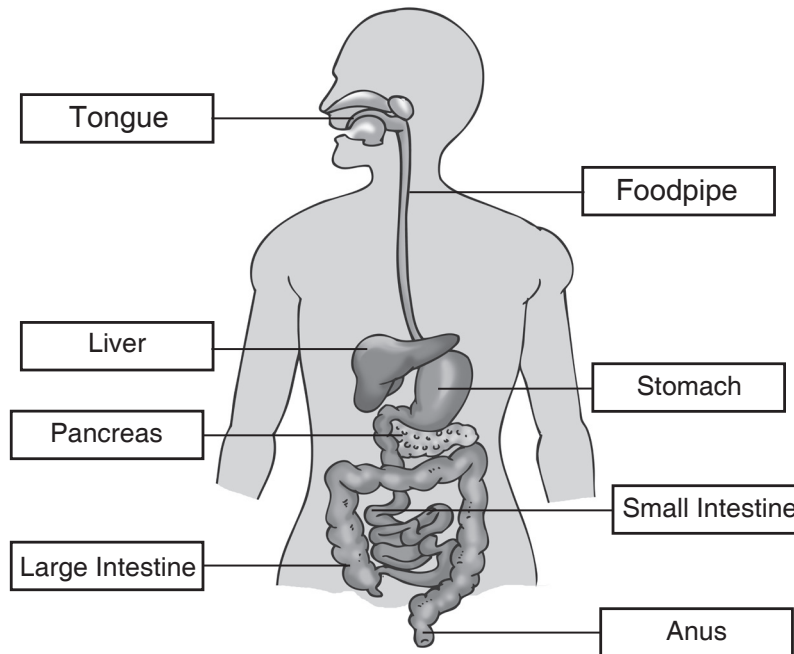
Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Make pictures of amphibians and put up them in your class.

Ans. Do it yourself.

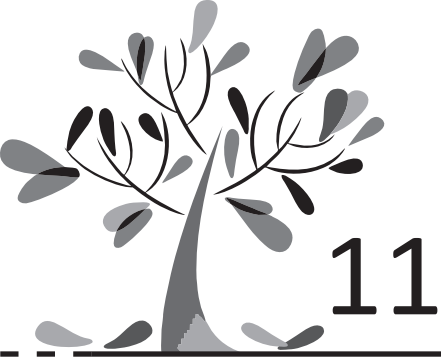
WORKSHEET 2

A. Label the parts of the digestive system.



B. Find words related to different types of irrigation practised in India from the word-search.





Different Houses

ANSWERS

WARM UP

This shoe-shaped house is in Mumbai. Can you name it?



Boot House

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. An igloo is made of

(a) mud

(b) ice

(c) bricks

2. *Kutch* houses are found in

(a) cities

(b) villages

(c) towns

B. Write True or False.

1. The environment plays an important role in deciding the structure of a house.

 T

2. People living in forests live in stilt houses.

 T

3. Houseboats in Kashmir are a special attraction for tourists.

 T

4. Tents are made of thin cloth.

 F

5. A caravan is a moving house.

 T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. We build a house to protect ourselves.

2. The environment has the greatest impact on the style of houses people build.

3. Houses built on wooden poles are called stilt houses.

4. Igloos are dome shaped houses.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need to build a house?

Ans. We need to build a house to live in. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, wind, wild animals and unwanted persons.

2. What are the reasons for building different types of houses?

Ans. The reasons for building different types of houses are climatic conditions, landforms, needs, available materials and cost of making a house.

3. Where and why do houses have sloping roofs?

Ans. The houses having slanted or sloping roofs are found in snowy or cold areas because snow slides down easily on slanted roofs and the houses do not become damp and cold.

4. Where are houseboats found?

Ans. Houseboats are found in Kashmir.

5. Why are wooden houses build in earthquake-prone areas?

Ans. In earthquake-prone areas, wooden houses are build because cause less damage. Also, they are easier and quicker to build.

E. Think and Answer

Why doesn't one feel cold inside an igloo?

Ans. One doesn't feel cold inside an igloo because ice or compressed snow has air trapped in it and air is a bad conductor of heat. Hence, the heat given off by our body does not get lost from the igloo.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Is there a slum near your locality? Find out how people live in slums. What problems do they face?

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Make different houses out of straw and matchsticks.

Ans. Do it yourself.



Social Insects (Living Together)

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Find the names of four insects hidden in the grid.

G	R	A	S	S	H	O	P	P	E	R
X	P	N	Z	B	Q	H	O	R	S	B
B	O	T	E	R	M	I	T	E	M	E
M	V	C	D	O	D	Q	S	N	B	E
A	K	M	N	T	O	F	H	P	A	Z

1. Grasshopper 2. Termite 3. Ant 4. Bee

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Ants build their nests

- (a) on the tree (b) underground (c) in water

2. These ants lack wings

- (a) Worker ants (b) Male ants (c) Queen ant

B. Write True or False.

1. Ants have an ability to live as social insects. T
2. The ants do not divide work among themselves. F
3. Male ants do not have wings. F
4. Worker ants collect food, guard and clean the nest. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ants live in underground nest.
2. Bees live in hive.
3. The only task of queen ant is to lay eggs.
4. Male ants have wings.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different types of ants?

Ans. The different types of ants are queen ants, male ants and worker ants.

2. Why are honeybees called social insects?

Ans. Honeybees are called social insects because they live in very organised groups. They also protect each other from enemies.

3. Why do animals move in a group?

Ans. Animals move in a group in order to protect themselves from enemies, to groom the young ones and in search of food and water.

E. Think and Answer

What are the advantages of living in a group?

Ans. The advantages of living in a group are: One feels secure, one can protect oneself from one's enemies and there is no problem of food.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect pictures of different groups of animals and paste in EVS notebook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Collect pictures of different members of ants' and bees' colonies.

Ans. Do it yourself.

WORKSHEET 3

Insects are small invertebrate animals with several pairs of legs. Recognise the following insects by their characteristics mentioned below.

(A) Butterfly (B) Ant (C) Tse tse fly (D) Cockroach (E) Termite

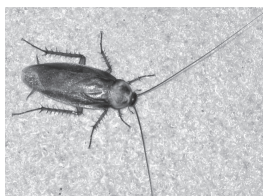


C

This insect lives in Africa. It causes sleeping sickness in humans.

This beautiful insect's life cycle consists of four parts: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

A



D

This insect lives in warm places in our houses. It rubs wings to make a noise.

This social insect lives in colony. It has antennae and a slender waist.

B



E

This insect is known as white ant. It builds castles of mud.



ANSWERS

WARM UP



What are the different kinds of work being done in this picture?
List any five of these.

1. Sweeper sweeping the road.
2. Traffic policeman giving signals to the vehicles.
3. Vegetable vendor selling vegetables.
4. Doctor treating a patient.
5. Teacher teaching students.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Who looks after the garden?

- (a) Sweeper (b) Cook (c) Gardener

2. Who cooks the food?

- (a) Driver (b) Cook (c) Sweeper

3. Who gave the name Harijan to untouchables?

- (a) J.L. Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Jyotiba Phule

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. To run our life smoothly, we need the _____ help _____ of many people.
2. No work should be considered _____ inferior _____ or _____ superior _____.
3. All work is worthy of _____ respect _____.
4. We should talk _____ politely _____ to them.

C. Write True or False.

1. The driver drives a car.
2. Rotting garbage is good for our health.
3. We should not respect people who help us.

T

F

F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Name three people who help us in our everyday life.

Ans. Sweeper, maid, driver.

2. What would happen if there were no sweepers to clean the streets?

Ans. The sweeper cleans the streets and the household garbage. If there were no sweepers to clean the streets; there would be garbage lying on the streets and the garbage would be causing bad odour and diseases.

3. What does 'dignity of labour' mean?

Ans. 'Dignity of labour' means all work should be given due respect.

4. How can we show our appreciation to people who help us?

Ans. We should give gifts during festivals and celebrations to the people who help us to show our appreciation.

E. Think and Answer

Why is the 1st of May celebrated as Labour Day?

Ans. The 1st of May is celebrated as the International Labour Day to honour the contribution of the labourer and working class people all over the world. It is celebrated by organising programmes to improve wages and working conditions of the people.

ACTIVITY TIME

Find out the names of the following people:

1. Sweeper of your colony

Ans. Do it yourself.

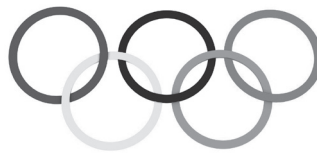
2. Maid who works in your home

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

To which games does this logo belong?



Olympic games

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which of these is an indoor game?

(a) Golf (b) Chess (c) Football

2. Football is an

(a) indoor game (b) individual game (c) outdoor game

3. Saina Nehwal is associated with

(a) cricket (b) badminton (c) athletics

4. The national game of India is

(a) kabaddi (b) cricket (c) hockey

B. Write True or False.

1. Games help to maintain good health and fitness. T

2. P V Sindhu is a hockey player. F

3. M S Dhoni is a cricket player. T

4. Team games are not played in groups. F

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we play games?

Ans. We play games because they help us to maintain good health and fitness.

2. What is the difference between indoor and outdoor games?

Ans. Games which are played inside (home or stadium) are called indoor games, whereas games which are played in open grounds are called outdoor games.

3. What is a team? Why is team spirit important?

Ans. A group of people working together as a unit is called a team. Team spirit is important because it encourages every member of team to make an effort to perform well and achieve the common goal.

4. What qualities should we develop while playing games?

Ans. While playing games, we should develop team spirit and work unselfishly for the team.

5. Name any two indoor and two outdoor games.

Ans. Two indoor games: Chess and ludo.

Two outdoor games: Cricket and hockey.

D. Think and Answer

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Do you agree with this statement? Why?

Ans. Working all the time makes a person bored and tired. It also affects a person's health. Games or other means of recreation refresh us and affect our health in a positive way.

ACTIVITY TIME

Collect pictures of some well-known sports personalities and paste them in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

TEST PAPER 1 (BASED ON LESSONS 1 TO 14)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which organ controls all the sense organs?

(a) Heart (b) Lung (c) Brain

2. Which organ contains taste buds?

(a) Nose (b) Tongue (c) Skin

3. Which of these plants is an insectivorous plant?

(a) Pitcher plant (b) Mint (c) Bean

4. Which of these insects is a social insect?

(a) Cockroach (b) Mosquito (c) Ant

5. The gas dissolved in soda water is

(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Flesh-eating animals are called carnivores.

2. 'The Story of My Life' is the autobiography of Helen Keller.

3. Saliva turns starch into sugar.

4. Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of vitamin A.

5. A liquid that contains a dissolved material is called a solution.

6. Water is a universal solvent.

C. Write True or False.

1. The Braille script was invented by Helen Keller.
2. Every person in a family is unique.
3. Spoiled food may cause food poisoning.
4. We breathe faster when we run.
5. Fertilisers are made from the dung of farm animals.
6. A balanced diet is required for good health.
7. Cricket is the national game of India.

F
T
T
T
F
T
F

D. Match the following.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the problems people face when they are transferred from one place to another?

Ans. People face many problems when they are transferred from one place to another. They have to adjust to the local language, food, climate and cultural changes of the new place.

2. What is food preservation?

Ans. The process in which the food materials are given a suitable treatment to prevent their spoilage is called food preservation.

3. What is pasteurisation?

Ans. The method in which milk is heated at high temperature and then cooled quickly to prevent the remaining bacteria from growing and making the milk germ-free is called pasteurisation.

4. What is photosynthesis?

Ans. The process of making food by green plants with the help of water and carbon dioxide in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight is called photosynthesis.

5. What is a food chain?

Ans. Living beings are dependent on each other for their survival. The sequence of eating and being eaten results in a chain called the food chain.

6. Who are marginal farmers?

Ans. Farmers owning small plots of land are called the marginal farmers or subsistence farmers. They produce only what is sufficient for their families. They do not sell their produce.

F. Name the following houses.



Houseboat



Igloo



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Can you name the game the children are playing?



Marbles

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Kalaripayattu is the martial art of

(a) Goa (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala

2. Thang-ta is the martial art of

(a) Manipur (b) Mizoram (c) Sikkim

3. In Kho-kho, the number of players in each team is

(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 10

B. Write True or False.

1. Kho-kho is an individual game. F

2. Kabaddi is a very old and popular game. T

3. Martial arts do not require great discipline and practice. F

4. Taekwondo is an attacking sport. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Games keep us fit and healthy.

2. Black belt signifies highest proficiency in karate.

3. The Indian traditional game of gymnastics is known as Mallakhamb.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Name any three traditional games played in your neighbourhood.

Ans. Kho-kho, kabaddi and mallakhamb.

2. How is kho-kho played?

Ans. Kho-kho is a team game. It is played between two team of nine players each.

3. Name any two martial art forms of India.

Ans. Gatka of Punjab and Kick fighting of Nagaland are the two martial art forms of India.

4. What is mallakhamb?

Ans. Mallakhamb is a traditional Indian sport. It is an Indian traditional game of gymnastics. 'Malla' means gymnast and 'khamb' means pole. Thus, the name, 'Mallakhamb' means gymnast's practice on a pole.

E. Think and Answer

Why are martial arts called so?

Ans. 'Martial' means fighting and 'arts' mean skills, i.e., fighting with great skills.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Paste pictures of some popular traditional games in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Find out about some traditional games of other countries.

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Which of these are environment-friendly?



Battery operated moped



Petroleum moped



Public transport



Private transport

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The distance covered by a vehicle consuming one litre of fuel is called

- (a) mileage (b) average (c) distance

2. Which is a non-renewable source of energy?

- (a) Coal (b) Biogas (c) Wind

B. Write True or False.

1. In earlier times, man had to walk or ride on the back of animals for travelling. T

2. The invention of the wheel improved the means of transport. T

3. All means of transport need power to move. T

4. We should not conserve fuels. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. A material that produces energy on burning is called fuel.

2. Petroleum is obtained from oilwells.

3. The word 'petroleum' means oil from rocks.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by non-renewable resources of energy?

Ans. The sources of energy which get exhausted very soon are called non-renewable

sources of energy. Coal and petroleum are non-renewable sources of energy.

2. How does petrol reach a petrol pump?

Ans. Petrol is extracted in the oil refinery from the crude oil. It is then supplied to petrol depots by trains and trucks. These depots further supply it to the petrol pumps by trucks.

3. What is CNG?

Ans. CNG is Compressed Natural Gas. It causes less pollution as compared to petrol and diesel.

4. How can we conserve coal and petroleum?

Ans. We can conserve coal and petroleum by preventing their wastage, by using alternative sources of energy and by using public means of transport.

E. Think and Answer

What is geothermal energy?

Ans. The energy obtained from the Earth's crust due to heat is called as geothermal energy.

ACTIVITY TIME

Make a poster giving the message, 'save petrol and diesel'.

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Can you name these famous mountaineers?



Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The world's highest mountain peak is
(a) Mount K2 (b) Kilimanjaro (c) Mount Everest
- The first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest was
(a) Santosh Yadav (b) Bachendri Pal (c) Kalpana Chawla
- The only planet where life exists is
(a) Venus (b) Earth (c) Mars
- The first Indian to go to space was
(a) Sunita Williams (b) Rakesh Sharma (c) Edwin Aldrin

B. Write True or False.

- The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is in Darjeeling. T
- Mountaineering is not an adventurous activity. F
- There are eight planets including Earth. T
- The Moon is not the natural satellite of the Earth. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

- The Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.
- Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first persons to climb Mount Everest in 1953.

3. Santosh Yadav is the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest twice.
4. Moving track or path of a planet around the Sun is _____ orbit _____.
5. The name of the space shuttle that carried Kalpana Chawla into space was _____ Columbia _____.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do the mountaineers learn during their training?

Ans. Mountaineers learn to cope up with the adverse conditions they have to face during their climb. They also learn teamwork, survival skills, understanding of the natural environment and developing of leadership qualities during their training.

2. Name three equipment used in mountaineering?

Ans. The three equipment used in mountaineering are ropes, ice-axes and hammers.

3. Write the names of any two artificial satellites made by India.

Ans. Aryabhata and Rohini.

4. What are artificial satellites?

Ans. The satellites made by man are called artificial satellites. They are also called man-made satellites.

E. Think and Answer

Why do mountaineers need oxygen cylinders?

Ans. When mountaineers climb up mountains, the atmospheric pressure decreases, and as a result, less oxygen is available. Therefore, mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Find out why Pluto is no longer considered a planet.

Ans. Pluto failed to abide by the definition of a planet formulated by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) and therefore, has fallen out of the category of planets. It is now categorised as a dwarf planet.

2. Collect pictures of stars, various planets and constellations and paste them in your notebook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

WORKSHEET 4

A. Read the descriptions and name the traditional games.

Silambam	Pachisi	Thoda
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This game is played on a board in the shape of a cross, with each arm divided into three adjacent columns of eight squares. **Pachisi**

This game of Tamil Nadu is a type of fencing with weapons. Players touch each other's body making use of the bamboo staffs. **Silambam**



This game of Himachal Pradesh is actually a martial art which demands excellent expertise in archery. **Thoda**

B. Match the things with their names.



Helmet



Oxygen cylinder



Snow Goggles



Crampons
(Climbing boots)



Growing Plants

18

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Tick (✓) the things that a plant needs in order to grow.

Fire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sunlight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fertiliser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bread	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Cotton seeds are mainly dispersed by

(a) air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) explosion	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	-------------------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	---------------	--------------------------
- The one which is not an agent of dispersal is

(a) water	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) air	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-----------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------	----------	-------------------------------------
- Sweet potato reproduces through its

(a) roots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) stem	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) leaves	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------	-------------------------------------	----------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------
- Cotton seeds for getting dispersed have

(a) tufts of hair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) wings	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) spores	<input type="checkbox"/>
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B. Write True or False.

- Through reproduction, plants and animals continue to exist. T
- Mushrooms and moulds produce flowers. F
- Some plants reproduce from the parent plant. T
- Seeds are not found in fruits. F
- The scattering of seeds is called the dispersal of seeds. T

C. Name the following.

- Two seeds that each have:

(a) One cotyledon	<u>Maize</u>	<u>Rice</u>
-------------------	--------------	-------------

(b) Two cotyledons Gram Bean

2. Conditions essential for the germination of seeds:

Ans. Air, water, warmth.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Flowers change into fruits.
2. Potato has buds called eyes.
3. Bryophyllum is a plant which reproduces from its leaves.
4. Cotyledons store food for the baby plant.
5. The seed with a small root and a small shoot is called a seedling.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different ways in which plants reproduce?

Ans. Plants reproduce in the following ways:

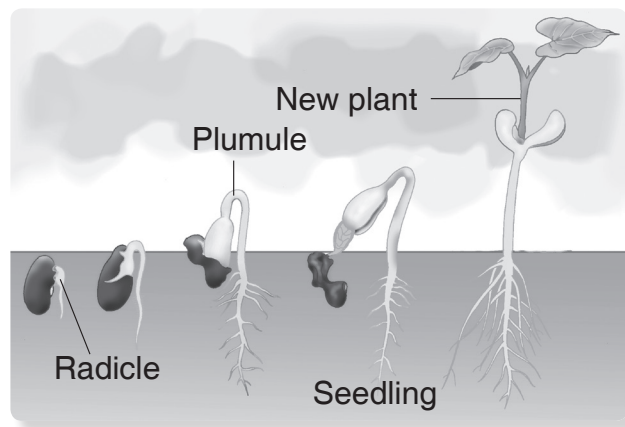
- (a) They reproduce through seeds.
- (b) They reproduce through spores.
- (c) Some plants reproduce through vegetative propagation.

2. What is vegetative propagation?

Ans. The propagation of plants in which new plants grow from the leaves, stems and roots of the parent plant is called vegetative propagation.

3. How does a seed change into a new plant? Support your answer with a diagram.

Ans. When a seed gets enough water, air and warmth (sunlight), it grows into a new plant. The process involved is called germination.



4. How does water help in dispersal of seeds?

Ans. The seeds that grow in water develop spongy or fibrous outer covering which keeps them afloat and thus, they are carried away (dispersed) by water.

5. What happens when seeds explode and fall down from their parent plants?

Ans. After falling down from their parent plants, seeds germinate on getting suitable conditions of water, air and warmth.

F. Think and Answer

What would happen if many seeds of a plant fall at one place?

Ans. Many seeds of a plant will not be able to grow at one place because they all would compete with each other for essential elements like water, light and space to grow at one place.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Make a file of dry fruits and seeds and label them.

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Name this famous movement.



The Chipko Movement

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Sacred groves are dedicated to

(a) local deities

(b) kings

(c) landlords

2. Tribes depend on

(a) agriculture

(b) industries

(c) forests

B. Write True or False.

1. Forests are not essential for our welfare.

 F

2. Sacred groves are called Sarpakavu in Karnataka.

 F

3. Cutting down of forests is called afforestation.

 F

4. The tribal people use neem, cinchona, amla, etc., to cure diseases.

 T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Cutting down of trees is called deforestation.

2. Forests play a major role in making the air clean.

3. Bhutias and Lepchas are found in Sikkim.

4. For our survival, we must conserve forests.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a forest?

Ans. A large area of land thickly covered with shrubs, herbs, climbers and trees is called a forest.

2. What are the advantages of forests?

Ans. There are many advantages of forests. Some of them are given below:

- (a) Forests make the air clean.
- (b) Forests provide us with rain.
- (c) Forests are a home to many species of wildlife.
- (d) Forests provide us with wood, oil and rubber.

3. What are tribes?

Ans. People living in forests are called tribes. They have their own customs, languages and religions.

4. Why is it necessary to conserve forests and wildlife?

Ans. It is necessary to conserve forests and wildlife because our survival is related to forests. Along with that, forests are the natural habitats of the tribal people.

5. What are sacred groves?

Ans. Sacred groves are important vegetation areas in the forests. These areas are dedicated to the local deities of the tribals living in the forests.

E. Think and Answer

Suppose there were no trees, what would happen?

Ans. If there were no trees, animals and human beings won't be able to survive because trees give oxygen and animals and human beings cannot live without oxygen.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Prepare a chart enumerating the advantages of trees.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Write a report on the Chipko Movement. Where and who started it?

Ans. In the year 1970s, an organised resistance to the destruction of forests spread throughout and came to be known as the Chipko Movement. The name of the movement comes from the word, 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees and prevented the contractors from selling them. The Chipko Movement was started by Sundarlal Bahuguna in the Tehri-Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Name these spices.



1. Cinnamon



2. Clove



3. Green cardamom



4. Black pepper

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Tea originated in

(a) China

(b) Brazil

(c) Sri Lanka

2. Before tea, this was the most popular drink in our country.

(a) Coffee

(b) Buttermilk

(c) Lemonade

3. The largest grower of tea in the world is

(a) China

(b) India

(c) Sri Lanka

B. Write True or False.

1. Onion originated in Egypt.

 T

2. Tea cultivation needs cold weather and low humidity.

 F

3. Wheat originated in China.

 F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tea is one of the most popular drinks in our country.

2. A tea plant grows up to a height of 9 to 10 metres.

3. Tea is cultivated in the Northeast region of our country.

D. Name the place from where they originated.

1. Cumin seeds India and Iran
2. Eucalyptus Australia

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of climate is suitable for growing tea?

Ans. Warm weather, sunlight, high humidity and plenty of rainfall are suitable for growing tea.

2. Name two places where tea is grown in India.

Ans. Darjiling in West Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam are the two places where tea is grown.

3. Name any four spices with their Indian names.

Ans. (a) Ginger Adrak (b) Cloves Laung
(c) Pepper Kali mirch (d) Cinnamon Dalchini

F. Think and Answer

Why do we add spices to our food?

Ans. We add spices to our food to make it taste better, for a good flavour and nutrient value.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect information and make a report about tea gardens.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Collect samples of spices, put them in packets and paste in your notebook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

What can you see in the picture?



Ans. A person using a dog to detect something suspicious.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which of these animals has compound eyes?

(a) Housefly (b) Cat (c) Bat

2. Butterflies have taste buds on their

(a) wings (b) antennae (c) feet

B. Write True or False.

1. Dogs have very good sense of smell.

T

2. Birds of prey have a weak eyesight.

F

3. Sharks can smell blood in water hundreds of metres away.

T

4. Snakes have external ears.

F

5. Animals don't need sleep.

F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nocturnal animals can see very clearly at night.

2. Snakes and lizards flick their tongues to collect smells.

3. Migratory birds sleep while flying.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are dogs used to track thieves?

Ans. Dogs have a sharp sense of smell. Therefore, the police take the help of dogs to track thieves.

2. How do bats hear?

Ans. Bats hear with the help of the echoes of sounds. When bats fly they make high pitched sounds. These sounds bounce off other objects producing echoes which help the bats locate their food.

3. How do whiskers help a cat?

Ans. The whiskers of a cat help it to feel its way around in the dark and find its prey.

E. Think and Answer

Why are dogs used in rescue operations?

Ans. Dogs are used in rescue operations because they have a sharp sense of smell and an excellent sense of hearing.

ACTIVITY TIME

Drop some sugar on ground. Wait till the ants come there.

1. How long did it take for the ants to come?

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. What did the ants do with the food?

Ans. Find out yourself.

3. Do they move in line.

Ans. Yes, they move in a line.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Name the animals from which the following are obtained.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Wool | <u> Sheep </u> | 2. Eggs | <u> Hen </u> |
| 3. Honey | <u> Honeybee </u> | 4. Silk thread | <u> Silkworm </u> |
| 5. Pearls | <u> Oysters </u> | | |

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Animals that plough our fields are

- (a) Horses (b) Donkeys (c) Oxen

2. The animal that makes the soil fertile is

- (a) silkworm (b) earthworm (c) rat

B. Write True or False.

1. Milk is not a nutritious food.

F

2. We get wool from cow.

F

3. We get honey from honeybees.

T

4. Silk thread is obtained from cocoon of silkworm.

T

5. We should not practise cruelty towards animals.

T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Animals are used on hills to carry people and load.
2. We should use skin of only dead animals to get leather.
3. We get pearls from oysters.
4. A mahout trains elephants to entertain the people.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did early man domesticate animals?

Ans. The early man domesticated animals because they provided him with food. Some animals were used as means of transport also.

2. Name an animal which is used for:

- (a) meat (b) wool (c) ploughing fields
(d) riding (e) pulling carts

Ans. (a) Meat: Goat (b) Wool: Sheep (c) Ploughing fields: Oxen
(d) Riding: Horse (e) Pulling carts: Bulls/Horses

3. Name some people who use animals as a means of their livelihood.

Ans. Snake charmers and people working in circus use animals as means of their livelihood.

4. Why should we take care of animals?

Ans. We should take care of animals because they are so useful to us.

E. Think and Answer

Why are earthworms called farmers' friends?

Ans. Earthworms are called farmers' friends because they make burrows in the soil and make it loose and airy. Their excreta make the soil fertile.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Make a collection of pictures in your scrapbook of animals used to entertain us, animals used for transportation and used as a source of food.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Find out and collect information about two organisations working for the protection of wildlife.

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

To which famous organisation does this logo belong?



World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. A person who hunts animals

(a) poacher

(b) illegally is called a hunter

(c) protector

2. It is an area where nobody can hunt animals and birds

(a) National Park

(b) Forests

(c) Parks

B. Write True or False.

1. Wildlife is nature's curse to us. F

2. Wildlife helps in maintaining the balance in nature. T

3. The Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park to be set up in India. T

4. Dodo was a flightless bird found in Greenland. F

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the major threats to wildlife?

Ans. Hunting and poaching are the major threats to wildlife.

2. Why should we conserve wild animals?

Ans. We should conserve wild animals because they help in maintaining the balance of

nature. If one animal is killed, the whole food chain gets disturbed.

3. Name any three national parks and three wildlife sanctuaries in India.

Ans. Three National Parks are the Jim Corbett National Park, the Kaziranga National Park and the Kanha National Park.

Three Wildlife Sanctuaries are the Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary, the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary and the Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary.

D. Think and Answer

Why should we not kill animals?

Ans. Animals are a part of our environment. They help in maintaining the balance in nature. That is why, we should not kill animals.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect information on any one national park and write about its animals, birds and plants.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Make a poster on the CONSERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP

Name this scientist. He discovered that a mosquito causes malaria.



Sir Ronald Ross

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. A mosquito sucks human blood by using its

(a) antennae (b) proboscis (c) legs

2. Dengue is spread by

(a) mosquitoes (b) houseflies (c) spiders

3. Malaria is caused by

(a) housefly (b) female mosquito (c) female housefly

B. Write True or False.

1. Mosquitoes are insects. T

2. Mosquitoes are very dangerous. T

3. Mosquitoes are found in cold and humid regions. F

4. Malaria is caused by the bite of male anopheles mosquito. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mosquitoes spread diseases like malaria, dengue and chikungunya.

2. The symptoms of malaria are high fever and shivering.

3. The medicine for malaria is made from the bark of the cinchona.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the three special body parts of mosquito.

Ans. The three special body parts of mosquitoes are the head, thorax and the abdomen.

2. Name the various diseases transmitted by mosquitoes.

Ans. The various diseases transmitted by mosquitoes are malaria, dengue and chikungunya.

3. How does malaria spread?

Ans. Malaria spreads in the following way. When the female mosquito bites a sick person and sucks blood, the germs of malaria from the sick person are passed into the body of the mosquito. It then bites a healthy person and transmits the germs into his or her body.

4. What steps should be followed to avoid malaria?

Ans. Following are the steps that should be followed to avoid malaria:

- (a) Avoid water to get collected in and around your locality or your house.
- (b) Keep the water pots, coolers and tanks clean. They should be dried up every week.
- (c) Use mosquito nets to protect yourself.
- (d) Spray oil if water has collected at some place.

5. Name an antimalarial medicine.

Ans. Chloroquine is an antimalarial medicine.

E. Think and Answer

What will happen when oil is spread on the water?

Ans. When oil is spread on water, it will prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

ACTIVITY TIME

Visit a hospital or dispensary and find out the causes and cure for dengue fever.

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

Natural disasters always make the life of people miserable. Can you define how is the situation shown in the picture caused?



Floods

Ans. Due to heavy rains, the rivers and lakes overflow into the surrounding areas causing floods.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. A natural disaster among the following is

(a) war (b) drought (c) accident

2. Trembling of the Earth's crust is called

(a) landslide (b) cyclone (c) earthquake

3. Who looks after law and order, especially during a natural disaster?

(a) Army (b) Fireman (c) Police

4. Huge cracks in soil develop due to a

(a) flood (b) drought (c) cyclone

B. Write True or False.

1. Cyclones are not harmful. F

2. During floods, large areas do not get submerged in water. F

3. Droughts are caused due to the shortage of water. T

4. Tsunami is a small wave caused by earthquake under the ocean. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Droughts are caused due to the shortage of water.
2. Tsunami is caused due to earthquake under the ocean.
3. Cyclone is a fast moving and destructive wind.
4. The overflow of river water causes floods.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are natural calamities? Name any three.

Ans. Natural calamities are sudden changes in the surroundings which cause huge damage to the people and the environment.

Earthquakes, floods and droughts are the three natural calamities.

2. What type of difficulties are faced by people due to a flood?

Ans. With the onset of floods, there are many difficulties faced by the people. As a result, the walls of the buildings get cracked. Floods also result in waterlogging for several days. Waterborne diseases spread due to floods. There is food shortage also.

3. How can we help the victims of natural disasters? Mention any five ways.

Ans. We can help the victims of natural disasters in the following five ways:

- (a) We should encourage the people to face the problems.
- (b) We should help people to move to safer places.
- (c) We should collect funds from the neighbourhood for the affected people.
- (d) We should donate food, medicines and clothes to the victims.
- (e) We should help the police in maintaining law and order.

4. What is the role of armed forces during natural calamities?

Ans. The armed forces supply food and medicines and rescue people during natural calamities.

5. Name any two international organisations that help during disasters.

Ans. The Red Cross Society and the WHO (World Health Organisation) are the two international organisations that help during disasters.

E. Think and Answer

Why are helicopters used to distribute food during floods?

Ans. Helicopters are used to distribute food during floods because they can distribute food to the people by aerial means and reach even the remote areas easily.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect and paste the pictures of natural disasters from the newspaper in a scrap file.

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Have people in your area ever got affected by any natural disaster? Find such reports of different countries from newspaper. Make your own report.

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. Find out and write addresses and phone numbers of emergency helplines like fire station, nearby hospital, ambulance and police station.

Ans. Do it yourself.

4. Design a poster with a catchy slogan to raise funds for victims. (You can take any natural calamity.)

Ans. Do it yourself.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

A flood situation occurs in your area affecting the life of people. As a responsible citizen, what are your duties?

1. To create panic
2. To cooperate with local authorities and rescue teams
3. To try to get rescued and go to a safer place

ANSWERS

WARM UP

This building was a laboratory built by Maharaja Jai Singh II in Delhi. Name it.



Jantar Mantar

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The Qutub Minar was built by

(a) Shah Jahan

(b) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak

(c) Jehangir

2. The Taj Mahal is made of

(a) red sandstone

(b) white marble

(c) granite

3. The Sun Temple is in

(a) Konark

(b) Madurai

(c) Nasik

4. The Charminar is located in

(a) Jaipur

(b) Hyderabad

(c) Agra

B. Write True or False.

1. India is a land of historical monuments. T

2. The Qutub Minar is the highest stone built tower in India. T

3. The temple at Konark is dedicated to Rain God. F

4. It is the duty of only the government to take care of the monuments for our future generations. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Charminar was built by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutab Shah.
2. The India Gate was built to pay homage to the martyrs of First World War.
3. The Hawa Mahal is also known as the 'Palace of Winds'.
4. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri and Ustad Isa designed the Taj Mahal.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are historical monuments important to us?

Ans. Historical monuments are important to us because they remind us about our glorious heritage and social and economic conditions of the past.

2. Why is Hawa Mahal called the 'Palace of the Winds'?

Ans. The Hawa Mahal is known as the 'Palace of Winds' because it has small balconies that maintain a constant flow of cool breeze.

3. Describe the historical importance of the India Gate.

Ans. The historical importance of the India Gate is that it was built to pay homage to the Indian soldiers, who sacrificed their lives during the First World War.

4. Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?

Ans. Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in the memory of his beloved queen, Mumtaz Mahal.

5. How can we protect our monuments?

Ans. In order to protect our monuments, we should not write or scratch on the walls of the monuments and we should not throw garbage around them, when we visit these places.

E. Think and Answer

What can we learn from the monuments?

Ans. We can learn from the monuments about our rich heritage, such as architecture, art and craft, social and economic conditions of that period. Along with that, we can also learn about the history of the kings of that period.

ACTIVITY TIME

1. Collect the pictures and description about the following monuments from old books, newspapers and magazines.

(a) Tirupati Temple (b) Ajanta Ellora Caves (c) The Victoria Memorial

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Collect pictures and make a collage of various historical monuments in your scrap file.

Ans. Do it yourself.

ANSWERS

WARM UP



You are always reminded to throw the banana peel in the bin, keep the toys in the toy box after playing, do not run on stairs while climbing or climbing down. You must be thinking often, why these warnings are repeated.

Can you tell and justify whether this advice is useless or useful?

Ans. Yes, the given advice is useful. This is because a banana peel on the ground can lead to an accident, i.e., if a person's foot falls on it, he/she may fall down causing pain or injury. Similarly, while running up and down the stairs, one can suddenly fall down causing pain, injury or even death.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- When a tissue around a joint gets torn due to a sudden jerk, it results in

(a) sprain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) fracture <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) muscle rupture <input type="checkbox"/>
--	---------------------------------------	---
- Blisters are

(a) red rashes <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) watery eruptions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) bite marks <input type="checkbox"/>
---	--	---
- A fracture is caused when

(a) a tissue gets torn <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) a joint breaks <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) a bone cracks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---

B. Write True or False.

- One should always walk in the centre of road. F
- We should not throw water on the fire caused by an electric spark. T
- Nylon clothes should be worn while cooking. F
- Blisters formed due to burning should not be pricked. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. An accident can cause pain and injury.
2. An antiseptic cream should be applied to a wound to prevent infection.
3. The first aid is the help given to a victim before a doctor arrives.
4. The safety rules should be followed to avoid road accidents.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are road signs important for us? Draw and define any three road signs.

Ans. The road signs make us aware of the conditions of the road and give information about what lies ahead. These signs also convey certain rules to be followed by us, while using the roads. Following are the three road signs:



This road sign conveys that there is a school ahead and vehicles should be driven slowly with less speed.



This road sign conveys that drivers should avoid blowing horns or making noise, while passing through such an area.



This road sign or signal indicates no stopping or standing.

2. How will you put out fire caused by petrol?

Ans. Fire caused by petrol should be put out by throwing sand instead of water. Petrol, being lighter than water, floats on water and continues to burn.

3. What first aid should be given in case of sprain and animal bite?

Ans. First aid in case of sprain:

- (a) Apply ice pack on the affected area.
- (b) Do not allow the movement of the affected part.
- (c) Tie a crepe bandage or a splint to prevent further movement.
- (d) Give complete rest to the affected part.
- (e) Take the patient to the doctor immediately.
- (f) Get an X-ray done, as advised by the doctor to locate the fracture, if there is one.

First aid in case of an animal bite:

- (a) Wash the wound with soap and lots of water because the saliva of animals contains deadly germs.
- (b) Apply an antiseptic cream or lotion and tie a bandage to prevent the spread of the infection.
- (c) Take the victim to the doctor immediately.
- (d) In case of insects like honeybee or wasp bite, scrape the sting with the edge of a clean object and wash the wound with soap. The chemical released by most of the insect bites is partially neutralised by soap.

4. What first aid should be given in case of a snake bite?

Ans. First aid in case of a snake bite:

- (a) Tie a bandage a little above the wound to stop the spread of poison to the entire body.
- (b) Take the victim to the doctor/hospital immediately.

5. When you walk for going to a friend's house, as a pedestrian, what safety rules should you follow?

Ans. Following are some of the safety rules that should be followed, as a pedestrian:

- (a) Always walk on the footpath.
- (b) Look carefully both ways, first right and then left, for any coming traffic before crossing the road.
- (c) Do not play or run on the roads.
- (d) Avoid using mobile phone, while walking on the road.

E. Think and Answer

Why is the word ambulance written in reverse in front of it?

Ans. 'Ambulance' is written in reverse in front of it because this will enable the drivers of the vehicles moving ahead of the ambulance to easily read the word from their rearview mirrors, especially in case of an emergency.

ACTIVITY TIME

Make charts showing the entire road safety signs and what do they represent. Hang these charts in your classroom.

Make a diary and write down the following phone numbers.

- 1. Your family doctor
- 2. Police station of your area
- 3. The nearest fire station
- 4. Ambulance

Ans. Do it yourself.



ANSWERS

WARM UP

We often use a spoon to open the lid of a jar. To open the lid, you need to push the spoon.

What do you do when you push or pull an object?

Can you think of the various things that make your work easier?

What do you call the things that make your work easier?

Ans. When we push or pull an object, we apply force.

Simple things, such as a hammer, scissors, pliers, etc., make our work easier.

The things that make our work easier are called machines.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The upward force acting on an object floating in water is called

(a) muscular force (b) buoyant force (c) mechanical force

2. A pulley is used to

(a) join two surfaces (b) dig soil (c) hoist the flag

3. An egg beater is an example of

(a) wedge (b) wheel and axle (c) screw

B. Write True or False.

1. A lever is a complex machine. F

2. When the load is between the fulcrum and effort, the lever is of second class. T

3. A ramp is an example of a lever. F

4. A pulley is a small wheel, with a groove around it. T

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. A nutcracker is an example of second class lever.

2. A pair of scissors is an example of simple machine.

3. A fishing rod is an example of third class lever.

4. A screw is an inclined plane wrapped around a rod.

5. An axe is an example of wedge.

D. Answer these questions.

1. Define force. What are the possible effects of force?

Ans. The push or pull we apply to an object or body is called force. The possible effects of force are as follows.

- (a) A force can make an object move.
- (b) A force can stop a moving object.
- (c) The force can change the direction of a moving object.
- (d) It can slow down or speed up a moving object.
- (e) It can also change the shape and size of an object.

2. Define buoyant force and frictional force.

Ans. Buoyant Force: When we put something in water, an upward force resists it from going down. This upward force acting due to water is called the buoyant force. Example: A huge ship floating in water.

Frictional Force: The force acting between an object and the ground is called the frictional force. This is a very important force that enables us to walk.

3. What is an inclined plane? Where and how is it used?

Ans. A sloping surface which reduces the efforts required to lift a load is called an inclined plane.

A ramp, generally seen in hospitals, hotels, cinema halls, foot-over bridges and airports is an example of inclined plane.

An inclined plane is a convenient way to drive the vehicles or carry loads up a building. Inclined planes are also used for loading and unloading heavy goods on and from a truck. On mountains, roads are made with slopes, as this helps vehicles to climb up easily.

4. What are the four major groups of simple machines?

Ans. The four major groups of simple machines are:

- (a) Lever
- (b) Pulley
- (c) Inclined plane
- (d) Wheel and axle.

5. How is wheel and axle arrangement important to us?

Ans. The wheel and axle arrangement is very important, as it helps us to turn or move something across a surface more easily. For example, the cycle we ride also has a wheel and axle arrangement.

E. Think and Answer

It is easy to lift a bucket of water out of a well with the help of a pulley. Why?

Ans. A pulley makes our work easier by changing the direction of force. Thus, a pulley makes it easier to lift a bucket of water out of a well.

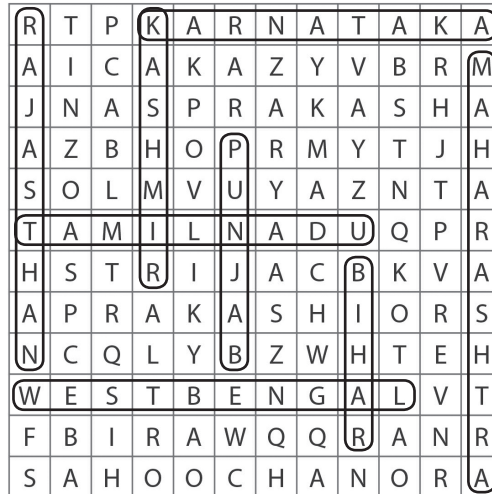
ACTIVITY TIME

- Discuss the day-to-day life examples in which we use force such as pushing a book on the table or pushing a wall, etc.

Ans. Do it yourself.

WORKSHEET 5

Pictures of a few famous tourist spots in India have been given. Names of the States where they are located are hidden in the word-search. Colour the boxes and put number on the first box in each case.



Colour the boxes and put numbers on your own.

TEST PAPER 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Our national game is

(a) Cricket <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Hockey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) Football <input type="checkbox"/>
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- CNG stands for

(a) Compressed Nature Gas <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Compact Nature Gas <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Compressed Natural Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- Who lays eggs?

(a) Queen ant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Worker ant <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Male ant <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Malaria is caused by

(a) Mosquito <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) Ant <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Housefly <input type="checkbox"/>
--	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The first Indian to go into space was Rakesh Sharma.

2. The growth of a baby plant from a seed is called germination.
3. Eskimos live in igloos.
4. A fast moving violent and destructive wind storm is called a cyclone.

C. Write True or False.

1. Yuri Gagarin was the first man to go to space.
2. Flowers grow into buds.
3. Ants are social insects.
4. There are nine planets in the Solar System.

T
F
T
F

D. Match the following.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is team spirit?

Ans. Team spirit means to strive to attain goals by working together.

2. Name two renewable sources of energy.

Ans. Sunlight and wind.

3. What is tsunami?

Ans. An extremely large wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean is called tsunami.

4. List the steps to control malaria.

Ans. Steps to control malaria are as follows:

- (a) Keep home and surroundings clean.
- (b) Use mosquito net on beds.
- (c) Use mosquito repellents.
- (d) Burn dry leaves of neem.
- (e) Fix wire-netting on the windows.

5. Name the eight planets of the Solar System.

Ans. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

6. What is frictional force?

Ans. The force acting between an object and the ground is called the frictional force. This is a very important force that enables us to walk.

7. What are the four major groups of simple machines?

Ans. The four major groups of simple machines are:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Lever | (b) Pulley |
| (c) Inclined Plane | (d) Wheel and axle |

F. Name the following:



1. Rakesh Sharma



2. Sunita Williams



3. Kalpana Chawla