



1

# Our Body – An Amazing Machine



## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 6)



Head  
(EO)



Arm  
(EO)



Stomach  
(IO)



Kidneys  
(IO)



Heart  
(IO)



Legs  
(EO)



Eyes  
(EO)



Nose  
(EO)



Brain  
(IO)

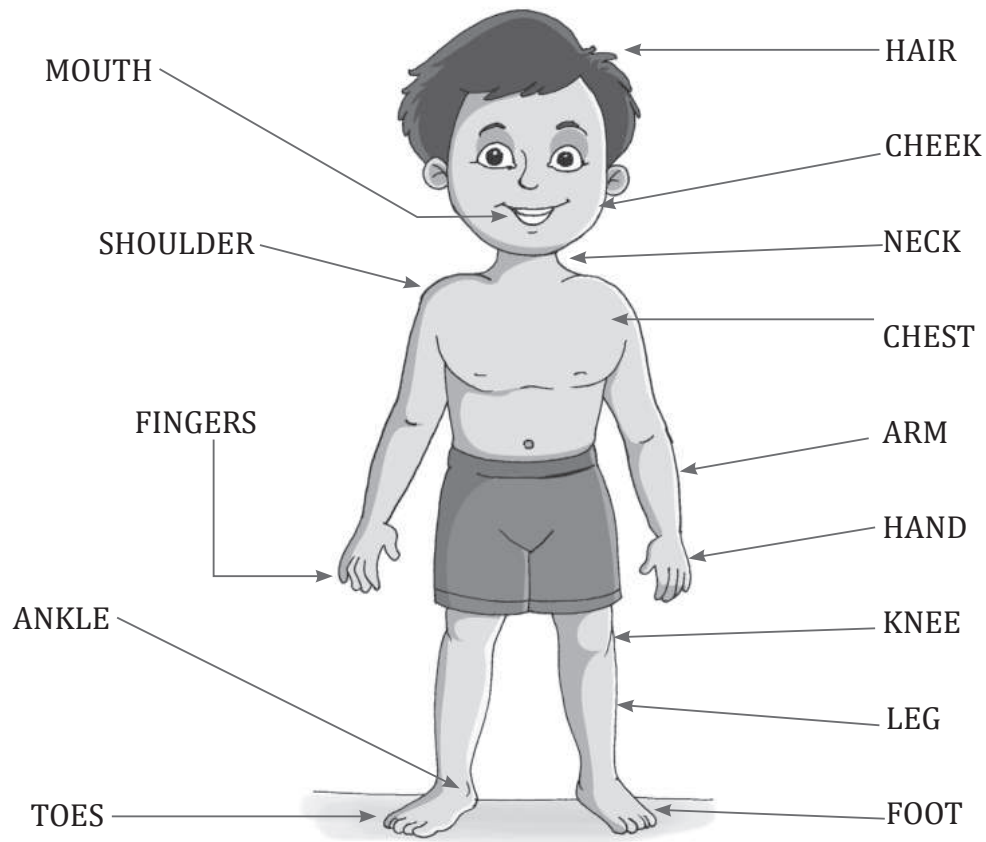


Feet  
(EO)

### Question Hour? (Page 7)

Can you guess the largest organ of our body?

**Ans.** Skin



## EXERCISES

- A. 1. HANDS; LEGS 2. CHEST 3. FINGERS; TOES 4. EYES; NOSE 5. EARS; FEET  
6. MOUTH; TEETH 7. LIPS; FOREHEAD 8. HEAD 9. CHIN; ELBOWS  
10. ANKLES; EYEBROWS 11. NECK; CHEEKS 12. ARMS; KNEES
- B. 1. **Cells:** Our body is made up of little structures called cells. Cells are the building blocks of our body. They are of different kinds.  
2. **Torso:** Trunk is also called torso. It is the central part of the body excluding the waist, neck, face and limbs. It consists of the chest, back, shoulders and abdomen.
- C. 1. The two types into which our body parts are divided are: internal organs (for example: brain, heart) and external organs (head, nose).  
2. Sense organs help us to feel the world are us. There are five sense organs: eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.  
3. (a) **Skin:** Or body is covered with the sense organ called skin. It is the largest organ of our body. It gives protection to all internal organs. It helps to maintain our body temperature by releasing water in the form of sweat. It also helps us to feel sensations of touch, heat and cold.

- (b) **Heart:** The heart is present in the centre of our chest between the lungs under the ribs. It is slightly towards the left side. The heart's main function is to pump blood and supply oxygen and nutrients to the cells of our body.
- (c) **Lungs:** The lungs are two in number. They are present inside our chest. Their main function is to remove carbon dioxide from the blood and add oxygen to it.
- (d) **Brain:** The brain is present inside the skull in our head. It is the control centre of our body. It gives command to all the body parts. It mainly controls thought, memory, touch, movement, vision, breathing, temperature, hunger, etc.
4. Arms and skin are examples of external organs. The arms are located on the sides of the body, between the shoulders and the hands. The skin covers our entire body, acting as a protective barrier between our internal organs and the outside world.

D. 1. BONES 2. ORGANISMS 3. ORGAN 4. BRAIN 5. SKIN

E. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

### Activity

Objects	Feel to touch	Objects	Feel to touch
Feather	soft	Ice cube	cold
Cotton	soft	Spoon	hard
Sponge	soft	Oil	sticky
Stone piece	hard	Sandpaper	rough

# Me and My Body

2

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 15)

1. CELLS   2. TISSUE   3. ORGAN   4. ORGAN SYSTEM   5. FUNCTIONS

### EXERCISES

- A. 1. The three types of muscles are skeletal muscles, cardiac muscles and smooth muscles.

Skeletal muscles are located all over our body between the bones. They have muscle fibres that tighten (contract). This allows the muscles to move bones to do a lot of activities.

Cardiac muscles are present in the walls of our heart. These muscles control the functioning of the heart.

Smooth muscles are present in the walls of organs like stomach, intestine, etc. These muscles help organs in the body do their jobs, like squeezing food through the stomach and moving blood through the blood vessels.

2. Oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide is released out of the human body.

3.	S.No.	Organ System	Main Organs	Function(s)
	1.	Respiratory System	Nose, throat, voice box, windpipe, lungs and diaphragm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It transports oxygen to the body cells.</li> <li>It helps in the removal of waste gases from our body.</li> </ul>
	2.	Digestive System	Mouth, foodpipe, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, pancreas and anus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It breaks down food into smaller particles so that they can be digested easily.</li> </ul>
	3.	Circulatory System	Heart, arteries, veins and blood capillaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It carries oxygen, nutrients and other useful substances to different parts of the body through blood.</li> <li>It also collects waste materials from body cells and tissues to throw them out of the body.</li> </ul>

S.No.	Organ System	Main Organs	Function(s)
4.	Skeletal System	All the bones and their joints.	This system gives shape to our body.

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

C. **A — Brain:** It is the control centre of the body. It gives command to all the body parts. It controls thought, memory, touch, etc.

**B — Heart:** It pumps blood and supplies oxygen and nutrients to the cells of the body.

**C — Lungs:** They remove carbon dioxide from the blood and add oxygen to it.

**D — Liver:** It causes many important changes to many of the substances present in our blood. It also produces an important liquid which helps in digestion of food.

**E — Kidneys:** They filter the blood and take out the waste in blood in the form of urine.

**F — Small intestine:** It helps in the digestion of food.

**G — Large intestine:** It helps in absorbing water from leftover food particles and forms waste, which is then removed from the body.

D. 1. SKULL 2. RIBCAGE 3. JOINTS 4. MUSCLES

### Lets Be Creative

Students can do this exercise with the help of the teacher.



# 3

## Our Behaviour

### ANSWERS

#### EXERCISES

- A.**
1. The way we speak, behave and react in different situations shows our behaviour. Our behaviour shows how good a person we are.
  2. Everyone likes a person who respects others, obeys elders and is polite and helpful to everyone.
  3. (a) ☒ Never push others on the swings.  
☒ Never throw litter around, throw wrappers and wastes in the dustbins.  
(b) ☒ We should always be respectful to your neighbours.  
☒ We should help them in times of need.  
(c) ☒ We should respect our teachers.  
☒ We should share our things with our friends.  
(d) ☒ Never push anyone, stand quietly in a queue and wait for your turn while boarding a bus.  
☒ Never take your arms or head out of the window.
  4. (a) Stop  
(b) Go  
(c) Slow down and prepare to stop
- B.** 1. house 2. animals 3. litter 4. feed 5. seat 6. road
- C.** Cross (X) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8.

#### Activity

Students can do this with the help of the teacher.



# 4

## Family – My First School

### ANSWERS

#### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

##### Types of Families (Page 29)

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

##### Family Tree (Page 30)

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

##### Extended Family Members (Page 31)

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

##### (Page 34)

##### Who according to you is a well-behaved child?

**Ans.** A well-behaved child is someone like Rahul who follows good habits taught by his family. He respects his elders, maintains cleanliness, does his homework and plays outdoors. He also spends time with family and takes care of his grandparents.

##### Discuss in class the things that Arnav does wrong.

**Ans.** Arnav doesn't follow good habits. He wakes up late, doesn't complete his breakfast, makes a mess with his belongings, spends too much time watching TV or playing games, neglects his homework, doesn't spend time with family or guests, and doesn't take care of his responsibilities.

##### Do you have any of these bad habits?

**Ans.** Students can do this on their own. It is important to remember that we must avoid the bad habits of Arnav. We must all try to become responsible and disciplined like Rahul.

##### (Page 35)

Yes, sometimes I help my parents with their work. I help them by doing small tasks like cleaning my room, setting the table for meals, watering plants, folding clothes and keeping them in the almirah, etc.

##### Tick (✓) the things that you do at home. (Page 35)

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

## EXERCISES

- A. 1. (a) **Nuclear family:** Families where parents live with their child or children are called nuclear families.
- (b) **Joint family:** Families in which parents, their children, grandparents, uncle(s), aunt(s) and other relatives live together are called joint families.
- (c) **Single-parent family:** Some children live with just one of their parents. Such a family is termed as single-parent family.
- (d) **Big family:** Families where parents, children and their grandparents live together are called big families.
2. Do it yourself.
3. I help my parents by doing many things at home. I clean my room, help with the cooking and water the plants. I also set the table for meals and sometimes help my mother in washing the dishes.

## Activity

- B. Do it yourself.
- C. Do it yourself.





# 5

## Sensitivity Towards Plants, Birds and Animals



### ANSWERS

#### EXERCISES

- A.
1. Nature lovers are people who enjoy spending time outdoors and care about plants, animals and the environment.
  2. Plants need water, sunlight and nutrients like manure to grow. This manure is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and nitrogen. All those nutrients are needed by plants for growth.
  3. Manure is made from kitchen waste like peels and coverings from fruits and vegetables, egg shells, etc. These are put in soil and get converted into manure in a few weeks.
  4. Khushi's mother was keeping water and grains for birds.
  5. Germs are harmful because they may make us fall sick.

#### Activity

- B. Do it yourself.

# We All Depend on Each Other

6

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

**(Page 44)**

The things in Block A are living things and those in Block B are non-living things.

**(Page 47-48)**

When your mother is preparing your favourite dish, which sense organ do you use to feel its odour?

**Ans.** Nose

When you go out in a hot summer day, how do you feel the hotness?

**Ans.** With the help of the skin.

**(Page 53)**

Animals that crawl	Animals that move with the help of legs	Animals that swim	Animals that move around using their wings
Snail	Sparrow, dog, cat, eagle, lizard, insects	fish	Sparrow, eagle, insects

**(Page 55)**

S.N.	Different living things (seen in the picture)	Different non-living things (seen in the picture)
1.	Children	Boats
2.	Ducks	Sun
3.	Butterflies	Rocks
4.	Birds	Lake
5.	Trees, plants and flowers	Rocks

### EXERCISES

- A. 1. All things around us can be divided into living things and non-living things.
2. Living things have life in them. They grow and reproduce. They also breathe, feel and eat. Non-living things do not have life in them. So they cannot do any of the things that living things can do.

3. The different stages in the life cycle of an insect are eggs, larva, pupa and adult.
4. Sense organs are parts of the body that help us to feel the world around us. The sense organs are eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.
5. (a) sun; water (b) cars; roads (c) lion; horse (d) human beings; ducks  
(e) birds (f) snails; caterpillars
- B.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- C.** GREEN PLANTS → GRASSHOPPER → FROG → SNAKE → HAWK → FUNGI
- D.** 1. (a), (c) and (d)  
2. (b)  
3. (c)
- E.** 1. Sun.  
2. It is a non-living thing.  
3. Dog, children, woman, boats, clouds, car and bus.  
4. Grass, trees, temple, houses, hills, rocks and bench.

# Our Green Friends

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

#### Picture Riddle (Page 61)

Ans. (T R - E E + U - C P + N K - IPOT) = TRUNK

#### (Page 64)

1. Stem 2. Leaf 3. Flower

#### (Page 65)

Soft Stem	Thin and Woody Stem	Hard and Woody Stem	Weak Stem
Mint	Rose	Peepal tree	Pumpkin
Coriander		Apple tree	Tulsi

#### (Page 68)

1.	One seed	A few seeds	Many seeds	No seeds
	Mango	Apple	Watermelon	Grapes
	Avacado	Orange	Pomegranate	Banana
	Date		Strawberry	

2.-4. Do it yourself.

### EXERCISES

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

B. 1. Plants are divided into trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.

2. The arrangement of veins in the leaves is called venation. They are mainly of two types:

(a) **Reticulate Venation:** In this system, veins are arranged in a network form. Examples: Rose leaf, hibiscus leaf

(b) **Parallel Venation:** In this system, the veins run parallel to each other. Examples: Grass leaf, coconut leaf

3. (a) Fruits:

1. Many fruits have seeds in them. They protect these seeds from harsh conditions.
2. Some fruits have hooks on them. These hooks stick to the skin of animals who come to eat these fruits. In this way, then these animals carry their seeds to different places. This is called dispersal of seeds.

(b) Flowers:

1. They provide nectar to birds and insects.
2. In many plants, they get converted into fruits.

(c) Leaves:

1. Leaves make food for the plant.
2. Many insects also feed on leaves, like beetles.

4. (a)	<b>Herbs</b>	<b>Shrubs</b>
	Herbs are very small plants. Their stems are non-woody. They are soft and green. They do not have branches. <b>Examples:</b> Mint, fenugreek	Shrubs are bushy plants. They are shorter than trees. <b>Examples:</b> Rose, jasmine
(b)	<b>Creepers</b>	<b>Climbers</b>
	They creep along the ground. They show sideward growth (along the soil). Their stems are weaker as compared to climbers. <b>Examples:</b> Money plant, sweet potato, pumpkin, etc.	They climb upwards with the help of a support. They show upward growth. Their stems are stronger than the creepers. <b>Examples:</b> Grapevine, pea plant, gourd, etc.

C. Seed; Flower; Fruit; Stem; Roots

# Day and Night

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 71)

Look at the two sets of pictures shown below. Do you find any differences in them?

**Ans.** Yes. Set 1 shown pictures of the day. Set 2 shows pictures of the night.

### EXERCISES

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

**B.** 1. There are eight planets in our solar system.

2. (a) Poles are the two ends of the Earth's axis. The north pole is at the north end and the south pole is at the south end.

(b) The solar system is a big family consisting of the Sun, planets moons and other objects.

3. The Earth takes 24 hours to make a complete turn on its axis. This movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. It is because of this rotation that we see sunrise and sunset. Along with its rotation, our Earth also moves around the Sun. This movement is called revolution. Seasons are caused because of revolution.

4. The Earth takes 24 hours to rotate about its axis.

**C. Across:** 2. EAST 3. AXIS 5. HORIZON 6. EARTH

**Down:** 1. WEST 3. ATMOSPHERE

### Activity

**D.** 1. North 2. South 3. East 4. West



# 9

## We are All One

### ANSWERS

#### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS (Page 80–81)

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.  
2. Do it yourself.  
3. Do it yourself.  
4. Do it yourself.  
5. Do it yourself.

#### EXERCISES

- A.** 1. Traditional dresses are the clothes and jewellery, etc., that have been worn for a long time by the people of a particular place. They are a part of its culture.  
2. Chaniya-choli.  
3. We need clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, insects, etc.  
4. The main aim of celebrating festivals together is to:  
    ▶ Make bonds stronger  
    ▶ Make people come closer to one another  
    ▶ Respect other's culture and traditions  
    ▶ Create a feeling of unity among the people of different places  
Also, celebrating festivals together gives people a break and they can relax and have fun together.
- B.** (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (v) (d) (i) (e) (ii)
- C.** If everyone burns crackers to celebrate their festivals, it would create a lot of smoke and noise. This can harm the environment and make the air dirty. It can also scare animals and birds. So, it is important to be careful and think about other ways to celebrate without harming nature.
- D.** Do it yourself.
- E.** Students can do this with the help of the teacher.

# Work and Fun Time

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## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 87)

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

(Page 88)

What are the activities that your siblings, parents and grandparents do in their free time?

**Ans.** Do it yourself.

**Case Study (Page 88-89)**

**Ans.** Marbles, Hopscotch, Skipping, Gilli danda, Hide and seek, Seven tiles, Kabaddi and Kho-kho.

### EXERCISES

- A. 1.** Playing games/sports relaxes our mind. All the day through, our body and mind keep on working. Just imagine the activities you do throughout your day.

You get up in the morning. You go to the toilet, brush your teeth, take a bath and get ready for school. After that, you have your breakfast and go to your school. At school, you study, play, draw, paint and do many other activities. Even after coming back from the school, you do a lot of things.

After all these activities, we get tired and need to relax. For that, we either play, meditate, do yoga, exercise or play some sport like football or cricket. These activities keep our body fit and healthy.

- 2.** Indoor games are played within a closed room/environment. Many of them are played while sitting at one place, like ludo, carrom, snakes and ladders, etc.

Outdoor games, on the other hand, are played outside on the ground, park or in an open environment, like football, cricket, etc.

- 3.** People earlier played games like gilli danda, hopscotch, seven tiles, etc.
- 4.** Some people play games/sports to earn money. It becomes their occupation. Such people who play a sport professionally are called sportspersons.
- 5.** Lately, people have started taking interest in adventure sports. These sports involve a lot of risk. They require speed, physical fitness and courage.



Some popular adventure sports are skydiving, paragliding, bungee jumping and scuba diving.

**B.** Do it yourself.

**C.**

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

### Activity

**D.** Students can do this with the help of the teacher.

**E.** Students can do this with the help of the teacher.

# Good and Bad Touch

11

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 94)



### EXERCISES

- A. 1. A good touch is one in which when:
  - ▶ Someone touches you and you do not feel uncomfortable
  - ▶ You feel good, safe and happy
2. A touch is bad when:
  - ▶ Someone touches you and you do not like it
  - ▶ You want to run away

3. In case someone makes us uncomfortable, we should:

- ▶ Raise an alarm by telling about it to others near us
- ▶ Tell our parents about such incidents immediately
- ▶ If there is such a person at school, tell the teachers.

B. 1. love; care 2. bad 3. happy

C. Do it yourself.



# Emergency Times

12

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

#### (Page 97)

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

#### (Page 98)

1. (a), (b)
2. (a), (b), (c)
3. (c)
4. (a), (c)
5. (b)
6. (a)



# 13 Are You a Good Neighbour?

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 101)

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (a)
8. (b)

# Gaming Time on Clean Me 14

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 103)

**Ans.** You can play this game with your friends.



## ANSWERS

## IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 104)



## Think and Answer (Page 106)

From the case study, we understand that we must eat healthy food in order to stay healthy. Instead, if we eat unhealthy food, we will fall ill. Aarav falls ill frequently because he doesn't eat healthy food like green vegetables and fruits. Instead, he prefers burgers and pizzas, which weaken his immunity. As a result, he catches cold easily during the winter season.

## EXERCISES

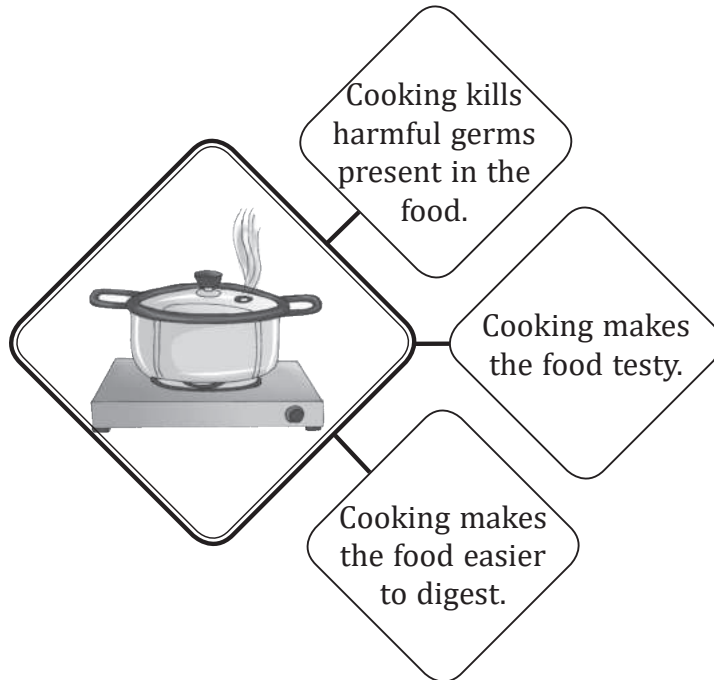
- A. 1. The food we eat is the main source of energy. It not only helps us to grow but also helps us to fight diseases. We should always eat food that is good for our health.

2. (a) Meat group (b) Fruit group (c) Grain group
3. (a) Immunity is the ability of the body to fight diseases.  
(b) A diet that has adequate amounts of body-building food, protective food and energy-giving food is called a balanced diet.
4. Food becomes rotten because of air, temperature, moisture and action of germs.

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

C. Do it yourself.

D.



- E. 1. Nehal may be gaining weight quickly and staying unwell because of eating unhealthy food or not being active enough.
2. Nehal should eat more fruits and vegetables and whole grains like Sejal. She should also try to be more active by playing outside or doing exercises.
3. Eating unhealthy or junk food can make you sick and lack energy. It can also cause problems like tooth decay and heart-disease later in life.

### Activity

1. and 2. Students can do these with the help of the teacher/parents.





# Water is Precious

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 121)

1. SCUBA DIVING
2. WIND SURFING
3. RIVER RAFTING
4. WATER POLO

### EXERCISES

A. 1. Five uses of water:

- It helps to maintain the temperature of our body.
- It helps in the digestion of food in our body.
- It is used for growing plants, vegetables and crops.
- It is used at home and in various factories and industries.
- It is home to various water animals like fish, turtles, whales, etc.

2. There are three main sources of water:

**Rainwater:** It is the main source of fresh water.

**Groundwater:** It is found in wells and springs.

**Surface water:** It is found in rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

3. Rain is a major source of water. It keeps on moving in a continuous cycle, called the water cycle.

The water cycle begins when heat from the sun turns water into an invisible gas in the air by the process of evaporation. This gas is called water vapour. The water vapour rises and then cools down by a process called condensation and turns into tiny droplets of water. These droplets join together to form clouds. Wind blows the clouds over the land. Then, the water present in these clouds falls as rain, snow or hail. This process of the falling of rain, snow or hail is termed as precipitation. The water runs into the rivers and from rivers, it goes into the seas, thus completing the cycle.

4. During summers, the ponds and rivers dry up and there is an acute shortage of water at some places. In some villages, people still have to travel long distances to fetch water.

People in villages fetch water from ponds and rivers. These are usually quite far from their homes, as most of the water bodies dry up in the summers.

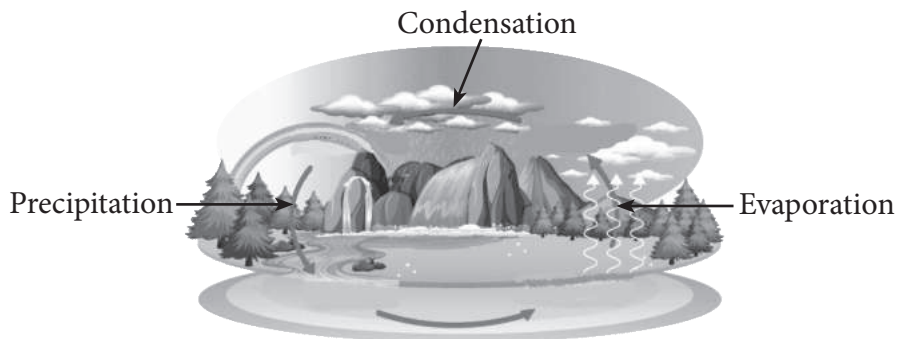
5. Water is very precious. We should not waste it. Three ways in which we can save water are:

1. Pour leftover water in your water bottle into flowerpots.
2. Turn the tap off while brushing your teeth.
3. Do not use a hose to clean your car. Use a bucket and mug instead.

B. 1. (b) 2. (a)

C. 1. (b) 2. (d)

D.



E. Tick (✓) the following: 1, 2, 4 and 6.



## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 126)

1. No life would be possible if there were no water on the Earth.
2. You need water to drink, to cook food and to keep yourself clean.
3. My mother stores water in big containers. Sometimes she also bottles or pitchers to keep smaller amounts of water handy for drinking or cooking.

### EXERCISES

- A. 1. Resources are the things that we get from our environment. They help us to meet our daily needs. Our planet Earth is rich in many resources.
2. The two main categories of resources are natural resources and man-made resources. Natural resources are resources that are provided to us by nature. Examples: Air, water, petroleum, etc.

Man-made resources are resources that are made or constructed by man. Examples: Roads, buildings, machines, vehicles, etc.

3. (a) Two main uses of air:
1. All living beings need air to survive. Plants need air to make food.
  2. Oxygen gas present in air helps in burning.
- (b) Two main uses of water:
1. It is used in fields for growing crops.
  2. It is used in houses and factories after passing through water treatment plants.

4.



5. Pollution is when harmful things get into the air, water or land. These harmful things can come from cars, factories or even garbage that isn't disposed of properly. Pollution can make plants, animals and people sick, so it's important to keep our environment clean.

Two ways to reduce pollution:

- (a) Use cycles/rickshaws for short-distance travel. Use public transport as far as possible.
- (b) Avoid bathing or washing clothes near or in water bodies.

**B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)

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

### **Activity**

1. Forest 2. Animals 3. Soil 4. Petroleum

**ANSWERS****IN-TEXT QUESTIONS****(Page 132)**

Do it yourself.

**(Page 135)****Have you ever visited a village?**

Yes, I have/No, I haven't visited a village.

**Do you find any difference between the houses of villages and cities?**

Yes, there are differences between houses in villages and cities. In villages, houses are often more spread out with larger yards or fields surrounding them. They are typically made of natural materials like wood or mud. In contrast, houses in cities are usually closer together, with smaller yards or no yards at all. They tend to be made of more modern materials like bricks or concrete. Also, cities often have taller buildings like apartments or skyscrapers, which are less common in villages.

**EXERCISES**

- A. 1. Our house serves multiple purposes. It protects us from harsh weather, wild animals, insects, thieves, etc.

2.

Kutcha House	Pucca House
<b>Building Materials Used</b>	
Bamboo, mud, clay, thatch and leaves, tree bark, etc.	Metal, sand, bricks, steel, cement, concrete, glass, etc.
<b>Strength and Durability</b>	
They are not as strong as the pucca houses of cities that are made of concrete and cement. The houses are not permanent. That is why they are called kutcha houses or temporary houses.	They are comparatively strong and durable. That is why these houses are called pucca or permanent houses.

2.	<b>Kutcha House</b>	<b>Pucca House</b>
<b>Number of Rooms</b>		
	There are not many rooms in the houses.	The houses have different rooms for different activities, like bedrooms for sleeping, dining room for having food, living room for entertaining guests, study room for studying, bathroom for taking a bath, etc.

3. The two main factors people consider while constructing their houses are climate and affordability.
4. An ideal house should have lots of green plants and trees around to make the air you breathe pure and fresh. It should be kept neat and clean.

**B. 1. HOUSEBOAT 2. STILT HOUSE 3. IGLOO 4. TENT 5. CARAVAN**

**C. 1. APARTMENT 2. PENTHOUSE 3. FLAT 4. VILLA**

### Activity

Students can do this with the help of the teacher/parents.



# 19

## Let's be Friends

### ANSWERS

#### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 147)

Two benefits of mass communication:

1. Mass communication helps people know about important national or international events.
2. Mass communication helps to spread information among a large number of people quickly and easily.

#### EXERCISES

- A. 1. The process by which we send or receive messages from one place to another is called communication.
2. Smartphones, computers and laptops.
3. 1. Exchange of ideas 2. Getting information
4. Mass communication refers to the process of transmitting information to a large number of people using different channels such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, billboards, books, the Internet and social media.
- B. 1. Internet 2. Telegraph 3. Computers 4. Postman
- C. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)

# On the Wheels

20

## ANSWERS

### IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

(Page 150)

Ans. Do it yourself.

Activity (Page 156)



Barber



Cobbler



Carpenter



Tailor



Electrician



Plumber



Sweeper



Cook

### EXERCISES

A. 1. The three main means of transport are:

(a) **Land Transport:** Cycles, rickshaws, scooters, motorcycles, cars, buses, trucks, trains, metros, etc.

(b) **Water Transport:** Boats, ferry, ship, submarine, steamer, yacht, etc.

(c) **Air Transport:** Aeroplanes, helicopters, hot air balloon, blimp, jets, rockets.

2. The two types of trains are:

► **Metro trains:** These are fast moving public transport built in urban areas. They are also called mass rapid transit (MRT). They are a very comfortable mode of transport and save you from traffic jams and pollution on the roads.



- **Passenger trains:** They are used for short-distance travel. These trains are comparatively slower and halt at each station.
- **Express trains:** They travel longer distances in a short time.
- **Freight trains:** They transport goods (which is also called cargo). They have freight cars or wagons for the goods.

3. **Cobblers:** They help to mend our shoes.

**Sweepers:** They help to keep our streets clean.

4. An occupation is a job or work that someone does to earn money or to help others. It is what people do to make a living.

Social work is a type of occupation where people help others in the community. They work to make the community a better place by helping people and families who are facing challenges or need support.

5. Medha Patkar and Kailash Satyarthi.

B. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

Two Wheelers	Three Wheelers	Four Wheelers
Bicycles	Rickshaws	Cars
Scooters	Autorickshaws	Jeeps
Motorcycles	Tuk-tuks	Tractors

### Case Study

1. sea freights as a; It's safe for long distances and can carry heavy items like furniture easily.
2. road; It's convenient for shorter distances within the same country.
3. road transport
4. air

## Let's Sketch

21

## ANSWERS

## EXERCISES

A. 1. A map is a drawing which helps a person to locate places by showing different roads, main markets and other important places.

## 2. Map:

- ▶ A map is always drawn on a flat surface.
- ▶ It is the drawing of the Earth on a flat surface.
- ▶ It can be rolled and is easy to carry.
- ▶ It can display small details with the help of symbols.

## Globe:

- ▶ A globe is drawn on a sphere.
- ▶ It is the model of the Earth on a sphere.
- ▶ It cannot be rolled or carried easily.
- ▶ It cannot show small areas in detail.

3. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place. It mostly has all the important places by which a person can recognise the place. These important places are called landmarks. Landmarks can be a mall, hotel school, hospital, park, market, etc. They guide a person to his/her destination easily.

B. Do it yourself.

C. 1. (✓) 2. (X) 3. (X) 4. (X)