



# GREEN WORLD

CLASS  
1 To 5

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

## ANSWER KEY



PURPLE STROKE



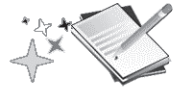
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# EVS



**CH. 1 My Self** – Students will do by themselves. (Introduction about them)

**CH. 2 My Body** – (A) 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) (B) 1. brush 2. walk 3. hair 4. ten 5. hands (C) 1. Head, Mouth, Nose, Ear, Chin, Cheek, Neck, Shoulder, Hand and Finger. 2. Our teeth helps us in chewing food. 3. We should take bath daily and brush our teeth to keep ourselves clean. 4. (a) We eat with our hands. (b) We write with our hands. (D) 1. Lips 2. Teeth 3. Neck 4. Shoulder 5. Knee 6. Feet **Activity** – (E) Neck, Head, Waist, Arm, Stomach, Chest, Nose, Elbow, Cheek, Legs, Mouth, Fingers, Shoulder, Eyes, Ear (F) Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 3 Our Sense Organs** – (A) 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) (B) 1. taste 2. feel 3. ears 4. smell 5. eyes (C) 1. The five sense organs are eyes, ears, tongue, skin and nose. 2. Taste buds are present on our tongue which help us to taste. 3. (a) Ears – We hear with our ears. (b) Skin – We feel things with our skin. (c) Tongue – Our tongue helps us to know the taste. 4. Loud music can make us deaf. (D) 1. Ears 2. Tongue 3. Skin **Activity** – (E) Student will do by themselves. (F) 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b (G) Student will do by themselves. (H) Student will do by themselves.

**CH. 4 Our Family** – (A) 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) (B) 1. care 2. nuclear 3. uncle 4. surname 5. family (C) 1. There are two types of families – (a) Big family (b) Small family 2. A family in which parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together are called big family. 3. A hereditary name common to all member of a family is called surname. 4. Small family has three to four members whereas as big family have eight to ten members. 5. A family is very important for us – (a) A family give us love and care. (b) Family provides us food, clothes, shelter and security. 6. Father is the head of the family. 7. Students will do by themselves. (D) 1. Grandfather 2. Uncle 3. Grandfather & Father 4. Grandmother 5. Students will do by themselves. (E) Students will do by themselves. (F) Students will do by themselves. (G) 1. Sister 2. Aunt 3. Mother 4. Niece 5. Grandmother **Activity** – (H) Students will do by themselves. (I) Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 5 Our House** – (A) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) (B) 1. guests 2. rooms 3. bedroom 4. home 5. family (C) 1. A house is a place where all family members live together. 2. There are seven rooms in a house – (a) Kitchen (b) Dinning room (c) Study room (d) Drawing room (e) Living room (f) Bedroom (g) Bathroom 3. We sleep in bedroom. 4. A house protect us from heat, wind, rain, cold, thieves and wild animals. 5. Students will describe about their house. (D) 1. Kitchen 2. Bedroom 3. Drawing room 4. Dining room 5. Study room (E) 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a (F) 1. Plumber – Repairs our taps and fittings. 2. Carpenter – Makes furniture. 3. Mason – Builds our house. 4. Electrician – Do electricity work. (G) 1. Cement 2. Bricks 3. Wood 4. Pipes 5. Metal (H) 1. Kitchen 2. Bedroom 3. Door 4. Drawing room **Activity** – (I) & (J) Students will do by themselves. (K) & (L) Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 6 My School** – (A) 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) (B) 1. classroom 2. playground 3. library 4. office 5. accountant 6. draw and paint (C) 1. The special clothes we wear when go to school are called uniform. 2. Principal is the head of the school. 3. Teacher teaches in the classroom. 4. I read in class I. (D) 1. Principal 2. Medical room 3. Staff room 4. Library 5. Playground (E) 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b (F) Students will do by themselves. (G) Students will do by themselves. (H) Students will do by themselves. (I) 1. Chalk 2. Art room 3. Staff room 4. Medical room (J) Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 7 Food – (A)** 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. curd 2. uncovered 3. fruits, vegetables 4. breakfast 5. eggs **(C)** 1. Food gives us energy to work and play. It makes us healthy and keep us free from disease. 2. We get fruits, vegetables, dry fruits, pulses, cereals, spices and medicines from plants. 3. We make many products from milk like ice-cream, curd, cheese and paneer. 4. Honeybees gives us honey. 5. Three good food habits – (a) Take food at proper time. (b) Chew your food well. (c) Do not eat uncovered food. 6. The meal that we eat in night is called dinner. **(D)** Students will do by themselves. **(E)** 1. Plants 2. Bees 3. Plants 4. Animals 5. Cow **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves. **(G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 8 Water – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) **(B)** 1. sources 2. Animals 3. drinking 4. sea, ocean 5. boiled **(C)** 1. The five uses of water are – (a) drinking (b) bathing (c) washing (d) watering plants (e) cleaning utensils 2. The two sources of water are river and stream. 3. Rain is the main source of water. 4. We should drink boiled and filtered water. 5. We should not waste water. **(D)** 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No **(E)** 1. Wash 2. Bath 3. Sail 4. Swim 5. Clean 6. Cook **Activity – (F)** 1. Bathing 2. Drinking 3. Washing clothes 4. Brushing 5. Cooking 6. Watering plants

**CH. 9 Means of Transport – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. car 2. ship 3. bus 4. horse cart 5. aeroplane **(C)** 1. The means of transport are called vehicles. 2. There are three types of transport – (a) Land (b) Air (c) Water 3. (a) The vehicles which run on the road are called land transport. The vehicles which fly in air are called air transport. (b) Land transport is slow means of transport whereas air transport is the fastest means of transport. 4. Aeroplane is my favorite vehicle because it is fastest means of transport. It saves time. 5. Yes, I have travelled air transport. **(D)** 1. Air 2. Ship 3. Cycle 4. Train 5. Bullock cart **(E)** 1. Boat 2. Bus 3. Ship 4. Car 5. Helicopter **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 10 Festivals – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Independence Day 2. mosque 3. tenth 4. Republic Day 5. Eid 6. Christmas **(C)** 1. The special days celebrated in each religion are called festivals. 2. Gunjiya is made on Holi. 3. Christians pray in Church. 4. Christmas is celebrated as birthday of Lord Jesus Christ. 5. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated as birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. 6. Guru Granth is the holy book of Sikhs. 7. Diwali is celebrated to mark the return of Lord Ram to Ayodhya. **(D)** 1. e 2. f 3. b 4. g 5. c 6. d 7. a **(E)** 1. Christmas 2. Guru Granth 3. Diwali 4. Dusshera 5. Republic Day 6. Gandhi Jayanti **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 11 Our Helpers – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. postman 2. doctor 3. scientist 4. barber 5. mason **(C)** 1. The work that person do to earn money is called an occupation. 2. My father is a doctor. 3. The five helpers are barber, gardener, cobbler, tailor and teacher. 4. Tailor stitches clothes for us. 5. I would like to become a scientist. 6. Doctor treats us when we are sick. **(D)** 1. Cobbler 2. Singer 3. Pilot 4. Carpenter 5. Farmer **(E)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. b 6. a **Activity – (F)** 1. Barber 2. Cobbler 3. Teacher 4. Carpenter **(G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 12 Plants And Animals – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) **(B)** 1. tulsi 2. tea 3. wood 4. cotton plant 5. fish 6. spider 7. land, water 8. sheep 9. banana 10. lion **(C)** 1. We get pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices and oil from plants. 2. We get sugar from sugarcane. 3. Animals that we keep on a farm are called domestic animals. e.g. Dog, cat, cow. 4. Wood is used to make furniture. 5. We can eat carrot and tomato as raw 6. (a) We can tame domestic animals while we cannot tame wild animals. (b) Domestic animals helps us in many ways and can be kept at farms but wild animals lives in jungle. 7. Penguin and ostrich cannot fly. 8. Animals that can live both on land and in water are called amphibians. e.g. frog, tortoise. **(D)** 1. f 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. i 8. g 9. h **(E)** 1. Papaya 2. Tulsi 3. Wheat

4. Ostrich 5. Cat 6. Plants 7. Blue whale 8. Cherry **(F)** 1. W 2. PA 3. P 4. A 5. P 6. P 7. I 8. W 9. PA **(G)** 1. Almond 2. Lion 3. Owl 4. Dog 5. Deer 6. Sugar 7. Horse **(H)** Students will do by themselves. **(I)** Students will do by themselves. **Activity – (J)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 13 Seasons – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. sun 2. gumboots 3. soup 4. seven 5. muffler **(C)** 1. In summer we feel very hot. Sun shines brightly. We wear light cotton clothes and drink lots of water. 2. We use umbrella, raincoat and gumboots during rainy season. 3. I like winter season because in this season snow falls and I love to play with snow. **(D)** 1. Summer 2. Rainy 3. Rainy 4. Winter 5. Winter **Activity – (E) & (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 14 Our National Flag and Symbols – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. three 2. country 3. India 4. banyan 5. chakra **(C)** 1. People who live in India are called Indians. 2. Our national flag have three colours – orange, white and green. 3. Mango is our national fruit. **(D)** 1. Tiranga 2. Lotus 3. Jan Gan Man 4. Tiger **Activity – (E) (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 15 Safety Rules – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. lean out 2. animals 3. footpath 4. electric wires **(C)** 1. Safety means keeping ourselves and other free from harms. 2. If there is no zebra crossing look left, then right and cross only if the road is clear. 3. The immediate help given to an injured person is called first aid. **(D)** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes **(E)** 1. b 2. c 3. a **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper – 1 (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b **(C)** 1. skin 2. joint family 3. play ground 4. honeybees 5. train **(D)** 1. Kitchen 2. Father 3. Carrot 4. Library 5. House **(E)** 1. The five sense organs are ear, nose, eyes, tongue and skin. 2. The special dress that we wear when we go to school is called uniform. 3. (a) Always wash your hands before eating. (b) Chew food properly. 4. The four means of land transport are car, bus, train and cycle. 5. A family with parents and their children is called a small family.

**Model Test Paper – 2 (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c **(C)** 1. Gunjiya 2. Rain 3. Newspaper 4. Postman 5. Diwali **(D)** 1. Bible 2. Holi 3. Banyan 4. Dog 5. Independence Day **(E)** 1. The festival which are celebrated all over the nation are called National Festival. 2. Animals that live in forest are called wild animals. 3. We get pulses, cereals, medicines, fruits and vegetables from plants. 4. The four uses of water are drinking, bathing, cooking, cleaning and watering plants. 5. The first help given to an injured person is called first-aid. 6. Students will do by themselves.

## Class - 2



**CH. 1 About Us – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. bones 2. neck 3. skin **(C)** 1. We grow from a baby to become a boy or a girl. After few years we all grow to become young then we become old. 2. We have five sense organs – eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin. 3. Muscles lie under the skin. 4. Skeleton is a frame work of bones. It gives shape to our body. **(D)** Nose, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Tongue **Activity – (E)** 1. Tongue 2. Nose 3. Skin 4. Legs 5. Eyes 6. Hands 7. Ears 8. Hands

**CH. 2 Growth – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. infant 2. grow, change 3. weak 4. life **(C)** 1. When grow up we look different from each other. 2. A person become weak in the old age. The colour of hair changes from black to white. 3. No, living things cannot change their shape and size. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 3 Sensing Life – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. tongue 2. eyes 3. skin 4. nose **(C)** 1. We should wash our eyes with clean and cool water. We should not rub eyes. 2. Very loud noise is harmful for ears. 3. The tongue has taste buds for different taste which tells about the taste of the food. 4. Our parents and teachers should guide us in taking proper care of sense organs. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 4 The Family – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. grandmother 2. vegetables 3. cooks 4. works, earns **(C)** 1. A family with father, mother and their one or two children is called nuclear family. 2. Every family enjoy celebrating festivals and auspicious occasions together. Special food is prepared on these days. 3. Grandparents love us very much. Grandmother tells us stories. Grandfather takes us to park and play with us. 4. Father maintains the family by taking care of needs of each member in the family. **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 5 Home Sweet Home – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. neat 2. permanent 3. cement, brick, iron 4. kitchen **(C)** 1. Kuccha houses are mostly found in villages. 2. We sleep in our bedroom. 3. We can protect our house by cleaning it regularly and keeping it safe from mosquitoes, flies, lizards etc. 4. A house is a shelter where we live in. It protects us from heat, cold, rain, thieves and wild animals. **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 6 Games We Play – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. chess 2. fresh, healthy 3. exercise 4. mind **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. The two benefits of playing games are – (a) It relaxes our mind. (b) It regulates body temperature. 2. The games that play outside our homes are called outdoor games. 3. The games that we play in our homes are called indoor games. 4. Games are good exercise for our brain and body. It keeps us active, fresh and fit. It also regulates body temperature. **(E)** 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a **Activity – (F)** 1. Carrom 2. Hockey 3. Chess 4. Tennis **(G)** 1. Indoor Games – Chess, Ludo, Carrom 2. **Outdoor Games** – Cricket, Hockey, Football

**CH. 7 Eating Habits – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. diseases 2. non-vegetarian 3. energy giving 4. large **(C)** 1. We should eat green vegetables, fruits and milk products. 2. Water helps in digesting the food we eat and removing wastes from our body. 3. Food stuffs like meat, milk, eggs, pulses, fish and beans give us proteins. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 8 Water – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. dirty 2. water 3. taps 4. rain water **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True **(D)** 1. Rain is the main source of water. 2. The three uses of water are drinking, cooking and watering plants. 3. (a) We should not waste water. Always close the tap tightly after using it. (b) Always water plants with bucket and mug. 4. We should always drink clean water because dirty water has germs in it which can make us sick. 5. The two ways of cleaning water are – boiling and filtering. **Project – (E)** Students will do by themselves. **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 9 Clothing – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. hot 2. sheep 3. colourful 4. clean water **(C)** 1. We should wear neat, clean and ironed clothes. 2. Doctors, policeman, postman, students and soldiers wear uniform. 3. We should wear rubber or plastic coats over our clothes. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b **Activity – (E)** 1. Saree 2. Raincoat 3. Belt 4. Socks 5. Shirt 6. Sweater

**CH. 10 Surroundings Around Us – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. help 2. sick person 3. train 4. post office **(C)** 1. ATM stands Automated Teller Machine which is opens 24 hours. We can withdraw money from ATM using cards. 2. Traffic Policeman controls traffic on the road. 3. Police person perform their

work from police station. 4. Doctors gives us treatment when we are sick. **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

**Activity – (E) & (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 11 People Around Us – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. tailor 2. fireman 3. cobbler 4. potter **(C)** 1. Doctor treats us when we are sick. 2. Carpenter makes furniture of wood. 3. Mechanic repairs vehicles. 4. The work that people do to earn money is known as their occupation. **(D)** 1. e 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b **(E)** 1. Milkman 2. Plumber 3. Fruit seller 4. Watchman **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 12 Plant Around Us – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. jute, cotton 2. juice 3. fruit 4. creeper 5. tree **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True **(D)** 1. Very small plants with soft, thin and green stems are called herbs. Example – Mint and coriander. 2. The trees that bear fruit are mango, banana and coconut. 3. Plants keep the air we breathe clean. They provide us different kinds of fruits and vegetables. 4. Green plants need sunlight, air and water to make their food. 5. The stem carries food and water to different parts of the plant. 6. The four uses of plants are – (a) They give us fresh air to breathe. (b) They give us fruits and vegetables. (c) They also give us medicines. (d) We get fibres from plants. **(E)** 1. e 2. f 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d **Activity – (F) (G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves. **Project –** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 13 Animals – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. water, fins 2. pet 3. skin, bones 4. land **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(D)** 1. The animals that we can keep at our farms are called domestic animals. 2. We get milk, eggs, honey, wool and meat from animals. 3. Domestic Animals – Cow, horse, sheep, hen, donkey. Wild Animals – Lion, deer, tiger, giraffe, wolf 4. We should take proper care of our pets by providing them proper food, safe sheter and clean drinking water. We should take them to veterinary doctor when they are sick. 5. The animals that we cannot tame for work and lives in forest are called wild animals. Example – lion, tiger. **(E)** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves. **(H) & (I)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 14 Cultural Variety – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. good, evil 2. pongal 3. sikhs 4. church **(C)** 1. The five festivals are Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Id-ul-fitr and Onam. 2. Diwali is celebrated after twenty days from Dussehra. 3. People of Tamil Naidu celebrate Pongal. Farmers express their thanks to Sun, rain and cattle for good harvest. 4. Durga Puja is celebrated in West Bengal with great pomp and show. **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 15 Modes of Communication – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. e-mail 2. internet 3. postman 4. verbal **(C)** 1. Communication means sending and receiving of messages. 2. The messages that are flashed on computer screen when computers are connected with telephone lines through modem are called e-mail. 3. A typed message sent or received is called telegram. 4. News papers are very important when a message needs to be sent to many people living in different places at the same time. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 16 Modes of Transport – (A)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. iron tracks 2. aerial 3. road 4. water **(C)** 1. We use bicycle, scooter, car or bus to go near by places. 2. The two modes of water transport are boat and ship. 3. Earlyman used to travel from one place to another on foot. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 17 Locating A Place – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. symbols 2. compass 3. north 4. sketch **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. A map is a drawing of a place drawn on a paper. 2. There are four directions – North, East, West and South. 3. Sailors and pilots find directions using a compass. 4. A landmark is something that we can clearly see from the distance. **(E)** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 18 The Earth – (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. forest 2. stream 3. gases 4. waste **(C)** 1. Air gets polluted with the smoke released from vehicles and factories. 2. Flat land on the Earth is called plains. 3. Waste water from factories and garbage make rivers and lakes dirty which is unsafe for drinking. 4. There is a great need of planting trees because trees give us clean and fresh air to breathe. **(D)** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 19 Time – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. morning 2. week 3. Wednesday 4. noon 5. clock, watches 6. night **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. Sixty minutes make an hour. 2. A year has 12 months. 3. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 4. Calendar helps us to remember holidays and other important dates. 5. Some months have 31 days and some have 30 days. February has 28 days. Every fourth year February has 29 days. This year is called leap year. **(E)** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves. **Project –** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 20 The Universe – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. hot 2. 366 3. Moon 4. 365 **(C)** 1. The Sun looks small from the Earth because it is very far away from us. 2. The sunlight reaches the Earth in 8½ minutes. 3. There are 24 hours in a day. 4. Stars appear to be twinkling because they reflect the light of the Sun. **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b **Activity – (E)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 21 Safety On The Road – (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. footpath 2. safety 3. subway 4. road **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **(D)** 1. We should always walk on the footpath. 2. (a) We should not play on the road. (b) We should not throw anything on the road. 3. The three lights on the traffic signal are red, yellow and green. **(E)** 1. No Horn 2. No Entry for cycles 3. Zebra Crossing 4. No Parking 5. School Ahead 6. Speed Breaker **Activity – (F)** 1. No Horn 2. Bus Stand 3. Turn to Right 4. Parking 5. School Ahead **(G)** Students will do by themselves. **(H)** 1. Stop 2. Wait 3. Go **Project –** Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper-1 – (A)** 1. A family with father, mother and their one or two children is called nuclear family. 2. Skeleton is a framework of bones. It gives shape to our body. 3. The special dress that we wear, when we go to school is called uniform. **(B)** 1. spin 2. skin 3. sheep **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. True **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (b) **(E)** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c **(F)** 1. Indoor Games – Ludo, Chess 2. Outdoor Games – Hockey, Football.

**Model Test Paper-2 – (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) **(B)** 1. The method in which messages are flashed on computer screen when connected with modem are called e-mail. 2. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 3. We get milk, eggs, wool, meat and honey from animals. **(C)** 1. sketch 2. gases 3. zebra **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True **(E)** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **(F)** 1. Stop 2. Wait 3. Go



**CH. 1 FAMILY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Two, time 2. talk, children 3. adopt 4. uncle, aunt **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(D)** 1. Identical Twins 2. Parts 3. Nuclear 4. Joint **(E)** 1. A single parents family has one parent either the father or the mother. 2. If twins look a like they are called Identical twins. 3. **Small Family** – (a) A small family has three or four members. (b) In small family grandparents does not live with family. **Joint Family** – (a) A joint family have eight to ten members. In join family grandparents live with the family. 4. The children in the house help by doing all the small jobs like cleaning the table, watering plants etc. **Activity (F)** Students will do by themselves. **(G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 2 OUR BODY PARTS (A)** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. work 2. tongue 3. blind 4. calipers 5. nose **(C)** 1. False 2. False 2. True 4. True 5. False **(D)** 1. Sign language 2. Polio 3. Artificial limb 4. Walking stick **(E)** 1. We can stand, walk and run with the help of our legs. 2. We feel things with our skin. It tells us if something is hot, cold, rough or smooth. 3. People who cannot see, hear, speak or walk like everyone else are different by abled people. 4. In old age body becomes weak, and frail, body reactions become slow too so we should help old people. **Activity – (F)** 1. Kidney 2. Ear 3. Brain 4. Tongue 5. Leg **(G)** 1. Brain serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals. 2. Heart pumps blood through the blood vessels of the circulatory. 3. Lungs provide airflow that makes vocal sounds including human speech possible.

**CH. 3 LOOKING AFTER OUR BODY (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. wait 2. complete 3. uncovered 4. Scissor 5. Brush **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. Water 2. To Stop 3. Heartbeat 4. First-Aid **(E)** 1. First-Aid is the assistance given to any person suffering a sudden illness. 2. Exercise keeps us fit. It increases the flow of blood to all parts of the body and makes breathing faster. 3. (i) Never play with sharp objects. (ii) Do not put finger in a plug point. (iii) Do not play with fire (iv) Watch out wet floors. (v) Never play jokes which can hurt somebody physically or cause injury. 4. Green light tells you to go, Red light tells you to stop and yellow light tell s to wait. 5. It gives us energy to work again thus rest is very important for keeping our body fit and healthy. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves. **(G)** 1. Hospital 2. Zebra crossing 3. No fire 4. No right turn

**CH. 4 FOOD WE EAT (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. energy 2. Harmful 3. Eggs, pulses 4. Germs 5. Energy giving food **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. Guava, Mango 2. Water 3. Carrot, Cabbage 4. Yogurt, Cheese **(E)** 1. Food is of three kinds :- (1) Energy giving food (2) Body building food (3) Protective food 2. Body building foods are:- milk, eggs, cheese, fish, beans, nuts, pulses and meat. 3. (a) We should clean our hands before handing any food items. (b) We should always wash fruits and vegetables before eating. 4. Energy giving foods are rice, Potatoes, Jams, Sugar, Milk, Butter and Ghee. 5. Cooking makes the food softer and easy to digest. It also improves the taste and smell of food. Cooked food also kills harmful germs. **Activity – (F)** Dal, chapati, rice, curd, vegetable are different kind of food. Different kind of food provides us Energy, vitamins, proteins, minerals etc. **(G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 5 OUR HOME (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. bamboo, straw 2. Eskimos 3. multi 4. lizard 5. dry 6. dustbin **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) **(D)** 1. Pesticides 2. Hut 3. Stable 4. A big pucca house 5. Drainage system **(E)** 1. A house mode of bricks, cement, and iron is called a pucca house. 2. We need



a house because house protects us from heat, cold, rain, animals and thieves. 3. (1) We must sweep and dust our house daily. (2) We must throw all the garbage into the dustbin. (3) There should be proper drainage system in our house to let the water out. 4. Lizard, rats and mosquitoes are called pests. We should use pesticides or call pest control from time to time to kill these pests. 5. Sweepers collect the garbage. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 6 OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD (A)** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. Market 2. Colony 3. Asthma 4. Red cross **(E)** 1. These are called Neighbourhood services like a market, hospital or dispensary, school, police station, park & bank. 2. A bank is a place where we can keep our money and other valuable things safe. We can also deposit and withdraw our money. 3. We can keep our surrounding clean by doing these :- (a) Never throw garbage in the open area. (b) Do not burn garbage. (c) Never spit in open. (d) Avoid use of plastic bags. 4. Air is polluted by smoke given out by vehicles and factories. 5. We can send letters to different places. Stamps, envelops, post cards are available in post office. Nowadays services for parcels and packages are also available in post offices. **Activity – (F)** Student will do by themselves.

**CH. 7 AIR AROUND US (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. spit 2. weight, space 3. lungs 4. Life **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. Plants 2. Air 3. Pollution 4. Life 5. Hanky **(E)** 1. Air is made up of different gases. All living things breathe in and breathe out air. Human beings, animals and birds need air to stay alive. 2. The fouling of air by human activities is called pollution. Air pollution affects us in many ways 'it causes' :- (a) Breathing problems (b) Redness of eyes (c) Allergy, coughing and sneezing (d) Diseases like asthma and bronchitis. 3. (a) Air has weight (b) Air is present everywhere (c) Air occupies space (d) Air exerts pressure 4. (a) We should grow more and more plants. (b) Cough or sneeze into a hanky. (c) Smoke from vehicles and factories should be controlled. (d) We must not throw the garbage on the road but keep it covered in a bin. (e) We should always dump garbage in the composite and not burn it. (f) We should never spit in the open. (g) We should not allow water to stagnate near our houses. (h) Factories should be build away from the houses. 5. Student will do by themselves. **Activity – (F) & (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 8 WATER – A WONDERFUL AND ESSENTIAL LIQUID (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Rain 2. Sugar 3. Ice 4. colourless 5. cleaning 6. industries 7. unfit 8. Oasis **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False **(D)** 1. Condensation 2. Chlorine 3. Sedimentation, Filtration 4. Salt, Sugar 5. Seas, Rivers **(E)** 1. All living things need water to survive. There is no life without water. 2. The water vapour in the air goes up and again changes into water form in the form of rains this process is called. 3. The process by which water changes to water vapour on heating is called evaporation. 4. (1) Water has no taste or smell. (2) Water has no shape of its own. 5. Sea water is unfit for drinking as it has many salt dissolved in it which makes the water salty and unfit you drinking. 6. Rain, oasis, Hand pump, Well and Tubewells. 7. Water becomes polluted when it contains dirt and harmful substances. 8. (1) Taps should not be left to leak in the bathroom. (2) Take only as much water as is required. (3) Never waste water. (4) Recycle the used water. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 9 PLANTS – OUR GREEN FRIENDS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) **(B)** 1. Money 2. Autotrophs 3. Banana 4. Heart 5. Protein **(C)** 1. WHEAT 2. MAIZE 3. PEEPAL 4. PHOTOSYNTHESIS 5. COFFEE 6. CLOVES 7. OXYGEN **(D)** 1. Cereals 2. Creepers 3. Wheat 4. Cotton, jute **(E)** 1. Big and tall plants are called trees, small plants are called shrubs, climbers are weak steams and need support to grow. 2. Light is important element for making food and the process is called photosynthesis. Photo means light and

synthesis means putting together. 3. (a) Plants give us many things like fruits, vegetables, cereals and oils. (b) Some plants are grown for fibers. They are used for making bags, ropes etc. (c) Some plants are grown for their medicinal use. (d) We get oxygen from plants. It helps us to breathe. (e) Plants make their own food. 4. Tulsi, neem and eucalyptus. 5. Manure makes the soil fertile and plants grow fast. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 10 ANIMALS AND BIRDS (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b) **(B)** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (g) 4. (f) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) **(C)** 1. Snake 2. Omnivores 3. Parrot 4. Ostrich 5. Parrot **(D)** 1. Food Chain 2. Siberian Birds 3. Fins and Tail 4. Forelimbs **(E)** 1. (a) Birds can fly but animals cannot (b) Birds live in nest, animals live on land. (c) Birds use their beak to feed, animals use their mouth. 2. Animals which eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores animals like lion and tiger. 3. When an animal feeds on the other animals it is called a food chain. 4. Birds build nests to lay their eggs. After laying eggs, birds keep their eggs warm by sitting on them. At the right time the egg shell cracks and chick comes out of it. This is called Hatching. 5. The tailor birds makes its nest by sewing two leaves together. It uses its beak as a needle. 6. Birds use claws for catching and holding food. At times they also use them for protection against their enemies. 7. Birds migrate from colder places to warmer places and it is called migration. 8. Three kinds of feathers are :- (a) Down feathers are fixed and fluffy which help to keep their body warm. (b) Body feathers cover the rest of body and give shape to the bird. (c) Flight feathers help the bird to fly and change direction. **Activity – (F) & (G)** Student will do by themselves.

**CH. 11 THE EARTH AND THE SKY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) **(B)** 1. Earth 2. Rocks 3. Planet 4. Star 5. Air **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True **(D)** 1. Atmosphere 2. New Moon or Amavasya 3. Moon 4. Rotation 5. Sun **(E)** 1. The layer of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere. 2. Moon gives us light due to sun's reflection. 3. The bright object that twinkles is a star. 4. A group of stars forming a pattern is called constellation. Constellations like scorpio, orion, ursamajor etc. 5. When there is no moon in the sky it is called Amavasya. 6. We cannot see the stars in the day because the light from the sun is too bright. **Activity – (F)** There is no life on other planets because they don't have air, water and right temperature. **(G).** Scorpio, Orion, Ursa Major.

**CH. 12 WEATHER AND SEASONS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) **(B)** 1. hot, down 2. seven 3. seasons 4. monsoon **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. Monsoon 2. Cotton clothes 3. Spring season 4. Wind **(E)** 1. Moving air is called wind. 2. When the weather remains same for many days it is called season. 3. The days are very warm. It does not get dark until late, as the days are longer. The heat is maximum. 4. People in hilly areas wear warm clothes. 5. We should not get wet in rainy season because wet clothes and wet shoes may give us cold and fever. 6. Flowers bloom in this season. New leaves also grow on plants. **Activity – (F) (G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 13 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. land 2. fastest 3. fax 4. mass 5. message **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. Electronic mail 2. Water 3. Times of India 4. cars, buses **(E)** 1. Transport help us to go from one place to another. 2. Boats and ships are made in shipyards. 3. Postman delivers us letter. 4. The mean by which we communicate from one person to another are called means of communication. 5. News paper is a serial publication containing news about current events. It is a means of mass communication. **Activity – (F)** 1. 4 2. 4 3. 3 4. 2 5. 8 (One box) **(G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 14 SOIL (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. horizon 2. sand, clay, Silt, Gravel 3. Clayey 4. Diamond 5. mountain **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. A horizon 2. soil conservation

3. Mountains 4. Chalk 5. Soil **(E)** 1. Weathering of rocks means changing of hard pieces of rocks into loose and soft soil due to action of sun, wind, water or ice. 2. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called soil. Soil is made up of soil particles, humus, air and water. 3. Protection of soil from being blown or washed away is called soil conservation – soil can be conserved by following ways :- (a) Afforestation (b) Terrace farming (c) Embankment 4. The carrying away of top soil by wind and water is called soil erosion. 5. Different layers of soil :- (a) A Horizon – It is rich in humus, water & air. (b) O Horizon – The top organic layer of soil, made up mostly of leaf litter and humus. (c) E Horizon – It is made up mostly of sand and silt. (d) B Horizon – It contains clay and mineral deposits. (e) C Horizon – It contains hard rocks (f) R Horizon – This is the unweathered rock layer. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 15 OUR ENVIRONMENT (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. oxygen 2. sun 3. environment 4. Birds 5. Paper **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. Pollution 2. Environment 3. Environment 4. Noise pollution **(E)** 1. Natural surroundings in which we live are called environment. 2. Air pollution is caused by smoke, dust, ash and poisonous gases. 3. (a) Plant more and more trees. (b) Use a bicycle for going to nearby places. (c) Waste water should not be allowed to enter into wells and other drinking water sources. (d) Don't throw plastic bags, bottles in the water sources. 4. When we breathe in polluted air, harmful, substances enter into the body. In this way lungs and respiratory system is affected cough, cold and other breathing problems are caused due to air pollution. 5. When harmful wastes are mixed with soil, it spoils the soil and causes soil pollution. 6. (a) Trees breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. (b) Trees absorb sound and reduce noise pollution. (c) In winters, trees can act as windbreaks for our home and help us save on heating costs. **Activity – (F), (G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 16 OUR FESTIVALS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Country 2. Jesus Christ 3. New Delhi 4. Baisakhi 5. Dussehra **(C)** 1. Christmas 2. Onam 3. Ganesh Chaturthi 4. Ramzaan 5. Dussehra 6. Gurupurab **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. Christmas 2. Eid-ul-Fitr 3. Santa Claus 4. Dussehra 5. At Rajghat in Delhi **(F)** 1. National festivals are those festivals which are celebrated by the whole nation/country. These are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti. 2. Pongal is celebrated for three days. The rain god is worshipped on the first day and on the second day the sun god is worshipped, people worship cattle on third day. 3. Muslims sacrifice a goat or a calf as a symbol of Ibrahim's great sacrifice. They also pray, feast and rejoice on this day. 4. "Sewaiyan" is made on Eid-ul-Fitr as special dish. 5. People light lamps and fireworks. Special prayers are offered to goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha. People clean their houses and decorate them. **Activity – (G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 17 OUR COUNTRY INDIA – A UNITY IN DIVERSITY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. 24 2. Hoist 3. 29 4. emblem 5. peninsula **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(D)** 1. 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2. Sarnath 3. Rajasthan 4. Courage and Sacrifice 5. Pranab Mukherjee **(E)** 1. There are more than a billion people in India. They all speak different languages and wear different clothes. This is the beauty of our country than can be summarized by "Unity in Diversity." 2. We have taken our emblem from the Ashoka Pillar in Sarnath. We can see three lions facing different directions. There is a fourth lion which cannot be seen as it is at the back. 'Satyamev Jayate' is inscribed below the emblem. 3. The southern part of India is surrounded by water on three sides that is why it is called Peninsula. 4. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem. 5. India got Independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 18 POT MAKING (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. hunter, wanderer 2. Glass, Waterproof 3. Pottery 4. Toys **(C)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. To store the food grain and to cook food. 2. Clay 3. Pottery 4. Toys **(E)** 1. Early man needed pots to store food grains and to cook food. 2. Pots were baked on fire to make stronger. Later with the invention of potter's wheel, better and stronger pots were made. 3. A potter's wheel is a flat round disc that moves around. 4. Matkas and Surahis are called the 'poor man's refrigerator' as they keep the water cool during hot summer months. 5. Pottery is the art of making beautiful things using clay. We use for you making pots because :- (a) Clay is cheap and easy to get. (b) We can use them for making different things such as diyas, kulhads, handy and flower pots. 6. (a) The wheel is spun gently while the potter turns the lump of clay into a pot. (b) The pot is then allowed to dry gradually before firing or baking. (c) A coating of glass is applied to pottery to make it waterproof. **(F)** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) **Activity – (G) & (H)** Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper – 1 (A)** 1. We should help old people because they are too weak to do their own work. 2. We need a house to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain and thieves. 3. Red light says to stop yellow light says to wait and green light says to go. 4. Body building food help us to grow. E.g. milk, eggs, cheese, pulses etc. 5. Two children born at the same time to a mother who look alike are called identical twins. **(B)** 1. Cooking 2. cleanliness 3. dustbin 4. 206 5. brush **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. b 2. b **(E)** 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d **(F)** 1. No Parking 2. Hospital 3. School Ahead

**Model Test Paper – 2 (A)** 1. b 2. c 3. b **(B)** 1. Air pollution is caused by smoke, dust, ash and poissness gases. It affects the growth of plants. It also makes us ill. 2. (a) Water dissolves a large number of things. (b) Water has no taste and smell. 3. Water gets polluted by (a) Dirt and many salts easily dissolve in water. (b) Many germs and bacteria grow in water. 4. The process of making food by green plants in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis. 5. When an animal depends on the other animal for its food is called a food chain. **(C)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(D)** 1. Weight and occupy space. 2. Evaporation 3. Rain 4. Plants 5. Beak **(E)** 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

**Model Test Paper – 3 (A)** 1. Soil erosion is defined as wearing out and carrying away of the topsoil by natural forces like Sun, wind and running water. 2. We cannot see stars in the day because Sun shines brightly in the day time. 3. During summer season the days are very warm. We wear light cotton clothes and sit inside the house. 4. The uppermost layer of the Earth's surface is called soil. Soil is made up of soil particles of different sizes like gravel, sand, silt and clay. 5. When we write a letter to our friend/relative, we drop it in the red box i.e., letter box. Now, from here the postman starts working. He comes and collects all letters from the letter box. Then he takes it to the post office. From there, these are sorted for each city/town. Then, these letters are sent to people by different means of transport. Again, the post-office of that city will receive them and sort out it accordingly to colonies and house. Then, post man delivers in each house. **(B)** 1. Sun 2. seven 3. telegrams 4. weather 5. wind **(C)** 1. b 2. a **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. d **(F)** Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper – 4 (A)** 1. India is a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides. 2. A potter's wheel is a flat round disc that moves around. 3. Pongal is celebrated for three days. The rain God is worshipped on the first day and on second day, the Sun God is worshipped. People worship cattle on the third day. 4. There are more than a billion people of India. They all speak different languages, wear different clothes. This is the beauty of our country that can be summarized as "Unity in Diversity." 5. Air pollution is caused by smoke, dust, ash and poissness gases arising out of decaying matter and factories. **(B)** 1. Dussehra 2. Pottery 3. 24 4. Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen 5. Ghatam **(C)** 1. c 2. c 3. c **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **(F)** Students will do themselves.

**CH. 1 FAMILY RELATIONS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. Family 2. Basic 3. Parents **(C)** 1. c. Aunt 2. d. Grand mother 3. b. Mother 4. e. Sister 5. a. Wife **(D)** 1. Family 2. Grand father 3. Uncle 4. Aunt 5. Cousins **(E)** 1. A family consists of a group of people who are closely related to each other. We get to learn so many thing from our family. Our family is our first school. 2. Our family is called our first school because we get to learn so many things. We learn to share our joys, happiness, sorrows. 3. A joint family is a big family including all the small families of our parental relatives. 4. A nuclear family is a small family consisting of parents and their children. 5. We meet with our relatives on family get-together and festivals. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 2 CARING OUR SENSE ORGANS (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Nostrils 2. Exercise 3. Sound **(C)** 1. b. Deaf 2. c. Dumb 3. a. Blind **(D)** 1. Skin 2. Nose 3. Tongue 4. Ear **(E)** 1. Sense organs are : Ears, eyes, nose, tongue and skin. Sense organs help us to hear, see, smell, taste and feel the object in and around us. 2. (1) One must not be hit on the ears. (2) Outer portion should to be cleaned regularly with a towel. (3) Harsh and shrill sound must be avoided. (4) Pointed objects should not be inserted. 3. Such persons deserve encouragement and co-operation but not sympathy treat them friendly by understanding their sentiments. 4. (a) Regular exercise must be done. (b) Cycling is a good exercise which covers back and limb. (c) Sports like football, cricket. Badminton, running etc. (d) Keep both body and mind healthy. We should do skipping and jogging. (e) We should always sit in proper posture. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 3 ORGANS OF THE MOUTH (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Canines 2. Four 3. Rodents 4. Tooth **(C)** 1. b. flesh eating animal 2. a. Grass eating animal 3. c. Gnawing animal **(D)** 1. Incisors 2. Milky teeth 3. Gums 4. Rodents **(E)** 1. (1) A proper shape and handsome personality to a person is given by teeth. (2) We bite and chew food with the teeth. (3) We speak and pronounce the words properly with the help of teeth. 2. Teeth must be carefully brushed thrice a day taking sufficient time. Healthy food items like carrot, cabbage should be eaten. Avoid too much sweet and chocolate. Visit dentist regularly. Tarter should be get removed by a dentist. Teeth must be flossed daily. 3. When small food particles are left between our teeth. They began to rot with a thin sticky layer of germs known as plaque. It reacts with sugar present in food to produce acid. It affects the enamel of the tooth and slowly destroys it. 4. Tongue is a fleshy organ in the mouth used for tasting, licking, swallowing and articulating speech. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 4 WONDERFUL PLANTS (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Water, Mineral 2. Tap 3. Vertically 4. Sunlight, Carbon-dioxide **(C)** 1. b. Leafy vegetable 2. c. Seeds 3. a. Festival **(D)** 1. Orange, Mango 2 Jasmine, cherry 3. Sugar beet, Beet root 4. Neem, Tulsi **(E)** 1. A root absorbs water and minerals from the soil and supplies them to rest of the plant. They also hold plants firmly to the soil. 2. Stem carries water and minerals from root to leaves and other parts. Keeps the plant straight and bear leaves, flowers & fruits. Carries prepared food from leaves to other parts. There are some stems which grow underground. These store food. 3. Guard the trees properly. Do not permit them to be cut. Water them regularly. Add manure and sufficient pesticides to prevent their decay. Plant more trees to prevent deforestation. 4. Van Mahotsav is celebrated to spread message of having more and more trees. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 5 STRUCTURE OF FLOWERS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Seeds 2. Domestic 3. Flowers 4. Reproductive **(C)** 1. a. Annual 2. c. Biennial 3. b. Perennial **(D)** 1. Florist 2. Annual 3. Clove 4. Fungi, Moss **(E)** 1. (a) Help in preparation of perfumes example – rose, jasmine etc. (b) Provide food stuff ex:- cauliflower. (c) Decoration of the houses on special occasions. (d) Offering worships at temple or houses. (e) Preparations of spices e.g., clove. (f) Making a sweet ingredient known as Gulkand. (g) Preparation of medicines – Rose Petal. (b) Preparation of colour – Marigold, Zenia. 2. A plant expands with the help of the flowers. They are the reproductive part of a plant. Flowers have seeds in them. These seeds soon grow into plants. The seeds are sown and they develop into tiny sapling then into a plant. They blossom under proper and suitable conditions. 3. The growth of a flower depends upon seasons. Some flowers blossom in a particular season while others in some other seasons. Based on the seasons, the plants are divided into 3 types : (1) Annual (2) Biennials (3) Perennials **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 6 PROPERTIES OF AIR (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Air 2. Pressure 3. Space 4. Weight **(C)** 1. c. 78% 2. a. 01% 3. b. 21% **(D)** 1. Invisible 2. Weight 3. Pressure 4. Space **(E)** 1. (1) Weight of Air (2) Air and Gases (3) Air and Life (4) Air occupies space (5) Invisibility (6) Air Exerts pressure (7) Inflammable 2. Air has certainly weight. This is clear from the fact that if a deflated ball and the other ball with air in it are weighed, it will be noticed that the ball having air is heavier than the deflated ball. 3. It is proved from the fact when air is blown into a balloon, it gets, bigger and bigger. This proves that air blown has occupied space. 4. Air consists of a number of gases. Among them, oxygen is one such gas. It is regarded as life providing gas. The life on the earth is totally depend upon it. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 7 POLLUTION – CAUSES AND EFFECTS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Dirty water 2. Pollutants 3. Lungs 4. Water **(C)** 1. b. Ears 2. c. Lungs 3. a. Abdomen **(D)** 1. 21% 2. Air and Noise Pollution 3. Cholera 4. Ear 5. Water pollution **(E)** 1. (1) Bathing of cattle in river water. (2) Washing clothes in rivers. Release of industrial waste into the river. Mixing of sewage water with the river water. 2. Avoid bursting of crackers. Sound of the vehicle must be regularly checked. Lower the volume of TV and other sounds systems. Blow horns of vehicle, only if necessary. 3. Release of disease borne germs through coughing and sneezing. Carriage of dust and ash during sand storm. Release of smoke due to burning of wood, coal, garbage & cow dung. Release of smoke from factories containing root. 4. Cough and suffocation is caused by carbon monoxide. Lungs get damaged and breathing problems are created due to dust, soot and other solid particles present in the air. Irritation of eyes, skin, and breathing problems are caused by gases like Sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 8 COVERING ONE SELF (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Natural 2. Rope 3. New York and London 4. Natural **(C)** 1. SHEEP 2. SILKWORMS 3. FIBERS 4. LOTION **(D)** 1. c. Jute 2. d. Coir 3. e. Wool 4. b. Silk 5. a. Dyeing **(E)** 1. Wool 2. Wool & Silk 3. Silkworm 4. Nylon, Rayon 5. Woolen clothes **(F)** 1. Iron them regularly as they get wrinkled quickly. Wash them separately. Dry them in a shady place. Avoid washing white clothes with the coloured clothes. Treat white clothes with a whitener. Prevent them from moths and fungus during moisture. Store them in dry place. 2. We wear woollen clothes in winter. They keep us warm. 3. Wool is obtained from the body of animals like sheep and camel. 4. Synthetic fibre more durability in comparison with the natural fibers. They remain smooth and wrinkle free. They have fast colour. **Activity – (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 9 JOURNEY OF FOOD (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Soft 2. Retailers 3. Wooden Boxes 4. Locusts, rats **(C)** 1. d. Farming 2. c. Mandi 3. b. Nutrient 4. a. Common **(D)** 1. Mandi 2. Trucks, Tractors 3. Farming

4. Gunny bags **(E)** 1. Use of pesticides and insecticides is very common for protecting the crops from rats, pets, bird and locust. Crops are harvested when they are ripe. Cereals and pulses are stored in gunny bags, while fruits and vegetables are packed in woollen or cardboard boxes. 2. The food stuff reach the ultimate consumers through a systematic process. Food stuffs are produced in the farms. They are sent from farms to Mandi. The retailers bring these from mandi and provide to common man. 3. The process of ploughing is accomplished by a tractor or by the bulls. It makes the soil soft. 4. Mandi is a place where food stuff from various places reach in large quantity. The wholesale market is known as mandi. Trucks tractors or trains transport the food stuffs to madni. The merchants buy the stuff in bulk quantity. Food is sent to various places through transportation. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 10 FOOD CULTURE (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Langar 2. Understand 3. Burger **(C)** 1. c. Holi 2. d. Id 3. b. Ganesh Chaturthi 4. a. Christmas **(D)** 1. Lohri 2. Gujiya 3. Fast food 4. Puri, chana and halwa 5. Ganesh Chaturthi **(E)** 1. Wedding, Festivals 2. Creates unity and harmony among children. Develops a sense of sharing. Provides nutritious food. 3. The change of time has influenced the eating habit. The fast food items like burgers, noodles and pizzas are being used these days. Such food is also known as junk food. 4. Everyone sits together and share their day's experience. This helps to develop an intimate relationship among the members of family. It also initiates a bond of unity among them. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 11 ORIGIN OF WATER (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Lakes, Ponds 2. Crystals of ice 3. Evaporation 4. Condensation **(C)** 1. b. Surface water 2. c. Hydro electricity 3. a. Condensation **(D)** 1. Evaporation 2. Condensation 3. Perennial 4. Rain-fed-river 5. Electricity **(E)** 1. The process of changing water into vapour because of heat is known as Evaporation. The process of changing vapour into water is known as condensation. Nature also goes through the process of condensation. e.g., cloud frost, fog and so on. The process of evaporation is useful in :- Manufacture of salt from the sea water. Drying sweat during summer season. 2. There are certain rivers which flow only during the rainy season. Such rivers are known as Rain-Fed-Rivers. They remain dry during month of summer. 3. All the living beings need water to survive. It is the basic requirement for survival. 4. It is the process of condensation of vapour on cold object like grass. It is known as dew. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 12 THE WORLD OF BIRDS (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Perching 2. Talons 3. Sprinting 4. Webbed **(C)** 1. c. Vulture 2. d. Ducks 3. b. Sun bird 4. a. Wood pecker **(D)** 1. Claws 2. Tweezer shaped 3. Strainer 4. Pointed 5. Grasping bird **(E)** 1. Walking, climbing, swimming and perching. Protecting themselves from their enemies. Catching, holding and eating food. 2. Hoopoe pullout the worms and insects from under the ground. That is why they have a long and slender beak. 3. Pecking, fighting and holding their food. Searching their food on the ground, in water or soil. Cleaning and smothering their feathers. 4. Parrot has a strong sharp and hooked beaks which help them to bite and tear their hunt into small pieces. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 13 LIFE CYCLE (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Four 2. Nymph 3. Young ones 4. Fry **(C)** 1. c. Tadpole 2. d. Fry 3. b. Caterpillar 4. a. Chick **(D)** 1. Nymph 2. Fry 3. Pure 4. Four 5. Albumen **(E)** 1. The frogs breathe through their gills. 2. Hatching is the process of coming out from an egg. 3. (1) Egg (2) Caterpillar (3) Pupa (4) Butterfly 4. Mother crocodiles keep their new born's in a special pouch below her mouth. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 14 Significance of Pleasure (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Indoor 2. Outdoor 3. Relations **(C)** 1. c. Outdoor 2. d. Indoor 3. a. Family 4. b. Festival **(D)** 1. Ludo, chess 2. Festival, Circus 3. TV,

Reading (E) 1. Fair 2. Diwali, Christmas 3. Zoo 4. Circus 5. Cricket (F) 1. Entertainment is necessary because it relaxes our mind and keep us healthy. 2. The family functions like marriage, birthday parties refresh the members of family. These functions strengthen the relationship among members of family. 3. Reading story books. Reading widens knowledge besides relaxing one's mind. Watching television gives useful information as well as entertainment to oneself. 4. Indoor games are played inside the house like ludo, chess and so on. Outdoor games are played outside the house ex:- football, cricket and other sports. **Activity – (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 15 Waste Management (A)** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Bio-degradable 2. Compost 3. Incinerators 4. Soil 5. Recycling **(C)** 1. d Non-biodegradable 2. c Manure 3. b Recyclable 4. a Chemical treatment **(D)** 1. Bio-degradable and non-biodegradable 2. Green coloured bins. 3. Land fills 4. Air pollution 5. Recycling **(E) 1.** (1) Reduce :- Reduction of wastage. (2) Reuse :- It refers to the reuse of items which could have been thrown away. It saves money and puts wastage to a proper use. (3) Recycle : The process of converting used items into raw material and then making new product from it. 2. Biodegradable :- It includes egg shells, papers, vegetables, left food, vegetable and fruit peels. They are converted into harmless substance in nature. These are dumped into green coloured garbage bins. Non-biodegradable :- It includes glass piece, metal foils, nails, polythene and other plastic objects. They cannot be changed into harmless substance in nature. These wastage are dumped into blue coloured bins. 3. The process of converting used items into raw material and then making new product from it is known as recycling. Paper is recycled to make a new paper. The piece of broken glasses are recycled to make new container. New cans are made by melting steel cans. 4. The garbage from house, office and business establishment is collected by the sweeper of respective area. It is then dumped at a localized garbage dumps. Further disposal work is carried out by the civic authorities. Then these collected garbage are taken outside the city in the trucks and are dumped in large open ground known as land-fills. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 16 TRAVELLING AND FINANCE (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Private 2. Public 3. Mechanical 4. Government of India **(C)** 1. c. Ashoka pillar 2. d. Currency note 3. b. Muscular energy 4. a. Driven by fuel **(D)** 1. Travelling 2. Personal Private vehicles 3. Rickshaw, Bicycle 4. Reserve Bank of India 5. Paisa **(E) 1.** Personal Private Vehicles :- These vehicles include scooters, cars, motor cycle etc. These vehicles are owned by individuals. Public Vehicles :- These vehicles include autorickshaw, taxis, buses, trains and aeroplanes. Anyone making use of these vehicle has to pay for their use. There are some vehicles which are put in motion using physical energy. These include cycle, rickshaw and boat. 2. The basic difference between 1/- note and 2/- and above is very apparent. 1/- note is printed by government of India and signed by the Finance Secretary while others notes are issued by Reserve Bank of India and signed by the Governor of RBI. 3. Our National Emblem is a picture of four lions found on the Ashoka Pillar. It was adopted after Independence. 4. Every note is given a special code by Reserve Bank of India. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 17 PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Engineer 2. Interior Designer 3. Arch 4. Pontoon **(C)** 1. c. Electrician 2. d. Glazier 3. b. Painter 4. a. Mason **(D)** 1. Glazier 2. Plumber 3. Logs, steel beams or concrete 4. Carpenters 5. Welders **(E) 1.** Engineer is responsible for putting the blue print of the architect in reality. He supervises labours who put iron girders, which forms a strong frame work of the building. 2. Pontoon Bridge is a temporary bridge made of rubber boats tied together. These are covered with strong wooden planks. People and only light vehicle pass over them. Draw Bridge :- It is a permanent bridge that has a roadways which splits up to allow safe passage for large ships. 3. Concrete is a mixture of cement, sand, water and gravels. It is used to build the houses.



4. Architect designs plans of the buildings to be constructed. This plan is known as blue print. This blue print is presented before the town planners, who verify the plan and ensure that the plan is as per the legal and building norms. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 18 MIRACLES OF SCIENCE (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. Enrico-Forlanini 2. Aeroplane 3. Steam Engine 4. Telephone **(C)** 1. c. Wright Brothers 2. d. Graham Bell 3. b. Daimler 4. a. George Stephenson **(D)** 1. Steam Engine 2. Sieg Fried Marcus 3. 1925 4. 1982 5. Stroke Engine **(E)** 1. The world we live in is full of wonders. Things, that once appeared only in the story books, are now present in the society. These things have made life of the human being a beautiful dream. Scientific inventions have made this world beautiful and an innovative thinking which comes out with something for the first time. 2. The common difference between an aeroplane and a helicopter is that a helicopter does not need a run way. It can fly and land in a straight line. 3. The idea was inspired after observing a kite flying in the air. Wright Brothers-wilbur and orville wright built a flying machine in 1908. Though it flew for about 12 seconds only. but this idea was improved and today there are aeroplanes. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 19 GENERATION OF ENERGY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Elastic 2. Shrilling 3. Hydro 4. Muscular 5. Force **(C)** 1. c. Electricity 2. d. Solar Energy 3. b. Elastic Force 4. a. Diesel **(D)** 1. Wind Energy 2. Moderate Level Sound 3. Mechanical Force 4. Call Bell 5. The use of force can change direction of a moving object, stop a moving object, change the shape of an object and move a stationary object. **(E)** 1. Force is the result of energy released. In pushing and pulling any object force is used. The use of force can change direction of a moving object, stop a moving object, change the shape of an object and move a stationary object. 2. Gravitational force keeps things stable on the ground. The Earth has gravitational power. any object thrown upward comes to the Earth. It is because of the gravitational force. If the earth will not have gravitational force then everything will be floating. The human beings remain on the earth because of gravitational force. 3. The energy is the inherent capacity of a body. It differs from individual to individual forms of energy are :- (1) Solar Energy – It is the energy released by sun and obtained by human beings. (2) Heat Energy :- This refers to energy present in a hot body. It is obtained by burning the body. (3) Water Energy :- The electricity is produced using water energy. (4) Wind Energy :- Is used to generate electricity using wind mills. (5) Sound Energy :- Sound energy is a form of energy that is associated with vibrations of matter. (6) Electrical Energy :- Trains runs by using the electrical energy. 4. Water itself contains adequate amount of energy. The energy of water is visible at the time of floods. The electricity produced using water energy is known as hydro-electricity. Adam on a river uses the power of water to generate electricity. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 20 NATURAL CALAMITIES (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Calamity 2. Landslide 3. Cyclones **(C)** 1. d. Shortage of rain 2. a. Plague 3. e. Lava 4. c. Series of shocks 5. b Storms wave **(D)** 1. Earthquakes, cyclones, floods etc. 2. Tsunami, Floods. 3. When a large amount of the land and rocks fall down a cliff or the side of a hill or maintain, it is called landslide. 4. A series of shocks that result from sudden movements below the surface of the earth is called Earthquake. 5. A cyclone is a very fast moving destructive wind and is capable of destroying all the houses and crops in the area where it occurs. **(E)** 1. Deforestation is one of the major causes of floods. We should plant more and more trees to prevent floods. The roots of trees prevent soil erosion as they hold on to the soil. Thus in turn reduces the chances of floods in a region. 2. The earthquakes of high intensity cause massive destruction of life and property. 3. Drought is a situation when due to insufficient rainfall for a long

period, the vegetation does not grow, creating a severe shortage of food. The cutting down of trees end all the possibilities of rainfall so deforestation causes drought. 4. Relief camps are setup by the defence people. The government agencies such as navy, army, police and air force help the victims to reach a safer place. Doctors & nurses from various organisations provide medical care to the victims. Some NGO's collect donations from the people residing in various parts of the country & use them to rehabilitate the victims. Sports events and charity shows are organised. Helplines are opened up by telephone Dept of Government. Mass Media also help people. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 21 MONUMENTS OF INDIA (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Heritage, Culture 2. Qutub Minar 3. Sawai Pratap Singh II 4. 12 5. 20 **(C)** 1. f. Agra 2. e. Puri 3. b. Hyderabad 4. a. Jaipur 5. c. Madurai 6. d. Bijapur **(D)** 1. Archeological Survey of India. 2. Minar means tower 3. Agra 4. Delhi at Mehrauli **(E)** 1. Due to its numerous small balconies that maintain a constant flow of cool breeze, it is called hawamahal or place of winds. 2. Konark temple is unique because it is the only temple left in our country which is dedicated to the sun God. It took 12 years to complete. 3. It sends back joint echoes if we whisper something. Therefore it is known as the whispering gallery of Gol Gumbaz. 4. Char Minar was built by Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in 1591 AD in Hyderabad. This 400 year old monument was built to celebrate the eradication of plague from the city. 5. Our historical monuments are a part of our rich heritage. They are the evidence of our glorious past. It is our moral duty to preserve them for our future generations. Keep the monuments clean. Never scratch, write or draw on monuments. Always purchase an entry ticket to see a monument. This money is used for the maintenance of monument. Create awareness to preserve them. 6. Qutub Minar is situated in Delhi at Mehrauli. It was built by Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak in 13<sup>th</sup> century. It is the highest stone tower of India. It is 72.5 meters high. Qutub Minar originally had seven storeys, now only 50 of them remain. It's lower three storeys are made up of red stones and marble. 7. Taj Mahal is known worldwide for its pure white marble building with beautifully carved walls. It has a beautiful garden with reflecting pool. Its beauty enhances on a moonlight night. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 22 EXPLORING SPACE (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Moon 2. Telescope 3. Aryabhata 4. Mars 5. Venus **(C)** 1. d. Largest planet 2. e. Artificial satellite 3. f. Nearest to the Sun 4. b. Coldest planet 5. d. Largest planet 6. a. Has rings **(D)** 1. (i) Mercury (ii) Venus (iii) Earth (iv) Mars (v) Jupiter (vi) Saturn (vii) Uranus (viii) Neptune 2. Dhruv Star 3. Comet 4. Aryabhata **(E)** 1. The solar system consists of the Sun, the eight planets with their satellites and other heavenly bodies such as asteroids and comets. 2. They are used for weather forecasting. Satellites help the meteorological department in carrying out scientific research and experiments on the basis of data that they get. They help to gather information regarding weather conditions. This information is used for weather forecast. They enable us to watch live television programmes. They are helpful in communication such as making long distance phone calls. 3. The heavenly bodies that revolve around the planets are called satellites. 4. A system of millions or billions of stars together with gas and dust held together by gravitational attraction is called galaxy. A group of stars that forms a shape in the sky is called constellation. 5. It is the third planet of the solar system. It is the only planet where life exists. It is at the right distance from the Sun. So it has a moderate temperature to support life. It has only one natural satellite -the moon. 6. Mars is called red planet because it has rusted iron dust in its soil. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 23 THE MOON (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Moon, Earth 2. 12½ 3. Air, Life 4. 1/6 5. 27, 8 6. Natural Satellite **(C)** 1. d. Natural Satellite of Earth 2. a. American Space Craft 3. e. Gravitational Pull of

Moon 4. b. Complete Moon 5. c. Small Portion of Moon **(D)** 1. Valentina Tereshkova 2. Rakesh Sharma 3. Neil Armstrong 4. Kalpana Sharma 5. Waxing **(E)** 1. The moon is the brightest object in the sky after the sun. But does not have its own light. It reflects the light of the sun falling on it and thus appears to be glowing. 2. The gravitational force of the moon seems to pull the Earth's water as it revolves around the Earth. It pulls the water of the oceans and seas giving rise to tides. 3. Just as the moon sometime casts its shadow on the earth. The earth also casts its shadow on the Moon and causes eclipse of the Moon or lunar eclipse. 4. The earth travels around the Sun and the Moon around the Earth on their respective orbits. Sometimes while moving on its orbit, the Moon comes in front of the Sun. The moon blocks all or some of the light of the sun. When this happens the Moon's shadow falls on the Earth and people in this shadow cannot see the sun. Hence we say it is an eclipse of the sun or solar eclipse. 5. The surface of moon is rough and even as it is made up of rocks. There are tall mountains and deep craters on the moon's surface. Craters are deep holes that were formed when huge rock pieces called meteorites crashed into its surface. The rocks that were brought back to earth by astronauts tell us that the surface of the moon is covered with dark grey dust. 6. No life can exist on the moon. The moon's gravity is almost  $1/6^{\text{th}}$  of the earth's gravity. This lesser gravity is not sufficient to hold the air particles on it. There is no layer of atmosphere surrounding the Moon's surface so there is no protection from the harmful rays of the sun. The part of the moon where the sun shines becomes very hot and the part that does not receive sunlight is dark and very cold. These factors make it impossible for life to exist on the moon. 7. There is no layer of atmosphere surrounding the moon's surface that is why moon has extremes of temperature. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 24 SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Roots 2. Deforestation 3. Soil 4. Hill slopes 5. Natural **(C)** 1. e. Soil pollution 2. d. Peas 3. c. Hill slopes 4. b. Soil erosion 5. a. Soil conservation **(D)** 1. 22nd April 2. Soil pollution is the contamination of soil with harmful substances that can adversely affect the quality of the soil and health of those living on it. 3. Protection of soil from erosion is called soil conservation. 4. The process of wearing away of soil over a period of time. 5. Afforestation is the process of growing more trees by planting saplings wall along a river bank. **(E)** 1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It contains water, air and humus, i.e., remains of dead plants and animals, mixed in it. It supports plants which provide food to all living things on this planet. Thus, soil is the foundation of all life on earth. 2. When the earth was formed, there were only water, air and hard rocks. The sun heated the rocks. The rain made them cold and the wind blew over them. This continues for thousands of years. As a result the rocks broke into small pieces and change into soil. 3. In hilly areas, farming is done by cuttings steps on the slopes of the hills. This slows down the flow of water and soil removed from one step is deposited on the next step. Thus soil is never completely lost. This is known as terrace farming. 4. Heavy rain cause floods. Flooded rivers and running water remove the top soil. Running water washes the soil off the hill slopes and make it unfit for cultivation. 5. Big strong structures called embankments along the banks of the river can protect fields from the floods. These embankments prevent the fast overflowing rivers and rain water from washing away huge amount of rich fertile soil. **Activity – (F)** Students will do by themselves. **Fun Time – (G)** Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper - 1 (A)** 1. We should brush our teeth twice a day. 2. (a) Help in preparation of perfumes. e.g., rose, jasmine etc. (b) Provide food stuff e.g., cauliflower. (c) Decoration of the houses on special occasions. (d) Offering worships at temple or houses. (e) Preparation of spices., e.g. clove. (f) Making a sweet ingredient known as gulkand. (g) Preparation of medicines - rose petal. (h) Preparation

of colour - marigold, zenia. 3. Air has certainly weight. This is clear from the fact that if a deflated ball and the other ball with air in it are weighed, it will be noticed that the ball having air is heavier than the deflated ball. 4. Wool is obtained from the body of animals like sheep and camel. 5. A nuclear family is a family in which parents and their children live together. **(B)** 1. b 2. b 3. b **(C)** 1. flowers 2. family 3. clothes 4. five 5. pollution **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **(E)** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c **(F)** 1. Space 2. Broccoli 3. 21% 4. Silk 5. Typhoid

**Model Test Paper - 2 (A)** 1. Frog breathe through gills. 2. In today's busy life, most of the people do not have time for their relatives and friends. Family get-togethers and festivals bring family members close to one another. They strengthen the bond among them. We should also visit our relatives and cousins and should be in touch with them. 3. The rivers which flow only during the rainy season. Such rivers are known as rain - fed river. 4. The process of converting used items into raw material and then making new product from it is known as recycling. Example paper is recycled to make a new paper. 5. A common man buy food stuffs from retailers. **(B)** 1. a 2. c 3. b **(C)** 1. webbed 2. four 3. bio-degradable 4. fastest 5. Mahatma Gandhi **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a **(F)** 1. Junk food 2. Electricity 3. Nymph 4. Park 5. Smoke/Pollution

**Model Test Paper - 3 (A)** 1. When the earth was formed, there were only water, air and hard rocks. The Sunheated the rocks. The rain made them cold, and the wind blew over them. This continued for thousands of years. As a result, the rocks broke into small pieces and change into soil. 2. The Earth travels around the Sun and the Moon around the Earth on their respective orbits. Sometimes while moving on its orbit, the Moon comes in front of the Sun. The Moon blocks all or some of the light of the Sun. When this happens, the Moon's shadow falls on the Earth and people in this shadow cannot see the Sun. Hence, we say it is an eclipse of the Sun or solar eclipse. 3. They are used for weather forecasting. (a) They are used for weather forecasting. (b) Satellites help the meteorological department in carrying out scientific research and experiments on the basis of data that they get. (c) They help to gather information regarding weather conditions. This information is used for weather forecast. (d) They enable us to watch live television programmes. (e) They are helpful in communication such as making long distance phone calls (STD and ISD). 4. Taj Mahal is known worldwide for its pure white marble building with beautifully carved walls. It is one of the seven wonders of the world. This magnificent monument was built at Agra by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It has a beautiful garden with a reflecting pool. It took twenty two years to build this monument and twenty thousand labourers were engaged to complete this monument. Many tourists come to see the Taj Mahal from all over the world its beauty enhances on a moonlight night. 5. Scientific inventions has made this world a heaven. 6. Force is the result of energy released. When an object is pushed using energy, it goes away from the one who pushes it. Similarly when an object is pulled using energy, it comes close to the one who pulls it. In both the cases, pushing or pulling is a force. **(B)** 1. a 2. c 3. b **(C)** 1. Force 2. Soil erosion 3. dangerous, destructive 4. 1953 5. ship **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **(E)** 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b **(F)** 1. Concrete 2. Wind Energy 3. Glazier 4. Rakesh Sharma

## Class - 5



**CH. 1 HOW THINGS CHANGE WITH FAMILY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Sudha Chandran is an Indian classical dancer who lost her leg in a road accident. The doctors said that she would never be able to walk again. She preserved until she could not walk but even dance. Today she dances with an artificial leg. 2. John Milton was a celebrated English poet. He wrote a number of historical poem. He became blind and wrote his famous poem paradise regained. **(C)** 1. Mental state 2. Family, Friends

3. Mentally challenged. **(D)** 1. Family 2. Sense Organ 3. Shapes our senses 4. If any of the sense organs cease to function, as such a person is called a physically challenged person. **(E)** 1. (a) They mentally have reservation in every sort of government job, seat of trains, buses, special attentive measures of public places. (b) Government is also providing them job training to enable them. 3. Many big personalities also try to help them through NGO's. 2. (a) As our sense organ feels something, it sends message to brain through other organs. (b) Brain gets the signal. (c) Then a special organ called motor nerve sends a message to different parts of the body. 3. Our occupations & mental conditions influence our likes & dislike. Ex :- Sweet maker who has to make the sweets everyday get used to the Fragrance and does not find it attractive at all. Our mental condition at a certain level is very much responsible for our choices. Ex:- When we are watching T.V. in our free time we find it interesting but as we get some shocking news we find same thing very awkward. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 2 JOURNEY OF FOOD IN HUMAN BODY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Digestive juices turn the starch present in the food into a simpler form of sugar called Maltose. It has a sweet taste. 2. Teeth play a main role in digestion of food. The teeth are of four kinds. 3. The undigested food from the small intestine goes to the large intestine. Water is absorbed from the food here. The foods gets converted into solid waste. Then it is expelled out of the body as wastes through an opening called Anus. 4. Salivary gland extracts a juice called Saliva. Main function of saliva is to moisturize the food and make paste of it. 5. After moving by the tongue, food reaches in mouth and mixes with Saliva. Saliva moisturizes the food and make paste of it. This pasty food could be swallowed easily. **(C)** 1. Saliva 2. Intestine 2. Sugar 4. Stomach 5. Glucose **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. Digestive juices turn the starch present in the food into a simpler form of sugar called maltose. It has a sweet taste. 2. Saliva 3. Small Intestine 4. Anus 5. Tongue **(F)** 1. The undigested food from the small intestine goes to the large intestine. Water is absorbed from the food here. The food gets converted into solid waste. Then it is expelled out of the body as wastes through an opening called Anus. 2. Glucose is the simplest form of sugar. It can be easily absorbed by the body for producing energy. 3. After moving by the tongue, food reaches in mouth and mixes with Saliva. Saliva moisturizes the food & make paste of it. This pasty food could be swallowed easily. 4. Maltose turns into glucose after reaching the intestine. It can be easily absorbed by the body for producing energy. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 3 CARING – THE FOOD STUFF (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Pickle 2. Milk 3. Wheat, Sugar 4. Jam, Fruits **(C)** 1. Heating 2. Drying, cooling 3. Oil 4. Protein **(D)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (e) **(E)** 1. Food preservation makes it possible to get apple and mangoes even when there is a no seasons as it increases the storage period of food. 2. We keep all perishable foods in refrigerator because by freezing germs don't get warmth so food remain fresh and last longer. 3. Whenever there is access of rain severe damage to crops is caused due to which shortage of food arises. 4. Rice & Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates due to which we get instant energy. **(F)** 1. Smell, touch, taste or sight 2. For our growth 3. By Natural Disasters 4. To remain food fresh and last longer. 5. To prevent food from getting spoiled. **(G)** 1. (1) It boots the storage period of food. (2) It makes possible for us to get fruits and vegetables from far-off places. (3) We can get the food even when there is no season. 2. Salting :- Salt extracts out the moisture from food item and prevent germs from growing on them. Heating :- Milk is boiled for some time and then is cooled for sometime. This drastic change in temperature kills all bacteria. 3. (a) Don't buy food products in large quantity. (b) Give the remaining food to a needy. (c) Preserve the food properly. (d) Don't cook too much food. 4. Foul Smell :- Spoiled food emits a foul smell & has a bad taste. Canned Food :- Swollen top or bottom and unusual smell from the can. Presence of white and greyish powder on fruits & vegetables. 5. Food spoilage can be termed as a

negative change in food's normal taste These changes can be in terms of smell, touch, taste or sight.  
6. Drying, Heating, Canning, Cooling, Salting, Oil, Sweetening. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.  
**Activity** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 4 WATER – A MIRACLE (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. A substance which dissolves in liquid is called soluble substance. 2. A substance which is not fully dissolved in water called insoluble substance. 3. Density of a substance is calculated by the amount of matter it folds into a unit volume. 4. Volume is the space covered by a object. **(C)** 1. Solution 2. Solvent 3. Volume 4. Oxygen 5. Heavier **(D)** 1. Fish uses oxygen dissolved in water for breathing. 2. Oil is lighter than water that is why it floats on water. 3. In any soft drink carbon dioxide is dissolved under pressure dissolved carbon dioxide comes out rapidly in the form of bubbles. **(E)** 1. (a) It has same volume (b) It is bit soft. (c) It flows from a higher to a lower level. 2. The material which is lighter than water, floats on it. Ex :- Plastic, ice, oil, wood and kerosene. The material which is heavier than water, sinks in it. Ex :- Iron, copper, stone aluminium and chalk. 3. (1) Solution – When a substance dissolves in any radium we acquire a solution. Solvent – The medium in which a substance dissolves is said to be the solvent. Ex :- Solute and water is the solvent. 4. The wood do not sink in water because wood is lighter than water therefore it floats easily. Iron nail sinks in water because Iron is heavier than water. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 5 AIR (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. Oxygen is known as a life supporting gas. It is necessary for all living organisms because they device energy from food with the help of oxygen. Nitrogen :- It is required by plants and animals for growth. 2. Animals living under the soil make holes of burrows, air passes through these holes and helps these organisms to respire. Aquatic animals breathe oxygen which is dissolved in water. 3. Respiration – The process of breathing in oxygen, using it to produce energy and breathing out carbon dioxide is known as respiration. Combustion :- Combustion is a chemical process in which fuel reacts with an oxidant to produce heat. **(C)** 1. Space, Mass 2. Air 3. Nitrogen 4. Oxygen 5. Mucus, Fine Hair Space **(D)** 1. d. Moving Air 2. a. Used by plants for making food. 3. e. Plants need for growth 4. b. Live supporting gas 5. c. Gaseous state of matter. **(E)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(F)** 1. Gills 2. Respiration 3. Oxygen 4. Atmosphere 5. Carbon dioxide **(G)** 1. Air Supports Burning – Light a candle and put an inverted glass tumbler over it. What happens after some time? The candle extinguishes. Way? The amount of air present in the glass tumbler is used for burning and when air/oxygen is exhausted, the candle extinguishes. This shows that air supports burning. (see the diagram on pg. no. 28 My Living World - 5) 2. The main components of air are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapour. 3. Plants use carbon dioxide given out by living organisms during respiration. This is how balance of oxygen is maintained in nature. 4. Plants and animals that live on land can easily get oxygen from the air. Aquatic animals live on oxygen dissolved in water. They have special organs for breathing in water. For example, fish have gills for breathing. Water is absorbed through these organs, oxygen is taken is and carbon dioxide is released in water. Some animals like snakes, moles, earthworms, etc. Which live under the soil make holes of burrows. Air passes through these holes and helps these organisms to respire. During heavy rains, as water seeps into the soil, most of these organisms come out of the soil to respire. Roots of plants also take in oxygen from the soil for respiration. 5. 1. (a) Air allows sound to travel. (b) Wind also helps in dispersal of seeds, and of pollen grains. (c) Wind helps birds fly, sailboats move sail and gliders float. (d) Moving air helps run windmills to produce electricity. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 6 HOW PLANTS & ANIMALS GET THEIR FOOD (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Parasites are animals which live on the bodies of other animals and suck their blood. Example:- lice, leeches.

2. Herbivores consume the plants and consume the food stored in them directly. They are called primary consumers. 3. De-composers are those micro organisms present in the soil, which turn dead and decaying plants and animals into nutrients with the help of bacteria. These bacteria's are called De-composers. 4. Green leaves add water, minerals and carbon dioxide together to make food in the presence of sunlight. This plant food is a sort of sugar called Glucose. **(C)** 1. Carbon dioxide, Sunlight 2. USA 3. Producers 4. Primary 5. Sundew **(D)** 1. c. Leeches 2. a. Bacteria 3. d. Mushrooms 4. b. Food factories **(E)** 1. Cow, Grasshopper 2. Crow, Dog 3. Mushrooms, Mould 4. Crane **(F)** 1. Venus Fly trap 2. Photosynthesis 3. Consumer 4. Food Web **(G)** 1. The network of inter-connected food chains is called food web. Food chains do not operate in isolation. Many animals eat different kinds of food. So different kinds of linked food chains exist in nature. 2. The sun's energy trapped in the food prepared by plants is given to other living beings. This flow of energy from one living being to another in the form of food is called a food chain. 3. (a) The part of some food plants is used for their growth & survival. (b) The rest of the food is stored in the form of starch in stems, roots, leaves, seeds or fruits. 4. Parasite plants like dodder do not produce their own food. They live on other plants for food and water. 5. A plant gets water and minerals from the earth and carbon dioxide from the air. The energy required to make food is taken from sunlight. The chlorophyll in the leaves traps sunlight. Leaves make food by a process called photosynthesis. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 7 LIFE OF PLANTS (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Reproduction is necessary because, by reproduction living things produce new off springs of their own type. 2. All seeds do not germinate because some are destroyed by bad weather some could be the eviction of animals and while some other may not find proper conditions to germinate and grow. **(C)** 1. Cotyledons 2. Root 3. Underground 4. Seed coat 5. Seeding **(D)** 1. India, Indonesia 2. India, Iran 3. South America 4. South Africa 5. Romania, Morocco 6. Europe **(E)** 1. Germination 2. Dispersal of seeds 3. Shoot system 4. Spores **(F)** 1. Reproduction is the process by which living things produce new off springs of their own type. Few plants reproduce through spores. Most plants reproduce through seeds, some plants through parts of their body. 2. Plant can't shift their place by their own. There are many ways in nature by which they can disperse their seeds. The dispersing of seeds away from the parent plant is known as dispersal of seeds. 3. The growing of a baby plant from a seed is called germination. 4. (a) Through Leaves :- Reproduction from leaves is a process in which the buds fall on moist soil, hence they produce new plants. (b) Through Roots :- The roots of few plants produce buds which grow into a new plant. 5. When seeds are eaten by birds and animals they swallow these seeds and it come out through the waste material. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 8 SENSITIVITY AMONG ANIMALS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. Fish 2. Crocodiles 3. Birds of Prey 4. Grass Coppers **(C)** 1. Hunting 2. Symbols 3. Top 4. Echo 5. Poor **(D)** 1. Hare/Crocodile has long ears. **(E)** 1. Feet 2. Whales and Dolphins 3. The compound eye 4. Antennae **(F)** 1. (a) Apes communicate by symbols. (b) Dogs communicate through howls, growls and barks. 2. It depends upon many factors. (a) Amount of Food : The more animals eat, the more they sleep to digest the food. Ex. :- Big animals sleep for a shorter time because they eat much eg., horse, cows, African elephants. (b) For conservation of Energy :- There is a need for big animals to conserve energy so they sleep for long hours. 3. A bat can sense the warmth of an animal from a distance using its 'nose-leaf'. 4. Animals who have great sense of smell are :- Vultures, Bears, Sharks, Honey Bees, Dogs. Dogs have excellent sense of smell. They are used by the police to detect criminals because of their powerful sense of smell. 5. Beak is very sensitive to touch. Birds that probe the grounds for food have extra sensory organs at the tip of the beak. **(G)** 1. Insects have compound eyes because the images got by all of these eyes are put together in the insects brain to give it a entire image. 2. Owls have large, forward looking eyes. The

large size of the eyes give aid to owls to see objects even in low light conditions. 3. Bats make high pitched sounds called ultrasounds using their mouth or nose. There echoes help the bats to locate obstacles & food. 4. Vultures have a fine sense of smell so that they can smell dead animals from a distance. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 9 INDIA'S NATIONAL SYMBOLS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Mango – It is a tropical fruit rich in vitamin A, C, and D. The raw fruit is taken for chutney and pickle. 2. Our National Anthem – Jan Gan Mana was composed by Rabindranath Tagore. The original poem consisted of five stanzas. The first stanza was accepted as our National Anthem on January 24, 1950. It is a sign of our unity. 3. The symbols of India's Independence and unity are our National Flag, National Emblem and National Anthem. 4. The motto 'Satyameva Jayate' means that 'Truth alone triumphs'. **(C)** 1. Rectangular 2. Peacock 3. National Song 4. Banyan Tree 5. National Anthem, Respect **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. c. Tiranga 2. d. Peacock 3. a. Tiger 4. b. Lotus **(F)** 1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 2. The Banyan Tree 3. Mango 4. 12 **(G)** 1. (a) We must know the words to be able to sing it perfectly. (b) We must stand in attention. (c) We should not talk. 2. Ashok Chakra is a blue coloured wheel in the middle of the white band. It has 24 spokes. The wheel signifies progress. 3. On all the coins and currency notes. On all the government books and papers. It is the official seal of the government of India. 4. The national flag should always be hoisted in the morning and lowered down in the evening. Saffron band should be at the top. No other flag should be raised higher than our National Flag. All other flags should be put to the left of our National Flag. 5. Our national bird is peacock. A peacock enjoys a place of pride in our country because of its glittering crest, majestic walk and beautiful feathers. A long plumage spread like a fan. The hunting of peacock is banned by law. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 10 INDIA'S HISTORICAL VALUE (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Golden Temple, Amritsar 2. Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi 3. Jama Masjid, Delhi 4. Qutub Minar, Delhi 5. Taj Mahal, Agra **(C)** 1. Konark 2. Golden Temple 3. Monuments, Past 4. Taj Mahal 5. A.S.I. **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. The Golden Temple 2. Konark near Puri in Odisha 3. Maharashtra 4. First World War **(F)** 1. Never scratch, draw or write on or spoil the wall of monuments. Do your best to reduce air pollution in the area surrounding a monument. Do not throw any garbage in the area around a monument. Do not steal or destroy status or any other object of historical importance from these monuments. 2. The elephant caves are mainly temples by cutting of rock. It is on the island of Elephanta in Mumbai Harbour. They are designed out of solid rock. In the centre there is a large temple of Shiva-Frescoes are decorated on the ceilings. 3. They indicate the cultural heritage of our past. They are the symbols of our past glory. They are sources of information on the art, architecture, craft and culture of our past. They are the medium of knowledge about the life and times of our past. They throw light on the social and economic situations of that period. 4. India gate was built in New Delhi in 1931 to pay homage to the Indian soldiers who had sacrificed their lives during the first world war. The names of the soldiers are inscribed on the pillars of the gate. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 11 HEALTH – ITS CARE (A)** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Diseases that spread from one person to another are called communicable disease. These diseases are caused by micro-organisms like bacteria, protozoa, virus. 2. We use Disinfectants to clean all the part of horse. 3. A state that does not permit the body to work properly and cause weakness is called disease. 4. Diseases that are caused due to the lack of nutrients in the diet are called deficiency diseases. Ex :- Fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals etc. **(C)** 1. Microorganisms 2. Nutrients 3. Disinfectant 4. Insects **(D)** 1. d. Measles 2. c. Disease due to



infected food and water 3. b. Chicken pox 4. a. Viral fever **(E)** 1. Cholera 2. Bacteria, Virus 3. Communicable, Non- Communicable 4. Polio Vaccine **(F)** 1. (i) DPT Vaccine :- To Prevent Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Pertussis. (ii) Polio vaccine :- To prevent polio (iii) MMR Vaccine :- To Prevent Mumps, Rubella and Measles. 2. We should keep our houses open to air and light so as to kill all germs and bacteria present in surroundings. We should use disinfectants to clean all the part of house. 3. (a) Air :- (i) Viral Fever (ii) Whooping (ii) Diphtheria (b) Cold Insects :- (i) Cholera (ii) Jaundice (c) Diarrhea Direct contact – (a) Chicken Pox (b) Measles (c) Whooping cough (d) Ring worm. 4. (a) Improper functioning of body organs eg., liver, kidney etc. (b) Diseases caused by pollution Ex :- Diseases fo heart and lungs are caused from smoke of factories and vehicles. (c) Diseases due to lack of nutrition Ex :- fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and carbohydrates. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 12 UNHEALTHY DIET AND DISEASES (A)** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. The person has swollen and bleeding gums. He has loose teeth also. Its deficiency causes a disease called scurvy. 2. Balanced diet is rich in all nutrients. 3. A person cannot see in dim light and has dull eyes. This is called night blindness. 4. The person has weak and brittle bones that break or bend easily. It may take to bow-shaped legs. Its deficiency causes a disease called Rickets. **(C)** 1. Cramps 2. Vitamin A 3. Vitamin B 4. Deficiency diseases **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. c. Night Blindness 2. d. Scurvy 3. b. Clothing 4. a. Paralysis **(F)** 1. Vitamin D 2. Protein 3. Vitamin E 4. Carbohydrates **(G)** 1. Scurvy causes swollen or bleeding gums. The person loose teeth also. 2. Deficiency of Iodine causes a disease called goiter, which cause swelling in the neck. 3. Carbohydrates are called energy giving nutrients. Carbohydrates is very important in our diet. Specially for an adult this is really important. 4. Kwashiorkor and Marasmus diseases are caused by protein deficiency. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 13 FIBRE TO FABRIC (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. Rayon is not a Natural Fibre. 2. Terylene is man made fibres. 3. Farming 4. Farming **(C)** 1. Natural 2. Wool 3. Spindle 4. Jute 5. Fibre **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **(E)** 1. (a) Cotton and Jute (b) Wood & Silk 2. Terrycot and Terrysilk 3. Hand spindle, Takli 4. Cotton balls are plucked because they completely get dried up in the sun light. **(F)** 1. The process of removing from their seeds is called ginning. It was traditionally done by hands using steel combs. These days a machine called 'roller gin' is used for ginning. The fibrous material left after removing seeds from cotton bolls is called lint. 2. Handloom – A handloom is a manually operated fabric weaver. It is any loom that is manually operated unlike motorized or electrically powered looms. 3. (a) clothes protect us from extreme climatic elements, like heat, cold, wind, etc. They also give protection from dust, insects, thorns, etc. (b) They help us maintain body temperature according to the weather. (c) Clothes enhance our personality, and to an extent, reflect our social and cultural background. 4. In, India the growing period for cotton is from March (spring) to November (winter). (a) Cotton seeds are sown in the early spring in a well-prepared field. (b) Cotton seeds grow steadily and take the shape of a bus with in two months. The flowers are either white or yellow and gradually turn to pink. Cotton plant are called cotton bolls. (c) Each fibre grows to its full length and also gets thicker inside the cotton boll. The cotton boll matures and grows to the size of a lemon. (d) After maturation, the cotton bolls burst open and the seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. (e) The heat of the Sun dries these fibres, turning them fluffy and as white as snow. During this time, the cotton field looks like a field covered with snow. (f) Now, it is the time of harvesting. Cotton crop is

mostly hand-picked. Nowadays, in big fields, machines are also used for cotton picking.

**CH. 14 SOIL CONSERVATION (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. When animals graze on the same area frequently for a long time it is called overgrazing. 2. In the slopes, farming is done by forming steps. It is called step or terrace farming. 3. When trees are cut down largely. It is called deforestation. 4. Planting trees at a huge scale is called afforestation. **(C)** 1. Overgrazing 2. Running 3. Decrease 4. Precious 5. Soil Erosion **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. Embankment 2. Water 3. Afforestation 4. Deforestation **(F)** 1. Step decrease the speed of water and reduce soil erosion. Soil erosion from one step is accumulated on the next step. It also lessens the loss of fertile top soil. 2. Soil is our precious natural resource. It is the uppermost layer of the earth. This layer includes organic matter, sand and minerals on the earth's surface with some amount of water and air. 3. Soil erosion is caused by human beings through overgrazing and deforestation. When animals graze on the same area of land frequently the land becomes unfertile. The soil becomes loose it can easily be carried away by strong winds or running water. Deforestation – When area cut down largely & soil becomes loose. 4. Wind and running water are agents of soil erosion. When wind blows in open land, it erodes the top soil. When there is flood in river water erodes the soil, heavy rain is also cause of soil occasion. In hilly regions, as water flows rapidly, soil erosion takes place faster. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 15 NATURE'S TREASURES : MINERALS AND ROCKS (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. It is formed when magma cools down at a slow rate below the earth's surface. 2. Slate – When shale undergoes several changes, it forms slate. It is used to make roof of buildings. 3. It is a sort of rock used for making building. It is formed when tiny particles of sand come under pressure and settle together. 4. We use coal as a fuel. Coal is a sort of sedimentary rock. **(C)** 1. pumice 2. shells 3. rocks 4. limestone **(D)** Students will do by themselves. **(E)** 1. Gemstones 2. Igneous Rock 3. Layers on ocean floors. 4. Sandstone **(F)** 1. (a) We use coal in the form of fuel. (b) It is also used to make chemicals which produce plastic, drugs, and fertilizers. (c) Crude oil petroleum is used to make products like diesel, petrol, fuel gas and kerosene. (d) Crude oil is found in dark-colour in nature. 2. (a) Red Fort (b) Taj Mahal (c) Roofs of building, statues (d) Granite, Pumice, Basalt. 3. A mineral is a naturally occurring chemical compound. They are distinguished by various physical and chemical properties. 4. Rocks can be classified as sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary Ex :- Shale, Limestone, Conglomerate, Sandstone. Metamorphic Rocks Ex :- Genesis, Slate, Quartzite, Marble. Igneous Rocks :- Ex :- Granite, Pumice, Basalt. 5. A mineral from which metal can simply be extracted is called an are metals are used for making coins, cables, aeroplanes, ships, wires and utensils. Gold and silver are used for making jewellery. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 16 FOREST – A POWER HOUSE (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Forest is a large area of land covered with trees. 2. Deforestation is cutting down of trees on a large scale. 3. Planting trees at a huge scale is called afforestation. **(C)** 1. Gaura Devi 2. Forest products 3. Ornaments 4. Medicines **(D)** 1. (c) K. M. Munshi 2. (d) Fodder 3. (e) Sunderbans 4. (a) Chipko Movement 5. (b) Food **(E)** 1. Chipko Movement 2. Ornaments 3. Van Mahotsav 4. Sacred grove **(F)** 1. In 1972, when some greedy timber contractors

came to cut down trees in the forests of Garhwal region in Uttarakhand. They started a movement under the leadership of Chandi Prasad Bhatt. They hugged the trees to prevent their cutting.

2. (a) Forests are home to many tribal people. (b) Tribals rely on forests products for food, shelter and all their needs. Plants which give medicines like cinchona, amla, and neem are used for cutting diseases. (c) Wood is used to build houses. Leaves and grass are used to make roofs of these houses. Grass is used as fodder for domestic animals. (d) Tribals wear ornaments made of glass beads, shells, ivory, metal. (e) Forests also give them variety of nuts.

3. Van mahotsav is a festival of tree plantation started by a noted environmental. K.M. Munshi in 1950. It is observed in the month of July or a week. Thousands of people participate in this festival and plant lakhs of trees every year.

4. Deforestation is simply cutting down of trees on a large scale. It also causes soil erosion, which eventually makes the land barren. Deforestation brings landslides and floods. Animals lose their shelter due to deforestation. It increases the global warming. It is very harmful for environment. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH- 17 FACTS OF WILDLIFE (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Every year wildlife week is observed to make people aware of the importance of wildlife. It is observed from 1 to October 8. 2. A day celebrating the anniversary of national Independence. 3. Project Rhino was set up to secure the number of decreasing Indian rhinos. 4. Government of India launched 'Project Tiger' in 1973 with the help of the World Wildlife Fund to save the tiger from extinction. **(C)** 1. Wildlife week 2. Gir, Gujarat 3. Mangrove 4. Sariska **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **(E)** 1. National Heritage 2. Assam 3. Gir National Park 4. Afforestation **(F)** 1. (1) A large number of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up in different part of the country. (2) Every year wildlife week is observed to make people aware of the importance of wildlife. (3) Publicity media like television and radio are being used to create awareness among people about the importance of wildlife. 2. (a) Illegal Hunting :- Wild animals are hunted for their skins. (b) Cutting down trees : – Cutting down trees is also a huge reason behind the declining graph of wild animals. It results in loss of the shelter of wild animals. 3. Rajaji National Park was created in 1966 and covers an area of 820 sq. km. It is situated in Dehradun in Shivalik range. It has also a very variable vegetation in it. There is sufficient rainfall every year to make this area very suitable for animals. It is named after a freedom fighter Shri Raj Gopalchari who was well known as Rajaji. 4. Saving tiger is beneficial in many ways including our ecosystem. We would conserve the forests to live tiger freely in forest and forest provide habitat to many other animals and birds. Saving forests also helps in water cycle. 5. (1) Kaziranga National Park (2) Sunderban National Park (3) Corbett National Park (4) GIR National Park (5) Rajaji National Park (1) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (2) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (3) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary (4) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 18 FUEL : A PRECIOUS RESOURCE (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Petroleum is considered 'Black Gold' as it is very precious and expensive. It comes in form of crude or unrefined oil. 2. Coal is the basic fuel. Coal is formed from the remains of dead plants. 3. Natural gas is got along with petroleum. It can be used as liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and compressed national gas (CNG). CNG is used in vehicles & LPG is used for cooking as well as in vehicles. 4. The number of kilometers that a vehicle travels using a litre of petrol is called its mileage. **(C)** 1. Petroleum, natural gas, fossil fuels. 2. Coal 3. Dead Plants 3. Natural Gas 4. Wind, Water **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** Wind, Water, Sunlight

**(F)** 1. Petroleum 2. Non-renewable 3. Liquefied Petroleum Gas 4. Mileage **(G)** 1. We get petrol and deasel from Petrol Pumps 2. Fuel is the material that is used by vehicle to generate energy Ex :- car, ships, aeroplanes and motorbikes need energy to move. Fuel fulfill many purposes like electricity, cooking, running, factories etc. 3. Fuels can be used for a variety of purposes. (a) It helps to generate electricity by converting water into steam. (b) It is used as furnace fuels in mines and factories. (c) It is used at homes and factories. 4. Fuels like diesel and petrol are in limited supply. These fuels are measured in litres. The prices of these fuels is gradually increasing due to limited supply. 5. Fossil fuels are not only limited and non-renewable but also dangerous for the environment. There is a continuous research going on to find alternatives to fossil fuels. These fuels are called alternative fuels.

**Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 19 NATURE'S FURY (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. Trauma is used to describe experience or situations that are emotionally painful and distressing. 2. Epidemic is a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. 3. Tsunami is a series of huge waves caused due to an earthquake or volcanic eruption under the sea. They can destroy entire coastal villages or towns. 4. During volcanic eruption, the molten rock is forced up the vent. The lava flows out fast and burns everything. It leads to great damage of property and life. 5. Emergency is an emergent condition which breaks out abruptly, without any prior warning. 6. Rivers overflow due to heavy rainfall. This water comes on land and submerges villages, cities and towns. **(C)** 1. Rumours 2. Coastal areas to higher places 3. Volcano, vent 4. Earthquake **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **(E)** 1. Tsunami 2. Floods 3. Panic 4. Drought **(F)** 1. Help people around you to move to safer places. Keep dry eatables, medicines, torches and candles in usable state in an emergency bag. Give first-aid to people, who are injured. Do not spread rumours or panic, be calm. Insorm as many people as you can for help. Keep valuable phone numbers handy like police station, hospital, fire station and ambulance. Practice how to leave your house quickly in case of an emergency. 2. A volcano is a hill with vent. During volcanic eruption, the molten rocks is forced up the vent. The lava flows out fast and burns everything. It leads to great damage of property and life. 3. Earthquakes are caused by the collision of the plates of rocks under the surface of the earth. Earthquakes of great intensity cause a lot of damage to life and property. 4. The calamities that occur because of natural forces are called natural disaster e.g., droughts, floods, cyclones, landslides, Tsunami and volcanic eruptions. Calamities may be natural or man-made. Natural disasters produce serious emergency situations. 5. Many organizations and NGO's provide the medical help to affected people. They also provide them basic amenities for sometime. Many types of shows and exhibitions are organized to raise funds with the help of great personalities. Various organizations collect demotions in many forms and help the victims living in these camps. Various organizations work really hard to maintain hygienic conditions in the affected area and relied camps prevent the start of an grim epidemic. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**CH. 20 KNOWING FIRST-AID (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Eye Injury may be caused by entry of a foreign object like dust or small insect in the eye, by a cut or by a blow. 2. When a person suffers from heart stroke, his body temperature rises very high and skin becomes red with no sweating. 3. First aid is an immediate help given to the needy. 4. The accidents occur due to fire. It can cause serious injuries and sometimes even death. These are of 2 types :- 1. Minor 2. Severe 5. Any shock which is caused by any electrical appliances are called electric shock. They may cause injury. **(C)** 1. First aid

2. Severe, Minor 3. Antivenom, Snakebite 4. Hot places, heat **(D)** 1. c. First aid 2. d. Dehydration 3. e. Rabies 4. b. Fracture 5. a. Bleeding from nose **(E)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **(F)** 1. Sprain 2. Dehydration 3. Fractures 4. Rabies **(G)** 1. A bite of a poisonous snake like cobra or krait, the poison spreads through the blood. Keep the victim in a still relaxed condition. Take the victim to the doctor, we will give anti-venom injection. Tie a bandage tight just above the snake bitten area to stop the flow of poison to reach heart. 2. Eye injury may be caused by entry of a foreign object like dust or small insect in the eye, by a cut or by a blow. 3. These are of two types :- (a) Minor (b) Severe First aid measures can be taken at home in case of minor burn injuries :- Apply some cold water or ice on the burnt area for few minutes. To reduce the pain you can apply a soothing cream or a paste of baking soda on it. Never let your burnt area to be kept in open air without covering it with a band-aid. 4. ORS can be easily prepared at home by mixing one fourth teaspoon of salt, 3 teaspoons of sugar and 2-3 drops of lemon juice in one glass of water. 5. Stinging insects include honey bee, wasp, hornet, bumble bee. A paste of baking soda will help one to get relief from the injection if it is applied with cold cream. Put a soft pad soaked in ammonia water to give you relief. If the affected part is itching, apply calamine lotion. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves. **HOTS** – Students will do by themselves.

**Model Test Paper - 1 (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **(C)** 1. Water 2. Singer 3. Food 4. Wood **(D)** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a **(E)** 1. Venus flytrap 2. The growing of a baby plant from a seed is called germination. 3. The inter connected food chain is called food web. 4. Breathing is a former process of exchange of gases whereas respiration is process of oxidation of food in the living cells. 5. In any of the sense organs cease to function as such as person is called physically challenged person. 6. Indigestion can cause stomach pain or bloating. 7. (a) Liquid has same volume. (b) It flows from a higher to a lower level. (c) It is bit soft. 8. Seeds are scattered away with the help of variants like wind, water, explosion and animals.

**Model Test Paper - 2 (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. healthy 2. black 3. mango 4. historical values **(C)** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. Honey bees tell each other where to find food by flying in a special dance like pattern. 2. Qutub Minar was built by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak. 3. Cotton balls are plucked when they became soft and fluffy. 4. Deforestation causes soil erosion. It brings landslide and floods. Animals lose their shelter due to deforestation. It also increase global warming. 5. By planting trees at huge scale we can preserved soil. We must encourage afforestation by making persons aware of the benefits of it. 6. The diseases which spread from one persons to another is called communicable disease. These diseases are caused by micro organisms like bacteria and protozoa. 7. India Gate was built in New Delhi in 1931 to pay homage to the Indian soldiers who had sacrificed their lives during the First World War. The names of the soldiers are inscribed on the pillar of the gate. 8. Animals communicate with each other through a variety of methods : (a) Apes communicate by symbols. (b) Female glow worms communicate with males by making a series of flashes. (c) Honey-bees tell each other where to find food by flying in a special dance - like pattern. (d) Some insects like ants communicate through the smell of chemicals. (e) Dogs communicate through howls, growls and barks.

**Model Test Paper - 3 (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Assam 2. Garhwal 3. Typhoons 4. ORS 5. Average **(C)** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False **(E)** 1. When shale undergoes several changes, it forms slate. 2. Van Mahotsav is a festival of tree plantation started by a noted environmentalist. 3. Poaching is the illegal taking of wildlife, in violation of local, state, federal or international law. 4. Trauma means experiences that are emotionally painful and distressing. 5. Take a

glass of water. Add 1 table spoon sugar, half tea spoon salt and half lemon. 6. During flood we should drink boiled water. We should keep sufficient stock of medicines, food and clothes. We have to keep posted others too, about the warning of a flood. 7. Renewable resources are those resources which can be renewed to form new ones. 8. A large number of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up in different parts of the country. Animals can live freely and with ease in these reserved and protected areas. Every year Wildlife Week (October 1 to October 8) is observed to make people aware of the importance of wildlife. Publicity media like television and radio are being used to create awareness among people about the importance of wildlife. We should protect our wildlife so that we can safely pass our national heritage on to future generations.



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