

# OUR ENVIRONMENT-1 - 5

## OUR ENVIRONMENT-1

### 1. Myself

I. Solve yourself

#### 2. Different Body Parts

I. 1. Writing 2. Watching 3. Drawing 4. Drinking  
5. running 6. Football

II. Do yourself.

III. 1. 22. 23. 24. 25. 16. 17. 28. 2

IV. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. × 6. ✓

V. 1. Hand 2. Feet 3. Legs, Feet 4. Hands 5. Useful

VI. 1. I have two hands 2. The head is the uppermost part of your body 3. First finger is called the thumb. 4. There are five toes in one foot 5. The knees part joins the thigh with the calf

### 3. My Family

I. Do yourself.

II. Do yourself.

III. 1. Cousin 2. Uncle 3. Grandfather 4. Aunt

IV. Do yourself

V. 1. Sonu reads in Ist class 2. His father works in office. 3. Sonu's sister name is Disha 4. Grand mother tells them stories 5. Their parents take them out for a walk

2. a. We take lunch with our family b. We have our breakfast with our family. c. I celebrate my birthday with my family d. I go to picnic with my family.

### 4. My Sweet Home

I. 1. My father earns money in my family 2. My father teaches me at home 3. My mother cooks food for the family 4. Our parents take us outside for a picnic 5. My mother packs lunch for me.

II. 1. Holiday 2. Game 3. Zoo 4. Sunday

### 5. Why Do We Go To School?

I. 1. My school uniform is blue shirt and red shirt 2. Ram is my best friend in the school 3. Football and badminton 4. Mr. teaches us environmental studies. 5. Our school timings is.

II. Do yourself.

III. 1. Read, Write 2. Head 3. Things 4. Respect, Obeys

IV. 1. Every day 2. class room 3. good 4. It should not fight.

IV. crayon, eraser, ruler, Pencil, books, sharpener

### 6. Our Classroom

I. 1. Blackboard 2. ceiling 3. clean 4. two

II. Do yourself.

III. Do yourself.

IV. 1. Blackboard, Table, desk, pen, books in our classroom 2. We should keep our classroom neat and clean because us there it keep us healthy 3. There is a dustbin in the classroom because we throw waste papers in the dustbin 4. There is a blackboard in the classroom because teacher writes and draw figures on it.

V. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

VI. Do yourself.

### 7. Important Days At The School

I. 1. Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader. 2. Gandhiji was born on 2nd October 1869. 3. The principal hoists national flag in the school on the Independence Day.

II. 1. 15th August 2. 26th January 3. 2nd October 4. 5th September

### 8. Our Food

I. 1. Milk is a perfect food. 2. We eat three meals in a day— Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner 3. Mineral water is safe for drinking. 4. Junk food is not good for health.

II. 1. Junk 2. Three 3. Food 4. Milk 5. Chew

III. Do yourself.

IV. 1. 12 o'clock 2. 8 o'clock 3. 7 o'clock

### 9. Water

I. 1. Waste 2. river, lakes 3. Plants, animal 4. live.

II. 1. for drinking. 2. for cooking food. 3. for cleaning clothes. 4. for watering plants 5. for talking bath. 6. for cleaning flours.

**III.** 1. buckets/ toys 2. clean/ dirty 3. washing 4. taps.

**IV.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ✓ 6. ×

### *Enjoy Your Fun Time*

**III.** 1. In this picture we see water pollution. 2. No these things are not good for health. 3. No we should not drink this water.

## **10. Air**

**I.** 1. We need air because we breathe it. 2. We feel air when it blows. 3. Air is a mixture of many gases. 4. Oxygen and nitrogen are the important gases of us.

**II.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

**III.** 1. Air has mass. 2. Air has weight. 3. Than no colour, taste and smell.

## **11. Our Houses**

**I.** 1. We can see kachha house in a village. 2. Bricks and cement are two things which our must have. 3. Rabbits live in burrow. 4. Tigers likes to live in caves because it gives them shade and shelter. 5. A house keep the us safe because house gives us protection from rain, heat and cold.

**II.** 1. home 2. heat 3. cold 4. kachcha +5. nest

**III.** 1. Sofa, pillow, Bucket, gas-stove, carpet, watch

**IV.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

## **12. Our Clothes**

**I.** 1. We wear clothes to cover our body. 2. umbrellas and rain coat to save us from rains. 3. We should wear cotton clothes in summer. 4. We should wear woollen clothes in winter. 5. Many people wear uniform according to their work and job.

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

**III.** 1. body 2. heat 3. woollen 4. uniform 5. cotton

**IV.** 1. Animals 2. clean 3. smart 4. umbrella 5. plants 6. bright and colourful

**I.** W, S, W, W, W, R, W, S

**II.** Nurse, Collie, Policeman, Pilot

## **13. Important Place In The Neighbourhood**

**I.** 1. My city name is Meerut. 2. We go to buy things for daily use in supermarket. 3. People go to the hospital when they are sick. 4. The fire station helps us to put out fire.

**II.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

**III.** 1. shoes 2. garage 3. cloth 4. hospital 5. school 6. post office

**IV.** 1. Doctor, 2. Postman, 3. Tailor

## **14. Places of Worship**

**I.** 1. A temple have God. 2. Christians prays in the church. 3. We worship God because, He him gave in many things to give hiydns. 4. We all are children of God. 5. We can please God by ping thing worship.

**II.** 1. Jesus christ 2. Gods, Goddesses 3. Sunday 4. Aardas 5. Namaz

**III.** 1. temple 2. gurudwara 3. church 4. mosque

**IV.** 1. Bhagwat Geeta 2. Quran Sharif 3. Bible 4. Guru Granth Sahib

### *Enjoy Your Fun Time*

**I.** 1. Mosque (Muslims) 2. Temple (Hindus) 3. Gurudwara (Sikhs) 4. Church (Christians)

## **15. Our Festivals**

**I.** 1. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped on Diwali. 2. Muslims go to mosques for prayer on Id. 3. Guru Parb is celebrated because every year the birthday of ten Sikh gurus. 4. Christmas celebrated on 25th December. This day is the birthday of Jesus Christ. 5. Holi is the festival of colours. On Holi people bunt fire and sing & dance.

**II.** 1. Ramzan 2. Gulal 3. Langar 4. Ravan 5. Cakes

**III.** 1. Festivals 2. Lakshmi 3. Id 4. Guru Parb 5. Christmas

**IV.** 1. Hindus 2. Muslims 3. Christmas 4. Ravana 5. Sikhs

**V.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

## **16. Personal Cleanliness**

**I.** 1. Comb 2. Shampoo 3. Oil 4. nail cutter 5. Teeth 6. brush

- II.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes  
**III.** 1. The health is the real wealth. 2. We should keep our teeth clean because if we don't do this our teeth will get cavities. 3. Cleanliness keeps our body. 4. We should brush our teeth daily in two times. 5. After having bath I wipe our body with a clean towel and put on clean clothes.

**IV.** 1. soap 2. towel 3. handkerchief

**V.** 1. hands 2. eyes 3. nose

### **Enjoy Your Fun Time**

- I.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ✓ 6. ✓

## **17. Good Manners**

**I.** 1. A child who has good manners is called a good child. 2. We should brush our teeth and take bath after getting up in the morning. 3. We should welcome him at our home. 4. We should wait for our turn when there is a queue. 5. We should help the old man to cross the road.

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

**III.** 1. truthful 2. sorry 3. gently 4. thank you 5. please

## **18. Means of Transport**

**I.** 1. Bus, Car, Scooter, Auto, jeep, train, rickshaw 2. Ship, boat. 3. Aeroplane, helicopters 4. The things that take us from one place to another are called means of transport.

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

**III.** Do yourself.

**IV.** Do yourself.

## **19. Plants Around Us**

**I.** 1. Plants need air Water and sunlight to grow. 2. Mango, peepal, teak sheesham, banyan tree etc. and Rose, jasmine, poppy, lily, marigold flower etc. 3. (a) Very big plants are called trees. (b) They are tall and thick. (c) Most have a deep root system. 4. Some plants are called climbers because they can not stand erect on the ground. They need support of other plants to grow upward. 5. Trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers are the different Kinds of plants. 6. Creepers are the plants that spread on the ground are called creepers.

**II.** 1. Creepers 2. climbers 3. Herbs 4. Trees

5. Tulsi

**III.** 1. Tree 2. Shrub 3. Herb 4. climber 5. creeper  
6. Tree

**IV.** Do yourself.

**V.** 1. Herb 2. Pumpkin 3. Climbers 4. Sheesham  
5. Gulmohar

## **20. Animals Around Us**

**I.** 1. Wool, egg, honey, milk 2. Insects are very small animals. They have six legs. 3. Animals live in farms cows, sheep, donkeys, hens. 4. Animals such as tiger, lion, cheetah, elephant and fox live in the forest. These are called wild animals. divide them 5. According to their mode of feeding, we can in to three categories.

**II.** 1. Sheep 2. Cow 3. Bee 4. Hen

**III.** Do yourself.

**IV.** Do yourself.

**V.** 1. ant 2. honey bee, mosquito; to grass hopper

**VI.** **Domestic Animals** **Wild Animals**

Peacock

Tiger

Chicken

elephant

Cow

fish

Horse

whale

Housefly

silk worm

## **21. The Earth**

**I.** 1. The earth looks a big ball. It is called a globe. 2. Land and water are the two parts of the earth. 3. Flat lands are called plains. 4. Seasons are caused due to the revolution of the earth around the sun. 5. Days and nights are caused due to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

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

**III.** 1. Mountain 2. are called plains 3. valley  
4. rotation 5. revolution

## **22. The Sky**

**I.** 1. When we see the sun in the sky, it is day. Every evening the sun sets in the west after that it is night. 2. Sun gives us light in day time. 3. Moon gives us light in the night. 4. We see the stars at night.

**II.** 1. T 2. T 3. F

**IV.** 1. Warmer, bright 2. cooler, dark 3. moon 4. see

## OUR ENVIRONMENT-2

### 1. I Know Myself

- I. Do yourself.  
II. 1. Hockey 2. English 3. Pizza 4. Black 5. English

### 2. Growing In Age

- I. 1. Baby 2. Child 3. Adult 4. Old  
II. 1. No a baby walk or talk. 2. Nipun is six years old. 3. After an years he learnt sitting walking and speaking. 4. After a few years Nipun will also be an adult. 5. When Nipun will be becomes an old man, he will be weaker. He will walk with help of a stick.  
III. 1. old 2. adult 3. child 4. infant  
IV. 1. baby 2. about 3. weak 4. cannot. 5. child.

### 3. Our Sense Organs

- I. 1. The parts of our body which can be seem with the eyes are called the external body parts. 2. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are our five sense organs. (a) To see **eyes** (b) To hear **ears** (c) To smell **Nose** (d) To taste **Tongue** (e) To touch **Skin**  
II. 1. Eyes 2. Organs 3. Tongue 4. Nose 5. Ears  
III. 1. ears. 2. hands. 3. sweet 4. sweet. 5. gun shot  
IV. 1. Touch 2. Taste 3. Smell 4. See 5. Hear  
V. 1. Music 2. Sound of birds 3. Sound of Sitar  
(a) 1. music 2. sound of birds 3. Sound of Sitar  
(b) 1. Flower 2. Fruits 1. Smoking 2. Grass  
(c) 1. Skin 2. Cotton 3. woollen  
(d) 1. Sweet 2. Chocolate, 1. Salty 2. Non-veg  
(e) 1. Garden 2. Nature 3. Movie

### 4. My Sweet Home

- I. 1. Our house protects us from heat, cold, rain and storm. 2. A good house should have drawing room, bed-room, study-room, store, kitchen, bathroom and toilet etc. 3. Cement, stone, bricks, iron are used to make pucca houses 4. Mud, wood, bamboo materials are used to make Kachcha houses. 5. Some houses are built together in a big and tall building. They are called flats. 6. Nipun's and Neema's house is an example of a good house. Nipun calls his house

'My Sweet Home.

- II. 1. houseboat 2. caves 3. tent 4. sunlight  
5. dustbin 6. ventilation  
III. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓

### 5. My Family

- I. 1. Manu's father is an engineer. 2. Neetu Jain is manu's sister. 3. yes I live in a nuclear family. There are four members in our family. 4. Manu's grand parents live in a nearby villages. 5. Manu got a big stamp album and a book an dinosaurs.  
II. 1. Chacha 2. Mama 3. Bua 4. masi 5. friends  
III. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓

### 6. School

- I. 1. My school name is S. K. Public school. 2. Sapna man is my favourite teacher. 3. Chess is my favourite game and English is my subject.  
II. Do yourself.  
III. 1. School 2. Teacher 3. Time 4. Clean  
IV. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓

### 7. Living and Non -Living

- I. I. Plants, animals and insects are all living beings. 2. Green plants make their own food. 3. Fish, Snakes, or insects that lay eggs and Cows, tigers and humans give birth directly to babies. 4. Oxygen is a gas which is present in the air. This gas helps us to breathe, to digest our food and light an fire.  
II. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ×

### 8. Neighbourhood

- I. 1. The people who live near our houses are called our neighbours. 2. In the same way all the families living in a neighbour hood help each other in time of need. It is fun having neighbours. 3. The market is a place where people buy fruits, vegetables, bread, milk, books, pencils, clothes and so many other things for their use. 4. A big city people life is very busy. 5. The railway station is a very big place with many people from one place to another and come to the People travel by train railway station for their journey.  
II. Do yourself.

- III. 1. mends shoes, 2. sells and repairs electric goods 3. Checks ticket at railway station 4. makes wooden furniture 5. Sells medicines
- IV. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ×
- V. 1. families 2. quarrel 3. families 4. help 5. neighbour
- VI. 1. goldsmith 2. cobblers.

## 9. Important Services We Need

- I. 1. A. Postcard B. inland letter C. envelopes D. stamps 2. A traffic policeman controls the traffic on the road. 3. Doctors and nurses take care of the patients. 4. We can get buses to go to the different places. 5. People deposit their money, when they need.
- II. 1. Uniform 2. doctor 3. Policemen 4. Nurse 5. bank
- III. 1. bank 2. post -office 3. police 4. pharmacy 5. doctors and nurses
- IV. 1. (d) ✓ 2. (a) ✓ 3. (a) ✓

## 10. Religious Festivals

- I. 1. They celebrate Holi by putting Gulal on each others face and throwing colours at each other. 2. It is believed that lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile on this day. 3. I like festival of Diwali because The people get cleaned and whitewashed their houses and courtyards with candles and diyas. 4. Christmas is celebrated every year on 25th December. This day is the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ. 5. The festival of Dussehra is celebrated to mark the victory of Rama over Ravana. It is also called 'Vijay-Dashmi.
- II. 1. Dussehra 2. Durga 3. lights 4. Lakshmi 5. Colours
- III. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

## 11. Indian National Festivals

- I. 1. India became independent on 15th August, 1947. 2. India became a republic on 26 January, 1950. 3. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
- II. 1. 15th August 2. Prime Minister 3. Gandhi ji 4. Rajghat 5. President

- III. Do yourself.

## 12. Means of Transport

- I. 1. The means of transport are also used to carry goods from one place to another. 2. Land, water, air are the different types of means of transport. 3. Rickshaws, bullock Carts, Cycles any three slow means of transport. 4. (a) Car (b) Bus (c) Motorcycles (d) Scooters. 5. Horse animal are used as means of transport in hilly areas.
- II. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ×
- III. 1. land transport 2. water transport 3. Air transport 4. ship of the Desert 5. elephants
- IV. 1. Auto, Cycle 2. Ship, boat 3. Plane. Helicopter
- V. 1. Aeroplanes 2. boat 3. bus 4. Ship 5. Helicopters 6. Auto

## 13. Means of Communication

- I. 1. The means of sending and receiving messages to and from our friends and relatives. 2. T.V. are the means of communication for our information and entertainment programmes. 3. We should write the PIN code in the address. It is of six digits. 4. A cellular phone enables us to talk even when we are travelling. 5. We can send messages to other countries by an aerogram.
- II. 1. letter box 2. Aerogram 3. television 4. cellular 5. telephone
- III. 1. information 2. habites 3. Friends 4. Message 5. T. V.
- IV. Do yourself.

## 14. Food

- I. 1. Food gives us energy to work and play. 2. There are mainly three types of food. (a) Proteins (b) Carbohydrates (c) Vitamins and minerals. 3. Rice, grains, oil, sugar are called energy-giving foods. 4. The food may spill out of our mouth. We should not waist our food. So these are table manners. 5. Meat are called non-vegetarians. 6. Some people are fond of eating burgers, chips and cold-drinks. These are junk food.
- II. 1. (a) Wheat (b) rice (c) corn 2. (a) Tomato (b) Potato (c) Peas (d) Ladyfinger 3. (a) Mango

(b) Apple (c) Banana (d) Grapes 4. (a) Burgers  
(b) Chips (c) Pizza

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

IV. 1. Egg 2. Shupe 3. Fish 4. Milk 5. Meat 6. fruits

V. Do yourself

## 15. Recreation at Home and Outside

I. 1. We do in our free time to enjoy ourselves is called 'recreation. 2. People like to do different activities in their free time 3. Sports and games help us to become strong and healthy. 4. Some children watch T.V. are and game on computer for too lang can harm eyes and make you feel sick. 5. People watching T.V. all the time are called 'couch potato' 6. On our birthdays we invite our close friends and family members at home and cut cakes.

II. 1. fun 2. indoor 3. T.V. 4. movie 5. fair

III. 1. × 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ×

IV. 1.(a) Carom (b) ludo (c) shakes 2. (a) Cricket  
(b) Football (c) hockey

## 16. Living Safely

I. 1. Follow them and be safe: Walk an the foot path on the left side of the road. 2. Accidents take place because some people do not follow the traffic rules of the road. 3. Before crossing the road, look right, then left and then the right again. Cross the road when it is clear. 4. (a) Do not play with match sticks. Light a gas stove very carefully. (b) Do not play out door games inside the house.

II. 1. electric 2. Zebra-crossing 3. wet 4. stairs 5. road

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

## 17. Be Good

I. 1. Use magic words like (Excuse me, 'Thank you' 'Please' and 'Sorry' more often. 2. Poem 3. Punctuality, Politeness, Honesty any three habits which are included in good representation of human beings. 4. Honesty always pays. It will harm your image in the long run. 5. Calender Months (a) January (b) February (c) March (d) April (e) May (f) June (g) July (h) August (i) September (j) October (k) November

(L) December

II. 1. Respect 2. happy 3. truth 4. time 5. litter

III. 1. 8:30 2. 2:00 3. 9:45

## 18. We Need Each Other

I. 1. Seeds are spread by birds and animals. 2. We get silk from silkworms. 3. We should not pluck flowers and leaves from the plants because plant and flower are very important our life and animal depend an plant. 4. Man cut trees for his needs. He cuts them to make furniture, build houses and clear land for farming. 5. We should take them to a veterinary doctor, from time to time. 6. We should take care of this world because It takes care of us and gives us many useful things. So, me must take care of it.

II. 1. nectar 2. pollen 3. furniture 4. fertile

## 19. Taking Care Of Our World

I. 1. Silk 2. environment 3. dirty 4. diseases

II. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes 6. Yes 7. Yes

III. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes

IV. Do yourself.

## OUR ENVIRONMENT-3

### 1. Living & Non-living Things

I. 1. All plants and animals human being come in the category of living things. 2. Living thing are flowers, trees, Animals, people, mountains, rivers land etc. 3. On-Living things are chairs, book, ball, computer, table, pencil. 4. Plants can make their food with the help of carbon-dioxide, water, sunlight with the help of carbon- dioxide, water, sunlight with the help of green substance called chlorophyll. 5. Plants make their food for themselves with the help of water, sunlight and air. 6. Differences between man and other living things: (a) Human beings can walk, run and Jump with two legs, but other animals walk on four legs. Some animals have 6 or 8 legs. (b) Human beings and most of the animals can not fly. They do not have feathers to fly. But birds can fly high in the sky.

II. 1. turns 2. move 3. through 4. prepare 5. developed

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

IV. 1. Feathers 2. hooves 3. tusks 4. gills 5. beak

## 2. Main Parts Of Our Body

I. 1. There are three main external body parts in human beings. Head, Trunk, Limbs 2. We have five sense organs. They eyes: Sense of sight 2. They ears: Sense of hearing 3. The nose: Sense of smell 4. The tongue: Head is the top most part of your body. It is very hard. It is the most important Part of our body. 5. The skin: Sense of touch. (a) Playing (b) Walking (c) Jumping (d) dancing (e) climbing (f) Running 6. Our arms and hands perform various important functions. The nose: Sense of smell are the functions of the nose.

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

III. 1. neck 2. legs, hand 3. hand 4. legs 5. nose

IV. 1. legs 2. tongue 3. month 4. soldier 5. leg 6. hand

V. 1. Smell 2. Reading 3. Reading 4. Touch 5. Comb 6. Dust

VI. 1. to smell burning, breathe 2. to kick, walk or run 3. to pick, push, pull, eat. 4. to taste sweet, sour and bitter. 5. to feel pressure, pain,

## 3. We Need Food

I. 1. We need food to live. 2. Fruits, green leafy vegetables, eggs and milk etc, are called protective foods. 3. Vitamins, and minerals which keep us free from diseases. 4. Food should not be over overcooked because then it loses same of its nutrients. 5. Our diet should have a variety of fruits, vegetables and other food items. We must also drink a lot of water. A diet that contains a required amount of all the nutrients that help us to grow, work and repair our injured body parts is called a balanced diet. 6. Foods like burgers, chips, cold drinks etc. are junk food.

II. 1. calcium 2. balanced 3. cooking 4. water 5. fats

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

IV. 1. (a) eggs (b) cheese 2. (a) fruits (b) green leafy 3. (a) vegetables (b) fish 4. (a) peas (b) beans 5. (a) bread (b) wheat 6. (a) milk (b) ghee 7. (a) burger (b) cold drinks

## 4. We Need Clothes

I. 1. Cotton comes from the cotton plant. It is made in to cotton yarn and then woven in to clothes. 2. We wear clothes to protect our body from heat, cold, wind and rain. 3. Cotton clothes keep us cool in the summer season by absorbing sweat from our body. 4. Woollen clothes keep us warm in the winter. These clothes trap and use the body's own heat and keep us warm. 5. Some people's clothes tell us what sort of job they do. Clothes of this kind are called uniforms. Children wear school uniforms. Some jobs also need uniforms as their working dress.

II. 1. tailor 2. sheep 3. loom 4. cotton 5. silk

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

## 5. Shelter And Homes

I. 1. We need a house to protects us from heat, cold and rain. 2. Then he learnt to build houses. He used wood, stones, straw, leaves and mud to make houses. People live in different types of houses. 3. High tower like buildings called skyscrapers bricks, stones, cement, steel and wood. 4. A house should have proper arrangement of sunlight and fresh air because these are good for health. 5. Mud, bamboos, wood, straw and leaves the materials which are used to make house by the villagers. 6. An igloo ir a house of snow found in polar or tundra regions. 7. Some houses are built together in one tall building in order to save money and space. They are called flats.

II. 1. dustbin 2. circulate 3. air 4. drainage 5. bricks, cement, concrete

III. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

IV. Do yourself.

V. 1. Houseboat 2. Caravan 3. Sledge 4. Igloo 5. bamboo

VI. 1. Kennels 2. Stables 3.

## 6. Taking Care of Ourselves

I. 1. We can keep our eyes clean by regular wash with cold and clean water. 2. Comb our hair daily to increase the blood circulation in the scalp. 3. We should brush our teeth twice a day. 4. (a) After you use the toilet you must wash

your hands properly with an antiseptic soap. (b) Never go to bed very late in the night. (c) Chew your food slowly and properly before swallowing. **5.** We exercise running, jogging, dancing, cycling and swimming are very good aerobic exercises. **6.** We should wash our hands with soap and water. **7.** Water.

- II.** 1. hair 2. aerobic 3. bacteria 4. cotton bud 5. boiling
- III.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. No
- IV.** 1. gives the body rest 2. prevents tooth decay 3. cause tooth decay 4. recreation 5. before and after meals 6. cut regularly 7. at the right time

## 7. Fun And Recreation

- I.** 1. Doing something different from the routine is called recreation. 2. Ludo, carrom, table tennis, are three indoor games. 3. Cricket, Hockey, Football three outdoor games. 4. A wedding anniversary is the date on which couples celebrate the day on which they got married. 5. We celebrate family functions with family members for enjoyment.
- II.** 1. once a year 2. meeting relatives 3. entertainment and information 4. exercise 5. cake
- III.** Do yourself.
- IV.** Do yourself.

## 8. Our Natural Sources

- I.** 1. Natural resources are resources that nature has provided for the living beings to make their lives easy-going and comfortable. The main natural resources are air, water, plants, animals, soil. 2. Rain and show are the main sources of water. 3. There is no life possible without water. We use water everyday for various activities at home. 4. It cools down and falls in the form of rain. Then once again the evaporation, cooling (condensation) and rain is repeated, which is called the water cycle. 5. Air is necessary for all living beings including plants, animals and humans. There is no life possible without air. 6. The main gases present in the air are nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and Carbon -dioxide (Co<sub>2</sub>). 7. Rocks are found everywhere on the earth's surface and under the ground. Most of the rocks contain minerals. Minerals are naturally formed

deep inside the earth. **8.** When you walk through a park, over a hill or down a dusty road, we feel a thin layer of soil over the surface of the earth.

- II.** 1. Minerals 2. Sed-bed 3. electricity 4. humus 5. glaciers 6. oxygen
- III.** 1. gold 2. wood 3. silver 4. Almuniyam
- IV.** 1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓

## 9. Take Care, Stay Safe

- I.** 1. Throw garbage away at the proper place 2. Put away clean and well-ironed clothes. 3. Be careful not to throw things on the roadsides or on the floor. Any litter or garbage must be thrown in to the dustbin. 4. We should learn to remain safe in your surroundings and avoid accidents or bad incidents by being careful. Here are some rules to stay alert and safe. 5. If we think something bad is happening to us, always talk it over to an adult. 6. Write two safety rules: (i) On the road
  - 1. We must cross the road only at the zebra - crossing. 2. We must not get on or off of a moving bus.
  - 2. At home
    - 1. We must be careful while using knives, razors or scissors, Sharp instruments may cut our finger or other body part. 2. We must not play with burning match sticks or fire.

### In the school

- 1. Move in or out of the class in a queue.
- 2. Never push while coming out or going in to the classroom in a crowd. 6. First-aid is primary medical treatment given to an injured person before he could be taken to the doctor. We should follow the following steps while giving first aid to someone. (a) Make the injured person sit or lie down in a comfortable position. (b) Don't let a crowd gather around an injured or sick person. (c) Call on adult or a doctor for help immediately.
- II.** 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓
- III.** 1. Surroundings 2. lotions 3. green 4. foot path 5. queue

## 10. Moving Around

- I.** 1. A map is a sketch the tells you where different places are located. 2. The early man realized that the round pieces of tree trunks and around



stones could easily roll on the ground. He got the idea of making some kind of wheel. **3.** Jeetu use to go to the post office by bicycle. **4.** Car, aeroplane, ship, bicycle of four different means of transport. **5.** In some cities like Kolkata and Delhi, underground trains are run. They are called Metro. They are used to carry people to their work places and back home. People prefer them because they are fast. **6.** If we stand facing the north in east direction would our right hand point.

**II.** 1. Submarine 2. Harbour 3. House boat 4. Metro 5. Air

**III.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. No

## 11. Means of Communication

**I.** 1. Means of Communication carry messages from one place to another. **2.** The PIN Code number, as it makes easier for the postal staff to sort out the letters of different places and put them in the bags to be sent to different stations. **3.** Write the full address of the persons to whom you are sending the money. **4.** These days, some private companies have also started sending letters. It is called courier service. But this service is a bit expensive. Some post offices have started speed post service for the same purpose. **5.** The use of telegram is send urgent messages. **6.** The post office also accepts registered letters, which are recorded in their books and a receipt is given to the customer. **7.** A telegram may take a few hours to reach its destination and we can also argent talk to people living abroad. **8.** Internet is the latest means of mass communication. The internet is a global computer network for giving all sports of informations. **9.** Faster and easier satellite communication helped us.

**II.** 1. pigeons 2. registered 3. 6 4. fax 5. brief 6. computer

**III.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

**IV.** Do yourself

## 12. Heavenly Bodies

**I.** 1. The earth consists of land, air and water. It is surrounded by a blanket of air called atmosphere. **2.** We see the sun during the day time. We see the moon and the stars in the

night. **3.** The Earth, the Sun, the moon and all the stars are heavenly bodies. **4.** The atmosphere is made up of many gases, which makes life possible on the earth. **5.** A group of stars is called a constellation, Orion, Great Bear, Leo any three of them. **6.** The moon has no light of its own. The sunlight is reflected off the moon and is called the Moon light.

**II.** 1. Earth 2. Mercury 3. seven star 4. purnima 5. gases

**III.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ✓

**IV.** Do yourself

## 13. The Earth-A Unique Planet

**I.** 1. Ferdinand Megellan was the first person who proved that the earth is in fact round. It proved that the earth is round like a ball. **2.** The earth looks flat to us because In olden days, people thought that earth was flat, as they could see only smaller part of it. **3.** You will find that the sky and sea appear to meet. It is called the water horizon. **4.** Most of us live in areas where the land around us is flat and low-lying these are called plains. **5.** The earth looks blue from the space. Hence the earth is also called the 'Blue Planet'.

**II.** 1. sun 2. astronaut 3. Horizon 4. Flat 5. atmosphere

**III.** 1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ×

## OUR ENVIRONMENT-4

### 1. Internal Organs of Our Body

**I.** 1. The brain is a very delicate and important part of our body .It is located in the skull and is protected by a hard bone called Cranium. Our brain is the most important internal organ of our body as it controls all our body activities such as seeing, hearing, thinking, remembering, speaking, feeling, understanding and learning etc. **2.** Human heart is the main organ of our circulatory system. It contains tubes which carry blood to different part of our body. It keeps a continuous flow of blood by receiving impure blood and pumping purified blood to all parts

of the body. The pumping action of the heart is called the heart beat. **3.** Lungs are the main organs of the respiratory system of our body. You breathe through your nose. The air enters the lungs through wind-pipe and the oxygen enters in to blood through it. **4.** The kidneys are the most important internal organs of our body. There is a pair of kidneys, which are located in the lower abdomen. These are richly supplied with blood- vessels They are bean - shaped and each of them is connected to a tube called urethra. **5.** The stomach is the main internal organ related to digestive system. It is a hollow bag made up of muscles. The food that we eat through our mouth is pushed down into the stomach through the food- pipe. **6.** Food which is partly digested reaches to the small intestine. It is situated just below the stomach. It is a long coiled tube about six meters in length. Here some more digestive juices act upon the partly digested food and further digest it. **7.** The liver is the largest internal organ of our body. It is located in the upper right part of the abdomen. It is made up of billions of cells and performs various metabolic activities. The liver stores useful substances like minerals and vitamins and gets rid of harmful substances. It can be called a chemical factory.

- II.** 1. kidneys 2. stomach 3. heart 4. cranium 5. brain  
6. lungs 7. liver
- III.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T
- IV.** 1. Lungs 2. Large intestine 3. Heart 4. Brain  
5. Stomach
- VI.** 1. (a) liver (b) about 6 metres 3. ears 4. (d) none of these 5. (c) about 72 times 6. (a) liver  
7. (b) pink 8. (c) brain

## 2. Around Me : Community Service

- I.** 1. Many families living together make a community. We help each other. Helping someone in any way is called 'community service'. 2. Post and telegraph office plays a very important role in the community service. We can send letters to our friends and relatives

living far off through post-office at a very cheap cost. We can also send 'Money Orders' through post-office. We can deposit our 'Savings' in the post-office. **3.** Police looks after the safety and security of the people living in a locality. The policemen are on duty for twenty four hours. They help in enforcing law and order. They catch all types of criminals. **4.** Municipalities in cities and Panchayats in villages do the job of building roads, disposal of garbage, maintaining street lights and cleanliness of streets etc. **5.** The government has set up 'Consumer Forums' in different parts of a city. If you are cheated by a trader in any way such as giving you below standard goods, not providing proper services during guarantee period, weighing less or charging higher price, you can report to the consumer forum. **6.** Farmers are provided water by canals. Rivers are sometimes blocked by huge walls to collect water in artificial lakes. These walls are called dams. **7.** These organizations serve the humanity in many ways. They may start charitable educational institutions, hospitals, women and children welfare programmes and many other programmes for the welfare of the community.

- II.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
- III.** 1. Floods 2. non-government 3. safe 4. security  
5. consumers 6. Hydel
- IV.** 1. Post-office 2. Hospital 3. Fire station 4. Police station  
5. School 6. Money-order

## 3. Care of Public Property

- I.** 1. Public property is the property which is used or shared by all the members of a community such as schools, colleges, hospitals, parks, buses, trains, aeroplanes, historical monuments, roads, railway lines, libraries, electric and telephone wires and poles, public laboratories, religious places etc. 2. Generally people do not take proper care of public property as they take care of their own property. 3. They develop oneness and unity among the children without any discrimination of religion, caste, colour,

language, creed etc. We must follow the rules of the schools to maintain discipline and protect the property of our schools. **4.** We all go to the parks and playgrounds for playing, morning walk, enjoy fresh air and to have a lot of fun with our friends and family members. We should never make these public places dirty by throwing waste material here and there. Maintaining them properly is our duty. **5.** We are human beings and can fall sick under unfavourable conditions. Then, we have to go to the hospital for treatment. Thus, hospital also is a public property. It is very important to keep the hospital premises clean and in good hygienic conditions. **6.** Railway platform should also be kept neat and clean. It is the duty of every passenger to safe-guard the railway property. **9.** Street lights light up the city and prevent accidents, so they must not be damaged. It is for the convenience of the public. Some children throw stones at them and damage them. Some people take illegal connections from street lights.

- II.** 1. private 2. park 3. community 4. citizen  
5. smoke 6. stray 7. tear
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True  
7. False
- IV.** 1. Hospitals 2. Schools 3. Parks 4. Buses  
5. Monuments 6. Markets

#### 4. Natural Phenomena

**I.** 1. The solar system is the group of heavenly bodies. The sun and the eight planets are its part. The sun is the nearest star to the earth. These stars remain stationary. But the heavenly bodies revolve around the sun. The earth is a planet and is a part of the solar system. **2.** The earth is moving all the time. Take a look at the globe. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the earth into two equal halves. **3.** The earth, like other planets, spins like a top on its own axis. This movement of the earth is known as rotation. Rotation is the daily movement of the earth on its axis from west to east. It takes 24

hours to complete one rotation. The rotation results in the formation of Day and Night. One rotation of the earth equals one day and one night. The side of the earth that faces the sun has day and the opposite side has night. **4.** Availability of sunlight, wind pattern and rains are the important factors that affect the climate of a place. Weather and climate affect us in many ways. We feel very uncomfortable in very hot or very cold weather. **5.** There are three seasons in a year - winter, summer and rainy. **6.** Early humans thought thunders and lightning was the result of God's anger. But today scientists have made it clear why and how they occur. After a very hot weather we may have a thunderstorm. Large, black clouds appear in the sky and they contain electric current in them. **7.** We can avoid being struck by lightning by following some safety measures. Stay indoors during thunderstorms. Do not stand under or near tall trees or other objects. Crouch or sit if you are in an open area. Get away from vehicles, cars, scooters or metal objects. **8.** One of the most beautiful natural phenomena we see is a rainbow. A rainbow is a semi-circular arc of light formed when raindrops are illuminated by the sunlight. Sunlight consists of many colours which combine to make white light. But when the white light enters a raindrop, the different colours of light get separated into violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

- II.** 1. orbit 2. stars 3. moon 4. west, east 5. Rotation  
6. earth
- III.** 1. have days and nights at different times 2. It is called a season 3. at a particular time and place  
4. We feel uncomfortable 5. Wear light cotton clothes 6. Revolution 7. Cold all the year 8. Very hot
- IV.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False  
7. True 8. False
- V.** 1. This axis is an 'imaginary' line which connects the North and the South pole and the centre of the earth. 2. The earth also moves around the sun in a definite path called the orbit.

3. The sun shines almost directly over the equator all the year, so it is very hot here. 4. One of the most beautiful natural phenomena we see is a rainbow. A rainbow is a semi-circular arc of light formed when raindrops are illuminated by the sunlight. 5. Early humans thought thunders and lightning was the result of God's anger. 6. Average weather conditions of a large area over a long period is called climate. 7. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place at a particular time. Weather changes day-to-day. Sometimes, it changes time-to-time even. It may be clear, dry, rainy, stormy, snowy, windy, cold, hot, pleasant and sunny.

VI. 1. Planet 2. Satellite 3. Sunlight 4. Very hot weather 5. Electric energy 6. Rotation of the earth

## 5. Natural Resources

I. 1. The natural resources that do not get over even after continuous use are called Renewable natural resources. These resources will always remain available. Land, water, air, sunlight, soil, forests and wild life are all examples of renewable natural resources. **2. Renewable Resources:** The natural resources that do not get over even after continuous use are called Renewable natural resources. These resources will always remain available. Land, water, air, sunlight, soil, forests and wild life are all examples of renewable natural resources. **Non-Renewable Resources:** The natural resources which cannot be renewed and can get exhausted if not used properly and in limited amount are called non-renewable resources. Once they are used up, we cannot make them. Some of non-renewable resources are as follows: **Minerals Coal— Petroleum (Mineral Oil):** 3. Clouds are formed by condensation of water-vapour. These clouds come down to the earth in the form of rain or snow. The rain water flows through the rivers which finally join the seas and oceans. This water-cycle goes on continuously. 4. Coal and petroleum (mineral oil) are called fossil

fuels. 5. It is used as a fuel to run vehicles, machines, aeroplanes and locomotives. It is used for dry-cleaning clothes. 6. Minerals are found deep inside the earth. They are very useful for us. They are found in the form of their ores. Ores are refined and made pure for use. Some of the important minerals are manganese, mica, copper, zinc, limestone, aluminium, iron, gold and silver. 7. Plants also use solar energy for their survival. They make their own food in the presence of sunlight called photosynthesis. 8. Solar energy being a renewable source of energy is now being used as an alternative source of energy. It does not pollute the environment. Solar energy is stored in photosensitive cells and is used for various purposes such as in generating electricity and running car etc. Solar heaters and solar cookers are also used for heating water and cooking food. 9. Since most of the natural resources are found in limited quantity, their conservation is necessary. Wise and judicious use of natural resources is called conservation of natural resources.

II. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. True

III. 1. thermal 2. atomic 3. water 4. nature 5. crisis 6. plants 7. Coal 8. minerals

IV. 1. water, Land, Air, Sunlight, soil 2. manganese, mica, copper 3. petrol, diesel, kerosene, naphtha, grease

## 6. Our Basic Needs (Food and Water)

I. 1. Plants are the main sources of food. All living things need food to get energy. 2. Plants are the main source of food. They provide us many food items. This includes the following: (a) Cereals or Food grains (b) Vegetables (c) Fruits (d) Spices (e) Oils (f) Beverages (g) Sugars 3. We get food not only from the plants but also from animals. Food from animals includes the following: (a) Eggs (b) Meat 4. These spices add flavour to our food. We use coriander, ginger, cloves, black pepper etc. in the food to make it tasty. Condiments, peppercorns and cumin

seeds are parts of certain plants which add taste and flavour to our food. **5.** To maintain good health and to protect our body from diseases, it is necessary to take nutritious food which is rich in carbohydrates, fats and proteins. The food items such as food grains (wheat and rice), sugar, nuts, potatoes etc. are rich in carbohydrates and fats. They are called 'Energy giving foods'. **6.** People who eat vegetables and milk products and drink milk are called vegetarian, whereas people who eat meat, eggs, fish etc. are called non-vegetarians. **7.** The food items such as food grains (wheat and rice), sugar, nuts, potatoes etc. are rich in carbohydrates and fats. They are called 'Energy giving foods'. Vegetables and fruits protect us from diseases. They are called 'Protective foods'. **8. Tube Well:** A tube well uses electricity to draw out underground water. **Well:** Deep water wells provide us with underground water. Pebbles at the bottom of the well help in filtering water. **Hand pump:** Like tube wells, hand pumps also draw out underground water for drinking and other household activities. **9. Uses of water :** All animals and plants need water to survive. There can be no life on the earth without water. We need water for drinking, household purposes, irrigation, and for industries. Water is also used to generate hydro-electric power. **10.** Causes of pollution of river water **(a)** Throwing industrial and urban wastes and garbage into the rivers. **(b)** Washing clothes on the river sides. **(c)** throwing ashes of dead bodies of the rivers. **(d)** Mixing of sewage water into the river water. **11.** Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them raw or cooking. **(b)** Keep food covered or stored in airtight containers. **(c)** Cooked food should be kept in refrigerators. Low temperature does not allow germs to spoil food easily. **(d)** Always wash your hands before and after eating food. Also keep your utensils and crockery clean. **(e)** Once thawed, frozen food should be consumed and never reheated and reused. **(f)** Food can be preserved in different media like

oil, spices, salt and sugar. For example, jams, jellies and pickles. **(g)** Always see the expiry date on food packets.

- II. 1. ginger 2. oranges 3. wheat, rice 4. Tea, coffee 5. lemons 6. arhar, moong
- III. 1. carbohydrates 2. tasty 3. pulses 4. protective 5. condensation 6. porous
- IV. 1. oil 2. rice 3. apple 4. moong 5. coffee
- V. 1. renewable 2. unsafe 3. evaporation 4. liquid 5. river

## 7. House and Shelter

- I. 1. All people live in house but they do not live in same types of houses. People in different areas live in different types of houses. The types of houses depends on the location and climate of a place and the amount of money an owner can spend. 2. Houses in Snowy Mountains some mountains receive snowfall every year. In these regions people make houses with sloping roofs to drain off snow and rain water. These houses have thick stone walls for protection against the cold. The floor of these houses is made of wood. 3. In hot climatic regions, people build houses with thick walls, high ceiling and flat roofs. Such houses remain cool in hot climate. They paint outer walls of their houses white so as to reflect the rays of the sun. people can sleep on the roof during the hot summer night. 4. Lime, cement, sand, water, bricks, concrete, stone. 5. Multi-storeyed buildings are made in big cities because these places are very densely populated and the space for building a house is less. Some multi -storeyed buildings have lifts to go from one floor to another. 6. You can see many house- boats moving in these lakes . House boats are the house built on the boats. They have all the facilities of a house. These houses are called Shikaras. 7. In places where there is heavy rainfall, houses are made on wooden stilts. Stilts are wooden pillars that support the house. In areas where there is a danger of insects, snakes and standing rain water due to heavy rainfall, houses are made on

platforms that are high above the ground. **8.** A house is generally called an immovable property, but tribal people live in movable houses. These people are called nomads. **9.** A good house should have three basic things—enough sunlight, proper ventilation and sanitation. **10.** Maintaining proper cleanliness is called sanitation **(a)** We must keep the house and the its surrounding clean **(b)** Brooming and mopping the floors must be done regularly. **(c)** All wastes must be put in the dustbin and disposed off properly. **(d)** Spider webs should be removed by a brush with a long handle.

- II.** 1. germs 2. sanitation 3. igloos 4. ventilation 5. architect 6. courtyard 7. caves 8. flats
- III.** 1. Deserts 2. Big cities 3. hilly areas 4. Polar regions (Arctic regions) 5. Lakes 6. Areas with heavy rainfall
- IV.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. False 7. True 8. False
- V.** 1. Bungalow 2. Wood 3. Bricks 4. Fur 5. Vitamin 'D'

## 8. Clothing

- I.** 1. We wear different types of clothes to protect our body from heat, cold, rain insect bites and minor injuries. Clothes are necessary for us. 2. Cotton clothes, woollen clothes Silken clothes. 3. We wear cotton clothes when it is hot because they keep our body cool. 4. Making clothes is a very big industry these days. Various types of machines are used in making clothes. Changing cotton, wool, silk and fur into threads is called spinning. It is done by spinning wheels or spinning machines. Threads are woven into clothes. Weaving is done by different types of machines. 5. We wear clothes according to the weather conditions. During summer we wear loose, light-coloured cotton clothes. They keep our body cool in hot weather. White and light-coloured cotton clothes reflect the heat of the sun and absorb sweat. 6. After being dried, clothes are ironed. Ironing brings clothes in good shape. It gives the clothes a shining touch.

So, clothes must be ironed after every wash. Ironing also keeps the clothes free from germs. **7.** Most of the cloth fibres are obtained from natural sources but, now-a-days man-made fibres are also being used for making clothes. These fibres are called artificial or synthetic fibres. **8.** Making clothes **(a) Labourer:** He clothes fibres from different sources. **(b) Spinner:** He makes threads or yarns from the fibres by spinning it on a spinning wheel or spinning machine. **(c) Weaver:** He weaves clothes from threads with the help of a handloom or powerloom. **(d) Dyer:** He gives different colour to the clothes. **(e) Printer:** He prints different beautiful pattern on the cloth. **(f) Finisher:** He makes new rough clothes shiny and smooth. **(g) Tailor:** They stitch clothes according to our choice, shape and size and make them ready for wearing.

- II.** 1. fur 2. fibres 3. moisture 4. ironing 5. synthetic 6. silk 7. weather
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True
- IV.** 1. cause disease and infection 2. are best for summer 3. make us comfortable 4. keep us warm in winter 5. are durable
- V.** 1. nylon 2. all of these 3. living 4. tailor 5. sheep

## 9. Celebrating Together

- I.** 1. Same way we celebrate many festivals which bring us joy and happiness from time to time. Many religious festivals are celebrated in India, by a particular religious community. 2. Many religious festivals are celebrated in India, by a particular religious community. Besides these religious festivals, there are some National festivals which are celebrated by all Indians whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists or followers of any other religion. National festivals have greater significance than religious festivals. 3. **Diwali** : Diwali is a festival of lights. It is believed that Sri Ram returned to Ayodhya on this day after fourteen years of his exile. The people of

Ayodhya were so happy to see their Lord Rama back to Ayodhya that they illuminated their houses. **Dussehra** This festival is celebrated to mark the victory of Rama over Ravana. This festival is also called Vijayadashmi. It also marks the victory of good over evil. Before Dussehra, Ramlilas are held in various localities, in which the life history of Rama is depicted in the form of plays. The Ramlila shows are very much enjoyed by the children and others. **4. Holi:** It is a very popular festival of North India. The legend behind it is that there was a king Hirnakashyapa, who was very tyrant. He wanted all his subjects to worship him like God, but his son Prahlad refused to do so. So he asked his sister Holika to sit in the fire taking Prahalad in her lap. Holika was granted a boon that fire could not burn her. The legend says that Holika got burnt, but Prahlad came out of the fire alive. This festival is celebrated for two days. **5. Idul-Fitr:** Id or Idul-Fitr is the main festival of Muslims. It is celebrated after the holy month of Ramzan. Muslims fast for the whole month from morning till evening. **Christmas:** The man festival of Christians is Christmas. It is celebrated on 25 ih December, every year. It marks the birthday of Jesus Christ. **6. Pongal:** It is harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for three days in the month of January, when the rice is harvested. they worship the Rain God, the Sun God and the Mother Cow. A special dish called Pongal rice is prepared from newly harvested rice and jaggery. **7. Onam:** It is the main festival of Kerala. It is celebrated in the months of August and September. Snake boat race is a great attraction of this festival. Big processions on elephants are taken out. People believe that their great king Mahabali visits his kingdom on this day. **8. Basant Panchmi:** It is a seasonal festival. It is celebrated to mark the beginning of the

pleasant spring season. It is associated with yellow colour. The fields are full of yellow mustard flowers. Childern love flying kites on this day **9. Baisakhi:** It is the main festival of Punjab and Haryana. It falls in the month of April. People sing and dance with a great joy. It is a harvest festival, when wheat is harvested in Punjab and Haryana. The famous dance of Punjab Bhangra is performed on this day. **10. Independence Day:** 15th August is celebrated as Independence Day every year. This was the day on which India got her freedom from the rule of the British. The Prime minister addresses the nation from the rampart of the Red Fort and speaks about the country's welfare. **11. Republic Day:** it is celebrated on 26th January every year. India became a republic on 26th January, 1950, when our constitution was adopted. On this day, a grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. **12. The National Flag:** The national flag is hoisted on all national festivals. We must stand to show our respect when the flag is hoisted or lowered. The national flag was first adopted on 22nd July, 1947. It has three bands of different colours- Saffron, White and Green.

- II.** 1. Assam 2. Rajpath 3. Homage 4. Diwali 5. Holi 6. christmas
- III.** 1. 2nd October 2. 5th September 3. 14th November 4. 25th December 5. 15th August 6. 26th January
- IV.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. false 6. False
- V.** 1. Sewain 2. Dussehra 3. March

## 10. Managing Wastes

- I.** 1. How to keep our surroundings clean? Do not spit, urinate and defecate in the open. Do not throw animals- dung and garbage on the road or in an open area. Dispose them in a proper way. Have a proper arrangement for the disposal of waste water. Do not choke drains made for the disposal of waster water. Do not let the water collect at one place. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. Mosquito-bite can cause malaria. **3. Ways of Disposal of Wastes** There

are three main ways of the disposal of wastes: **(a)** Burning of garbage: The waste is burnt and destroyed. That is a good way of the disposal of waste. **(b)** Open dumping: Waste is taken to the places which are far away from the city or town and thrown in the open. **4.** Reduce Reducing the number of things we use and waste means by using fewer natural resources and less energy. Buy goods that use less packaging. **5. Landfills:** In some cities and towns deep ditches are dug in the ground. Garbage is carried there and is dumped into these ditches. When these ditches are filled, they are covered with the soil. **6.** A lot of waste is produced everyday. Disposal of waste is a serious matter because this waste is dirty and dangerous for all living beings. **7.** You ever thought that some of the garbage we throw can be recycled and turned into useful products. We need to separate or segregate wastes into degradable and non-degradable materials. There are a lot of things which can be recycled and used again, such as paper, glass, metals and some plastics etc. **8.** The waste paper is collected by Kabadis. This is then put into the water containers and changed into pulp which can be used to make new paper. **9.** The most important metallic mineral is iron. All types of machines, tools, rail tracks, bridges, buildings so on and so forth use iron as the raw material. Iron and steel industry is called the basic industry or the key industry. Iron is changed into steel by removing carbon from it and adding some other metals such as manganese etc. to it. **10.** We are now using more minerals both metallic as well as non-metallic, as they are used in industries, transport and building purposes as raw materials and the sources of energy. **11.** In some big cities a huge garbage is collected. There it is tried to change this urban waste into energy. The energy from urban waste is a new concept to face the problem of energy crisis. The main sources of energy are coal and petroleum.

- II.** 1. cardboard 2. germs 3. Mosquitoes 4. paper  
5. polythene
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

- IV.** 1. Solid waste 2. Degradable 3. Non-degradable  
4. Manure
- V.** 1. Hunger 2. Paper 3. Plastic

## 11. Means of Transport and Safety Rules

- I.** 1. 2. 3. Some rivers are deep and have water in them all the year round. If the current in such rivers is not too fast and they do not have many rocks or waterfalls, big or small boats can move in them with ease. Such rivers are called navigable rivers. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are good examples of such rivers. **4.** These days, there are big ships running by steam or diesel engines moving in oceans and seas. These ships are very helpful in international trade i. e. in the trade between different countries. They carry all sorts of goods from one country to another. Thus a good water transport system greatly helps the country in international trade because it is cheaper to transport goods by sea than by air. **5.** Railways are the most convenient means of transport for travelling long distances on land. Trains move on rail-tracks. They carry thousands of passengers and a lot of goods every day at a cheaper cost. In some trains, sleeping coaches are provided for long distance passengers. Driving cars are also attached with the compartments. **6.** We are now living in the space age. Aeroplanes fly only in the earth's atmosphere, but the rockets or space crafts which are much faster than aeroplanes fly in the space where there is no air. **8.** Children also travel by buses everyday. With so many people on the road, traffic police have the important duty of regulating traffic. We should all become aware of traffic rules in our interest. Accidents can occur anywhere and anytime but most of them take place on roads. Every year many people are killed due to these accidents. We can avoid many of these accidents, if we have a little caution and alertness. So follow road safety rules and make others aware of these rules as well.



- II. 1. sledge 2. water 3. over bridge 4. green 5. ships  
6. costliest 7. green 8. astronaut 9. pilot  
10. Air hostesses
- III. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True  
7. true 8. False 9. False
- IV. Do yourself

## 12. Means of Communication

- I. **Individual means of Communication:**  
Different means of communication are used for sharing thoughts, sending and receiving messages and making use of information in different fields. Individual use letters, telephones, mobile phones, telegraph, e-mail and telefax as means of communication and to send their messages. 2. Post- Box: 3. Telephone: 4. Mobile Phones: 5. Internet: 6. Pagers: 7. Fax Machine: 8. Mass means of Communication 9. Electronic media: 10. **Print media:** 3. telegraph is a very common and cheap means of communication. You can write or type a letter and fix proper stamps on it and then drop it in the letter box. 4. Computers are used for sending and receiving messages, information and pictures. The internet is an inexpensive and very fast mode of communication and hence is becoming very popular. 5. A telex is a printed message sent by a telex machine. The message is typed by the sender and printed out automatically at the receiving end. 6. Post box , Telephone, Mobile phone, Internet 7. **James Watt** James Watt lived in Scotland. He invented the steam engine. It is an interesting story which led to the invention of the steam engine. One day young James Watt saw water boiling in a kettle. Steam was coming out of the kettle. He put the lid on its mouth but the pressure of the steam removed the lid a little to come out. This gave him an idea that steam has power. He worked on his idea and developed steam engine Later it was used in pulling trains. **J. L. Baird:** J. L. Baird invented the television. He made his first television set in 1926. It has both pictures and sound. Today every home is enjoying watching television.
- II. 1. satellites 2. recreation 3. printed 4. mobile

5. telephone

- III. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True
- IV. 1. Flying machine 2. Engine of the car  
3. Diesel engine 4. Telephone 5. Wireless communication 6. Television

## 13. We Need Each Other

- I. 1. The best place to start caring for others is the area close to our home and schools. This is our community and to serve the community is the best human service. 2. They are amazed to see how fast the children in the blind schools read books written in a special language called Braille. Braille is a system of reading and writing for people who cannot see. Reading is done by feeling the raised dots, which form raised letters on paper, With the fingers. 3. Though there are nurses to take care of these people, they look forward to visit by the old people You should respect your grandparents and show them that you care. 4. Children also should take interest in doing such type of the community service. The students should be helpful, cooperative and caring toward the members of society.
- II. Do yourself
- III. 1. deaf 2. physically challenged 3. orphan  
4. happiness 5. Braille

## OUR ENVIRONMENT-5

### 1. The Living And The Non –Living

1. The things around us and we together up our environment. 2. Men, Plants, animals and non-living things of a particular area form the ecosystem of that area. All the living and non-living things making the ecosystem are dependent on each other. 3. They prepare food in the presence of a green pigment in their leaves called chlorophyll, sunlight and carbon-dioxide. This process is known as photosynthesis. 5. Plants release oxygen which is used by animals for breathing Animals release carbon- dioxide which is used by green plants to make food. Bees and butterflies help in

pollination. As they fly from flower- to flower collecting nectar, pollen sticks to their bodies.

**6.** Decomposers are micro-organisms like fungi and bacteria. we can say that the decomposers depend on plants by decomposers for their quick and better growth.

**7.** In the ecosystem, Plants and trees are the producers because they can prepare food not only for themselves but for animals and human beings also. **8.** The Consumers: The organisms which cannot prepare their own food but depend directly or indirectly on the plants for their food are called consumers. **9.** primary consumers secondary **10.** They provide waste materials for the decomposers. This chain is called a food -chain. When we link a number of food chains through different trophic levels, it is called a food- web.

**II.** 1. environment 2. ecosystem 3. community 4.habitat 5.producers

**III.** 1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ×

**IV.** 1. Plant and flesh eaters 2. Plant eaters 3. Fungi, bacteria 4. Flesh eaters 5. Eaters of flesh of dead animals

**V.** 1. cats, snakes 2. cat, Tiger 3. flower, seeds 5.elephant , deer 6. bear, dog

## 2. Our internal Organs And Their Functions

**I.** 1. A group of organs that work together to perform a certain function form an organ-system. The skeletal system. The circulatory system. The respiratory system. The digestives system. The nervous system. The excretory system. **2.** Our bones make up the skeleton. Our body has many soft parts. The last two pairs are joined only to the back bone and free on the front. They are called floating ribs. **3.** The meeting point of two bones is called a joint. **(a) Immovable joints:** The joint where movement of bones is not possible is called immovable joint. **(b) Movable joint:** There are four types of movable joints. **(c) The hinge joint :** It acts like a hinge in a door. It allow the

bones move in one direction. This joint is found in the **elbows, knees, fingers and toes.** **(d) The ball and socket joint :** This joint allows maximum movement. A bone that has a ball type end fits into the socket of the other bone. **(e) The pivot joint :** It allows the bone move without disturbing the other. It is found between the head and the **neck.** **(f) The gliding joint :** It is found between the bones of the **backbone.** **4. Heart:** Heart is a muscular pump which pumps blood to every part of the body through blood vessels. The walls of the heart are made up of thick and heavy muscles. When they contract, they throw blood out and when they relax, blood enters the heart. Heart is as big as our fist. **5.** The main organs of the digestive system are mouth, food pipe, stomach and small intestine. The process of changing food, that we eat into simpler substances so that it can be used by the body to produce energy is called digestion. **6.** The working of muscles makes all the movements of the body possible. Muscles are fleshy bundles of thin, elastic material in the body. The provide beauty and shape to the body. **7. The brain has three main parts which are as follows: (i) The Cerebrum:** The cerebrum helps you to think and reason out, learn, remember and take decisions. **(ii) The Cerebellum:** The cerebellum controls the movement of our voluntary muscles. It helps to keep the balance. **(iii) The Medulla:** It connects the brain with the spinal cord. It controls involuntary actions like breathing and heartbeat. **8.** The Excretory System

This system removes the waste products of the body. This system consists of kidneys, lungs and skin.

**Kidneys:** Kidneys are the main organs of the excretory system. The blood is filtered in the kidneys and waste products like salts and excess water are separated from the blood. The waste is collected in the form of urine which drips down through the ureters into the urinary bladder. When it is full the urine is given out through

urethra.

- II. 1. external 2. internal 3. limbs 4. muscles 5. skeletal
- III. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. × 6. ✓
- IV. 1. Elbows, knees and toes 2. Head and neck 3. Hips and shoulders 4. Backbone 5. Heart
- V. 1. skull, rib cage, Backbone, Limbs 2. heart, blood and blood vessels 3. nose, wind pipe, and lungs 4. mouth, food, pipe, stomach and small 5. The Brain, spinal cord, Nerves 6. kidneys, lungs and spin

### 3. India : Land And People

- I. 1. Our country is located in the southern part of Asia to the north of the equator. The Himalayas stand to its north, the Bay of Bengal lies on its east, the Indian ocean is on the south and Arabian Sea on the west. India forms a large part of the Asian continent. 2. The Himalayas are important for they protect us from external aggression and icy winds from siberia in the north. The glaciers melt to give us rivers like the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Ravi, the Jhelum, the Chenab and the Satluj. 3. The Himalayas are the highest and longest mountain range in the world. Many of the highest peaks of the world lie in this range. The peaks in the northern most range called Himadri remain snow-clad all the year round. 4. The Himalayas are the highest and longest mountain range in the world. Many of the highest peaks of the world lie in this range. The peaks in the northern most range called Himadri remain snow-clad all the year round. The Himachal range has many hill stations. Such as Shimla, Nainital, Kullu and Darjeling.

The patkoi, Naga and Mizo in the north-east and the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills in Meghalaya are main hills in this range. 5. **Occupation.** The harsh climate, rocky soil and steep slopes make difficult to build roads, railways and set up industries here. People of Himadri region rear animals like yaks and mithuns for milk, wool and transportation. In the Himalayan range, hill slopes are cut into terraces or flat steps. Small

bunds are built along the edge of these terraces to stop water from flowing down and cause soil erosion. Crops like rice, millet, maize and vegetables are grown here. This is called terrace farming. 6. The Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra are the important rivers. They have their tributaries also. A tributary is a smaller river that joins the main river. 7. **Occupation.** There are hot summers and cold winters with a rainy season from June to September, in the plains. The plains are rich in minerals and are fertile. This has led to many important industries like iron, steel, coal, jute and cement to be set up in this region. Agriculture and mining are the other main occupations of the people of plains. 8. **Housing and Clothing:** In villages houses are made of clay and mud and have sloping thatched roofs. In towns houses are built of bricks and cement with flat tile or concrete roofs. People wear cotton clothes in summer and woollen clothes in winter. Women wear sari and blouse or salwar and kameez. Men wear dhoti Kurta and Payjama or shirt and trousers.

- II. 1. Asian 2. Delta 3. The northern plains 4. India 5. Delhi
- III. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- IV. 1. Crops like rice, millet, maize and vegetables are grown here. This is called **terrace farming**. 2. A peak is the highest point of a mountain. 3. A valley is a low area between mountains or hills.
- V. 1. Plain 2. Mountain 3. Island 4. Desert 5. Plateau

### 4. Weather And Climate

- I. 1. Weather is the condition of the air at a given time and place with respect to the temperature, moisture (rain or snow), wind and cloud cover. The sun and air play an important role in determining the weather of a particular place. 2. Climate affects the environment of a place. The vegetation and animals, crops grown, food eaten, clothes worn, life style of human beings, their houses, activities, etc. are all determined

by the climate of an area. **3.** Since different places on the earth get different amount of heat we find that weather of a place changes day to day. The rays of the sun near the land and sea causing the air above it move in the form of wind. **4.** Meteorologists study the weather conditions and the seasons of a place for at least thirty years before deciding what the climate of the place is. **5.** Weather is the condition of the air at a given time and place with respect to the temperature, moisture (rain or snow), wind and cloud cover. **6.** Sea breeze and Land breezes land, like sand, heats up and cools down faster than sea. This causes land and sea breeze in coastal areas which keep the temperature moderate near the sea. During the day time, the sun warms the land more rapidly than the water. The warm land heats the air above it, which becomes less dense and rises up. Cooler air from over the water flows in to take its place, producing a sea breeze. At night, the land cools more rapidly than the water. It is the air above the relatively warm water rises and is replaced by cooler air from over the land, producing a land breeze. **7.** Clouds formation and types of clouds. We can also read the weather by observing the clouds. Clouds are formed by the tiny drops of water. They move with the wind. Cirrus clouds, resemble strands of silky fibre. When they are separated and distributed unevenly it indicates good weather. If they are arranged evenly in bands it indicates wet weather. Stratus clouds are low grey which bring a drizzle. Cumulus clouds are flat at the base and fluffy at the top. They indicate fine and sunny weather. Cumulonimbus clouds go high up in the sky like thick smoke. If they are dark and heavy, they may bring a thunderstorm. **8.** Climate of India has monsoon type of climate. Our country has variation in temperature and rainfall, so different type of climate is found in different parts of it. Some parts have hot summers and cold winters whereas some parts have the same type of climate throughout the

year. **9.** Weather can be measured. The weather satellite that orbit the Earth send pictures of clouds and weather patterns. There are many instruments that help us to know and measure different aspects of the weather. The amount of rainfall in an area is measured by the rain gauge. The anemometer measures wind speed and the windsock tells the direction of the wind. The thermometer measures temperature, the barometer measures the pressure of the atmosphere and the sunshine recorder measures the amount of sunshine we get in a day.

- II.** 1. Lohri 2. Meteorologists 3. Cotton 4. Climate 5. Cumulus
- III.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True 7. True
- IV.** 1. Rain gauge 2. Windsock 3. Thermometer 4. Barometer 5. Sunshine recorder

## 5. Our Basic Needs : Our Food

- I.** 1. We eat food in order to live. Food not only satisfies our hunger, but it also helps to build our body healthy and strong. Food helps us in following ways: **(a)** It gives us energy to work and do other activities. **(b)** It helps our body to grow. **(c)** It helps us in building and repair of our body parts. **(d)** It makes our body strong and healthy and protect it from many diseases. **(e)** It regulates our body activities. **3.** We get this energy from carbohydrates and fats. Our body burns them to produce heat and provide energy. Carbohydrates are sugars and starches that give us energy. Sugars, wheat, rice, corn, potato, maize, bajra, are rich in carbohydrates. **4.** Children must take protein rich diet everyday. The use of proteins are as follows : They help to proper growth of the body. They help to repair the damaged cells and tissues. They help to build new cells. They are required for the development of cells and tissues in our muscles, skin, blood and bones. **5.** Leafy vegetables, fruits, eggs and milk are rich in vitamins. If our diet does not contain vitamins rich food, it may lead to several diseases. The diseases caused by

deficiency of vitamins and minerals are called deficiency diseases. **6. Preparing food for healthy meals.** Food eaten raw should be washed well to remove germs, dirt and chemicals. Over cooking destroys some nutrients. The water in which our food is cooked should be consumed as the nutrients from the food are absorbed into this while cooking. We should only eat food in hygienic places. Food should be stored properly. For a day or two it can stay fresh in the fridge. It should be preserved by freezing, canning, drying, packing, in vacuum or nitrogen gas, adding salt, sugar or oil for long periods. **7.** Substances that are essential for the proper growth of the body are called nutrients. Different foods contain a variety of nutrients. Each food is rich in one or the other kind of nutrient. The diet that gives us the proper and correct amount of all the essential nutrients is called a **Balanced Diet.** **8.** There are no nutrients in water, still it is required by the body. Our body contains about 65 – 75% of water. We need water for the digestion of food. It also regulates the body temperature. Water helps in excreting the wastes from the body. When the water level in the body decreases we feel thirsty and take water. Our body contains water in blood, skin and digestive juices etc. Lack of sufficient water in the body harms our organs and organ systems.

- II.** 1. Vitamins 2. Energy 3. Fats 4. Nutrients 5. Minerals 6. Anaemia 7. Scurvy
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. False
- IV.** 1. Iron 2. Vitamin 'D' 3. Vitamin 'C' 4. Vitamin 'A' 5. Vitamin 'B'
- V.** 1. Sugar, wheat, rice, corn, potato, maize, bajra 2. Milk, cheese, curd, oil, egg, fish, meat, pulses, beans and soyabean. 3. Butter, oil, ghee and nuts. 4. Vegetable, fruits, milks, egg 5. Fruits, green vegetable.

## 6. Building Around Us

- I.** 1. School, Panchayat, Gyar, post office, The police station, Health Centres, The Fire Station.

2. In the school, children learn how to read and write. The school provides opportunities for sports and extra curricular activities. It helps to make the children aware of the major environmental and modern day problems. **3.** A post office is a community building from where we can send and receive personal and business and official letters, parcels, money-orders and telegrams. People can open an account in the post office just like they do in a bank. We can send our letters to any part of the country as well as the world and we can also receive them. **4.** The policemen protect the lives and property of the people. They keep us and our neighbourhood and property safe from thieves, robbers, terrorists, pickpockets and burglars. They also protect public property such as markets, airports, railway stations and bus stop. **5. Health Centres :** Local governments in villages, towns and cities provide medical and health care facilities. A health care centre is a small dispensary where a doctor attends and gives medicines to sick people. This service is charitable and free of cost. Certain charitable, voluntary and private institutions also provide medical facilities. **6.** A community needs certain facilities such as supply of drinking water, education, roads, health care etc. It is the duty of the government to provide these facilities to the people. It is also the duty of the central and state government to provide the community people with water, electricity, postal services, public transport and law and order. In villages, the state government appoints self governing bodies called Panchayat to manage these facilities. In towns and cities these responsibilities are ensured to the **Municipalities** or **Municipal Corporations.** **7.** The village panchayat or the gram panchayat is the agency that provides services to the people of the village. A panchayat consists of seven to fifteen members including a woman member. These members are elected by the adults of the village to perform various services for the progress of the village. **8.** A fire

station is a community building equipped to take care of fire accidents. Fire fighters provide the community with information on fire safety measures. Fire engines parked at the fire station are equipped with long hosepipes, long ladders and a water tank. Firefighters are trained to act fast whenever there is a fire alarm. We must give way to the fire engine on duty. In case of fire dial 101.

- II.** 1. Panchayats 2. Community 3. Surroundings  
4. Traffic 5. Communication 6. Bank
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False
- IV.** 1. A place for learning and studying 2. A place for sending and receiving letters and telegram.  
3. A place responsible for maintaining law and order. 4. A lace which provides medical services  
5. A local body which looks after the community work.

## 7. The Dresses We Wear

- I.** 1. Raw natural materials like cotton, jute, silk and wool are used for making clothes. liner, wool, nylon, polyester. 2. Cotton, jute, silk and wool. 3. Yarn is woven into cloth on machines called **looms**. Weavers weave on wooden looms by hand even today. Cloth woven on such looms is called **handloom cloth**. Loom with a small motor attached to it is called a **powerloom**. Factories have looms run by automatic machines. 5. Cloth is dyed into different colours by dipping it in huge vessels with dye or coloured water. The cloth is dried after dying.  
**6. Northern Mountains Jammu & Kashmir :** People in Kashmir wear loose shirt called **phiran**. Both men and women wear phirans and a salwar. Women cover their heads, with a scarf.  
**Himachal Pradesh :** Women wear a tight pyjama and a long shirt called **chola**. The cover their heads with a scarf. The men wear tight pyjama, long shirt and a cap. **Uttarakhand :** The people wear colourful dresses. **Northern Plains Punjab and Haryana:** People wear attractive and colourful dresses. Men wear lungi and Kurta. Women wear salwar, kameez and

dupatta in punjab. In Haryana men wear dhoti Kurta and women wear ghaghra-kurta with dupatta. **Uttar Pradesh :** Men wear dhoti kurta and women wear sari blouse. **Bihar :** Men wear dhoti kurta and women wear sari blouse. **West Bengal :** Men wear dhoti kurta and women wear sari-blouse. Delhi: Most people wear skirts and trousers. Women wear sari blouse salwar-kameez and trousers and skirts. 7. People wear attractive and colourful dresses. Men wear lungi and kurta. Women wear salwar, kameez and dupatta in punjab. **Gujrat:** Most men wear dhoti kurta and Gandhi cap. Women wear saree-blouse. They put one end of the sari on the right shoulders. 8. **Linen:** Linen is obtained from the flax plant. It is an elegant and beautiful fibre and is the strongest of all plant fibres. It has 2 to 3 times the strength of cotton. Linen is used to make table clothes, napkins etc. Strong and smooth it can be easily dyed and its colour does not fade after washing. Highly absorbent and a good conductor of heat, this fibre is cool in garment. 9. We get cotton from the cotton plant. The fluffy white fibres in the cotton bolls are collected and separated from the seeds through a process called ginning. 10. We should wash our clothes regularly to keep them clean. Wearing dirty clothes can cause skin diseases. We should also iron clothes as ironing helps the clothes to look attractive and to kill germs. We should keep unused clothes in the open at regular intervals to prevent them from getting spoilt. Silk and woollen clothes should be dry-cleaned or washed carefully with mild detergent before putting them away for the summer season. We should store clothes in a clean and dry place. We should put naphthalele balls to protect them from moths and silverfish.

- II.** 1. Fibres 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Linen  
4. Cocoon 5. Powerloom 6. Wool
- III.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. False  
7. True 8. True
- IV.** 1. Yarn is woven into cloth on machines called **looms**. Weavers weave on wooden looms by

hand even today. Cloth woven on such looms is called **handloom cloth**. Loom with a small motor attached to it is called a **powerloom**. Factories have looms run by automatic machines. **2.** Raw natural materials like cotton, jute, silk and wool are used for making clothes. Artificial fibres are man-made. They are made entirely from chemicals. They are usually stronger than natural fibres. Most widely used synthetic fibres are nylon (polyamide), polyester, acrylic and olefin.

- V.** 1. Cellulose **2.** Spinning **3.** Weaving **4.** Thread **5.** Indigo
- VI.** 1. Cotton, Linen, Wool **2.** Nylon, polyester, acrylic **3.**

## 8. Celebrating Together

- I. Independence Day:** The most important national day is the independence day. India gained independence on 15th August 1947 after nearly 200 years of British rule. **Republic Day:** We Celebrate Republic Day every year on 26th January. India became a republic in 1950. **Gandhi Jayanti: Gandhi Jayanti is:** celebrated on 2nd October every year. It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. **Teachers' Day:** Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, a renowned scholar and philosopher was born on 5th September. **2.** Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, a renowned scholar and philosopher was born on 5th September. Dr. Radha Krishnan was the first Indian teacher at Oxford University, London. He was the Vice-President and the second President of India. He was Vice-President and the second President of India. He was Vice-President of India from 1952 to 1962 and was elected President of India in 1962. **3.** Children's Day is celebrated on 14th November, the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prim Minister of our country. Nehru. This is a day to recognize that the children are the citizens of tomorrow and we need to care for them and build a bright future for them. Children should be educated, well -

fed and well dressed so that they can contribute to India's progress. **4.** This day is celebrated on 5th June every year. It was started by the United Nations to raise environmental awareness and encourage action to protect the environment. On this day, people the world over express their concern about deforestation, killing of wild animals and air, water and soil Pollution. Essay-writing, Poster-making competitions. tree Plantation, rallies, clean-up campaign, bicycle parades and peace march are some of the activities organized on this day. **5.** The National Literacy Mission (NLM) has launched a programme called "Each One Teach One". This Programme actively involves school children in spreading literacy. The adult literacy programme is an important part of the literacy mission. Special schools have been set up in towns and villages to teach adult citizens of our country to read and write. **6. World Health Day:** We all want to remain hale and healthy. To keep ourselves healthy and to remind us the importance of health, the World Health Day is celebrated on 7th April every. On this day children take oath good diet on time and they promise their parents and teachers not to eat unwanted things sold on the roadside. **7. Holi:** Holi is an important festival of Hindus. It is celebrated in the month of March. It is a called the festival of colours. It is a harvest festival. At this time the crops of wheat, gram and millet are ripe for harvesting. **8. Christmas:** Christmas is the main festival of Christians. This is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ on 25th December every year. Prayers are held in the church at mid-night. Many people celebrate and decorate Christmas tree 'in their homes. They decorate it with sweets and toys. Since people diguised as Santa Claus give sweets and charming gifts to children. **9. International Festivals World Enviroment Day:** This day is celebrated on 5th June every year. It was started by the United Nations to raise environmental awareness and encourage action to protect the

environment. **World Health Day:** We all want to remain hale and healthy. To keep ourselves healthy and to remind us the importance of health, the World Health Day is celebrated on 7th April every year. **UN Day:** The whole world witnessed two world wars in the twentieth century. After the world war II, the United Nations Organisation was established on 24th October, 1945 to maintain peace in the world and to stop further wars. **International Literacy Day:** The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation the (UNESCO) declared 8th September the International Literacy Day in 1965.

- II. 1. Independence Day 2. republic Day 3. literacy 4. colours 5. lights 6. christmas 7. sewain
- III. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. True 8. True
- IV. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 26 January, 2 October, 25 December, 14 November, 5 September, 8<sup>th</sup> September, 7<sup>th</sup> April, 5<sup>th</sup> June
- V. 1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 2. Festival of Lights 3. Pt. Jawaharla Nehru 4. United Nations 5 Each one, Teach one

## 9. Our National Symbols

- I. 1. It has three colours, so it is called 'Tiranga' also. It has three horizontal strips. The top strip is saffron in colour, the middle one is white and the third strip at the bottom is green. 2. The ratio between its length and breadth is 3:2 3. While hoisting the National Flag, keep the saffron band at the top. Hoist it at the top of mast. During National mournings it should be flown at half mast. Never hoist a torn or damaged National Flag. Never use the National Flag as a decorative cloth. Do not print it on costumes, cushions, napkins etc. The National Flag should be hoisted from sunrise to sunset. It should be lowered at the sunset. While the National Flag is being hoisted or lowered, everybody must stand in attention and salute it. 4. **National Emblem:** The national Emblem is the official seal of the Indian Government. All state papers have the

National Emblem printed at the top. It is also printed on currency notes, postal stamps and government publication. The National Emblem has two parts– the crest and the base. It is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital. The Crest has four lions standing back to back, but we can see only three of them at a time. The base contains a wheel with 24 spokes in the centre and a bull on the right and a horse on the left. Below the abacus is written 'Satyameva Jayate' in Devnagri Script which means 'Truth alone Triumphs'. The colours of the stripes signify different meanings. The saffron colour stands for the sacrifice. The white colour stands for peace and the green colour stands for prosperity.

- 6. **National Bird:** The government has recognised the peacock as the National Bird of India. The reason is that it is one of the most beautiful birds, particularly the males, having blue neck, fan-shaped crest and a long magnificent tail
- 7. **National Calendar:** Our National Calendar is based on the Saka Era. It consists of 365 days and begins with Chaitra as its first month. The Saka Calendar was started 78 Years after the Christian Era (78 A.D.).
- 8. **National Flower:** Our National flower is Lotus. It is large and very beautiful. It is found on the water surface of ponds and lakes. It signifies blossoming in adversity.
- II. 1. tiranga 2. peacock 3. rectangular 4. Ashoka Chakra 6. Vande Matram 7. saffron
- IV. 1. National Calendar 2. Sarnath 3. Peace 4. Sacrifice 5. Prosperity 6. Bankim Chandra Chatterji 7. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- III. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True

## 10. Globes and Maps

- I. 1. Human beings, animals and other living things live on the earth. All living beings need air to survive. The earth is surrounded by the envelop of air called atmosphere. The earth has land and water too. The land, air and water are necessary for life. 2. The circle exactly in the



middle between the two poles is called the equator. It divides the earth into two equal halves. The half of the north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere and to the south of the equator is the Southern Hemisphere. **3.** The surface of the earth is divided into land and water. About 70% of the surface of the earth is water. **4. Globe:** A small model of the earth is called a globe. It shows the round shape of the earth. We can see only one half of the earth in the globe. It helps us to study about the surface of the earth. Oceans and continents are shown in blue and brown colours respectively on the globe. We can see the correct shape and size of the water bodies and continents on it. **5. Parallels of Latitudes:** Like the equator there are some other circles also on the globe. They are called parallels of latitude. They run parallel and never cut each other. They diverse in size as we move from the equator towards the poles . The equator is the biggest of all the parallels of latitudes. It is marked as 0°. There are 90parallels of latitude in each hemisphere. They are marked from 0°to 90°. The North Pole is 90°N and the South Pole is 90°S. **6.**The semicircles that Join the poles are called the lines of longitude or Meridians. They cut all the parallels of latitude lying on their way. They are 360 in number. The longitude that passes through the observatory at Green-wich near London is taken as the prime Meridian and is marked 0°. **7. Locating Places:** The network of latitudes and longitudes(meridians) on the globe is called the grid. It is helpful in locating places on the globe. To locate a place we must know its latitudes and longitudes. **8. Maps:** The map shown on the globe shows the accurate location of various places. Maps are drawn on a flat surface like paper. Even a small part of the earth can be shown in enlarged form in a map. We can have various sizes of maps according to our need. We have maps of continents, countries, cities and even of a neighbourhood. Distribution of rainfall, forests, crops, minerals, industries

etc. are also drawn on a map. **9. Directions:** There are four directions– east, west, north and south. When we hang a map on the wall and stand facing it, the north is towards the upper end of the map. The south is towards the lower end of the map. To our right is the east and to our left is the west. **10.** There are some standard signs and symbols which are generally used on a map. For example, a city is shown by a small circle (O). If the city happens to be the capital of a country it is indicated by two double circles (O) International boundaries are shown with lines of dashes and dots (- - - -or .....).

- II. 1. Atmosphere 2. Oceans 3. Continents 4. Asia 5. Australia
- III. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. False
- IV. 1. Water 2. Continent 3. Green 4. Globe 5. Atlas 6. Asian continent 7. Dark brown 8. Blue
- V. 1. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic 2. Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe 3. Northern, Southern 4. North west, north east, south west, south east 5. North pole, South pole 6. The Tropic of cancer 7. The Arctic circle 8. Tropic of copsicorn 9. Antartic circle 10. In maps different signs, lines and colours etc. are used. They are called the language of a map.

## 11. Common Diseases And Their Prevention

- I. 1. There are certain diseases that spread from one person to another. They are called infectious or communicable diseases and are caused by small living organisms called germs or microbes. Diseases like cold, cholera, typhoid, influenza, measles, chickenpox, Jaundice, malaria, tuberculosis and plague etc. are communicable diseases. 2. The organisms that cause communicable diseases can spread from one person to another through Air, Water and food, Contact with the diseased person, Through cuts and wounds, Insects and animals 3. We must take care of our personal and social hygiene in order to prevent communicable diseases. Here are the ways to pervent the

communicable diseases. Kill germs and stop them from breeding by using antiseptic and disinfectants. Sunlight and fresh air also destroy germs. Germs present in water can be killed by boiling it. Chlorination also kills germs of water. Keep your surroundings clean and healthy. Wash your hands and mouth before and after cooking and eating respectively. Bath daily to keep your body clean and free from germs. Maintain proper sanitary conditions. **5.** It is important to know that some airborne diseases are non communicable such as asthma, asbestosis or silicosis and allergies. Sometimes our body is over sensitive to certain agents or allergens such as dust, pollen, pollination or smoke. The unfavourable reactions of the body to these germs, which are otherwise harmless, is known as an **allergic reaction**. It may be in the form of a rash, boil, sneezing, swelling etc. **6.** There are certain diseases that spread from one person to another. They are called infectious or communicable diseases and are caused by small living organisms called germs or microbes. Diseases like cold, cholera, typhoid, influenza, measles, chickenpox, Jaundice, typhus, malaria, tuberculosis and plague etc. are communicable diseases. Their germs are transferred from a sick person to a healthy person and make him also sick.

- II.** 1. Asthma 2. Acedes 3. Rabies 4. Lungs 5. Viruses
- III.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False 7. False
- IV.** 1. Cold, Cholera, Typhoid, Influenza, Measles 2. Bacteria, Viruses, Protozoa, Fungi 3. Cholera, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Tetanus 4. Dengue, Dysentery, Influenza, Measles, Chickenpox 5. Malaria, Dengue, Dysentery, Ringworm, Itching 6. Tuberculosis, mumps, Diphtheria, Whooping, Cough, Cold 7. 8. Chickenpox, Measles, Ringworm, Whooping, cough and diral fever 9. 10.
- V.** 1. Bacteria 2. Dust 3. Allergic reaction

4. Protozoa 5. Virus

- VI.** 1. Headache 2. Cough 3. Flea

## 12: Effects of Advancements In Transport And Communication

- I.** **3. Internet:** We can even 'chat' with our friends through computers. The Internet is a boon to all of us. We can get a lot of information through it. Internet is very useful for students and people working in an office. Doctors consult medical experts from different countries and hold conferences on the internet. Many people have been able to locate their long-lost friends or relatives through the internet. **4.** Sit in a proper posture and at a distance while watching television or working at the computer. Too much television or computer watching harms the eyesight. Increased television watching has also reduced the reading habits of people. **6.** Satellites carry very powerful cameras which take photographs of the earth's surface. These photographs help in weather forecast and in making accurate maps of the earth's surface. **7.** Measures to reduce the negative effects of Communication. Parents must monitor the quality of programmes that children watch on television or computer. Sit in a proper posture and at a distance while watching television or working at the computer. Too much television or computer watching harms the eyesight. Increased television watching has also reduced the reading habits of people. Learn to balance your time spent on the computer, television and mobile.
- II.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True 7. True.
- III.** 1. water 2. steam engine 3. railway 4. polluted 5. cellular 6. unleaded 7. telephone 8. satellites
- IV.** 1. car, bus, cycle 2. ship, boat, steamer 3. aeroplane, 4. Telegraph, Telephones, Fax, Internet 5. Radio, TV.
- V.** 1. 2. Radio 3. Telegraphs 4. Helicopter

## 13. Conservation of Natural Resources

- I. 1. A careful and economical use of natural resources is called conservation. It is essential for maintaining ecological balance. All our needs are derived from natural resources. Our civilized life depends on several industrial products. These industrial products are made from the natural resources. If we do not stop indiscriminate use of these resources, our coming generation will be deprived of them. So, the need to conserve them is very important for us. 2. We are using our natural resources at a very fast and high rate without thinking of the consequences. Rapid increase in population and increased industrialization have been the major reasons for this increased use of natural resources. Let us study some of the natural resources and see how they can be conserved. 4. The act of preserving and protecting the soil from destruction is called soil conservation. It can be done by checking soil erosion and maintaining soil fertility. Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides should be stopped as it poisons the soil, crops and water. Soil in the cities gets destroyed when. Garbage generated by the city including hospital waste is dumped in landfills, low-lying areas in city outskirts and near river banks 5. There are two types of natural resources: Renewable resources are those which can be restored and given back to nature after use. Air, water, plants, animals, soil etc. are renewable sources. **Non-renewable resources:** Non-renewable resources are those that can get exhausted and cannot be given back to nature such as coal petroleum (natural gas) fossil fuels etc. 6. Coal, petroleum and oil are also non-metallic in nature but they are obtained from animal and plant products that got buried under the soil millions of years ago. They are called fossil fuels or mineral fuels. 7. Rain water harvesting is the willing collection of rainwater through man-made structures. The

stored water can be directly used or channelled into the groundwater. Tanks, step well, boulders etc. are used to store rainwater. 8. We must care for our wildlife resources. It is important to conserve our forests and wildlife to maintain natural diversity and the balance in nature. Plant and animal diversity improves human life and is also important for scientific research. Many useful drugs and substances are derived from them. 9. We can conserve the minerals. Avoiding wastage during mining by improving technology. Wherever possible alternatives should be found. Coal and petroleum should be replaced with alternative source of energy such as solar, wind water (tidal) and biogas. Reuse and recycle metal waste. Glass, aluminium, copper, steel, nickel etc. can be recycled effectively.

- II. 1. conservation 2. air 3. water 4. plants 5. soil 6. deforestation 7. Van Mahotsav
- III. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False
- VI. 1. Iron 2. Air 3. Electric train 4. Table 5. Soil conservation.

