



# Our Environment

*Teacher's Manual*

Class I to V

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**Lesson – 1 : Animal World**

1. a. iv                                  b. iv                                  c. i
2. a. pet animals                      b. helpful                      c. birds  
d. Herbivores
3. a. True                                  b. False                                  c. True  
d. False                                  e. True
4. a. (4)                                  b. (1)                                  c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. Cat                                  Dog  
b. Cow                                  Horse  
c. Lion                                  Fox  
d. Giraffe                                  Elephant
6. a. Cat, dog, fish, parrot are pet animals.  
b. Cow, dog, horse, elephant, goat, etc. are useful for man.  
c. Animals that live in forests are called wild animals.  
d. Domestic animals are very useful and helpful to man.  
e. Fish, crocodile, duck, octopus, whales are water animals.

**Lesson – 2 : Plants World**

1. a. (i)                                  b. (i)                                  c. (iv)  
d. (i)                                  e. (iii)
2. a. many                                  b. trees                                  c. small plants  
d. cactus
3. a. False                                  b. True                                  c. False  
d. True
4. a. (3)                                  b. (5)                                  c. (4)  
d. (2)                                  e. (1)
5. a. Rose, Coffee  
b. Banyan, Neem

- c. Mango, Apple
- d. Pumpkin, Ladyfinger
- e. Coffee, tea

### Lesson – 3 : Food We Eat

1. a. iv    b. i    c. ii  
d. ii
2. a. True    b. False    c. True  
d. True
3. a. (2)    b. (3)    c. (4)  
d. (1)
4. a. Sandwich and milk  
b. Chappati and dal  
c. Milk and water  
d. We get energy from food.  
e. Plants gives us fruits and vegetables.
5. a. Banana    b. Eggs  
c. Brinjal    d. Bread  
e. Cake    f. Milk

### Lesson – 4 : Know Me Now

1. a. i    b. ii    c. ii  
d. ii    e. i
2. a. teeth    b. school    c. II  
d. friends
3. a. False    b. True    c. False  
d. True
4. a. (3)    b. (2)    c. (1)  
d. (4)
5. a. I use my feet and legs to stand and run.  
b. I use my hands, fingers and arms to hold and write.
6. Do yourself

### Lesson – 5 : Sense Organs

1. a. i    b. ii    c. iii  
d. iii
2. a. TV    b. chocolate    c. Ravi  
d. Skin
3. a. True    b. False    c. True  
d. False
4. Do yourself
5. a. I have two ears.  
b. I have two eyes.  
c. I have one nose.
6. a. Neha is listening to the bird’s song.  
b. Ravi smells a rose.  
c. Ravi is watching a television.  
d. Neha is tasting a chocolate.
7. Do yourself

### Lesson – 6 : Good Health

1. a. i    b. i    c. ii  
d. iii
2. a. follow    b. eight    c. teeth  
d. cut
3. a. Comb    b. Oil    c. Soap  
d. Tooth Brush    e. Shampoo    f. Nail Cutter
4. Do yourself
5. a. We should do exercise daily to keep us healthy.  
b. We should always walk with straight shoulders, do not bend forward.  
We should always walk with our chest out.  
c. We must take eight hours sleep every night.  
We should sleep on a neat and clean bed.

- d. To keep ourselves clean :
- (i) Take a bath daily.
  - (ii) We must use soap to clean our body.
  - (iii) Brush our teeth twice a day.
  - (iv) Wash our hair twice a day.
  - (v) Cut our nails every week.

### Lesson – 7 : My Home

1. a. iv                                  b. iv                                  c. ii  
d. iv
2. a. house                                  b. pucca                                  c. kutchha  
d. sloping
3. a. False                                  b. True                                  c. True  
d. True
4. Do yourself
5. a. A house protects us from rain, wind, sun, thieves, wild animals, etc.  
b. Roof, windows, walls, door and floor are different parts of a house.  
c. Mud, wood, straw and bricks are needed to make a kutchha house.  
d. Pucca houses are made of cement, bricks, steel, iron and wood.  
e. Houses of ice and snow blocks are called igloos.

### Lesson – 8 : In The House

1. a. i    b. iii    c. iv  
d. iii
2. a. bedroom                                  b. house                                  c. food  
d. bathroom
3. a. True    b. False    c. True  
d. False

4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. I study in my study room.  
b. I play in a lawn in my house.  
c. Do yourself.  
d. Do yourself.

### Lesson – 9 : Sharing The Work

1. a. ii                              b. iii                              c. iv  
d. ii
2. Do yourself
3. a. True                              b. False                              c. False  
d. True
4. a. (2)                              b. (3)                              c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. (i) Our father looks after our needs at home.  
(ii) He teaches us good values.  
b. (i) Our mother cooks food for us.  
(ii) She takes cares of the house.  
c. I help my parents by keeping the house neat and clean.  
d. All family members are important as all play a different role in the family.

### Lesson – 10 : Clothes We Wear

1. a. ii                              b. ii                              c. ii  
d. iv
2. a. uniform                              b. silk                              c. keep  
d. clothes
3. a. True                              b. True                              c. True  
d. False                              e. True

4. a. Woolen — Winter  
b. Cotton — Summer  
c. Uniform — Doctor  
d. Silk — Occasions
5. a. Sheep give us wool.  
b. We wear clothes to cover our body.  
c. We get cotton from cotton plant.  
d. Soldier, lawyer, nurse, doctor etc. wear uniform.
6. Do yourself.

### Lesson – 11 : We All Worship

1. a. ii                                      b. ii                                      c. iv  
d. iii
2. a. different                              b. worship                              c. pooja  
d. namaz
3. a. False                                      b. True                                      c. True  
d. True
4. Do yourself
5. a. Hindus go to temple to do their prayer.  
b. Muslims call their God Allah.  
c. Muslims offer namaj in Mosque.  
d. Christian pray God 'Jesus Christ'.  
e. The holy book of the sikhs is Guru Granth Sahib.

### Lesson – 12 : Our Neighbourhood

1. a. iv                                      b. i                                      c. ii  
d. i
2. a. Bank                                      b. National Postal System  
c. Hospital                                      d. School
3. a. True                                      b. True                                      c. True  
d. True



4. a. Market — buy things  
 b. Park — play  
 c. Hospital — treatment  
 d. School — study
5. a. Things and places all around us make our neighbourhood.  
 b. People who live in house close to our house are our neighbours.  
 c. We deposit our money and do transactions in a bank.  
 d. We go to school to study and learn good values.  
 e. We buy stamps, postcards and envelopes from the postoffice.  
 f. We go to buy different things of our need in the market.  
 g. We can see a bank, post office, park, market around us.
6. a. to study — school  
 b. to buy grocery — market  
 c. to get your clothes washed — laundry  
 d. to get cakes and pastries — baker shop

### Lesson – 13 : They Help Us

1. a. i                                  b. iii                                  c. i  
 d. i    e. ii
2. a. clothes                              b. doctor                              c. mason  
 d. hair
3. a. false                                  b. true                                  c. true  
 d. true
4. a. (1)                                      b. (4)                                      c. (2)  
 d. (3)
5. a. A barber cuts hair.  
 b. A policemen catches the thieves.

- c. A mason makes houses.
  - d. A carpenter makes furniture.
6. Do yourself

### Lesson – 14 : Our Classroom

1. a. iii    b. iii    c. iii  
d. i
2. a. Sharma                                      b. throw  
c. display boards                              d. many
3. a. True    b. False                                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. There are many classrooms in our school.  
b. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class.  
c. My classroom has two doors and two windows.  
d. My classroom has a blackboard and two display boards.

### Lesson – 15 : Air

1. a. iii    b. i    c. iv
2. a. life    b. carbon dioxide  
c. oxygen                                      d. air
3. a. (4)    b. (1)                                      c. (2)  
d. (3)
4. a. False                                      b. False                                      c. True  
d. True
5. a. Things we get from nature are natural resources.  
b. Air is composed of many gases as oxygen, carbon-dioxide, nitrogen, argon etc.  
c. Land, air, water are some natural resources.  
d. Uses of air are :  
(i) We breathe in oxygen.  
(ii) Plants breathe in carbon-di-oxide.

- (iii) Wind has force
- (iv) Air is used to fill in balloons, tyres etc.
- e. Carbon-di-oxide present in the air is inhaled by plants which help them to grow and prepare their own food.
- f. We can prevent air pollution by :
  - (i) Planting more trees.
  - (ii) Banning or reducing the use of plastic bags.
  - (iii) By not burning harmful fuels like kerosene, coal etc.
  - (iv) By choosing environment friendly cleaners.

### **Lesson – 16 : We Need Water**

1. a. ii                                b. iv                                c. i
2. a. two third                                b. human body  
c. water                                d. rain
3. a. True                                b. False                                c. False  
d. False
4. a. Water is a clear and colourless liquid.  
b. Water from seas and rivers get heated by the sun and form vapours. When cool down they come on earth as rain. This is called water cycle.  
c. We get water from rivers, ponds, lakes etc.  
d. Two third of earth's surface is covered with water.  
e. (i) We drink water.  
(ii) We water plants.  
(iii) We do washing, bathing etc. with water.
- f. We can prevent water pollution by
  - (i) not dumping factory waste directly into the water.
  - (ii) not making cattle bathe in ponds.
  - (iii) not dumping plastic bags and garbage into rivers, lakes and ponds.

### Lesson – 17 : Our Earth

- a. i                                  b. iv                                  c. ii  
d. i
- a. earth                                  b. one fourth                          c. flat  
d. hills
- a. False                                  b. True                                  c. True  
d. True
- a. (4)                                  b. (2)                                  c. (1)  
d. (3)
- Do yourself
- a. Plains are flat lands.  
b. We divide the earth into land and water.  
c. The weather is cool on the hills.  
d. On a globe land area is shown in brown and green.  
The water area is shown in blue.

### Lesson – 18 : The Sky Above Us

- a. ii                                  b. iii                                  c. iv  
d. i
- a. morning                                  b. sun                                  c. stars  
d. clouds
- a. True                                  b. False                                  c. True  
d. True
- a. The sun rises in the morning.  
b. The sun looks like a big orange ball.  
c. Colourful band in the sky is called a rainbow.  
d. The moon and stars come out in the sky at night.

### Lesson – 19 : On The Move

- a. i                                  b. ii                                  c. iv  
d. iii                                  e. iii

2. a. scooters                      b. road                      c. flying  
d. aeroplane
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. False
4. a. (2)                      b. (3)                      c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. car, auto rickshaw  
b. helicopter, aeroplane  
c. ship, yacht  
d. bullock cart, cycle  
e. trains and aeroplane
6. a. train, aeroplane  
b. bus  
c. bicycle

### Lesson – 20 : The Traffic Rules

1. a. ii                      b. iv                      c. iii  
d. iv
2. a. shop                      b. play                      c. learn  
d. footpath
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4.        STOP                      READY                      GO
5. a. There are three lights on the traffic light –  
b. Red light says — Stop  
c. Green light says — Go  
d. Yellow light says — Ready  
e. (i) Never play on the road.  
(ii) Always walk on the footpath.

**Lesson – 1 : Introducing Yourself**

*Do Yourself*

**Lesson – 2 : Growing Up**

1. a. (i)                                      b. (iii)                                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. need care                                  b. small                                      c. carefully  
d. change
3. a. False                                      b. True                                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. All living things grow up with time.  
b. All infants should be looked after carefully.  
c. We need love and care at old age because we become weak.

5. SEED    SEEDLING  
PLANT    TREE

**Lesson – 3 : Good Habits**

1. a. (i)                                      b. (i)                                      c. (iii)  
d. (iv)
2. a. write                                      b. brush                                      c. chew  
d. fire
3. a. True                                      b. False                                      c. True  
d. True
4. Do yourself
5. a. We must keep our school bag in the proper place.  
b. Go out to play. You will get fresh air and you will always stay healthy.  
c. (i) Do not write on the walls.  
(ii) Greet your teachers.  
d. (i) Do not touch electrical goods or wires.  
(ii) Stay away from fire and kitchen stoves.

### Lesson – 4 : Going To School

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. students                      b. Vanmahotsava Day  
c. awarded                      d. 15th August
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (2)                      b. (1)                      c. (4)  
d. (3)
5. a. The name of my school is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
b. We pray in the assembly hall in the school.  
c. Teacher’s Day, Annual Day, Sports Day, National Festivals and Vanmohotsava Day are held in our school.  
d. On the Independence Day celebration, the Principal unfurls the National Flag. The students, the teachers and the Principal salute the flag with respect and sing National Anthem.  
e. We study English, Hindi, Maths, EVS, Computer, GK, Moral Science eg. in our school.  
f. On Vanmahotsava Day the teachers and students plant saplings. They promise to always respect, love and conserve nature.

### Lesson – 5 : My Family

1. a. (iii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (ii)
2. a. family                      b. paternal                      c. earns  
d. important
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. When parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a nuclear family.  
b. When grandparents, parents and children stay together in a house, it is called a joint family.  
c. Children of uncles and aunts are called cousins.

- d. (i) They should help the mother in the kitchen.
- (ii) They should help in keeping the house clean.
- (iii) They can look after the plants.

### **Lesson – 6 : Fun With The Family**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iv)  
d. (i)                          e. (iii)
2. a. False                      b. False                      c. False  
d. False                      e. True
3. a. fairs                      b. games                      c. weddings  
d. dance                      e. holidays
4. a. When we help us to pass time in enjoyment, it is called recreation.  
b. I read story books, watch television and listen to music in my leisure time.  
c. Yes, I go on a picnic with my family.  
d. On sundays, we help our parents in cleaning the house. Go to park in the evening. Have rides on swings etc.  
e. For summer vacation I usually go on hill stations like Mussoorie, Shimla etc.

### **Lesson – 7 : Neighbourhood Services**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iv)
2. a. market                      b. books                      c. greengrocer  
d. bank manager              e. traffic
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (2)                          b. (3)                          c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. The area around us is our neighbourhood.  
b. People who live close to our house are our neighbours.  
c. Do Yourself.



- d. Do Yourself.
- e. We get grocery from departmental store.
- f. Firemen put out fires and save people.

### Lesson – 8 : Earning For Living

1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. tailor                      b. teacher                      c. potter  
d. farmer
3. a. The work people do to earn money is called an occupation.  
b. Do yourself.  
c. Do yourself.  
d. Do yourself.  
e. Do yourself.
4. a. (6)                      b. (5)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)                      e. (3)                      f. (4)

### Lesson – 9 : Our Food

1. a. (ii)                      b. (i)                      c. (i)  
d. (i)
2. a. food                      b. balanced diet  
c. non-vegetarians      d. vitamins
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (3)                      b. (1)                      c. (2)  
d. (4)
5. a. We eat food to get energy.  
b. A balanced diet is one which contain proper amount of fats, vitamins, carbohydrates, minerals and water which are necessary for us to maintain our good health.  
c. Food items which are rich in carbohydrates like rice, wheat, pulses, sugar etc. are known as energy giving food.

- d. Food items which are rich in proteins like milk, curd, cheese, etc are known as body building food.
- e. Food which are rich in vitamins like lemons, carrots, mango, fish etc. are known as protective food.

### **Lesson – 10 : Our Clothes**

1. a. (iv)                      b. (i)                      c. (i)  
d. (i)
2. a. basic  
b. clothes  
c. natural and synthetic  
d. seasons
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, dust and insect bites.  
b. The fibre we get from nature is called natural fibre.  
c. Fibres made from petroleum fibres are called synthetic fibres. They are also called man made fibres. For eg. nylon, polyester, terylene etc.  
d. We obtain wool from fleece of animal. This wool is used to made woolen clothes that keep us warm in winter.  
e. We obtain silk from silkworms. Silk in shiny and worn during special occasions.  
f. People on special jobs wear special clothes. These clothes are called uniform. Eg. Pilot, doctor, nurse etc.

### **Lesson – 11 : Different Houses**

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iv)                      c. (i)  
d. (iv)
2. a. ventilation              b. cooking              c. clean  
c. dream

3. a. True                              b. True                              c. False  
 d. False
4. a. (2)                                   b. (3)                                   c. (4)  
 d. (1)
5. a. We need a house to live in. A house protect us from rain, sun, wind, robbers and wild animals.  
 b. Our house is made of bricks, cement, iron and steel, wood etc.  
 c. A painter paints a house.  
 d. Kutcha house, pucca house, houseboat, igloo, carvan etc. are different types of houses around us.  
 e. We can keep our house clean by dusting, sweeping, wiping and decorating.

### Lesson – 12 : Festivals

1. a. (ii)                                   b. (i)                                   c. (ii)  
 d. (i)
2. a. festival                                   b. West Bengal  
 c. Lord Rama                                  d. respect
3. a. True                                   b. False                                   c. True  
 d. True
4. a. Festivals are fun. A festival is a celebration of life. They bring peace and joy in life.  
 b. Diwali is celebrated because on this day Lord Rama came back to Ayodhya after spending fourteen years in the forests.  
 c. Christmas is celebrated to rejoice the birthday of Lord Jesus on 25th December. Christmas tree is decorated and people sing carols.  
 d. My favourite festival is Diwali. On this day I fire crackers, eat sweets and greet people 'Happy Diwali'.

### Lesson – 13 : Animals All Around

1. a. (i)    b. (iii)                                      c. (iv)  
 d. (iii)    e. (ii)

2. a. hens, ducks                      b. belt, purse  
 c. elephant, lion                    d. elephant, goat  
 e. fish, dog                            f. wool, leather
3. a. False                                b. False                      c. False  
 d. True                                    e. True                        f. True
4. Do Yourself.
5. a. Dogs keep a watch on our house. They chase away thieves. Some dogs help the blind people by guiding their way.  
 b. Horse is used to play polo.  
 c. We get leather and milk from buffaloes.  
 d. Elephants are used to go on safari rides. They can carry heavy loads like logs of wood.  
 e. **Herbivores** : Plant eaters are called herbivores. Eg. goat, deer.  
**Carnivores** : Flesh eaters are called carnivores. Eg. Vulture, fox.  
**Omnivores** : Animals which eat both flesh and plant products are called omnivores. Eg. bear, fox, etc.  
 f. Insects are very useful to us as :  
 Bees give us honey.  
 Silkworm gives us silk etc.

### Lesson – 14 : The Green World of Plants

1. a. (iii)                                    b. (iii)                        c. (i)  
 d. (i)
2. a. Apple                                  Mango  
 b. Wheat                                  Rice  
 c. Banyan                                Mango  
 d. Dahlia                                  Marigold
3. a. True                                    b. False                        c. True  
 d. True                                    e. True
4. a. (5)                                        b. (3)                            c. (1)  
 d. (2)                                        e. (4)

5. a. Smaller plants are called bushes and shrubs. Eg. Tea bush, coffee bush, rose etc.  
b. Almond, cashew nut, walnut etc.  
c. Banyan, neem, gulmohar etc. are big plants.  
d. The nuts, leaves and seeds of some plants are crushed to obtain oil.  
e. Neem tree and Basil (Tulsi) plants give us herbal medicines.

### Lesson – 15 : Seasons

1. a. (i)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. cold drink  
b. air  
c. we see colourful rainbow  
d. keep us warm
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (2)                      c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. Now it is \_\_\_\_\_ season.  
b. We can see the flowers everywhere in spring season.  
c. We eat ice cream and drink cold drink to keep our bodies cool.  
d. We wear woolen clothes to keep our body warm.  
e. We can see a rainbow in rainy season.

### Lesson – 16 : Transport And Communication

1. a. (ii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iv)                      e. (iii)
2. a. wooden wheels      b. helipad  
c. air                      d. trains
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True

4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. The two types of engines used in trains are steam engine and electric engine.  
b. Cycle and tonga are the two transport which do not use any engine.  
c. Two means of air transport are helicopter and aeroplane.  
d. Scooter, bike — Petrol  
Bus, truck — Diesel  
Car — CNG gas  
e. Internet is the quickest and direct means of communication.

### Lesson – 17 : Safety Rules

1. a. (iv)                      b. (ii)                      c. (i)  
d. (iii)
2. a. careful                      b. traffic  
c. safe                      d. run
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. (i) Never play with matchstick.  
(ii) Never run on wet floor.  
b. (i) Always play safe games.  
(ii) Never talk to strangers.  
c. (i) Never walk, run or play in the middle of the road.  
d. Never go alone for swimming. Go with an elder.  
e. You should follow traffic rules always in your daily life.

### Lesson – 18 : Our Earth

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (ii)  
d. (iii)                      e. (i)

2. a. lake, river                      b. mountains, hills  
c. plains, valley                    d. bridge, houses
4. a. (5)                                  b. (4)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)                                  e. (3)
3. a. True                                b. True                      c. True  
d. False
5. a. A globe is a model of the earth.  
b. Areas that have water are called water bodies.  
c. A large water body with ever-flowing water is called a river.  
d. Mountains are very high land forms. They are covered with snow at the peak.  
e. A piece of land surrounded on all sides by water is called an island.

**Lesson – 1 : How Living Things Survive**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. nose                      b. energy                      c. stomata  
d. water
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (3)                      b. (1)                      c. (2)  
d. (4)
5. a. Leaves prepare food for plants and process of preparing food is called photosynthesis.  
b. All living things need air, water and food to survive.  
c. Fish breathe through their gills.  
d. Plant prepare their food with the help of sunlight water, carbon-dioxide, minerals etc..

**Lesson – 2 : Healthy Environment**

1. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True                      e. True
2. a. Both living and non-living things make our environment.  
b. Smoke from cars and chimneys makes the air dirty. Bursting fire crackers on Diwali also pollutes the air.  
c. Many people wash clothes and utensils and bathe in ponds, lakes and rivers. Waste from houses and factories is thrown into the water.  
d. Throwing waste on roads, parks and other open spaces makes the land dirty.  
e. When the air is filled with loud noises that will harm our ears and damage our hearing. This happens both indoors — like listening to loud music and TV and outdoors like car blowing their horns, bursting fire crackers and so on.



- f. We can save our environment by the following ways:
- (i) Plant more trees. They keep the air clean.
  - (ii) Throw waste in covered bins.
  - (iii) Say 'no' to fire crackers.
  - (iv) Keep your surroundings clean.
  - (v) Walk whenever you can instead of travelling by car.

### **Lesson – 3 : The Air We Breathe**

1. a. fresh                      b. dust                      c. sleeping  
d. trees
2. a. Trees and plants can make the air fresh and clean.  
b. Fresh and clean air keeps us healthy.  
c. \* When we clean our houses, dust mixes with the air and pollutes it.  
\* Smoke from cars and factories makes the air dirty.  
\* When we cough and sneeze the germs mix with the air.  
d. All of us need clean and fresh air to breathe. To keep the air fresh and clean :  
\* We should grow more trees and plants as they can make the air fresh.  
\* We should not burn garbage or dry leaves.  
\* We should not throw garbage on the road but dump it in covered dustbins.

### **Lesson – 4 : The Water We Drink**

1. a. water                      b. cook                      c. scale  
d. third/fourth              e. clean
2. Do yourself
3. a. Farmers need water to grow crops.  
b. In cities water reaches our homes through taps. However, water is purified and collected in big tanks before it reaches our homes.

- c. In cities water reaches our homes through taps.
- d. In the mountains, the river water is fresh and clean. But when it reaches the plains the waste that we throw into the rivers make it dirty.
- e. We can keep water clean by :
  - \* Store water only in clean utensils.
  - \* Cover stored water so that dust and germs do not make it impure.

### **Lesson – 5 : Precious Drops Of Water**

1. a. save water                      b. summer                      c. thorny tree  
d. marshy land
2. a. summer                          b. water                          c. roof tops  
d. precious
3. a. True                              b. False                          c. True  
d. False
4. a. (3)                                b. (4)                              c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. To conserve water means to save water any how.  
b. We can conserve water in many ways :
  - \* We must repair leakage of taps.
  - \* We must not use showers for bath but use buckets and mugs for bath.
  - \* We must keep the taps turned off when not in use.
- c. Water is precious and scarce in desert region. So it should be conserved.
- d. Methods of saving water is to recycle waste or dirty water. Many people work with water in factories and houses. This waste water can be sent through different pipes to cleaning or recycling stations.
- e. Rainwater Harvesting is the method to conserve and store rain water that can be used later.

### Lesson – 6 : Different Types Of Families

1. a. (iv)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iv)  
d. (i)
2. a. good                      b. twin                      c. joint  
d. nuclear
3. a. False                      b. False                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (2)                      b. (3)                      c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. Do yourself  
b. Joint family is the family in which parents, grand parents, uncles and aunts and their children live together.  
c. A family with more than two children is called big family.  
d. My grandfather tells me about various plants, birds and insects. Tells me good stories and takes me to park to play.  
e. Grandfather teaches me good habits at home.

### Lesson – 7 : They Need Our Care

1. a. (iv)                      b. (iv)                      c. (i)  
d. (iv)
2. Do Yourself
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. Our grandparents should be loved and respected by us.  
b. \* We can help by obeying them.  
\* Help them in doing small tasks.  
\* Give them medicine at proper times.  
c. Blind people can read Braille language. Louis Braille invented this language.

- d. Many people doctors and nurses care of people who live in old age home.

### Lesson – 8 : Our Occupations

1. a. (i)                                      b. (iii)                                      c. (iv)  
d. (i)
2. a. crops                                      b. money  
c. jhuggis (slums)                      d. government
3. a. False                                      b. True                                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (3)                                      b. (4)                                      c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. Agriculture is the process by which farmers grow crops, fruits and vegetables.  
b. To enjoy the money and comfort we must have sometime to relax. This time is called leisure time.  
c. The work which we do to enjoy ourselves is called a hobby.  
d. The work people do to earn money is called an occupation.  
e. Poor children go to work in small hotels (Dhabas), matchstick factories, carpet weaving factories, fire crackers factories etc.

### Lesson – 9 : Natural Resources

1. a. (i)                                      b. (ii)                                      c. (iii)
2. a. minerals                                      b. three                                      c. conserve  
d. non-metallic minerals
3. a. True                                      b. True                                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. Minerals are the naturally occurring substances in the Earth crust.  
b. Minerals are formed in the rocks.  
c. (i) Igneous rocks                      (ii) Sedimentary rock  
(iii) Metamorphic Rocks

- d. ***Metallic Minerals*** : Minerals which have a rigid shape, allow electricity to pass through them. They are good conductors of electricity like, gold, silver, aluminum.
- e. ***Non-Metallic Minerals*** : Minerals are the form of sheets of stones, powders or chemical. They do not allow the electricity to pass through them. They are bad conductor of electricity. Like mica, Pumice or salts.
- f. ***Minerals Fuels*** : They are also known as fossil fuel. They are formed with the remains of buried dead plants and animals deep inside the earth surface like coal, petrol and gas.
- g. Importance of Minerals :
1. Minerals are useful, they are good conductor of electricity.
  2. We use coal, petrol, gas to run our vehicles and other machines.
  3. Minerals like gold, silver etc. are used for making ornaments and jewellery.
  4. They are the important raw materials for industries.

### Lesson – 10 : Life On Planet Earth

1. a. (i)                          b. (iv)                        c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. rotates                      b. unique                    c. earth  
d. 365, 6
3. a. (2)                            b. (4)                        c. (3)  
d. (1)
4. a. The earth has some special features. Some of them are :  
\* It has air on it.  
\* It is mostly covered with water.  
\* It has an atmosphere that protects it from harmful rays of the sun.

- b. Earth rotates around its own axis. This movement of the Earth on its own axis is called rotation.
- c. The movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution.
- d. The day and night movement caused on the earth due to its rotation.

### Lesson – 11 : Shelter For All

- 1. a. (iv)                      b. (ii)                      c. (i)  
d. (iii)
- 2. a. forest                      b. Neha                      c. neat  
d. garbage
- 3. a. (1)                      b. (3)                      c. (2)  
d. (4)
- 4. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. False
- 5. a. Men used branches, leaves, grasses and bamboo to make small shelters to live in.  
b. Our house protects us from heat, cold, rain, animals and robbers.  
c. Neha sees many animals, birds and insects who live there.  
d. Early man lived in the forests and in dark caves flies.  
e. Diseases are caused by mosquitoes and flies. They are found in houses where dirty water is collected or garbage is not being cleared properly.  
f. In the blue garbage bins we throw paper, plastic and glass articles which can be recycled.

### Lesson – 12 : Different Houses

- 1. a. (iv)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
- 2. a. stilts                      b. Dal lake                      c. Rajasthan  
d. cart
- 3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. True

4. a. (3)                      b. (2)                      c. (4)  
d. (1)
5. a. Shanno is from the state of Himachal Pradesh.  
b. Houses on stilts are found in marshy and watery places.  
c. Eskimos build houses of ice and snow in the cold region of Greenland called igloos.  
d. People who go for camping or soldiers who set up army camps, live in tents made of canvas.  
e. Many people like gypsies move from one place, to another on a cart that has a house on its called caravan.  
f. Houses in Rajasthan are made up of muds, thorny bushes and branches.

### Lesson – 13 : The Spirit Of Sports

1. a. (ii)                      b. (i)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. 26                      b. hide and seek  
c. hitter                      d. famous
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. \* Hide and seek  
\* Ludo  
b. Hide and seek  
c. Popular game all over the world in I spy or hide and seek. In this game one child becomes 'The police' or 'Spy' has to become the next to search for hiding friends and touches him and shouts dhappa then the person has to become the spy again.  
d. Indoor Game : \* Carrom board \* Ludo  
Outdoor Game : \* Hockey \* Cricket

### Lesson – 14 : The Plants' World

1. a. (iv)                      b. (i)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)

2. a. autumn                      b. banana              c. Mehandi  
d. torana
3. a. True                          b. False                c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                            b. (3)                    c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. The green colour pigment in the leaves is called chlorophyll.  
b. Leaves prepare food for the plant.  
c. The plants get minerals and water from the soil.  
d. The function of root is to pass the minerals and water to other parts of the plants.  
e. \* Leaf                            \* Flower  
\* Fruits                            \* Stem  
f. Chlorophyll works with sunlight, air and water to prepare food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.

### Lesson – 15 : The Animals' World

1. a. (iii)                          b. (iii)                    c. (i)  
d. (iii)
2. a. homes                        b. deep tunneled  
c. tail                            d. caves
3. a. False                        b. True                    c. True  
d. False                        e. True
4. a. (2)                            b. (1)                    c. (5)  
d. (3)                            e. (4)
5. a. Snakes make their homes in tree holes or abandoned rat holes on ground.  
b. Lions and bears find caves to live in. These caves are called dens.  
c. Two animals that have hooves are  
(i) sheep                        (ii) goat  
d. Two animals that have paws are  
(i) cats                            (ii) dogs



- e. Rabbits and hares make deep tunneled holes called warrens.

### Lesson – 16 : The Creepy Crawlies

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iv)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iv)
2. a. mosquitoes              b. honey bee      c. ants  
d. homes
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (5)                          b. (4)                          c. (1)  
d. (2)                          e. (3)
5. a. The creatures having six legs are called insects.  
b. Spiders have eight legs. That is why they are not insects.  
c. **Bed bugs (*Khatmal*)** are found in beds, cots or rugs which are not cleaned properly. They disturb the people who sleep in beds by biting them.  
**Leeches** : Crawlers like leech and worms are found in dark parts of grounds and forests where there is a lot of dampness. Leeches stick to the other creatures, body and suck their blood.  
**Mosquitoes** : Mosquitoes carry germs of malaria and dengue fever. They bite skin and suck blood.  
d. Lice and bugs are found in human and animals' hair. It sucks blood from the skin and cause itches.  
e. Cockroach, spider

### Lesson – 17 : Our Feathered Friend

1. a. (iv)                          b. (ii)                          c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. small                          b. feathers  
c. humming bird      d. owl
3. a. True                          b. True                          c. False  
d. True

4. a. (3)                      b. (4)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Penguin, Kiwi  
b. Down feathers help to keep the bird's body warm.  
c. \* Peacock      \* Pigeon      \* Sparrow  
d. \* Ostriches are the largest birds and the fastest bird on land, they cannot fly.  
\* They lay the largest of all bird's eggs.  
e. \* Powerful wings  
\* Hollow bones

### Lesson – 18 : Communication Today

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (i)
2. a. mass communication  
b. Radio  
c. FM channel  
d. ISD
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (5)                      b. (2)                      c. (3)  
d. (4)                      e. (1)
5. a. If we want to send a letter to someone in another country then we must write it on an Aerogramme.  
b. STD means Subscriber Trunk Dialing helps us to talk with relatives within the country.  
c. Postman collects the letter from the letter box.  
d. We can get inland and postcards from the postoffice  
e. We can communicate with our overseas relatives using ISD (International Subscriber Dialing) facility.  
f. Magazines, newspapers, journals etc. are means of print media.

### Lesson – 19 : Expressing Without Word

1. a. (ii)                      b. (i)                      c. (ii)  
d. (ii)                      e. (i)

2. a. expressions      b. mirrors      c. dumb  
d. communicate
3. a. True              b. True              c. True  
d. True
4. a. (2)                  b. (3)                  c. (1)
5. a. Deaf and dumb people use sign language.  
b. One who cannot hear is called deaf.  
c. Yes  
d. 'Dumb' means one who cannot speak.  
e. Tim's father learnt the sign language to speak to Tony.

### Lesson – 20 : The Potter's Tale

1. a. (ii)                  b. (iv)                  c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. Early man          b. Oven                  c. glazed  
d. kaolin
3. a. True                  b. True                  c. True  
d. False
4. Do yourself
5. a. Kaolin is found in river water.  
b. Sun dried clay pots were put in an oven to be 'fired'.  
c. Glazed pottery is painted upon and decorated in many ways. Many cottage industries have been set up to make modern pottery on large scale.  
d. The clay pot is fired in a special oven called a kiln.  
e. Before the invention of potter's wheel coils of clay were made with hands and placed over one another to make pots.  
f. The clay pots were used to cook food in and to store grains by the early man.

### Lesson – 21 : Textile We Use

1. a. (iii)                  b. (iv)                  c. (ii)  
d. (iv)

2. a. Ikat                                    b. Embroidered  
   c. Textile                                d. Cloth/different
3. a. False                                 b. True                    c. False  
   d. True                                 e. True
4. a. (5)                                    b. (4)                    c. (3)  
   d. (2)                                    e. (1)
5. a. Loom is a machine on which different threads are woven together to get a pattern.  
   b. Rajasthan / Gujarat  
   c. On the bed we sleep on, the towel we use after the early morning bath, the napkin we use at lunch time, the curtains and sofa covers at home. All these use different types of cloth materials called 'textile' or fabrics.  
   d. In Punjab phulkari embroidery is done.  
   e. Ikat is a unique style of weaving in fabrics popular in Odisha. Dyed thick colourful threads are fixed on a loom for weaving cloth with designed patterns on them.

**Lesson – 1 : How Living Things Survive**

1. a. (i)                                b. (ii)                                c. (iii)  
d. (ii)
2. a. natural and man made  
b. photosynthesis  
c. manmade things  
d. living
3. a. (3)                                b. (2)                                c. (4)  
d. (1)
4. a. True                                b. False                                c. True  
d. False
5. a. Natural things are those things that have been given to us by nature. These are the free gift of God. Some of the natural things are animals, plants, rock, soil, the sun, the moon etc.  
b. Things that have been made by humans like roads, cars, building, bridges, etc. are called man-made things.  
c. All living things reproduce human beings and animals give birth to their young ones, birds reproduce by laying eggs. All living also differ from each other and there is also a difference between plants and animals.  
d. Plants prepare their own food in the presence of sunlight, water and chlorophyll. This is known as photosynthesis.

**Lesson – 2 : Our Senses**

1. a. (iii)                                b. (i)                                c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. five                                b. tongue  
c. differently-abled d. dumb
3. a. True                                b. False                                c. False  
d. True

4. a. (2)                                  b. (4)                                  c. (1)  
 d. (3)
5. a. Functions of eyes are :  
 \* The eyes help us to see the world around us.  
 \* We can see various objects.  
 \* They help us to know how far or near the objects is.
- b. Five sense organs are :  
 \* Eyes                                  \* Nose                                  \* Ear  
 \* Tongue                                  \* Skin
- c. We must be helpful to the differentiated people. Never pity them, Never insult them. Never poke fun at them. Never tease them.
- d. Breathing is vital to life, because the energy for all the functions of life comes from the breakdown of food with oxygen. This process is called respiration. .
- e. Function of nose :  
 \* The nose help us to smell different things.  
 \* It helps us to breathe in.  
 \* The smell of things we are about to eat.
- f. Functions of ears :  
 \* The ears help us to hear sounds.  
 \* We have one ear on each side of face so that we can hear different sounds.
- Function of tongue :  
 \* The tongue help us to taste food.  
 i.e. bitter, sweet, salty, sour. We can taste four tastes.
- g. Deaf : People who cannot hear are deaf.  
 Dumb : People who cannot speak are dumb.

### Lesson – 3 : Our Teeth

1. a. (i)                                  b. (iv)                                  c. (iii)  
 d. (i)

2. a. incisors                      b. teeth                      c. gum  
d. chewing
3. a. True                              b. False                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (3)                                b. (4)                              c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. Milk teeth are those teeth which appear between the first 6 and 24 months of life.  
b. Teeth are important because of the following reasons:
  - i. They help us to speak properly.
  - ii. They give shape to our face.
  - iii. They help u to chew food.
- c. Behind incisors there are canine teeth, one on each side, top and bottom. They are sharp and forge-like and are used for tearing food especially meat.
- d. Permanent teeth began growing from the age of about 6 years until the 20s.
- e. Incisors are used to cut proper size pieces of food into our mouth.

#### **Lesson – 4 : Babies And Parents**

1. a. (iii)                                b. (ii)                              c. (iii)  
d. (i)                                    e. (iv)
2. a. eggs                                b. animals                      c. baby  
d. nests
3. a. False                              b. False                              c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)                                b. (3)                              c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. Birds lay eggs in the nest.  
b. The process by which living beings produce their young ones is called reproduction.  
c. Many animals give birth to their young ones themselves such animals are called viviparous

- animals and mammals.
- d. Animals that reproduce by laying eggs are called oviparous animals.
  - e. Two mammals are
    - (i) Human beings
    - (ii) Frog
  - f. One oviparous animal is bird.

### **Lesson – 5 : People And Society**

- 1. a. (ii)                      b. (iv)                      c. (i)  
d. (ii)
- 2. a. dress                      b. together                      c. extra  
d. women                      e. ignore
- 3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. False
- 4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (2)  
d. (1)
- 5. a. Abdul and Balvinder are friends. They should remain friends.  
b. Ravi's aunt should do work in an office after getting permission from her father in law.  
c. No, Arun and Neha are not behaving properly.  
d. Our parents advice us to manage relations and studies properly.

### **Lesson – 6 : Values We Learn**

- 1. a. (iv)                      b. (i)                      c. (ii)  
d. (iii)                      e. (i)
- 2. a. many ways                      b. work                      c. buy things  
d. paper craft & work neatly  
e. skate and ride
- 3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True                      e. False





- e. Dairy farmer have milch cattle like cows, buffaloes, goats which are milked.
- f. Unwanted plants in the field are called weeds.

### **Lesson – 8 : Eating As A Group**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (ii )                      c. (i)  
d. (i)
2. a. buffet                      b. Langar                      c. devotees  
d. mid-day meal
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (1)                      c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. Langar is served in Gurudwaras.  
b. The government of India began the mid-day meal scheme in the government school. The government wanted to provide minimum 300 calories of food to each child with 8-12 gms of protein for 200 days in year. This was done after it was observed that many poor children were not getting enough nutritious food.  
c. Tamil Nadu state began the mid-day meal.  
d. Community feasts and free food is distributed on many religious festivals and national events to spread love and brotherhood.  
e. Guru Nanak, the first Sikh guru started a community kitchen system in Gurudwaras. It is called a Langar.

### **Lesson – 9 : Sources of Water**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (i)  
d. (iv)
2. a. rain                      b. underground  
c. reservoir                      d. chlorine

3. a. True                      b. True                      c. False  
 d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
 d. (2)
5. a. hand pump              b. tubewell              c. river  
 d. sea
6. a. The main source of water is rain.  
 b. We get clean drinking water after Chlorination.  
 c. A tube-well is fitted with a filter to cleanse the underground water. The filter removes sand from water and the water we get is pure and drinkable.  
 d. The pebbles at bottom of the well aid to filter water. Most of the villages have open and uncovered wells. So germs and dust often fall into the well water, making it impure.  
 e. Large body of salty water is a sea. The water from the sea has salt and impurities that make it salty to taste.

### Lesson – 10 : Water Pollution

1. a. (iv)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)  
 d. (i)                      e. (iii)
2. a. clean                      b. diarrhea              c. borne  
 d. avoid
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
 d. True                      e. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (2)                      c. (1)  
 d. (3)
5. a. Waste and remains from chemicals are called effluents.  
 b. Harmful by products from the industries pollute the seas.  
 c. During diarrhea the person losses a lot off of water from the body because he/she passes stool and vomits many times.

- d. Ganga is the longest and most important river of India. It is considered to be holy by the Hindus. It has its source in the Gangorri Glacier.
- e. To avoid water borne disease :
  - \* Drink boiled and filtered water.
  - \* Avoid use of water from broken or damaged pipes.
- f. Creatures lives in a sea are :
  - \* Fish, octopus, whale, turtle, etc.
- g. We need the following to make ORS
  - \* A glass of boiled and cooled water
  - \* A pinch of salt
  - \* A spoon of sugar
  - \* A few lemon drops
- h. River water gets polluted by :
  - \* disposal of industrial wastes.
  - \* bathing of animals and cattle etc.

### Lesson – 11 : Evaporation And Condensation

1. a. (i)                      b. (ii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. condensation        b. condensation  
c. rain                      d. evaporation
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (1)                      c. (3)  
d. (2)
5. a. Evaporation is the process that changes a liquid into a gas.  
b. Condensation is the process that changes a gas into liquid and when air has more water vapour than it can hold.  
c. Air may be cooled until it reaches a temperature known as dew point.





5.
  - a. A habitat is the natural surrounding that serve as home for various plants and animals.
  - b. These animals can live on land which means on the surface and even underground is called terrestrial animals.
  - c. Animals those have breathing system that help them to survive in water as well as on land are called Amphibians for eg. frog and snake.
  - d. Animals which can fly in the air are called Aerial animals for eg. crow, swallow.
  - e. Animals are those which make their homes in trees. They have limbs that help them climb up and down or more around the branches most of the time are called Arboreal Animals eg. squirrel, monkeys.

### Lesson – 15 : Animals' Senses

1.
  - a. (iii)
  - b. (i)
  - c. (iii)
  - d. (iii)
2.
  - a. animals
  - b. carnivores
  - c. omnivores
  - d. matriarch
3.
  - a. False
  - b. False
  - c. True
  - d. True
  - e. True
4.
  - a. (4)
  - b. (1)
  - c. (2)
  - d. (3)
5.
  - a. Carnivores move in group to attack their preys and share their kill.
  - b. Cats have external ears.
  - c. For protecting themselves animals have different skin pattern on their bodies formed by hair. These patterns help them hide in their surroundings and be safe from enemies.
  - d. Herbivores move in group in search of more food and green pastures.
  - e. Birds', reptiles and aquatic animals have internal ears.





3. a. False                      b. False                      c. True  
 d. False
4. a. (4)                          b. (3)                          c. (1)  
 d. (2)
5. a. The raw bricks have to be dried before they can be fired and burnt, in the high temperature over kilns. The dried bricks are heated at 10°C to 1000°C or more in the kiln. At this heat, the clay particles melt and fuse together making the brick strong.
- b. Clay, modern machinery and kiln are required to make modern bricks.
- c. Earliest bricks made of mixture of clay and straw that was put into moulds and dried in the sun.
- d. Bridges are among the most spectacular of man-made structure. They carry traffic high above wide rivers and deep valleys.
- e. To build a wall layers of bricks are laid flat side down, one on top of the other and bound together with mortar are called courses.
- f. A brick kiln have a temperature from 10°C to 1000°C.

### Lesson – 18 : First Aid

1. a. (i)                              b. (ii)                              c. (iii)  
 d. (i)
2. a. First aid                      b. injured                      c. 24  
 d. a paste of cold cream and baking soda
3. a. (4)                              b. (1)                              c. (2)  
 d. (3)
4. a. (4)                              b. (1)                              c. (2)  
 d. (3)
5. a. First aid is the first help given to an injured person.  
 b. First box should contain items like cotton, antiseptic solution, bandages etc.









3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
 d. True                      e. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (2)  
 d. (1)
5. a. in New York  
 b. New York city is in United States  
 c. Hudson river flows through New York  
 d. Big Apple  
 e. New York harbour, statue of liberty  
 f. New York city is the most populous city, affectionality called the 'Big Apple'. It is the financial and trade centre of the country. The city has several universities. New York also supports agriculture. Clothing, machinery, food processing, publishing and printing are most important industries.

### **Lesson – 25 : The Neighbourhood Map**

1. a. (i)                      b. (i)                      c. (i)  
 d. (iv)
2. a. red and black lines  
 b. symbols  
 c. map  
 d. services
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
 d. True                      e. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (5)                      c. (4)  
 d. (2)                      e. (1)
5. a. A map is a representation of the land complete with cities, mountain and lakes, road, railways and many other features.  
 b. The scale of a map is often shown on a graduate line besides the map.  
 c. Playground and market

- d. The two types of scales are :
  - \* Small scale
  - \* Large scale
- e. Some symbols resemble the features they represent. Forest land is sometimes shown as a group of trees like symbols and the symbols for a marsh may look like small tufts of grass.





- g. Brain is the most important and the delicate organ of the body. It provides the signals to the other body parts about their work. So it is also known as the Master Organ.

### Lesson – 2 : Respiration

1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (ii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. cage/diaphragm    b. once                      c. oxygen  
d. carbon di-oxide
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True                      e. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. We breathe in oxygen.  
b. We breathe out Carbon di-oxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
c. If you blow at a mirror and touch it you will see the mirror is moist. The moisture in your breath has settled on the mirror.  
d. Breathing is vital to life, because the energy for all the functions of life comes from the break down of food with oxygen. This process is called respiration.  
e. A candle stops burning when we blow at it because our breathe carries carbon dioxide which does not help in burning.

### Lesson – 3 : Digestion And Glucose

1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. Glucose                      b. liver                      c. stomach  
d. starch
3. a. False                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True                      e. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)

5. a. Saliva in our mouth helps to change the starch in our food into glucose. This is done by the work of an enzyme i.e. a digestive juice in our mouth.
- b. A substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction is called an enzyme.
- c. Neha is suffering from diarrhea.
- d. The food tastes sweet because the saliva in our mouth helps us to change the starch in our food into glucose.
- e. Gastric juice which kills microbes and digests proteins released by the stomach.
- f. The starch that changes into Glucose gives us energy.
- g. Our liver produces bile juice. It helps us to digest the fat of our food. It is stored in gall bladder.
- h. Sick people are given glucose because when the body gets glucose it is directly absorbed by the blood thus giving instant energy to the body.

#### Lesson – 4 : Shifting Around

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (i)  
d. (iv)                        e. (ii)
2. a. water                      b. temporary tents  
c. squalour                  d. Bradhey
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True                        e. True
4. a. (4)                        b. (1)                        c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. The stream ran dry under the heat of the scorching sun.
- b. The bullock was died due to the lack of water.
- c. Radhey left village due to unfavourable conditions in the village.
- d. Radhey got water from a nearby stream for his field.
- e. Radhey lived in a village Rampur.

- f. People shift from one place to another due to following reasons :
- \* Transfer due to job.
  - \* Natural disasters like flood, landslides, drought, earthquakes etc.
  - \* Situations and problems caused by battles or wars.
  - \* Construction of dams, roads, flyovers, hostels, residential areas or factories.

### **Lesson – 5 : All Are Unique**

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iv)                      c. (iii)  
    d. (ii)
2. a. father                      b. pickles and puddings  
    c. silver-white              d. Rohan
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
    d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (1)                      c. (3)  
    d. (2)
5. a. Do Yourself

### **Lesson – 6 : How Animals Communicate**

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (i)  
    d. (i)
2. a. bats                      b. bleeding  
    c. communication          d. owl
3. a. False                      b. False                      c. True  
    d. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (4)                      c. (2)  
    d. (1)
5. a. Dogs can detect the body smell of person. They have a keen sense of smell.  
    b. Yet they can fly in pitch darkness finding their way with a kind of echo sounding system so accurate that they can use it to catch insect in flight.

- c. Animals communicate or talk to each other through signals.
- d. The eyes of owl are very large. The size of the retina is further increased by an appendage called the precten situated in the middle of the eyeballs.
- e. Bees communicate through various dance to tell other where the food is.
- f. Sharks find their food by means of a very sharp sense of smell. They can detect even a very tiny trace of blood in water. They are able to detect bleeding source even when the blood is moving away from them.

### Lesson – 7 : Wild Heritage

1. a. (iii)                                      b. (iv)                                      c. (iv)  
d. (i)
2. a. Wildlife sanctuaries  
b. gift  
c. rugs, wall hangings, clothing  
d. ingredient
3. a. True                                      b. True                                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (4)                                      b. (3)                                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Killing animal for flesh, fun or to make money is called hunting.  
b. Killing of even protected animals for making money is called poaching.  
c. The rampant deforestation cause lose of habitats that is many wild animals and birds have lost sites of their natural homes.  
d. Government of many countries as in India have taken steps to protect wildlife :
  - \* The Indian government has set up wildlife sanctuaries like Sariska, Bharatpur and Bandipur.
  - \* Some national parks set up in India are Dachigam, Corbett, Kanaha, Bandhavgarh, Kaziranga and Dudha.

### Lesson – 8 : We Need Animals

1. a. (iii)                                  b. (ii)                                  c. (iv)  
d. (iv)
2. a. mangoose                              b. earlyman  
c. zoo    d. scientists
3. a. False                                  b. True                                  c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)    b. (1)                                  c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. Animals such as horses, dogs, chimpanzee, bees, lion, tigers, elephants, seals, parrots are seen in the circus.  
b. People use bullock to plough the fields. They use horse carts and bullock carts to carry grains to the mandi (market). They use milk cattle for dairy products while poultry birds provide meat and eggs. This is mostly done in the field.  
c. Early man killed animals for food.  
d. Early man stopped hunting animals when he began farming and breeding animals like goat, sheep, cow, buffalo etc.  
e. Snake charmers blow on a been to make the snake 'sway' to the tune. People grow excited at this and give money for the act.  
f. Wild animals like lion, tigers, elephants, zebras, giraffes, wolves, foxes, alligators, rhinoceros, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, snakes, monkeys, chimpanzees, wild fowls, peacocks and ostriches are kept in the zoo.  
g. Scientists need animals to perform various tests on them which cause them the most pain.

### Lesson – 9 : Plant World

1. a. (i)    b. (iii)                                  c. (i)  
d. (iv)
2. a. sprout    b. seeds  
c. vegetative reproduction                          d. layering

3. a. True                                  b. True                                  c. True  
 d. True
4. a. (4)    b. (3)    c. (1)  
 d. (2)
5. a. Plant such as Dahila, sweet potato, etc.  
 b. Some plants grow out of parts of the parents' plant. This is termed as vegetative propagation.  
 c. A new plant grows from edge of the leaves e.g. bryophyllum.  
 d. Sweet potato is grown by adventitious roots.  
 e. Seeds are dispersed through various agents like water, wind, animals, birds and insects.  
 f. Layering is another method of vegetative propagation. In many plants like the jasmine plant, the lower branch of the stem gets bent. This causes a part of the stem to get under the soil. The tip that is to grow into a plant above the soil surface. It takes some days for roots to grow out of the stems under the soil. The new plants are cut and replanted in another place.

### Lesson – 10 : Agriculture

1. a. (i)    b. (iii)    c. (iii)  
 d. (iii)
2. a. cereal    b. sugarcane    c. tobacco  
 d. tractor
3. a. False    b. True    c. True  
 d. True
4. a. (4)    b. (1)    c. (2)  
 d. (3)
5. a. Growing different crops on the same land from year to year is called rotation of crops and helps to keep the soil fertile.  
 b. He used animals to draw the plough instead to himself. He learnt to drain water from marshes and swamps to gain land for cultivation.

- c. In the last two centuries, application of scientific techniques to farming has reduced the farmers labour and increased his gains.
- d. Farmers grow many kinds of crops both as food and to provide some raw materials from which useful products can be made. The most important food crops are the cereal crops – rice, wheat, maize etc.
- e. Tractor is the main farming machinery that pulls many kinds of implements on the seeds and to help cultivate and harvest the crops. The tractor replaced the horse and ox in many farming nations.
- f. Fibre crops such as cotton and flax are used to make such products; as clothe, carpet, rope and paper.

### Lesson – 11 : Life In Forests

1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (i)  
d. (i)
2. a. tribals                      b. oxygen  
c. inhabit                      d. resin
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Many tribals inhabit forest area. They depend on the forest for food. They get vegetable, fruit, honey from trees. Some trees provide wood, resin, gum etc.  
b. Forests are the lungs of the earth. It is the home of many wild animals and birds. They provide us with many useful things.  
c. Plants also provide a medicinal help. Even herbal medicines are made from plants and shrubs to make money.  
d. \* All human beings and animals are directly affected by deforestation.  
\* Our agriculture, building and food gathering system all depended on the forest.

- \* If there are less number of forests, wild animals are in search of fodder are faced to leave the forest hunting.

### Lesson – 12 : Protecting The Greens

1. a. (iv)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iv)  
d. (iii)
2. a. green belt              b. sacred groves  
c. tea plantation          d. fermenting
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                        b. (1)                        c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. Group of fruit trees are called orchards.  
b. Large parts of forest areas where local deities are worshiped is considered as sacred groves.  
c. The government of India has set aside areas as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Trees are not be allowed to be cut in such places.  
d. Chillies — South America  
Onion — Iran  
e. Tea grows well in loamy soil, at the sea level to places over seven thousand feet.  
f. Sarna are scared groves in Bihar state and Sarpakavu are also a scared groves in state of Kerala.  
g. Tea trees are grown in state of Kerala.

### Lesson – 13 : Games

1. a. (i)                        b. (iv)                        c. (ii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. lack                      b. arena                      c. spirit  
d. cricketer



3. a. True                      b. False                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Team spirit is the basis of a team game. The main aim of the team should work together towards a common goal i.e. to win the game and work hard for the team winning the game.
- b. The teams captain must be a person who is competent and he must possess leadership qualities. He must keep the team together by encouraging each member to give the best is most important.
- c. Hockey, Cricket, Football
- d. Some local games and martial arts of India are :
- \* Kho-kho                      \* Lathi
  - \* Kalaripayattu                      \* Mallakhambh
  - \* Mallayuddha                      \* Kabaddi
- e. World cup in 2007 and won.

### Lesson – 14 : From A Spacecraft

1. a. (ii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. Sunita Williams  
b. Shooting star  
c. Ursa major  
d. Blue
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. False                      e. False
4. a. (3)                      b. (4)                      c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. Many stars seem to group together and have a definite shape or pattern. This is called a constellation.

- b. Other well known constellations are Ursa Minor, Scorpio and Orion.
- c. As  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the earth is water so it appears blue in space.
- d. Squadron Ldr. Rakesh Sharma from the Indian Air Force was the first Indian to go into space. He achieved the Soviet cosmonauts in space craft called SoyuzT-11
- e. Shooting stars are often visible on dark nights. They appear as they have broken and are falling on the earth. Actually they are meteoroids.

### Lesson – 15 : The Mountaineers

1. a. (i)                                      b. (i)                                      c. (ii)  
     d. (iv)
2. a. overhanging                            b. altitudes  
     c. Bachhendri Pal                      d. Rubber cleats
3. a. True                                      b. True                                      c. True  
     d. True
4. a. Bachhendri Pal was the first woman to climb Mount Everest.  
     b. Ropes also help to climb up overhanging rocks and for coming down slope quickly.  
     c. She is the first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest. Before climbing the Mt. Everest she was trained at IMF Delhi and at Gulmarg too.  
     d. The uses of ice axe for mountaineers are :
  - \* Sounding the ice
  - \* Balance
  - \* Cutting steps into it
- e. Base camp used for climbers are made of various supplies which climbers can carry on their backs.

### Lesson – 16 : Bees And Aunts

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iv)                      c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. worker bees              b. sting                      c. wings  
d. social
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. False  
d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (1)                      c. (2)  
d. (3)
5. a. The queen bee heads the colony. She starts life like any other bee; as an egg laid in a cell in the honey comb.  
b. Drones only job is to mate with the young queens.  
c. Soldiers ants protect the nest from attack with the help of their powerful jaws; they can also sting an enemy by spraying an acid.  
d. Some social insects are bees and ants.  
e. The queen ant lay eggs after mating.

### Lesson – 17 : Mosquitoes

1. a. (iii)                      b. (iii)                      c. (iii)  
d. (ii)
2. a. drugs                      b. parasite  
c. female                      d. controlled
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (1)                      b. (2)                      c. (4)  
d. (3)
5. a. A mosquito spreads diseases like Malaria, dengue and yellow fever.  
b. Mosquitoes is a common insect and the member of fly family.  
c. Malaria is caused by a parasite called a protozoan. A person suffering from malaria becomes extremely

weak and has high fever and bouts of sweating and chills and shivering.

- d. Mosquitoes can be controlled by spraying kerosene on the water surface in which they breed to prevent the larvae breathing, by putting special fish into the water to eat the larvae or by spraying the insecticides.
- e. Female mosquito carry parasite called protozoan to cause malaria.
- f. A person suffering from malaria becomes extremely weak and has high fever and bouts of sweating and chills and shiverings.
- g. Malaria can be treated with drugs. The oldest and best known of these is quinine. This is obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree. The patient must drink a lot of liquid, eat nutritious food, rest in bed and use wet cloth on forehead to reduce fever.

### Lesson – 18 : Famine And Disease

- 1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (ii)  
d. (iii)                      e. (ii)
- 2. a. kwashiorkor  
b. vitamin A  
c. Beri beri  
d. taking balanced diet
- 3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
- 4. a. (4)                      b. (1)                      c. (2)  
d. (3)
- 5. a. In the Bengal Famine of 1943, many rich rice merchant had hoarded all the rice in their godowns. Many rumours had led people to hoard rice and thus the price of rice had gone up. So lack of food grain caused the famine.

- b. Deficiency diseases are caused when a person does not receive all nutrients required for a healthy body.
- c. Night blindness, rickets, scurvy and beri-beri are some of the vitamin deficiency diseases.
- d. Lack of food grain causes the famine.
- e. \* Including jaggery, banana, groundnut, soyabeans and spinach in the daily diet.
- \* Avoiding eating overcooked or improperly cooked food as they cause loss of nutrients.
- \* Avoiding repeated washing of pulses and vegetables causing loss of nutrients.
- \* Eating unpolished rice and pulses.

### Lesson – 19 : Natural Disasters

1. a. (iv)                      b. (iv)                      c. (iv)  
d. (ii)
2. a. police, firemen and doctors  
b. helicopters  
c. causes  
d. children relief and you
3. a. True                      b. True                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                      b. (3)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Landslide, earthquake, flood, cyclone and drought are natural disasters.  
b. Famine, forest-fire, war and chemical leakage are man-made disasters.  
c. Communities provide the basic needs such as food, clothes, shelter and medical care to the suffering people. Even the volunteers also help to these communities.  
d. Great damage causing loss of life and property is termed as disaster.

- e. During disasters food stuffs, clothes and medicinal packets are transferred with the help of helicopters on the disaster place.

### **Lesson – 20 : Pollution**

1. a. (i)                                      b. (ii)                                      c. (ii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. substances                              b. water pollution  
c. deforestation                              d. noise pollution
3. a. False                                      b. False                                      c. True  
d. True
4. a. (4)    b. (3)    c. (2)  
d. (1)
5. a. The condition in which harmful chemicals, gases and products are released into the atmosphere is called pollution.  
b. **Water pollution** : Addition of harmful substances into the water bodies is known as water pollution.

#### ***Causes of water pollution :***

1. These days various harmful chemicals are used in agricultural practices to obtain a good yeild of crops. When it rains these chemicals are washed away and are carried through water into the water bodies.
2. Dumping of plastic bags and other plastic materials into the water bodies causes the water pollution.
3. Bathing of cattle in the waterbodies also lead to water pollution.
4. These days chemical waste from the factories are directly dumped into the rivers, lakes and ponds which results in water pollution.

#### ***Effects of Water Pollution***

1. Aquatic plants and animals die due to water pollution.

2. Many harmful diseases such as typhoid, cholera and jaundice occur due to polluted water.
- c. ***Air Pollution*** : Emission of poisonous gases into the atmosphere is called air pollution.

***Causes of air pollution***

1. Cutting down of trees is known as deforestation is the main reason for air pollution.
2. Emission of harmful smoke from the vehicles is very dangerous. Smoke is rich in sulphur-dioxide gas. This gas may lead to various health issues.
3. Burning the non-biodegradable waste also results in air pollution.
4. Harmful gases that are released from factories pollutes the air.

***Effects of Air Pollution***

1. The serious issue of air pollution is that it causes breathing problems. It leads to breathlessness of a person.
  2. Some harmful gases also leads to other health problems like headache, dizziness, skin allergies etc.
  3. Some harmful gases such as sulphur-dioxide and nitrogen-dioxide mixes with water droplets and may produce acid rain. This acid rain also causes damage to buildings.
  4. It also affects plants. As due to air pollution they are not able to breathe in carbon-dioxide thus they are unable to prepare their food which results in their improper growth.
- d. ***Noise Pollution*** : Emitting loud noise, unpleasant noise in the atmosphere is called sound pollution. It is also known as noise pollution.

***Causes of Sound Pollution***

1. When we blow horns unnecessarily, it causes noise pollution.

2. Use of speakers at a high pitch results in the noise pollution.
3. Many old machines in the factories produce a lot of noise while working which also leads to noise pollution.
4. Playing loud music in parties or on televisions is yet another reason for noise pollution.

### *Effects of Sound Pollution*

1. The effect of sound pollution is headache.
2. It can result in high blood pressure and hypertension.
3. Loud noises can even turn the person deaf.
4. Some noise are also disturbing animals.

### **Lesson – 21 : Our Likes**

1. a. (iv)    b. (i)    c. (iii)  
d. (iii)
2. a. True    b. False    c. False  
d. True
3. a. hot    b. calm    c. part  
d. parents
4. a. sweet things.  
b. for bright coloured floral print dresses.  
c. Pastel shades in colours of clothes.  
d. listening to Indipop songs and film songs.
5. a. Our likes and dislikes become our habits.  
b. Our tongue helps us to taste sweet, salty, bitter and sour things.  
c. We all like pleasant smell.  
d. Our senses and brain help us to learn from experiences.  
e. I like vegetarian food.



- f. I like to watch classical as well as Hollywood movies.
- g. I like Indian traditional music.

### **Lesson – 22 : Reading By Feeling**

1. a. (ii)                      b. (ii)                      c. (i)  
d. (iii)
2. a. blind                      b. sign                      c. pattern  
d. Braille
3. a. False                      b. True                      c. False  
d. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (4)                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Helen Keller was a lady who was blind and deaf.  
b. Anne Sullivan helped Helen Keller to learn to read and write.  
c. Braille is a language that blind people can understand. Each braille character contains up to six dots in a pattern. The pattern is up to three dots high and two dots wide. There are 63 combinations of dots altogether. In addition to letters of the alphabet, the characters stand for simple words and combination of letters as well as numbers and punctuation marks.  
d. People having some disabilities are called physically challenged people. But now a new word has come into its place for them i.e. Divyaang  
e. Deaf and dumb people use sign language.

### **Lesson – 23 : Irrigating The Lands**

1. a. (iii)                      b. (i)                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. harmful                      b. overshot  
c. monsoon                      d. electric pump

3. a. True                      b. True                      c. False  
 d. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (1)                      c. (4)  
 d. (2)
5. a. Artificial watering of crops is called irrigation.  
 b. Sprinkler irrigation is used for large fields where each sprinkler sprays droplets of water in circular motion.  
 c. Canals, wells, tube wells, tanks are the source of irrigation.  
 d. Water wheel uses water energy. Water falls on the water wheel with great force and the water wheel serves to even drive the flour mills.  
 The overshot water wheels use bucket shape paddles to catch falling water. The weight of the water runs the wheel faster.  
 e. Drip or trickle irrigation is used where crop roots required regular but small amount of water.

### **Lesson – 24 : Aquatic Plants And Animals**

1. a. (iv)                      b. (ii)                      c. (i)  
 d. (i)
2. a. spread                      b. rootless                      c. water lily  
 d. swimmer
3. a. True                      b. False                      c. False  
 d. True
4. a. (3)                      b. (4)                      c. (1)  
 d. (2)
5. a. Many animals live in water. They are called aquatic animals.  
 b. Some aquatic plants are :  
 (i) water hyacinth                      (ii) alligator weed  
 (iii) water fern  
 c. Terrestrial animals are animals that live on land. Different animals live an different parts of land.

Some live in jungle and some live around us. These animals are called land animals.

- d. Amphibians : Amphibians is a word that means “Both-life creatures”. These creatures can live both in water and on land.
- e. Aquatic animals include snails, crabs, salmon, fish, whales, sharks and some snakes.
- f. Weed is a term which is used for unwanted and harmful plants which grow in gardens and on farms where they compete with cultivated plants for air, space and soil, water and minerals.

### Lesson – 25 : Ways Of Cooking

1.
  - a. Cooking make our food soft, tasty, easy to chew and digest. Cooking also kills the germs in the food. Some food materials last longer when they are cooked.
  - b. Food can be cooked in various ways
    - (i) Boiling
    - (ii) Baking
    - (iii) Steaming
    - (iv) Roasting
    - (v) Grilling
  - c. The three types of stoves are :
    - (i) In Angithi coal is used as a fuel.
    - (ii) In gas stoves with Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) is used as a fuel.
    - (iii) In microwave oven, OTG and griller electricity is used for cooking food.
  - d. Family members should eat at least one meal together which increase the sense of togetherness. In families, most of the members eat same kind of food.
2.
  - a. cooked
  - b. germs
  - c. boiling
  - d. frying
3.
  - a. True
  - b. True
  - c. True
  - d. False

## Lesson – 26 : Preserving Food

1. a. (i)                                      b. (i)                                      c. (iii)  
d. (i)
2. a. spoilt                                      b. spoilage                                      c. pasteurization  
d. heating
3. a. True                                      b. False                                      c. True  
d. False
4. a. (4)                                      b. (3)                                      c. (1)  
d. (2)
5. a. Heat preserve food because of high temperature as this kills most of the bacterias.  
b. Heating a food at high temperature and cool it down suddenly is called paesteurization. Milk can be prevented through this method.  
c. Food gets spoilt when germs act on it. Germs mostly multiply in warm places.  
d. Drying is the method of preserving food. Drying remove water from the food. Dates, raisins and jams are prevented in this way.  
e. Pickling also gives an enjoyable taste to such foods like mango, amla, lemon, chillies, ginger, garlic, cauliflowers and carrot.







