



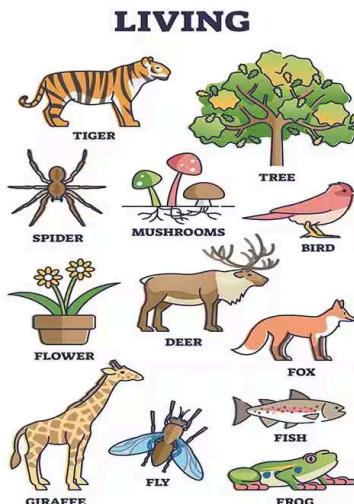
# General Topic: Characteristics of Living and Nonliving Things

## Lesson Overview:

**Living things** grow, reproduce, and respond to their environment, while **nonliving things** do not. Understanding these differences helps students explore the natural world.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Living Things** – Grow, reproduce, need food, water, air, and respond to stimuli



2. **Nonliving Things** – Do not grow, reproduce, or respond to environment





### 3. Observing Differences – Using senses to identify living vs nonliving

#### **Real-Life Example:**

A plant grows toward sunlight, showing it is living, while a rock remains unchanged, showing it is nonliving.

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#### ***Remember This!***

- *Living things move, grow, and reproduce; nonliving things stay the same.*



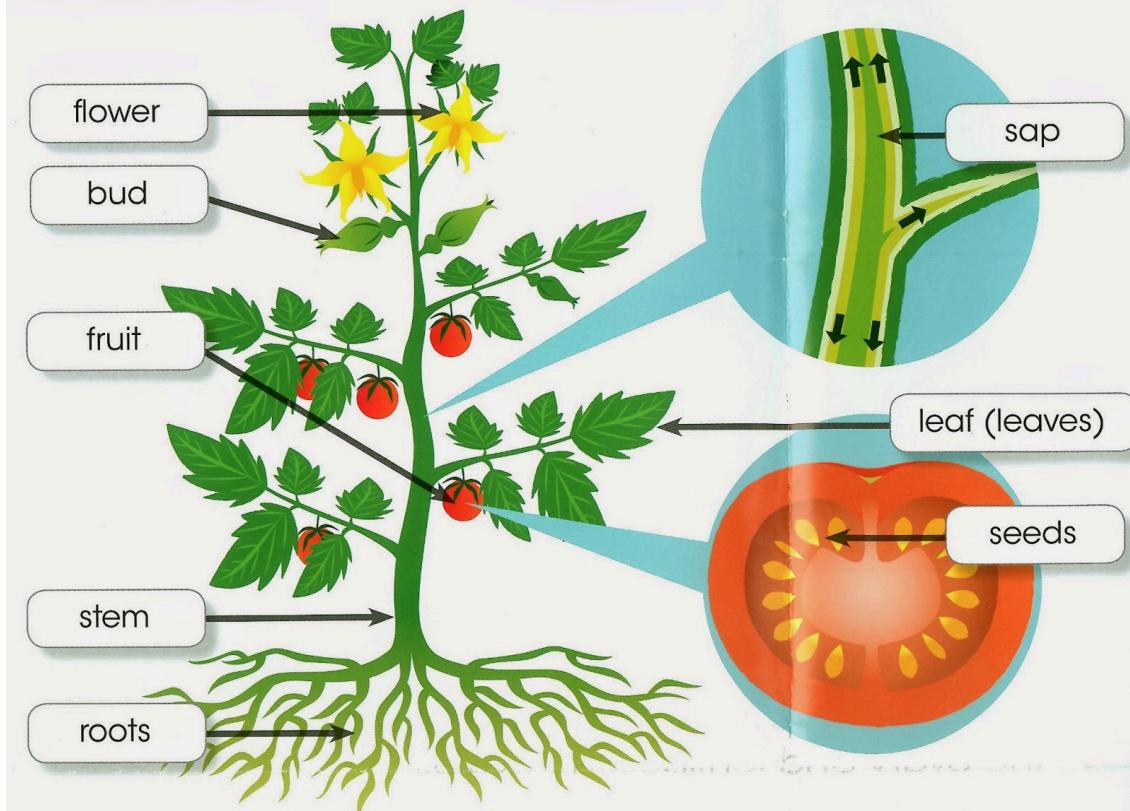
# General Topic: Parts of Plants and Their Functions

## Lesson Overview:

Plants have different parts, each with a specific role in helping the plant survive, grow, and reproduce.

### Parts of a plant

These are the main parts of a flowering plant.



Reference:<http://creamybubbles.blogspot.com/2014/09/plants.html>

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. Roots – Absorb water and nutrients, anchor the plant

2. Stem – Supports the plant, transports water and nutrients



**3. Leaves** – Make food through photosynthesis

**4. Flowers** – Reproduce by making seeds

**5. Fruits and Seeds** – Protect and spread new plants

### **Real-Life Example:**

Eating a fruit like an apple shows you are eating the plant's seed-bearing part.

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### ***Remember This!***

- *Each plant part has an important job to keep the plant alive.*



# General Topic: Animals: Basic Needs and Habitats

## Lesson Overview:

**Animals** survive by meeting **basic needs** such as food, water, shelter, and air. Their **habitats** provide these necessities.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Basic Needs** – Food, water, air, shelter
2. **Habitats** – Forest, desert, ocean, grassland, freshwater
3. **Adaptations** – Features that help animals survive in their habitats

## Real-Life Example:

Fish live in water because it provides oxygen, food, and protection from predators.

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## Remember This!

- *Animals live where they can meet their needs and survive.*



# General Topic: Matter: Solids, Liquids, Gases

## Lesson Overview:

Matter exists in three main states: **solid, liquid, and gas**. Each state has unique properties and can change from one state to another.

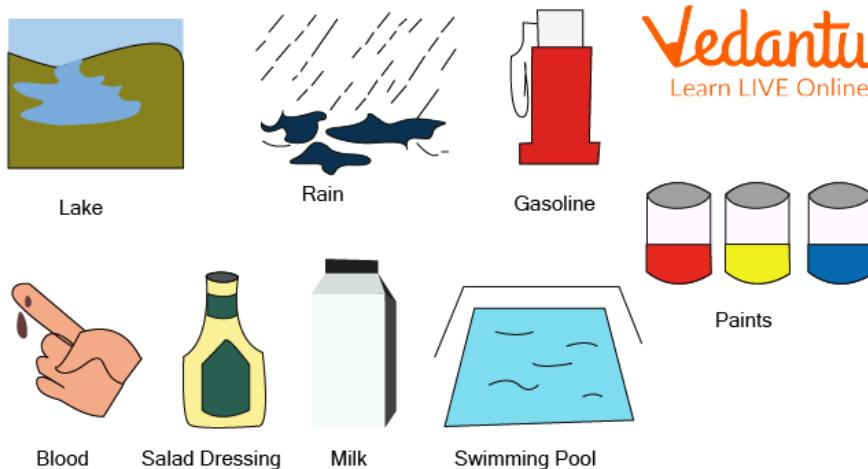
## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

1. **Solids** – Definite shape and volume (e.g., rock, table)



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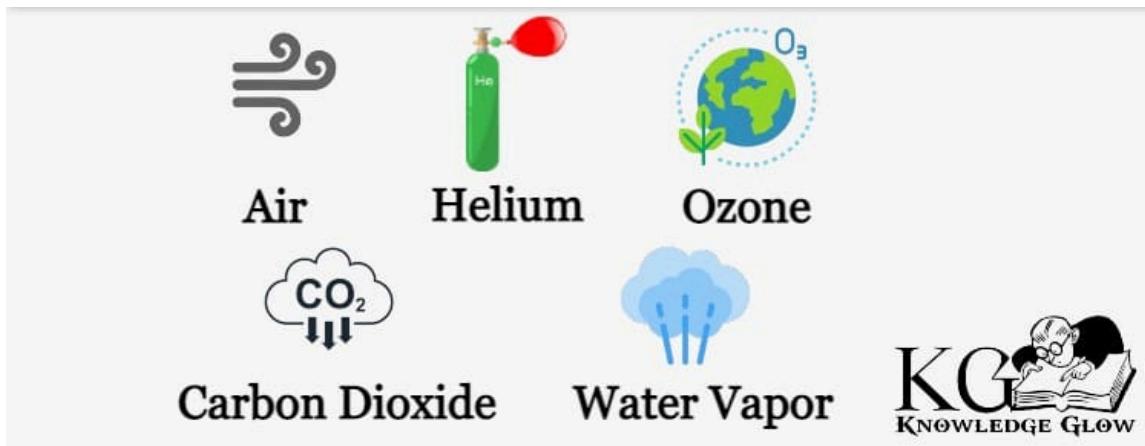
2. **Liquids** – Definite volume, no definite shape (e.g., water, milk)



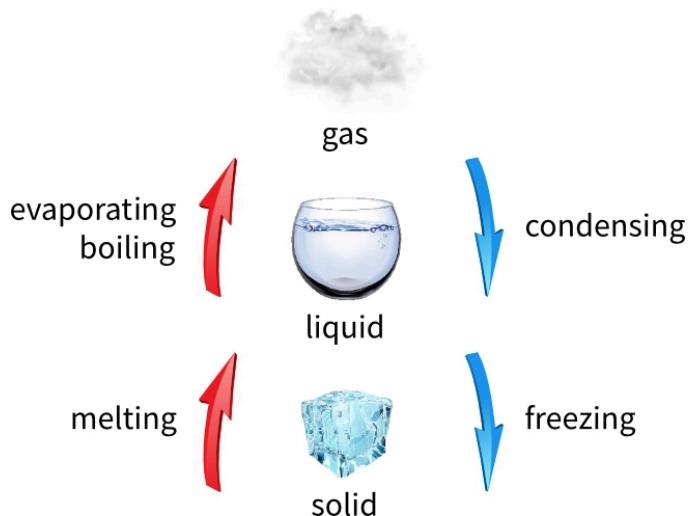
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3. **Gases** – No definite shape or volume (e.g., air, steam)



4. **Changes of State** – Melting, freezing, evaporation, condensation



Reference:<http://www.creative-chemistry.org.uk/gcse/keyideas/states>

### Real-Life Example:

Ice melts into water and evaporates into steam when heated.

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### Remember This!

- Matter is all around us, and it can change forms with heat or pressure.



# General Topic: Earth and Space: Landforms, Bodies of Water, Sun, Moon, Stars

## Lesson Overview:

**Earth** has landforms and bodies of water, while **space** contains celestial objects like the sun, moon, and stars. Knowing these helps students understand geography and astronomy.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. Landforms – Mountains, hills, valleys, plains



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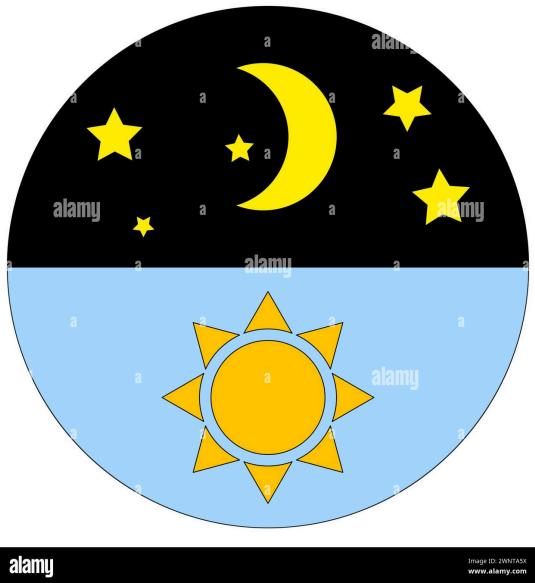
### 2. Bodies of Water – Rivers, lakes, oceans, ponds



Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/bodies-of-water/>



**3. Sun, Moon, Stars** – Sun provides light and warmth; moon reflects sunlight; stars are distant suns



**4. Earth-Space Connection** – Day/night, tides, and seasons

### **Real-Life Example:**

Observing the sun rising in the morning and setting in the evening teaches day and night cycles.

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### **Remember This!**

- *Earth and space affect life, weather, and how we live every day.*



# General Topic: Weather and Natural Phenomena

## Lesson Overview:

**Weather** refers to conditions in the atmosphere, while **natural phenomena** include events like rain, storms, and earthquakes. Understanding them helps us stay safe.

## Key Concepts and Subtopics:

### 1. Weather Elements – Temperature, rainfall, wind, humidity



### 2. Natural Phenomena – Rain, thunderstorms, typhoons, earthquakes





### 3. Safety Measures – How to prepare for and respond to natural events

#### **Real-Life Example:**

Using an umbrella and raincoat when it rains, or evacuating to a safe area during a typhoon.

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#### ***Remember This!***

- *Weather and natural events impact daily life, so knowing them keeps us safe.*