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GRADE: 4
SCIENCE

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G _ 4

Chapter - 12

The Solar System

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Ch-12,THE SOLAR SYSTEM

New words:

1. Constellation
2. Neptune
3. Mercury
4. Satellite
5. Luminous
6. Twinkling
7. Jupiter
8. Craters
9. Revolution
10. Telescope
11. Equator
12. Communication
13. horizantally
14. Astronomer
15. Hemisphere
16. Rotation
17. Solar Year
18. Calendar year

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Ch-12,THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Key Terms:

- **Planets:** Large bodies that revolves around the sun in their fixed paths.
- **Orbit:** Fixed path in which a planet revolves around sun.
- **Satellite:** Moon or some other objects that orbits a planet or star.
- **Natural satellite:** Natural objects that move around the planets in an orbit.
- **Artificial satellite:** Man-made objects that move around the planets in an orbit.
- **Stars:** Hot balls of gases that give out heat and light.
- **Constellation:** Group of stars that form patterns in the sky.
- **Rotation:** Spinning movement of the Earth about its own axis.
- **Revolution:** The movement of the Earth around the sun in its orbit.

Short answer questions :

1.What does our Solar System consist of ?

Ans - The solar system is made up of the sun, eight planets, together with their moons, and other smaller bodies that orbit the sun.

2. Why is the Earth called the Blue Planet?

Ans - The Earth is often called the Blue Planet because around 70% of its surface is covered by water.

3.What is the Great Red Spot ?

Ans - Jupiter has a large red spot, known as the Great Red Spot, which is in fact a giant spinning storm.

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4.Write two sentences about the rings of Saturn .

Ans 1. Saturn has beautiful rings around it made of rocks and ice particles.

2. The rings circle Saturn at very high speeds.

5. How are craters formed on the moon's surface ?

Ans - Craters are bowl-shaped cavities on the moon's surface that were caused when small space rocks crashed into the moon in the past.

6. Give one use of artificial satellites

Ans - Satellites can be used to study weather, planets and stars, and also help in communication through telephone, radio, and television. Satellites also help ships and aircraft keep track of their positions using a system called Global Positioning System or GPS.

7.What are constellations? Give one example.

Ans - Groups of stars that form patterns in the sky are called constellations. Ursa Major and Orion are two examples.

8. What is the axis of the Earth ?

Ans - The Earth spins about an imaginary line called the axis that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole and through the centre of the Earth.

9. Why do we have 366 days in a leap year?

Ans - The Earth takes 365 ¼ days, or one solar year, to complete one revolution. For convenience, we consider a calendar year to have 365 days and we add an extra day to the month of February every four years, to make 366 days. A year with 366 days is known as a leap year.

B. Long answer questions

1.What are planets? Name the planets in our solar system and write about the largest planet and the smallest planet.

Ans - Planets are large bodies that revolve around the sun in fixed paths called orbits.

- There are eight planets in our Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

-The largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter. It is the fifth planet from the sun.Jupiter has four large moons and many small ones.

-The smallest planet in the solar system is Mercury. This is the first planet from the sun. It does not have any moon.

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2. Describe the natural satellite of the Earth.

Ans - The Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.

-The moon does not have light of its own.

-We can see the moon shining at night because it reflects the light of the sun.

- The Moon does not have the kind of atmosphere that the Earth does. --

-There is no water on the Moon.

-The surface of the moon is made up of rocks and has many mountains and craters.

3. What is the rotation of the earth .Describe how it forms the causes of day and night with the help of a diagram

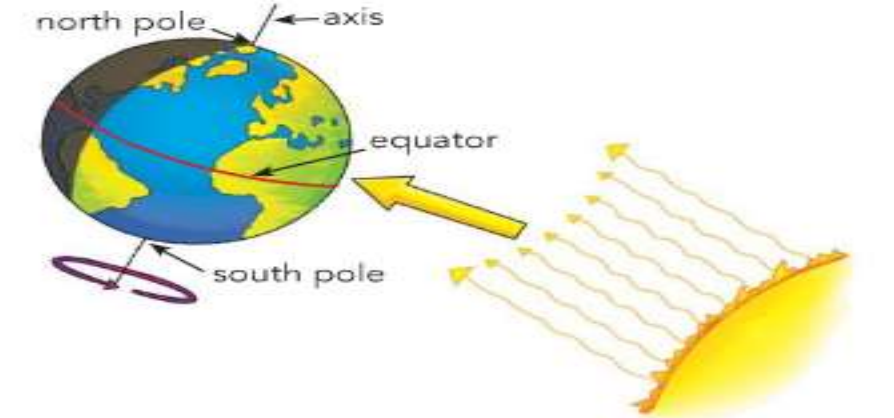
Ans -The spinning movement of the Earth on its own axis is called rotation.

-The Earth gets its light from the Sun. As the Earth rotates , only one half the Earth faces the Sun .

-This part of the Earth gets its light from the Sun and experiences day.

-The other part of the Earth does not get light from the Sun and experiences night.

So, rotation of the Earth causes day and night.



Formation of day and night

4.What is the revolution of the earth? How does it cause changes in seasons?

Ans -The movement of the Earth around the sun in its orbit is called revolution.

-Earth's tilted axis causes the seasons.

-Throughout the year, different parts of Earth receive the Sun's most direct rays.

-So, when the North Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

-And when the South Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

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FORCE,WORK & ENERGY

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Ch-11,Force, work & Energy

New words:

1. FORCE
2. CONTACT FORCE
3. NON CONTACT FORCE
4. FRICTION
5. ADVANTAGE
6. GRAVITY
7. LEVER
8. PULLEY
9. WHEEL AND AXLE
10. INCLINE
11. SCREW
12. WEDGE
13. ENERGY
14. SOLAR ENERGY
15. WIND ENERGY
16. HYDRO ENERGY
17. FUEL

Key Terms

1. Contact force : A force that acts at the point of contact between objects.
2. Non-contact force-A force that acts between two objects when they are nt in contact with each other.
3. Friction –The force that occurs when two surfaces comes in contact, slide or roll against each other.
4. Gravity-The force that pulls objects down towards the center of the Earth.
5. Work-Work is said to be done if the object on which a force is applied moves some distance.
6. Machine-A tool that is used to do work easily, quickly, and using less energy.
7. Energy-The ability to do work.
8. Solar energy-Energy from the Sun.
9. Wind Energy-Energy of the wind.
10. Hydro energy-The energy of moving water.
11. Fuel-Wood,coal,petrol,and diesel,which when burnt produce heat and light energy.

Answer in short :

Q1.What is a non contact Force? Give an example.

A1. A force that acts when the two objects are not in contact with each other is called a non-contact force. An example is the force due to gravity.

Q.2. How can damage to machines due to friction be avoided?

A2. Greasing, or applying lubricants and oils to the parts of machines which are in contact, helps to reduce friction.

Q.3.What would happen if there was no gravity?

A3. Without gravity, no object would remain in its place. Instead, all objects, including people, would be floating around in space. If somebody threw a ball into the air, it would probably keep rising and eventually would vanish from sight

Q.4.What is work? Is work done if a force causes a change in the shape of an object?

A4. Work is said to be done if the object on which a force is applied moves some distance. When a force applied on an object causes a change in the shape or size of the object, this too is an example of work being done.

Q.5.Name the six main types of simple machine.A knife would come under which type?

A.5. Simple machines are of six main types: lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, screw, and wedge. The knife is an example of a wedge.

Q.6.How does a wheel and axle works?

A.6. The wheel and axle is a simple machine in which one or more wheels are connected at their centre to a rod called the axle. When the axle is turned, the wheels connected to it turn as well. This simple machine is used to move heavy objects from one place to another. It is used in bicycles, cars, fans, door knobs, and windmills.

Q.7.How is solar energy useful?

A7. -Energy from the sun is called solar energy. The sun is the main source of energy on Earth.

-Plants use energy from sunlight to prepare their food by photosynthesis. We take in food, break it down inside our body to release energy, and use this energy to carry out our activities.

-Solar energy can be also converted into other forms such as light energy, h energy, and electrical energy

Q.8.What is fuel?

A.8. Substances such as wood, coal, petrol, and diesel, when burnt, produce heat and light energy. Such substances are called fuels.

Q.9. Explain the relationship between force, work and energy?

A 9. Force, work, and energy are related to one another. If force applied on a object is able to move it, then we say work is done. But we also need energy apply force. Hence, without energy, no work can be done.

B .Long answer questions

Q 1.What is friction ? Give two advantages and two disadvantages of friction:

B. 1. The force that occurs when two surfaces in contact slide or roll against each other is called friction.

Advantages:-

- Friction allows us to hold a pencil or a book.
- We are able to stand walk and run on the ground

Disadvantages:-

- It makes difficult to move heavy objects on the floor.
- slows down the speed of vehicle.

Q 2.What is a machine?Describe any three simple machines?

A.2 A tool that is used to do work easily, quickly, and using less energy is called a machine.

Lever:

It is a simple machine consisting of a bar resting at a point on which force is applied at one end to lift or move heavy objects, cut things and open lids e.g bottle openers & claw hammers

Pulley:

A pulley is a simple machine consisting of a wheel with a grooved edge and a rope that runs through the groove. It is used to lift or lower a heavy objects e.g Lifting water from wells

Wheel and axle:

The wheel and axle is a simple machine in which one or more wheels are connected at their center to a rod called the axle. When the axle is turned.

Q 3.What is energy?Write about any two sources of energy.

Energy is the ability to do work. Energy exists in different forms such as solar energy, wind energy, electrical energy, hydro energy, and heat energy.

The Sun:

-Energy from the sun is called solar energy. The sun is the main source of energy on Earth.

-Plants use energy from sunlight to prepare their food by photosynthesis. We take in food, break it down inside our body to release energy, and use this energy to carry out our activities.

-Solar energy can also be converted into other forms such as light, heat, and electrical energy.

The Wind:-

-The energy of the wind is called wind energy.

-Wind moves the blades of a windmill, which in turn moves machines called turbines that are used to generate electricity.

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SCIENCE
CH: 2 Digestion And The Role Of Microbes

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Ch-2 Digestion And The Role Of Microbes

New Words:

1. permanent
2. visible
3. incisors
4. canines
5. premolars
6. molars
7. crown
8. enamel
9. dentin
10. pulp
11. damage
12. sensation
13. plaque
14. saliva
15. absorb
16. organisms
17. microbes
18. decay
19. protozoa
20. yeast

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Ch-2 Digestion And The Role Of Microbes

Key Terms :

1. **Digestion:** The process of breaking down food into simpler substances to absorb the essential nutrients present in the food.
2. **Microbes** : Tiny organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye but can be seen only through a microscope.

Answer in short :

Q1. How many sets of teeth do we have in our life time? Name them.

A1. We have two sets of teeth in our lifetime —milk teeth and permanent teeth.

Q.2.How many canine teeth do we have? What are they used for?

A2. We have four canine teeth. They are used for tearing food.

Q.3.What is enamel?

A.3. The crown of each tooth is covered with enamel. It is a hardest substance in the human body. Enamel protects the inside parts of the tooth.

Q.4. What is the function of the pulp of the tooth?

A.4. The pulp of the tooth helps us to feel sensations such as cold and pain.

Q.5. How do germs cause tooth decay?

A.5. Germs grow on food stuck between our teeth and form a sticky, clear or yellowish layer called plaque. This growth of germs leads to tooth decay.

Q.6. What is digestion?

A.6. The process of breaking down of food into simpler substances so that essential nutrients can be easily absorbed is called digestion.

Q.7. What is the role of saliva in digestion?

A.7. Saliva makes the food moist and easy to swallow. It also helps in the digestion of carbohydrates.

Q.8. What is the role of stomach in digestion?

A.8. The stomach is a sac-like organ which breaks down food into smaller particles by constant churning and mixing with digestive juices.

Q.9. What are microbes?

A.9. These tiny organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye but can be seen only through a microscope are called microbes.

Q.10. How are microbes present in the soil useful?

A.10. Many microbes present in soil help to decay dead plants and animals naturally.

Long answer questions:

Q.1.Name the different types of teeth we have. Write number, position, description and function of any three of them?

A.1.The different types of teeth we have are incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.

- Incisors:
  - We have eight incisors
  - These are the two front teeth and the teeth on either side of them.
  - They are shaped like a tiny chisel with flat sharp ends.
  - They are used for cutting and chopping food

- Canines:

- We have four canines
- They are beside the incisors
- They are sharp and pointed.
- They are used for tearing food.

- Premolars:

- They are eight .
- They are next to canines.
- They are broader and bigger with ridges.
- They are used for both cutting and grinding food.

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Q.2. Describe the different parts of a tooth.

A.2. -A tooth has two parts: the crown and the root. The part of the tooth which is not covered by the gum and can be seen when the mouth is open is called the crown. The part of the tooth that is inside the gums is called the root.

-The crown of each tooth is covered with enamel. It is a hardest substance in the human body. Enamel protects the inside parts of the tooth.

-Below the enamel, is a layer called dentine. Dentine makes up the largest part of the tooth. Although it is not as tough as enamel, dentine is also very hard. It protects the innermost part of the tooth, called the pulp.

-The pulp is very soft and is supplied with nerves and blood vessels. The pulp goes deep into the root of the tooth inside the gum. The pulp helps you to feel sensations such as cold or pain.

Q.3. Why should we take care of our teeth? Write three things we should do to take care of our teeth.

A.3. Our permanent teeth are the set of teeth that will remain for life. If we lose or damage our permanent teeth, they cannot be replace naturally. This is why we must take care of our teeth in the same way we take care of our body.

Three things we can do to keep our teeth healthy are:

- Rinse our mouth well after meals to remove small particles of food from your teeth.
- Brush our teeth at least twice a day – once in the morning and once before going to bed. Regular brushing helps keep teeth clean and free of plaque.
- Include foods rich in calcium, such as milk and milk products, in our diet. These foods help to make our teeth strong.

Q.4. Name the organs of the digestive system. What happens to food in the small and the large intestines?

A.4. The organs of the digestive system are mouth, food pipe, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus.

-In the small intestine, food mixes with digestive juices produced by liver and some other organs. It is broken down into nutrients. Useful nutrients from the digested food are absorbed into the blood and are taken to all parts of the body.

-The large intestine holds food which cannot be digested. It absorbs water from the undigested food and then forms waste. Waste is removed from the body through the anus. This waste is also known as faeces.

Q.5. Which are the main types of microbes? How do microbes help us and how do they harm us ?

A.5. There are four main types of microbes: viruses, bacteria, fungi, and protozoa. Some microbes are useful to us and some are harmful. Microbes help us in the following ways:

- Microbes present in our digestive system help in digestion of food.
- We use microbes to make curd and cheese from milk.
- Yeast is a microbe that is used in making bread.
- Many microbes present in soil help to decay dead plants and animals naturally.

Some microbes are harmful and cause diseases. These microbes are called germs.

Some examples of diseases are given below

. • Viruses cause diseases such as common cold, influenza, and measles.

• Bacteria cause diseases such as typhoid, cholera, and tuberculosis.

• Fungi cause diseases such as athlete's foot and ringworm.

• Protozoa cause diseases such as food poisoning, dysentery, and malaria.

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GRADE: 4
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Ch-1 Food : Our Basic Need

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

New Words:

1. component
2. essential
3. nutrients
4. energy
5. starch
6. product
7. maintenance
8. adequate
9. preservation
10. spoilt
11. moisture
12. flavour
13. dehydration
14. canning
15. pickling

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

Key Terms :

1. **Nutrients :** The components present in different food items that are essential for energy.
2. **Carbohydrates :** Nutrients that are the main source of energy for the body.
3. **Proteins :** Nutrients that are essential for the growth, repair and maintenance of the body.
4. **Fats :** Nutrients that are important source of energy.
5. **Vitamins and minerals**: Nutrients that our body needs to grow, stay healthy and fight diseases.

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

III. Descriptive type questions :

A. Short answer questions

Q1.Why are carbohydrates important for us?

A1. Carbohydrates give us the energy for the body to function and for physical activities such as running, swimming, and playing outdoor games.

Q2. Why do sportspeople need to eat more carbohydrate-rich food than people who work in offices?

A2. People who are more physically active or do a lot of physical work need more energy than those who are not so physically active. This is why sportsperson need to eat more carbohydrate-rich food than people who work in offices.

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

Q3. What are proteins?
A3. Proteins are nutrients that are essential for the growth, repair, and maintenance of the body.

Q4. Why should we not eat too much of chips and cakes?
A4. We should not eat too much of chips and cakes because they have lots of fats in them. We need fats only in very small amounts.

Q5. Name the food sources of Vitamin D.
A5. Only very few foods such as fish and fish oils are sources of vitamin D.

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

Q6. How does calcium help us? Give two sources of calcium,

A6. Calcium helps in the building of bones and teeth, and in the functioning of muscles. Milk and green leafy vegetables are sources of calcium.

Q7. Write two healthy eating habits.

A7. Two healthy eating habits are:

- We should wash our hands before and after meals.
- We should chew food well and not swallow it hastily.

Q8. How is food preserved by boiling and canning?

A8. Boiling food at a high temperature kills all the germs. This food is then stored in airtight containers by canning to prevent germs from getting into the food.

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

B. Long answer questions

Q1.What are nutrients? Name the five essential nutrients and describe any one.

A1. The components in food that are essential for energy, growth and to remain healthy and fit are called nutrients. The five essential nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.

Proteins: These are nutrients that are essential for the growth, repair and maintenance of the body. They also help to build muscles in our body. Foods such as eggs, fish, meat, milk, soya beans and pulses are rich in proteins. Young children usually need to eat more protein-rich foods than adults because their bodies are still growing.

Q2. What are vitamins and minerals? Give two examples of each along with how it helps us and where we get it from.

A2. Vitamins and minerals are nutrients that our body needs to grow, stay healthy, and fight diseases. These are required by the body only in very small amounts.

Two examples of vitamins are given below.

-Vitamin A: It helps to prevent eye problems and fight diseases. We get it from certain types of fish and fish oils, milk, and eggs, green leafy vegetables, as carrots, pumpkins, papayas, and mangoes.

-Vitamin C: It helps in keeping our bones, teeth, and gums healthy. It helps the body to absorb iron. We get it from citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons, and vegetables such as tomatoes, broccoli, cabbage, and spinach.

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Ch-1
Food: Our Basic Need

Two examples of minerals are given below.

-Calcium: It helps in strengthening bones and teeth, and in the functioning of muscles. We get it from milk and milk products ,green leafy vegetables, and broccoli.

-Iron: It helps in making components of blood. We get it from red meat, fish, egg yolks, green leafy vegetables, and pulses.

Q3.What is a balance diet? What should it contain?

A3. A diet that includes all the nutrients in the right amount is called a balanced diet. A balanced diet should include: Cereals and pulses, Vegetables and fruits, Milk and milk products, eggs, fish and meat Small amounts of fats, such as oil and ghee, and nuts .Water and dietary fibre in sufficient amounts .

Q4. How are water and dietary fibre important to us?

A4. We need water and dietary fibre as a part of a balanced diet. Water is essential for almost all body functions. It helps to digest food and to remove waste materials from the body. We must drink an adequate amount of water every day. Certain fruits and vegetables, such as cucumber and watermelon, have a lot of water in them. Dietary fibre is the part of plant food that is not digested by our body. It helps in the removal of waste

Q5. Describe any three ways of preserving food.

A5. Three ways of preserving food are as follows.

-Cooling or chilling: Food is kept cool at a low temperature so that the food does not go bad.

-Drying or dehydration: This process involves the complete removal of water from food to stop germs from growing.

- Adding a lot of sugar or salt: Adding either sugar or salt to food absorbs water present in it and prevents the growth of germs. Adding salt and oil to food to preserve it is called pickling.

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Ch-6 Leaves of a plant

New Words:

1. chlorophyll
2. photosynthesis
3. petiole
4. midrib
5. stomata
6. modified
7. producer
8. consumer
9. interdependence
10. glucose

APOLLO INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Ch-6 Leaves of a plant

Key Terms :

1. Chlorophyll : Green substance present in the leaf which absorbs light during photosynthesis.
2. Midrib : The thick vein that runs through the centre of a leaf
3. Petiole : The stalk like structure that attaches the leaf to the stem
4. Stomata: Tiny pores on the underside of a leaf through which exchange of gases takes place with air.
5. Photosynthesis : The process by which green leaves use light to convert carbon dioxide and water into food.
6. Food chain: A chain that shows how different organisms are dependent on each other for food.

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QA. Short answer questions :

Q1. What are the function of the veins of a leaf?

A1. -The veins of a leaf carry water and minerals needed by the leaf to prepare food.

- They also carry food prepared by the leaf to other parts of the leaves

Q2. What are stomata?

A2. Stomata are tiny pores on the underside of a leaf through which the exchange of gases take place with air

Q3. How do plants absorb light for photosynthesis?

A3. Chlorophyll in the leaves absorbs light that falls on the leaves.

Q4. Write any two functions of a leaf.

A4. The two functions of the leaf are given below.

- The leaf makes food for the plant by carrying out photosynthesis.
- Some plants have leaves that are modified to store food.

5. What is a food chain?

A5. A chain that shows how different organisms are dependent on each other for food is called a food chain.

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Ch-6 Leaves of a plant

QB. Long answer question:

Q1. Describe the different parts of a leaf with the help of a labelled diagram.

A1. - The flat, broad part of the leaf is called the leaf blade.

- The leaf in many plants is attached to the stem with a stalk-like structure called the petiole.
- The thick vein that runs through the centre of a leaf is called the midrib.
- The thinner veins that branch out from the midrib are called the side veins.

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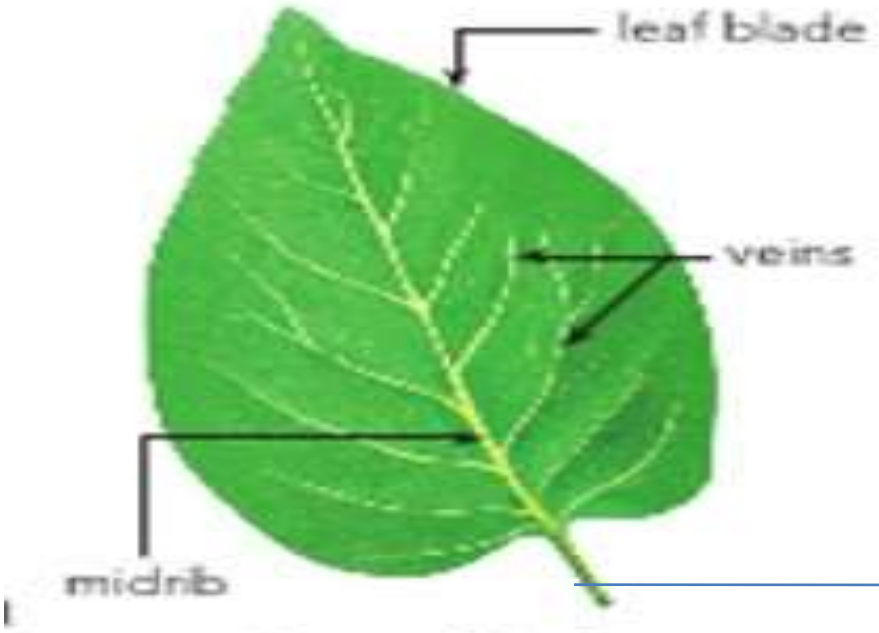
Ch-6 Leaves of a plant



Parts of leaf

Q2. What is photosynthesis ? How do plants take in the raw materials for photosynthesis?

A2. -The process by which green leaves use light to convert carbon dioxide and water into food is called photosynthesis.

- Green plants use carbon dioxide, water, and light as raw materials for the preparation of food in their leaves.
- Plants usually take in water from the soil through their roots. The water is carried through the stem to the leaves.
- Plants take in carbon dioxide through the stomata on the underside of their leaves.
- Chlorophyll in the leaves absorbs light that falls on the leaves

Q3.How is food used and stored by plants?

A3. - The glucose produced as food after photosynthesis is sent to different parts of the plant through the stem.

-Some of this food is used by the plant to grow and the rest is stored in different parts of the plant in the form of starch.

-Some plants have parts that are specially modified to store food.

Q4. Explain how plants and animals are interdependent.

A4 . -Green plants make their own food. Animals cannot make their own food they depend directly or indirectly on plants for food.

- Green plants give out oxygen, Animals breathe in air to take in oxygen. They give out carbon dioxide into the air when they breathe out. Plants use this carbon dioxide.
- This is how both plants and animals are dependent on each other for survival.

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CHAPTER-14

RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

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Ch-14,RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

New words:

1.RESOURCES

2. CONSERVATION

3.DEFORESTATION

4. AFFORESTATION

5.VAN MAHOTSAV

6.SAPLINGS

7. MAMMOTHS

8. EXTINCT ANIMALS

9. ENDANGERED ANIMALS

10. DODO

11. GEMSTONES

12. AUTOMOBILES

13. FOSSIL FUELS

14. RECYCLE

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Ch-14,RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Key Terms

1.Natural resources-Materials that we find in nature and that are useful to us.

2.Conservation-The protection of natural resources

3.Deforestation-The cutting down of trees for useful materials and clearing land to use it for other purposes

4.Afforestation-The process of planting trees to change barren land into forests.

5.Extinct animals-Animals that are no longer found on the earth.

6.Endangered animals-Animals that have greatly reduced in numbers and are at a risk of becoming extinct

7.Fossil fuels-Fuels such as coal and petroleum which have been formed over thousands of years from the remains of dead plants and animals that were buried deep under the earth's surface.

Short answer questions

Q1.Write two examples of ways in which plants are useful.

A1.Plants are useful in the following ways.

- Plants are a source of food, animals depends directly or indirectly on plants for their food.
- Plants purify the air by taking in carbon dioxide to use during photosynthesis, and releases oxygen. Many organisms need oxygen to survive.

Q2.What is afforestation? Which natural resource does it help to conserve?

A2. Afforestation is the process of planting trees to change barren land into forest. Afforestation helps to conserve plants.

Q3.When the World Environment Day celebrated?

A3. World Environment Day is celebrated on June 5th every year.

Q4.How do animals help maintain the balance in nature?

A 4. Animals are important to maintain the food chain. If one type of animal in the food chain dies out, the other organisms are affected.

Q5.What are endangered animals?Give two examples.

A 5. Many animals have greatly reduced in numbers and are at risk of becoming extinct. Such animals are called endangered animals. Examples of endangered animals are the Bengal tiger, giant pandas.

Q6.Why is water an important natural resources?

A6. Water is an important natural resource because all living things need water to survive.

. Human beings need water for drinking and other purposes.

. It is needed for photosynthesis in plants.

.Water bodies also serve as habitats for many organisms.

Q7. How is soil useful as a natural resource?

A7. Useful of soil as a natural resource are as follow:

• Many plants grow on soil.

•Animals such as rabbits, moles, and earthworms, live in soil.

•We use soil to grow crops, and to make bricks, tiles, cement, and other building materials.

Q 8.What are fossil fuels ? Why should they be conserved?

A8. Fossil fuels are fuels such as coal and petroleum which are formed over thousands of years from the remains of dead plants and animals that were buried deep under the Earth's surface.

• We must conserve fossil fuels because they cannot be naturally regenerated quickly.

Q9.Give two examples of how things can be reused?

A9. Examples of two things that can be reused are as follows.

• Use washable cotton towels instead of paper towels.

• Use cups made of steel or glass instead of paper or plastic.

Long Answer Question

Q1.What are natural resources? Give a few uses of one living and one non-living natural resource.

A1. Natural resources are materials that we find in nature and that are useful for us.

- Living natural resource-.-

. Plants : Plants are a source of food for Animals.

- Plants purify the air.
- Plants help to prevent soil erosion.
- Forests provide shelter to many wild animals.
- We get many useful materials such as fibres, wood, and oils from plants.

-Non-living natural resource.

Water: Water is an important natural resource because all living things need water to survive.

- Human beings need water for drinking and other purposes.
- It is needed for photosynthesis in plants.
- Water bodies also serve as habitats for many organisms.

Q2.What is conservation? Describe two methods each for the conservation of plants and animals.

A2. The protection of our natural resources is called conservation.

Two methods for the conservation of plants are as follows:

- To conserve forests, we should plant more trees than we cut down.
- We should reduce the use of trees as sources of wood and other materials.

Two methods for the conservation of animals are:

- Throughout the world, there are laws that make the hunting of endangered animals and the selling of their parts a crime.
- Large areas of land are made into protected areas called National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Q3 What is deforestation ? What are the harmful effects of deforestation.

A3. The cutting down of trees for useful materials and to clear land to use for other purposes is called deforestation.

Some harmful effects of deforestation are as follows:

- As a result of deforestation, wild animals that depend on forests for their food and shelter eventually die out.
- Deforestation leads to soil erosion.
- Deforestation affects rainfall and groundwater level at a place.

Q4.Explain the three R s of conservation.

A4. We can help conserve natural resources by following a three-point principle: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

- Reduce :- We should reduce our use of natural resources. For example, to conserve petrol, we should use public transport instead of private vehicles.
- Reuse :- We should reuse items as many times as possible before throwing them away. For example use cups made of steel or glass instead of paper or plastic
- Recycle :- Recycling is the process of using waste materials to make something new. For example : Plastic bottles can be cut and used as flower pots.

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