



# Environmental Science

## Term-I

2

Volume - 2



73





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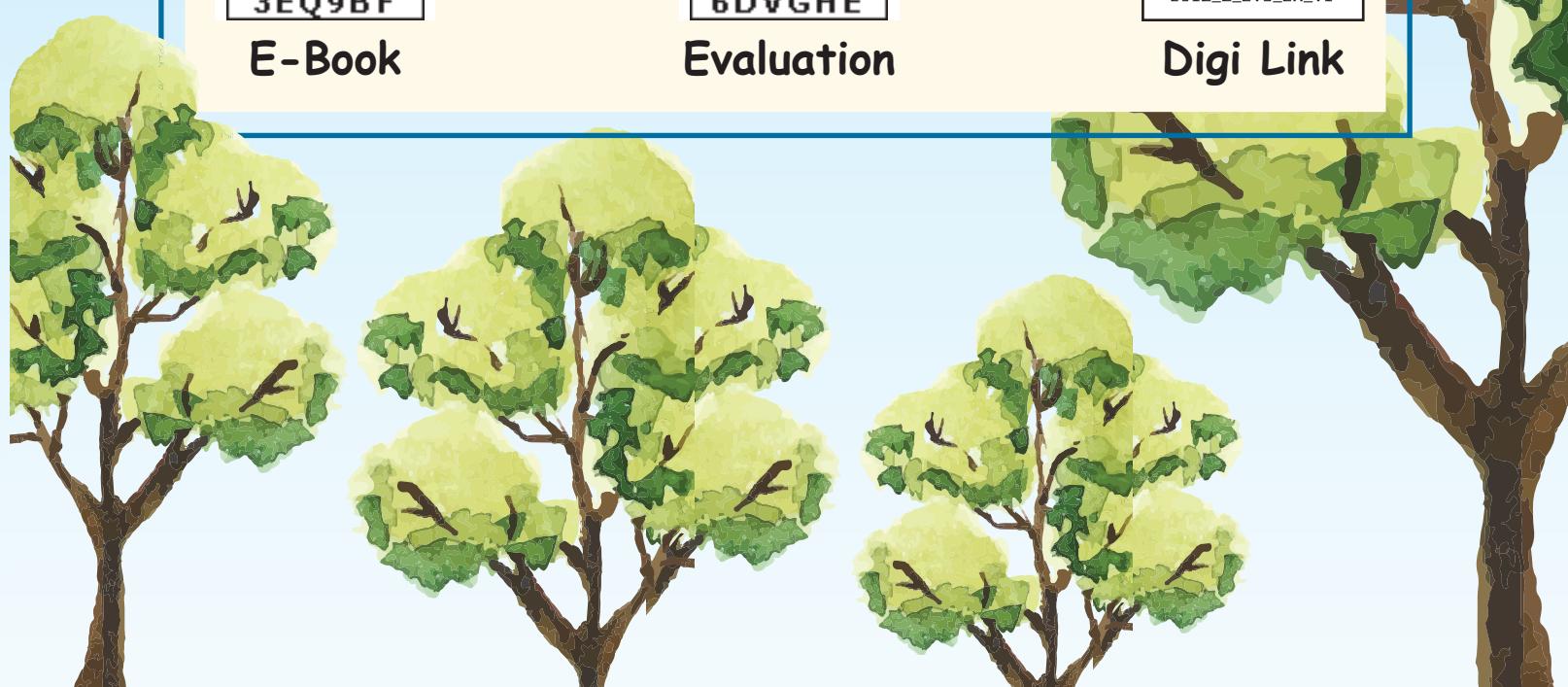
E-Book



Evaluation



Digi Link



Unit  
1

# Our Environment



## You will learn about

- ❖ The nature of different environments-Forests, Plains, Hills, Ponds, Rivers, Seas and Deserts



Our earth has different land forms and water bodies like forests, plains, mountains, hills, deserts, rivers and seas.

There was a big celebration in school for the **National Children's Science Congress**. Everybody was excited. Students had come from many schools from all over India. They introduced themselves and spoke about the places they had come from.

## Forest





Daniel said, "I live near a forest."

A forest has a large number of trees. The ground is covered with bushes and grass. Streams and ponds are also found in the forest. It is home to many animals like elephants, tigers, deer, lions, bears and snakes. Birds like peacocks, doves, sparrows, parrots and woodpeckers live there. You can hear the different sounds of animals. I like the forest. It is cool and green".



The age of a tree can be found by counting the number of annual growth rings in its trunk.



Annual Rings

Forests are useful to us in many ways. We get wood, honey, fruits, rubber and many other things from forests.

#### Word list

forest, shade, bushes, sounds, ground, grass, cool

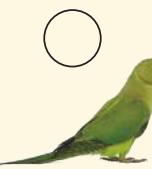
Some birds found in forests can also be seen near our houses.  
Put a tick (✓) mark for the birds that you have seen.



Myna



Parrot



Dove



Crow



Sparrow



Peacock



#### Plain and Hill

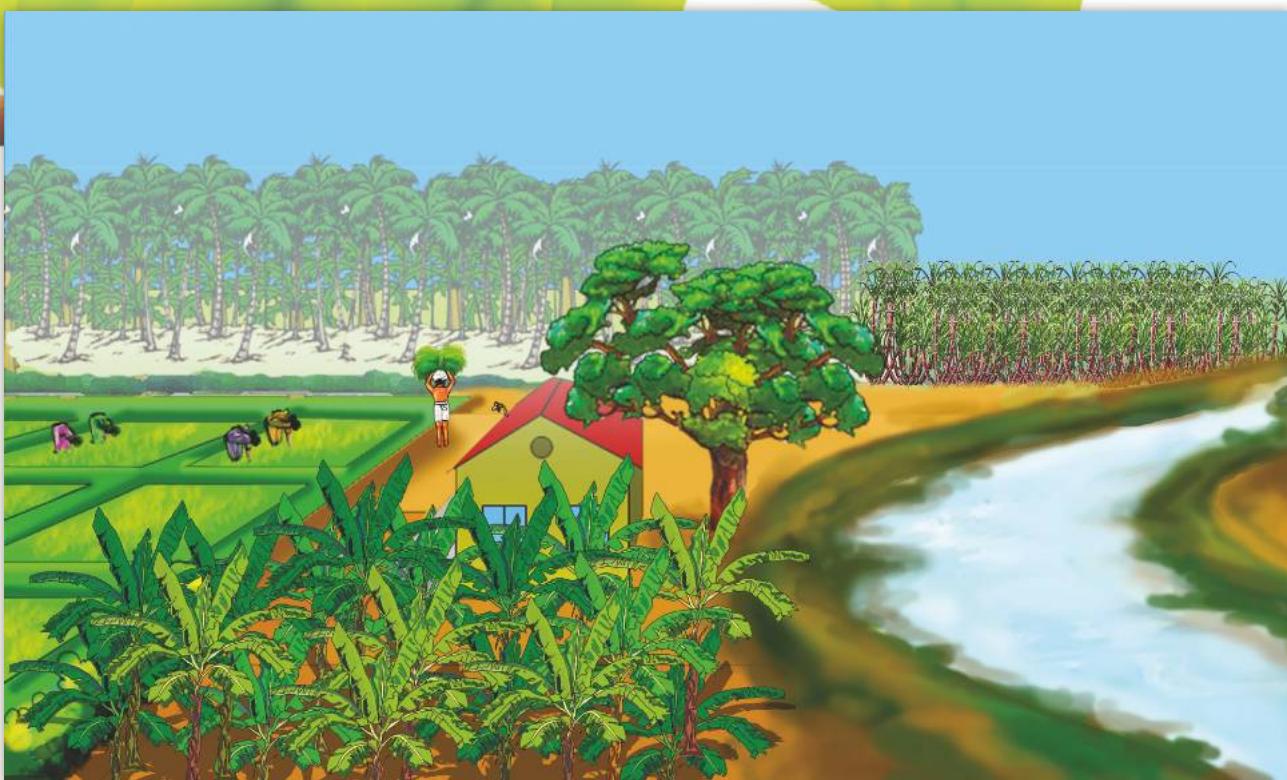


Tharun said, "I come from a farming family."

We live in the plains. A plain is a flat land. It is warmer than the hills. Plains are important for growing crops. Without growing crops, how can we get our food?



Farms get water from the rain, rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. We find many animals like cows, goats, sheep, bullocks, buffalo and many kinds of birds there. I like to watch the birds".



### Hill



Kamakshi said, "I live in the **hills**".

A hill is like a mountain but not so high. Hills are generally green and beautiful. It is also much cooler than the plains. People visit the hill stations especially in summer".

### Word list

hill, hill station, summer, farming, crops, step farms





Look at this picture. This hill looks as if steps have been made on it. Crops are grown in the step farms, also called as terrace farms. Tea and coffee are grown on some hills.



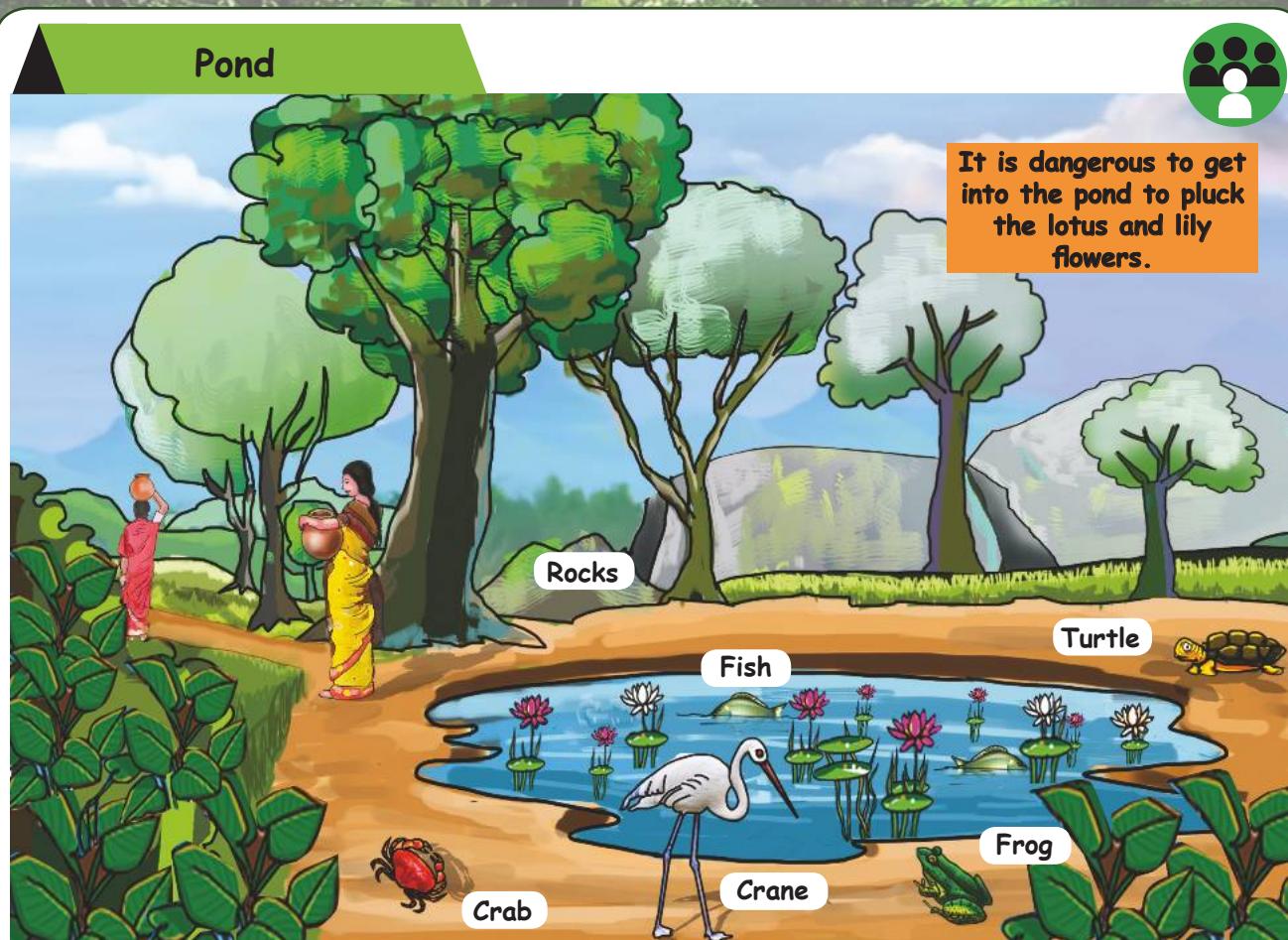
- ❖ Udhagamandalam (Ooty) is called the 'Queen' and Kodaikanal is called the 'Princess' of the hill stations in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Our state animal, the Nilgiri Tahr, is found in the Nilgiri mountains.

Fill in the columns with the given words.



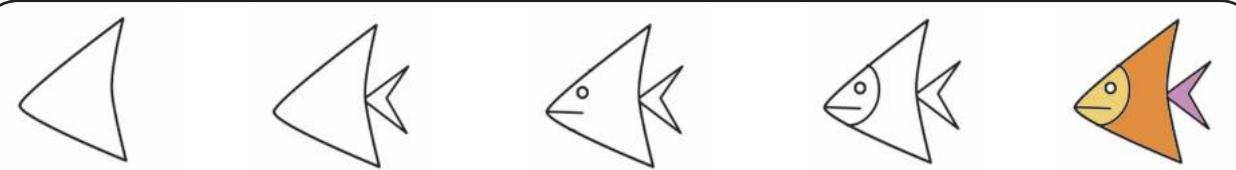
(cool, tea, flat, step farms, warm, sugarcane, hill station, coffee, crops)

| Plain | Hill |
|-------|------|
|       |      |
|       |      |
|       |      |
|       |      |



Sulaiman said, "I would like to speak about the pond in my village. A pond is a place where water collects. It gets filled by rain. Fishes, insects, snakes, frogs, crabs and turtles live in a pond. Flowers like water lily and lotus are also found in ponds. A lake is bigger than a pond".

Draw the fish as given below and colour it.





## River and Sea



Sea

River



Sultana said, "I live near a **river**. I love to watch the river flowing. It starts its journey on a mountain, follows a path and finally flows into the sea."



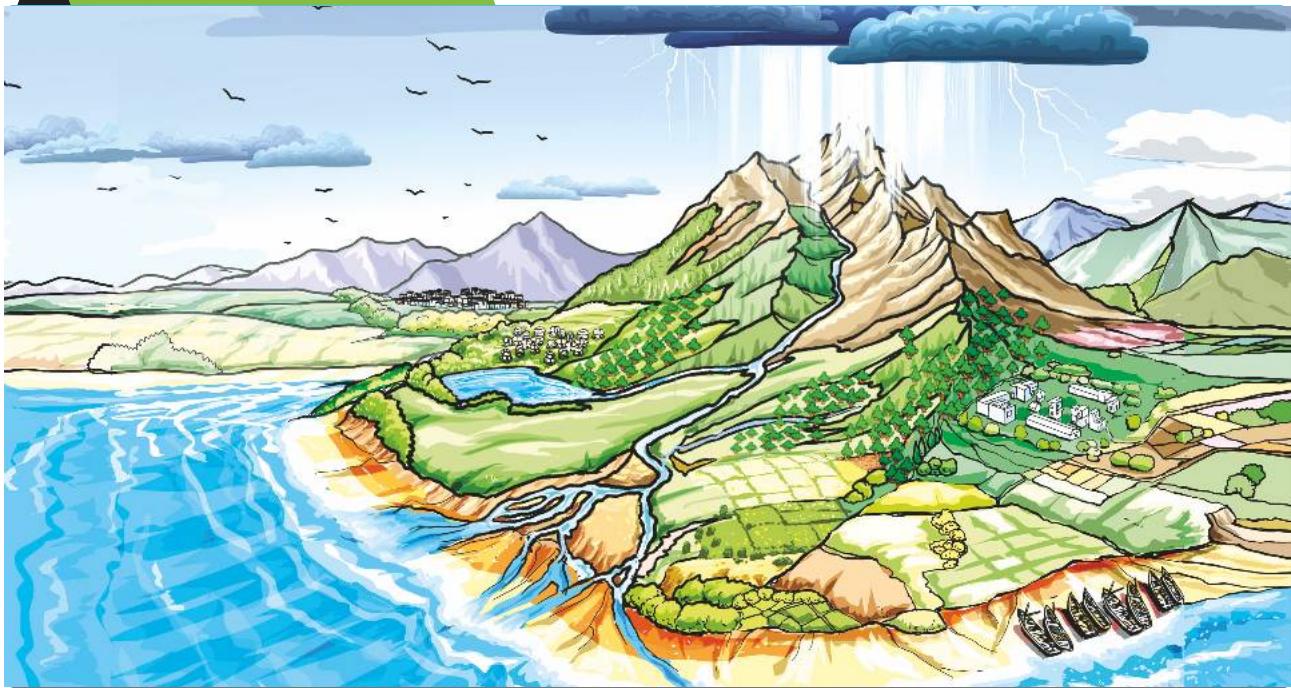
We use river water in many ways. Because of this, in olden days, people lived near rivers. Many kinds of fishes, crabs and birds live in and around the river. Sometimes boat races are also held in the river. My brothers like to participate in the boat races".

### Word list

river, sea, path,  
boat race, salty



## Journey of a River



**Sea** Gopal said, "I belong to a family of fisher folk. We live near the sea. A sea is a large water body. Sea water is salty. We get salt from the sea. Plants, fishes, turtles, prawns, dolphins and crabs live in the sea. We go fishing in the sea using fishing boats called Catamarans (Kattumaram) and fishing nets".



DO  
YOU?  
KNOW?

We get pearls from oysters.





Put a tick (✓) in the suitable box.



River water is salty.

Yes

No

Catamaran is used for fishing.

Yes

No

A river starts from a sea.

Yes

No

Fish live only in a river.

Yes

No

Turtles live in the sea.

Yes

No

River water is used for farming.

Yes

No

### Desert



25EK94



### Word list

desert, sandy, quiet, sand dune, cactus



Mewa Ram and Kamala said, "We come from a **desert** area. A desert is a hot and sandy place. There are hills of sand called sand dunes. Cactus plants grow in the desert since they need very little water."



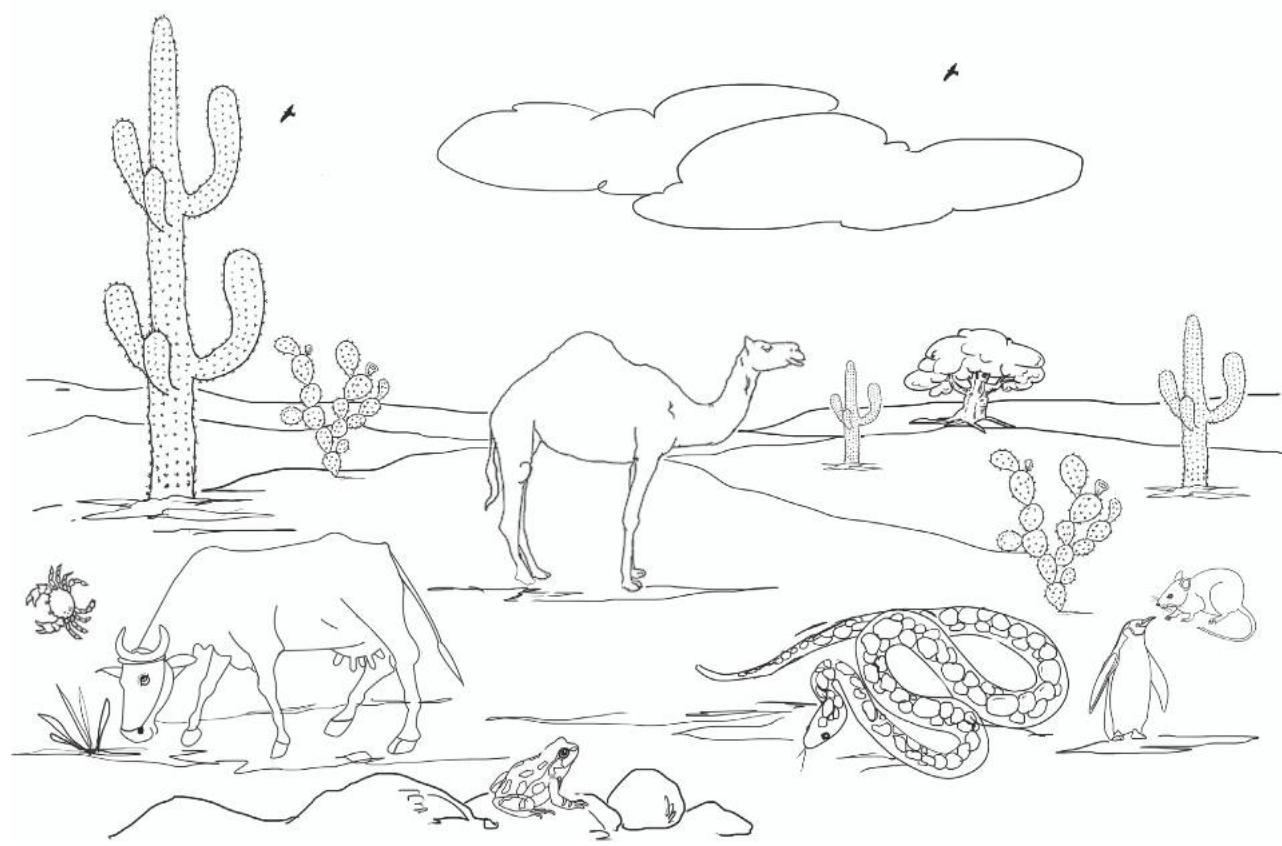
Camels are used for travelling in the desert. The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. Since we have very little water, we use it carefully".

All the students were happy to know about each other's homes and surroundings. They became aware that they were a part of nature. They took a pledge to care for the environment and the natural life around them. Shall we also take such a pledge?



The camel can drink a large amount of water at one go. It can live without food and water for many days.

Colour the ones which belong to a desert.





## Evaluation



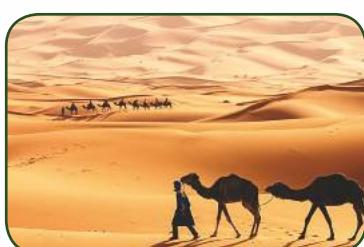
### 1. Match the following.

|    |        |   |       |
|----|--------|---|-------|
| a. | Desert | - | Lion  |
| b. | Plain  | - | Camel |
| c. | Forest | - | Fish  |
| d. | Pond   | - | Cow   |



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### 2. Draw a line to connect the land forms with their names.



Desert

River

Sea

Hill

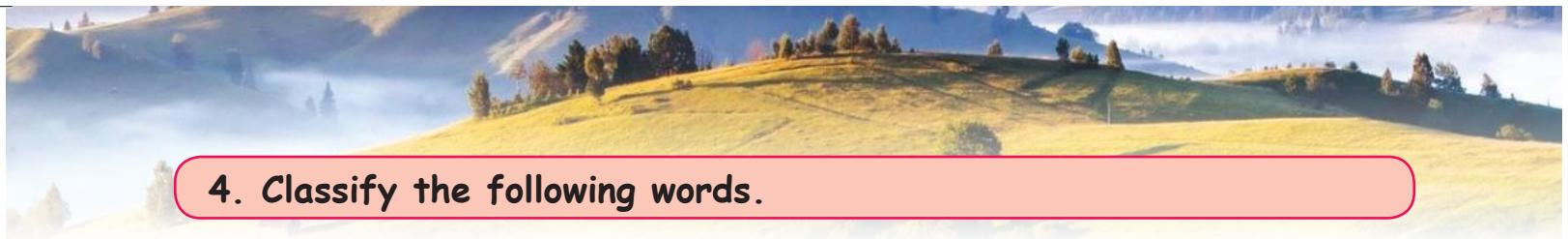
Forest

Plain



### 3. Write 'T' if True and 'F' if False.

- Step farming is done in the hills. ( )
- The horse is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. ( )
- Lions and tigers are found in the forest. ( )
- A forest has sand dunes. ( )



#### 4. Classify the following words.

( Camel, Duck, Tiger, Cactus, Sand, Fish,  
Elephant, Water, Lotus, Deer, Palm tree )

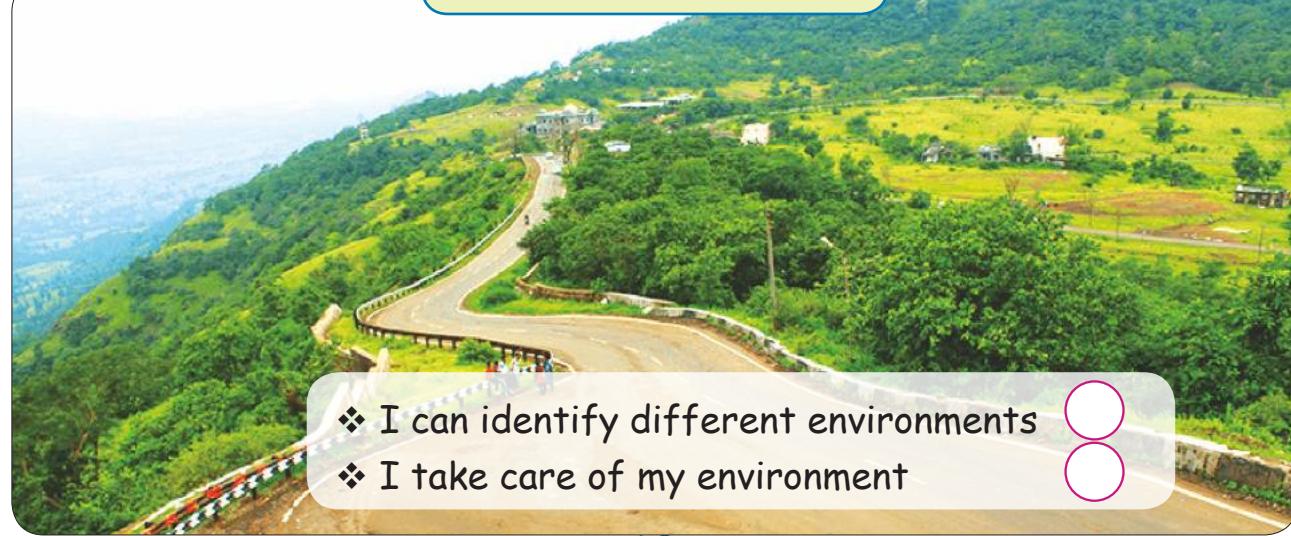
|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Forest |  |
| Pond   |  |
| Desert |  |

#### 5. Complete the following sentences using the phrases given in the bracket.

(can drink a lot of water at one go, is full of trees, has step farms, has salt water, is smaller than a lake)

- A forest \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sea \_\_\_\_\_.
- A camel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A pond \_\_\_\_\_.
- A hill \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Self Evaluation



- ❖ I can identify different environments
- ❖ I take care of my environment



# My Amazing Body

## Simple Movements

Vedha, Yasmin and Rita are friends and neighbours. They enjoy going home from school together. Come, let us join them.

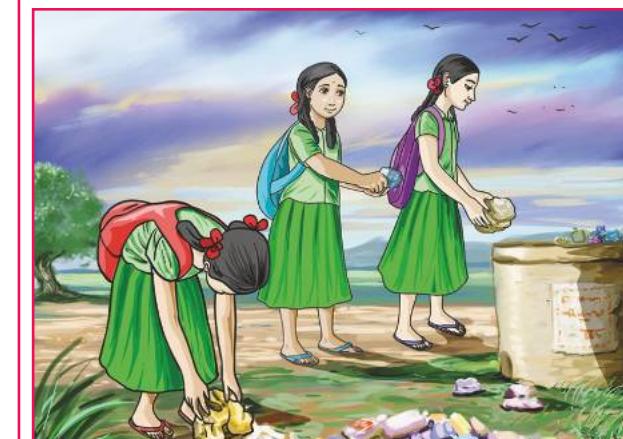


### You will learn about

- ❖ Simple movements
- ❖ Joints
- ❖ Role of the sense organs
- ❖ Postures
- ❖ Stages of growth



"Look! A green frog is hopping.  
Let us **hop** too".



"Oh no! Bits of paper make the place untidy. Let us **pick** them up and **put** them in the bin".



"We have reached vedha's home.  
Wow! Look at the ripe mangoes. Let us **jump** and **pluck** them".



"Bye, dear friends".  
They **wave** goodbye to each other.





## Do the following actions.



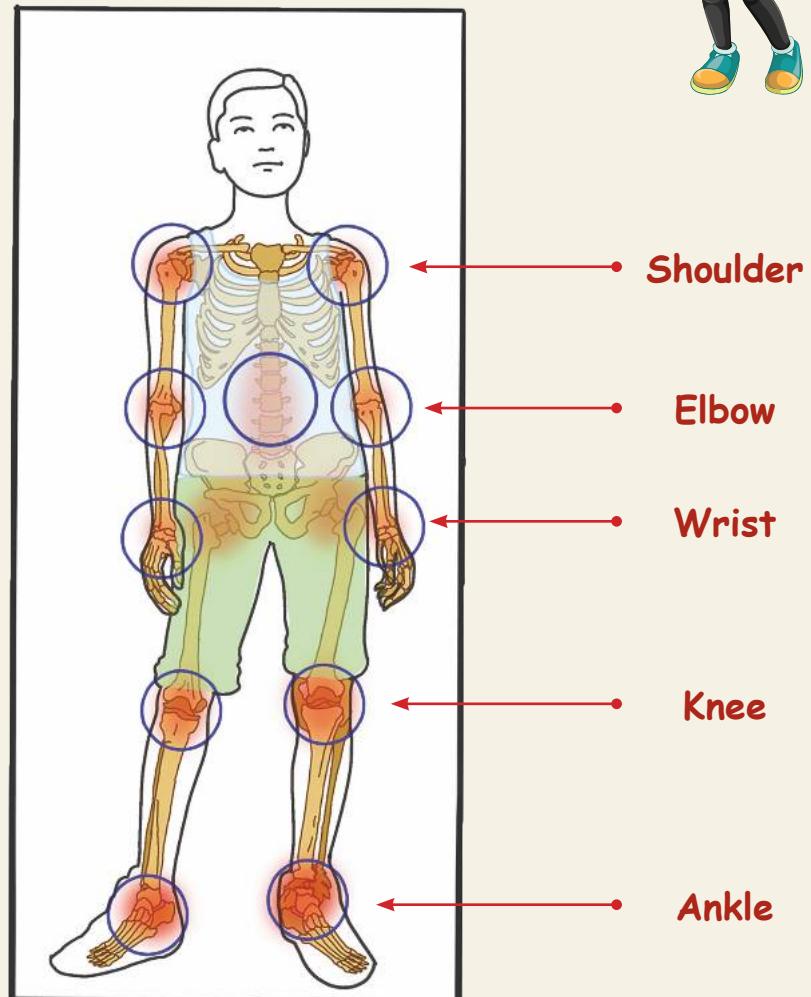
- a) Walk like an elephant
- b) Balance like a crane
- c) Hop like a frog
- d) Trot like a horse
- e) Jump like a rabbit
- f) Waddle like a duck

### Joints



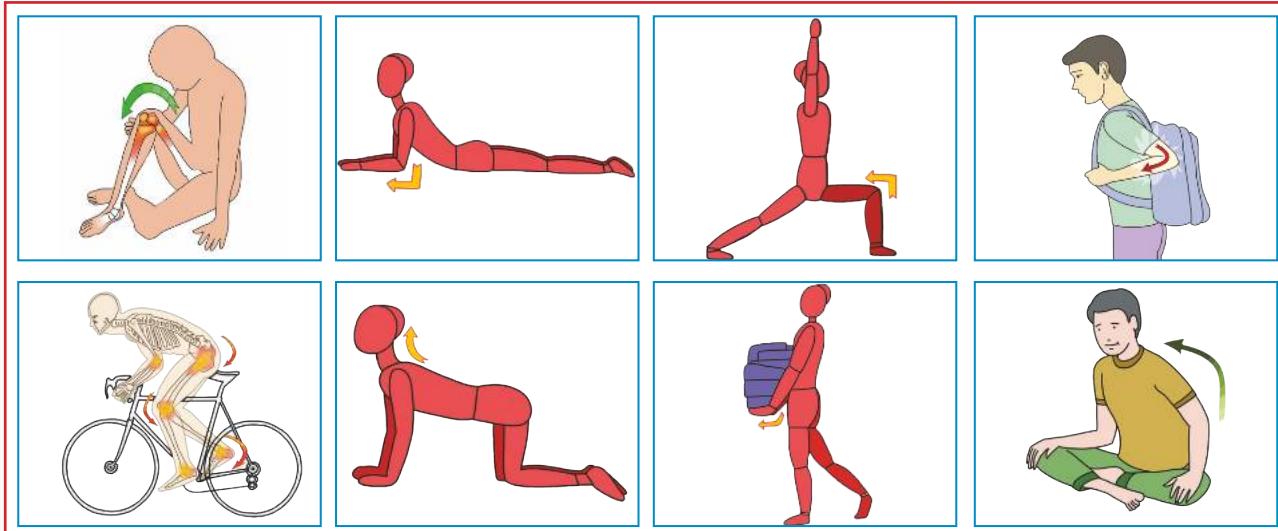
Keep a book on the floor. Now try to pick it up without bending your knees and back. Can you do it?

- ❖ Our **bones** help us **stand straight** and give us **shape**.
- ❖ **Without bones**, we would be **floppy**.
- ❖ The place where two or more **bones meet** is called a **joint**.





We have to bend our body to do many activities. This is made possible by joints.



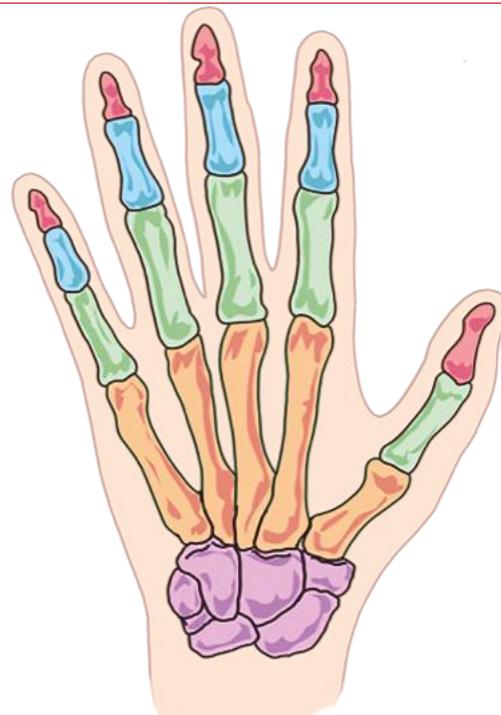
#### Note for the teacher

Ask the students to move their fingers, wrist, elbow, shoulder, neck, back, knee and ankle. Let them find out and share which joints can move in all directions and which joints have limited movements.

#### Try This Out



Circle the joints in the given picture.





## Role of the Sense Organs

### Observe and Discuss



What are the sense organs that you use to identify the objects given below?



Our senses work together to tell us about the world we live in. We most often use more than one of our senses at the same time.

### Descriptions relating to Popcorn

|                         |                       |                    |                     |              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                         |                       |                    |                     |              |
| Smell                   | Sight                 | Touch              | Hearing             | Taste        |
| Nice smell when roasted | Yellow, Small, Fluffy | Smooth, Hard, Soft | Pop pop pop, Crunch | Salty, Spicy |



The flavour of food is actually a combination of its taste, smell as well as its texture.



| Sense organs | Role of Sense Organs |  |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Eyes         | Sight                | - shape, size, colour, distance, depth                 |
| Ears         | Hearing              | - loud and soft sounds                                 |
| Nose         | Smell                | - pleasant and unpleasant                              |
| Skin         | Touch                | - rough, smooth, soft, hard, fluffy, hot, cold, sticky |
| Tongue       | Taste                | - sweet, sour, salty, spicy, bitter, astringent        |

#### Note for the teacher

Let the children see, touch, hear, taste and smell different objects like cotton, oil, gum, sponge, bell, stone, chair, soap, flowers, agarbathi, lemon, orange, salt, garlic, betel nut and sugar. Carefully choose what is given to the children to taste. Ask them to describe the objects using the words given above.

Write the names of the sense organs related to the descriptions given.



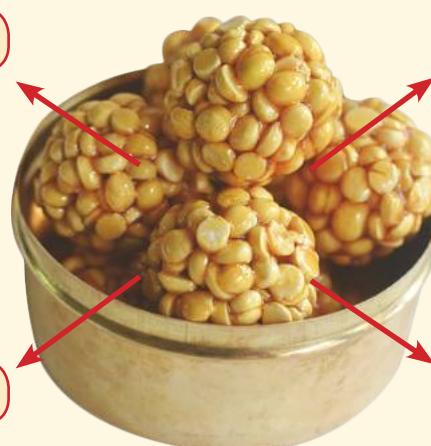
Eyes

Yellow

Crunch

Sweet

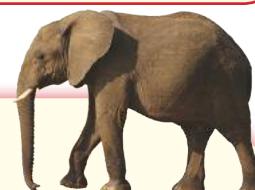
Hard



The skin is the largest sense organ in our body.



An elephant's trunk is actually a long nose.





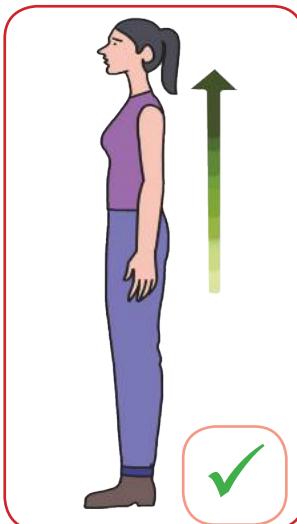
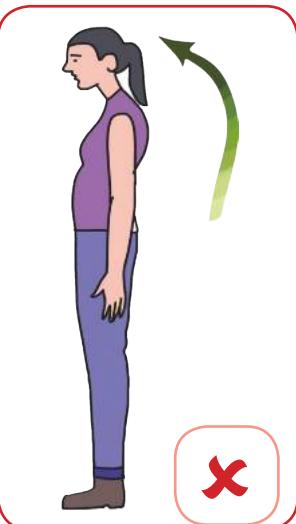
## Postures

The position of our body in doing various actions is called **posture**. There is a correct way and an incorrect way of doing various actions. Observe the pictures and find out.

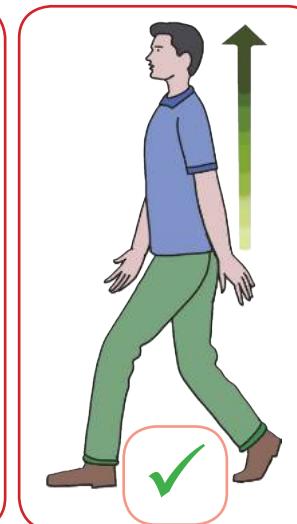
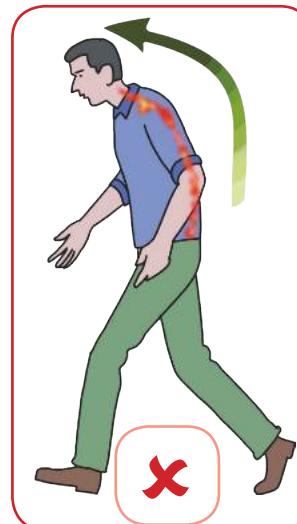


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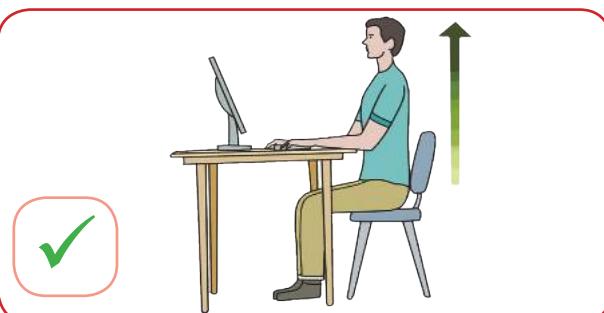
### Standing



### Walking



### Sitting



### Lifting



Always do the actions in the correct manner.  
It is good to sit on the floor.

A good upright posture  
prevents backache.



## Stages of Growth

There are three things which make us different from other animals in the world.

- ❖ We have an upright posture.
- ❖ We can communicate using speech.
- ❖ We can think.

I have grown from being a baby to a six/seven year old child.

I can eat on my own.

I can read, write and draw.

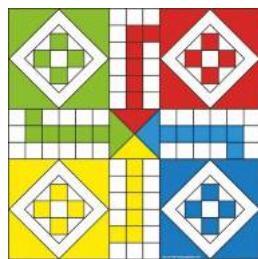
I can play many games.



We all love to play games. Games are of two types; indoor and outdoor.

### Indoor games

Pallankuzhi



Dayam

### Outdoor games



Hopscotch  
(Pandi)



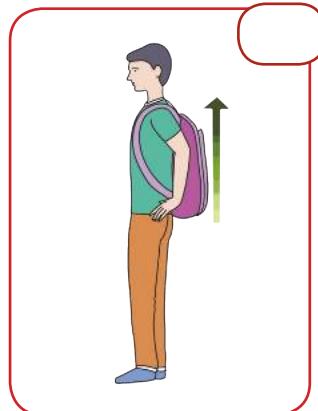
Top  
(Bambaram)

Draw the other side and complete the letters.





**Tick (✓) the correct posture.**



**Do it with your friends -- Show the correct posture.**



a) sit

b) stand

c) walk

d) lift

### Evaluation



**1. Complete the sentences using the words given in the brackets.**

( looks, sound, smell, feels, tastes )



- Honey \_\_\_\_\_ sweet.
- A feather \_\_\_\_\_ soft.
- A Jasmine has a pleasant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A flower garden \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
- The cuckoo makes a musical \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Write 'L' for those that make loud sounds and 'S' for those that make soft sounds.**



**3. Match the following.**



- |              |    |       |
|--------------|----|-------|
| a. Sugar     | -- | salty |
| b. Lemon     | -- | sweet |
| c. Chilli    | -- | sour  |
| d. Sea water | -- | spicy |

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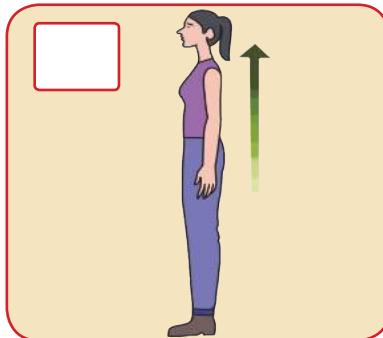
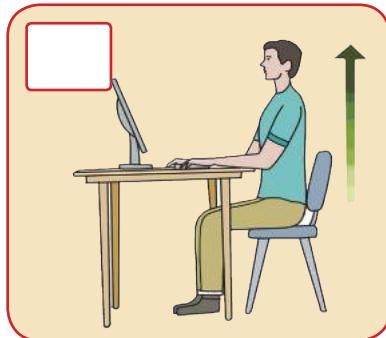




4. Put tick marks (✓) in the appropriate columns. (Can be in more than one column)

| Things  | Rough | Soft | Hard | Fluffy | Sticky |
|---------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|
| Cotton  |       |      |      |        |        |
| Gum     |       |      |      |        |        |
| Stone   |       |      |      |        |        |
| Feather |       |      |      |        |        |
| Wood    |       |      |      |        |        |
| Flower  |       |      |      |        |        |
| Sponge  |       |      |      |        |        |
| Honey   |       |      |      |        |        |

5. Put a tick (✓) for the correct posture and a cross (✗) for the incorrect posture.



6. Name the joints. (Ankle, Knee, Wrist, Elbow)



### Self Evaluation



- ❖ I can do various actions using my body in a correct way
- ❖ I know the movements of different joints in my body
- ❖ I can describe objects known through my sense organs
- ❖ I can identify some stages of growth



Unit  
3

# Plants Around Us



You will learn about

- ❖ The parts of a plant
- ❖ Different kinds of plants
- ❖ Benefits of plants
- ❖ Trees as habitats for animals



## Parts of a Plant



A group of students went on a field visit to a garden. Meena looked at a **sapling** closely and asked her teacher, "One part of this **plant** is **green** while the other part is **brown** in colour. Why is it so, teacher?"



The teacher explained, "Our body has different parts such as hands, legs and head. In the same way, plants also have different parts. They are of different colours. Let us learn about them".



## Let Us Discuss

Look at a plant. What do you see? Can you guess what the different parts of the plant do?

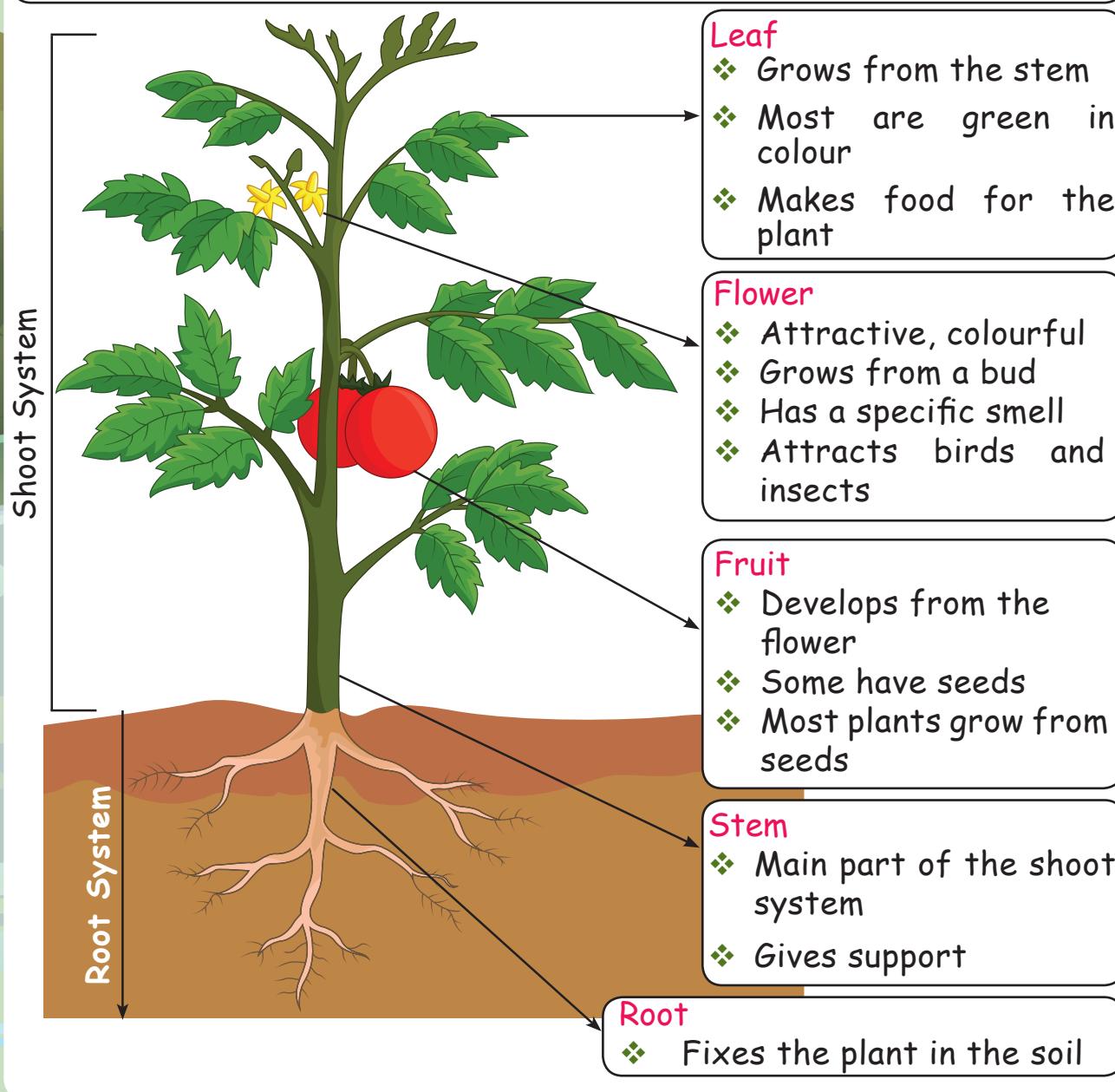
Every plant has a root and a shoot system.

### Root System

The part of the plant that grows **under the ground** is called the root system.

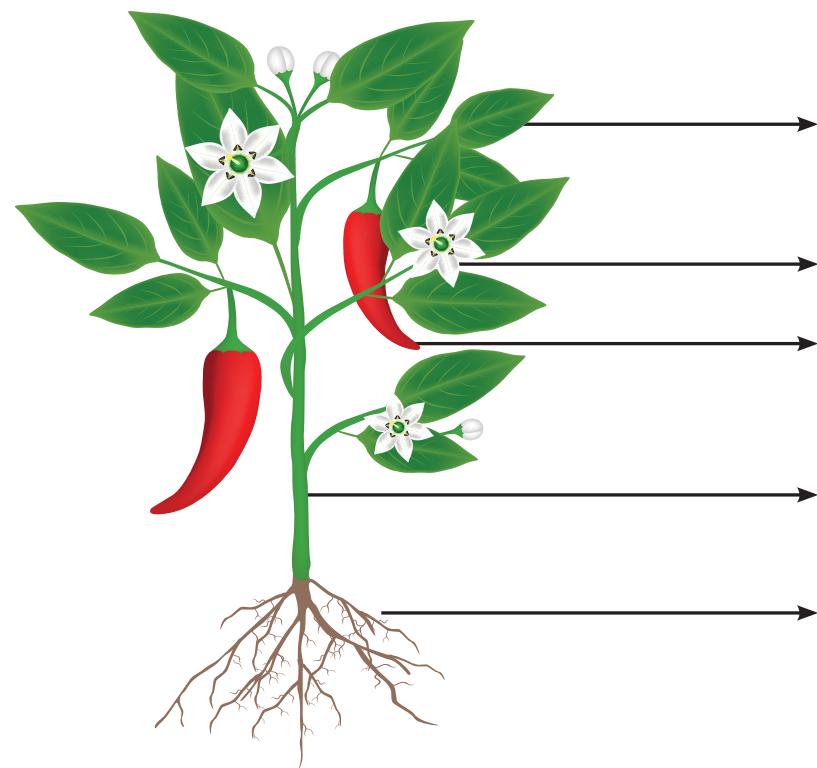
### Shoot System

The part of the plant that grows **above the ground** is called the shoot system. It consists of stem, leaf, flower and fruit.





Label the parts of a plant. (Flower, Leaf, Stem, Root, Fruit)

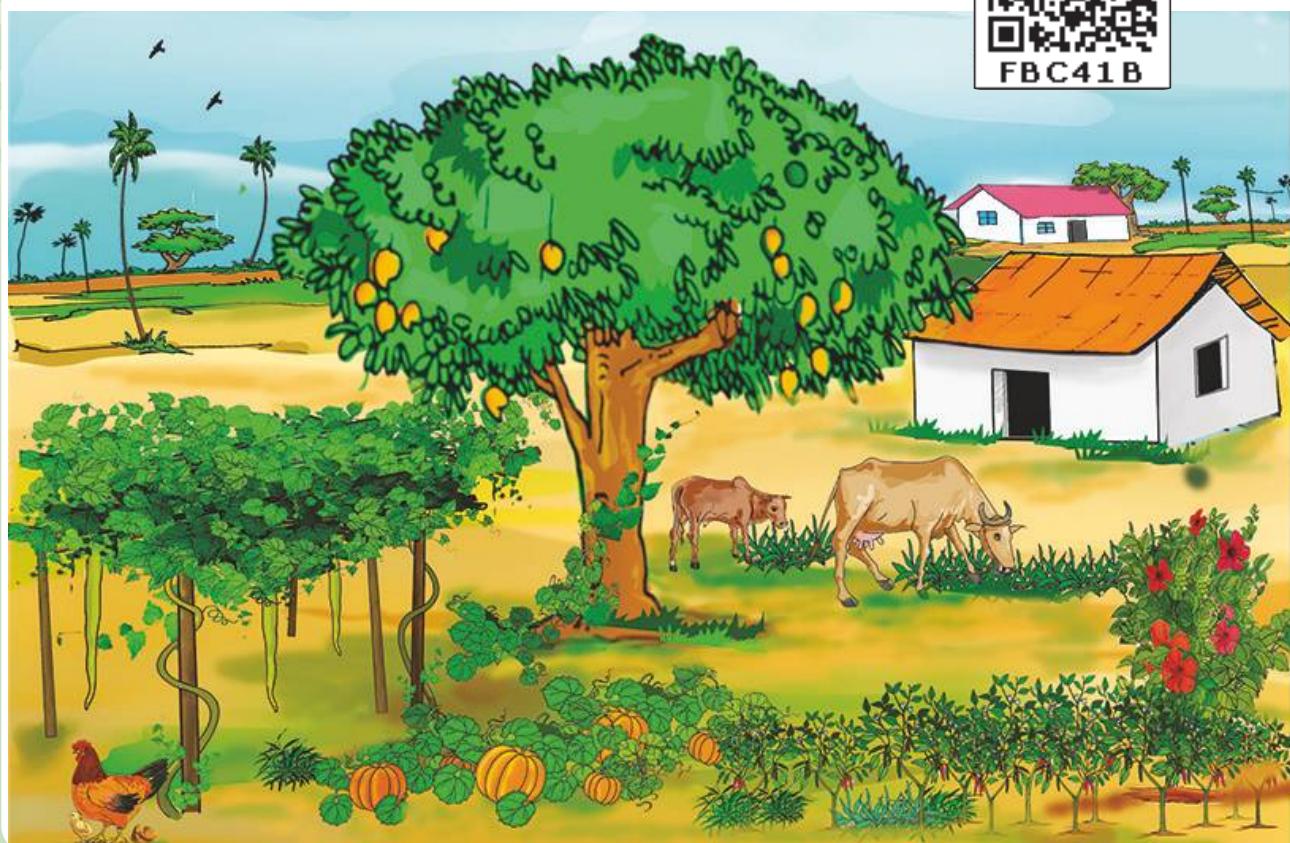


### Different Kinds of Plants

Look at the picture and name some of the plants that you know. What else do you observe?

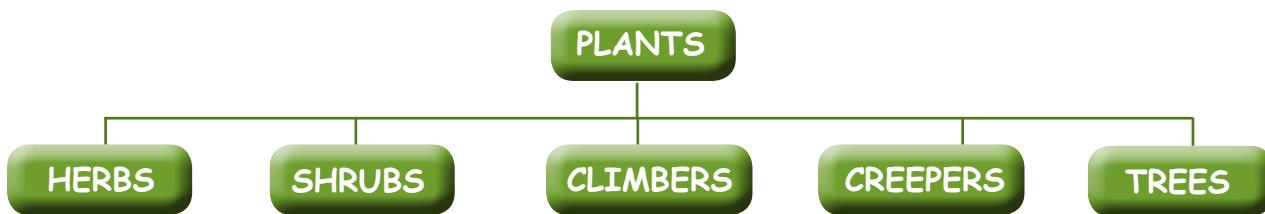


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Plants are of different kinds. They can be grouped based on the size and nature of their stems.



**Word List**  
small, thin, soft, stem, hard,  
weak, support

### Herbs

Herbs are **small** plants with **thin** and **soft** stems. Most of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Mint, Coriander, Grass.



Mint  
(Pudina)



Coriander  
(Kothamalli)



Grass  
(Pul)

### Shrubs

Shrubs are **smaller than trees**. They have many stems that grow close to the ground. The stems are **thin** and **hard**. Shrubs live for **several years**; e.g., Shoe flower, Oleander, Jasmine.



Shoe flower  
(Sembaruthi)

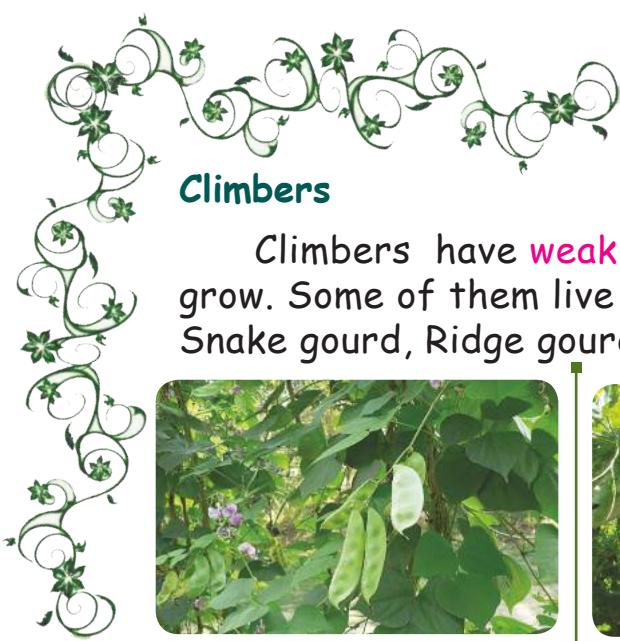


Oleander  
(Arali)



Jasmine  
(Malligai)

**Note for the teacher:** Visit a garden nearby with your students and ask them to observe different kinds of plants.



## Climbers

Climbers have **weak stems** and they **need support** to climb and grow. Some of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Broad beans, Snake gourd, Ridge gourd.



Broad beans  
(Avaraikkai)



Snake gourd  
(Pudalankai)



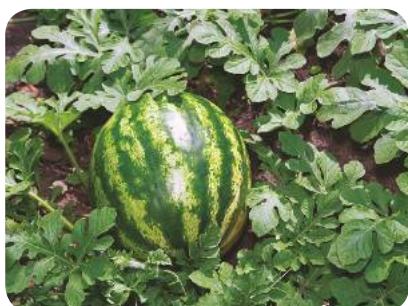
Ridge gourd  
(Peerkangkai)

## Creepers

Creepers are plants that have **weak stems**. They grow **along the ground** and bear **large and heavy fruits**. Many of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Pumpkin, Watermelon, Muskmelon.



Pumpkin  
(Poosanikkai)



Watermelon  
(Tharpoosani)



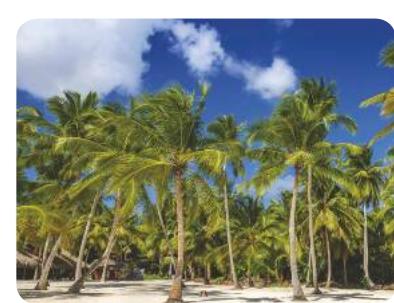
Muskmelon  
(Mulaam pazham)

## Trees

**Big and tall plants** are called trees. They have **hard and thick woody stems** called trunks. Trees have **many branches**. They live for **many years**; e.g., Banyan tree, Coconut tree, Mango tree.



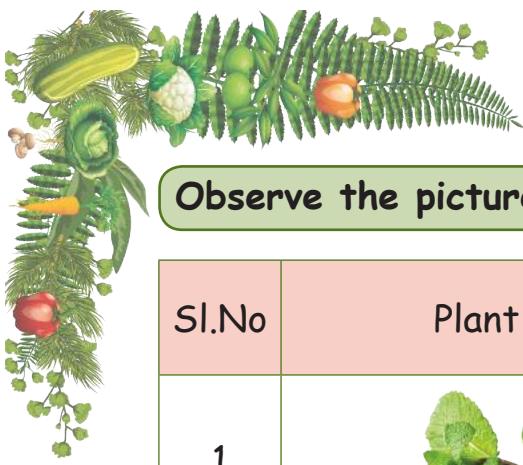
Banyan tree  
(Ala maram)



Coconut tree  
(Thennai maram)



Mango tree  
(Ma maram)



Observe the pictures and complete the table.



| Sl.No | Plant | Colour of the stem<br>(green / brown / red) | Texture of the stem<br>(hard / soft) |
|-------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1     |       |   |                                      |
| 2     |       |   |                                      |
| 3     |       |   |                                      |
| 4     |       |   |                                      |
| 5     |       |   |                                      |

### Benefits of Plants



### Let Us Discuss

We get vegetables, fruits, cereals, pulses, spices, oil and medicines from trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.

### Vegetables



Lady's finger  
(Vendaikkai)



Devil's fig  
(Sundakkai)



Bottle gourd  
(Suraikkai)



## Fruits



Pomegranate  
(Mathulai)



Grapes  
(Thiratchai)



Jackfruit  
(Palapazham)

## Cereals and Pulses



Rice  
(Arisi)



Wheat  
(Kothumai)



Red gram-split  
(Thoovaram paruppu)

## Spices



Bay leaves  
(Biryani elai)



Cardamom  
(Elakkai)



Pepper  
(Milagu)

## Oils



Coconut oil  
(Thengai yennai)



Castor oil  
(Amanakku yennai)



Groundnut oil  
(Kadalai yennai)



## Medicines



Stone breaker  
(Keezhanelli)



Climbing brinjal  
(Toothuvalai)



Eucalyptus  
(Thylamaram)



Coconut Oil is used both for cooking and as hair oil.

Find the odd one in the group and put a tick (✓) mark.





## Other Benefits of Plants



We use different parts of the plants in many other ways.  
Let us talk about it.

### As Fibre

The thread-like structure taken from a plant is called a fibre. Fibres are used for making ropes and cloth. We use ropes and cloth in many ways.



### As Plates for Eating



Plantain leaf



Areca plate  
(Pakku mattai)

### As Timber



Teak wood



Neem wood



Door made from wood

The thick trunks of some trees are used for making doors, windows, tables, chairs and other things.



### As Cosmetics



Henna  
(Marudhani)



Soap pod  
(Shikakai)



Aloe vera  
(Katrazhai)

### As Household Things

Palm leaves are used to make boxes, baskets and hand fans. Bamboo is used to make paper, chairs and winnows.



Palm tree



Bamboo



Palm leaf box



Hand fan



Winnow



Chair

### As Ornamental Plants



Rose



Croton



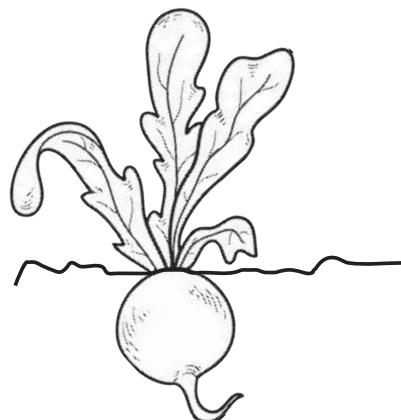
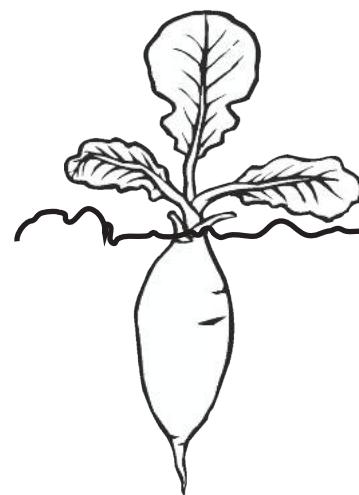
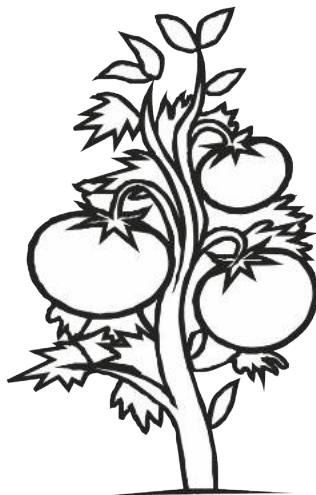
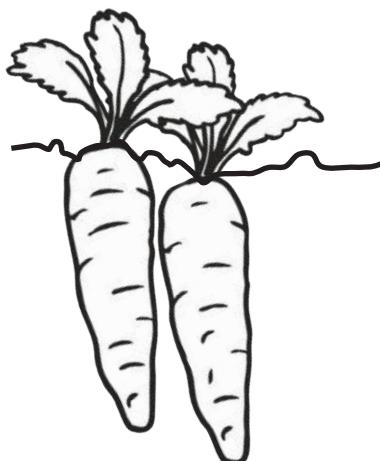
Cactus



Match the plants with their products.



Colour the parts of the plants that you can eat.





## Tree as a Habitat



### Let Us Discuss

Observe all the living beings in and around a tree and talk about them. The tree is a **home (habitat)** for many small animals such as birds, insects, squirrels and monkeys. Trees give us **shade** and **clean air**.





Tick (✓) the animals that you see on the given tree.



Evaluation



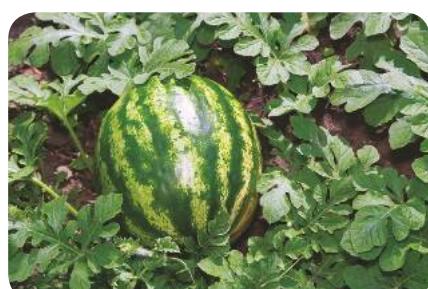
1. Match the pictures with the words.



HERB



CLIMBER



CREEPER

TREE



SHRUB



## 2. Match the following.

|    |           |         |
|----|-----------|---------|
| a. | Pumpkin   | Climber |
| b. | Pepper    | Fibre   |
| c. | Neem Tree | Creeper |
| d. | Grapes    | Spice   |
| e. | Cotton    | Timber  |

## 3. Fill in the blanks.

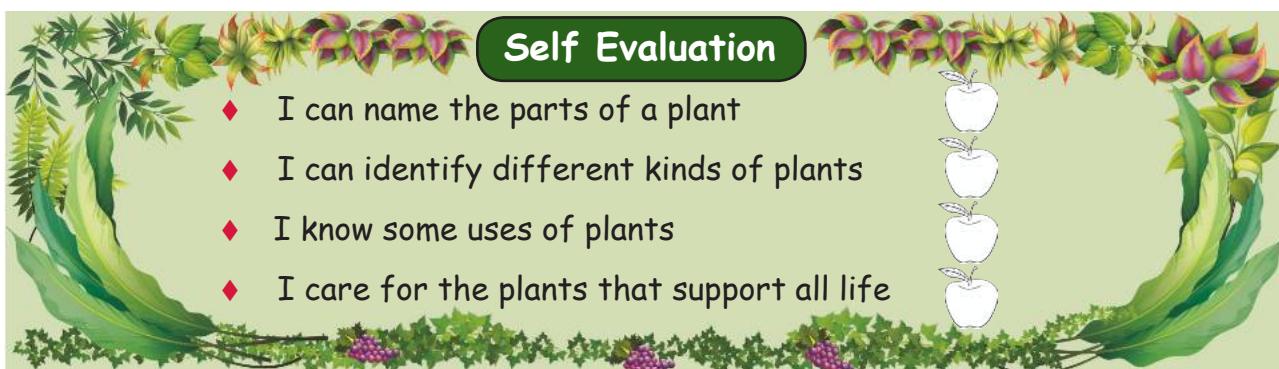
- The part of the plant that grows \_\_\_\_\_ the soil is called shoot system.  
(below / above)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ are the green parts of a plant. (root / leaves)
- Plates can be made from \_\_\_\_\_. (areca / neem)
- Flowers grow from \_\_\_\_\_. (buds / fruits)

## 4. Choose the correct answer and circle it.

- A plant which gives fibre  
(i) Banana                          (ii) Tulsi                          (iii) Rose
- Example of a creeper  
(i) Mint                              (ii) Paddy                          (iii) Watermelon
- This is a spice.  
(i) Bay leaf                        (ii) Banana leaf                          (iii) Mango leaf
- Winnow is got from  
(i) Palm tree                      (ii) Coconut tree                          (iii) Bamboo plant

**Self Evaluation**

- ♦ I can name the parts of a plant
- ♦ I can identify different kinds of plants
- ♦ I know some uses of plants
- ♦ I care for the plants that support all life





## Animals Around Us



You will learn about

- ❖ Animals and their homes
- ❖ Domestic and wild animals
- ❖ Young ones of animals



### Domestic Animals - Farm Animals



Chicku and Ticku are two little sparrows. One day.....



Chicku was very excited. She flew from the nest on a journey into the world of animals.

Animals are of different kinds. Some live with us in our farms and homes (domestic animals), some live in the forest (wild animals) and some in water.

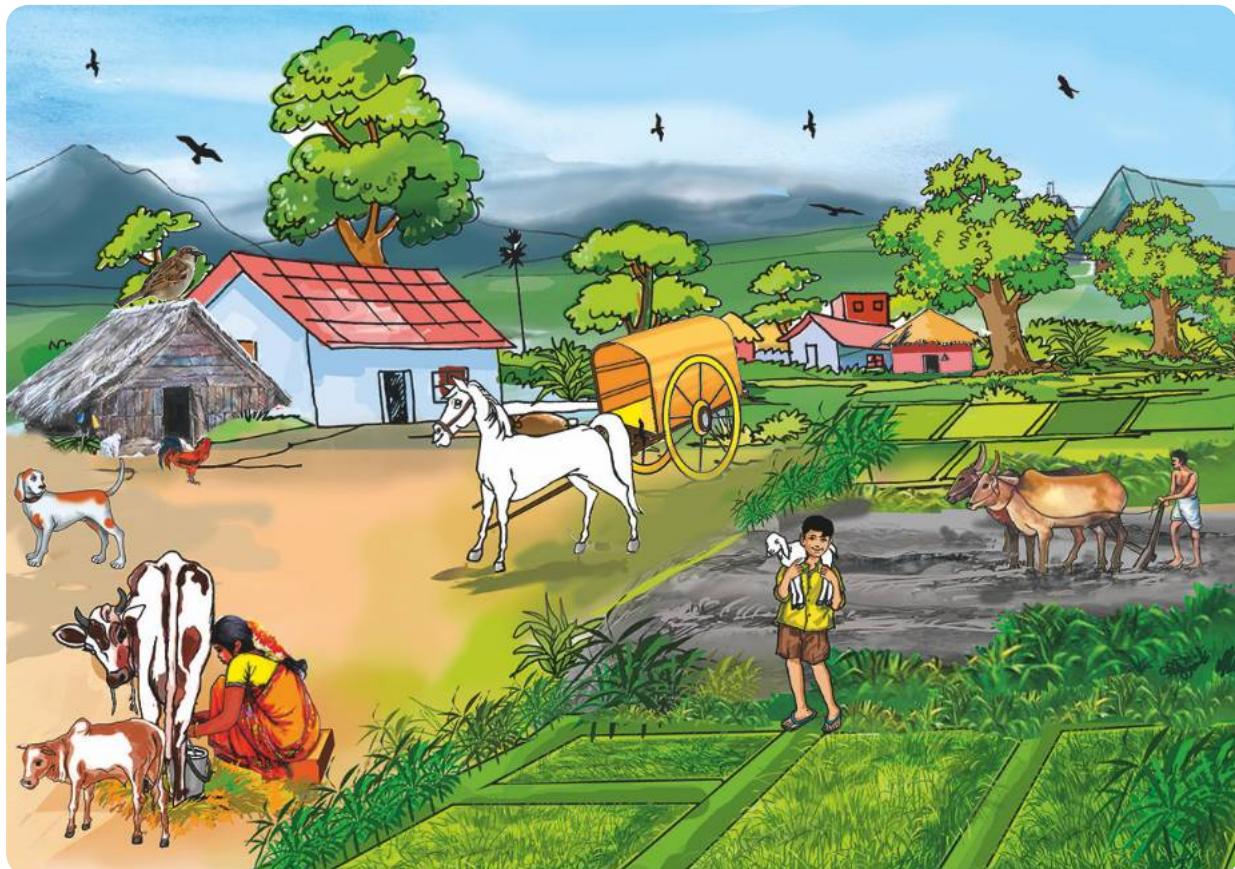


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Observe the farmer's house. What animals do you see?



These animals are found in and around our homes. We take care of them and they help us in several ways. Such animals are called domestic animals.

Some domestic animals help us in our farm work. They are called farm animals.

**Chicku saw the farm and the farm animals. She introduced herself and spoke to the animals.**

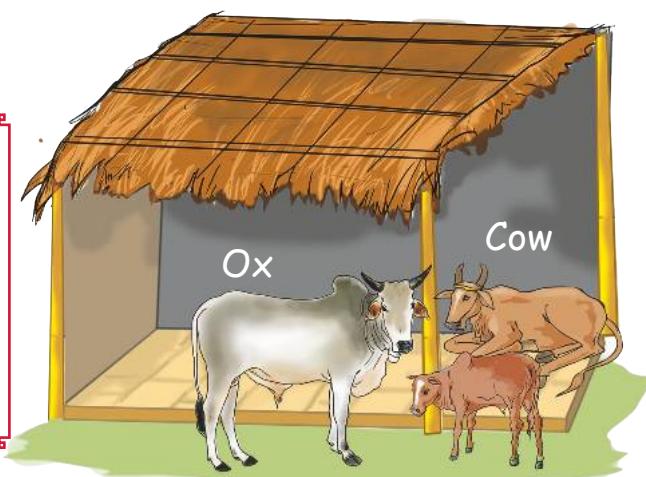


"I am a sparrow. My name is Chicku".

**Ox:** "Hello Chicku! I help to plough the farm".

**Cow:** "I give milk and my dung is used as manure and fuel."

The farmer provides us a **home** called a **shed**. My young one is called a **calf**".





"Hello Chicku! I am a **horse**. People use me to pull carts and for riding. They take care of me. My home is called a **stable**. This is my young one - a **foal**.

Do you know? I can sleep both lying down and standing up".



"Hello Chicku! I am a **donkey**. I am grey in colour. People use me to carry loads. This is my young one - a **foal**. My home is a **stable**".

Connect the animals to their homes and young ones by drawing lines.



Stable



Shed





## Domestic Animals



Some domestic animals give us food items like milk, eggs, meat and honey; some give us wool and leather.



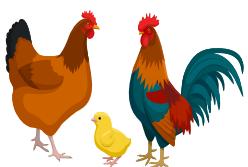
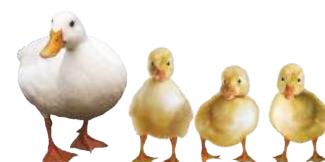
"Hello Chicku! I am a **goat**. My **young one** is a **kid**. My **home** is a **shed**. People rear us for our milk and meat. They take us to graze".

"Hello Chicku! I am a **sheep**. My **home** is a **shed**. My **young one** is a **lamb**. I give **wool**. People use **wool** to make **sweaters, gloves and shawls**. It keeps them warm".



"Hello Chicku! We are **honey bees**. Our **home** is a **beehive**. We live together in large numbers. We make **honey** from flowers".

"Hello Chicku, I am a **hen**. My **home** is called a **coop**. My **young one** is a **chick**. We are reared for our **eggs** and **meat**. Turkeys and ducks are also reared for their **eggs** and **meat**".



Chicku said, "I feel happy to have met all of you. Thank you and goodbye". She then flew away.





Name the young ones.

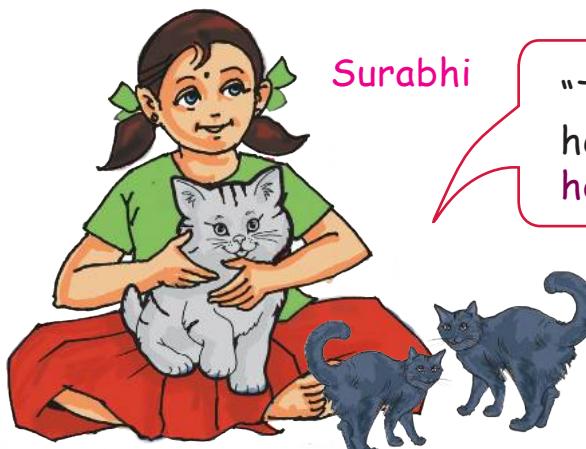


### Domestic Animals - Pet Animals



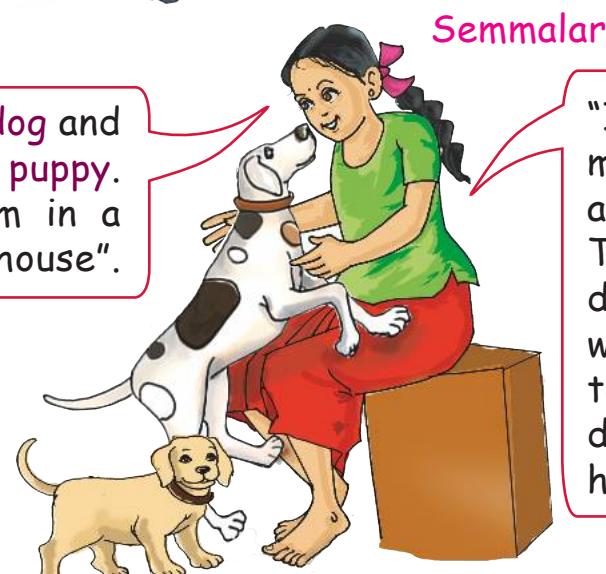
Some domestic animals live with us and share our lives. They are called pet animals.

On the way to the forest, Chicku saw Surabhi and Semmalar with their pet animals.



Surabhi

"This is my cat and these are her kittens. They live in our home".



Semmalar

"This is my dog and this is its puppy. I keep them in a kennel in my house".

"I love my pets very much. I feed them and play with them. They love me too. My dogs wag their tails when they see me. I take them to their doctor to keep them healthy".



Do you have pet animals?  
Talk about them with your teacher / friends.



Kinds of pet animals .....  
Their names .....  
Food that you give them .....  
The way you take care of them .....

Fill in the blanks.



Sankar has two \_\_\_\_\_ and  
three \_\_\_\_\_.

So Sankar has \_\_\_\_\_ pets in all.

### Wild Animals

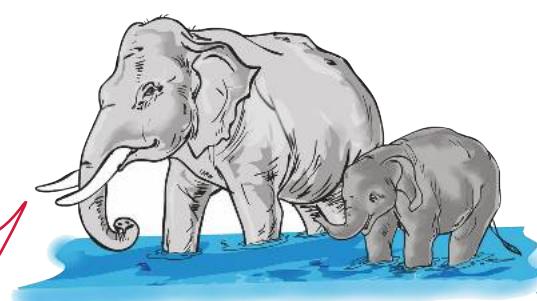
Chicku then entered a forest.  
The forest is the home of wild animals.



"I am Chicku, a sparrow. May I know about you?"



"Hello Chicku! I am an  
elephant. I love to play in  
the water. This is my young  
one, a calf".

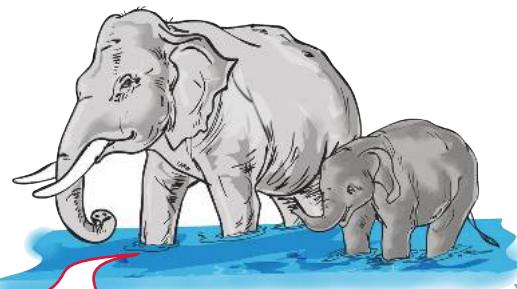
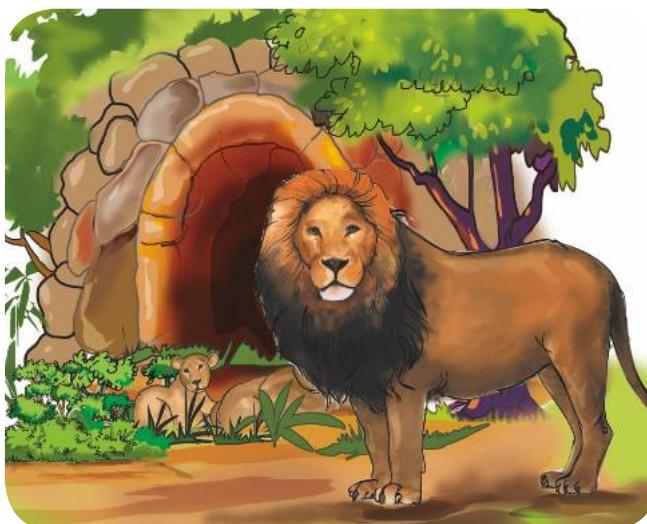


The elephant has a long trunk and big ears.  
Asian male elephants have tusks. Tusks are a  
modified form of teeth.





"Oh, what is this sound?  
It makes me afraid".



"It is the roar of the lion.  
The lion's **home** is called a  
**den**. Male lions have a mane".

"**Lions** and **tigers** live in the  
forest. Their **young ones** are  
called **cubs**".



"The **tiger's** home is called  
**a lair**. Tigers have black  
stripes on their body.  
Some tigers are white in  
colour".



Chicku thanked the elephant and flew out of the forest.

### Animal Facts

#### Snail



The Slowest Animal

#### Giraffe



The Tallest Animal

#### Cheetah



The Fastest Animal





Choose the right word and fill in the blanks.

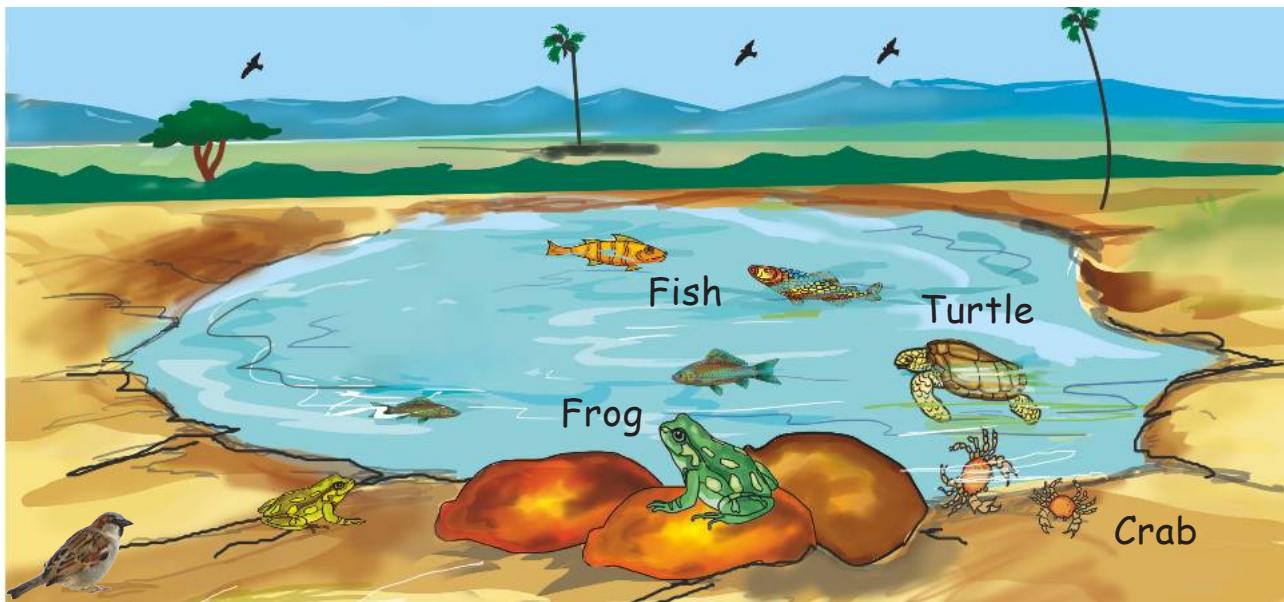


- Elephants have a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(stripe / trunk)
- \_\_\_\_\_ are modified form of teeth.  
(Tusks / Trunks)
- They have \_\_\_\_\_ eyes and  
\_\_\_\_\_ ears.  
(small / large)

## Water Animals



On the way back to her nest, Chicku saw a pond and some animals in and around it.



Chicku saw some fish, frogs, a turtle and crabs. Frog, crab and turtle live both on land and in water.



The young one of a fish is called a fingerling and the young one of a frog is a tadpole.





## Birds and Nests

Chicku also saw some birds and their nests.

Each bird's **nest** looks different. Birds use sticks, thorns, cotton and fibre to build their nests. Some birds such as the woodpecker, owl and parrot live in the **holes** in the tree trunks called **hollows**.



Weaver Bird



Crow



Owl



Parrot



The cuckoo does not build a nest.  
It lays its eggs in the nests of  
other birds.



Chicku reached home. Ticku and mother were happy to see Chicku. Chicku spoke about her experiences in the animal world.

Select the odd one and put a cross (x) mark in the box.



a.



b.





## Evaluation



L9MID9

1. Connect the animals to their homes by drawing lines.

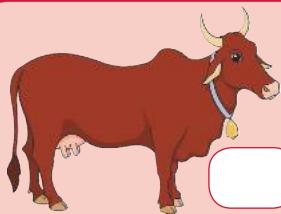


2. Are the animals in their homes?  
Put a (✓) mark if they are and a (✗) mark if they are not.





3. Write '**D**' for the domestic animals and '**W**' for the wild animals.



4. Connect the animals to their young ones and their homes by drawing lines.



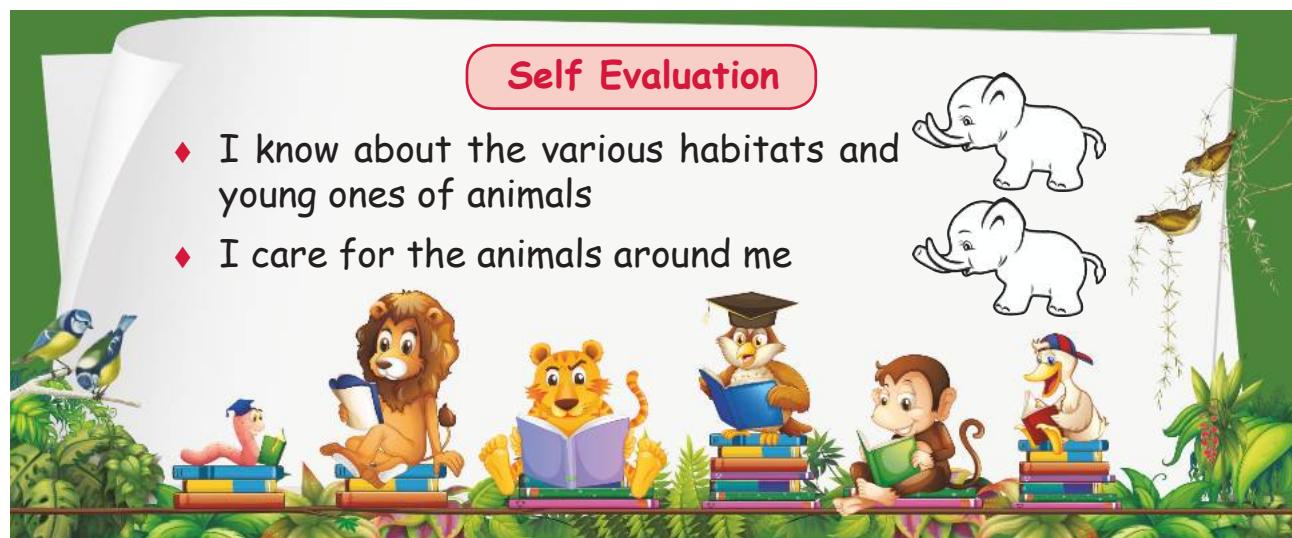


5. Write '1' for the animals that live only in water.  
Write '2' for the animals that live only on land.  
Write '3' for the animals that live both on land and in water.



### Self Evaluation

- ♦ I know about the various habitats and young ones of animals
- ♦ I care for the animals around me





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This book has been printed on 80 GSM Elegant Maplitho paper.

Printed by offset at



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