

Environmental *Studies*

3





Living and Non-living Things

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Human beings breathe through their nose.
2. When we touch a hot object, we will immediately move our hand away.
3. We eat food to grow. It provide us energy to work and move.

B. Circle the odd one :

Ans. 1. Mosquito	Housefly	Doll
2. Lion	Toy	Book
3. Kitten	Lion	Puppies

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. wings 2. lungs 3. Sun 4. hen

B. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Birds	→ (a) Babies
2. Plants	→ (b) eggs
3. Dog	→ (c) seed
4. Human beings	→ (d) puppy

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The differences between the living things and non-living things are as follows—

Living things

- (i) All living things have life.
- (ii) Living things breathe.
- (iii) Living things grow.
- (iv) Living things need food and water.
- (v) Living things move.
- (vi) Living things feel and react.
- (vii) Living things reproduce.

Non-living things

- (i) Non-living things do not have life.
- (ii) Non-living things do not breathe.
- (iii) Non-living thing do not grow.
- (iv) Non-living things do not need food and water.
- (v) Non-living things do not move on their own.
- (vi) Non-living things do not feel.
- (vii) Non-living things do not reproduce.

2. The things which have life are called living things. They show some specific characteristics like movement, growth, reproduction, breathing, excreation etc.

Human and animals or plants are the examples of living things.

3. The three things which show that plants are living things are as—

- (i) Plants breathe through tiny holes on the underside of their leaves.
- (ii) Plants do not have any sense organs. But they can sense the weather changes around them. They sense light and heat.
- (iii) Plants produce seeds. Seeds are formed in the fruits. Baby plants grow from these seeds.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Animals and Their Types

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Snakes, snails, leeches and earthworms are the four animals which crawl on the land.
2. The animals which live in water are called water animals.
3. The octopus moves with the help of its eight arms.

B. Name these :

- Ans. 1. Horse 2. Tiger 3. Monkey 4. Blue whale

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. fins. 2. trees 3. soil 4. blood 5. Giraffe

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Some animals can live both on land as well as water. Such animals are called 'amphibians'. Frogs, newts and salamanders are all examples of amphibians. Most amphibians have four legs. They are vertebrates, i.e., they have a backbone.
2. Some animals such as snakes, snails, leeches and earthworms crawl or move slowly along the ground. Therefore, these animals are called 'crawling animals.' Apart from these, insect such as bedbugs, cockroaches, beetles, ants, crickets, spiders and fleas also crawl on the ground. Therefore, these insects are called 'crawling insects.' Almost all insects have six legs. Generally, crawling animals prefer cool and dark places.
3. **Land Animals :** The animals which live on land are called 'land animals'. They breathe through their nose and use their legs to move from one place to another. Most big land animals have four legs. Cow, horse, camel, yak, bear, donkey, elephant and giraffe are some examples of land animals. Different land animals are found in different climatic conditions. Polar bears live in the polar regions of the earth. Camels generally live in the deserts. Yaks live on high mountains and plateaux. Cows and donkeys live on flat lands. The giraffe is the tallest animal on land. The elephant is the biggest animal on land.

Water Animals : The animals which live in water are called 'water animals'. Fish, whale, octopus, dolphin, squid, etc, live in water. Such animals cannot live without water. They have special body structures which help them to move and breathe easily in water. For example, all fish have fins and a tail which help them to move in water.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Answer the questions given below. You need to circle the answer in the grid :

Ans.

C	S	Q	U	I	R	R	E	L
M	Q	L	I	Z	A	R	D	E
F	G	I	R	A	F	F	E	E
P	T	L	M	N	O	P	L	C
F	S	S	T	O	T	W	X	H



Nutrition and Care of Animals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. We build shelters for our pets because shelter protects them from heat, cold and rain.
2. Lion and tiger are the two animals that eat flesh of other animals.
3. Air, water and food are the things required by both humans and animals.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Cow Buffalo **Shelter**
2. Dog **Food** Rabbits
3. **Crow** Bear Goat

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. food 2. plant 3. food 4. shelter

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. (a) **Herbivores** : Some animals like cow, goat, buffalo and deer eat only plants. They are called **plant-eating animals** or **herbivores**.
(b) **Carnivores** : Some animals like lion and tiger eat the flesh of other animals. They are called **flesh-eating animals** or **carnivores**.
2. (c) **Omnivores** : Some animals like crow and bear eat both plants and flesh of other animals. They are called **omnivores**.
Thus, bear is an omnivorous animal.
3. Domestic animals are very useful to us. They help us a lot. So, we should take proper care of them.
• We must give them **proper food** and **clean drinking water**. This keeps them fit and active.
• We must keep them in a **proper shelter**. A shelter protects them from heat, cold and rain. We should clean their shelter regularly.
• We must keep our animals clean by giving them a **bath regularly**.
• When they fall sick, we must take them to a **veterinary doctor**.
• Pets should be **brushed gently** to remove the dust and loose fur from their coats.
• We must play with our pets regularly so that they get enough exercise.
• Animals cannot tell us about their needs. So, we must learn to feed them.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Discuss in the class "How different animals eat food."

Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Birds are the only animals that have feathers on their bodies. They have wings to fly. They have hollow bones which make their body lighter. Birds have streamlined body which helps them to fly. It is because of their body structure it feel and get least resistance from air.
2. The woodpecker pecks a hole in the bark of a tree with its beak until it becomes hollow groove.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Bear Pigeon Crow
 2. Duck Crane Swan
 3. Kite Sparrow Vulture

C. Name these :

- Ans. 1. (i) Duck (ii) Swan
 2. (i) Quack (ii) Chirps
 3. (i) Flight feather (ii) Down feather
 4. (i) Curved (ii) Hooked

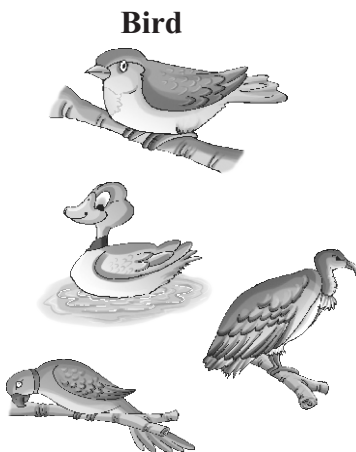
Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. feathers 2. webbed 3. tailor 4. nest

B. Match the following :

Ans.



Type of Beak	Used for
1. hooked	to crush seeds and grains
2. broad and flat	to tear flesh
3. short, hard and pointed	to crack nuts and hard fruits
4. curved	to trap insects

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Birds have different types of feathers. The feathers on the wings of birds are called 'flight feathers'. The feather that cover the body of the birds are called 'body feathers'. Short and fluffly feathers which help the birds to keep their body warm are known as 'down feathers'.
2. Ducks and swans have broad and flat beaks which has tiny holes on the sides. The mud and water flow through the holes, trapping the worms and insects in the beaks.

- Bird's feet and claws depend on the place where it lives. Webbed feet of ducks help them to swim. Hawk, vulture and eagle have claws to hold branch firmly. The claws of birds are very helpful.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Discuss in the class "How different animals eat food."

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 2 : Plants Kingdom

The World of Plants

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Root is the underground part of the plant. It is the most important part of a plant. Root fixes the plant in the soil. It also absorbs water and minerals from the soil. Some modified roots also store food within themselves.
2. Plants also need air to live. They take in air through very tiny holes on their leaves. If you cover these holes, they cannot breathe.
3. The stems of some trees like coconut and neem plants are very hard, thick and woody. Such stem is called trunk.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Photosynthesis 2. Leaves 3. Sapling 4. Trunks

C. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. Rose Hibiscus **Carrot**
 2. Neem **Money Plant** Coconut
 3. **Water Melon** Mango Papaya

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. minerals 2. Trunk 3. root 4. climbers.

B. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. The part of a plant that takes in water → a. leaf
 2. Leaves, branches and flowers grow from the → b. trunk
 3. The thick, strong stem of a tree → c. shrub
 4. The part of a plant that helps it to make food → d. stem
 5. A plant with a woody stem → e. root

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Most plants bear flower. Flowers are the most beautiful part of a plant. They help the plant to look beautiful and attractive. Flowers are of different shapes, sizes and colours. Most flowers give out a sweet smell. Flowers help in the reproduction because they produce fruits and seeds.

2. Plants need sunlight. They cook food like us. So they need to make their own food. Plants make their food from air, water and sunlight. This process is called photosynthesis.
3. Plants like rose and hibiscus, have hard and woody stems. Such plants are called shrubs.
4. Plants do not move from one place to another or make sound; but plants and animals are similar in many ways.
 - Both plants and animals have many parts.
 - Both need air to breathe.
 - Both need food and water to live.
 - Both grow. A baby animals grows into a big animal. A sapling or a small plant grows into a big tree.
 - Both can feel and respond.
 - Both can reproduce.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-I

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Birds → (a) babies
 2. Plants → (b) eggs
 3. Dog → (c) seed
 4. Human beings → (d) puppy

C. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. Cow Buffalo Shelter
 2. Lion Kitten Puppies
 3. Mosquito Doll Housefly
 4. Toy Book Lion

D. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Horse 2. Chirp, coos 3. Blue whale 4. Curved, hooked

E. Answer the following :

- Ans. 1. Birds are the only animals that have feathers on their bodies. They have wings to fly. They have hollow bones which make their body lighter. Birds have streamlined body which helps them to fly. It is because of their body structure it feel and get least resistance from air.
2. The octopus moves with the help of its eight arms.
3. Air, water and food are the things required by both humans and animals.
4. Human beings breathe through their nose.



Leaves and Their Uses

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Leaves fall from some trees in the dry season because they do not get enough water. Fallen leaves and dead plants rot and mix with the soil. Dry and fallen leaves must not be burnt because smoke makes the air dirty. We should dig a hole in the ground and bury the leaves. This is called a compost pit. After sometime humus will form in the pit and we can use it to fertilise the soil.
 2. The lower side of the leaf has many tiny holes. These are called stomata. Plants breath in and out through stomata.
 3. The leaves are called the food factory of a plant. Leaves contain a substance called Chlorophyll. It makes the leaves green. It helps in preparing food using carbon dioxide water and mineral salts in the presence of sunlight.

B. Underline the correct answers :

- Ans.**
1. Leaves crushed to decorate hands : Peepal/Mehendi
 2. Leaves that give us oil : Eucalyptus/Tulsi
 3. Leaves used to make roofs : palm/Mango
 4. Leaves used to make chutney : Mint/Tulsi
 5. Leaves used to store woollen clothes : Mint/Neem

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

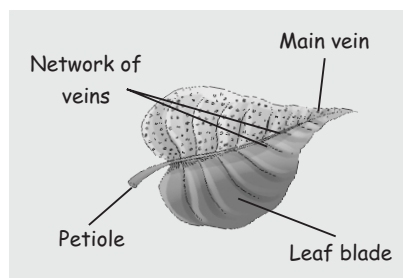
- Ans.** 1. Autumn 2. Banana 3. Chlorophyll 4. Mango leaves

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Leaves fall from some trees in the dry season because they do not get enough water. Fallen leaves and dead plants rot and mix with the soil. Dry and fallen leaves must not be burnt because smoke makes the air dirty.
 - 2.



3. The process by which the plant leaves make the food from carbon-dioxide, water and sunlight is called photosynthesis.
4. **Some uses of leaves**— Mehendi leaves are used by the ladies to decorate their hands. It is also used to colour the hair. Betel leaves (paan) are eaten by people.
Mango leaves are used for decoration on some special occasions.
Roofs of houses are made with palm and coconut leaves.
Banana leaf is used to serve food in different parts of the country.
Money plant, rubber plant, crotons are grown for decorative purposes.
Leaves of tulsi, mint, eucalyptus and neem are used for making medicines.
People drink tea prepared from the leaves of the tea plant.
Leaves such as *curry patta*, *tej patta* and *kasuri methi* are used to add flavour to food items.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. People who are related to each other in a family tree are called relatives. All paternal relatives are from the father's family, and all maternal relatives are from the mother's family, and all maternal relatives are from the mother's family.
2. Do yourself.
3. A group of people living in a house who are related to each other is collectively called a family. Family can have a few people or many people. Members of a family love each other and care for one another.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Paternal 2. Identical twins 3. Nuclear family 4. twins 5. Foster parents

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. nuclear 2. more 3. clean, tidy 4. cousins 5. Paternal 6. maternal

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A family that has only parents and their children living together is called a nuclear family. A nuclear family is small when it has four or less members. A nuclear family can also be big if it has more than four members.
2. Our all paternal relatives are from the father's family, and our all maternal relatives are from the mother's family.
3. Nuclear family and joint family are the two types of families.
4. The physical features, qualities and abilities which we share with our family members. These are called hereditary features. They can be passed on to us from our paternal side as well as from our maternal side. All children look like their parents in some way. Real sister and brother are called siblings. Siblings resemble each other.
5. Two children born at the same time to a mother are called twins. If they look exactly alike they are called identical twins.
6. All children look like their parents in some way. Real sister and brother are called siblings. Siblings resemble each other.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Everyone of us go to some work. Some are doctor, some are teacher, some of the men go to work in offices, and some even as hawker and rickshaw puller. The occupation one does to earn bread and butter is called livelihood.
2. A sweeper clean our streets.
3. Some children have to work to earn money. They work on tea shops or some time in factory or cottage industry. This is called child labour.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Carpenter : Chair, Table, **Computer**
2. Doctor : Medicine, Injection, **Gun**
3. Sweeper : **Scissors**, Mop, Broom
4. Teacher : Book, **Injection**, Chalk

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Carpenter 2. Sweeper 3. Job (Occupation) 4. Pathshala

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Jobs 2. clean, carpenters 3. leisure 4. unhealthy 5. child

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

C. Write about the work of the following people in one sentence :

- Ans. 1. A **carpenter** makes wooden furniture.
2. A **pilot** flies airplanes.
3. A **doctor** treats a patient.
4. A **policeman** catches thieves.
5. **Postman** delivers letters, parcels and telegrams.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Everyone of us go to some work. Some are doctor, some are teacher, some of the men go to work in offices, and some even as hawker and rickshaw puller. The occupation one does to earn bread and butter is called livelihood.
2. A lot of children from poor families worked in homes doing housework, or in the fields of landowners. Even today some children have to work to earn money. They work on tea shops or some time in factory or cottage industry, also knot carpets, weave silk saris, make crackers, polish, shoes etc. They work in unhealthy places. Their bodies are unhealthy due to working in small, dark places. Sometimes they are brought from far places and forced to work. Sometimes they die due to diseases. About 200 million children in the age group of 6 to 14, work in poor countries. This is called child labour.
3. We play with our friends in the park after doing their homework. At home we play board games with our grandparents. Mother loves to read books and Father do gardening when he is free. In the evening the family sits together to watch favourite television shows. During holidays we go on picnics, film shows, take trips to the mountains, or visit friends. We also invite friends and relatives over to our home. Leisure times become enjoyable as everyone joins in to make them happy moments.
4. Small school in a village is called Pathshala.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-II

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

B. Encircle the following :

Ans. 1. Insect River Sea 2. Rose Hibiscus Carrot
3. Pond Disease Stream 4. Watermelon Papaya Mango

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. leaves 2. water harvesting 3. palm leaves 4. seedling

D. Underline the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Leaves that give us oil : Eucalyptus/Tulsi.
2. The plant need support to stay upright : Shrubs/Climbers.
3. Sources of water in villages : Wells/Taps.
4. Leaves used to store woollen clothes : Mint/Neem.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Potable water is the water which is fit for drinking.
2. The stems of some trees like coconut and neem plants are very hard, thick and woody. Such stem is called trunk.
3. The lower side of the leaf has many tiny holes. These are called stomata. Plants breath in and out through stomata.
4. Everyone of us go to some work. Some are doctor, some are teacher, some of the men go to work in offices, and some even as hawker and rickshaw puller. The occupation one does to earn bread and butter is called livelihood.

Summative Assessment-I

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Sun 2. weeded 3. Banana 4. Tap water 5. minerals

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

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

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Birds → (a) puppy
2. Curved → (b) shrubs
3. A plant with a woody stem → (c) eggs
4. Boil and filter → (d) to crack nuts and hard fruits
5. Dog → (e) fresh water source

D. Define the following :

Ans. 1. Some animals can live both on land as well as water. Such animals are called 'amphibians'. Frogs, newts and salamanders are all examples of amphibians. Most amphibians have four legs. They are vertebrates, i.e., they have a backbone.
2. Harvesting rainwater means storing the rain water during the rainy seasons and using it later on. But how is the rainwater stored. First of all, the rainwater is collected in tanks and underground pits. These tanks and pits can store large quantities of water. Then, the stored water is used in various activities. Rainwater harvesting is especially useful in areas where the water is scarce or supply is not adequate.

3. The things which have life are called living things. They show some specific characteristics like movement, growth, reproduction, breathing, excretion etc.
Human and animals or plants are the examples of living things.
4. Root is the underground part of the plant. It is the most important part of a plant. Root fixes the plant in the soil. It also absorbs water and minerals from the soil. Some modified roots also store food within themselves.
5. Birds have different types of feathers. The feathers on the wings of birds are called 'flight feathers'. The feather that cover the body of the birds are called 'body feathers'. Short and fluffly feathers which help the birds to keep their body warm are known as 'down feathers'.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Plants do not move from one place to another or make sound; but plants and animals are similar in many ways.
 - Both plants and animals have many parts.
 - Both need air to breathe.
 - Both need food and water to live.
 - Both grow. A baby animals grows into a big animal. A sapling or a small plant grows into a big tree.
 - Both can feel and respond.
 - Both can reproduce.
 2. Domestic animals are very useful to us. They help us a lot. So, we should take proper care of them.
 - We must give them **proper food** and **clean drinking water**. This keeps them fit and active.
 - We must keep them in a **proper shelter**. A shelter protects them from heat, cold and rain. We should clean their shelter regularly.
 - We must keep our animals clean by giving them a **bath regularly**.
 - When they fall sick, we must take them to a **veterinary doctor**.
 - Pets should be **brushed gently** to remove the dust and loose fur from their coats.
 - We must play with our pets regularly so that they get enough exercise.
 - Animals cannot tell us about their needs. So, we must learn to feed them.
 3. **Land Animals :** The animals which live on land are called 'land animals'. They breathe through their nose and use their legs to move from one place to another. Most big land animals have four legs. Cow, horse, camel, yak, bear, donkey, elephant and giraffe are some examples of land animals. Different land animals are found in different climatic conditions. Polar bears live in the polar regions of the earth. Camels generally live in the deserts. Yaks live on high mountains and plateaux. Cows and donkeys live on flat lands. The giraffe is the tallest animal on land. The elephant is the biggest animal on land.
Water Animals : The animals which live in water are called 'water animals'. Fish, whale, octopus, dolphin, squid, etc, live in water. Such animals cannot live without water. They have special body structures which help them to move and breathe easily in water. For example, all fish have fins and a tail which help them to move in water.
 4. Water must be saved and stored carefully. Tanks, Under ground or over head, are used to store water. In home, water is stored in buckets and drums for bathing and washing. In kitchens, containers with lids or covers must be used to keep water. These should be cleaned and refilled everyday. We should always store drinking water in clean containers and keep it covered so that no insects, dust or dirt gets into it.
 5. Leaves fall from some trees in the dry season because they do not get enough water. Fallen leaves and dead plants rot and mix with the soil. Dry and fallen leaves must not be burnt because smoke makes the air dirty.



Festivals of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Vijay Dashmi is the another name of Dussehra.
2. Eid is celebrated after Ramzan. It is the holy month of fasting.
3. Onam is celebrated in Kerala.
4. The followers of Gautam Buddha are called Buddha are called Buddhists.

B. Circle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Parsis Navroze **Navrati**
2. Assam Kerala **Bihu**
3. Baisakhi Onam **Boat Races**
4. **Navroze** Id-ul-Zuha Id-ul-Fitr

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 2. Republic day, Independence day
3. Id-ul-fitr 4. Baisakhi, Onam

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Gandhi Jayanti 2. Kerala 3. Republic day 4. Durga Puja

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Makar Sankranti → (a) Khalsa
2. Pongal → (b) Christmas
3. Jesus Christ's Birthday → (c) Kites flying
4. Dusshera → (d) Kerala
5. Baisakhi → (e) Ramlila

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Independence Day is celebrated on 15 August every year. It is the day on which India became free from the British rule in 1947. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at Red Fort in Delhi. He or she gives a speech to the nation. On this day, we remember those who died fighting for the freedom of our country.
2. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October. It marks the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest leaders of India. He is fondly remembered by the people as 'Bapu' or the 'Father of the Nation'. People go to his Samadhi at Rajghat in Delhi to offer flowers and prayers to show respect to him.
3. We have national festivals like the Independence Day, the Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti, which the whole country celebrates. We have religious festivals like Dipawali, Dusshera, Holi, Eid and Christmas which are celebrated by people belonging to different religions.
Apart from these two kinds, we have harvest festivals like Baisakhi in Punjab and Pongal in Tamil Nadu which are linked to harvests.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Physically Challenged People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Do yourself.

2. There are many people who cannot hear or talk. These are called deaf and dumb people. These people also need proper care. Due to being deaf and dumb they cannot communicate with others like normal people. For this they need special language.

3. Most of us are lucky to see the world, hear all kinds of sounds, feel the things around us. We have healthy and able body and mind. But some people are not so lucky. There are people who cannot see (blind). There are those who cannot hear (deaf) and speak (dumb) or walk (handicapped). These are special people because they need special care.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. old people 2. deaf and dumb people 3. sign language 4. handicapped

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. blind school 2. louse braille 3. love, affection 4. sign language

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Louise Braille was a French. He was a teacher of the blinds. He hurt his eyes while playing with his father's tools at the age of three. But still he did not lose hope. He was hard working and wanted to study further. He developed a method in which alphabet are made of raised dots. This enables the blinds to read by touching and feeling them by rolling their fingers over the raised dots.

2. Like any other person, blind people too can read books. They did so by special books. These are written in a special language called Braille Script. It is written on a thick paper by making a row of dots with a pointed tool. To read it a script all the letters are made of one to six dots. This script was invented by Louise Braille.

3. With the passage of time everyone become old. By growing a person lose some of his strength and ability to work harder and longer. Being physically weak, people need our help and support at every step. We must not neglect them. We should care for them and give them due respect.

4. All the physically challenged people like blind, deaf and dumb, lame, etc. need special help. They are often neglected and teased by people. We should never make fun of them. We should try to help them as much as we can. Let us see how we can help people who are physically and mentally challenged.

We should

- ① help them when they are in need. ② respect them and treat them as equals. ③ spend time with them and make them feel wanted. ④ help and encourage them in studies and hobbies. ⑤ celebrate good times like picnic and parties with them.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 4 : Our Needs

Food We Eat

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The food that protect us from germs and illnesses is called protective food. Vitamins and minerals play a major role in keeping us healthy and free from diseases. Fruits, green leafy vegetables etc are protective food.
2. Non-vegetarians eat fish, meat, egg, milk, vegetables etc.
3. Plants and animals are the different sources of food.

B. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Wheat and rice.
2. Spinach and orange.
3. Pulses and milk.
4. Wheat and pulses.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. protein 2. blood 3. fruits 4. energy

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. No 6. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The food that helps us to grow is called body-building food. Proteins are an essential nutrient as they help in our growth. Pulses, milk, fish, eggs, cheese etc are body building food.
2. Almost all the food that we eat have some water content in them. Water is very important as it carries the essential nutrients to different parts of our body. It helps in the digestion of food and formation of blood. It also helps in excreting the waste materials from our body. So we must drink at least six to eight glasses of water in a day.
3. People who eat only vegetables, and do not eat anything that comes from animals, including milk products, like curd, are known as vegans.
4. Food gives us energy, makes us grow and helps us to stay healthy. Different food items provide us different support. Food items are put into different food groups according to how they help us.
- The different food groups are—
- (i) Energy giving food (ii) Body building food (iii) Protective food
5. Body building food items like pulses, cheese, milk, egg, fish, meat etc. help our body to grow.

- Find out the names of all the food items that go into your favourite dish. Put them into different food groups. Are some of them vitamins and minerals? Find out and write down which ones.

- **Complete the cross puzzle using the hints given below.**

[illegible]

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans.

1. We can avoid wastage of food by keeping it in a refrigerator. Cooked food remains fresh for a long time in a refrigerator. We keep fruits and vegetables in the refrigerator for the same reason.
2. We must wash these fruits and vegetables properly before cutting them. We should wash them after cutting, as it result in the loss of many minerals and vitamins.
3. Roasting means, cooking the food on a fire or in an oven. Food can also be roasted in pots. Earlier when coal or wood-burning chulhas were in use, food was roasted in the hot ash of these chulhas. We can cook various things like flesh, paneer tikka, popcorn, chapatis by roasting. Roasting makes the food tasty and crisp.

Ans.

1. Carrot and onion
2. Tawa and kadhai
3. Deep frying and stir frying
4. Boiling and roasting

Ans.	1. Apple	Carrot	Grapes
	2. Puris	Pakoras	Rice
	3. Cooling	Roasting	Baking
	4. Solar Cooker	Gobar Gas	Sunlight

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. germs 2. Chapati 3. raw, cooked 4. sunlight 5. chulhas

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

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

Ans.

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Fruits and salad | →(a) cooked food |
| 2. Wheat, pulses and meat | →(b) raw food |
| 3. Frying | →(c) flat bottomed pan |
| 4. Boiling | →(d) karahi (woks) |

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. It is very important to wash the food items before cooking them. There are various ways of cooking food. Let us learn about them. These are– Boiling, frying, roasting and making.
2. Cooking food in hot oil or butter is known as frying. There are three types of frying-deep frying, shallow frying and stir frying. When the food is cooked by completely dipping it in oil, it is known as deep frying. A large quantity of oil is used in the deep frying. When the food is cooked half dipped in oil, it is known as shallow frying. When the food is cooked in a very small quantity of oil, it is known as stir frying. Foods cooked by this method do not lose their colour and nutrients while cooking.
3. **Good Cooking Habits**
 1. The boiled water of pulses and vegetables should not be thrown away. It contains vitamins. It should be used in cooking.
 2. Wash fruits and vegetables before cutting because washing destroys the vitamins and minerals of the cut vegetables and fruits.
 3. Do not eat over cooked or deeply fried food. It destroys the nutrients.
 4. Do not use too much spices. It also decrease the food value.
 5. Food must be cooked with just enough water.
4. When solid food is heated in water, bubbles of hot air move from the bottom to the surface. This is boiling, and it kills the germs in the food. Liquids like milk are boiled without water. Boiling can be done in any deep pan or patila. Rice, pulses, meat and vegetables curries are cooked this way.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Make a list of food items that are cooked at home or that you eat when you go to a restaurant. Name the method of cooking each of these food items.

Ans. Do yourself.

- In the following puzzle five food things are hidden which we get from animals. Put an oval around them.

Ans.

X	H	O	N	E	Y	P
K	M	E	A	T	L	O
N	P	G	B	C	D	F
A	H	G	M	I	L	K
W	Q	S	V	R	T	Z
L	W	O	O	L	M	O



Houses of All Kinds

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. A tall tower-like building with many storeys is called a skyscraper.
 2. A place where a family lives together is called a house. A house shelters people. usually a house is enclosed with walls and a roof for people to live in safety.
 3. In some regions of the earth like Greenland, the land remains covered with snow throughout the year. The people here build house from blocks of ice. Such houses are called Igloos. The people who live in such houses are called Eskimos.

B. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Igloo 2. Tent 3. Caravan 4. Houseboat

C. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans.** 1. Mud Straw **Bricks**
 2. Kitchen **Mosquito** Bedroom
 3. **Cobwebs** Dusting Sweeping
 4. Spider Insects **Cat**

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. boat 2. clean 3. house 4. ice

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

C. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Houseboat | → | (a) bamboo poles |
| 2. Igloo | → | (b) canvas cloth |
| 3. stilt | → | (c) house of boat |
| 4. Pucca house | → | (d) blocks of ice |
| 5. Tent | → | (e) Stones and wood |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Such houses are made in places such as Assam, Meghalaya, where it rains a lot. This type of house is made ten to twelve feet above the ground. So a ladder is used to go into the house. They are usually made of wood and bamboo poles. These houses are made above the ground to protect the people living in them from high levels of water and wild animals.
2. We must keep our house clean. Some animals like mosquitoes, rats, houseflies, spread diseases and make us sick. We can remove them by cleaning our house regularly.
1. The doors and windows should have curtains. Curtains protect us from dust in the houses. They must be washed regularly.
 2. Wash basins, toilet and bathroom must be washed and cleaned daily. They must be kept dry.
 3. We must remove webs at regular intervals.
 4. We must do dusting of our furniture.
 5. The floor should be swept and mopped everyday.
 6. Pet corners should be cleaned everyday. Pet animals should be bathed and checked for ticks.
 7. There should be a dustbin for throwing away rubbish. The dustbin should be kept covered and cleared daily.
 8. The kitchen should be kept clean and free from insects.
3. A good house should be well ventilated. It should have sufficient windows and doors. It should allow sunlight and fresh air to come in. Sunlight kills germs. Sunlight keeps the rooms of the house dry and free from germs.

4. Besides air, water and food man needs a house also to live in. The house is very important. It protect us from heat, cold and storm. Our body cannot tolerate extremes of any kind of weather, so we need a shelter. It also protect us from thieves and animals.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-III

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

B. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. **Cooling** Roasting Baking
2. Onam **Baisakhi** Boat Races
3. Mother Father **Aunt**
4. Meat **Vegetables** Fish

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Pulses and milk.
2. Foster parents.
3. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
4. Boiling and Roasting.

D. Underline the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Independence Day is celebrated on : 15th August/26th January.
2. We eat cooked food : Potato/Apple.
3. There are members in the joint family : More than four/two.
4. People who eat only vegetables are called : Vegetarians/Vegans.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The followers of Gautam Buddha are called Buddhists.
2. We can avoid wastage of food by keeping it in a refrigerator. Cooked food remains fresh for a long time in a refrigerator. We keep fruits and vegetables in the refrigerator for the same reason.
3. The food that protect us from germs and illnesses is called protective food. Vitamins and minerals play a major role in keeping us healthy and free from diseases. Fruits, green leafy vegetables etc are protective food.
4. All children look like their parents in some way. Real sister and brother are called siblings. Siblings resemble each other.



Clothes We Wear

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear woollen and thick clothes in winter season. We wear coats, jerseys, pullovers, stockings, etc. in winter. Clothes made of fur and wool keep the body warm. Such types of clothes do not allow body heat to pass out. So, they keep the body warm.
2. The fibres which we get naturally from plants and animals are called 'natural fibres'. Cotton, wool and silk are some of the examples of natural fibres.
3. People doing special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms. Postmen, policemen, firemen and nurses wear uniforms when they are working. Members of the army, navy and air force of all countries also have special uniforms.

B. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Cotton, wool and silk.
 2. Nylon, polyester and terrycot.
 3. Cotton clothes.
 4. Dry cleaning.

C. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. Dupatta is used with Saree-Blouse/**Salwar-Kameez**.
 2. Lungi Kurta is mainly used by the people of **Punjab/Sikkim**.
 3. Ghaghra katchli is worn by the women of Rajasthan/**Gujrat**.
 4. Turban is mainly use by the people of Gujrat/**Punjab**.

D. Write the dresses you wear in different seasons.

- Ans.** Winter : **Coat, jersey, pullover, stocking etc.**
 Summer : **Shirt, trouser, jeans, T-shirt, safari-suit etc.**
 Rainy : **Raincoats and the water proof clothes.**

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. wrinkles 2. rain 3. two 4. uniforms 5. winter 6. cotton

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.** 1. Lehnga → (a) blouse
 2. Salwar → (b) kurta
 3. Trousers → (c) choli
 4. Saree → (d) shirts
 5. Dhoti → (e) kameez

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No 6. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. If we take proper care of clothes then we can make them last longer. We can take care of our clothes by following ways :
- Clothes become dirty due to dust, sweat and stains. They should be washed with soap and water. Woollen and silk clothes are cleaned by dry cleaning.
- Clothes get wrinkled after washing. They are ironed to remove these wrinkles. Ironed clothes make us look nice.
- All clothes should be stored properly. If you don't take proper care while storing, these clothes may be infested and eaten by several kinds of worms and moths.
2. Clothes are one of our basic needs. We all wear clothes. They protect us from many things such as :
- Clothes protect us from bad and uncomfortable weather.
- They also keep off dust and germs from us.

They give us comfort and good look.

They protect us from insects bites.

3. Men wear different types of clothes in different parts of the country. Punjabi men generally wear 'kurta-pyjama' or 'kurta-lungi' along with a 'turban'. Rajasthani men wear, 'churidar-kurta' and a 'turban'. However, the 'dhoti-kurta' is the most widely used dress by the men in our country.

These days most of the young educated men use shirts and trousers. Slowly and slowly the use of traditional dresses is becoming less and less. Some of the modern dresses of men and safari-suits, jeans, T-shirts during summer and woollen coats and trousers woollen suits during winter.

4. In summers, light coloured cotton clothes give us more comfort. Cotton clothes allow the heat of the body to escape. Cotton clothes absorb the sweat and make them feel comfortable. Light coloured reflect the heat and keep the body cool.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 5 : Water

Water for My Family

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. We must first boil the water in order to kill the germs present in water. Water should be boiled and then cooled before drinking.
2. Potable water is the water which is fit for drinking. It is very important to make water absolutely safe for drinking to prevent diseases.
3. Many villages do not get water through taps. The villages get ground water from wells, tube wells and hand pumps. Many villagers walk long distances to get water for their daily needs.

B. Circle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. **Dirty** Cooking Bathing
2. River Sea **Insect**
3. Pond **Disease** Stream

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. wells, handpumps 2. Rain water 3. buckets, drums 4. Potable

B. Match the following

- Ans. 1. Boil and filter → (a) salty
2. Rain → (b) drinking water
3. Drought → (c) fresh water source
4. Sea water → (d) rainwater harvesting
5. Conservation of water → (e) no rain

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Water that comes through pipes into our homes has to be treated to remove all the dirt, and clean it. Water from a lake or a river is sent to a water treatment plant. Germs are killed by making the sunlight fall on it in huge open air tanks. The chlorine is added to kill tiny insects and germs that can make us ill. Water is then passed through layers of different things like sand before it is sent through pipes into our homes.
 2. Water is essential for all living things. Without water there would be no life on the Earth. Farmers use water to grow crops. This is called irrigation. We use water for our daily activities like cooking, bathing, washing etc.
 3. We get water from ponds, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. These are the sources of water. Rainwater is the main source of water. The rainwater that seeps into the soil is known as groundwater. Groundwater is the most important source of water. Besides, Rain fills areas on the ground like ponds and lakes and under the ground with water. We get water from rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. It contains very small amount of salts.
 4. Water must be saved and stored carefully. Tanks, underground or overhead, are used to store water. In home, water is stored in buckets and drums for bathing and washing. In kitchens, containers with lids or covers must be used to keep water. These should be cleaned and refilled everyday. We should always store drinking water in clean containers and keep it covered so that no insects, dust or dirty gets into it.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 6 : Transport and Communication

Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Air transport (aeroplane, helicopter etc.) is the fastest means of transport.
 2. It is the cheapest means of transport because we don't have to build roads or rail tracks in water. We can travel by boats or steamers in rivers and lakes.
 3. Petrol, diesel, CNG etc. are the fuels which used by modern vehicles.

B. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Bus, car and scooter.
 2. Helicopter and aeroplane.
 3. Bullock, horse and camel.
 4. Ship, boat and steamer.

C. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Train | Helicopter | Aeroplane |
| 2. Car | Bus | Ship |
| 3. Camel cart | Bicycle | Bullock Cart |

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. wheel 2. land 3. goods 4. bicycle 5. submarine

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

- Ans.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Now-a-days trains are the better means of transport as they used to carry more passengers and goods. A train has engine and coaches for carrying passengers and wagons for carrying goods. It runs on long metal pieces called rails.
 2. We use different means of transport to travel from one place to another. Transportation refers to the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
 3. It is the cheapest means of transport because we don't have to build roads or rail tracks in water. We can travel by boats or steamers in rivers and lakes. It is called inland water transport. Huge ships carry passengers and goods from one country to another through seas and oceans. India is surrounded by sea on three sides. There are many sea ports in India. Ocean transport is used mainly for international trade.
 4. Air transport is used for travel when the distance is long and when the person wants to reach the place quickly. We can travel from one country to another in only a few hours using air transport. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. We live in a society. So, we need to exchange information, news and ideas with others. The process of expressing our ideas and feelings on giving information to others is called communication.
 2. A fax machine sends a written message, letter, picture or photograph in an electronic form. It copies the message and sends it along telephone lines. The fax machine at the other end of the telephone line prints out the messages.

B. Tick the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. A **computer**/radio is used to send an e-mail.
 2. The postcard/**telephone** is the fastest means of communication.
 3. In olden days crows/**pigeons** were used to send message.
 4. Pin Code has 5/**6 digits**.

C. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Radio | Television | Postcard |
| 2. Pencil | Email | Computer |
| 3. Telegram | Magazines | Letter |
| 4. Mobile | Telephone | Newspaper |

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. internet 2. Television 3. Computer 4. post office

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.** 1. Postcard → (a) telephone
2. E-mail → (b) radio
3. Landline calls → (c) post-office
4. Mass message → (d) computer

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No':

- Ans.** 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We write letters with proper address along with the PIN (Postal Index Number) code and drop them in letter boxes. The PIN helps a postman locate a place easily. Letters are posted in letter boxes. The postman takes out these letters and carries them to the post office. In the post office, the letters are sorted out according to the places they are to be sent. Letters are stamped and put into bags. These bags are then transported to the post offices of different cities through trains, aeroplanes, etc. The letters are sorted again into groups of small areas on reaching those post offices. These letters are then handed over to the postmen of the respective areas. This way, the postman delivers our letters to our homes.
2. Now a days, the mobile phone is very popular among people. It has bettered the system of communication. They can be used any where.
3. Do yourself.
4. It is also the instant means of communication through internet. There is a network of computers all over the world joined together and any message can be sent instantly through. E-mail with the help of computer connected with internet.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Finding A Place

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. There are four main directions-East, West, North and South.
2. A sketch is a rough drawing or map of a place. It shows some important places or landmarks you can see easily. It could be a church, hospital, school or even market.
3. It was difficult to draw all the landmarks in the area. So, we used some symbols for landmarks. A symbol is a sign. It represents a landmark. Different landmarks have different symbols. The explanation of symbols is called a key.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans.** 1. Road North South
2. Sketch **House** Map
3. Symbol Key **Cow**

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. North 2. East 3. key 4. plan 5. atlas

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

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

C. Look at India's map given below. It shows where four of India's largest cities are. Can you tell the directions of one city from other?

Ans. 1. New Delhi is **North** of Chennai.
2. Mumbai is **West** of Kolkata.
3. Chennai is **South** of New Delhi.
4. Kolkata is **East** of Mumbai.



D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it. In any map, north is always towards the top and south is always towards the bottom. The east is to the right and west is to the left of a map. Maps are useful because they show us the direction of a place so that we can easily find it. They can also tell us things about a place-whether it is hilly or a plain. They can also show us the water bodies around.
2. Landmarks are the important and popular places such as church, hospital, school or even market etc. which help us to identify or reach at a particular place.
3. The key to a sketch helps us to show the way. The explanation of symbols is called a key.
4. There are various symbols for each landmarks. A symbol is a sign which represents a landmark. These symbols are used on map to show the landmarks.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-IV

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)

B. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. **Cobwebs** Dusting Sweeping
2. Mobile **Newspaper** Telephone
3. Aeroplane Helicopter **Train**
4. **Road** North South

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Plan 2. Horse, camel, bullock 3. Dry cleaning 4. Igloo

D. Underline the correct answer :

1. The post card/telephone is the fastest means of communication.
2. Trains runs on rails/roads.
3. Dupatta is used with saree-blouse/salwar kameez.
4. In olden days crow/pigeons were used to send messages.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. It was difficult to draw all the landmarks in the area. So, we used some symbols for landmarks. A symbol is a sign. It represents a landmark. Different landmarks have different symbols. The explanation of symbols is called a key.

- It is the cheapest means of transport because we don't have to build roads or rail tracks in water. We can travel by boats or steamers in rivers and lakes.
- A tall tower-like building with many storeys is called a skyscraper.
- People doing special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms. Postmen, policemen, firemen and nurses wear uniforms when they are working. Members of the army, navy and air force of all countries also have special uniforms.

Summative Assessment-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Durga Puja 2. raw, cooked 3. boat 4. land 5. wrinkles

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

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

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Fruits and salad → (a) post office
 2. Stilt House → (b) Ramlila
 3. Postcard → (c) raw food
 4. Dhoti → (d) bamboo poles
 5. Dussehra → (e) kurta

D. Define the following :

- Ans. 1. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October. It marks the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest leaders of India. He is fondly remembered by the people as 'Bapu' or the 'Father of the Nation'. People go to his Samadhi at Rajghat in Delhi to offer flowers and prayers to show respect to him.
2. People who eat only vegetables, and do not eat anything that comes from animals, including milk products, like curd, are known as vegans.
3. A family that has only parents and their children living together is called a nuclear family. A nuclear family is small when it has four or less members. A nuclear family can also be big if it has more than four members.
4. In some regions of the earth like Greenland, the land remains covered with snow throughout the year. The people here build house from blocks of ice. Such houses are called Igloos. The people who live in such houses are called Eskimos.
5. It is also the instant means of communication through internet. There is a network of computers all over the world joined together and any message can be sent instantly through. E-mail with the help of computer connected with internet.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. If we take proper care of clothes then we can make them last longer. We can take care of our clothes by following ways :
- Clothes become dirty due to dust, sweat and stains. They should be washed with soap and water. Woollen and silk clothes are cleaned by dry cleaning.
- Clothes get wrinkled after washing. They are ironed to remove these wrinkles. Ironed clothes make us look nice.
- All clothes should be stored properly. If you don't take proper care while storing, these clothes may be infested and eaten by several kinds of worms and moths.
2. A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it. In any map, north is always towards the top and south is always towards the bottom. The east is to the right and west is to the left of a map. Maps are useful because they show us the direction of a place so that we can easily find it. They can also tell us things about a place-whether it is hilly or a plain. They can also show us the water bodies around.

3. The physical features, qualities and abilities which we share with our family members. These are called hereditary features. They can be passed on to us from our paternal side as well as from our maternal side. All children look like their parents in some way. Real sister and brother are called siblings. Siblings resemble each other.
4. **Good Cooking Habits**
 1. The boiled water of pulses and vegetables should not be thrown away. It contains vitamins. It should be used in cooking.
 2. Wash fruits and vegetables before cutting because washing destroys the vitamins and minerals of the cut vegetables and fruits.
 3. Do not eat over cooked or deeply fried food. It destroys the nutrients.
 4. Do not use too much spices. It also decrease the food value.
 5. Food must be cooked with just enough water.
5. We write letters with proper address along with the PIN (Postal Index Number) code and drop them in letter boxes. The PIN helps a postman locate a place easily. Letters are posted in letter boxes. The postman takes out these letters and carries them to the post office. In the post office, the letters are sorted out according to the places they are to be sent. Letters are stamped and put into bags. These bags are then transported to the post offices of different cities through trains, aeroplanes, etc. The letters are sorted again into groups of small areas on reaching those post offices. These letters are then handed over to the postmen of the respective areas. This way, the postman delivers our letters to our homes.