

# Environmental *Studies*

4





house, wear good clothes and eat good food. Our family also sees to it that we go to school and learn new things. We celebrate festivals and other happy moments together. Our family members take care of us when we are sick or sad. Without our families, our life would become very difficult.

### Section-3 Formation Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself

#### Unit 2 : The World of Animals



## Where Animals Live

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) owl                      2. (c) dog                      3. (b) dens                      4. (c) tailor-bird

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Animals that live in trees are called arboreal animals. These animals are monkey and squirrels.  
2. Some animals live in water. They are called aquatic animals. Fish, whale and octopus live in water.  
3. animals need shelter. They need shelter because it protects them from heat, cold and enemies. The shelters in which animals live have special names.

#### B. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Terrestrial animals                      2. Cuckoo                      3. Bats and owls  
4. Frogs                      5. Aquatic animals

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A spider lives in the **webs** it spins.  
2. **Domestic** animals live in homes that we build for them.  
3. **Termites** live in underground colonies.  
4. Giraffes live in the **shade** of trees.

#### B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Monkey and squirrel → (a) wild animals  
2. Octopus and whale → (b) domestic animals  
3. Cows and hens → (c) arboreal animals  
4. Tigers and bears → (d) aquatic animals

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

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

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The cuckoo is a lazy and clever bird. It does not make its own nest. It lays its eggs in a crow's nest.  
2. A tailor-bird stitches leaves together with thread, wool or cotton. The nest is lined with cotton, wool and dried grass to keep it warm. As this bird sews its nest, it is called a tailor-bird.  
3. Some animals are seen only at night. Bats and owls are active only at night. Such animals are called nocturnal animals. During the daytime, they rest in their shelters.  
4. **Aquatic animal** : Aquatic animals are the animals which live in water. Some example of aquatic animals are - fish, whale and octopus.

**Terrestrial animals** : Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals. Lion, elephant, giraffe

and zebra are terrestrial animals.

5. Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals. Lion, elephant and giraffe are terrestrial animals.
6. Some animals are seen only at night. Bats and owls are active only at night. Such animals are called nocturnal animals.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself



## Teeth and Feeding Habits of Animals

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) tongue 2. (a) lion 3. (b) peg

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Animals like eat, squirrel, rabbit etc. have very sharp front teeth. They bite fruits, seeds etc. with these teeth. They are called gnawing animals.
2. Some animals eat the flesh of other animals. They are called carnivores, e.g. tiger, lion, wolf, etc.
3. Herbivores have two sets of teeth. They have strong sharp and flat front teeth for biting. They have strong grinding teeth in the back for chewing.

#### B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Herbivores 2. Frog and snake 3. Carnivores

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Flesh eating birds have **sharp, strong** and **curved** beaks.
2. Frogs and lizards **swallow** the prey as a whole.
3. A shark has saw **like** teeth.
4. **Rabbit** is a gnawing animal.

#### B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Mosquito → (a) sharp-curved teeth
2. Crow → (b) trunk
3. Butterfly → (c) sharp-pointed mouth parts
4. Elephant → (d) beak
5. Tiger → (e) proboscis

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

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

#### D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Animals are living beings. They also need food. Food gives them energy to grow, move and work.
2. Herbivores help them to chew the flesh and break the bones. They do not have biting teeth.
3. Carnivores animals have very sharp-curved teeth for tearing the flesh of their prey. The grinding teeth are also very sharp and strong. These help them to chew the flesh and break the bones. They do not have biting teeth.
4. Butterflies and honeybees suck nectar from flowers. They have a long tube-like tongue for sucking the nectar from flowers. This is called proboscis. It is stretched out only when the animal wants to

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)



## More About Animals

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

**Ans.** 1. (a) flowers                      2. (c) squirrel                      3. (b) colony

### A. Oral questions :

**Ans.**

1. All fish in a group move in the same direction. It is called swarming. This confuses the attacker.
2. A group of lions is called pride.
3. When one animal of a group sees its enemies, it warn other animals in the group about the presence of the enemies.

**Ans.**

1. A shoal of fish move in **same** directions.
2. **Wolf** is not a farm animal.
3. The lioness provides food to lion and **cubs** for itself.
4. A herd is a large group of **animals**.

**Ans.** 1. Dog, cat                      2. Cat, dog, rabbit, parrot                      3. Lion, tiger, wolf                      4. Pride

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.**

1. Each group has a **leader**.
2. A **troop** or **band** consists of monkeys and chimpanzees.
3. **Rabbit** is a shy animal but **it** is a friendly animal.
4. The **shoal of** fish moves in one direction.
5. A **group** of ants is called **colony**.

**Ans.**

1. Herd	→ (a) lion
2. Nectar	→ (b) wolf
3. Pride	→ (c) honey
4. Pack	→ (d) monkey
5. Troop	→ (e) cattle

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

**Ans.** 1. Flowers produce a sweet liquid called nectar. Honeybees visit flowers to get this nectar. They have a long tube like tongue. When they sit on a flower, they insert this tongue into the flowers and suck the nectar. Flowers produce pollen. When a honeybee is busy sucking nectar from a flower, pollen grains stick to it. When the bee moves on to another flower, some of the pollen grains from the first flower fall on the second flower. Transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another is called pollination.

This helps the plant to make or create new seeds that grow into plants. This is how honeybees help flowers.

2. In our country, many people collect honey from beehives by simply smoking the area under the hive. They light a fire under the tree with the hive in it. The smoke makes bees fly out of the hive. The collectors then quickly climb up the tree and break off the hive pieces and bring them down.
3. Elephants and deers move in group in search of food and water.
4. Many people rear honeybees on artificial hives created in wooden boxes. Rearing of honeybees for their honey is called apiculture. An apiculturist has hive tools and a net veil which he or she wears over the head and face when he or she has to remove honey from the artificial hive. Inside the hive or honeycomb are a series of rectangular plates on which worker bees make cells or compartments. The queen lays eggs in these. Workers gather nectar and pollen to make honey. The honey can be periodically removed from the artificial frames.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself



## Birds and Their Nests

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) partridge 2. (b) cuckoo 3. (a) cradle type

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans.
1. Birds built nests on branches of trees, on the ground, amidst bushes or in the hole of wood.
  2. The birds generally use grass, rags, twigs, cotton, wool, hair, feathers, bits of paper, leaves and many other things to build their nests.
  3. The cuckoo or koel is a lazy bird. It never builds its own nest. But, it is a clever bird. It lays its eggs in another bird's nest. When the babies hatch out of the eggs, it pushes the other bird's babies out of the nest. Koel mostly lays its eggs in the crow's nest.

#### B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Woodpecker 2. Tailor bird 3. Penguin 4. Weaver bird

#### C. Re-arrange the letters given in the bracket and rewrite the correct sentences :

- Ans.
1. The Penguin needs to work hard to build its nest.
  2. Cuckoo is a lazy and cunning bird.
  3. Birds keep their body warm with the help of down feathers.
  4. Birds usually build nests in the months of March.

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The nest of a weaver bird hangs from the **tree**.
  2. The **tailor** bird stitches the leaves using its **sharp beak like a needle**.
  3. The tailor bird builds a **leafy** nest.
  4. Birds build **nest** to live.

**B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :**

- Ans.**
- |                |   |                               |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Woodpecker  | → | (a) tree leaves and dry grass |
| 2. Parrot      | → | (b) fish bones                |
| 3. Kingfisher  | → | (c) cotton, wool, hair        |
| 4. Tailor bird | → | (d) grass and feathers        |
| 5. Fowl        | → | (e) fine chips of wood        |

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

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

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The tailor bird builds a leafy nest. It stitches two or three broad leaves together with bits of straw and thread. It uses its sharp beak like a needle. The inside of the nest is lined with cotton, wool, hair and fine dry grass. Thus, inner portion of the nest is always warm and cosy.
  2. Sparrows build a deep cup-shaped nest at a great height. This is so because their young ones are born blind. They don't have feathers. Such kind of nest prevent the young ones from falling.
  3. Birds build nests to lay eggs. This is where they keep the eggs warm or incubated till they hatch. Eggs are very fragile and can break easily; also eggs can be food for other birds and animals. Therefore, to protect eggs and to keep them safe, birds need nests. Nesting time is the period when birds mate and lay eggs. Most birds build nests during spring.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself

## Formative Assessment-I

**Multiple Choice Questions :**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) festivals      2. (b) dens      3. (b) peg      4. (b) partridge

**B. Rearrange the letters given in the bracket :**

- Ans.**
1. Birds keep their body warm with the help of **down** feathers.
  2. A group of fish is called **shoal**.
  3. Frogs and lizards **swallow** the prey as a whole.

**C. Tick (3) the correct answer given in the bracket :**

- Ans.**
1. **Never** laugh or mock at anybody.
  2. A shoal of fish move in **same** directions.
  3. Paternal grandparents are **father's** parents.

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Cuckoo      2. Woodpecker      3. Fish      4. Carnivores (Lion, tiger)

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Parents who adopt a child are called foster parents. Foster parents are not birth parents of a child.
  2. Animals like rat, squirrel, rabbit etc. have very sharp front teeth. They bite fruits, seeds etc. with these teeth. They are called gnawing animals.
  3. All fish in a group move in the same direction. It is called swarming. This confuses the attacker.





**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

2. Birds like crows, sparrows, mynahs, pigeons, etc. perch on branches of trees. They have three toes in front and one at the back. The back toe curls around the branch so that the bird cannot fall off. It remains on the branch firmly when the wind blows hard and even when it sleeps. Perching birds may also hop on the ground.
3. (i) Flesh eating birds like eagles, owls and vultures have strong, sharp and curved beaks for tearing flesh. These birds are called birds of prey.  
(ii) Birds like sparrows, pigeons and hens mostly eat seeds and grains. They have short, hard and horny core-shaped beaks to break their food before eating.



4. Ducks have webbed feet. The webs of the skin are spread between the three toes. They are used as paddles for swimming. The small hind toe is slightly higher up the leg and is non-functional.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself.

#### Unit 4 : Plant's Kingdom



## Plants

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) grass                      2. (a) propagative                      3. (B)chlorophyll

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. **Shoot System** : This is the main axis of the plant. It consists of stem, branches, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits. It is the stem that bears the branches, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.
2. Flowers grow into fruits. Fruits carry seeds inside them. The seeds give rise to new plants. In this way, flowers help the plant to reproduce and give rise to more new plants.
3. The two main parts of plant :
- i. Leaves                                      ii. Roots

#### B. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Carrot, raddish.                      2. Rose and Jasmine.                      3. Leaf blade.                      4. Pistil.

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The leaf preapres its food by the process of **photosynthesis**.
2. **The root** grows below the soil and **the stem** grows above the soil.
3. All types of grasses have **fibrous** roots.
4. Leaves breathe through their **stomata**.
5. All man-made things are **non-living things**.

#### B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Grass → (a) stomata
2. Tree → (b) chlorophyll
3. Tiny pores → (c) proproots
4. Leaf → (d) trunk
5. Banyan → (e) fibrous roots

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. **Taproot** : Some plants have a main root called taproot. This taproot grows vertically down in the ground and gives out branches on all the sides. These branches are called lateral or side roots. The taproot is quite thick but its branches are much thinner. The radish, turnip, neem have taproots.
- Fibrous root** : In a fibrous root, a number of equal-sized roots are attached to the end of the stem. There is no main or tap root. Grass, wheat, onion, etc. have fibrous roots.
2. **Types of Roots** : Different plants have different types of roots. There are two types of roots—taproots and fibrous roots.

**Taproot :** Some plants have a main root called taproot. This taproot grows vertically down in the ground and gives out branches on all the sides. These branches are called lateral or side roots. The taproot is quite thick but its branches are much thinner. The radish, turnip, neem have taproots.

**Fibrous root :** In a fibrous root, a number of equal-sized roots are attached to the end of the stem. There is no main or tap root. Grass, wheat, onion, etc. have fibrous roots.

### 3. Parts of a flower

Petal is the bright, colourful part of a flower. Little green leaves that protect a flower bud are called sepals. Stamen is the male part of a flower. It is made up of filament and anther.

Anther produces pollen grains. Pistil is the female part of a flower. Stigma, style, and ovary are its parts.

### 4. Flowers in Everyday Life

Flowers are an important part of our life. They bring colour and freshness to our surroundings. We also use flowers in a number of ways in our day-to-day life.

- We eat certain flowers when cooked as vegetables. For example, cauliflower and broccoli.
- At festivals and functions, we use flowers to decorate our houses. Some people make beautiful floral rangolis on special occasions.
- Flowers are used to make many medicines as well. For example, rose petals are used to make rose water.
- Some flowers have been an inspiration to artists and designers. You must have seen designs of flowers made on items like clothes, sheets and vases.
- We make colours from flowers like marigold and zenia. These colours are also used to dye cloth.

## Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

## Unit 5 : Our Body



# Our Sense Organs

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) five 2. (c) ear drum

## Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. There are four types of taste buds on the tongue. There are : sweet, sour, salty and bitter.  
2. We should not eat very hot things because they can burn our taste buds.  
3. We hear all types of sounds such as sweet voice, harsh words, whispering and loud noises.

### B. Name the sense organ or organs that help you in the following cases :

Ans. 1. Eyes 2. Tongue, Ears 3. Nose 4. Skin 5. Tongue

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The surface of the **tongue** has many taste buds.  
2. Our **skin** tell us whether a thing is soft or hard.  
3. All the sense organs and messages to the brain.

4. We should not watch the **television** sitting very close to it.
5. Hot things **burn** our taste buds.

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

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

**C. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans. 1. Taking Care of the Sense Organs**

Sense organs are precious. We should always take care of them. It is important to maintain a good posture while working and studying.

Everyone should wash his/her eyes with clean water at least three to four times a day. Dry them with a clean towel.

We should not watch the television or video games sitting very close to it. It is bad for the eyes.

Never insert any pointed object into your ear. It damages the ear drum.

Avoid listening to a very loud sound. It has bad effect on your ears.

Use a clean handkerchief to clean the nose or while sneezing.

Any scratch or cut on the skin should be treated with an antiseptic lotion to keep away the germs.

Don't eat very hot things because they can burn your taste buds.

2. We become aware of the things happening around us with the help of our eyes, ear, nose, skin and tongue. These are our sense organs. They help us to know if a person or thing is good or bad for us and to behave differently in different situations.
3. Our whole body is covered and protected with skin. The skin helps us to feel things. The sense of touch is felt throughout the body. We have nerves all over our body. When we touch something or something touches us, the nerve ending located right under our skin sends messages to the brain. They tell us what the touch we like—smooth, rough, hot or cold.
4. The surface of the tongue has many taste buds. They tell us about different tastes. Four kinds of taste buds—sweet, sour, salty and bitter—are found in different areas of the tongue. These parts of the tongue send information to the brain. The brain analyses this information and tells us the tastes.
5. All of us like the touch of our mother. We feel the love and warmth in her touch. It is a good touch. But the touch of all people are not the same. We feel uncomfortable when some people touch us in an unfriendly way. We should keep away from such people. We should also tell our parents and teachers, if anybody tries to touch us and we feel uncomfortable. There are the bad touch.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself



## Tongue and Teeth

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

**Ans.** 1. (b) tongue                      2. (a) 12 and 21 years                      3. (c) dentist

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

**Ans.** 1. Our teeth are an important part of our face. They give shape to our face and help us to chew our food. People have different number of teeth at different times of their lives.

2. The tongue also needs to be cleaned regularly as it gets covered with bacteria. Some of the ways to clean the tongue are as follows :
  - i. Use a tongue cleaner to clean the tongue. It helps to remove bacteria that grow on the tongue. If not removed, these cause bad breath and plaque.
  - ii. Rinse the mouth after every meal. It helps to remove the extra food that sticks on the tongue.
  - iii. Do not eat very hot or spicy food. It is not good for the tongue.
  - iv. Use a good mouth wash everyday after brushing your teeth. It keeps the mouth clean as there is no bad breath.
3. We should avoid chocolates sweets because these cause rapid tooth decay.

**B. Encircle the odd one :**

- Ans.** 1. Incisors          Molars          Yeast          2. **Tongue**          Dental          Pulp  
 3. Apple          **Chocolates**          Raddish

**Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. The **tongue** is the sense organs of taste.  
 2. The **taste buds** are present on the surface of the tongue.  
 3. The tip of the tongue is sensitive to **sweet** taste.  
 4. An **adult** has 32 teeth **set**.  
 5. The **toothbrush** must have soft bristles.  
 6. **Dental floss** removes the food that cannot be removed by brushing.

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

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

**C. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The tongue enables us to speak. It also helps us to taste, move and swallow the food. The bumpy taste buds are present on the surface of the tongue. These are located on the different parts of the tongue. The tip of the tongue is sensitive to sweet taste and back is sensitive to bitter taste. The sides of the tongue are sensitive to sour and salty tastes. Hence, our tongue helps us to identify four basic tastes sweet, salty, sour and bitter.
2. Some of the simple ways to take care of teeth are as follows :
  - i. Brush your teeth twice a day, once in the morning and once at night. Use proper brushing movements.
  - ii. Use a good toothpaste and a toothbrush. The toothbrush must have soft bristles. Move the brush in a circular motion.
  - iii. Use a dental floss to clean the teeth once a day.
  - iv. Eat healthy foods like raw fruits and vegetables. It is a good exercise for teeth and gums.
  - v. Avoid eating sticky foods like sweets and ice creams. These cause rapid tooth decay.
  - vi. Rinse your mouth after every meal with water to remove the food particles stuck between the teeth.
  - vii. Visit a dentist once every 6 months for a dental checkup.
3. When we look at our teeth in the mirror, we see that they are of different sizes and shapes. There are four kinds of teeth :
  - i. **Incisors** : These are four front teeth in each jaw. They have sharp straight edges. They are used to cut and bite food. They are also called cutting teeth.
  - ii. **Canines** : There are two canines in each jaw. They are present on either side of the incisors. They are very sharp and pointed like a fork. They help in tearing food. For this reason, these are called tearing teeth.

- Premolars :** There are four premolars in each jaw. They are next to canines. They are broad and flat teeth. These teeth help us in cracking food. They are also called cracking teeth.
  - Molars :** There are six molars in each jaw. They are next to premolars. They are broader than premolars. They help us in grinding food. They are also called grinding teeth.
- Animals such as lions, wolves and tigers eat flesh of other animals. They are called carnivores. They have sharp pointed teeth at the front to tear the flesh. Their back teeth are strong and flat which help to chew the meat. They have sharp claws to catch their prey.
- Deciduous Teeth :** Deciduous teeth appear and fall very early in life. They are replaced by the permanent set of teeth.

Deciduous teeth are also known as baby teeth or milk teeth. They are formed when a baby is seven and a half month old, even before it is born. When a baby is born, deciduous teeth are present deep in the jaws. There are 20 deciduous teeth, 10 in each jaw.
  - Permanent teeth :** Milk teeth gradually fall off and are replaced by stronger teeth. By the time a child is about 12 years old, all the milk teeth are replaced by a set of 28 permanent teeth.

5. **i. Deciduous Teeth :** Deciduous teeth appear and fall very early in life. They are replaced by the permanent set of teeth.

Deciduous teeth are also known as baby teeth or milk teeth. They are formed when a baby is seven and a half month old, even before it is born. When a baby is born, deciduous teeth are present deep in the jaws. There are 20 deciduous teeth, 10 in each jaw.

- ii. Permanent teeth :** Milk teeth gradually fall off and are replaced by stronger teeth. By the time a child is about 12 years old, all the milk teeth are replaced by a set of 28 permanent teeth.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

## Unit 6 : Our Friends

# Work People Do

- Ans.** 1. (a) pilot                      2. (c) potter                      3. (c) mechanic

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral questions :

2. Cobbler and Mechanic are the two people who work with a hammer.
3. Sometimes, our shoes and sandals need to be repaired. Cobblers do that by using their tools, nails and special glues.

**B. Unscramble the names of the people who help us :**

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** 1. A potter bakes in a **kiln**. 2. A **pilot** sits in the cockpit.  
3. An automobile engineer designs **cars**.  
4. A **tailor** stitches our clothes.

**B. Match the correct answer :**

**C. Answer the following questions :**

2. More and more people are going to the cities from the villages to work. This is because the number of people are increasing all the time but the amount of land remains the same. So, there is not enough land for everyone to make a proper living from. Many of the villagers work in the cities as labourers. They help build houses and bridges. They repair cycles and drive buses and taxis.
3. **Weaver** : A weaver weaves cloth on a loom. Cloths made by hands are known as handloom. Now, most of the cloths we make are made in electric looms.

**Embroiderer** : In India, many people earn a living by embroidering or using needle and threads to make beautiful patterns on clothes. This profession is also very old. Some embroid-erers learn to make only a special kind of embroidery.

4. Do yourself.
5. Do yourself.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself.

## Formative Assessment-II

### Multiple Choice Questions :

**A. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

**Ans.** 1. (c) dentist                      2. (c) grass                      3. (b) mechanic

**B. Encircle the odd one :**

**Ans.** 1. **Tongue**                      Dental                      Pulp  
 2. Pilot                      Doctor                      **Cobbler**  
 3. **Carrot**                      Pumpkin                      Bottle gourd

**C. Give one word answer :**

**Ans.** 1. Crow                      2. Ear drum                      3. Parrot

**D. Unscramble the names of the people who help us :**

**Ans.** 1. Pilot                      2. Doctor                      3. Farmer

**E. Name the following :**

**Ans.** 1. Leaf blade                      2. Crow                      3. Stomata                      4. Unskilled work

**F. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans.** 1. We should avoid chocolates and sweets because these cause rapid tooth decay.  
 2. We should not eat very hot things because they can burn our taste buds.  
 3. Sometimes, our shoes and sandals need to be repaired. Cobblers do that by using their tools, nails and special glues.

## Summative Assessment-I

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

**Ans.** 1. Each group has a **leader**.                      2. Giraffe lives in the **shade** of trees.  
 3. Hawk is called the king of birds.                      4. The **toothbrush** must have soft bristles.  
 5. A shark has **saw** like teeth.

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

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



**C. Differentiate between :**

**Ans.** 1. **Herbivores** : Animals which eat only plants, are called herbivores, e.g. cow, buffalo, goat, sheep zebra, deer etc.

**Carnivores** : Animals which eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores, e.g. tiger, lion, leopard, wolf, jackal etc.

2. The weaver bird acts like a weaver in making its nest. It makes its nest with materials such as fine strips of palm, banana, leaves any grass.

The tailor bird stitches leaves together with thread, wool or cotton. The nest is lined with cotton, wool and dried grass to keep it warm. As this bird sews its nest, it is called tailor-bird.

3. i. **Deciduous Teeth** : Deciduous teeth appear and fall very early in life. They are replaced by the permanent set of teeth.

Deciduous teeth are also known as baby teeth or milk teeth. They are formed when a baby is seven and a half month old, even before it is born. When a baby is born, deciduous teeth are present deep in the jaws. There are 20 deciduous teeth, 10 in each jaw.

ii. **Permanent teeth** : Milk teeth gradually fall off and are replaced by stronger teeth. By the time a child is about 12 years old, all the milk teeth are replaced by a set of 28 permanent teeth.

4. **Aquatic animal** : Aquatic animals are the animals which live in water. Some example of aquatic animals are - fish, whale and octopus.

**Terrestrial animals** : Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals. Lion, elephant, giraffe and zebra are terrestrial animals.

5. Flesh eating birds like eagles, owls and vultures have strong, sharp and curved beaks for tearing flesh. These birds are called birds of prey.

- Birds like sparrows, pigeons and hens mostly eat seeds and grains. They have short, hard and horny core-shaped beaks to break their food before eating.

**D. Match the following :**

**Ans.**

1. Joint family	→ (a) ostrich
2. Skin	→ (b) living together
3. Tiny pores	→ (c) patterns on clothes
4. Running bird	→ (d) touch
5. Embroider	→ (e) stomata

**E. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans.** 1. Butterflies and honeybees suck nectar from flowers. They have a long tube-like tongue for sucking the nectar from flowers. This is called proboscis. It is stretched out only when the animal wants to suck nectar.

2. Sparrows build a deep cup-shaped nest at a great height. This is so because their young ones are born blind. They don't have feathers. Such kind of nest prevent the young ones from falling.

3. Some of the simple ways to take care of teeth are as follows :

- i. Brush your teeth twice a day, once in the morning and once at night. Use proper brushing movements.
- ii. Use a good toothpaste and a toothbrush. The toothbrush must have soft bristles. Move the brush in a circular motion.
- iii. Use a dental floss to clean the teeth once a day.
- iv. Eat healthy foods like raw fruits and vegetables. It is a good exercise for teeth and gums.
- v. Avoid eating sticky foods like sweets and ice creams. These cause rapid tooth decay.
- vi. Rinse your mouth after every meal with water to remove the food particles stuck between the teeth.
- vii. Visit a dentist once every 6 months for a dental checkup.



4. The cuckoo is a lazy and clever bird. It does not make its own nest. It lays its eggs in a crow's nest.
5. In our country, many people collect honey from beehives by simply smoking the area under the hive. They light a fire under the tree with the hive in it. The smoke makes bees fly out of the hive. The collectors then quickly climb up the tree and break off the hive pieces and bring them down.



## Celebrations

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (a) Vijayadashmi 2. (c) The Sikhs

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Dussehra, also called Vijaya Dashmi, is celebrated for ten days. Ramlila is staged on these days. Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil. Lord Rama killed Ravana, the ten headed demon on this day.
2. Eid is the most important festival of the Muslims. It comes at the end of the holy month of Ramzan. During Ramzan, the Muslims keep fast. On Eid, they wear new dresses and go to the mosques to offer Namaz. They exchange greetings saying 'Eid Mubarak.'
3. National Festivals are celebrated in all the states. These are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

#### B. Name these festival :

- Ans. 1. Christmas 2. Gurupurav 3. Deepawali

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated as **Gandhi Jayanti**.
2. **Holi** is a festival of colours.
3. On **Eid** people say 'Eid Mubarak'.
4. Onam is the harvest festival of **kerala**.
5. Ramlila is held on **Dussehra**.

#### B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Deepawali → (a) Tamil Nadu
2. Gurupurav → (b) Rajpath
3. Holi → (c) Colour
4. Pongal → (d) Ganesha
5. Republic Day → (e) Guru Nanak

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Holi is mainly celebrated in North India. It is the festival of colours. During the month of March, the weather is neither hot nor cold. Holi is celebrated for two days. Bonfires are lit on the first day. On the night before Holi, Holika is burnt. Gulal and coloured water are used for playing Holi. Some children use water balloons.
2. 25th December is the birthday of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated as Christmas day by the Christians all over the world. Churches and homes are decorated. Christmas trees are decorated with stars, bells and glass balls. Special prayers are held in the churches. Gifts are exchanged by relatives and friends. Children wait for Santa Claus.

3. Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year. India gained her independence from the British on this day in the year 1947. On Independence Day, the National Flag is raised all over the country. People sing the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana....' and pay their respects to our National Flag and the country. The main function is held at the Red Fort in Delhi. The National Flag is hoisted by the Prime Minister of India. He or she gives a speech to the nation. On this day, we remember those who died fighting for the freedom of our country.
4. Dussehra, also called Vijaya Dashmi, is celebrated for ten days. Ramlila is staged on these days. Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil. Lord Rama killed Ravana, the ten headed demon on this day. On this occasion huge effigies of Ravana, his brother Kumbhkarna and his son Meghnatha are burnt in the ground of Ramlila. At the time of Dussehra, Durga Puja is celebrated in West Bengal.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

## Unit 7 : Our Needs



## Our Food

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) pulses 2. (b) non-vegetarians

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Energy is required to do all our day-to-day activities like walking, running, climbing, cycling etc. This energy is provided by substance called carbohydrates that we get from foods like potatoes, bananas, sugar and cereals. These food give us all the energy needed to work or play.
2. Eating only one type of food will not give your body everything it needs to work, play, grow and fight diseases. This is because your body needs different substances for doing different things. These substances are called nutrients. A nutrient is an important item needed to keep any living being alive and help it grow. Our body needs a large number of nutrients to keep itself healthy.
3. We use several herbs and spices. We get these herbs and spices from the plants. The spices add taste and flavour to our food. When we add elaichi to tea, it adds flavour and taste. Some spices have medicinal value as well. India is known as the home of spices such as bay of leaves or tejpatta, cardamom or elaichi, cumin or jeera, clove or long, turmeric or haldi and many others.

#### B. Cross (7) the wrong answer :

- Ans. 1. **Vitamins** give us energy. 2. **Fats** are needed to repair our body.
3. Extra food is stored as **muscle** in our body. 4. About three-fourth of our body is **fat**.

### Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Plants make the food due to the presence of **sunlight**.
2. Spices add special **taste** to food.
3. Butter, cheese and ghee are **milk** products.
4. We must drink **8 to 10** glasses of water daily.
5. Carbohydrates and fats give us **energy**.

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

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

**C. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Besides foods, water is very important for our body. Fruits and vegetables we eat contain some amount of water, but we should drink 8 to 10 glasses of water a day to keep our body working properly. Water helps in keeping the body clean by flushing out waste material as urine. When water is lost from our body as sweat, it cools our body. Thus, water also controls our body temperature. Most food items contain water. Three-fourth of our body weight is water.
  2. Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants make their own food with the help of sunlight, air and water.
  3. When we eat foods such as cereals, fresh vegetables, fruits and salads, not all of it is taken in by the body. Some part has no food value. This part is called roughage. Roughage cannot be digested. Its function is to move wastes through the stomach and out of the body. So roughage is very important.
  4. We need food to grow. Food provides us energy to do work and play. It is our basic need. Food helps us to grow and stay healthy. We cannot live long without food.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself.



## Eating Together

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

**Ans.** 1. (c) fixed                      2. (a) gurudwara                      3. (b) mid-day

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Langar is a common kitchen in gurudwaras in which food is prepared in large quantities and served to the people free of charge. Anyone is welcome to have langar.
  2. Our family supports and gives us a lot of care and love. We share our sorrows and joys with our family. We learn many things in our family. While having our dinner together, we share our experiences and thoughts with our family members. It creates a bond of oneness amongst the family members. Eating together brings us closer to one another. We learn to love and respect one another in the family.
  3. We usually get together with our relatives and friends on special occasions like festivals, weddings and birthdays, special dishes are cooked on these occasions. We engage special cooks called halwais to make special food for us. They prepare food in large vessels.

**B. Give one word answer :**

**Ans.** 1. Mid-day meal                      2. Community meal                      3. boarding school                      4. Pattals

**Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. We share our experiences, thoughts and **sorrows** with our family members.
  2. Eating together creates a bond of **oneness** among members.
  3. Boarding schools have large dining halls called **hostel mess**.
  4. Langar is prepared in a large **quantities**.

**B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :**

- Ans.**
- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Common dining room | → (a) group eating      |
| 2. Gurudwaras         | → (b) government        |
| 3. Community eating   | → (c) langars           |
| 4. Mid-day meals      | → (d) cooked by mothers |

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

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

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. A scheme that is the largest school lunch programme in the world. It is a part of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. Simple and nutritious food is served to children everyday in the lunch time. It is provided free of cost in the government schools. This scheme was first started by the Tamil Nadu government to remove hunger and malnutrition among school children. This meal has improved the health of the children. Students get roti or aloo-puri, dal-rice, milk, fruits and sometimes idlis, vada etc. as mid-day meal. Special dishes are served on important days like Independence Day and Deepawali.
  2. When people eat together in a large group comprising people other than their family members it is called community eating. People often gather together in gurudwaras to eat the same food. Food is prepared in large quantities in common kitchen or langar and served to the people free of charge. Anyone is welcome to have langar. People sit together on the floor and eat in plastic plates or pattals. Many people act as volunteers. Many people consider working in the common kitchen or serving the food to people as a seva or service to mankind. The langar prasad consists of dal, roti, vegetables, salad and a sweet dish. Food is cooked in large quantities in huge vessels and chapatis are made in a tendoor or clay oven. These free meals cooked hygienically are enjoyed by all.
  3. We usually get together with our relatives and friends on special occasions like festivals, weddings and birthdays, special dishes are cooked on these occasions. We engage special cooks called halwais to make special food for us. They prepare food in large vessels. The food is placed in serving bowls and served in good crockery. Eating together on such occasions brings a lot of joy and happiness to all of us. It creates a feeling of oneness among our family members, relatives and friends.
  4. We have a lot of fun during lunch break at our school. Children in school love to share their food with their friends in their lunch time. They carry home cooked food which they share with their friends in school. Sharing a meal helps to make more friends.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself.



## Water

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (b) 70                      2. (a) oceans                      3. (a) underground

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The water of the river is made dirty by various human activities bathing, washing, and dumping the waste. So the river water is unfit for drinking.
  2. The water which is fit for drinking is called potable water.
  3. Water is found in many places on the Earth—on its surface, within rocks below the surface, and in

the atmosphere. In fact, about 70% of the Earth is covered with water, and it is referred to as the Blue Planet.

**B. Name the following**

- Ans.**
- |                   |                      |            |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Tubewell water | 2. Hydro electricity | 3. Cholera |
| 4. Rain           | 5. Desalination      |            |

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. We require **water** to fulfil our needs.
  2. The **underground** water is called the water table.
  3. Cholera is a common **waterborne** disease.
  4. **Polluted** water contains poisonous substances.
  5. Bathing in dirty water can cause **skin** diseases.
  6. Potable water suitable for drinking is called water.

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

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

**C. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :**

- Ans.**
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rain water       | → (a) chemical     |
| 2. River            | → (b) impurities   |
| 3. Bleaching powder | → (c) kill germs   |
| 4. Polluted water   | → (d) moving water |
| 5. Boiling          | → (e) purest       |

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Some rivers of India dry out for some months in the year. These are called rain-fed rivers.  
**Rain fed rivers :** The Kaveri, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Narmada and the Mahanadi.
  2. Many rivers are snow-fed. Melting of glaciers high up in the mountains are sources of many rivers. These glaciers melt in the summer heat to form rivers that flow down into the sea. Such rivers are called perennial rivers because they carry water throughout the year.  
Some rivers of India dry out for some months in the year. These are called rain-fed rivers.  
**Rain fed rivers :** The Kaveri, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Narmada and the Mahanadi.  
**Snow-fed rivers :** The Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra.
  3. A part of the rainwater seeps into the soil till it reaches a layer of solid rock. Here it collects as underground water. It can be brought to the surface with the help of wells, tubewells and handpumps. People in village dig wells to bring underground water to the surface.
  4. Do yourself.
  5. **Two ways to prevent water pollution are :**
    - i. Don't dispose off garbage in the water sources like rivers, ponds, lakes etc.
    - ii. We should not take bath or wash clothes in the rivers etc.
  6. Contamination of fresh water resources further reduce the amount of water available for drinking. The water of the river is made dirty by various human activities bathing, washing clothes and dumping the waste. Dirty water is said to be polluted. The main causes of water pollution are domestic and industrial waste thrown into water sources. Water becomes polluted when harmful substances flow into it.  
Water is polluted by any or all of the following harmful chemicals from industries, domestic sewage and garbage harmful pesticides used by farmers, chemicals from soaps and detergents used in washing animal waste.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

## Do yourself

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) cities                      2. (b) engineer                      3. (c) movable

## Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

## A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. An Ideal House :

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| i. should be spacious.               | ii. should be strong.                     |
| iii. should be facing the sun.       | iv. should have good ventilation.         |
| v. should have good drainage system. | vi. should have good electrical fittings. |
2. Caravan is a movable house. It is also called house on wheels as it can be taken from place to place. It is used by the Gypsies who are the nomadic people. These people keep moving from one place to another in search of food, water etc.
3. In the world, there are some mountains which receive snowfall every year. People living in these areas make houses of sloping roofs. When the snow falls on the roofs it comes down at once and the roof remains free from ice and snow.
4. Skyscrapers are the multi-storey houses and common in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc. Skyscrapers need to be flexible in strong winds yet stay sturdy enough so that they do not sway in the wind. Architects and engineers have to design the buildings in a manner that ensures that they are well-built and safe for people to live in.

## B. Tick (3) the correct words given in the brackets :

- Ans. 1. A tent is a **temporary** house.                      2. A hut is a **kachcha** house.
3. Igloos are houses of **snow**.                      4. In hilly areas, houses have **sloping** roofs.
5. Pucca house are made with **cement**.

## C. Name the following type of houses :

- Ans. 1. Houseboat                      2. Hut                      3. Caravan                      4. Igloo

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

## A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A **plumber** fits water pipes and taps during the construction of a house.
2. Houses built on wooden pillars or stilts are found in areas with **heavy rainfall**.
3. A good house should have a proper **drainage** system.
4. **Architect** draw a sketch of the plan of a house.
5. **Kachcha** house are made of mud and straw.
6. **Pucca** houses are stronger than **kuchcha** houses.

## B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- |                     |   |                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Mud, straw, wood | → | (a) Arctic region     |
| 2. Cement, brick    | → | (b) heavy rain region |
| 3. Snow blocks      | → | (c) Cillages          |
| 4. Stilt            | → | (d) Cities            |

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

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



**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. In the arctic region there is snow throughout the year. The native people of this region are called Eskimos. Their houses are built out of blocks of snow. These dome-shaped houses are called Igloos.
2. **Kachcha House :** Kachcha houses are mostly found in villages or in remote areas. Poor people make kachcha houses with straw, leaves, bamboo sticks, mud and unbaked bricks. The roofs here are hatched roofs and the walls are made of mud. Usually the walls of these houses are very thick. These walls protect the people who live in the houses from heat and cold. Kachcha houses do not cost much. But they are not very strong and need repair from time to time.
- Pucca House :** In big towns and cities the population is more but space is very less. Every type of building materials is available here. So people construct bungalows, flats and sky scrapers. They build these houses in a limited space, many houses are constructed with all modern facilities. They are called permanent or pucca house.
3. In big towns and cities the population is more but space is very less. Every type of building materials is available here. So people construct bungalows, flats and sky scrapers. They build these houses in a limited space, many houses are constructed with all modern facilities.
4. Some regions in the world get heavy rainfall during rainy seasons. Therefore, floods are common in these regions during the rainy season every year. So, people in these regions construct stilt houses on raised platforms, supported by wooden pillars. These stilt houses provide full safety to the people during the rainy season as they are above the ground level.
5. Do yourself.
6. Bungalows, flats, multi-storey houses and the sky scrapers are the different types of pucca houses.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself.

## Formative Assessment-III

**Multiple Choice Questions :**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (a) Deepawali                      2. (c) gurudwara                      3. (b) movable

**B. Tick (3) the correct words given in the brackets :**

- Ans.** 1. A hut is a **kachcha** house.  
2. A tent is a **temporary** house.  
3. Boarding School students have **fixed** time for their meal.  
4. **Carbohydrates** give us energy.

**C. Encircle the odd one :**

- Ans.** 1. Dussehra                      Deepawali                      **Eid**  
2. **Eggs**                      Cereals                      Honey  
3. **Tap**                      Tubewells                      Wells

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Igloo                      2. Christmas                      3. Mid-day meal                      4. Tubewell water

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Eating only one type of food will not give your body everything it needs to work, play, grow and fight diseases. This is because your body needs different substances for doing different things. These substances are called nutrients. A nutrient is an important item needed to keep any living being alive and help it grow. Our body needs a large number of nutrients to keep itself healthy.



- We usually get together with our relatives and friends on special occasions like festivals, weddings and birthdays, special dishes are cooked on these occasions. We engage special cooks called halwais to make special food for us. They prepare food in large vessels.
- The water which is fit for drinking is called potable water.

## Unit 8 : Our Surroundings



# Mapping Our Neighbourhood

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) (a) and (b) both                      2. (b) water bodies                      3. (a) map

## Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Every map has four main directions called cardinal directions. The top of the map is north, the bottom of the map is south, the left hand side of the map is west and right hand side of the map is east.
2. A scale is chosen the actual place of earth in small shape on the map. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance and the shape shown on the map. This ratio depends on the place of the earth and the shape of map on which this represents.
3. The objects on a map are shown using symbols and colours. A symbol is a picture on the map that stands for something in the real world. To explain what these symbols mean, maps use a key. The key shows the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. They usually do this by showing a small picture of each of the symbols and colours used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each of them. Some symbols are international and are understood all over the world. The key here shows some of the symbols used worldwide.

BOUNDARY	ROAD	RAILWAY	WATER SOURCE	Others
 International Boundary  State  District  Tehsil/Village	 Road Metalled  Road Unmetalled  Narrow Way  Footpath	 Broad Gauge  Metre Gauge  Narrow Gauge  Railway Station	 River  Pond  River  Bridge  Unlined well  Done well  Including watertanks  Dry Pond	 National Capital  State Capital  Tahsil  Town  Village  Fort  Dame  Temple  Mosque  Church  Gurudwara

### B. Name the following symbols given on a map :

Ans.



1. International Boundary



2. Road Unmetalled



3. Railway station



4. Including watertank Drypond



5. Mosque Church Gurudwara

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The area around our house is our **neighbourhood**.
  2. The sub-direction North-west lies between west and north.
  3. A map is a **drawing** of a neighbourhood, a city or a country.
  4. **Physical** maps show the shape of the land.
  5. A **symbol** is a picture on the map that stands for something in the real world.

### B. Match the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Physical map  | → (a) pictures         |
| 2. Picture map   | → (b) weather          |
| 3. Thematic map  | → (c) countries        |
| 4. Weather map   | → (d) shape of land    |
| 5. Political map | → (e) facts of regions |

### C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the earth's surface. It is drawn on a flat surface or paper. Maps can be drawn to show more details of a small area or lesser details of a bigger area. We can draw the map of a classroom, a school, a city or the world. The art of map making is called cartography. The people who make maps are known as cartographers.
  2. A scale is chosen the actual place of earth in small shape on the map. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance and the shape shown on the map. This ratio depends on the place of the earth and the shape of map on which this represents.

**For example :** The distance between your school and your house is 10 km. If you show this distance by 2 cm on a map, it means, 1 cm on the map will show 5 km on the ground. The scale of your drawing will be 1 cm = 5 km.

Thus, scale is very important in any map. If you know the scale, you will be able to calculate the distance between any two places on a map.

3. The objects on a map are shown using symbols and colours. A symbol is a picture on the map that stands for something in the real world. To explain what these symbols mean, maps use a key. The key shows the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. They usually do this by showing a small picture of each of the symbols and colours used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each of them. Some symbols are international and are understood all over the world. The key here shows some of the symbols used worldwide.

BOUNDARY	ROAD	RAILWAY	WATER SOURCE		Others		
International Boundary	Road Metalled	Broad Gauge	River	Pond	National Capital	State Capital	Tahsil Capital
State	Road Unmetalled	Metre Gauge	River	Bridge	Town	Village	Fort
District	Narrow Way	Narrow Gauge	Unlined well	Dug well	Dam	Temple	
Tehsil/Village	Footpath	Railway Station	Including water tanks	Dry Pond	Mosque	Church	Gurdwara

## Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.**
1. Do yourself.
  2. Do yourself.

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) both                      2. (c) aeroplane                      3. (b) men

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Indian railways is the largest network in Asia.
  2. There are 87 airports in our country.
  3. Metro is the name of the new underground railway system.

**B. Encircle the odd one :**

- |             |                 |                     |              |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | 1. Metro        | Steam engine        | <b>Boat</b>  |
|             | 2. <b>Camel</b> | Buggy               | Tanga        |
|             | 3. Aeroplane    | <b>Bullock-cart</b> | Helicopter   |
|             | 4. Rickshaws    | Jeeps               | <b>Ships</b> |

## Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Today we have different modes of **transport**.
  2. Steamers, boats **sail** on big rivers.
  3. You should cross the road at **zebra crossing**.
  4. In the border areas **air** transport is very useful.
  5. Railways are the **largest** and one of the most comfortable means of transport.

**B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :**

- Ans.**
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bullock cart   | → (a) camel            |
| 2. Car            | → (b) big river        |
| 3. Steamer        | → (c) motor driven     |
| 4. Bicycle        | → (d) pulled by animal |
| 5. Ship of desert | → (e) man-driven       |

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

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

**D. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Even though people still use animals as means of transport, most journeys now are made with the help of vehicles or modern means of transports. Today the world is a small place because of the improved means of transport. It includes car, buses, scooters, jeeps, train, aeroplane, helicopter, ship steamer, etc.
  2. Air transport consists of aeroplanes, helicopters and jet planes. Aeroplanes are the fastest but the costliest means of transport. Air transport is especially very important in areas where other means such as roads and rail cannot be developed, e.g., jungles, deserts and mountainous areas.  
Water transport is the cheapest means of transport. Ships, boats, steamers and ferries are means of water transport. The islands of India are well-connected to the mainland through waterways.
  3. The horse was the fastest animal which people used earlier to travel and carry goods over long distances. Horses were used to pull chariots, especially in a battlefield in the past. Horses were more



**C. Answer the following questions :**

**Ans.** 1. The bridges are very useful. They help to :

- i. avoid traffic jam.
- ii. cut down traffic.
- iii. shorten trade routes.
- iv. reduce travelling time.

Both the people as well as the heavy vehicles are able to cross over the bridges. Structure of the bridge is an important factor. It determines the quality and strength of the bridge.

2. Bricks are the most commonly used material for building construction.

First of all, clay is dug up and taken to a brick making plant. This clay is pounded with machines and mixed with water to form a smooth mixture. This mixture is then poured into a mould shaped like a long rectangle, called a ribbon.

A machine cuts the long ribbon into blocks. These smaller pieces give the size and shape of bricks. The bricks are finally dried and then fired in a kiln. Once they are cool and become hard, they can be used for building. This was the traditional way of making bricks. Now a days brick making factories are more mechanised. Some of them have robots to do the work.

3. Cable-stayed bridge This bridge is like suspension bridge. It is held up by cables. However, in a cable-stayed bridge, less cable is required and the towers holding the cables are shorter.

The Vidya Sagar Setu in Kolkata is the longest cable-stayed bridge in India. It is made of steel and reinforced concrete.

**Cantilever bridge** It is a balanced projecting structure built using cantilevers. Cantilever is a horizontal beam supported at one end. It carries the load on the other end or along its length. In these bridges, separate cantilevers are joined by the short spans of steel. Howrah bridge (Rabindra Setu) in West Bengal is India's biggest cantilever bridge. Jadukata bridge in Meghalaya is the longest cantilever bridge in India.

4. A mixture of cement, sand, crushed stones and water is called concrete. On setting, concrete becomes extremely hard and strong. It is used for making floors, roads and pavements.

**Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

Do yourself.



## Management of Waste

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (a) garbage  
2. (b) pulp

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Anything that is not used or rejected is called waste or garbage. Everyday we throw away many things that we do not use. Garbage includes many wastes such as :
- i. Vegetable peels.
  - ii. Waste of household goods like old and torn clothes, old shoes, utensils, batteries, old medicines, papers etc.
  - iii. Packaging materials like metal and plastic cans, plastic bottles, polythene bags and cardboard cartons.
  - iv. Dry leaves that have fallen from trees.

2. Some types of waste break down into smaller parts and mix with the soil. Such waste is called biodegradable waste. Leftover food, leaves agricultural waste and wood shavings are some such waste.

**B. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.**
1. We can replace plastic bags by **paper** bags.
  2. An example of biodegradable waste is **leaves**.
  3. Converting used items into raw material and then making new products from it, is called **replacing**.
  4. Solid waste that does not mix with the soil is a **non-biodegradable** waste.

**Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Garbage dumping grounds are known as **sanitary landfills**.
  2. Household wastes should be collected in covered **dustbins**.
  3. Waste material that can be mixed with soil is called **biodegradable** waste.
  4. Garbage dumping grounds are known as **sanitary landfills**.

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

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

**C. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The best method of waste control is to follow the rule of the three 'R's : Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

**Reduce :** We must buy only those things that we need and can use. When we buy too many vegetables, some of them might rot and increase the amount of garbage in our house. Here are some ways to reduce waste.

- i. Avoid buying things with lots of packaging material.
- ii. Avoid throwing away products like plastic cups, glass and tins.
- iii. Use a steel plate instead of a paper plate.

**Reuse :** Reusing means using those items again that otherwise would have been thrown away as waste. Reusing saves money and puts waste to good use. Here are some ways of reusing items.

- i. We can reuse empty glass on plastic jars for storing things, such as pickles and dals.
- ii. We can use biscuit and cheese tins for keeping things such as clips, buttons and needles.
- iii. We can give the clothes and the toys we do not use to the needy.

**Recycle :** Recycling means converting used items into raw material and then making new products from it. We can use these new products again. A good example is recycling paper.

2. Once the waste is collected from homes and neighbourhoods it is put in sanitary landfills. Deep pits are dug in the ground and are filled with biodegradable waste. When the pit becomes full, it is covered with a thick layer of soil. Generally, when we cross a landfill in a city we get a foul smell.
3. Waste is of two types—biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.

**Biodegradable Waste :** Some types of waste break down into smaller parts and mix with the soil. Such waste is called biodegradable waste. Leftover food, leaves agricultural waste and wood shavings are some such waste.

**Non-biodegradable waste :** Solid waste that does not mix with the soil is called non-biodegradable waste. All plastic bags and products, foil, glasss, metals and electrical wastes are non-biodegradable waste. This waste harms our environment. It does not break down and mix with the soil.

4. Do yourself.
5. Disposing waste is a big problem. It can be thrown into a water body as it will pollute it. It cannot be burnt as it will pollute air. If it is buried, it would pollute the land, soil and underground water. If it is allowed to remain, it would cause foul smell and serious health-related problems. Hence, we should dispose off wastes properly. We can dispose off waste in many ways :



- i. Recycling is the best way to reduce waste.
- ii. We generate a lot of waste everyday but only some of it is sent for recycling. Most of it is buried in landfills or incinerated.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Do yourself

## Formative Assessment-IV

### Multiple Choice Questions :

**A. Tick (3) the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (b) water bodies      2. (c) both      3. (a) mason      4. (a) garbage

**B. Encircle the odd one :**

- Ans.** 1. **Camel**      Buggy      Tanga  
 2. Bricks      Cement      **Arch bridges**  
 3. Aeroplane      Helicopter      **Bullock-cart**

**C. Tick (3) the correct answer :**


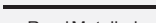








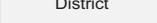
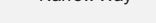
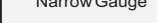
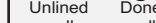

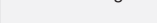
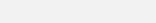
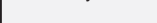
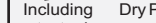










- Ans.** 1. An example of biodegradable waste is **leaves**.  
 2. Dwaki bridge is located over the **Pyan** river.  
 3. **Water** transport is the cheapest means of transport.  
 4. In the map light blue colour is used to indicate **deep** water.

**D.. Name the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Garbage      2. Architect      3. Cartographer

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Concrete is used for making floors, roads and pavements.
2. Some types of waste break down into smaller parts and mix with the soil. Such waste is called biodegradable waste. Leftover food, leaves agricultural waste and wood shavings are some such waste.
3. The objects on a map are shown using symbols and colours. A symbol is a picture on the map that stands for something in the real world. To explain what these symbols mean, maps use a key. The key shows the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. They usually do this by showing a small picture of each of the symbols and colours used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each of them. Some symbols are international and are understood all over the world. The key here shows some of the symbols used worldwide.

BOUNDARY	ROAD	RAILWAY	WATER SOURCE	Others
 International Boundary	 Road Metalled	 Broad Gauge	 River	 National Capital
 State	 Road Unmetalled	 Metre Gauge	 Pond	 State Capital
 District	 Narrow Way	 Narrow Gauge	 Bridge	 Tahsil
 Tehsil/Village	 Footpath	 Railway Station	 Unlined well	 Town
			 Done well	 Village
			 Including watertanks	 Fort
			 Dry Pond	 Temple
			 Mosque	 Church
				 Gurudwara



## A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Holi** is a festival of colours.  
 2. Eating together creates a bond of **oneness** among members.  
 3. A sub-direction **North west** lies between west and north.  
 4. The **Girder** bridge is the simplest and oldest type of bridge.  
 5. Garbage dumping grounds are known as **sanitary landfills**.

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

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

## C. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Mid-day meal** : A scheme that is the largest school lunch programme in the world. It is a part of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. Simple and nutritious food is served to children everyday in the lunch time. It is provided free of cost in the government schools. This scheme was first started by the Tamil Nadu government to remove hunger and malnutrition among school children. This meal has improved the health of the children. Students get roti or aloo-puri, dal-rice, milk, fruits and sometimes idlis, vada etc. as mid-day meal. Special dishes are served on important days like Independence Day and Deepawali.
2. **Map** : A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the earth's surface. It is drawn on a flat surface or paper. Maps can be drawn to show more details of a small area or lesser details of a bigger area. We can draw the map of a classroom, a school, a city or the world. The art of map making is called cartography. The people who make maps are known as cartographers.
3. **Landfill** : Once the waste is collected from homes and neighbourhoods it is put in sanitary landfills. Deep pits are dug in the ground and are filled with biodegradable waste. When the pit becomes full, it is covered with a thick layer of soil. Generally, when we cross a landfill in a city we get a foul smell.
4. **Dussehra** : Dussehra, also called Vijaya Dashmi, is celebrated for ten days. Ramlila is staged on these days. Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil. Lord Rama killed Ravana, the ten headed demon on this day. On this occasion huge effigies of Ravana, his brother Kumbhkarna and his son Meghnatha are burnt in the ground of Ramlila. At the time of Dussehra, Durga Puja is celebrated in West Bengal.
5. **Modern-means of transport** : Even though people still use animals as means of transport, most journeys now are made with the help of vehicles or modern means of transports. Today the world is a small place because of the improved means of transport. It includes car, buses, scooters, jeeps, train, aeroplane, helicopter, ship, steamer, etc.

## D Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.** 1. Flyovers → (a) Tamil Nadu  
 2. Snow blocks → (b) facts of region  
 3. Thematic map → (c) beam bridge  
 4. Pongal → (d) big river  
 5. Steamer → (e) Arctic region

## E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself.  
 2. When we eat foods such as cereals, fresh vegetables, fruits and salads, not all of it is taken in by the body. Some part has no food value. This part is called roughage. Roughage cannot be digested. Its function is to move wastes through the stomach and out of the body. So roughage is very important.

3. **Two ways to prevent water pollution are :**
  - i. Don't dispose off garbage in the water sources like rivers, ponds, lakes etc.
  - ii. We should not take bathe or wash clothes in the rivers etc.
4. When people eat together in a large group comprising people other than their family members it is called community eating. People often gather together in gurudwaras to eat the same food. Food is prepared in large quantities in common kitchen or langar and served to the people free of charge. Anyone is welcome to have langar. People sit together on the floor and eat in plastic plates or pattals. Many people act as volunteers. Many people consider working in the common kitchen or serving the food to people as a seva or service to mankind. The langar prasad consists of dal, roti, vegetables, salad and a sweet dish. Food is cooked in large quantities in huge vessels and chapatis are made in a tendoor or clay oven. These free meals cooked hygienically are enjoyed by all.
5. Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year. India gained her independence from the British on this day in the year 1947. On Independence Day, the National Flag is raised all over the country. People sing the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana....' and pay their respects to our National Flag and the country. The main function is held at the Red Fort in Delhi. The National Flag is hoisted by the Prime Minister of India. He or she gives a speech to the nation. On this day, we remember those who died fighting for the freedom of our country.