

## Exercises

## A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Neha's family moved from village to **Mumbai**. 2. Neha's grandfather moved to **Mumbai**.  
 3. They left village because of **Problems** there. 4. They had to face many **problems** in Mumbai.  
 5. Neha's sister **cry** when she is hungry.

## B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate words from the box.

- Ans.** 1. Neha's granduncle was a good **singer**. 2. Neha's mother had beautiful long **hair**.  
 3. Sugandh is **fair** and has **brown** hair. 4. Sugandh speaks **softly**.  
 5. Neha's mother is the best **cook** in their house.

## C. Answer the following questions briefly.

- Ans.** 1. When Neha's family migrated from their village to Mumbai, they had faced many problems. First of all they faced the problem of accommodation. The houses in Mumbai are very expensive to the got small house on rent. Besides accommodation they face problem in getting admission in school for their childrens. Neha and his brother missed their friends and natural beauty of village. They faced problem is setting up their business also.  
 2. The special traits of Neha's family is that father of Neha is a tall person and the mother of Neha have long hairs. She is a good cook.  
 3. Neha miss her village after migrating to Mumbai because there were so many friends in village with whom Neha used to play she have her cousin there. The natural beauty of village, boat rides on river of the village was very much missed by Neha and her family members.

## Activity

Do yourself

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Eye, ear, Nose, Skin and tongue are our sense organs.  
 2. Our sense of like, dislike for a stimulus is different so our sense different.  
 3. Blind People use a special language called Braille.  
 4. Our mental state also sometimes influences our likes and dislikes we find it very enjoyable to pay loud music at a particular time But when we are preparing for our examination or suffering from some examination or suffering from some sickness, we find the some music unbearable.  
 5. When we see a blind or lame person trying to cross the road then we should help them.

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The network of fibres that helps us to sense things is called **nerves**.  
 2. The nerves which take a message to our brain are called **sensory** nerves.

3. Brain stores information as **memory**.
4. Blind people use Braille script to read and write.

**C. Match the following :**

Ans.	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1.	Dumb	(a) Ear
2.	Deaf	(b) Mouth
3.	Blind	(c) Leg
4.	Lame	(d) Eye

**Activity**

Do yourself

# 3

## Work and Play

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. To fulfill the skill, courage and strength **man** has invented various activities. These are called games.
  2. Indoor games are played inside a room and outdoor games played outside in open ground.
  3. Team spirit is important to encourage every player to perform well during a competition.
  4. Sports provides exercise to the body and mind. It keeps us active and healthy.
  5. Indoor games :
    - i. Chess
    - ii. Carrom board and Outdoor games : i. Cricket, ii. Hockey.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Hockey is played between two **teams**.
  2. Chess is played between two **persons**.
  3. Carrom board is an **indoor** game.
  4. Football is an **outdoor** game.
  5. **Hockey** is the national game of India.
  6. Kabaddi is the national game of **Bangladesh**.
  7. Sunil Gavaskar is a famous **cricket** player.
  8. Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi are famous **tennis** players.

**C. Name the sports being played in the pictures given below :**

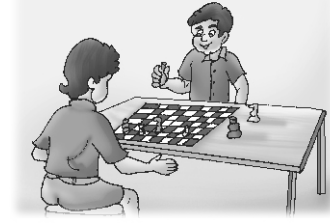
**Ans.**



1. Kabaddi



2. Hockey



3. Chess

**Activity**

Do yourself

## Breathe In Breathe Out

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. We breathe because our body needs a constant supply of oxygen for the process of respiration. Oxygen is necessary for producing energy in the body.
  2. Air bags present inside our chest is called lungs.
  3. Oxygen is the gas required for burn the food.
  4. We have a pair of lungs in our chest.
  5. Breathing is the speed of our inhaling and exhaling while heart beat is the pulse rate in one minute by heart.

#### B. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Breathing** : Breathing is the taking in and of giving out of air. We take in air through our nose into our lungs. This is known as inhaling air. After a short while, we breathe out this air from our lungs. This is known as exhaling air.
  2. **Rib cage** : We have a pair of lungs in our chest. They are protected by a cage of bones called ribcage.
  3. **Wind pipe** : Lungs are connected to the back of our throat by a tube called wind pipe.
  4. **Lungs** : We have a pair of lungs in our chest. They are protected by a cage of bone. Lungs are used for the respiration. Inhaled air filled in the lungs, which is required for respiration.
  5. **Heart** : Heart pumps blood throughout our body.

#### C. Match the following :

- | Ans. Column 'A'      | Column 'B'          |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Oxygen            | (a) giving out air. |
| 2. Air bags in chest | (b) taking in air.  |
| 3. Heartbeat         | (c) lungs.          |
| 4. Exhale            | (d) burning food.   |
| 5. Inhale            | (e) stethoscope.    |

#### D. Write one word for the following :

- Ans.** 1. lungs                      2. heart                      3. stethoscope                      4. rib cage                      5. wind pipe

#### E. Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Nose                      2. (i) Two                      3. (iv) Respiration                      4. (iii) Oxygen

### Activity

Do yourself

## Sense Organs in Animals

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Sense organs keep us aware of our surrounding. We have five sense-organs, eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue.

2. Ants communicate with each other through chemical signals organs. When an ant finds food, it leaves a chemical trail or path along the ground on its way to home. Other ants soon follow this trail.
3. A cat's whiskers act as very sensitive feelers. Whiskers help it feel way around in the dark.
4. Dogs have a very powerful sense of smell. Due to this sniffing ability dogs are used in rescue operation.

**B. Can you name the sense organ specially developed in the following animals :**

- Ans.**
1. Cat – Cats can see very well in the dark. Thus they have specially developed eyes.
  2. Birds – Birds have a great power of vision. Thus they have specially eyes.
  3. Ants – Ants have a very strong sense of smell. thus they have developed nose.
  4. Dogs – Dogs have a very powerful sense of smell. Thus they have specially developed nose.

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. We have five **sense** organs.
  2. Dogs have a very powerful sense of **smell**.
  3. Dogs are also used in **rescue** operations.
  4. Ants smell with their **antennae**.

**D. Match the following :**

- | <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column 'A'</b> |   | <b>Column 'B'</b>               |
|-------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1.          | Dogs              | → | (i) can spot a bird from sky.   |
| 2.          | Ants              | → | (ii) hunt at night.             |
| 3.          | Eagles            | → | (iii) do not have ears.         |
| 4.          | Owls              | → | (iv) smell with their antennae. |
| 5.          | Snakes            | → | (v) used in rescue operations.  |

### Activity

Do yourself

## 6

## Animals Usefulness

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. 1. Animals like dogs are kept in houses to provide safety.
  2. Animals like bulls, horses, camel etc are used as farm animal.
  3. Horses, camels, mules, donkeys etc are used to carry heavy loads.
  4. Some animals like horse are used for riding and sports like horse racing, pole etc.
  2. Wild animals useful to us because wild animals in forests help us to maintain the balance in nature.
  3. Snake, bear, monkey.
  4. If animals are caught for livelihood it also comes under animal cruelty.
  5. People for Animal and PETA (people for ethical treatment of animals encourage animals protection in India.
  6. It is important to educate and train the people that they should care animal love them and behave with domestic animal carefully.

**2. State True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. False      6. False

**3. Name the animals that give us the following.**

- Ans.**
- |          |   |                 |            |   |                         |
|----------|---|-----------------|------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. milk  | – | cows, buffaloes | 2. wool    | – | sheep                   |
| 3. eggs  | – | hens, ducks     | 4. fur     | – | sheep, camels           |
| 5. bones | – | elephant        | 6. leather | – | buffaloes, snakes, cat. |

**D. Give an example of animals used :**

- Ans.** 1. in field – bull 2. for meat – fish  
3. for rides – horse 4. for drawing carts – bull  
5. for making cloth – sheep 6. for entertainment – elephant

**E. Tick (3) mark the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Dog 2. (i) Camel 3. (ii) Fish

# 7

## Plants

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Plants reproduce in three different ways :  
(i) From seeds (ii) From spores (iii) From their body parts  
2. Rose, Sugarcane, Begonia.  
3. Wind, water and animals are the agent of dispersal in plant.  
4. **Germination** : The process of changing of a seeds into a seedling is called germination. Seeds germinates when it gets the right amount of air, water and warmth.  
A germinating seed needs air to breathe water softens the seed coat so that the embryo can grow out. It also changes the food stored in the seed in to a soluble from for the use of baby plant. A suitable temperature is needed for germination because all living bodies need warmth to become active and grow.

**B. Write a few word on each of these :**

- Ans.** 1. **Seed** : The seed contains a outer covering called the seed coat. It provides protection to the grain and the baby plant inside it.  
2. **Spores** : Spares are very tiny bodies which lie on the under surface of the leaves. They look like grains or pimples. They are covered with hard protective coats.  
3. **Germination** : The seed first develops into a small plant called seedling. This process of changing of a seed into a seedling is called germination.  
4. **Stem cutting** : A sugarcane plant can be grown from stem cutting. Similarly, stem cuttings of rose and money plant also grow into new plants.

**C. Match column 'A' with column 'B' :**

- Ans.**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Seed leaves	(a) explosion
2. Castor	(b) wind
3. Xanthium	(c) animals
4. Cotton	(d) spores

**D. Give reasons for :**

- Ans.** 1. Dispersal is the scattering of seeds by water, wind, explosion and animals.  
2. Because seed germinate when it gets the right amount of air, water and warmth.  
3. A suitable temperature is needed for germination because all living bodies need warm to become active and grow.

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Forest are very useful for us. We get wood, fruits, medicines, wooden furniture, cotton oil, vanespati oil, Rubber etc. Besides this forest help us in forming clouds for rain. Forest gives us fruits like Mango, Banana, Guava, Jamun, wood as Task wood, Sheesham, Sael Saugen for furniture. Different Music instrument also made by wood taken from forest. So forest play on important role in human life.
  2. Tribal people are dependent on forest for the most of their need. they look for their food, fodder, fuel and building materials in the forest. Due to the rapid development of cities and industries, they have found it difficult to protect their forest.
  3. neem, Banyan are worshipped by tribal people.
  4. **Shift Cultivation** : The tribals practise shifting cultivation or jhum cultivation. In many regions, they clear a patch of forest land and cultivate it for a few years. When the land loses its fertility, they abandon it and look for another patch of land. the abandoned land soon regains its natural plant cover and fertility.
  5. Tribal people used to wear those dresses which come from their natural environment. These were made of flowers, leaves, grass fibres, fruits, seeds and shells.
  6. the term Afforestation means "plantation" we should plant in a huge number where as deforestation is meant to cut the trees by man. The deforestation should be prevented so that we can have a large number of trees in the forest.

## B. Name the tribes who live in the following states :

- Ans.**
- |                        |                  |                         |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dongs, Baiga, Bhils | 2. Bhotias       | 3. Kuki, Nagas, Meiteis |
| 4. Mina, Baiga         | 5. Kanis, Uralis |                         |

## C. Match the following :

- | <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column 'A'</b> | <b>Column 'B'</b>      |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1.          | Chipko Movement   | (a) Bihar              |
| 2.          | Van Mahotsav      | (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna |
| 3.          | Birhor            | (c) Promote planting   |
| 4.          | Assam             | (d) Bagas              |

## D. What do you know about the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Afforestation** : To increase the number of trees we should grow plants in plenty. Growing of trees for the betterment of environment is called "Afforestation." With the help of afforestation, we can save our environment from pollution by afforestation.
  2. **Van Mahotsav** : Van Mahotsav is a week long festival of tree plantation. It is organized every year in the month of July. Millions of people participate in Van Mahotsav and lakhs of trees are planted every year.
  3. **Chipko Movement** : The Chipko Movement was started to protest against the destruction of forest at Garhwal in Uttarakhand. In 1972, Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Sunder Lal Bahuguna led the forest people to save trees from the greedy forest contractors. The local forest dwellers hugged the trees from the greedy forest contractors. The local forest dwellers hugged the trees and successfully prevented the wood cutters from cutting them down.

## Plants From Other Countries

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. People in China were drinking tea long before it come to India. It is said that long ago, one of the emperors of china always boiled his drinking water. One day a few leaves fell into the pot of boiling water, giving it a delightful scent and flavour. The Emperor liked the drink so much that he ordered his servants to make the special drink for him regularly. The branches were those of the the wild tea plant. Like this the tea plant become popular.
  2. Tea is grown in Assam and West Bengal.
  3. Central Asian people bring apple to India.
  4. Spieces are used to flavoured the food.
  5. Warm weather, long sun-shine hours, high humidity and plenty of rainfall is suitable for tea.

#### B. Name the place from where they come :

- Ans.**
- |         |                  |                    |                  |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Asia | 2. Mediterranean | 3. South West Asia | 4. South America |
| 5. Peru | 6. Egypt         |                    |                  |

#### C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. China is the **largest** apple producing country in the world.
  2. Wheat said to have originated from **South West Asia**.
  3. Coffee was probably brought to India by the Muslim pilgrim **Baba Budan**.
  4. The tea tree has its origin in **China**.

### Activity

#### Journey of Apple

The apple tree is the origin of Central Asia. Samuel stokes from phils delphia brought the first apple saplings to Himanchal Pradesh in 1916. Apple grow in cool climates. Apple are primarily grown in Himanchal Pradesh, J.S.K. and Utrkhand. China is the largest producer of apple in the world. India is Ninth place in the apple production in the world.

## Food Spoiling

### Exercise

#### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Food spoilage can be defined as a disagreeable change in a food's normal state. These changes can be observed physically or chemically. food can get spoiled due to natural action like air, water and heat. When the conditions of air, water and warmth and favourable germs and bacteria grow and spoil the food.
  2. Freezing, drying, canning and boiling are some methods of food preservation.
  3. **Canning** : Cooking of foods stuffs and storing them in sterilized tin containers is called canning. Fruits and vegetable are canned so that no air can enter, hence germs do not grow.



4. Preservation are chemical substances that are added to food stuffs to prevent them from getting spoiled. Some preservatives in use are sodium benzoate and potassium metabisulphite.

**B. Give two examples of food preserved in the following ways.**

- Ans.**
- |                         |   |        |                |
|-------------------------|---|--------|----------------|
| 1. Freezing             | – | Meat   | Fish           |
| 2. Salting              | – | Jams   | Pickles        |
| 3. Canning              | – | Fruits | Vegetables     |
| 4. Adding preservatives | – | Sauce  | Tomato Catchup |

**C. Give reasons for the following :**

- Ans.**
1. It reduced the water content in food to prevent growth of bacteria.
  2. Cooked food should not be left outside for long because After few hours the food develops a foul smell and tastes sour and we say that the food is spoiled.
  3. Boiling also kills germs. Milk is boiled to prevent it from getting spoiled.
  4. Keeps pests, birds, insects and dust away from food stuffs because fresh and clean food is important for good health.

**D. Match the following :**

- | <b>Ans.</b> | <b>Column 'A'</b> | <b>Column 'B'</b> |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.          | Potato            | (a) fermenting    |
| 2.          | Puri              | (b) steaming      |
| 3.          | Curd              | (c) frying        |
| 4.          | Dhokla            | (d) baking        |
| 5.          | Bread             | (e) roasting      |

**Activity**

Do yourself

11

## Food Producers

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Farmers depending on subsistence farming live a very difficult life. They are not able to grow surplus crops, they do not have enough money to buy seeds, fertilizers or new implements. So they Continue to rely on low quality seeds and out dated conditional technology. They cannot affords to arrange for irrigation so they are entirely dependent on rain for the success of their crops.
  2. **Irrigation** : Water is essential for growing crops. Rainfall is not available every where in equal quantity. Some places get very little rainfall where as some other places get flooded with water. Also some crops require more water than others. Therefore, irrigation is very important for growing crops, particularly in place where there is very low rainfall.
  3. **Fertilizers** : Very few soils have enough natural fertility to produce good crops. Fertilizers are used in correct amounts and at proper intervals of time. A fertilizer is a chemical that helps plants to grow and ensure a good yield.
  4. Hybrid seeds perferred to normal seeds because they not only ensure a higher yield, but also are disease - resistant.
  5. To improve the quality of life of the small farmer, the following steps must be taken.
    1. The farmer should be ensured a good price for his produce.



2. Adequate irrigation facilities should be made available to the farmer.
3. Agricultural loans should be easily available to the small farmer at low interest rates.
4. The small farmer should be enabled to buy his own land.
5. High quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides should be made available at subsidized prices.
6. Food habits have been changed significantly because of the following reason :
  1. Introduction of New crops.
  2. Storage and Preservation Technology.
  3. More food Processing Industries.

**B. Match the food with their relative states :**

Ans.	Food	State
1.	Sambar Vada	(a) West Bengal
2.	Selfish	(b) Rajasthan
3.	Sandesh	(c) Gujarat
4.	Bajre ki roti	(d) Tamil nadu
5.	Dhokla	(e) Kerala

**Activity**

Do yourself

12

## Storage of Food

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Whenever there is a natural disaster or when the weather damages crops, there is a shortage of food supply. the food stuff does not fall full the requirement of the people this stage is called the shortage of food. Food is a very important requirement of our body it is used to stay live no one can stay live without food for longtime. When people do not have enough money to purchase food to eat this also cause the shortage of food.
  2. Reason for Famine could be natural and man made calamities.
  3. When there is a shortage of food, some shopkeepers hide the food stuff to earn more profit and sell them later on a very high price. It is illegal and punish able by the law.
  4. When the body does not get appropriate amount of nutrients through food, it suffers from malnutrition. Malnutrition leads to weakness in the body and make it prone to diseases.
  5. The diseases caused by the deficiency of nutrients are called deficiency diseases like, marasmus and kwa shiorkar.

**B. Write two food items that give us following nutrients.**

Ans.	1.	Vitamin A	–	butter	carrots
	2.	Vitamin B	–	peas	pules
	3.	Vitamin C	–	orange	lemon
	4.	Vitamin D	–	milk	cheese
	5.	Iron	–	eggs	meat

**C. Write the symptoms of the disease caused due to the deficiency of :**

Ans.	1.	Vitamin A	–	Night blindness	2.	Vitamin C	–	Scurvy
	3.	Vitamin D	–	Rickets	4.	Iron	–	Anaemia

**D. Match the following :**

**Ans. Column 'A'**

**Column 'B'**

- |              |   |                     |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Iron      | → | (a) Night blindness |
| 2. Vitamin D | → | (b) scurvy          |
| 3. Vitamin A | → | (c) rickets         |
| 4. Iodine    | → | (d) goitre          |
| 5. Vitamin C | → | (e) anaemia         |

**E. Tick (3) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Famine      2. (i) Drought      3. (iii) Kwashiorkor      4. (ii) Beri-Beri

**Activity**

Do yourself

13

## Food Digestion

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The teeth are our main tools for breaking down the food in the mouth. We use teeth to cut, chew, tear and grind the food.
2. Taste buds help us in recognizing whether the food is sweet, salty, sour or bitter. Taste buds are present on our tongue.
3. The food goes into the stomach through the food pipe. Several digestive juices produced from the stomach mix with the food and digest it further.

**B. Define the following :**

- Ans.** 1. **Saliva :** Saliva helps in moistening the food and makes it a pasty food to swallow easily.
2. **Teeth :** The teeth are our main tools for breaking down the food in the mouth.
3. **Glucose :** Glucose is the simplest form of sugar which changes into energy making energy.

**C. Choose the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) anus      2. (iii) small intestine

**D. Write one word for :**

- Ans.** 1. Tongue      2. Teeth      3. Diabetes

**E. Give reasons for the following :**

- Ans.** 1. When we chew a bread saliva mix with bread. Bread contains a lot of starch. The digestive juice present in saliva changes starch into simple form of sugar maltose which is sweet. So we feel bread sweet in chewing.
2. The main function of the tongue is to taste the food. The tongue contains taste buds on its surface. They help us in recognizing whether the food is sweet, salty, sour or bitter.
3. A person suffering from low sugar level is given glucose solution because glucose gives instant energy to the patient.

**F. Say 'True' or 'False' for the following :**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. True

**Activity**

Do yourself

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Green Plants makes their own food by a process called Photosynthesis.  
 2. Non-green Plants get food from dead and decaying matter present in the soil.  
 3. Manures are organic fertilizers obtained by the decomposition of animal, waste and plant residue.  
 4. Weeds in the water are eaten by the small fish, in turn is eaten by a big fish. This makes a food chain is called aquatic food chain.

## B. Give two examples of :

- Ans. 1. Omnivores – Bear Crow 2. Scavengers – Jackal Vulture  
 3. Carnivores – Lion Tiger 4. Parasitic plants – Yellow dodder Cascuds

## C. Match the following :

- Ans. **Column 'A'** **Column 'B'**
- |               |   |                      |
|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Animals    | → | (a) parasitic animal |
| 2. Plants     | → | (b) consumer         |
| 3. Decomposer | → | (c) producers        |
| 4. Mosquito   | → | (d) bacteria         |

## D. Draw a terrestrial food chain :

Ans.

## E. Distinguish between :

Ans. 1. **Decomposer and parasitic plant :**

The plants that grow on other plants and absorb their saps for food. The plant like Amar bel do not make their food own so they are called parasitic plants while, Decompose are the animals like bacteria and fungi which takes their food by decomposing the dead and decaying organisms present in the soil.

2. **Carnivores :** Some animals eat the flesh of other animals called carnivores.  
 e.g. – lion, tiger etc.

**Herbivores :** Animals which feed only on plants are called herbivores.  
 e.g. – cow, buffalo, goat etc.

3. **Scavengers :** Some animals like jackals vultures and hyena etc. food on dead animals are called scavengers.

**Omnivores :** Some animals eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores.  
 e.g. – man, bear, crow etc.

4. **Insectivorous plants :** some plants eat insects are called insectivorous plants.  
 e.g. – Utricularia, Venus fly trap etc.

**Parasitic Plants :** Some plants like the yellow dodder do not make their own food. There grow on other plants or trees and absorb their saps for food such plants are called parasitic plants.

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

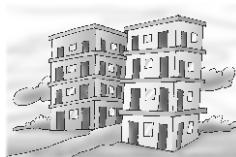
- Ans.** 1. The environmental conditions of a place, availability of building material and financial resources influence the type of name one build.
2. Bricks, tiles, cement, marbles, iron, glass etc are used in building pucca house.
3. Bamboos, wood, straw mud etc are used in building kuchcha house.
4. In the Arctic region ground is covered with ice and snow through out the year with ice. The people called Eskimos, make dome shaped homes. These homes are called igloo.

## B. State the reasons for the following :

- Ans.** 1. House boats are a great attraction for the tourists visiting in Jammu & Kashmir.
2. In earthquake - prone areas, people build houses of wood and bamboo. These houses are light and do not cause much injury when they collapse during on earthquake.
3. Houses in hilly areas have sloping roofs because this prevents rain water and snow from accumulating on roofs. They slide off easily from the roof.
4. **Igloo** : In the Arctic region, the ground is covered with ice and snow through out the year. The people called Eskimos, make dome shaped homes there. These homes are called igloos.

## C. Write the kind of house below each picture :

**Ans.**



1. House with sloping roof      2. Multistoried building      3. Stilt house      4. Houseboat

## D. Match the following :

**Ans.**

## Column 'A'

## Column 'B'

- |                      |   |                           |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Thatched roof     | → | (a) Multistoried building |
| 2. Snow walls        | → | (b) High cost house       |
| 3. Flat              | → | (c) Kuchcha house         |
| 4. Brick wall marble | → | (d) Igloo                 |

## Activity

Do yourself

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Man is a social animal. Living together in groups gives us certain advantages and make our life easier than if we live alone. As the needs of man increased, he realised that no single person can meet

all requirement by himself we need different people like Doctor, farmer, teacher, cobbler, who are in the chain co-ordination. Neighbourhood provide a number of advantages like livelihood, protection, social and moral support, helping and caring for less privileged persons.

2. To be a good neighbour we should do following :
  1. We should help to our neighbour whenever they need it if anyone is sick we can help him by sending to hospital.
  2. We can help to blind person in crossing road or help a lame person in climbing stair even if they do not belong to our family.
  3. We can donate money organization which take care for the welfare of old sick and handicapped people.
  4. We can donate blood to needy person in the hospital If any neighbour is sick.
3. We feel safe living in groups. In case of any danger it is not possible to protect ourselves all on our own. We can avoid help of our neighbours. In case of any tragedy or marriage any function neighbours are very help fault for us.
4. Beside Washerman, Potters, Shopkeepers, we also require school colleges, bank, Post offices, hospital, Railway etc. that provide us in a more organised and better way.

**B. Write True or False :**

**Ans.** 1. False            2. False            3. False            4. True

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Man is a **social** animal.
  2. A neighbourhood consists of a group of people who live **together**.
  3. A neighbourhood provides us many **advantage**.
  4. A person can feel safe in a **group**.

**Activity**

Do yourself

17

## Social Animals

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Like human, animals also live in groups. The purpose of living together is mostly limited only for two reason that are protection from enemies and for the reproduction. That is why animals also cannot live alone.
  2. There are many types of ants :
    1. **Rid Ants** : They cause a painful string we call them fire ants also.
    2. **Argentina Ants** : they are dark brown or black ants up to 2mm in length. They crawl and bite people while they are fast asleep.
    3. **Carpenter Ants** : They make hollow spaces in wood to make their nests.
    4. **Pavement Ants** : They are one of the most common ants. this ant gets its name from the place of its location in or under the pavement.
  3. Honey bees live in a nest called hive. About 50,000 bees live in a hive. Honeybees take care of their instants and protect the queen who is In charge of the colony.
  4. Termites, wasps and bumblee bee are some other insects that live in colonies like ant and bee.

5. Ant are very small animal that lives in a colony. Colonies consists of under ground burrows with a sense of chambers, connected to each other by small funnels. We can find rooms for food storage, nurseries and mating. Many ant lives in large colonies ant also divide their work of the colony among them. Ants are grouped as female worker. Male ant, workers and soldiers.

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Ants live in **colony**.  
 2. Male bees are called **drones**.  
 3. Bees store **honey** in the beehive.  
 4. Dirt deposits by ants on the entrances of their nests is known as **ant-hill**.  
 5. Solider ants **defend** the colony from enemies.

**D. Write down the work that these insects do.**

- Ans.** 1. Lay eggs in the hive. Job is to mate with the queen.  
 2. Male bees, called drones live a life of leisure. Their only job is to mate with queen.  
 3. The worker bees collect nectar, feed the young ones and defend and maintain the hive.

**Activity**

Do yourself

18

## Safety and First Aid

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The immediate treatment given to an injured person before a medical aid is called first-aid.  
 2. The tight band or cloth a little above the bite to slow down the spread of poison.  
 3. Fist-aid is the immediate help given to an injured person before proper medical help so first aid is very important.  
 4. ORS is prepared by dissolving a pinch of salt and one tables spoon of sugar in a glass of water.  
 5. Dehydration result due to the loss of salt and water from the body.

**B. What steps will yo take in the following cases :**

- Ans.** 1. **A girl faints in school :** Lie down with his head low. This make extra blood reach her brain.  
 2. **A heart stroke :**  
 1. Lower body temperature by loosening the clothes.  
 2. Keep away from Hot place.  
 3. Put ice on neck and under ampit.  
 4. Give him lot of drink.  
 3. **Dehydration :** Give the dehydrated person O.R.S.  
 4. **Cut in hand with a knife :** Wash it with water and antiseptic lotion and cover with a clean bandage.  
 5. **Stung by a bee :** Apply lime water on affected area apply calamine lotion if there is itching.

**C. Choose the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (b) should roll down on the ground                      2. (b) forward                      3. (a) easily  
 4. (a) twisted joint                      5. (b) above the bite

**Activity**

Do yourself

## Exercise

## A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The community must come forward to provide medical help to the affected area as soon as possible. Voluntary and Nonvoluntary organisation should look after the distribution of medicine and other relief material as well as food shift for the affected people. People under the trap should be brought to safety. Sniffer dogs are also put in service for tracking people trapped under the rubble. Policemen, fire personnel, soldiers and volunteers can play an important role in rescue operation.
2. Sometime, big rocks and stones along with mud, slide down the mountain slopes towards the valley cause death of people. This is called land slide. This occurs in hilly region mainly in rainy season.
3. Droughts are caused due to no rain in a particular area. In severe droughts there may be a total absence of rainfall for years. Droughts are most common in areas near by deserts. In drought no crops produce in absence of water. Domestic animal die in a large number and general population suffers from hunger and poverty. People die due to the shortage of food and water.
4. At the time of natural calamity police can help by preventing criminal and antisocial elements in stealing unattended properties. Police can also prevent the spreading of rumours of more impending disaster.
5. Tsunami is a series of huge waves that occurs after under sea disturbance such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

## B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. False

## C. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.** 1. Government organise medical camps and send medical expert for immediate treatment to the physically injured person. Ambulance, equipments and medicines are required to attend to the seriously injured people.
2. The most suffered people are those who survive in natural calamity. They lost their all property wealth and family members. The left people face a great impact on their mind and they suffer from deep shock and Trauma. It takes a long time to start life over again. Some even find it very difficult to overcome their grief and lost the courage to rebuild their lives.
3. Deforestation is a major cause of land slides in hilly areas. When trees are cut down the soil becomes loose and gets easily washed away in rain. It can create certain shaking or vibration in the earth's crust. When force pushing on a mass of rock under the earth's surface dislocate. Which can lead to an Earthquake.

## D. Define :

- Ans.** 1. **Volcanic** : Due to certain movement and disturbances in the earth's interior, sometimes molten rocks are forced out of cracks from the crust of the earth. These molten rocks are released with lots of smoke and ash. These molten rocks are called lava.
2. **Earthquake** : An earthquake is a sudden shaking or vibration in the earth's crust. It occurs when forces pushing on a mass of rock under the earth's surface dislocate.
3. **Natural calamity** : Natural calamities are of different types. Some are caused due to flood or drought. Sometime it happens due to earthquake or the ocean rushes into land as giant waves in the form of tsunami.
4. **Tsunami** : A tsunami is a series of huge waves that occur after undersea disturbance such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.



**Activity**  
Do yourself

20

## Sources of Water

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Irrigation means supply water to the plants. We irrigate the plants to reduce the dependence on rain. like all other living beings, plant also need water to live they absorb it from the soil. The rain is not sufficient all over the country so we irrigate the plants by rivers, canal, wells, tubewells and hand pumps.
  2. In the past wells are dug on the road sides, especially on highways by some king or religious group long distance travellers. They are called piaos.
  3. In summer the rate of evaporation is high, so water requirement is also more.
  4. Water is distributed through pipes using a pump. The pipes have spray heads at regular intervals. A spray head has tiny holes through which the water is sprayed into air to irrigate the soil. The sprinkler can be turned off when the required amount of water has been supplied.
  5. Water wheel is an ancient device which consist of a large wheels mounted vertically on a horizontal axle. it has a number of blades or buckets arranged on the outside rim framing the driving surface. The wheel rotates when flowing water strikes the buckets. As the wheel rotates, the water in the buckets falls on the other side and is directed into water channels to irrigate the crops.
  6. Rivers, lakes, open well, hand pump tube well water wheel and rain are the main source of water.

**B. Write true or false :**

- Ans.** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. False

**C. Write the names of the sources of water given below :**

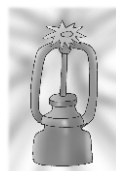
**Ans.**



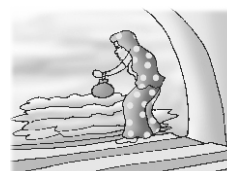
1. Rain



2. Hand pump



3. Sprinklers



4. Well

**Activity**  
Do yourself

21

## Properties of Water

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The substances that dissolve in a liquid is called solute e.g - sugar, salt.
  2. The liquid that we get after dissolving a substance in it is called solution e.g - sugar syrup, tea.

3. There are different kinds of liquids. They have different colours, smells densities. But they are also similar in many other ways.
  1. They can be measured.
  2. They do not have a shape of their own. They take the shape of the container they are kept in.
  3. They flow from a higher to a low level.
4. Density of a substance is the mass per unit volume of the substance.

**B. Distinguish between :**

- Ans.**
1. Volume is the space occupied by an object and density is the amount of matter present in a definite volume of the object.
  2. Soluble substance : Substance which dissolves in water is called soluble substance : e.g - sugar and salt.  
 Insoluble substance : Substance which does not dissolve in water is an insoluble substance. e.g - sand, oil and wood.
  3. **Miscible liquids** : Liquids that dissolve in water are called miscible liquids eg - milk.  
 Immiscible liquids : Liquids that do not dissolve in water are called immiscible liquids eg - oil.

**C. Write (3) for soluble and (7) for insoluble substances.**

- Ans.** 1. 7                      2. 3                      3. 3                      4. 7                      5. 7                      6. 7

**Activity**

Do yourself

22

## Mosquito

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Malaria is actually caused by a tiny germ which lives in the body of mosquitoes. This germ is called plasmodium.
  2. A person suffering from malaria suffers from fever, headache, chills. This can occur in regular intervals for three to four days accompanied by vomiting and convulsions.
  3.
    1. Use mosquito repellents like; creams and coils at night.
    2. Wear protective clothes to protect yourself from mosquito bite.
    3. Use mosquito nets to protect against mosquito bite.
    4. Do not allow water to collect in drains, coolers etc.
    5. Spray oil in ponds to keep mosquitoes away.
  4. The presence or absence can be confirmed only by blood test. A drop of blood is taken on glass slide. Blood is tested by pathologist with the help of microscope.
  5. Mosquitoes need warm and moist environments to breed. So they live in bushes near stagnant water where they can lay their eggs.

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

- Ans.**
- |                |                       |                        |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (a) monsoon | 2. (b) stagnant water | 3. (b) female mosquito |
| 4. (b) DDT     | 5. (b) chloroquine    |                        |

**C. Give reasons for the following :**

- Ans.**
1. Spray DDT powder around your house to prevent spread of disease.
  2. Water in water cooler should be changed regularly to prevent mosquito from breeding.

**Activity**  
Do yourself

23

## Fuels for Vehicles

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Petroleum is formed in nature from plant matters that were buried under the earth millions of years ago. Due to the heat and pressure inside the earth, these organic matters change into petroleum.  
2. Big trucks carrying petrol supply to these petrol pump.  
3. Non-renewable Fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of year to form.  
4. CNG means compressed Natural gas. CNG do not create pollution. It does not create much noise in engine. CNG is cheaper in comparison to Diesel as well as petrol. So now a days mostly vehicle are turning into CNG engines.

**B. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. False      2. True      3. False      4. False      5. True

**C. Tick the correct answer :**

- Ans.** 1. (b) under the earth      2. (c) Crude oil

### Activity

**Ans. A. Petrol**

1. Car
2. Bike
3. Scooter
4. –
5. –
6. –

**B. Diesel**

- Car  
Bus  
Tractor  
Jeep  
Truck  
Crane

**C. CNG**

- Car  
Bus  
Auto Rickshaw  
Van  
–  
–

24

## Agriculture

### Exercise

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Earlyman felt that life would be a lot easier. It edible plants and their production were always available with him. So earlymen started cultivating land to produce different crops.  
2. Crops are attached by insects, rats and birds insects and other pests are killed by spraying chemical substances which are called pesticides.  
3. Mineral and fertilizers are added to the soil to enrich it with nutrients.  
4. Wedicides are used to eliminate the weeds from teh crop. Different chemicals are used to destroy the weeds.

**B. Write True or False against each statement :**

**Ans.** 1. True                  2. True                  3. True                  4. True                  5. False

**C. Define the following terms :**

- Ans.**
1. **Ploughing** : This is the first stage for cultivating any crop. Soil is loosened and over turned to make it suitable for the growth of the organisms living in it. This process is known as ploughing.
  2. **Sowing** : Sowing of seed is the process of putting the seeds in soil for germination by the method of scattering by hand or with the use of seed drill.
  3. **Weeding** : After sowing we find that a number of unwanted plants called weeds also germinate along with the crop. They compete with crop plant for space, light, water and nutrients.
  4. **Harvesting** : The process of gathering ripe crop is called harvesting sickle is used generally in harvesting.
  5. **Winnowing** : The process of separating the grains from the chaff is known as winnowing.

**Activity**

Do yourself