

GREEN LAND-1

2.

Body Parts at work

A. Write 'Yes' or 'No'

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

B. Think and write :

1. Hold make and lift the things.
2. Walking, running and cycling.

C. Insert the missing letters :

1. hands 2. fingers 3. feet 4. running



3.

My Sense Organs

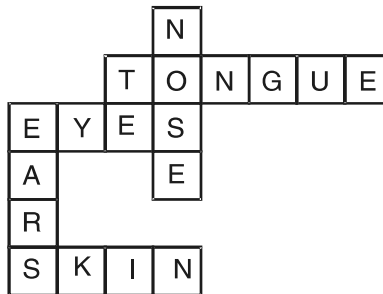
A. Match each thing to the sense organ that will be used :

1. Ear 2. Skin 3. Tongue
4. Nose 5. Eyes

B. Tick (✓) the correct one :

1. **Nose** is used to smell. 2. Ears are used to **hear**.
3. Eyes are used to **see**.

C. Look at the picture. Unscramble the jumbled up words :



4.

We wear Clothes

A. Answer the following questions :

1. We wear clothes to cover our body. Clothes protects us from the heat, cold and rain.
2. They protect us from rain. They keep ourselves dry.

B. Choose the correct words and fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Clothes keep our body clean . | 2. We wear uniform while going to school. |
| 3. We wear cotton clothes keep us cool. | 4. We wear woolen clothes in winter. |

**5.****Habit's of Cleanliness****A. Answer the following questions :**

- Cleanliness is necessary for good health.
- We always cover our mouth and nose with hanky while coughing or yawning or sneezing.

B. Tick (√) the correct one :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Always wake up early in the morning. | 2. We hand use soap to wash away the dirt. |
| 3. We should take a bath everyday . | 4. Always cover your mouth while yawning. |

C. Tick (√) the healthy and cross out (x) the unhealthy activity:

Fig. No. 1. (√) Fig. No. 2. (√) Fig. No. 3.(x)

**6.****Good Manners****A. Answer the following questions :**

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Thank you. | 2. Please |
|---------------|-----------|

B. Tick (√) the correct one :

- Always stand in a queue in **school**.
- We should say **sorry** when we get something.
- We should say **please** when you ask for something.

C. Name them :

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Please | 2. Thank you |
|-----------|--------------|

**7.****Our Food****A. Answer the following questions :**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. When we feel hungry we eat food. | 2. 7 'o' clock in the morning. |
| 3. 1 'o' clock in after noon. | |

B. Write about yourself :

Do yourself

C. Write 'Yes' or 'No'

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Food help us to grow. | Yes |
| 2. Food gives us energy to play. | Yes |
| 3. We take dinner in the evening. | Yes |
| 4. Water is a healthy drink. | Yes |



8.**Water****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. We drink clean water. We use clean water for cooking. We use clean water for bath. We use clean water for washing.
2. Rain river, ponds and oceans are the main sources of water.

B. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks :

1. **Water** is a need of all living things.
2. Rain water falls on **earth**.
3. Water is supplied through **tanks** in cities.
4. **Taps** are used to get water from pipes.

C. Complete the name of the following :

1. Hand pump
2. Tap
3. Tubewell

**9.****Safety Rules****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. (a) Do not play or jump on bed. (b) Do not play with match stick or fire.
(c) Be careful while using an iron (d) Do not play with sharp objects like knife.
2. First we look right on the road, then left before crossing the road.

B. Tick (✓) the correct one :

1. Tell your **elders** if you get hurt.
2. Always keep **left** while you are walking.
3. Always follow the **indication** of traffic pole.
4. These are **three** lights in a traffic pole.

C. Mark the pictures (x) which do not show safety rules :

- Fig No. 1. is (x) Fig No. 2. is (✓)
Fig No. 3. is (x) Fig No. 4. is (x)

**10.****My Family****A. Write in Numbers :**

1. Members in your family. Do yourself.
2. Members in your uncle's family. Do yourself.
3. Number of your cousins. Do yourself.

B. Match the following :

1. The father of your father is your Grandfather
2. The mother of your father is your Grandmother
3. The sister of your father is your Aunt
4. The children of your uncle are your Cousins



C. Match the following :

Do yourself.

**16.****My School****A. 1. Do yourself.**

2. We learn good habits & good manners in the school.

3. Do yourself.

4. We celebrate several functions & festivals in my school.

B. Choose the correct words and fill in the blanks :1. I study in the **school**.2. There are many **children** in my school.3. We learn many **books** in the school.4. We learn to **share** our things.**C. Do yourself.****17.****My School Building****A. Answer the following questions :**

Do yourself.

B. Think and write :

1. Assembly Hall

2. Staff room

3. Library,

4. Music room

5. Play ground

C. Match the pictures with their names :

Do yourself.

Have Fun**Write your time-table for the days in school.**

Do yourself.

**18.****My Classroom****Understanding The Text****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Do yourself.

2. Do yourself.

B. Read, think and write :

1. You sit on me in class.

chair

2. Your teacher writes on me with chalk

black board

3. Your teacher rubs me on blackboard

duster

4. I give you air.

fan

5. You put waste paper in me.

dustbin

21.**Parts of A Plant****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. (a) Soil, (b) Sunlight, (c) Water, (d) Air
2. (a) Root, (b) Stem

B. Match the following :

Do yourself.

C. Have Fun :

Colour the following pictures and write their names : Do yourself.

**22.****World of Animals****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. (a) Camel, (b) Elephant
2. (a) Rabbit, (b) Monkey (c) Squirrel,
3. (a) Ant, (b) Mosquito, (c) Housefly,
4. (a) Bulbul, (b) Eagle, (c) Cow

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No'

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Lion is a big animal. | Yes |
| 2. Monkey is an insect. | No |
| 3. Grasshopper have two legs. | No |
| 4. We may see lizards in our cupboard. | Yes |

C. Have Fun

Do yourself

**23.****Animal's Food and Shelter****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. (a) Cow, (b) Giraffe, (c) Horse,
2. (a) Lion, (b) Wolf, (c) Jackal
3. (a) Tiger, (b) Stag, (c) Jackal

B. Match the following :

Horse	Gram (food grain)
Jackal	Flesh
Lizard	Insects
Deer	Land
Fish	Water
Monkey	Tree

Have Fun

Do yourself



24.**Animals at Our Home****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Animals that serve us are called domestic animals
2. House, Cow, Pig .

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No'

1. Some of us keep an animal at home. Yes
2. Our pets live in the streets No
3. Animals that entertain us are domestic animals. No
4. Cow is kept in a stable. Yes
5. We should give them clean drinking water. Yes

C. Write in the box : P for Pet animals D for Domestic animals.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|--|
| Hen (D) | Cow (D) | Cat (P) | |
| Dog (P) | Camel (D) | Donkey (D) | |

Have Fun

Collect the pictures of three pets and three domestic animals and paste them in.
Do yourself.

**25.****Means of Transport****A. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks :**

1. **Tonga** is a local mean of transport
2. **Train** run on railway track.
3. Aeroplanes fly in the **sky**.
4. A small ship is called **boat**.

B. Write the correct word :

1. Wayrail — Railway 2. ucktr — Truck
3. aobt — Boat

Have Fun

Look at the picture and write their names :
Do yourself.

**26.****Means of Communication****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Sending or receiving messages are called communications
2. Pigeon, Postcard, Inland

B. Think and write :

1. Sending or receiving messages.
2. (a) Telephone, (b) Television, (c) Computer (d) Radio, (e) Cellular.

Have Fun

Fill the postcard with your name, address and pin code in the space given. Then colour it:
Do yourself.

**27.****The Earth****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. We live on Earth. 2. We grow food grains on land.

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

1. The shape of the earth is like a **ball**. 2. The **globe** is a model of our earth.
 3. More than half part of the earth is covered with **water**. 4. We grow food grains on **land**.
 5. **Land** is not the same everywhere.

C. Match the following :

Do yourself.

HAVE FUN

Collect the pictures of plains, hills, rivers and valleys and paste them in your scrap-book
Do yourself.

**28.****See in the Sky****A. Answer the following :**

1. Sun rises in the east. 2. Sun sets in west.
 3. The colour of sky is blue. 4. We can see moon in night.
 5. We can see stars in night.

B. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks :

1. The sun sets in the **west**. 2. The **night** begin at sunset.
 3. **Moon** is round like sun. 4. At night many **stars** appear in the sky.

C. 1. SUN 2. MOON**HAVE FUN**

Draw the diagram of sun, moon and stars and colour them.

Do yourself.



GREEN LAND-2

1.

Growing up

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.
3. We need to grow up for becoming men or women like our parents.
4. Do yourself.

B. Choose and fill the correct word in the blanks :

1. My mother is **tall** whereas I am **short**.
2. My mother's hands are **big** whereas my hands are **small**.
3. My mother is **young** whereas my grandmother is **old**.

C. Think and write : Do yourself



2.

Functioning of Body Parts

A. Answer the following :

1. Eyes, Nose, Ears, Tongue, Skin
2. Nose helps us to breathe and smell.
3. Standing, walking running, cycling are the uses of feet, legs and toes.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No':

1. Ears help us to see far and near. No
2. We can not live without breathing. Yes
3. Skin is the cover of our body. Yes
4. We have twelve fingers. No
5. We have ten toes. No

C. Match the body parts with their use:

Do yourself.

HAVE FUN

Collect the pictures of five sense organs and paste them in your scrap book.

Do yourself.



3.

Healthy Food And Pure Water

A. Answer the following questions :

1. (i) Rice (ii) Butter
2. (i) Pulses (ii) Milk
3. (i) Fruits (ii) Vegetables
4. The drinking water should be free from dirt or germs before storing, if it is not available, then boil the water.

B. Look at the pictures of foods then write ‘V’ for Vegetarian and ‘NV’ for Non-Vegetarian :
Do yourself.

C. Crossword Puzzle :

Look at the pictures and complete the words :

1. POTATO, 2. WATERMELON, 3. MILK, 4. TOMATO, 5. GRAPES, 6. FISH, 7. CABBAGE,
8. EGG, 9. ORANGE, 10. CARROT, 11. MANGO

HAVE FUN

A. Collect the five pictures each of energy-giving foods: body-building foods and protective foods and paste them in your scrap book.

Do yourself.

B. Write the name of favourite fruit of your family members :

Do yourself.



4.

Keeping Healthy

A. Think and write:

1. Keep clean, exercise daily and keep correct posture
2. We keep our body when we sit, stand or moved.

B. Fill is with the correct word:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We should put oil in the hair. | 2. We must wash our hands with soap . |
| 3. Posture is the position of the body . | 4. Proper rest is necessary after work. |

HAVE FUN

A. Write the name of your favourite outdoor game :

Cricket Football

B. Collect the pictures of the famous players of this game and paste them in your scrap book. Also write their names under the picture.

Do yourself.



5.

Safety And First Aid

A. Answer the following questions :

1. We must follow safety rules to avoid accidents.
2. First aid is the treatment given to the injured before the doctor arrives.

B. Write ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Always cross the road only at the zebra-crossing. | Yes |
| 2. Do not wait in a queue on the bus-stop. | No |
| 3. Always go to swim just after meals. | No |
| 4. Never leave your toys on the floor. | Yes |
| 5. Traffic symbols are use to control traffic. | Yes |

C. Match the following :

Fig. No. 1

Stop

Fig. No. 2

No Parking

Fig. No. 3

School Ahead

Fig. No. 4

No Horn

HAVE FUN

A. Collect the pictures of road signs and paste them in your scrap book. Also write their indication.

Do yourself.

B. Tick (✓) the safety rules that you follow :

Do yourself.

**6.****My Sweet Home**

A. Think and write :

1. Hot summer, strong winds, cold winter, wild animals, rainy season , thieves
2. Mud, leaves, bamboo, wood and straw.
3. Bricks, cement, steel and wood.
4. Proper light, be airy, have a market, school, post officer, and hospital nearby, must be neat and clean.

B. Choose and fill in with the correct word :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Eskimos live in Igloo . | 2. Houseboats float on the water. |
| 3. A house on wheels is called caravan . | 4. Tents are made up of canvas . |

**7.****My Clean House**

A. Answer the following questions :

1. (i) We do not leave our toys on the floor.
(ii) We must put waste materials in the dustbin.
2. Duster, Brush, Phenyl, Wiper, Broom, Vacuum cleaner.

B. Match the following :

Do yourself.

C. Keep them away from your house. But first of all unscramble the words and know their name.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. CKCOCHROA | COCKROACH |
| 2. RSPIDE | SPIDER |
| 3. TOSMQUI | MOSUITO |
| 4. FYLUSEHO | HOUSEFLY |

D. Encircle the things that are used at your home :

Do yourself.



8.**My Neighbours****A. Answer the following :**

1. There are many people and families near our house. These people and families called our neighbourhood.
2. The house and shops near our house are called our neighbourhood.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' about your neighbours :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. They always help each other in times of need. | Yes |
| 2. They celebrate festivals together. | Yes |
| 3. They always throw garbage in the neighbourhood. | No |
| 4. They try to keep the neighbourhood clean and green. | Yes |
| 5. They play loud music that disturbs you. | No |

HAVE FUN

Make a group with your friends in the neighbourhood. Then organise :

A fancy Dress Competition, Plantation Programme

Do yourself.

**9.****Services In Neighbourhood****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Policemen helps to maintain law and order
2. In the bank, we can keep our money and jewellery safe

B. Where will you go, if you want :

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. To buy flowers ? | Florist |
| 2. To buy medicines ? | Medical store |
| 3. To buy pencil and eraser ? | Stationary shop |
| 4. To send greeting-card to your friend? | Post office |
| 5. To keep your money safe ? | Bank |

C. In what type of school do you study ?

Do yourself.

D. Name them. What number will you dial to call them ?

Policeman (100), Fireman (101) Ambulance (102)

HAVE FUN**A. Collect the postal stamps of various countries and paste them in your scrap book.**

Do yourself.

B. Tick (✓) the symbol you have in your neighbourhood :

Do yourself.



10.**Occupations****A. Choose and fill in the blanks with the correct word:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Naresh stitches clothes, he is a tailor . | 2. Raju makes clay-pots, he is a potter . |
| 3. Hira mends shoes, he is a cobbler . | 4. Lalu repairs vehicles, he is a mechanic . |
| 5. Deepak sells milk, he is a milkman . | |

B. Match the following:

Iron	Blacksmith
Wood	Carpenter
Food in packets	Grocer
Potter's wheel	Potter
Taps and pipes	Plumber Carpenter

HAVE FUN

- Find out the occupations of your neighbours.
 - Collect the pictures of the people of different occupations and paste them in your scrap book.
 - Make a list of occupations of the people working in your school.
- Do yourself.

**11.****Our School****A. Answer the following questions :**

- We go to Primary school.
- At school, we learn good habits. we also learn many different interesting subject as well as different activities.
- Do yourself.

B. Name the person, who :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Keeps the school premises clean. | Sweeper |
| 2. Collects the fees from students. | School clerk |
| 3. Keeps a watch on visitors. | Watchman |
| 4. Rings the bell. | Peon |
| 5. Looks after the school garden | Gardener |

HAVE FUN

Do yourself.

**12.****Enjoy and Celebrate****A. Answer the following questions:**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. (i) Carrom | (ii) Chess |
| 2. (i) Football | (ii) Cricket |
| 3. (i) Champak | (ii) Nandan |
| 4. Do yourself. | |

B. Crossword Puzzle:

1. Do yourself

HAVE FUN**A. Name four forms of outdoor recreation.**

Do yourself

B. Make a greeting card of any festival you like the most.

Do yourself

**13.****The World of Animals****A. Answer the following questions :**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cow, Goat, Elephant | 2. Lion, Tiger, Cat | 3. Dog, Cat, Parrot |
| 4. Elephant, Crocodile, | 5. Tiger | 6. Giraffe |

B. Choose and fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cat is a pet animals. | 2. Cow and buffalo are farm animals. |
| 3. Wild animals live in the forests. | 4. Plant eaters eat green plants. |
| 5. Elephant is the largest land animals. | |

C. Match the following :

- | Animal | Sounds |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Cow | Moos |
| 2. Eelphant | Trumpets |
| 3. Horse | Neighs |
| 4. Lion | Roars |
| 5. Dog | Barks |

**14.****Animals are Useful****A. Answer the following questions :**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Goat, Sheep, Fish, Cock etc. | 2. The dogs keeps the thieves away. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. We get milk from cow . | 2. Goat's meat is called mutton . |
| 3. We get silk from silkworm . | 4. It keeps rats and mice away cat . |

C. Choose and fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Leather is made of animal's skin. | 2. Bees collect nectar of the flowers. |
| 3. Camel is called the beast of burden. | 4. Earthworm makes the soil soft and fertile. |

**15.****Green Plants****A. Think and write :**

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Trees | 2. Shrubs | 3. Climbers | 4. Herbs |
|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|

B. Give two examples of each :

1. Trees— (i) Banyana tree, (ii) Peepal tree 2. Shrubs—(i) Rose, (ii) Cotton.

**16.****Plants Are Useful****A. Name things which we get from the plants :**

1. Three seeds—Wheat, Corn, Rice 2. Three roots—Turnip, Radish, Carrot.
3. Three leaves—Spinach, cabbage, lettuce 4. Three fruits—Apple, Orange, Banana.
5. Three flowers—Cauliflower, Rose, Sunflower

B. Tick (✓) the correct one and cross (x) the wrong one :

1. Fibre is used to make clothes, sacks etc. (✓)
2. Coconut and til are medicines. (x)
3. Tulsi leaves are used in cough and cold. (✓)
4. Perfumes are made from spices. (x)
5. Fertilizers help plants to grow healthily. (✓)

**17.****Transport****A. Tick (✓) the correct words :**

1. Bus/Bicycle is used to travel a long distance on the land.
2. Camels/Bullocks are used in desert areas.
3. Motor boats are also used to travel short distances over the river/sea.
4. All means of transport/roadways carry goods.

Bus
Camels
river
transport

B. Answer in one word :

1. Fastest means of transport
2. Means of transport used in hilly areas.
3. Write name of a local means of transport.
4. Means of transport used in thickly forested areas.

Aeroplane
Mules
Scooter
Elephant

**18.****Communication****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. The means of sending and receiving messages are called means of communications.
2. Telegraph is a typed message sent or receive.

B. Choose and fill in the blanks :

1. A telephone sends voice from one place to another.
2. Electronic mail is also called **E-mail**
3. Air 4. Newspaper



GREEN LAND-3

1.

My Body

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Our sense organs help us in seeing beautiful things, breathing, hearing, speaking, tasting and feeling.
2. Our legs and feet help us in standing, running and playing.
3. The middle part of our body is called the Trunk. Three organs inside it are heart, lungs and kidneys.
4. Our mouth helps us to eat, drink and speak, so it is very useful.
5. Five parts of the body: Arms, legs, mouth, cheeks, hairs.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

1. Our eyes help us to express anger, surprise and happiness. T
2. We can not recognise things through their sound. F
3. Our arms are called lower limbs. F
4. All the important organs of the body remain inside the trunk. T
5. Every part of the body is made of muscles. T

C. Answer in one word :

1. They help us to see. Eys
2. They help us to hear. Ears
3. Lower limbs. legs
4. They keep our mind cool. Hair

D. Match the body-parts to their rhyming words :

Nose	Pose
Ear	Tear
Arm	Charm
Kidney	Sydney
Hair	Where
Nail	Whale
Bone	Cone

Have Fun

A. These organs are inside your trunk. Find their names by writing first letter of each picture.

HEART, LUNGS, KIDNEY, LIVER

B. Which part of the body is used to do following activities ?

Do It yourself.



2.**Daily Life****A. Tick (✓) the right choice :**

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. How many times do you bath everyday ? | Once |
| 2. Do you wish your elders ? | Yes |
| 3. Number of times you brush your teeth daily. | Twice |
| 4. Do you go to bed early ? | Yes |

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We should develop some **good** habits.
2. Good habits are necessary to stay **healthy** and **clean**.
3. We should do some simple **yoga**.
4. Clean **clothes** are important for good health.
5. We learn good habits from our **parents** and **teacher**.

HAVE FUN

Make a list of good habits you follow in your daily life.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Time to rise early. | (ii) Time to sleep early. | |
| (iii) Oil massage. | (iv) Proper posture. | (v) It trims our nails. |

**3.****Amazing World****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Humans move on their two legs while animals move around on four legs.
2. Birds Humans
 1. Birds have wings and they can fly. 1. Humans do not have wings hence they cannot fly.
 2. Birds have tail. 2. Humans do not have tail.
 3. Birds have feathers. 3. Humans do not have feathers.
3. We get fruits, wood & medicines from the plants.
4. The similarity between plants and humans is plants also breathe like Humans.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false :

1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (F), 3. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F)

C. Tick (✓) the things we get from plants.

Apple, Tomato, Rubber

**4.****Food for Health****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. All living beings need food to live, grow and stay active and healthy. Food gives us energy.
2. It is necessary to cook the food because cooking kills germs and other harmful things present in the food and makes it soft, tasty and easily digestible.
3. Proteins build up our muscles and bones. They also make our body grow.

4. Energy giving foods, like - butter, ghee, cheese, oil, potatoes, rice, wheat, etc, provide us fats and starch.
5. Protective food, like- fruits and vegetables provide us vitamins.
6. (i) We should eat only fresh, clean and covered food.
(ii) We should take our food regularly at proper time.
(iii) We should eat only as much food as we need to keep ourselves fit.
(iv) We should wash our hands and face before taking meals.

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. It can be eaten raw. | Carrot |
| 2. It has to be eaten cooked. | Potato |
| 3. It is the main source of protein. | b and c |
| 4. They gives us meat. | Animals |

C. Fill in the blanks with proper words :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We eat different kinds of food . | 2. Pulses are the main source of proteins . |
| 3. Cabbage is a leafy vegetable. | 4. Vegetarian people eat vegetables and fruits. |
| 5. We should eat covered . | |

HAVE FUN

A. Write the names of six food-articles prepared in your home:

Do It your self.

B. Put the following food-articles in the proper column of table:

Eaten raw	Eaten cooked
1. Mango	Brinjal
2. Carrot	Rice
3. Tomato	Pulses,
4. Radish	Potato
5. Grapes	Meat



5.

Precious Water

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Water is used for drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, growing crops and plants.
2. Solid, liquid and gas.
3. The change of water into water vapour is called Evaporation and the change of steam into water is called condensation.
4. Some rain- water collects in the ponds and lakes. It also flows in rivers and reaches back in the ocean. Water from these sources evaporates again due to the heat of the sun. And so the water- cycle goes on in the nature.
5. Rain is the main source of water.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Water has no shape of its own. | 2. Ice is the solid form of water. |
| 3. When steam is cooled it changes into water. | 4. Rain is the main source of water for us. |
| 5. Seas water is never pure. | |
| 6. Uncovered still water is breeding ground for mosquitoes. | |

B. Match the following :

We need to drink	at least four litres of water
Gaseous form of water	water vapour
Liquid form of water	is water itself
We get rain from	clouds
Sea-water contains	a lot of saltes and germs
Boiling kills the	germs in water

HAVE FUN**A. Tick (✓) the water sources you find in your neighbourhood :**

Do It your self.

B. Condensation**C. Count and write the everyday activities in your home in which water is used. Write them here :**

1. Drinking, 2. Cooking, 3. Washing, 4. Bathing, 5. Growing crops and Plant

**6.****Air to Breathe****A. Answer the following questions :**

- All living beings need air to stay alive.
- The smoke from fire, vehicles and factories, human activities and germs from the cough cause air pollution. Polluted air harms our lungs and irritates our eyes.
- Following are some ways in which we can help to keep the air clean:
 - We should grow more and more plants.
 - We must keep the windows open to let in fresh air.
 - Smoke from vehicles and factories should also be controlled.
 - We should not burn dry leaves of trees.
 - We should always dump garbage in the composite and not burn it.
- Following are some ways to keep our surroundings clean:
 - We should throw garbage in a covered dustbin.
 - We should not use polythene bags.
 - We should not litter the road-side.
 - We should not allow water to stagnate near our houses.
 - We should never spit in the open.
- Air moves from one place to another.
 - Moving air or wind has a direction.
 - Moving air or wind has speed.
 - Moving air or wind has force.
 - Air has dust and smoke and also contains steam or water vapour.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

- Fresh air is required by all of us. T
- Plants keep the air clean and fresh. T
- Air moves from one place to another. T
- We can find the speed of wind by weather cock. T

C. Encircle the things which do not need air to stay alive :

(i) T.V. (v) Cycle, (vii) Shoe (viii) Doll

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. A **fish** use the air mixed in water to breathe.
2. Air that is not clean is called **polluted** air.
3. Moving air is called **wind**.

HAVE FUN

Do it yourself.

**7.****We Need Shelter****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Shelter is a place where a living being lives. We need a shelter to protect us from heat, rain cold, storm, thieves and animals.
2. Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, iron and wood. Kachcha houses are made up of straw, mud, wood, and bamboo etc.
3. A good and comfortable house should have the following features:
 - (i) It should have enough windows and ventilators and the doors and windows should have wire netting.
 - (ii) There should be a verandah or a courtyard in a house.
 - (iii) The floor of the kitchen and the terrace of the house be sloping.
 - (iv) A comfortable house should have a proper drainage system.

B. Write the names of the houses :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. A house made of canvas. | Tents |
| 2. A mobile house. | Caravan |
| 3. A floating house. | House-boat |

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Elephant | grove of tree |
| Lion | den |
| Rat | holes |
| Crocodile | water and land |
| Honey-bee | hive |
| Spider | cobweb. |

HAVE FUN

Do it yourself.

**8.****Activities at My School****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Our school has pupil club.
Let me work in the school following :
 - (a) They had to clean the part of school.

- (b) They had to get the black-board of some classrooms painted.
2. My school held celebrated our Annual day, Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti.
 3. We go to school to learn many things.
 4. My school name is Greenwood Public school.
 5. Our class have forty five boys and twenty one girls.

B. Match the following :

1. Plumber, 2. Dustbin, 3. Electrician, 4. Painter

C. Number the following periods of your class in the correct order :

Do it yourself

HAVE FUN

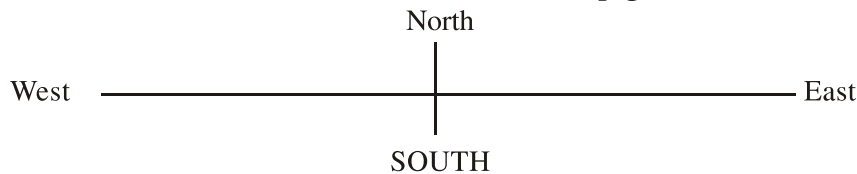
Do it yourself

**9.****Locating Places****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. A sketch is called map. It is not drawn according to scale.
2. We can find directions with the help of sun. The sun always rises in the East and sets in the West.
3. The directions are useful to us as they help us in finding our way.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false :

1. A sketch is drawn according to the scale. F
2. We can find directions with the help of sun. T
3. A map book is called Atlas. T
4. People travelling by ship use maps called sketch. F
5. The top of the map always indicates North. T

C. Write the names of four directions on the map given below :**10.****Festivals We Celebrate****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. My neighbourhood is Muslim, So they celebrated the 'Id'.
2. Holi, the festival of colours, is celebrated for two days in March. Bone fires are lit on the first day. It marks the burning of evil. Next day, gulal and coloured water are used for playing Holi.
3. Onam and pongal are the harvest festivals celebrated in India.
4. Muslims go to mosque for Namaj, a form of prayer. People embrace each other and say 'Id Mubarak'. We also greet our Muslim friends. Muslims share a sweet dish called sewain with their neighbours .

5. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December all over the world.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- This festival is called vijaydashmi and celebrated for ten days.
(a) Holi (b) **Dussehra** (c) Rakshabandhen (d) None
- Brothers take a vow to protect their sisters on this festival
(a) **Rakshabandhan** (b) Pongal (c) Bihu (d) Holi
- The dish muslims share on ID.
(a) Langer (b) **Sewain** (c) Poha (d) Kheer
- Common kitchens held on guruparvas.
(a) Procession (b) **Langer** (c) Dal Bhati (d) Cake
- People decorate their houses and the Christmas tree on this festival.
(a) **Christmas** (b) ID (c) Diwali (d) None

C. Write a short note on your note book :

- Durga Puja :** Durga Puja is the most important festival of the Bengalis. It is mostly celebrated in West Bengal. Images of Goddess Durga are placed in the decorated pandals. The puja is done for five days. On the last day, the images of Durga are immersed in a water body.
- Raksha Bandhan :** On Raksha Bandhan, brothers take a vow to protect their sisters. It builds a strong bond of love between brothers and sisters. Sisters tie a Rakhi on the wrist of their brothers. They pray for their safety.
- Guruparvas :** The birthdays of ten sikh Gurus are celebrated as Guruparvas. On this day, huge processions are taken out. Sikhs go to Gurudwara to pray to their Gurus and Guru Granth Sahib. Langar or common kitchens are held at different places.



11.

National Festivals

A. Answer the following questions :

- India became an independent nation on 15th August, 1947. So, we celebrate the Independence day on 15th August every year.
- In a Republic, people have the right to elect their representatives by casting their votes.
- India became a Republic on 26th January, 1950. So this day is celebrated as Republic Day every year.
- Armed forces of the country, police, folk dancers and school children take Part in the Republic Day Parade.
- Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869. His birthday is celebrated on this day as Gandhi Jayanti every year.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Our National Flag is called **Tiranga**.
- The prime Minister addresses the **Nation** on Independence Day.
- Jana Gana Mana** is our National Anthem.
- Telecast** from various states make the Republic day parade lively.
- Teacher's day** is celebrated on 5th September.
- Children's day** is the birthday of Nehruji.

C. Write three sentences on each :

1. **Teacher's Day** : Teacher's day is celebrated on 5th September every year. It is the birthday of Dr. Radhakrishnan Sarvapalli.
2. **Children's Day** : Children's Day is the birthday of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru. It is celebrated on 14th November every year.

**12.****Take Care of Others****A. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :**

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. In old age, people need help. | True |
| 2. We should take care of old members of the family. | True |
| 3. We should not respect our elders. | False |
| 4. We should talk politely with our elders. | True |
| 5. Orphan children live in an orphanage. | True |
| 6. We should not help the old and physically challenged people. | False |

B. How do you behave with old members of your family.

Do it yourself.

**13.****Co-operative Neighbours****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Many houses together form a neighbourhood. Both big and small families live in our neighbourhood.
2. Do it yourself.
3. (i) A family, in which, there are three or four members is called a small family.
(ii) A family, in which, there are more than four members is called a big family.
(iii) A family, in which, grand parents, uncle, aunt and their children live together, is called a joint family.
4. A Health centre, a school, a market, a police station and a post-office are called neighbourhood services.
5. Different means of transport, like - rickshaw, auto- rickshaw, taxi and buses are available in the neighbourhood.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Both big and small **families** live in a neighbourhood.
2. We should not help each other in the **neighbourhood** .
3. We should celebrate **festivals** together.
4. Sick people are treated in a **health centre**.
5. Letter are sent to other cities from **post-office**.

C. Make a list of services available in your neighbourhood :

Do it yourself.



14.

Communication

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The process of sending and receiving messages is called the communication.
2. In olden days, men were sent on foot or on animals to deliver or communicate messages. Sometimes pigeons carried messages from one place to another.
3. We can buy stamps, post cards, envelopes, etc, from the post-office.
4. If we want short message to reach someone very quickly, we can send a telegram.
5. Newspaper, radio, and television are the means of mass communication.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False :

1. The full form of PIN is Postal Index Number. True
2. The letter box is brown in colour. False
3. Letters are sorted out in the post-office. True
4. Post-office helps in sending telegrams. True
5. Satellites have made communication faster. True

C. Match the following :

Means of communication	Letter, telephone, TV
Telephone	Fastest means of communication
Newspaper, radio, T.V.	Means of mass communication
Computer	Internet
E-mail	Message service on Internet



15.

Invention of Wheel

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Early man used to carry loads on his back.
2. Round pieces of tree trunk gave early man the idea of wheels.
3. Sledge was the first means of land transport.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Our life will be harder without **wheels**.
2. **Earlyman** used to carry loads on his back.
3. Early man tied a number of logs to make a **raft**.
4. A **sledge** is a cart without wheels.
5. Early man used **wood** to make wheels.

C. Arrange the following in the columns given below :

Two wheels	Scooter,	Bicycle,	Motorcycle
Four wheels	Car,	Truck,	Bus
No wheels	Boat,	Ship,	Steamer

HAVE FUN**A. Collect the pictures of following and paste them :**

raft, sledge, potter's wheel, wind-mill

Do it yourself.



16.

Transport

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Buses, trains, and aeroplanes are used to travel long distances.
2. Aeroplanes , ships and steamers are used to travel from one country to another country.

B. Write their names :

1. It is used in deserts areas. Camel
2. It is used in thickly forested areas. Elephant
3. They are used in hill areas. Mules and Poines

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. They drew the carriages and carts of the early man.
(a) animals (b) humans (c) trams (d) trains
2. It is used to travel long distance in few hours.
(a) bicycle (b) tonga (c) aeroplane (d) bus
3. It is an important mean of transport in villages.
(a) elephant (b) bullock-cart (c) train (d) truck
4. Number of categories of means of transport.
(a) three (b) two (c) one (d) four

D. Write a short paragraph on means of transport used to carry goods.

We use means of transport not only for travelling but also for carrying goods from one place to another. Planes, goods-trains, ships and trucks are used to sent goods.

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. We use means of transport not only for travelling but also for carrying goods.
2. Buses, trains and cars are the means of land transport.
3. Helicopters and aeroplanes are the means of air transport.
4. Boats and ships are the means of water transport.

F. Search the names of the vehicle from following letter grid. A clue box is given below for your help.

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

HAVE FUN

A. Draw and colour the means of transport on chart according to their categories. Put it up on your class bullet in board.

Do it yourself.

B. Draw your favourite means of transport.

Do it yourself.

**17.****Our Earth and Its Neighbours**

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The sun and nine planets form together the solar system. In solar system, all the planets revolve around the sun. The solar system also consists of the natural satellites accompanying the planets.
2. The sun is our special star. The Earth and the other planets move around the sun. It has its own light and heat. The sunlight makes the planets shine. All the planets receive some of the sun's heat.
3. Due to changes in the position of the Earth, the Moon appears to change its shape.
4. Some groups of stars form patterns in the sky resembling an animal or man. These groups of stars are called constellations.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. The Earth is surrounded by air called.

(a) water	(b) atmosphere	(c) land	(d) all
-----------	-----------------------	----------	---------
2. The Earth is the largest planet in the solar system.

(a) third	(b) sixth	(c) fifth	(d) first
-----------	-----------	------------------	-----------
3. The Sun and eight planets together form the system.

(a) solar	(b) Moon	(c) Earty	(d) star
------------------	----------	-----------	----------
4. The sunlight takes minutes to reach the Earth.

(a) nine	(b) eight	(c) two	(d) None
----------	------------------	---------	----------

HAVE FUN

A. Collect the picture of various constellations and paste them in your scrap book. Also see these groups of stars in the night sky.

Do it yourself.

B. Collect the picture of various Indian astronomers and paste in your scrap book.

Do it yourself.



GREEN LAND-4

1.

The Internal Organs

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Brain is the controller of all our body's functions. Brain is divided into, cerebrum, cerebellum, Medulla oblongata.
2. Heart is the powerful pumping station of our body. The heart maintains a continuous flow of blood around the body. It is located on the left side inside our chest.
3. We breathe air through the nose. This air enters the lungs through the wind-pipe. Our lungs absorb oxygen from the air and supply it to the blood. Our blood carries this oxygen to the body's cells. Oxygen is used by cells to release energy from food. Carbon-dioxide is released as a waste product in the process of respiration.
4. Liver is the dark, red, wedge-shaped, largest internal organ of the body. It is located in the upper right part of the abdomen.
5. Kidneys are called the blood filters. They throw out the waste of our body in the form of urine.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. **Brain** is the control centre of our body.
2. **Heart** is called the pumping station.
3. The sound of the heart is called **heart-beat**.
4. **Stomach** plays an important role in digestion.

C. Write the names :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The control centre of all our body's activities. | brain. |
| 2. It is about as large as your fist. | Heart |
| 3. The doctor uses it to check up a person's heart-beats. | Stethoscope |
| 4. We breathe air through that. | Nose |



2.

Living & Non-Living Things

A. Answer the following questions:

1. All living things move, grow, breathe, need food, feel and reproduce.
2. Plants do not move from one place to another but their parts show movement. For example, observe the movement of sunflower. It shows the movement towards the sunlight and roots go deep down in the soil. Movement in plants is gradual, slow and not easy to observe.
3. Plants prepare their food in their green leaves by the process of photosynthesis.
4. Living things need food to live and grow. They cannot remain alive without food. Food provides energy to living things for life functions.

B. Give two examples :

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| 1. Young ones of animals. | Kitten | Calf |
| 2. Egg laying animals | Birds | Insects |
| 3. Parts from which a new plant grows. | Stems | Roots |

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Living things do not have life. | F |
| 2. Living things move in search of food. | T |
| 3. Growth is decrease in size. | F |

**3.****How We Get Food****A. Answer the following questions :**

- Plants and animals are the main sources of food.
- Food - grains include the cereals, such as-wheat, rice, corn and the pulses.
- We should eat fresh and green vegetables and fresh fruits because they help us to stay healthy.
- Spices add flavour to our food. The source of these spices are basically plants.
- We get milk, meat and eggs from different animals.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wheat is the main cereal of the diet in India. | 2. Vegetables can be eaten raw or cooked . |
| 3. Beverages include tea and coffee. | 4. Spices add flavours to the food. |
| 5. Cloves are obtained from flower buds. | 6. We get milk , meat and eggs from animals. |

**4.****Different Types of Food****A. Answer the following questions :**

- We need food to live and grow. Food gives us energy to work and play. It keeps us healthy.
- The food we eat can be divided into following groups:
(i) Energy- giving Foods (ii) Body- building Foods (iii) Protective Foods
- Nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, minerals and vitamins. We get them from our food. They provide us energy and help us to grow.
- Carbohydrates and fats gives energy to our body.
- A diet which has all the nutrients in the required amount is called the balanced diet.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Food gives us **energy** to work and play.
- Carbohydrate** are the main source of energy in the food.
- Proteins help in **growth** of the body.
- Protective** food-items protect us against diseases.
- Calcium** makes our bones and teeth strong.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Food gives us energy to work and play. | True |
| 2. Proteins help in the growth of body. | True |
| 3. Carbohydrates provide more energy than the fats. | False |
| 4. The food we eat daily is called our diet. | True |



5.**The Sources of Water****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Rain is the main source of water.
2. All the rain- water does not remain on the surface of ground. Some of the rain- water also gets absorbed into the soil and collected under it. This water is called underground water.
3. We can take out the underground water by wells, tubewells and hand- pumps.
4. The tap is the main source of getting water at home in cities. In cities, the water from rivers is taken to the water works. There it is filtered, boiled and purified. Then it is brought to the taps of our houses from different pipelines. It is purest and safe for drinking.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. The most important use of water is for **drinking**.
2. A grown up person need atleast litres of water everyday.
3. **Rain** is the richest source of water.
4. **River** is not a source of underground water.
5. **Snow** is the condensed form of water.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rain | Safest and pure |
| 2. Underground water | Water under soil |
| 3. Tap water | Prime source of water |
| 4. Tubewells | Source of underground water |

**6.****Safety of Food & Water****A. Answer the following :**

1. Keeping the food articles safe is called the preservation of food.
2. The methods to keep the food safe are:
(i) Boiling, (ii) Canning, (iii) Freezing, (iv) Dehydration, (v) Salting, (vi) Sweetening
3. Food- grains should be first properly dried in sun. Then, they should be cooled to room temperature and then should be stored in a dry place, preferably in air-tight containers.
4. We can make water safe for drinking by filtration and boiling. These methods remove the impurities from the water.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Milk is preserved by **boiling**.
2. Air-tight containers do not allow the **air** and **moisture** to enter.
3. **Common salt** helps in the preservation of food.
4. **Dehydration** is the process of removing water from food-items.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Food preservation makes the food stay fit for long. | True |
| 2. Refrigerator is used to store food, vegetables, fruits, meat. | True |
| 3. Salt absorbes water and makes a saturated solution. | True |
| 4. Germs from water can only be removed by boiling. | True |



- (ii) A house should be strong enough to protect its residents from rain, storm, heat cold and earthquake.
2. A good house should get plenty of sunlight. The sunlight keeps our house germ free and thus helps us remain healthy.
 3. Ventilation is necessary to letting fresh air into the house and getting rid of stale air.
 4. When the windows are placed opposite to the doors so that there is cross exchange of air this is called cross ventilation.
 5. A proper drainage system is important in a house to stay away from germs of several dangerous diseases and preventing the situation of water logging.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. windows, 2. sunlight, 3. ventilation, 4. stale, 5. covered, 6. copper, plastic.

D. How do the following help ?

1. Let the sunlight and air enter our house.
2. Helps in letting fresh air into the house and getting rid of stale air.
3. Underground wiring make switch-board available at every part of house.
4. A courtyard provides an open place inside the house. It makes us comfortable.



9.

Houses of Different Kinds

Understanding the Text

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Kachcha houses are the temporary houses. These houses are built of cheaper materials like mud, wood and straw. They are mostly used by the poor people in the villages.
They are of different kinds :
(i) Hut, (ii) Natural houses, (iii) Tents, (iv) The wooden Houses, (v) Caravan, (vi) Igloo.
2. Pucca houses are strong and very long lasting. These houses are built of bricks, stones, cement and metal works.
They are of different kinds:
(i) Ordinary Pucca Houses, (ii) Chawl, (iii) Flats, (iv) Bungalows, (v) Skyscrapers.
3. Kachcha Houses: Kachcha houses are built of mud, wood and straw.
Pucca Houses: Pucca houses are built of bricks, stones, cement and metal works.
4. Many geographical reasons, like rains, snowfall, etc. Play a significant role in the designs and structures of roofs.

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

1. It is the commonest of all the temporary houses.
(a) caravan (b) **hut** (c) tent (d) igloo
2. These houses are made in earthquake prone areas.
(a) wooden (b) movable (c) igloo (d) tent
3. These houses are made in the regions around the north pole.
(a) flats (b) chawl (c) igloo (d) all 4. a 5. c

C. Write the short-notes on the following:

1. Caravan: A caravan houses a small family house. It is also used to carry people to distant places.

Caravan is the houses mainly used by gypsies. This nomadic tribe originated in India and moved towards different parts of world. These people always keep on moving from one place to the other.

2. Flat roof: In hot places, most houses have flat roofs. They are generally made of reinforced concrete and are strong enough for people to walk on.
3. Gable roof: Gable roof is a kind of sloping roof. It is made with the same purpose as the sloping roof. Gable roof has a curve in the middle. It also does not let the water and snow stay on itself.
4. Semi global roof: Igloos of Eskimos have a round roof like a half globe. This is again like a sloping roof in its function. This type of roofs does not let the water and snow settle on itself.



10.

What we Wear

A. Answer the following questions :

1. We wear clothes to protect our body from dust, dirt, heat, cold, rain and insects.
2. Clothes are worn according to the weather and season.
3. All of our clothes are made of the yarns. Yarns are made of fibres. Fibres are obtained from different sources.
4. To save the clothes from insects we must put naphthalene balls or dry neem leaves in the folds of these clothes.

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

1. We wear good and bright clothes to improve our appearance.
2. All of our clothes are made up of the yarns.
3. The silk is formed in the pair of glands in the silkworm.

C. Match the following :

Cotton cloth	Absorbs sweat better.
Woollen cloth	Absorbs more heat
Mulberry	Silkworm
Labourer	Collection of fibres
Calendering	Linen and cotton



11.

Care of Body Parts

A. Answer the following questions :

1. We need to remain healthy so that we can do our works well. Only a healthy body can think and work well.
2. We should brush our teeth with a gentle brush because a brush with hard bristles may cause cavities in our teeth.
3. (i) Do not put match sticks, hair pins or other sharp pointed things into your ears.
(ii) Wash your eyes several times in a day.
4. We should keep our hair and nails clean to keep healthy and fit.
5. The correct postures while sitting, standing and walking are:

- (i) Sit with your back straight. Keep your head and neck also good by straight posture. Do not lean over the table while studying.
- (ii) While standing, keep your back and neck straight. Look ahead and not down. Keep your shoulders straight too.
- (iii) While walking, keep your back and neck straight. Do not walk with too long or too short steps. Keep looking straight ahead.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. Brush your teeth with a **gentle** brush.
2. A thin protective layer on our teeth is called **enamel**.
3. Walking bare foot on the **soft green grass** having dew is very good for eyes.
4. **Asanas** are the soft exercise.
5. Keep your **neck** and **back** straight while standing.

C. Match the following :

Gums	Rub them with finger gently
Ears	Soft cotton buds
Nose	Handkerchief
Limbs	Hands and legs
Skin	soap and water.

12.

Cleanliness of Surrounding

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Complete cleanliness of surroundings involves cleanliness of house, streets and locality.
2. We should keep our house neat and clean. The floor of whole of the house should be broomed everyday. Then it should be mopped with a mop. We should use a disinfectant substance like phenyl to clean the floor of the house.
3. We may do the following to keep the streets clean:
 - (i) Never throw the garbage on the streets. Form a group and make a big dustbin.
 - (ii) If there is too much of dust and garbage in the street, ask the municipality sweeper to clean it.
4. In towns and cities, the Municipal committees look after the needs of people. The Municipal committee makes suitable arrangements for the following:
 - (i) It makes suitable arrangements to provide clean cities, drinking water, electricity, health centres, primary and middle schools, lighting for streets and roads etc.
 - (ii) The committee collects funds from the people in the form of house tax, road tax, charges for water and electricity, entry tax etc.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is a disinfectant substance ? **Phenyl**
2. What should we use to mop and wipe the floors ? **Wiper**
3. Where the doors of your house open ? **In streets**
4. Head of the gram panchayat— **Pradhan**

C. 1. (T), 2. (T), 3. (T), 4. (T)



13.**Disposal of Wastes****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. The garbage from homes, factories and roadside along with animal and human excreta can be disposed off in a number of methods. This is known as disposal of wastes.
2. Disposal of wastes is necessary to keep the environment clean.
3. Manure prepared from kitchen wastes, garden wastes and dead or decayed plant and animal matter is called compost. In villages, some where people make big deep pits in the ground and cover them with wooden or metal covers. These are known or compost pits.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. **Microbes** act on garbage to turn it into manure.
2. Land fillers are dug at a **secluded place**.
3. **Biogas** is prepared from animal dung and human excreta.
4. Useless papers, broken glass articles, plastic-items and useless things made of metals are collected by the **waste-collectors**.
5. **Recycling** has paved the way for the reuse of a great quantity of things.

C. Write short-notes on the following :

1. **Use of Land Fillers** —Garbage such as broken glasses, plastics, rubber, bricks and other such materials should be dumped in low lying areas as land fillers. These land fillers are dug at a secluded place where these human activity is not supposed to take place. The solid wastes are then dumped into these land fillers when such low lands are levelled, parks and gardens can be built upon them. Care should be taken that these land fillers must be away from water sources to avoid underground water contamination.
2. **Water treatment**—The solid wastes present in the liquid wastes and cleansed in a series of steps are in the sewage treatment plants. Then further steps are taken to do away the suspended solids, harmful germs, bad smell and undesirable taste from the water. After going through these steps the water, now becomes fit to be used for our difficult activities.
3. **Septic tank** —Some of people use septic tanks for the disposal of domestic liquid wastes. A septic tank separates the solid wastes from the liquid. The separated liquid is passed out to street drains through an outlet pipe.

**14.****Pollution : The Meance****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Pollution means the mixing of undesired elements in a desired thing. When an undesired thing mixes with a desired thing, it is said that the former has polluted the later.
2. The elements which pollute our environment are called pollutants.
3. Air pollution: Air in its natural form is a mixture of many gases like nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-dioxide, carbon mono- oxide etc. Air also contains dust particles, suspended particles and water vapours in itself. All these contents are found in a definite ratio.

It's Causes :

Air pollution is caused by burning smoke releasing fuels, ,dust etc.

4. Water Pollution :

We all need water for our survival. Water pollution is also a potential danger for the human beings. This has become the serious problem if the water turns polluted no one of us can remain alive.

It's causes:

Water pollution is caused by chemicals, sewage, water, industrial waste, fertilizers, leaves and dung of animals.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. **Pollution** has become a dangerous problem for living beings.
2. Air in its natural form is a **mixture** gases.
3. Our daily activities like– bathing and washing make the **water** polluted.
4. **Sound** pollution causes high blood pressure, sleeplessness etc.

**15.****Emergency Care & Remedies****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Our life has become very busy today. We are always doing something or the other. If we are not careful, we may have an accident.
2. The immediate physical and medical attention needed by the injured or sick person before the proper medical aid arrives is called the First Aid or Emergency care.
3. If a person is injured and bleeding badly, place a clean cloth or cotton pad firmly over the wound. Tie a tight bandage above the wound. See that the bleeding part is higher than the rest of the body. If ice is available, place some ice on the bleeding wound. This helps to stop bleeding.
4. If nose of a person bleeds, we do the following :
 - (i) Keep the person upright with head held back.
 - (ii) Then press the bleeding side of the nose firmly.
 - (iii) Place a wet cloth or ice on the nose and the head
 - (iv) Ask him to breathe through the mouth.If the bleeding is severe we call a doctor.
5. (a) If the bones of the arm are broken, the injured arm should be further supported by a sling. If the leg bone is broken, it should be tied with splints and the injured person should be made to lie down. The person should not be allowed to move. He should be carried on a stretcher.
 - (b) We do not following with a burnt hand:
 - (i) Hold the burnt part under cool running water. This helps to cool the burn and reduce the pain.
 - (ii) Apply some antiseptic cream.
 - (iii) Do not burst blisters caused by burns.
 - (iv) Remove any ornaments present at the burnt parts.
 - (v) In case of sever burns, rush, the person to a hospital.
 - (c) We do the following for an insect bite:
 - (i) Wash the affected area with lime water. Then apply a paste of baking soda and cold cream.

- (ii) Place ice over the affected area. This will also give some relief.
- (iii) A compress wetted with ammonia water also gives relief.
- (iv) Apply calamine lotion, if there is itching.

B. Tick (✓) the right choice :

1. Bleeding makes a person- **weak**.
2. If the tissues around a joint get torn, it is called a-**sprain**
3. A person with a bleeding nose should breathe through the-**mouth**.
4. A tight band applied just before the snake bite is called-**tourniquet**.



16.

Community Singing

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Community is a group of people living in the same locality.
2. Community singing is commonest way to express collective feelings.
3. Prabhat Phere is a good example of community singing. In the morning people take out processions on the roads. As the group of people reach the first house, they wake the people of the house with their bhajans.
People of different states have their folk songs like Gujarati songs, Rajasthani songs, Punjabi songs etc. The people wear their traditional dresses and sing their folk songs.
4. The importance of community singing :
 - (i) It brings sense of unity among the citizens of our country.
 - (ii) It motivates the people to be good and do good deeds.
 - (iii) It brings sense of brotherhood among all the castes and communities.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. The community fosters a sense of **belongingness**.
2. Christians sing different **carols** to pay homage to Jesus Christ.
3. **ladies Sangeet** is an important function of marriage.
4. Community singing brings sense of **unity** among the citizens.



17.

School Health Club

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Going to school is important because it shapes children's careers, help them to think for themselves and know something of the world they live in.
2. School health club is responsible for the maintenance of the health of the school children.
3. Physical training instructor (P.T.I.) is the man responsible for the maintenance of health of school children. He teaches us the correct way of doing physical exercise.
4. Physical exercise is important for us as it plays a great role in keeping our body healthy and fit.
5. Do it yourself.
6. Health camps are the important part of the school health club. Doctor and Health specialists are invited to check up the students' health and give the advice regarding healthy eating habits,

maintaining cleanliness etc.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. school, 2. school health club, 3. physical, 4. quizzes, Debates, 5. health.

C. Match the following :

PTI	Physical training Instructor
Sports and game	Help children to keep fit
Quizzes and debates	Their theme is health and welfare
Painting competitions	Poster related to health
Health camps	Doctor checks the health of children
Wall magazine	Articles related to health are pasted
Physical training	Makes bones and muscles strong.



18.

Public Property

A. Answer the following questions :

- The property that is owned jointly by all the people is called public property.
- We should take care of our school property. We should do the following:
 - Keep your classroom and school clean.
 - Do not write on the walls.
 - Do not damage the furniture.
 - Do not damage the switch - boards, bulbs, tubelights, taps etc.
 - Do not scratch the tables and chairs.
- To maintain the beauty of the parks, we should not :
 - damage benches.
 - pluck flowers
 - throw waste in the parks. It makes the parks dirty.
- Roads and rails help us to travel to different places. They are used and owned by all jointly.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

- Private property** is owned exclusively by an individual.
- Public property** is owned jointly by all of us.
- Roads and rails** help us to travel to different places.
- Do not mark any thing in the **library** books.
- Historical monuments are parts of our **cultural heritage** .

C. Think and answer :

- We all go there to study chairs, tables, blackboard etc are its parts. **School**
- They have fountains and benches. Many people go and sit there. Children enjoy to play there. **Park**
- They help us to walk safely on the roads in the night when it is dark. **Street Lamps.**
- These are parts of our cultural heritage. It is our duty to preserve them. **Historical Monuments**

Historical Monuments



19.**Motions of the Earth****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. The several members of the solar system which revolve around the sun in orbits are called planets. Stars do not move from one place to other but each planet rotates on its own axis.
2. The planets of the solar system are: Earth, mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and neptune
3. The revolution of the earth around the sun causes seasons.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. The **solar system** is a group of heavenly bodies.
2. The heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun are called **planets**.
3. **Earth** is the only known planet in the solar system to support life.
4. The direction of the rotation is from **west** to **east**.

C. Answer in one word :

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The group of heavenly bodies. | Solar system |
| 2. The movement of the earth around the sun in its orbit. | Revolution |
| 3. The movement of the earth on its axis. | Rotation |

**20.****Natural Resources****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Natural resources are the gifts bestowed upon the mankind by the nature. These natural resources provide us food, fuel and raw material for our different needs.
2. Renewabe resources can be replaced by the nature as quickly as we can consume them. But non renewable resources cannot be replanished by nature.
3. Renewable Resources: Air, Forest
Non Renewable Resources: Minerals, Fossil Fuels
4. (a) **Sunlight**—We use the sunlight in various ways like drying our clothes, cooking food through solar cooker and even producing electricity. We cannot live without sunlight.
(b) **Forests**—Forests are important natural resources. They help us in many ways by preventing soil erosion, providing shelter to the wildlife, providing many useful products as timber, medicines etc.
(c) **Petroleum**—Petroleum is used as fuel in cars, scooters, aeroplanes, ships etc.
5. The practice of using natural resources wisely to avoid their wastage and ensure that they last much longer is called conservation. All the natural resources are making our life easy and comfortable. Thus, conservation of natural resources is as vital as conserving the environment. Our natural resources need to be used carefully so that they can last longer time.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. **Natural** resources are necessary for life.
2. **Soil** is the upper fertile layer of the earth's surface.
3. Sun is the source of all **energy**.
4. Forests are called **green lungs** of the earth.
5. We extract metals from the **minerals**.

C. Explain the following :

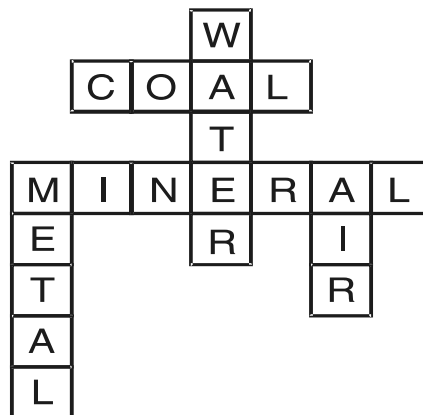
1. **Soil**—Soil is the upper fertile layer of the earth's surface. It is the source of food for all living beings . All plants grow in the soil and get their food from it . Soil is indeed, the chief resource of a land. There are different kinds of soils in India in its different parts alluvial soil, black soil, mountain soil and sandy soil.

2. **Minerals**—Minerals are the resources which are buried deep beneath the earth's surface. These natural resources are called minerals. These minerals are taken out of the earth by a process by a process called mining.

3. **Fossil Fuels**—Main fuels are coal, petroleum and natural gas. These fuels are called fossil fuels because many hundred years back plants and animals got buried under the surface of earth or fossils of the these buried plants and animals or fossils animals are called fossil fuels.

D. Crossword Puzzle :

Find the names of natural resources

**21.****Modes of Transport****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. A good transport system is essential for the growth and progress of a country. Transport is needed for taking people, raw material and finished goods from one place to another. We always need some means to transport.
2. In very early times, man used to carry things on his shoulders. Then he made sledge and tamed animals to pull them. The invention of wheel by early man made this system more effective.
3. The major means of transport are :
(i) Roadways , (ii) Railways, (iii) Water ways, (iv) Airways
4. Road transport is very important. India is linked by road to neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, Nepal, Myanmar and Bhutan. The Grand Trunk road runs between Kolkata and

Peshawar, now in Pakistan. Within the country, there is a vast network of roads joining all the cities and towns and most of the villages.

5. The invention of the steam engine helped the development of rail transport.
6. The water bodies provide the cheapest means of transport for the movement of bulky and cheap raw materials for different industries. The earliest means of water transport were rafts and boats.
7. The use of balloons was probably the first idea to take human beings into the sky. The first successful attempt to fly in the air was made by the Wilber Wright and Orville Wright, popularly known as the Wright Brothers of U S A in 1903. They toiled hard, met with many failures and even risked their lives to transform their dream of creating a flying machine into reality. Their fascination for flying objects started at an early age, when their father gifted them with a toy that could fly in 1878. But their hard work bore fruits only after 25 years. They developed the first flying machine and named it. The Flyer.
8. Now, waterways have encouraged trade in agricultural raw materials like cotton, wool, jute, rubber etc. and minerals ores due to cheap transportation. Meat and dairy products, fruits and vegetables are also exported in refrigerated.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. The invention of wheel **wheel** and **diesel engine** made the transport system more effective.
2. **Railways** is the most widespread of all means of transportation.
3. India has the fourth largest **railway** network in the world.
4. The earliest means of water transport were **rafts** and **boats**.
5. The Wright Brother named their aeroplane the **flyer**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. In India, the first railway-train was introduced by the—**Britishers**
2. This canal connects the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea—**Suez**
3. This canal connect the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean—**Panama**
4. This was probably the first idea to take humans into the sky. **Balloon**.

C. What do you know about their contribution in the development of the means of transport?

1. **James Watt**—The real development of railways began with the invention of the steam engine. James watt , a mechanical engineer invented the steam engine in 1788. Born on January 19, 1736 in Scotland, James was inspired by a small incident to invent the first steam engine.
2. **Wright Brothers** —The first successful attempt to fly in the air was made by the Wilber Wright and Orville Wright, popularly known as the Wright Brothers of U S A in 1903. They toiled hard, met with many failures and even risked their lives to trans from their dream of creating a flying machine into reality. They developed the first flying machine and named it ' The flyer.'



22.

Modes of Communication

A. Answer the following questions :

1. We can buy post cards, inland letters, stamp, envelopes etc. from a post - office.
2. Fax or Facsimile Exchange machine is used to transmit the exact copy of document.

3. E-mail is a system of sending messages via computers connected to the internet. It is a 24 hour facility which passes messages instantly.
4. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. One day Graham Bell was working with his telegraph receiver in one room and his assistant Thomas Watson was working in some other room. Watson made some sound with his finger which was heard by Bell in his room on the receiver. Excited by the achievement Bell told Watson that he has heard the sound of his fingers on the receiver. After that they conducted many experiments and finally succeeded in making the first telephone.
5. Sometimes it is required to communicate a message to a large number of people simultaneously. It can be done through books, magazines, news papers, radio, television etc. These are the devices which facilitate such communication. These devices are called means of mass communication.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. We can send money through **Money Order**.
2. **E-mail** is a system of sending messages via computer.
3. **Alexander Graham Bell** invented telephone.
4. Mobile phones are also called **Cellular Phones**.
5. Guglielmo Marconi discovered the radio waves.
6. **John Logie Baird** in **1926** invented the television.



GREEN LAND-5

1.

Inside Our Body

A. Answer the following :

1. A group of organs performing a specific function in our body form an organ system. There are different organ systems in human body to perform various functions.
2. Joints : The meeting point of two bones is called a joint. There are several joints in the human body. Joints are of two types.
 - (i) Immovable Joints : The bones of our skull are interlocked making the joint immovable.
 - (ii) Movable Joints : Movement of bones is possible in these type of joints. The bones at the joints move smoothly. It happens because of a fluid which acts as a lubricant.
3. Changing of food into simple, soluble form, from which energy can be obtained by the body is called digestion.
4. All living things breathe to live. When we inhale (breathe in) through our nose, our chest rises and as we exhale (breathe out). It goes down. This is called the process of breathing.
5. The process of breathing in oxygen, using it to get energy from food and breathing out carbon dioxide is called respiration.
6. The circulatory system maintains a continuous flow of blood inside the body. The heart is the pumping station of our body. Our heart pumps the blood and the arteries or blood vessels ensure that all parts of the body are well supplied with it.
7. The brain is the head quarters of the nervous system. It is inside the head. It is soft and delicate. It is like a telephone exchange receiving and sending messages. If your brain tells you to smile and say " Hello".
8. The waste material in the blood is thrown out of the body as urine with the help of the kidneys. Lungs throw out waste air or carbon dioxide when we breathe out. Skin throws out excess water and salts as sweat. Thus, the organs of the excretory system help us to get rid of the waste of our body.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. These are hard parts in human body— **Bones** .
2. The meeting point of two bones—**Joint** .
3. Fleishy bundles of thin, elastic material in the body—**Muscles** .
4. A long coiled tube—**Small intestine** .
5. It carries digested food and oxygen to all parts of the body—**Blood**.

C. Write the main organs of the following organ systems :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bones , Joints | 2. Muscles, |
| 3. Mouth, Stomach, Intestines | 4. Nose , Windpipe, Lungs, |
| 5. Heart, arteries, veins | 6. Brain, Spinal cord, Nerves. |

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Heart | Its muscles continuously contract and relax |
| Brain | Head quarter of the nervous system |

Nerves	Bundles of thread like fibres
Kidneys	Keep our body clean
Reproductive system	Is responsible for the birth of babies

E. Write about the following movable joints :

- 1. Hinge :** The hinge joint acts like the hinges in a door. It can move the bone only in one direction. It is found in the elbows , knees, fingers and toes.
- 2. Pivot :** The pivot joint is found between the skull and the first two vertebrae of the spine. With the help of pivot joint, we can move our head sideways, upward and downward.
- 3. The ball and socket:** The ball and socket joint allows movement in all directions. In this joint, a bone that ends in the form of a ball fits into the socket of the other. The hip and shoulder joints are ball and socket joints.
- 4. Gliding :** The gliding joint allows movement at the wrist and ankle and also between any two vertebrae of the spine. It allows our backbone to bend, twist and turn at each point.



2.

Care of Our Body

A. Answer the following questions :

- Our five sense organs are very important to us :
 - * Our bright eyes help us to see.
 - * Our beautiful ears help us to hear.
 - * Our beautiful nose help us to smell all the good things.
 - * Our beautiful tongue helps us to taste.
 - * Our sensitive skin help us to know the cold from the hot.
- We must take care of our sense organs by the following ways:
 - (i) Do not read in dim light. Read in proper light.
 - (ii) Always wash your eyes with cold water and use a clean towel and clean hands while touching your eyes.
 - (iii) Never try to clean your ears with matchstick, pencil or hairpin. Use an ear bud or clean cotton swab to clean the ears.
 - (iv) Do not let water enter your ears while bathing.
 - (v) Always breathe through the nose. Avoid breathing through your mouth.
 - (vi) Blow your nose gently into a handkerchief to keep your nostrils clean.
 - (vii) Clean your tongue with a tongue cleaner every day in the morning.
 - (viii) Take a proper bath every day. Clean your skin with soap and water and dry it well with a clean towel.
 - (ix) Keep your finger and toe nails clean and trimmed.
- Some diseases do not spread from one person to another. These are called non- infectious diseases. They are not spread by germs.
- Education plays essential role in the development of a country. Illiteracy is a big problem in our country. A lot of people in our country are illiterate. They still believe that a disease is a curse or wrath of God. Such people start believing in superstitions and myths. People do not understand the importance of immunization and getting proper treatment for diseases. They often visit with doctors (ojhas) and quacks for treatment. They take advantage of their ignorance and fool them with wrong methods of treatment. This ignorance very often leads to death too. Thus , education is very important.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. To have strong bones and muscles **all** are very good exercises.
2. Bacteria cause diseases like **cholera** .
3. **Infections** diseases spread from one person to another.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. Always sit atleast **six** feet away from the television.
2. Our first teeth are called **milk** teeth.
3. Permanent teeth consist of **thirty two** teeth.
4. Infectious diseases are caused the **microbes**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. We should always breathe through the mouth. | False |
| 2. Milk teeth are gradually replaced by the permanent teeth. | True |
| 3. Germ are tiny organisms. | True |
| 4. Sunlight kills germs. | True |

E. Write about the following types of germs :

1. Bacteria are single celled organisms. They cause diseases like cholera, tuberculosis, meningitis, typhoid and pneumonia.
2. Protozoa are single celled or unicellular animals. They cause diseases like malaria and dysentery.
3. Viruses are much smaller than bacteria. Electronic microscope is used to see them. They cause diseases like common cold, flu, measles, chickenpox, polio, A I D S and mumps.
4. Fungi are the moulds and rusts. They cause ring and other skin disease.

**3.****We Need Right Food****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. We cannot live without food for a single day. Everyday we need food to eat to remain alive. It not only provides energy to our body, but it also helps us to grow big, strong and healthy.
2. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are five main nutrients in food.
3. Carbohydrates and fats is the food gives us energy to work and play. Starch, sugar and glucose are the main carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are found in cereals such as rice and wheat, in potatoes and in sugar. Fats are found in butter, cooking oil ghee, nuts, fish and meat.
4. Proteins are body building foods. They are very important for us to our growth. They help in making our muscles, blood and skin. They help us to grow big and strong. They also help wounds to get better.
5. Vitamins and minerals are called protective foods. Milk, cheese, fruits, vegetables, pulses, cereals, meat and eggs are source of different vitamins and minerals. Vitamins regulate the functions of the body. They also promote growth and help to protect the body from diseases. Iron, calcium, iodine and phosphorus are the important minerals that our body needs.
6. Our body needs water in a sufficient quantity. Almost two thirds of our blood consists of water. Water helps us in digesting food, getting rid of waste and in other ways. Therefore, water is very important for our body. We cannot live very long without water. Most foods contain a lot of water. Meat, vegetables, fruits and eggs are having at least 50% water.
7. Roughage or fibre does not produce any energy in our body. It is present in fruits and vegetables and helps the body to get rid of undigested food. It adds bulk to our food and helps our

muscles to push the food through our stomach and intestines. Roughage keeps our intestines in good working condition and helps our body get rid of undigested food. Roughage is present in all plant foods.

8. Our body needs a diet which contains right amount of all nutrients. That is a balanced diet.
9. Food should be cooked and stored with great care to preserve its nutritional value. Fruits and vegetables should be washed before cutting them. Washing them after cutting, drains away some of the nutrients.

B. Tick (✓) the Correct answer :

1. This energy is stored in the body for later use—**Fats** .
2. They are referred to as body-building food —**Proteins** .
3. They regulate the functions of the body — **Vitamins**.
4. It is present in all plant foods — **Roughage** .
5. It is required for healthy bones and teeth — **Phosphorus**.

C. Write three sources of the following nutrients :

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Carbohydrates | Potato | Sugar | Cereals |
| 2. Fats | Butter | Cooking oil | Fish & Meat |
| 3. Proteins | Fish | Meat | eggs |
| 4. Vitamins & Minerals | Milk | Cheese | Fruits |

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Night blindness | Deficiency of vitamin A, |
| Beri beri | Deficiency of vitamin B, |
| Scurvy | Deficiency of vitamin C, |
| Rickets | Deficiency of vitamin D, |
| Anaemia | Deficiency of iron, |
| Junk Food | Chips, icecream, jams, namkeen |



4.

Safety and First Aid

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Accidents may take place while doing any work, playing or walking. Usually, the cause of accidents is carelessness.
2. First aid is the immediate medical attention needed by the injured or sick person before the proper medical aid arrives. In case if somebody gets hurt, we cannot have a doctor at once. Then first aid is useful for us.
3. Chemical case of burn the skin becomes red and blisters form. Blisters are swelling under the skin that look like bubbles. If they do break, wash them with soap and clean water and cover with a loose bandage.
4. Tourniquet is a bandage.
5. O.R.S. is rehydration drink. O.R.S. stands for 'Oral Rehydration Solution'. It is easy and cheap to make. We can easily make it at home.

O R S Formula :

- . 3.5 gms of common salt.

. 2.9 gms of tri sodium citrate dihydrate.

. 20.gms of glucose.

The above ingredients are dissolved in 1 litre of clean water.

6. To prevent fires , follow the given steps:
 - (i) Check all electrical appliances from time to time.
 - (ii) Check and replace electrical wires from time to time. Wires should not be allowed to get wet.
 - (iii) All unused electrical plug sockets should be covered with tape.
 - (iv) Always wear cotton or woollen clothes in the kitchen. Nylon clothes catch fire easily.
 - (v) Ensure that the gas stove is off when not in use.
 - (vi) Always keep a kerosene stove on a table where it cannot be easily knocked over.
 - (vii) Never change a gas cylinder while the stove is alight.
 - (viii) Light matchsticks only in the presence of adult.
7. A small fire can spread very quickly. First of all be calm but act quickly. Throwing sand over the fire cuts off its air supply and extinguishes it. If wood or a person's clothes catch fire, throw water to put off the fire. If water is not available wrap the person in a blanket or coat. Remove the cloth when the fire is extinguished. Throw lots of sand on the fire caused by petrol or kerosene. Water should not be used, a fire extinguishers work by giving out the gas carbon dioxide, which surrounds the fire and cuts off its air supply.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. Always cross the road at zebra crossing.
2. First Aid is the immediate medical attention.
3. Blisters are swelling under the skin.
4. Fever is checked with the hlep of a thermometer.
5. The body temperature of a normal person is **37** degrees celcius.
6. Fire entinguishers work by giving out the gas Carbon dioxide.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. It can be dangerous to take wrong medicine. | True |
| 2. Germs can enter the body of the injured person through to open skin. | True |
| 3. Accidents Occur because people follow the traffic rules. | False |
| 4. Tincture of iodine is an antiseptic. | True |
| 5. Tetanus is an antiseptic cream. | False |
| 6. Dog bit on cause a dangerous disease called rabies. | True |
| 7. Rehydration drink is a medicine of nose bleedings. | False |

D. Write the first aid for the victims of the following accidents.

1. Wash your hands with soap and water first before touching the wound. Then clean the wound with soap and plenty of clean water using a clean cotton. Dry the wound and apply an antiseptic cream or lotion. Cover the wound with a clean plaster or bandage.
2. When a fall cause a bone to break, it is a fracture. The patient has to be taken to a hospital. If a bone in the arm is broken, put it in a sling. Sometimes we sprain or twist joints. Ice packs help to bring down the swelling.
3. Wash the wound with soap and water to clear off the saliva. Take the victim to a doctor.
4. When you have diarrhoea, you should have a glass of rehydration drink ORS everytime you go to the toilet.



5.

Model of The Earth

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The globe is a small model of the Earth. It shows the true shape of our earth.
2. No.
3. A set of circles and semi circles are drawn on the surface of the globe. They look like straight lines but they are not. These horizontal and vertical lines are drawn on the globe to locate places on the globe. The horizontal lines are full circles drawn parallel to the equator, they run from east to west. Like the equator, they go around the Earth. They are parallel to one another. They are called the lines of latitudes or parallels. There are also vertical lines on the globe. These are semi circles that run from the north pole to the south pole. These lines are called longitudes or meridians.
4. Marking latitudes
The equator is marked 0° : The North pole is 90°N , and the South Pole is 90°S . Thus latitudes are marked from 0 to 90° on both sides of the equator. Other than the equator, four other important latitudes have been given special names. They are
(.) The Tropic of Cancer at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$
(.) The Arctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$
(.) The Tropic of Capricorn at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$
(.) The Antarctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$
Marking Longitudes : The Prime Meridian or Greenwich Meridian is a longitude passing through a place near London called Greenwich. It is marked 0° . Longitudes are marked E or W depending on whether they appear to the east or west of the Prime Meridian. Longitudes to the east of Greenwich are marked from 0° East (0°E) to 180° East (180°E). Longitudes to the west of Greenwich are marked from 0° West (0°W) to 180° West (180°W).
5. The latitudes and longitudes crisscross to form a network of squares or a grid on the surface of the globe. If you know the latitude and longitude of a place, the point where these intersect on the grid will give you the location of the place.

B. Tick (\checkmark) the correct answer :

1. The Earth constantly rotates on its Axis.
2. Two end points on the axis of rotation are called Poles.
3. The equator is marked 0° .
4. The lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are the lines of Longitudes
5. It is very useful in locating places Grid

C. Match the following :

North Pole	Point on the top of the globe,
South Pole	Point at the bottom of the globe,
Tropic of Cancer	$23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$,
Arctic Circle	$66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$,
Tropic of Capricorn	$23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$,
Antarctic Circle	$66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$.



6.

The Map

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The short comings of a globe are:
 - (i) It is difficult to carry a globe from one place to another.
 - (ii) It is not possible to see all the parts of the Earth at the same time.
 - (iii) The map on the globe cannot show detailed information. To have detailed information we will have to make big globes. They will be difficult to make, read and handle.
2. A map is a drawing on a flat surface like paper. It mainly helps us to see where one place is in relation to another. It can easily be folded, rolled and put in a book. It provides us many information.
 - (i) Maps show boundaries of countries and states and important cities.
 - (ii) Maps show natural features of land such as mountains, rivers, plains, etc.
 - (iii) Maps show crops grown or minerals found in various places.
 - (iv) Maps show rainfall in different areas.
 - (v) Maps show roads, railway and airline routes.
3. There will be many other maps. Colours, signs and symbols are used to show various things. This is called the language of the map.
4. The four major directions are North, South, East and West. The four sub directions are North - East, North West, South East and South West .
5. The scale of the map is the ratio between the map distance and ground distance Scale is shown by drawing a line with numbers marked on it at regular intervals.
6. Different colours are used in a map to show various features such as oceans, seas, mountain, plains, deserts etc.
7. Some standard symbols like dotted lines, dashes and crossed lines are used to show various features like international and state boundaries, railway lines, rivers and roads.

B. Tick (✓) the correct Answer :

1. A **map** represents the earth on a flat surface.
2. A book of map is called an **Atlas**.
3. Water bodies like oceans, seas etc. are always shown in **blue**.
4. A map without scale is a **sketch**.

C. Fill in the blank with appropriate word :

1. A **map** is a drawing on a flat surface.
2. A book of maps is called an **atlas**.
3. North, South, East and West are called **primary** directions.
4. The scale is provided in a **corner** of the map.
5. The top of the map is the **north** direction.

D. Draw the signs for the following on your note book :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.  | 3.  |
| 2.  | 4.  |

E. Write the colour used to mark the following on a map :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. Water bodies | Blue |
| 2. Plains | Green |
| 3. Mountains | brown |
| 4. Plateaus | yellow |



7.

Important Places

Understanding the Text**A. Answer the following questions :**

1. The important places in our neighbourhood are :

(i) Police Station	(ii) Post-office
(iii) Bank	(iv) School
(v) Health Care Center	(vi) Municipal offices
2. The Police help to keep law and order and protect our life and property. When people break the law. They commit a crime. The job of most policemen and policewomen is to maintain law and order.
3. The cheapest means of communication is the postal system. Every city town and village in India has post offices. Towns and cities have many post offices. The government provides this important service to its citizens to help them communicate with their friends and relatives anywhere in the world.
4. It is unsafe to keep all our money and ornaments at home. To keep them safe from thieves, a bank is essential. Most people keep their money and ornaments safe in a bank.
5. A school is an important unit of every society. It is a place where children go to learn. School play an important role in the community service. We learn many things at school. Today school children take parts in various community development activities like planting of trees, educating children who are not privileged, visiting the old and the sick and raising funds for various calamities and charities. Panchyat takes care of the village needs such a proper roads, schools, water supply & electricity supply.
6. The people who work day and night to ensure that your street lights are working, your streets are clean, all drains are clear, all parks look beautiful and your water and electricity supply are uninterrupted. These people are called municipal employees and they work from municipal offices to provide us civic amenities.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. A person who commits a crime is called a **Criminal**.
2. The incharge of the police station is called the **SHO**.
3. A fastest means of communication **Telephone**.
4. This card is issued by the bank **ATM**.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. S H O | Station House officer, |
| 2. Postal system | Cheapest means of communication |
| 3. Cheque | A document issued by the Bank |
| 4. Traffic Police | directs traffic on the road |
| 5. A T M | Automated Teller Machine |
| 6. Municipal employees | Work from Municipal offices. |

D. What do you know about the following :

1. Community : A community is a set of people living together in one place, considered as a whole.
2. Crime : When people break the law, they commit a crime.
3. Neighbourhood Watch : These days the police trying hard to control crimes. For this purpose,

they work very closely with the community in many neighbourhoods in big cities and towns. they help in catching criminals and preventing them from committing crimes. One such partnership is called ' Neighbourhood watch.

4. Use of A T M : We can withdraw money from an A T M card issued by the bank.



8.

Knowing the India

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. (i) Mountains are big but the hills are small.
(ii) Mountain are shown in brown colour and light brown shows hills.
4. The surface of a plateau is deccan.
5. Rajasthan is the largest state in India.

B. Match the following :

Chattisgarh	Raipur
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun,
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti,
Goa	Panaji
Haryana	Chandigarh.

- C. Do it yourself.



9.

Life in the Northern Ranges

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The Himalayan ranges are on the northern edge of the Indian Subcontinent.
2. Himalayas are important to us as they are very rich in natural vegetation there are thick vegetation. There are thick forests on them. We get wood, gum, lac and medicinal herbs etc from the cold winds and enemies of the north.
3. The states lies in northern mountain region are : Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, a part of west Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.
4. The Himalayas have three ranges running parallel to each other Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik Hills.
5. The people in the Northern Mountains do occupations like agriculture, tea cultivation and animal rearing. People have to wear woolen clothes throughout the year.
6. The climate of Mountain region is cool in summer and very cold in winter it snows in several places. People have to wear woollen clothes throughout the year.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b)

C. Write about the following :

1. Big rivers such as Ganga, Satluj, Yamuna, Indus and Brahmaputra start from the Himalayas. They rise from moving sheets of ice called glaciers.
2. Famous wildlife parks are Jim Corbett National Park and the Kaziranga National Park.
3. Hills, towns in the region such as Mussoorie, Shimla, Darjeeling or valleys like Srinagar, Nainital & Kangra.
4. The main occupations of the people are agriculture (known for fruit orchards), tea cultivation and animal rearing. The people also depend on forest produce. During the summer people earn from tourism.

**10.****Life in the Northern Plains****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. The Northern plains are located between the Himalayas and the Southern Peninsula.
2. States lying in the Northern plains are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and parts of Assam and Tripura.
3. The Northern plains are so fertile because many rivers which start from the Himalayas flow through this region making the land very fertile and most suited for cultivation.
4. An area watered by a river and its tributaries is known as a river basin. The important river basins of the Northern plains are Brahmaputra basin and Satluj basin.
5. The climate in the Northern Plains is extreme, very hot in summer and cold in winter. There is heavy rainfall in this region during the monsoon months of June, July and August.
6. In Northern plains people are involved in horticulture, farming, cattle rearing, fishing, tea cultivation, sericulture, mining and working in small and large scale industries.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. flat, 2. food bowl, 3. Satluj, 4. monsoon, 5. Indira Gandhi.

C. Match the following :

The Ganga Basin	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
The Brahmaputra Basin	Assam
The Satluj Basin	Punjab and Haryana
Ludhiana	Satluj
Delhi	Yamuna
Kolkata	Hugli

D. Write about the following :

1. The main occupations of the people of this region are horticulture, farming, cattle rearing, fishing, tea cultivation, sericulture, mining and working in small and large scale industries.
2. The most common dress worn by the people of the plains are sari and blouse for women and dhoti kurta and kurta pyjama for men. In Assam the women wear a mekhla chadar. In Punjab women usually wear a salwar suit.



11.**Life in the Great Indian Desert****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. A desert is an area of land which is dry and has limited vegetation. It may be rocky and sandy.
2. The desert has an extreme type of climate during the summer the days are very hot and dry. Hot dry winds blow during the day making it difficult for people to move out of their homes. In winter the days are pleasant, but the night become very cold. It hardly rains in the desert.
3. Camels are commonly used in the desert for transportation. They can live in the desert without food and water for several days, as they store fat in hump. The camel is therefore called the ship of the Desert.
4. Small hills caused by moving sand particles are called sand dunes.
5. An oasis is a place in the desert where underground water comes to the surface palms, keekar and babul trees and grasses grow in these areas.
6. Life in the desert is very difficult due to shortage of water and lack of fertile soil some people are nomads. A nomad is a person who is constantly on move. People wear bright colourful clothes.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b), 2. (a) 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a)

C. Match the following :

A Desert	Dryland with limited vegetation.
The Thar Desert	The Great Indian Desert
Indira Gandhi Canal	Satluj
Odhani	A long scarf
Jaipur	Rajasthan's capital

D. Write about the following :

1. Due to scanty rainfall there is little or no vegetation. Only plants like thorny shrubs, cactus, keekar and babul, which requires less water grow here.
2. A nomads is a person who is constantly on the move. The nomads of the thar Desert are called Banjaras.
3. Common occupation of people in Rajasthan is Bajra and corn farming some are Blacksmith and people use to make beautiful handicraft.
4. Rajasthan can boast of a number of National wildlife sanctuaries for example at Bharatpur, sariska and Ranthambore. These are home to birds, deer, panthers and tigers.

**12.****Life in the Sourthern Plateau****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Southern plateau is extended from the south of the Northern plains up to Kanyakumari. This gives the Southern plateaus a triangular shape.
2. A peninsula is a piece of land jutting into the sea and surrounded by large water bodies on there sides.

3. Indian peninsula has the Bay of Bengal on its eastern side, the Arabian sea on its western side and the Indian ocean to its south.
4. The states lies in plateau region ar Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and parts of Gujarat and Kerala.
5. The Decan plateau region has many rivers such as the Krishna, Kaveri, Godawari and Mahandai. These rivers are rain fed. Therefore, there is a very little water in them during the summer months.
6. The variety of soils found in the southern plateaus are black soil, red soil, Black soil is suitable for cotton and red soil is suitable for Oilseeds, groundnuts, sugarcane and millets.
7. Minerals such as coal, iron ore, copper mica and limestone are found in the southern plateaus.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. triangular, 2. rain, 3. nilgiri hills, 4. kolar, 5. orange.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statement :

1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (T), 5. (T)

D. Write about the following :

1. The southern plaeaus are bordered by hilly regions called Ghats on the western and eastern sides
2. The region experiences heavy rainfall However the climate is moderate neither too hot nor too cold.
3. Most of the people in plateau region are formers, Mining is also an important occupation of the people as this region is very rich in minerals.
4. The famous Bandipur sanctuary, Banarghatta, National park, Dandeli sanctuary Kolleru Pelicanary and the Nawegaon National park lie in this plateau region.



13.

Life in The Coastal Plains And Islands

Understanding the Text

A. Answer the following questions:

1. A Coast is a place where the water of the sea meets the land. India has a fairly long coastline which stretches along the peninsula. The coast line starts from the Gulf of kutch in the west and goes right up to the West Bengal. The total length of the coastline is about 6100 kilometer.
2. The western coastal plain lies between the Arabian sea and the western Ghats. The Eastern coastal plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
3. The climate in the coastal region is moderate because of the sea breeze. It is hot and humid throughout the year. It rains heavily during the monsoon.
4. In the coastal plains, people grow tobacco, banana, rice, coffee, sugarcane, cloves, cashewnuts, peanuts etc.
5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, the sea to the east of India. They are the groups of islands in India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct choice :

1. The total length of the coast line is about **6100Km**.
2. The southernmost tip of the peninsula **Kanyakumari**.
3. A piece of land surrounded by water **Island**.

4. Number of islands in the Andaman and Nicobar 300.
5. Number of islands in the Lakshadweep 36.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mumbai | Commercial Capital of India. |
| 2. Port Blair | The Capital of Andaman and Nicobar |
| 3. Northern circars | The northern half of the plain |
| 4. Indira Point | Southern most part of India. |
| 5. Atolls | Ring shaped islands. |
| 6. Kavaratti | The Capital of Lakshadweep |

D. Write about the following :

1. Fishing is an important occupation of the people in this region. Mining dairy , farming are some other occupations.
2. All our major seaports such as Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi, Kolkata, Pondicherry and Chennai lie in this region.
3. The women in this region wear sari and blouse and the men wear dhoti kurta, Lungi, Kurta or Lungi shirt.
4. The main industries of the islands are fisheries, tourism and ship repairing. Farming is done too.



14.

Our National Symbols

A. Answer the following questions:

1. National Anthem is sung during the National Festivals.
2. When we sing the National Anthem or hear it being played, we must stand at attention.
3. Our national song is 'Vande Mataram'
4. Our National Flag is called the 'Tricolour' because it has three colours.
 - It is the symbol of our freedom and glory. It stands for unity.
 - It is rectangular in shape. Length and breadth of our National Flag is in the ratio of 3 : 2 .
 - There is a wheel or chakra in the middle of the white band.
 - The National Flag should always flutter at the top of the mast.
5. At the time of Independence, the India Government followed the Gregorian calendar. A unified Indian National Calendar was introduced from march 22, 1957. Our National Calendar is based on the saka era with chaitra as its first month. It is a normal year of 365 days. The first day of Chitra is 22nd March for normal year. But in case of leap year, the first day of chaitra is 21st March.
6. The British ruled our India for more than 200 years. In 1857 some Indian soldiers of the British army revolted against the rulers. In this first war of Independence people like Rani Lakshmi bai, Tantya Tope, Nana Saheeb and others faught bravely. The struggle for freedom was further strengthened when Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi appeared on the scene to lead the people. The long struggle for freedom finally ended and India won freedom on 15th August 1947.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:

1. Our **National Anthem** was writtenby Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Our **National Song** was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
3. Our National Flag is **rectangular** in shape.

4. Only during national mourning, the National Flag flutters as **half mast**.
5. Our National Emblem has been taken from the capital of **Ashoka's pillar** at Sarnath.
6. Mahatma Gandhi suggested the peaceful path of **non-violence**.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. National Anthem | Adopted on January 24, 1950. |
| 2. National Song | Adopted on January 24, 1950 |
| 3. National Flag | Presented to the nation of August 14, 1947 |
| 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it |
| 5. National Calendar | Introduced from March 22, 1957 |

D. Write about the following :

1. National Bird—Peacock
2. National Animal —Tiger
3. National Flower—Lotus
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar—The leading person in framing the constitution of India.



15.

Days : We Celebrate

A. Answer the following questions :

1. The world Health Day is celebrated on 7th April every year.
2. International Literacy Day is celebrated on 8th September every year.
3. The world Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June every year. This day was established by the United Nations (U N) in year 1972.
4. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day. He was born on 5th September. He was a very good student. Every year on this day our Government gives award to teachers who have done outstanding work in the past year.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of Independent India. He was born on 14th November, 1889 in Allahabad. He loved India and his country men very much. But he loved children the most. In the beginning Jawaharlal Nehru studied at home. He was sent to England for his education at the age of 15. After he completed his education in Law. He returned to India in 1912. He got involved in the freedom struggle, against the British. He was sent to jail many times. He became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and admired his ways and beliefs.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :

1. World Health Day takes up a specific **theme** each year
2. UNESCO is responsible for improving **education** in the world.
3. **Environment** Day was established by the united nations in 1972.
4. Dr. Radhakrishnan was the second **President** of India.
5. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first **Prime Minister** of India.
6. **Indira Gandhi** was Nehruji's only daughter.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. World Health Day is observed only in India. | False |
| 2. Director General of WHO chooses the world health day theme. | True |
| 3. International Literacy Day was first observed on 8 September, 1967. | True |
| 4. Our teachers play an important role in our life. | True |
| 5. Jawaharlal Nehru did not love children at all. | True |

D. Write full form of the following :

1. WHO—World Health Organization
2. UNESCO—United Nations Educational scientific and cultural Organization.
3. UN—United Nations

**16.****Great People****A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. Founder of the modern science of plastic surgery Sushruta.
2. Child of poor weaver lived about 500 years ago in Varansi Kabir.
3. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in December 1930 C. V. Raman.
4. Father of the India's Atomic Programme H. J. Bhabha.
5. He was popularly known as 'Sam Bahadur' Manekshaw.

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta and son of Bindusara. He is regarded as one of the greatest kings of all times. He won the bloody Kalinga war in which thousands of soldiers were killed or badly wound. In the end Ashoka faced an army of women ready to sacrifice their lives for Kalinga. This lead to conversion of Ashoka. He decided to give up war.
2. Great Akbar was the eldest son of Humayun. He ascended the throne at the young age of 13 years on February 14, 1556. His tutor Beiuram Khan was appointed as the regent. At the age of 18 years, Akbar assumed the reins of the kingdom He is considered the real founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was the first Muslim ruler who divorced religion from politics. He was a patron of the arts. In his court, school and states man like Abul Fazal, Faizi and Todar Mal, the witty administrator Birbal and great musicians like Tansen flourished.
3. Sushruta Samhita describes 5 types of bones, 8 kinds of operations, 14 types of Bandages and 121 surgical Instruments. Sushruta was possibly the founder of the modern science of plastic surgery. He could at that time help restore the limbs of injured soldiers.
4. Charaka was the great expert of medicine of ancient India. He lived during the reign of Emperor Kanishka. Charaka gave importance to medicines made from herbs. He wrote Charaka Samhita, one of the oldest medical textbooks. His book mentions about 600 drugs that come from plants, minerals and animals. one of the teachings of Charaka is that ' A doctor must not betray his patients, even at the cost of his own life'. The oath That doctors of today take includes this.
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against evils like child marriage, caste system and' sati.'
6. The National science Day in india is celebrated in the honour of Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman.
7. Homi Jehamngir Bhabha was the father of India's Atomic Programme. He set up Bhabha Atomic Research cent at Trombay near Mumbai. Due to the efforts of Dr. Bhabha, It became a centre for excellent scientific research.
8. Rabindranath Tagore, M.S. Subbulakshmi was the great Indian Music master.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Kabir | A great reformer and poet |
| Raja Ram Mohan Roy | Father of Modern India |

C.V. Raman	Raman effect
H. J. Bhabha	Founder of BARC
A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	Missile Man of India.
Major Rathore	Won silver Medal at Athens olympics.

D. Write about them :

1. Kabir—Kabir was a great reformer and poet. He believed in the equality of all religions "Kabir fought against the caste system and other social evils. For him the true teaching of all religions was love. He preached that there was only one God and that we give him different names like Ram or Rahim.
2. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam—A. P. J. Abdul Kalam is Known as the ' Missile Man of India.'
3. M.S. Subbulakshmi—M.S. Subbulakshmi was an exponent of carnatic music.
4. Rabindranath Tagore—Rabindranath Tagore was a genius with many talents. He was a famous poet, a writer of plays, short stories and novels a composer of music, a painter and a well known public figure of his time.

**17.****Indian Culture****Understanding the Text****A. Tick (✓) the right choice :**

1. Languages in India are 18.
2. Our National Language is Hindi.
3. Language's written from right to left—all.
4. The oldest Indian language Sanskrit and Tamil.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sanskrit and Tamil are the oldest Indian Languages.
2. Urdu and Kashmir are written from right to left.
3. Most classical dances began as forms of worship.
4. Miniature painting was made popular by the Mughals.

C. Match the following :

Script	The way of writing a language.
Mekhla Chada	Worn by the Assamese women.
Bharatnatyam	Tamil Nadu
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Bihu	Assam
Pandit Ravi Shankar	Sitar
Zakir Hussain	Tabla

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Hindi is the most spoken language in India.
2. Sari blouse is the most common dress of women in India.
3. Shirt and trousers, Kurta Pyjama, dhoti kurta and lungi shirt are the common dresses of men in India.
4. Two main types of dances are classical and folk.

5. Indian classical Music is divided into following two styles:
- The Hindustani Music of North India.
 - The Carnatic music of South India. Tansen, Haridas and Baiju Bawra were the famous singers. Indian classical music is an important parts of Indian culture.



18.

India's Heritage

A. Answer the following questions :

- The Qutub Minar is Delhi's prominent landmark. It is the highest stone tower in India. It is built of red sandstone and is a little over 72 metres high. Its construction was started by a ruler of Delhi called Qutub-ud-din Aibak in the 13 th century. It was completed by his successor and son in law Iltutmish.
- Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal Emperors ShahJahan as a tomb for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
 - It took twenty two years and twenty thousand men to complete it.
 - It is situated at the south bank of the river Yamuna.
 - The Taj has a huge garden with a reflecting pool.
 - The Taj is built of white marble inlaid with semi precious stones.
- Historical Golden Temple or Darbar Sahib is chief Gurudwara for the sikhs of whole world. This shrine of sikhs is situated in Amritsar. The temple has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. The temple is surrounded by a sacred tank in which pilgrims bathe. It was built during the reign of Akbar, who had great respect for all religions. Fourth Guru of Sikhs, Guru Ramdas was alive at the time of its construction. The domes of the temple are covered in gold, which is how it got its name. The temple is also called the Harmandar Sahib.
- Charminar is situated in Andhra Pradesh's capital Hyderabad. It was built by Quli Qutub Shah, in 1591. The beautiful structure gets its name from the four beautifully carved minarets . The minarets soar to a height of 48. 7 m above the ground. It is located amidst the colourful shops of the Bazaar. This massive square gateway was built with granite and lime mortar. It looks spectacular especially when it is illuminated at night.
- Sanchi is famous for the Great Stupa. The Sanchi stupa is one of the earliest surviving works of Buddhist architecture.
- Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) looks after historical monuments in India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Highest stone tower in India—Qutub Minar
- ShahJahan built it as a tomb for Mumtaz Mahal—Taj Mahal
- It was built by Quli Qutub Shah—Charminar
- The highest seat of the Sikh religious authority—AkalTakht

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. The Quwwat-ul-Islam is India's oldest Mosque. | True |
| 2. The Taj is surrounded by a wall of white marble. | False |
| 3. The Kailashnath Temple at Ellora is carved out of a single rock. | True |
| 4. The Golden Temple is also called the Harmandar Sahib. | True |
| 5. The Charminar was built with red stone. | False |

D. What do you know about the :

1. **King Kumaragupta**—The iron pillar at the Qutub Minar is a marvel. This 7 metres high pillar has not rusted in the last eight centuries. This pillar was first set up, by a king called Kumaragupta, near Mathura nearly about 1500 years ago.

2. **Ajanta Caves**—The Ajanta caves, build during Gupta Period, are in Ajanta. This place is situated near Aurangabad in Maharastra. These caves wear carved by Buddhist monks almost 2000 years ago.

3. **Great Stupa**—The Great Stupa is situated in a small place called sanchi. This place is about 46 km away from Bhopal. Some of the dome based stupas have been found to contain some reliques of the disciples of Buddha.

**19.****Natural Calamities****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Earthquakes, cyclones, floods, drought etc. are natural calamities.
2. Most earthquakes happen near faults in the Earth's crust. As soon as you feel an earthquake, rush to leave the building and stay in open. You are safer outside where nothing can fall on top of us. Don't enter the building even after the earthquake stops. If you cannot go out of the house, hide yourself in a harrow corner or under a low slab. Smaller rooms like kitchen and bathroom are safer places.
3. A cyclone is very strong wind accompanied with very heavy rain. India's states like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra are very prone to cyclones and floods.
4. A flood warning is given to the people through the TV, radio or newspapers. The people get ready for the situation. They move their cattle and other belonging to safer areas. They make their roofs strong. Sometimes, they move away to safer places themselves. However, their crops get damaged.
5. In severe droughts people face starvation or even die due to lack of food. This is known as a famine.
6. Tsunami is a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.
7. At the time of natural calamities the armed forces come to the rescue of the people. The army works to restore roads etc.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:

1. The top surface of the Earth is called the **crust**.
2. The study of earthquarke shocks and their effects is called **seismology**.
3. Cyclones emerge in the **seas** and **oceans**.
4. **Meteorological** department study the weather.
5. **Tsunami** waves are also called the seismic tidal waves.

C. Match the following :

Faults	Cracks in the Earth's crust.
Richter scale	Used to measure intensity of an earthquake.
India's coastal areas	Cyclone prone areas
Japan	Earthquake prone country
Drought	A period of dry weather with low rainfall.

D. Write about the following :

1. Seismographs are used to record the shaking of the land.
2. The Red cross (an NGO) provides services and goods like medicines, clothing and blood to the affected people.
3. The central Government has set up a Disaster Management Group to manage the relief and rehabilitation work in time of natural calamities.

**20.****Natural Wealth****A. Answer the following questions :**

1. Soil, water, air, forests, minerals and animals are some of natural resources available in our country.
2. Renewable resources are continuously replaced by natural process while non-renewable resources are not replaced quickly enough by natural processes.
3. The ways to prevent soil erosion are as follows :
(i) Afforestation, (ii) Cover crops, (iii) Terrace farming, (iv) Constructing embankments, (v) Shelter belts.
4. Conservation of water is important for us. We do not get rain throughout the year. It is also not evenly spread over the country. There may be floods in some places while other places may have shortage of water. The water that is available to us from rivers, lakes and streams is also getting polluted.
5. It is important to conserve our mineral resources as mineral resources are limited they are exhaustible. Once they are used they are exhausted. And there will be no mineral resources left for future generation.
6. The ways to conserve forest wealth are :
(i) Control on cutting of trees in forest
(ii) Preventing forest fires.
(iii) Prevention of grazing by cattle, sheep, goat etc.
7. In 1974, under the leadership of Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna, villagers in Garhwal prevented the cutting down of trees in a very simple way. They put their arms around the trees and refused to move till the woodcutters left. This became a widespread movement called Chipko (to hug).
8. The purpose of wildlife sanctuaries is the protection, preservation and perpetuation of rare species of plants and animals in their natural environment.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:

1. layers, 2. soil erosion, 3. afforestation, 4. rain, 5. energy, 6. 30 August.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

1. (F), 2. (T), 3. (F), 4. (F), 5. (T), 6. (F)

D. List all the measures that you take to conserve resources you use in daily life.

1. (i) The practice of using natural resources wisely to avoid their wastage and ensure that they last much longer.
2. Plantation of trees is called afforestation. Trees prevent soil erosion. The roots of trees bind the soil and prevent it from being eroded by wind and water.

