

<p><b>Ch-1 : Our Family</b></p> <p><b>Page 6</b></p> <p><b>Let's Do</b></p> <p>Students have to answer it.</p>	<p>generation of our family, our parents represent the second generation and the third generation is represented by me, my brother, sister and cousins. Our parents' siblings also represent the second generation.</p>
<p><b>Page 7</b></p> <p><b>Let's Do</b></p> <p>Students have to answer it.</p>	<p><b>Nut Cracker</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. grandfather</li> <li>2. grandfather</li> <li>3. uncle</li> <li>4. aunt</li> <li>5. aunt</li> </ol>
<p><b>Page 9</b></p> <p><b>Let's Do</b></p> <p>Students have to answer it.</p>	<p><b>HOTS</b></p> <p>Resemblance</p>
<p><b>Page 9-10</b></p> <p><b>Exercises</b></p> <p>A. 1. (ii)      2. (iii)      3. (iv)</p> <p>B. 1. father, uncle      2. grandson</p> <p>    3. aunt      4. son or daughter</p> <p>    5. nephew</p> <p>C. 1. small      2. cousins</p> <p>    3. grandparents      4. twins</p> <p>D. 1. A family in which grandfather, grandmother, father, mother children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together is called a big family or a joint family.</p> <p>2. A family that has mother, father and one or two children is a small family. It is also called a nuclear family. The number of members in a small or nuclear family is few that is only four or five.</p> <p>3. Identical twins have same face features, height and even voices. Non-identical twins are also born at the same time like identical twins but they do not look alike.</p> <p>4. A family tree shows relationship between different members of a family. Our grandparents represent the first</p>	<p><b>Ch-2 : Sharing and Caring</b></p> <p><b>Page 16-17</b></p> <p><b>Exercise</b></p> <p>A. 1. F      2. T      3. F      4. T</p> <p>    5. F</p> <p>B. 1. mentally      2. respect, care</p> <p>    3. Braille's script      4. old-age</p> <p>    5. ramps</p> <p>C. 1. Braille's script      2. Sign language</p> <p>    3. Medicines      4. Old-age home</p> <p>    5. Orphanage</p> <p>D. 1. Braille's script consists of a series of raised and blank dots on a paper. A blind person is able to read by touching his/her fingers on the raised dots</p> <p>2. Some people cannot see things. They are called 'blind'. Some people are dumb and cannot speak and some people are deaf and cannot hear. Some people cannot walk. All these people are called physically challenged or special people.</p> <p>3. People who cannot hear or speak, communicate with each other with the help of sign language.</p>

4. When people grow old, their energy level decreases. They may also suffer from various diseases. They are not able to walk so fast or stand for a long period of time. They get tired easily and need rest. They may also need food which is light and easy to digest.

5. Some children do not have their parents. They are called orphans. They live in a special home called orphanage.

**E.** Students can collect pictures and information on the following special people who got success in life.

1. Helen Keller : She was blind and deaf. She was a famous author.
2. Sudha Chandran : She lost her leg in an accident. She is a famous classical dancer and actress.
3. Ravindra Jain : He was blind. He was a famous music director.
4. Beethoven : He was deaf but he was a world famous pianoist.

**F.** Students have to play this by dividing the class into two groups.

**Nut Cracker**

1. eyes
2. mouth
3. ears
4. legs

**HOTS**  
I shall give my seat to him.

**Ch-3 : Our Body Systems**

**Page 19**

**Let's Do**

mouth → food pipe → stomach  
→ small intestine → large intestine

**Page 22-23**

**Exercise**

1. skin
2. nose
3. legs
4. wind pipe
5. bones

**B.** 1. F    2. F    3. T    4. T  
5. F

**C.** 1. Muscles - Muscular system  
2. Bones - Skeletal system  
3. Nerves - Nervous system  
4. Stomach - Digestive system  
5. Heart - Circulatory system

**D.** 1. A group of organs working together to perform a specific function is called a system.

2. The brain is the control centre of our body. It controls all our organs and systems. The brain sends messages to the organs through nerves.
3. The digestive system consists of mouth, food pipe, stomach, small and large intestines and anus.
4. Kidneys throw out waste in the form of urine. Skin helps to throw out waste in the form of sweat.
5. The muscles are attached to the bones. The muscles help us to move our body parts and do various kinds of activities like running, walking, writing, laughing etc.
6. The circulatory system sends blood to all parts of our body through the blood vessels.

**E.**



The Digestive System

**F.** Answer is given.

**Nut Cracker**

Mouth, food pipe, intestine - digestive system,

Blood, vein, heart - circulatory system,  
Nose, wind pipe, lungs - respiratory system,

Bones, skull, teeth - skeletal system

#### Ch-4 : Health, Hygiene and Safety

##### Page 29-30

###### Exercise

A. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

5. ✗

B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F

5. T

C. 1. zebra - crossing 2. queue  
3. yellow 4. before, after  
5. trim

D. 1. Teeth - toothbrush  
2. Nails - nailcutter  
3. Hair - comb  
4. Nose - handkerchief  
5. Body - soap

E. 1. (1) We should wash our hands with soap and water before and after eating our food.

(2) We should eat our food slowly.

(3) We should chew our food well.

2. (a) We should get our hair trimmed and cut regularly.

(b) We should comb our hair well.

(c) We should wash our hair regularly.

3. We should wash our hands with soap and water after going to the toilet.

4. We should not play on the road as we can meet an accident there. We should always play in the playground.

5. Keeping out of danger is called safety. We should keep ourselves safe. While climbing stairs of our school bus, we

should always form a queue. We should not lean out of window of our school bus.

#### Nut Cracker

Cleaning hair - shampoo, Cleaning teeth - toothbrush and toothpaste, Cleaning body - soap, Cutting nails - nail cutter

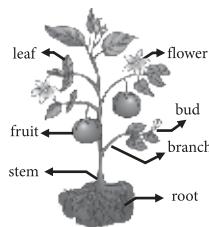
#### HOTS

I shall ask him not to do so or tell our teacher.

#### Ch-5 : Plants Around Us

##### Page 31

###### Let's Start



##### Page 33

###### Let's Do

Red water enters the flower through stem and makes flowers be of red colour.

#### Page 36-38

###### Exercise

A. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)  
5. (a)

B. 1. lemon, rose  
2. cactus, thorny plants  
3. watermelon, pumpkin  
4. pine, fur  
5. kiwi, strawberries  
6. broccoli, red and yellow bell pepper

C. 1. Herb - mint

2. Climber - pea

3. Plains - wheat

4. Aquatic - lotus

5. Shrub - rose

D. 1. many 3. potato 5. shoot	2. stem 4. lotus	<b>HOTS</b> In refrigerator <b>Ch-6 : Animal World</b>
<b>E.</b> 1. Some plants have soft and weak stems. They cannot stand upright on their own. They need a support to grow upright. They are called climbers. Money plant, grapevine, pea plant, beans plant, bitter gourd are some examples of climbers.		<b>Page 42</b>
2. The stem of a plant has the following functions: (a) It makes the plant stand upright. (b) It supports leaves, flowers, buds and branches.		<b>Let's Do</b> Students have to answer.
3. Stems of some plants grow underground. They store extra food for the plant and are swollen. Some examples of such stems are potato, onion, ginger and garlic.		<b>Page 43-45</b>
4. Plants need sunlight, water, air and soil to grow. Most of them can grow everywhere.		<b>Exercise</b>
5. Some fruits and vegetables like kiwi, strawberries, broccoli, red and yellow bell pepper, zucchini, etc. which were not available in our grandparents time can be grown and made available now due to better and advanced technology available now.		A. 1. fish, crab 3. lion, wolf 5. fish, duck 7. snake, lizard
<b>F.</b> Students have to make a list.		2. lion, cow 4. cow, deer 6. rabbit, squirrel 8. snake, lizard
<b>Nut Cracker</b>		B. 1. rabbit 3. snake 5. duck
1. cooked 3. raw 5. both 7. both 9. both	2. both 4. cooked 6. raw 8. raw 10. cooked	C. 1. Lion - meat 3. Rabbit - carrot 5. Frog - insect
		D. 1. Some animals can get their food from both plants and animals. They are called omnivores or omnivorous animals. Human beings, bear, crow, cat, dog and rat are some such animals.
		2. Plant eating animals have flat teeth to chew their food. But the flesh eating animals have sharp and strong teeth to tear flesh. They also have strong grinding teeth to chew meat and bones.
		3. Plant eating animals swallow their food without chewing it. When they take rest, they bring it back to their mouths and chew it well. This is called 'chewing the cud'.
		4. Some animals do not hunt for their food. They get their food from dead and decaying animals. They are called

scavengers. Some examples of scavengers are jackal, hyena, coyote and vulture.

5. Some animals can live both on land and in water. They are called amphibians. Frog, duck and salamander are some such animals.

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

Herbivores: Cow  
                  buffalo  
                  elephant

Carnivores: tiger  
                  wolf  
                  lion

Omnivores: cat  
                  bear  
                  dog

F. Students have to do it.

### Nut Cracker

1. Lion - teeth
2. Vulture - claws, beak
3. snake - head
4. Tiger - teeth
5. Crab - claws

### HOTS

I shall take it to bird's hospital. Before that, I shall try to wipe the bird's wound.

### Ch-7 : Birds

### Page 50

### Let's Do

parrot - (c), woodpecker - (d), pelican (a), vulture - (e), duck - (b)

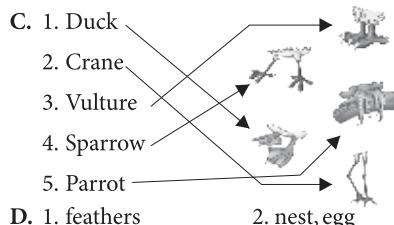
### Page 51-53

### Exercise

A. 1. (iii)    2. (iii)    3. (i)    4. (i)

B. 1. eagle, vulture    2. penguin, ostrich  
3. sparrow, pigeon    4. sparrow, pigeon  
5. Siberian crane, Great white pelican

C. 1. Duck    2. Crane    3. Vulture    4. Sparrow    5. Parrot



D. 1. feathers    2. nest, egg

E. 1. The main body parts of a bird are head, trunk and a tail.

2. Body feathers : cover the body of the bird. They also help to give shape to its body.

3. Flesh eating birds like eagle, vulture and crow have strong and sharp beaks for tearing flesh.

These birds have strong and sharp claws to catch their prey. Such claws are called 'talons'.

4. Birds have a very light and streamlined body. Their bones are hollow and their body are designed in a way that helps them to fly.

5. A duck has broad and flat beak with holes on its sides. Water and mud go out of these holes and small insects and plants remain in the mouth.

6. Generally, birds live in a particular habitat. When the weather becomes too cold at a particular time of the year for some birds, they fly off to places having warmer, climates. This is called the 'migration of birds'.

**F. Students have to do it.**

Name of the bird	Type of beaks
Kingfisher	long scissor like
Parrot	curved beak
Duck	broad and flat
Eagle	strong and sharp
Crane	strong and chisel shaped

Type of claws
two toes each on front and back
toes to hold on the branches
webbed feet
strong and sharp claws
long legs

### **Nut Cracker**

1. Weight - light
2. Feathers - light
3. Bones - light
4. Wings - spread out

### **HOTS**

Peacocks and peahens live mostly in forests. Peacocks dance beautifully spreading its wings during the rainy season.

## **Ch-8 : Insects**

### **Page 58-60**

#### **Exercise**

A. 1. (ii)      2. (i)      3. (iii)

B. 1. F      2. T      3. T      4. F  
5. F

C. 1. earthworm, caterpillar  
2. butterfly, cockroach  
3. lizard, crocodile  
4. ant, beetle

5. grasshopper, cricket

6. honey, wax

7. malaria, dengue

D. 1. three      2. antenna

3. ants, bees      4. butterflies

5. backbone

E. 1. The main parts of an insect's body are head, thorax and abdomen.

2. The body of an insect is covered by a hard covering called exoskeleton.

3. Some insects are useful to us. For example

Y Honeybees produce honey and wax.

• Silk worm produces silk. Silk can be used to make beautiful clothes.

4. Insects have six legs but spiders have eight legs. Spiders also do not have antenna while the insects do.

5. Animals like turtle, crocodile, snake, lizard and chameleon are called reptiles. They have four limbs, except snake, which has no limb. They move by creeping or crawling on the ground. They have a dry skin covered by scales. Reptiles usually lay eggs. They have a backbone.

### **Nut Cracker**

Name of the animal group - insect

### **HOTS**

Yes, that is to protect our body from the mosquitoes.

## **Ch-9 : Our Food**

### **Page 63**

#### **Let's Do**

1. Cereal: bajra, rice, maize

2. Pulse: moong daal, rajmah

3. Spice : cumin, raisin
4. Nut : cashewnut, walnut
5. Medicinal plant : tulsi, aloe vera, neem

### Page 64

#### Let's Do

ice-cream - ✓	potato chips - ✗
curd - ✓	tea - ✓
honey - ✗	meat - ✗
cheese - ✓	Barfi - ✓

### Page 65

#### Let's Do

Rajmah - ✗	Meat - ✗
Cheese -	Eggs - ✓
Daal - ✓	Milk - ✓

### Page 67-68

#### Exercise

A. 1. (ii)	2. (iii)	3. (iv)	4. (ii)
5. (iv)			

B. 1. cheese, curd, lassi	2. carrot
3. sugar, starch	4. fat
5. balanced diet	6. carbohydrates
7. milk, meat	

C. 1. F	2. F	3. T	4. T
5. F	6. F		

D. 1. We need food to live. It gives us energy to work and play. It makes us strong.

2. Milk is called a complete food. It contains all the things which are needed for a healthy body. Children should drink a lot of milk everyday.

3. The food we eat contains different substances which are useful for us. These substances are called nutrients. Various nutrients present in our food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats,

minerals and vitamins.

4. A diet which contains all the required amounts of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals is called a balanced diet. We remain healthy if we eat a balanced diet.
5. (a) Carbohydrates - rice, wheat  
 (b) proteins - milk, pulses  
 (c) Fats - oil, butter  
 (d) Minerals and Vitamins - carrot, apples.

#### Nut Cracker

Students have to fill. They can ask from their parents also about the nutrients present in their meal.

#### HOTS

I shall tell him that there is no nutrition in noodles.

#### Ch-10 : Shelter

#### Page 72

#### Let's Do

Students have to answer it.

#### Page 74

#### Let's Do

Things that make our house a good house are as following:

- (a) provision for sunlight
- (b) windows and ventilators
- (c) wire netting on door and windows
- (d) cleanliness
- (e) proper drainage system

#### Page 75-76

#### Exercise

A. 1. (iv)	2. (ii)	3. (iii)	
B. 1. F	2. F	3. T	4. F
5. T			

C. 1. City - apartments	
2. Snow - igloo	

3. Rainfall - sloping roof  
 4. Water - houseboat  
 5. Marshy area - stilt house

**D.** 1. In villages, many people still live in huts. They are called kutcha houses. Their walls are made of mud, straw or bamboo sticks. The roof is made of straw or sticks or tin sheets. Such type of houses are not very strong.

2. Multistorey buildings have many flats or apartments on each storey or floor of the building. Many families live together in such buildings.

3. Tents and caravans are temporary houses. Tents are made of canvas or plastic and a caravan is a house on wheels. It is generally used by travellers and can be taken from place to place.

4. Some places like the Arctic region are covered with snow all year round. People living there, build houses made of snow called igloos.

5. Stilt houses are built in marshy areas i.e. areas having a lot of rainfall. These houses are made of bamboo. Poles are used as stilts.

#### **Nut Cracker**

1. ventilation      2. wire-netting  
 3. sunlight facility  
 4. covered dustbin

#### **HOTS**

Trees take in carbon dioxide and leaves oxygen. This keeps the air fresh.

#### **Ch-11 : Clothing**

**Page 83-84**

#### **Exercise**

**A.** 1. Phiran : Jammu and Kashmir  
 EVS-3

2. Mekhela - chador : Sikkim  
 3. Odhani - ghagra : Haryana  
 4. Nauvari : Mumbai  
 5. Salwar - kameez : Punjab

**B.** 1. dyeing      2. tailor  
 3. loom      4. printing  
 5. silk

**C.** 1. hemp      2. weavers  
 3. dyeing, printing      4. sambalpuri  
 5. veshti

**D.** 1. Cotton and jute are the two fibres obtained from plants.  
 2. The nature of clothes worn depend on the location, climate and culture of that place.  
 3. Nylon and terylene are man-made fibres.  
 4. The thread or yarn is woven into cloth on machines called looms. Looms can be operated by hand (handlooms) or run by electricity (powerlooms).  
 5. In cities, women wear sarees, kurta, jeans, tops, skirts and dresses.

**E.** 1. picking up cotton      2. weaving  
 3. cotton clothes      4. dyeing  
 5. printing

**F.** Students have to do it.

#### **Nut Cracker**

1. dhoti - kurta      2. phiran  
 3. nauvari      4. lungi - kurta  
 5. mekhela chador

#### **HOTS**

animal skin or clothes made from leaves of plants.

#### **Ch-12 : Water**

**Page 91-92**

#### **Exercise**

**A.** 1. (iii)      2. (iv)      3. (iii)

**B.** 1. Tap water - potable  
2. Lotus - aquatic plant  
3. Camel - desert  
4. Tubewell - village  
5. Fish - aquatic animal

**C.** 1. aquatic plants      2. reservoir  
3. matkas  
4. boiling, filtering      5. rain

**D.** 1. Aquatic animals: fish, crab  
2. Uses of water in our everyday life : drinking, washing  
3. Sources of water: river, rain  
4. Things used to store water : bucket, matka  
5. Animals which need very less water to survive : camel, snake, lizard

**E.** 1. Plants need water to grow. Plants cannot live without water. Plants make their food with the help of water. Water also helps in transporting minerals to various parts of the plants.  
2. Some animals live and grow in water. They are called aquatic animals. They are mainly found in rivers, lakes and seas. Fish, crab, octopus, whales and dolphins are some aquatic animals.  
3. Water which is fit for drinking is called potable water. The water we get from our taps is not very pure. It may contain dust, germs etc. which can make us ill. Water has to be purified before drinking.  
4. plants like cactus, acacia and date palms need very less water. They can live without water for many days.  
5. Water table shows the level of water underground.

**F.** 1. rain      2. matka, bucket

3. boiling  
4. drinking, washing

**It Cracker**

1. not good for drinking
2. good for drinking
3. not good for drinking
4. not good for drinking
5. not good for drinking

## Nut Cracker

1. not good for drinking
2. good for drinking
3. not good for drinking
4. not good for drinking
5. not good for drinking

## HOTS

I shall ask people to keep it clean, not throwing wastes in it. The river water can be boiled and filtered to make it fit for drinking.

## Ch-13 : Work is Worship

Page 96-97

A. 1. (iii)      2. (iv)      3. (iv)

B. 1. Different people do different kinds of work to earn their living. The work that a person does is called his/her occupation.

2. Some people work for the welfare of other people. They don't earn money for that work. Such a work is called social work. They help the poor and the needy. Some organisations called Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also involved in social works. They educate the poor and also provide them free medical assistance.

3. Many people in India are poor. They cannot afford to send their children to school. Sometimes, people also do so due to lack of awareness about the benefits of education. In such cases, small children don't go to schools. Instead, they work in shops, homes, factories, hotels and restaurants. If a

child below the age of 14 years is made to work in homes, shops, factories or commercial places, it is called child labour.

4. Child labour is prohibited in India. The government has taken many steps to stop this practice. It has made education compulsory for all children till 14 years of age under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. We can also help in preventing child labour.

## Nut Cracker

1. stethoscope
2. sewing machine
3. wrench, etc.
4. sprayer, etc.
5. bat (danda), torch, etc.

## HOTS

Inform your teacher and request him/her to take him/her to a doctor.

## Ch-14 : Means of Transport

Page 100

## Let's Do

1. two	2. two
3. four	4. six
5. three	6. many
7. two	8. six

Page 101

## Let's Do

Students have to do it.

Page 102

## Let's Do

Students have to observe and make a list.

Page 103-104

## Exercise

A. 1. F            2. F            3. F            4. T  
5. T

D. 1. The carrying of people and goods from one place to another is called transport. The things which help us in doing so are called means of transport.

2. Aeroplanes and helicopters, are some of the means of air transport. They move in air.

3. Air transport such as aeroplane, helicopter, etc are the fastest means of transport.

4. The means of transport is used to :

- carry people from one place to another
- carry goods from one place to another
- travelling

5. Petroleum and diesel are the fuels to provide energy to run vehicles.

## Nut Cracker

1. bicycle, motor cycle, autorickshaw
2. motor cycle, car, bus
3. bus, train
4. aeroplane

5. helicopter, train, etc.

### **HOTS**

school bus, bicycle, etc.

### **Ch-15 : Means of Communication**

#### **Page 106**

##### **Let's Do**

Students have to answer.

#### **Page 107**

##### **Let's Do**

Students have to do it.

#### **Page 110-112**

##### **Exercise**

A. 1. (iii)      2. (iv)      3. (iv)

B. 1. television - channels

2. envelope - stamp

3. computer - e - mail

4. newspaper - headlines

5. dance - mudras

C. 1. internet                      2. PIN

3. e-mail

4. job, weather, entertainment

5. sign

D. 1. Earlier, we only had telephones with wires. Nowadays, we also have mobile phones. They do not have any wire and can be carried anywhere. Mobiles are also used to send and receive messages.

2. Postal communication is carried out with the help of letters, postcards,

envelopes and inland letters. It is one of the cheapest method of communication. Postal communication takes place through a post office.

3. If we want to send information to a large number of people simultaneously, we use means of mass communication. They include newspapers, radio, television, books and magazines.
4. The postman takes out the letters from the post box.
5. We can go to post office to buy stamps.

E. 1. Students have to ask their grandparents about it.

F. Students have to do it.

G. Students have to do it.

H. Students have to make their 'news book'.

##### **Nut Cracker**

1. post card, telephone

2. telephone, mobile

3. newspaper, television

4. television, newspaper

5. computer, internet

##### **HOTS**

television