



that the new baby might break their things. They are also scared that after the birth of a new baby, their parents will not care much for them.

### Nut Cracker

1. biological child	2. adopted child
3. foster parents	4. orphans

### HOTS

An old member of the family has to change its life structure.

## Ch-3 : Fun and Games

### Page 17

#### Let's Do

carrom, badminton, ludo, table tennis, volleyball, cricket

### Page 18

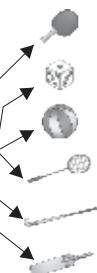
#### Let's Do

Students have to answer it.

### Page 21-22

#### Exercise

A. 1. Badminton  
2. Hockey  
3. Cricket  
4. Table tennis  
5. Basketball  
6. Ludo



B. 1. Hu-Tu-Tu      2. seven  
3. coach  
4. clowns, acrobats      5. eateries, rides

C. 1. Outdoor games are played outside of the house. Volleyball, football, cricket, tennis, etc. are outdoor games.

2. Games are useful to us in many ways:

- Games help us in exercising our body. It keeps us fit and healthy.
- Games help us to learn about team spirit, i.e. how to play with others as a team.
- Games help us to learn discipline.

3. Sportsman's spirit is that a player should accept a win or a loss with equal grace. He or she should make every effort to win the game but should not lose heart if he or she is defeated.

4. Team spirit is the quality of playing unitedly with one's team, follow the rules of the game, co-operate every team member and follow the order of the head of the team. If a player is the head of the team, he or she has to keep all team members close to him or her and should have quality of leading on time.

5. Many people fly kites on Independence Day. Kites are also flown on harvest festivals like Pongal in South India. On Spring festivals like Basant Panchami in Punjab and Makar Sankranti in Gujarat, kite flying competitions are held.

### Nut Cracker

1. carrom - fingers in hands
2. Chess - fingers in hands
3. Football - legs, head
4. Volleyball - hands
5. Badminton - hands

### HOTS

Students have to answer.

## Ch-4 : Work We Do

### Page 24

#### Let's Do

Students have to answer.



**C.** 1. Seeds of some plants like sunflower, castor, mustard, groundnut and coconut are used to make oils.

2. Some commonly used spices are cardamom, pepper, clove, cinnamon, cumin seeds (jeera), ginger and turmeric. Spices add flavour to our food.

3. The field is ploughed to make the soil soft. It helps the soil to breathe better. Ploughing is either done with the help of bullocks or with machines like tractor etc.

4. When crops are ripened, they are harvested, i.e. cut. Harvesting is done either manually with a sickle or with machines.

5. Perishable foods destroy in a few days only. For example, vegetables, fruits, etc. are perishable foods. These foods are either eaten or preserved. Non-perishable foods are not destroyed soon. These can be kept or stored for longer time. Cereals, pulses, etc. are non-perishable foods.

**B.** 1. cement, iron rods  
2. Bungalows  
3. multistoreyed  
4. mud, cow dung  
5. lanterns

**C.** 1. Bamboo, straw and mud are mainly used to build kutch houses in villages.

2. Chulhas are earthen stoves. These are made of mud. Dried cow dung cakes or wood is used in these chulhas as fuel to cook food.

3. Some people are forced to live in slums due to poverty and unemployment. Slums are a cluster of poorly built houses.

4. In earlier times, houses were mostly rectangular in shape. The materials used to build houses were mud, bricks, wood and reeds. Doors and windows were made of wood. Roofs were generally thatched. The floors were also plastered with mud. The houses were surrounded by huge open adjoining courtyard. The courtyard was shared by the people living in houses. People used oil lamps or lanterns to light their houses. These houses are kutch houses.

### **Nut Cracker**

1. ploughing	2. manuring
3. irrigation	4. harvesting
5. storing	

### **HOTS**

Scarecrow is to make some birds afraid of it so that birds do not come to the crop field to destroy crop.

### **Ch-6 : Housing**

### **Page 39-40**

#### **Exercise**

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

Food was cooked on earthen stoves called chulhas. Chulhas used dried cow dung cakes or wood as fuel.

5. These days, things are changing in the villages. People have started building pucca houses in place of kutch houses. These houses have electricity and indoor toilets.

### **Nut Cracker**

1. wall making	2. thatching
3. plastering	4. baked bricks
5. slum	

## HOTS

engineer, mason, labour, carpenter, plumber, electrician, etc.

Students have to arrange the photographs of these professionals and paste them in their scrap books.

### Ch-7 : Our Senses

#### Page 42

##### Let's Do

1. Smell of things I like : (a) rose  
(b) jasmine
2. Smell of things I dislike : (a) garbage  
(b) drainage

#### Page 44-45

##### Exercise

A. 1. (ii)      2. (iv)      3. (iii)

B. 1. iris      2. nostrils

3. sing language      4. receptors

5. tongue

C. 1. F      2. F      3. T      4. T

5. T

D. 1. We have mainly five senses, i.e. the sense of sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch. The organs which help us to sense are called sense organs. Our eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin are our sense organs. Our senses help us to understand and feel various things happening around us.

2. Some people cannot see. They are called visually impaired or blind people. They can read and write with the help of a special system called Braille's script.

3. We have two nostrils. There are tiny cells called neurons inside our nostrils. These cells send signals to our brain

whenever we smell something. Our brain helps to interpret these signals.

4. Sometimes, we feel uncomfortable when someone touches us where we do not like to be touched. Such type of touch is called a bad touch.
5. When light falls on the retina at the back of the eye, the light rays change into a signal.

This signal is sent to the brain, which helps us to see.

## Nut Cracker

1. tongue	2. eyes
3. nose	4. ears

## HOTS

I shall reject it and say my parents about it.

### Ch-8 : Teeth and Tongue

#### Page 48

##### Let's Do

Students have to answer it.

#### Page 50-51

##### Exercise

A. 1. (iii)      2. (i)      3. (iv)

B. 1. thirty two      2. enamel

3. pulp, nerves, blood vessels

4. grinding      5. milk, bajra

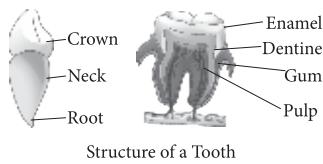
C. 1. Babies start getting teeth when they are about six months old. The front teeth appear first. The back teeth grow later on. Normally, a baby has 20 teeth by the age of two and a half years. These teeth are called milk teeth or temporary teeth.

2. Our tongue helps us to chew, taste and swallow our food.

3. An adult person has four types of teeth.

Incisors help us to bite the food. There are eight incisors in our mouth. Canines are on the side of each incisor that help us to tear our food. They are four in number. Premolars lie next to the canines. They are eight in number and there are twelve molars that help in grinding food.

4.



5. Our teeth are very hard and strong. But if we do not clean them well, they can decay. When we eat something, bits of food get stuck between our teeth. Germs, called bacteria, grow on these food particles. These bacteria produce acidic juices which harm the enamel of our teeth. A sticky yellowish layer appears on our teeth. Gradually, a hole called cavity forms in our teeth. This cavity can grow bigger and can cause ache in our tooth. It can also affect other teeth. Sometimes, the tooth may fall out. Decaying teeth cause bad breath.

### Nut Cracker

1. Incisors - biting food
2. Canines - tearing food
3. Premolars - cracking hard food
4. Molars - grinding food

### HOTS

I shall consult a dental doctor.

## Ch-9 : Young Ones

### Page 54

#### Let's Do

1. kitten	2. puppy
3. foal	4. piglets
5. cub	6. chick
7. calf	8. kid
9. calf	10. tadpole

### Page 55-56

#### Exercise

A. 1. F      2. F      3. T      4. F

5. T

B. 1. milk      2. womb

3. eggs      4. mammal

5. reproduce

1. The process by which new living beings are produced is called reproduction.
2. Animals which give birth to their young ones are called mammals. When the babies are born, they suckle them, i.e. feed them with their own milk.
3. Birds, insects, fish, reptiles and frogs lay eggs. Young ones come out of the eggs. The mother bird sits on the egg to keep it warm.
4. Birds bring food for their young ones and feed them. They teach them to fly. The baby birds leave the nest when they learn to look after themselves.
5. The Mother bird sits on the egg to keep it warm. When the young one is fully developed, it breaks the egg shell and comes out. This is called hatching. When the baby birds come out, the

mother bird bring food for their young ones and feed them. It teaches the young birds to fly. The baby leave the nest when they learn to look after themselves.

### **Nut Cracker**

1. reproduction	2. mammals
3. womb	4. suckling

### **HOTS**

I shall play with the new baby. I shall show him/her the pictures from the book.

### **Ch-10 : Parts of a Plant**

### **Page 62-63**

#### **Exercise**

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

B. 1. Petals  
2. anther, filament  
3. carrot, radish  
4. Mangrove  
5. perennial

C. 1. Tap roots consists of a main root called primary root. Branches on the primary root are called secondary roots and secondary roots have further branches called tertiary roots. For example,

radish and carrot have tap roots. Some plants like onion and grass have fibrous roots. There is no main branch. All the roots start from one place like a bunch. They spread out in all directions and do not go very deep.

2. Roots contain numerous hair like structures, called root hairs. These root hairs help the roots to absorb water and minerals from the soil.

3. The outermost parts of the flower are called sepals. Sepals are green in colour. They protect the inner parts of the flower and also help in photosynthesis.

4. carpel or pistil lies in the innermost part of the flower. It contains stigma, style and ovary. On either side of the carpel are stamens. Stamens are the male parts of the flower. They contain anther and filament.

### **Nut Cracker**

1. root	2. school
3. fibrous	4. aerial roots
5. stamen	

### **HOTS**

I only see and enjoy

## Ch-11 : Saving Plants and Trees

Page 68-69

### Exercises

A. 1. Plants - sunlight  
2. Pests - DDT  
3. Neem - medicines  
4. Bishnoi - khejri  
5. Babul - farm equipments

B. 1. Gulmohar  
2. Manure  
3. deforestation  
4. Amrita Devi Bishnoi  
5. food, medicine

C. 1. Photosynthesis is the process of making food by the plants in presence of sunlight and chlorophyll in leaves.  
2. Water, sunlight, manure and protection from insects and pests are essential for plants to make food and grow. Manure provide nutrients. Pesticides and insecticides are used to protect plants from pests and insects.  
3. Trees like neem, amla, etc. are used to make medicines.  
4. Deforestation or cutting of forests is caused due to an increasing population. Forest are cut down to make space for building houses, farms, factories, etc. Forests are also cut to get wood for making various things.  
5. Cutting of forests is very harmful for our environment. It leads to soil erosion and also causes changes in climate. It destroys habitat of animals and birds. This large scale cutting of trees is called deforestation.

### Nut Cracker

1. photosynthesis      2. manure  
3. pests                  4. DDT  
5. deforestation

### HOTS

iron

## Ch-12 : Wonderful Animals

Page 75-76

### Exercises

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

B. 1. gills                  2. amphibian  
3. large                      4. scales  
5. shells

C. 1. Some animals can live both on land and in water. They are called amphibians. Frog, duck, toad and salamander are some examples of amphibians.  
2. Some animals live on trees for most of their lives. They are called arboreals. Monkeys, chimpanzees, langurs and squirrels are some such animals.  
3. Most mammals have their bodies covered with fur. This fur may consist of short hair or a thick fur coat. Fur helps the animals to remain warm in winters and cool in summers. In some animals, fur helps to protect them from their enemies. This is called camouflage. Polar bears can't be seen in snow due to their white fur.  
4. Some animals sleep during the day but are active at night. They are called nocturnal animals.  
Bats, owls, skunks are some examples of nocturnal animals. They hunt or

feed during the night. They have highly sensitive eyes which allow them to see at night.

5. Birds do not have external ears. They have holes on the side of their head, which help in hearing.

## Nut Cracker

1. Feathers - bird
2. Scales - snake
3. Shells - turtle
4. Spikes - porcupine
5. Fur - porcupine

## HOTS

No, I don't keep any bird in cage as it also wants to fly freely in sky.

## Ch-13 : Animal Behaviour and Interactions

Page 79

## Let's Do

I was very weak in mathematics. My math teacher helped me a lot to improve it. He gave an extra hour everyday to make me know how to make solutions to different mathematical problems. He made me understand the problems clearly and find out the solution easily. Now, I have clear knowledge of mathematics. I am obliged to him very much.

Page 81-82

## Exercises

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

**B.** 1. female      2. worker  
3. drones      4. wax, honey  
5. apiculture

## Nut Cracker

1. herd	2. flock
3. swarm	4. pack
5. pride	6. pod
7. troop	

## HOTS

I want to keep cat as my pet as it is a peaceful animal.

## Ch-14 : Amazing Birds

Page 87-89

### Exercise

A. 1. (iv)    2. (ii)    3. (iii)    4. (ii)  
5. (iv)    6. (iv)

B. 1. tailor bird    2. Koel  
3. broad, flat  
4. climbing, two toes, two  
5. long, slender

C. 1. Birds use different materials like twigs, dead leaves, thread, straw and cotton to build their nests. Nesting material helps to cushion the eggs from sudden jerks and parent bird's weight. It also provides insulation against changes in temperature.  
2. Eagles, vultures, owls and hawks have strong, sharp and hooked beaks. These birds eat small birds and animals like frogs, snakes, mice and chicks. They need such beaks to tear the flesh of other animals.  
3. Birds like cranes and herons are wading birds. They have long legs which help them to wade through muddy water. They have spread out toes which do not let them sink while wading.  
4. The mother bird brings food for the babies and feeds them. When they are a little older, she also teaches them to fly. Soon, they learn to fly and leave the nest. The mother bird too abandons the nest.  
5. Birds build nests to lay eggs and to keep the baby birds safe after they are hatched. They want to keep their nests safe from the sun, rain and winds. So, a

bird keeps these things in mind before building a nest. Nests have to be kept safe from enemies too. Some nests are hidden in high grasses to hide them from the predators. Birds also build nests with materials that help in blending them with the surroundings.

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

### Nut Cracker

1. crows and sparrows
2. tailor bird
3. weaver bird
4. woodpecker
5. hens

### HOTS

We should not touch the nest of a bird as it could damage their nest and spoil the eggs in it.

## Ch-15 : Animals As A Means of Transports

Page 91

### Let's Do

Students have to do it.

Page 93-94

### Exercise

A. 1. (iii)    2. (iv)    3. (iv)  
B. 1. veterinary    2. reindeer  
3. Oxen    4. Elephants  
5. well

C. 1. Pack animals are used by people as a means of transporting materials on their backs. Some common pack animals are camels, goats, yaks, reindeers, horses, donkeys and mules. Camels are very useful for carrying loads in desert areas. Reindeers are used in areas with heavy snow. Yaks are

used mainly in hilly areas.

2. Oxen are used to pull loads behind themselves on a cart. They do not carry the load directly on their backs. Oxen are also used by farmers to draw water from the wells. They are used by farmers to plough their fields.
3. Draft animals are used to pull loads behind themselves such as a plough, a cart, a sledge or a heavy log. They do not carry the cargo directly on their backs. Oxen, mules, elephants, donkeys, reindeers and bullocks are commonly used draft animals.
4. Pack animals carry loads on their back to transport them from one place to another. Draft animals do not carry fixed cart behind them. Camels, horses, yaks, donkeys, etc. are pack animals but oxen, mules, elephants, donkeys, reindeers, etc. are draft animals.
5. Some ways in which we can take care of animals are as follow:
  - We should not overburden them with load.
  - We should give them proper rest.
  - We should give them proper and enough food and water to drink.
  - We should provide them with clean and airy shelters.
  - We should never hit them.
  - We should take them to a veterinary doctor when they are sick or hurt.

### Nut Cracker

1. riding + pack
2. pack
3. draft
4. draft
5. pack

### HOTS

No, it is not good. We should not beat an animal as it hurts them.

### Ch-16 : Waste and its Disposal

#### Page 99-100

##### Exercise

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

B. 1. Plastic      2. waste  
3. air, water      4. green  
5. can

C. 1. Biodegradable wastes are materials or objects which can be broken down or decomposed to simpler products by the action of microorganisms. After breaking, they mix with the soil to become nutrients. Some biodegradable wastes are vegetable peels, food waste, paper, eggshells, plant waste, manure and hair etc.

2. Recycling means to change things into raw materials that can be made into new things again. Things which can be recycled are made of glass, metal and paper. We should buy materials which can be recycled easily.

3. If waste is not disposed efficiently, it may lead to many problems. Flies and mosquitoes breed on waste and cause many diseases like diarrhoea, malaria, dengue etc. When industrial waste is not disposed properly, it mixes with the soil and contaminates it. It also leads to bad odours. Garbage which is thrown in water bodies causes pollution of water and makes it unclean.

4. Segregation means separation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes. In simpler terms, it is the process of separating dry and wet wastes from our household. Dry wastes like paper,

wood, plastic and metal things are put in a blue dustbin. These materials can be recycled. Wet wastes like vegetable peels, stale food, discarded tea leaves, rotten fruits are thrown in a green bin. These things can be composted to make manure. Manure can be used for growing plants.

5. Three R's of waste management help us to manage the waste effectively. The three R's are - reduce, reuse and recycle. Reduce means reducing the amount of waste. For this, we have to take some steps such as using washable cup, plates and other containers in place of paper or plastic materials.

Reuse means using a thing again for different purpose. We can use the used materials ourselves or give them to others for reusing.

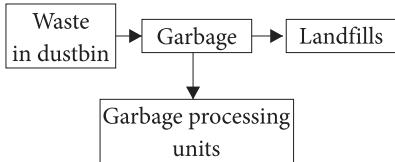
Recycling is the remanufacturing the materials from the used old materials such as plastic, glass, metal things, etc.

### Nut Cracker

Green bin : rotten fruit, used tea leaves, banana peel, wood shavings, stale food

Blue bin : broken tea cup, paper cuttings, broken pen, empty toothpaste tube, paper napkin

### HOTS



### Ch-17 : Water

#### Page 107-108

#### Exercise

A. 1. (iii)    2. (iii)    3. (ii)

B. 1. evaporation    2. solid  
3. evaporates    4. conserve  
5. potable

C. 1. Water exists in three states - solid, liquid and gas. Ice is the solid state, water is in liquid state and vapour is the gaseous state of water.

Evaporation is the process by which water changes into water vapour. When we put wet clothes on rope to dry, the water in it evaporates after getting heat from the sun. After the rains, water on the land dry out making the land dry.

Condensation is the process of change of water vapour back into water. Formation of dew drops on grass and water droplets on a glass of cold water are some examples of condensation in which water vapour changes again in water.

2. Ground water lies under the surface of the earth. When rain falls, most of the rainwater flows into rivers, ponds, lakes and seas. Some water seeps into the soil and reaches a layer of rocks. The rocks that store groundwater are called aquifers.

3. The water which is fit for drinking and is free from all contaminants is called potable water. Water we receive from various sources is not clean. It contains many dissolved impurities and germs. These germs can make us ill. They can cause various diseases like typhoid, jaundice, dysentery and cholera. Even the water we get from our taps may not be pure. So, we need to purify water in order to make it fit for drinking.

4. Purification of water can be done through boiling or by using chemicals.

Boiling is the best and least expensive

method of purification of water. Boiling of water for 15-20 minutes and cooling it kills most of the germs present in water. Boiled and cooled water should be stored in a clean and covered utensil.

Some chemicals like bleaching powder and iodine can be added to water to purify it. However, the amount of chemicals to be added needs to be accurate.

### **Nut Cracker**

1. well	2. river
3. evaporation	4. condensation

### **HOTS**

I shall boil and filter the tap water.

### **Ch-18 : Travel and Currency**

#### **Page 111**

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

Students have to answer.

#### **Page 114-116**

#### **Exercise**

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

5. F

**B.** 1. Yuan

2. Reserve Bank of India

3. currency

4. Mahatma Gandhi

5. watermark

**C.** 1. India has different land forms. Some states lie in flat lands called plains. Most of the northern and eastern states of India like Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam lie in the plains. The land here is very fertile. States like Rajasthan lie in desert region. Huge mounds of sand, called

sand dunes can be seen in desert areas. These areas have very less vegetation. The amount of rainfall is also very less. States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim and some union territories like Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have mountain regions. The Himalayas lie in northern part of our country. They are world's highest mountain ranges. States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu lie in Plateau region. Plateau is an area of fairly flat land located higher than the area around it.

Some regions of India like Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are islands. An island is a land surrounded by water on all sides.

2. We can book airplane tickets at the airline offices present in the airports. Air tickets can also be booked through the internet. Travel agencies help in booking tickets too. Our aeroplane tickets are checked by the security people at the gate of the departure terminals
3. A ticket collector checks our tickets when we board the train.
4. • denomination or value  
• name of Reserve Bank of India  
• Signature of Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
5. Our National Emblem. It is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath, near Varanasi.
- D.** (i) Chandigarh  
(ii) Kanpur  
(iii) Unchahar Express

- (iv) 14218
- (v) (a) 90 minutes      (b) 5 minutes
- (c) 2 minutes
- (vi) 5 hours 03 minutes
- (vii) 12 hours 50 minutes

#### **Nut Cracker**

1. car	2. train
3. currency	4. car, scooter

#### **HOTS**

aeroplane

#### **Ch-19 : Eating Together**

#### **Page 119-120**

#### **Exercise**

- A.** 1. (ii)      2. (iv)      3. (iii)
- B.** 1. bhandara
- 2. Bihu
- 3. mid-day-meal
- 4. education, accommodation
- 5. Pongal
- C.** 1. In religious places like gurudwaras and temples, free food is distributed to people. The food served in a gurudwara is called langar while food served in a temple is called bhandara. People sit on the floor and eat together. This is called the community eating.

2. Community eating increases the feeling of brotherhood among different types of people and among people from different backgrounds, casts, etc. It promotes a feeling of equality and relation with each-other.

- 3. Free food distributed in a gurudwara is called langar.
- 4. Hostel or a boarding school is a school which provides education as well as accomodation for children. They are also given meals in a dining hall called mess. Children from different states and cities take their meals together. It promotes a feeling of equality and bond with each other.
- 5. Mid-Day Meal scheme is a programme of Government of India. It is designed to provide nutritious food to school going children. Under this programme, free lunch is provided to children going to government schools.

#### **Nut Cracker**

- 1. a sweet and creamy milk drink
- 2. sevian
- 3. puddings and cakes