

My EVS World 2

(A Textbook of Environmental Studies and Life Skills)



Essential Learning
Critical Thinking
Experiential Learning
Art-Integrated Activities

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My EVS World

2



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- National Education Policy 2020
- Activity Based
- Innovative Approach
- Learning with fun
- Used Eco Friendly Paper





Environmental Studies has assumed great significance in the education of a child in recent times. The subject covers every aspect of the world in which the child lives, himself, how he should care for his health and the way he should behave in the society. It is very important for a child to become aware of his/her surroundings.

The book “**My EVS World**” is a series from 1 to 5 which is strictly based on the guidelines of NEP 2020 pattern to facilitate the teaching and learning of My EVS World.

The contents presented in these books have been selected keeping in view the physical and mental growth of the child. There will be active participation of the students through regular exercises and activities within the text.

Key Features of the Series

- ★ Covers the latest syllabus of various boards.
- ★ All the exercises in the books can be used as tasks for **Revision Test Papers** and **Model Test Papers**.
- ★ Interactive study approach is considered.
- ★ An **activity** is provided in each chapter to facilitate hands-on learning and consolidation of environmental concepts.
- ★ **Summary** is given at the end of each chapter to highlight some important points of the topics.
- ★ **Exercises** are carefully graded and contain a wide variety of problems. They help the children to connect what they are learning to everyday situations.
- ★ **Let Me Answer** is given in each chapter to enhance learning.
- ★ **Infobits** are also given in each chapter.
- ★ **Teacher** Notes are given in each chapter wherever required.



We hope that the series will fulfil the needs of teachers and students by its virtue of its plus points. Still, there is always room for improvement. Any suggestions from the teachers as well as the parents would be highly acknowledged and truly appreciated.



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1

Unit-1: All About me

About Me



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Knowing about your own self.



I can comb my hair and fasten my shoelaces,
All by myself!



I can wash my hands and wash my face, All by myself!



I can put my toys and books back in place, All by myself!

Hi friends!

I am Arjun.

I am a boy.

I am six years old.

I have grown up.



Paste your photographs here:



When I was in Class 1



As I am now

Let Me Answer

- How old are you?
.....
- Do you know the address of your home?
.....



TEACHER'S NOTES

Assist students to know more about themselves in detail.
Encourage them to recognise the significance of self-improvement over self-limitation.





Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks.

- My name is
- I am a (boy/girl).
- I am years old.
- I study in class
- I live in (name of the city).
- I have brother(s) and
..... sister(s).
- The name of my school is
- My class teacher is
- I love playing
- is my best friend.



infobits

The full form of an
ID card is an
Identification Card.

- B.** Look at your friend carefully.
Write three things that are the
same and three things that
are different between you and
your friend.



Similar

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Different

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____





Activity Time

Paste or draw the pictures of your likes and dislikes here!



My Likes



My favourite vegetable



My favourite fruit



My favourite toy



My favourite chocolate



My favourite colour



My DisLikes



The vegetable I do not like to eat.



The game I do not like to play.



The fruit I do not like to eat.



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Tick (✓) What Describes You? Put a (✓) in the correct box.

1. I like to spend my free time by:



Drawing ☐



Playing ☐



Reading ☐



Dancing ☐

2. My favourite weather is:



Sunny ☐



Rainy ☐



Winter ☐

B. Colour My Mood

How do you feel today? Colour the face that matches your mood.



Happy



Excited



Calm



Sleepy



C. My Super Qualities

I am good at...

Draw or write one thing that makes you special.

Example: Singing, Running, Helping, Drawing

2

Growing Up



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ All living things grow
- ★ Different stages of plants, animals and human beings

All Living Things Grow

Plants, animals and human beings are living things. When we grow, our body parts also grow. This happens with all living beings.



Let Me Answer

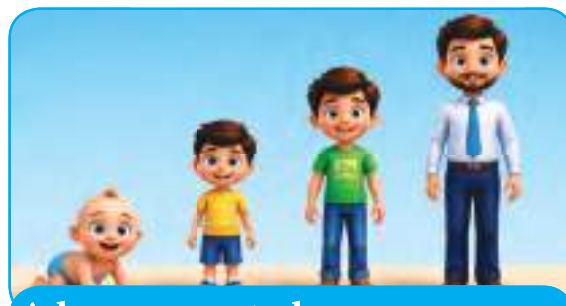
- 1 What sound does a cock make?
- 2 Have you ever planted a tree?



Different Stages of Plants, Animals and Human Beings



A plant grows into a tree.



A boy grows to become a man.



A chick grows up to become a hen.



A girl grows to become a woman.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Guide the students to understand the process of development in living beings.

1

We are born as babies. The mother takes care of her baby.



2



3

Young boy/girl grows up as teenager.



From a baby, we grow up to be a young boy/girl.

5

After many years, we grow old. Our hair turns grey and our body becomes weak.



4

Teenagers grow up to become adults.



When we grow, some body features change and some remain the same. Write 'same' or 'change' against each feature.



infobits

Every young child grows to look similar to their parents.



Features

Same or Change

Colour of eyes



Height



Number of fingers



Colour of hair



Weight





Summary

- ★ All living things grow.
- ★ A plant grows into a tree.
- ★ A chick grows up to become a hen.
- ★ A baby grows up to be a girl or a boy.



Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.



- a. We are born as
babies ☐ adults ☐ old ☐
- b. Early man took shelter in a
weak ☐ weak ☐ healthy ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.



- a. A boy grows to become a
- b. A girl grows to become a
- c. Teenagers grow to become
- d. We are born as

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Do all living things grow?

.....

- b. Who takes care of a baby?

.....

- c. What does a plant grow into?

.....

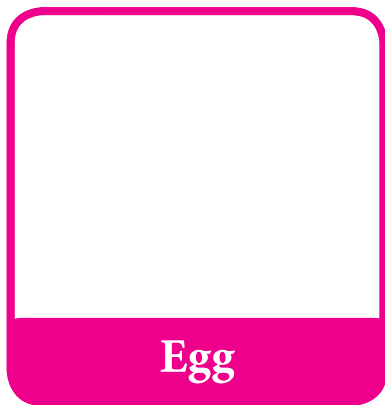




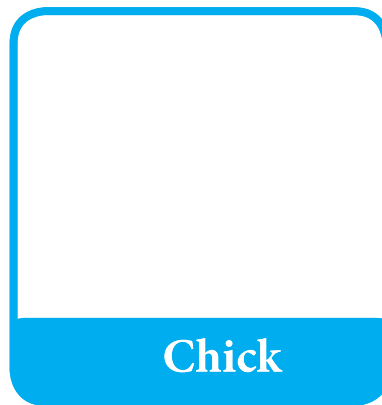
Activity Time



Paste the pictures to show the order of growth.



Egg



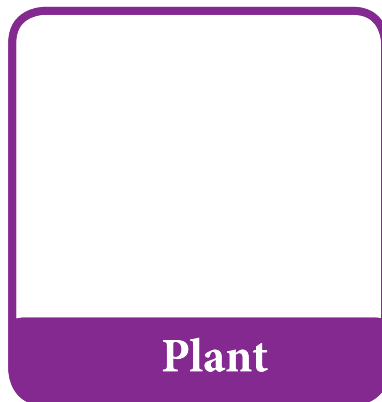
Chick



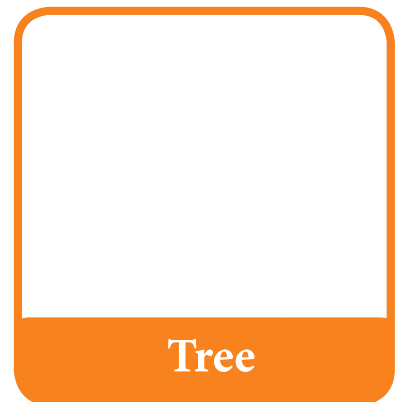
Hen



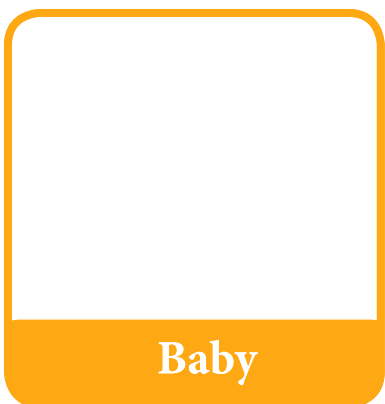
Seed



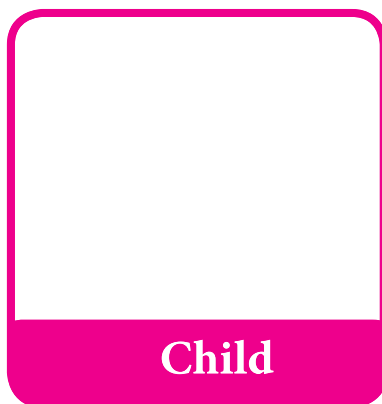
Plant



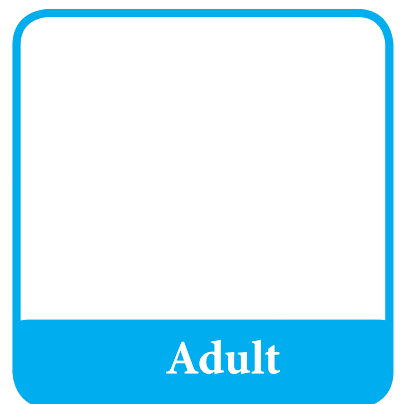
Tree



Baby



Child



Adult



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Tick the Things That Help You Grow Healthy.

Put a ✓ on the good habits.

☐

Eating fruits
and vegetables

☐

Drinking
clean water

☐

Sleeping
on time

☐

Playing
outdoor games

☐

Keeping nails
clean

☐

Washing hands
before eating

☐

Eating too
many sweets

☐

Watching
screen all day

B. Draw What You Can Do Now.

Draw one new thing you have learned to do.



Now I can _____.

Examples:

★ tie my shoes

★ pack my bag

★ button my shirt

★ water plants

3

Our Sense Organs



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

★ Sense organs

★ Problems in hearing

★ Braille script

★ Physically challenged people

Sense Organs

Each part of our body has a name and a special function. Some parts help us to know the world around us. These are called the sense organs. We have five sense organs - eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin. These are organs of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch respectively.



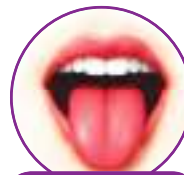
Eye



Ear



Nose



Tongue



Skin

Eyes

Eyes help us to see the beautiful world. We see the birds, animals, flowers, trees and many other things with our eyes. We should take good care of eyes to keep them healthy.



Let Me Answer

1. Which body organ do you use to listen to songs?
2. Which sense organ do we use to taste something?



TEACHER'S NOTES

Inform learners about the various sense organs of the human body. Explain their various features.



We should get our eyes checked regularly. The doctor examines the eyes and recommends the required pair of spectacles. This helps the person to see things properly. Some people also wear contact lenses instead of spectacles.

An optician is a person who makes the required spectacles for us.



Eyesight also becomes weak with age. Usually old people need to wear glasses to see properly.



Braille Script

Blind people cannot see at all. But it does not mean that they cannot read or write. They use their sense of touch to feel the different patterns of raised dots to read and write. This system used by blind people for reading and writing is called **Braille**.

Braille Script – Alphabet

A ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	B ● ○ ● ○ ● ○	C ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○	D ● ● ○ ● ○ ○	E ● ○ ○ ● ○ ○	F ● ● ● ● ○ ○	G ● ● ● ● ○ ○	I ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○	J ○ ● ○ ● ○ ○
K ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	L ● ○ ● ○ ● ○	M ● ● ○ ○ ○ ○	N ● ● ○ ● ○ ○	O ● ○ ○ ● ○ ○	P ● ● ● ● ● ○	Q ● ○ ● ● ○ ○	S ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○	T ○ ● ○ ● ○ ○
U ● ○ ○ ○ ● ○	V ● ○ ● ○ ● ○	W ○ ● ○ ● ● ○	X ● ● ○ ○ ● ○	Y ● ● ● ● ○ ○	Z ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○			



We should wash our eyes with cold water two to three times a day. Never rub your eyes with dirty hands.



Fact Finder

- ★ Braille Script was developed by Louis Braille in the year 1824.



Ears

Ears help us to hear and recognise the different sounds like barking of dogs, honking of horns, chirping of birds, tinkling of coins etc. The sounds which seem unpleasant to our ears are called noises e.g., loud whistle, blaring loudspeakers etc.

Problems in Hearing



Some people have hearing problems by birth. Some have them due to age. Such people use a hearing-aid to hear clearly.



Sign language

We should take good care of our ears to keep them healthy. Never use a matchstick or hairpin to clean your ears. Always use a clean ear bud to do so.



Pleasant sound

Some people who cannot hear at all are called deaf. Hearing-aid is of no use to them. Such people can lip-read and also understand sign language.



Hearing aid

Physically-Challenged People

Some people cannot see, some cannot hear or some cannot speak. Such people are called physically-challenged people. We should try to help them. We should be friendly with them. We should be kind and sensitive to them. We should call them differently abled people.



Summary

- ★ Our sense organs help us to know the world around us.
- ★ We have five sense organs — eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.
- ★ We should take good care of our eyes to keep them healthy.
- ★ Blind people cannot see. They use Braille script to read and write.
- ★ Ears are the organs of hearing.
- ★ Deaf people can speak if they are not dumb.

infobits

Many colour blind people have problems with matching clothes and buying ripe bananas.



Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. What do people with weak eyesight wear?

Braces ☐ Spectacles ☐ Hearing aid ☐

b. Who can provide you with the correct pair of spectacles?

Physician ☐ Optician ☐ Dietician ☐

c. Which of these is unpleasant?

Giggling of children ☐ Chirping of birds ☐

Blaring loudspeakers ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Our sense organs help us to the world around us.
- Blind people use to read and write.
- We should wash our eyes with water.
- We should be and towards physically challenged people.



C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a. Ears | (i) Touch |
| b. Eyes | (ii) Hearing |
| c. Tongue | (iii) Smell |
| d. Nose | (iv) Taste |
| e. Skin | (v) Sight |

D. Answer the following questions.

- What are sense organs?
.....
- What is Braille Script?
.....
- How can we take care of our eyes?
.....
- Who are physically-challenged people? What should we call them?
.....



Activity Time

1. Look at the pictures and write the names of the related sense organs.



2. Put the names of the five sense organs in the boxes.

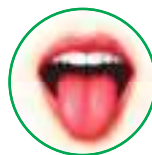


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--	--	--	--



3. Without seeing or touching, you can still know certain things. For example, just by hearing the school bell, you know that your recess is over. Now write any three activities that you can know of without seeing or touching.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. Some physically challenged people have got success and fame because of their will power and hard work. Here are a few of them. Find out more about them and how they overcame their disabilities.



Stephen Hawking



Sudha Chandran



Helen Keller



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Sense Clue Hunt

Tick (✓) what you can notice about each thing.

1. Flower



☐ Colour

☐ Smell

☐ Loud sound

2. Drum



☐ Colour

☐ Smell

☐ Loud sound

3. Lemon



☐ Colour

☐ Smell

☐ Loud sound

4. Quill



☐ Colour

☐ Smell

☐ Loud sound

B. Draw My Sense Basket

Draw or paste one thing in each box.

1. Something that
smells nice



2. Something that
feels soft



3. Something that
makes a gentle sound



C. My Sense Survey

Ask your friend and fill in the answers.

1. My friend's name:

2. A smell my friend likes:

3. A sound my friend likes:

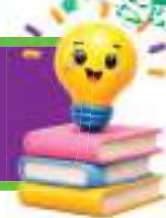
4. A food my friend likes to taste:

5. A thing my friend likes to touch:



Revision Test Paper – I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 3)



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. As we grow older, we become

weak

☐

strong

☐

healthy

☐

b. What do people with weak eyesight wear?

Braces

☐

Spectacles

☐

Hearing aid

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Our helps us to feel.

b. We are born as

c. We should wash our eyes with water.



C. Match the following.

a. Eyes

(i) Smell flowers

b. Nose

(ii) Hold things

c. Tongue

(iii) Watch TV

d. Hand

(iv) Taste dishes



D. Answer the following questions.

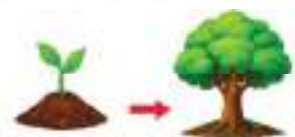
a. How many sense organs do we have? Name them.

.....



b. What does a plant grow into?

.....



c. What is Braille script?

.....



4

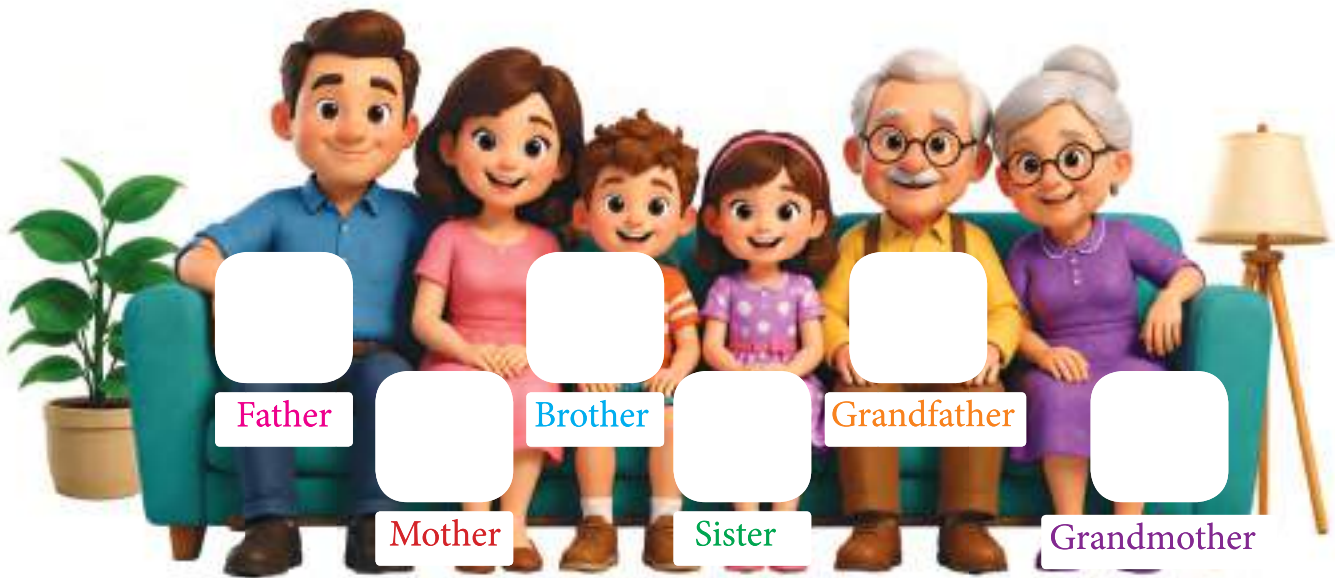
My Family



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

★ Types of families ★ Role of family members ★ Our relations

Parents and their children make a family. We live with our family in our home. Paste the photographs of your family members in these frames.



Write a sentence about each of them.

My Father : _____
 My Mother : _____
 My Sister : _____
 My Brother : _____
 My Grandfather : _____
 My Grandmother : _____



TEACHER'S NOTES

Aid learners to understand the value of family and loved ones. Encourage them to talk more about their families.

Types of Families

When one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a **nuclear family**.

A nuclear family can be big or small.

Small nuclear family



Small nuclear family



Big nuclear family

infobits

Father is the head of a nuclear family.



When more than one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a **joint family**.

A joint family can also be big or small.

In a big joint family, grandparents, parents, children, aunts, uncles and cousins all live together in the same house.



Big joint family

Let Me Answer

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. Do you live in a joint family?

Fact Finder



A single-parent family has children and either of the two parents – father or mother.



Our Relations

- ★ Father's parents are our **paternal grandparents**.
- ★ Mother's parents are our **maternal grandparents**.



Paternal Grandparents
(Dada and Dadi)



Maternal Grandparents
(Nana and Nani)

- Father's or mother's sister is called **aunt**.
- Father's/Mother's brother is called **uncle**.
- Children of uncle and aunt are called **cousins**.



Role of Family Members



Every member of a family performs an important role. Parents take care of the home and all the needs of their children.

- ★ Father earns money for the family.
- ★ He takes care of all the needs of the family. He helps the children in their studies.
- ★ Mother takes care of all the needs of each family member.
- ★ She cooks food, washes clothes and takes care of the entire household.



As a family, children also have certain duties to perform.



1. They should help the mother in the kitchen.
2. They should help in keeping the house clean.
3. They can do small jobs like bringing things from the nearby market.
4. They can look after the plants.
5. They should take care of their younger brothers/sisters.



Parents feel
very happy
when their
children help
them.

Summary

- ★ Parents and their children make a family.
- ★ When one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a **nuclear family**.
- ★ When more than one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a **joint family**.
- ★ Every member of a family performs an important role.

Exercise



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- a. A nuclear family can be
big ☐ small ☐ both ☐
- b. A joint family has
one set of parents ☐ more than one set of parents ☐
none of these ☐
- c. Mother's parents are our
paternal grandparents ☐ maternal grandparents ☐
cousins ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Parents and their children make a
- b. A joint family can also be
- c. Father's brother is called
- d. washes clothes for the family.



C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is a nuclear family?
.....
- b. What is a joint family?
.....
- c. Who are cousins?
.....
- d. What all roles can children perform in a family?
.....





Activity Time



1. Find out these words in the word-search:



Father

Mother

Uncle

Aunt

Brother

Sister

Grandfather

Grandmother

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



2. Give details of your family members living in your house.



S. No.	Family Members	Number of Members	Type of Family
MY FAMILY 	father, mother, uncle, aunt, 1 sister, 2 cousins	8	Joint family
FRIEND-1 			
FRIEND-2 			



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Tick (✓) My Happy Family Time

Tick any three things you enjoy doing with your family.



Eating together

☐

Celebrating birthdays

☐

Listening to stories

☐

Watching a cartoon together

☐

Playing indoor games

☐

Talking and laughing together

☐

Going to the park

☐

Looking at old photographs

☐

B. My Special Family Memory

Draw one happy moment with your family.



My happy family memory is _____

5

Unit-2: My Needs

My Sweet Home



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ House gives us protection
- ★ People who help in making a house
- ★ Types of houses
- ★ An ideal house

House Gives Us Protection



- ★ All of us need a house to live in. It protects us from heat, cold, rain, storm, wild animals and thieves.
- ★ We feel safe and comfortable inside our house.

Types of Houses



The type of house a person builds depends upon many things like material, cost, place, weather conditions, etc. We see different types of houses all over the world. In places that get heavy rain and snow, people build houses with **sloping roofs**. Such a roof allows the rain or snow to slide down easily.



A house with a sloping roof



A house with a flat roof

TEACHER'S NOTES

Let the students talk about their homes and motivate them to understand the value of clean homes.



Areas around the poles are covered with snow throughout the year. People living here build igloos, houses of snow. Inuits live in **igloos**.



Igloo



Tent

People who keep on moving from one place to another carry foldable houses called **tents**.



Fact Finder



Tepee is a cone-shaped tent made by American-Indians.

A house that moves on wheels is called **caravan**.



Caravan



A house that floats on water is called **houseboat**.



People living in areas where it rains heavily make houses on **stilts**.



Stilt House



infobits

Early man lived in caves or just under the shade of trees.



Types of Houses

There are mainly two types of houses: Kutcha houses and Pucca houses.

Kutcha or Temporary Houses

Kutcha houses are made of **mud**, **bamboo** and **straw**. Such houses are mainly found in villages. These are weak houses.



Kutcha house

Pucca or Permanent Houses

Pucca houses are strong houses. They are built with materials like **bricks**, **cement**, **wood**, **steel** and **tiles**. They do not get damaged easily. Such houses are mostly found in towns and cities.



Pucca house

Types of Pucca houses



Bungalow



Double storeyed house



Flat

People Who Help in Making a House



Architect



Mason



Carpenter



Plumber



Electrician



Let Me Answer

1. Does your house has a roof?
2. How many rooms does your house has?



Many people work to build me.
Let us meet some of them.



1. An **architect** draws the plan of a house.



2. A **mason** lays bricks and cement to build the walls.



3. A **plumber** fixes the pipes and taps for water.



4. An **electrician** fits the electrical wires, lights, fans, bulbs, etc.



5. A **carpenter** makes doors, windows and other furniture of the house.



6. A **painter** paints the house.



An Ideal House



An ideal house is one that is neat, clean and well-ventilated. It should get sufficient air and sunlight. The things in the house should be dusted everyday and kept in their proper places to keep it clean. The people in the house should have enough space to live in and move about.



Summary

- ★ A house **protects** us from heat, cold, rain, storm, wild animals and thieves.
- ★ The **type of house** a person builds depends upon many things like material, cost, place, weather conditions, etc.
- ★ We see **different types** of houses all over the world.
- ★ There are two types of houses - **kutchra houses** and **pucca houses**.
- ★ Many **people** help in making a house - architect, mason, plumber, electrician, carpenter, painter etc.
- ★ An **ideal house** is one that is neat, clean and well-ventilated.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- a. What kind of roof do houses in places of hot weather have?
Flat roof ☐ Sloping roof ☐ Both ☐
- b. Which of these is a foldable house?
Igloo ☐ Tent ☐ Caravan ☐
- c. Which of these is a house on wheels?
Caravan ☐ Stilt house ☐ Houseboat ☐
- d. Who paints the house?
Painter ☐ Carpenter ☐ Architect ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- a. All of us need a to live in.
- b. We feel and inside our house.



c. A roof allows the rain to slide down easily.

d. A house that floats on water is called

C. Match the following.

a. Kutcha House

(i)



b. Pucca House

(ii)



Activity Time

Colour this house beautifully.





Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Tick (✓) the good home habits.

- a. I put my toys back in place.
- b. I keep my shoes on the rack.
- c. I throw waste on the floor.
- d. I switch off lights when not needed.

☐☐☐☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- a. We cook food in the
- b. We sleep in the
- c. We take a bath in the
- d. A clean home looks



C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What do you like most in your home?

- b. How do you help to keep your home clean?

- c. Name any two things we use at home every day.

- d. Why should we keep our home neat and tidy?



A clean home is a happy home!

6

Our Food



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Food helps us to grow and live
- ★ Importance of water

- ★ Kinds of food
- ★ Good food habits

Food Helps Us to Grow and Live

All living things need food to grow and live. Food gives us **energy**. It helps us to stay **healthy**. We need to eat different kinds of food to stay healthy. We get all the food from **plants** and **animals**.



Food from plants



Fruits



Vegetables



Grains



Spices

Food from animals



Meat



Eggs



Milk

Kinds of Food

Different kinds of food help us in different ways. Some give us energy, some help us to grow and some protect our bodies from diseases.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Motivate the students to learn about different food items. Ask them to have an open discussion about the same.



Energy-giving Food

Some foods like potatoes, bread, sugar, butter, oil and sweets give us energy.



Some foods give us a lot of energy. Such foods are called **energy giving foods**.

Energy-giving Food



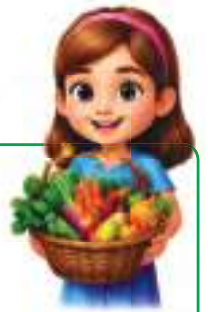
Body-building Food

The foods that help us to grow well and make our bones and muscles strong are called **body-building foods**. Some of the body-building foods are pulses, beans, eggs, milk, nuts, etc.



Protective Foods

The foods that protect us from diseases are called **protective foods**. They help us to remain healthy. These include fruits and vegetables.



Raw and Cooked Food



Some foods are eaten raw like fruits and vegetables.

Some foods are cooked before eating like rice and wheat.

Cooking makes the food soft and tasty. Cooked food is easy to digest.



infobits

- Cooked food is easy to digest.
- People who do not eat food like fish, eggs and meat are called **vegetarians**.
- People who eat food like eggs, fish and meat are called **non-vegetarians**.

Importance of Water

Water is an important part of our food. It helps to digest the food. We should drink **8-10 glasses** of water every day.



8-10
GLASSES
EVERYDAY

Meals

A meal is the food we eat. We eat three meals in a day - **breakfast, lunch** and **dinner**.



Breakfast



Lunch



Dinner



Good Food Habits

- ★ We should be very careful about our food habits.
- ★ We should wash our hands before and after meals.
- ★ We should always eat covered food.
- ★ We should rinse our mouth after eating.
- ★ We should chew the food well.
- ★ We should never waste food.
- ★ We should not eat too much of sweets.
- ★ We should avoid eating junk food.



Let Me Answer

1. Which is your favourite fruit?
2. What is the colour of brinjal?



Summary

- ★ All living things need food to grow and live.
- ★ Food gives us energy. It helps us to stay healthy.
- ★ We get all the food from plants and animals.
- ★ The different kinds of food are energy-giving food, body-building food and protective food.
- ★ Some foods are eaten raw and some are cooked before eating.



Exercise



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

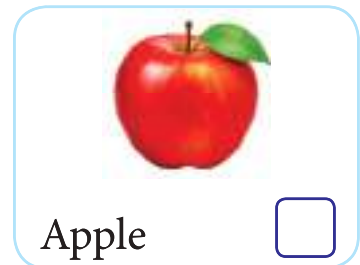
a. Which of these do we get from plants?



b. Which of these is an energy-giving food?



c. Which of these is a body-building food?



B. Fill in the blanks.

- We get all the food from and
- and are protective foods.
- makes the food soft and tasty.
- Cooked food is easy to
- We should never food.



C. Write true or false.



- Potato and bread are body-building foods.
- We should eat lots of sweets.
- Food should never be kept covered.
- Cooking destroys the food.
- We should never drink water.
- We should wash our hands before and after meals.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why do we need food?

- What are energy-giving foods?

- What are body-building foods?

- What are protective foods?

- What are some good food habits?



Activity Time



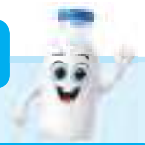
1 Paste the pictures of three food items in each box given below.

Energy-giving food



--	--	--

Body-building food



--	--	--

Protective food



--	--	--

2 Write your own poem on 'Food We Eat' here.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Build My Plate

Draw or paste one food item in each part of the plate.

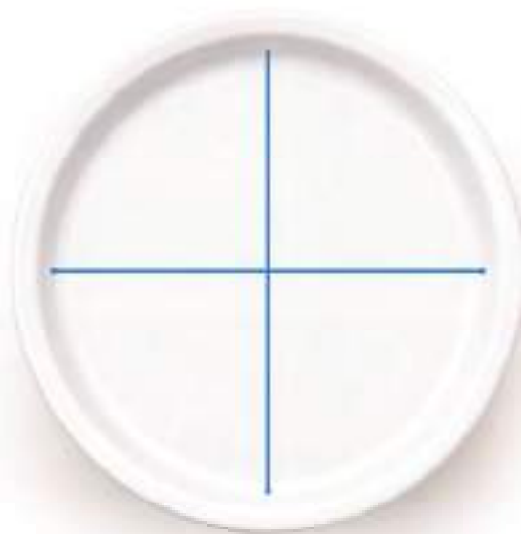


1

Something
colourful

3

Something
soft



2

Something
crunchy

4

Something
I drink



B. My Meal Planner

Write one food item you would like to eat.



Morning: _____



Afternoon: _____



Evening: _____



Night: _____



Good food, good habits, happy me!



7

Our Clothes



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Different types of clothes
- ★ How are clothes made?

Clothes are our basic needs. We wear clothes to cover our body. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects. They make us look smart.

infobits

Early man used leaves and skin of animals to cover his body.

Different Types of Clothes

We wear clothes according to season, need and occasion. We wear different clothes in different seasons.



Summer clothes

We wear **cotton clothes** in summer. These clothes keep us cool. We get cotton from the cotton plant.



Winter clothes

We wear **woollen clothes** in winter. They keep us warm. We get wool from sheep.



Clothes of rainy season

During the rainy season, we use **raincoats** or **umbrellas**. We also wear gumboots. They protect us from rain.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Encourage the students to talk about different fabrics and clothes. Let them discuss their different clothes items in the classroom.



Some Other Clothes

Silk Clothes

We wear silk clothes on special occasions.
We get silk from silkworm.



Let Me Answer

1. What do you wear in winter?
2. What is the colour combination of your school uniform?



Fact Finder

Silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves.

Synthetic Clothes

Clothes made from artificial fibres like rayon, nylon and polyester are called synthetic clothes.
These are shiny and more durable.



Uniform

Uniform is worn by school children, doctors, nurses, lawyers, policeman and postman. These people can be easily identified by their uniform.



Doctor



Policeman



Nurse



Lawyer



Postman

Can you recognise the name of the country by looking at the clothes?



How are clothes made?

Cotton Clothes

We know that cotton is obtained from cotton plants. Cotton is spun into yarn. The yarn is then used to make cloth on a loom. This is called **weaving**.



Cotton plant → Yarn → Cotton cloth

Woollen Clothes

Wool is the soft, thick hair of sheep. It is used to make woollen clothes like sweaters and shawls. Sheep hair is removed from its body. This is called **shearing**. Then it is cleaned and spun into wool. This wool is used to knit sweaters and other woollen clothes.



infobits



Sheep



Sheep hair



Wool



Woollen clothes

Silk Clothes

Silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves. We get silk from a silkworm's cocoon. Silk thread is made from cocoon.



Silkworm



Cocoon



Thread



Cloth

Summary

- ★ Clothes are our basic needs.
- ★ We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects.
- ★ We wear cotton clothes in summer.
- ★ We wear woollen clothes in winter.
- ★ We wear raincoats and gumboots in rainy season.
- ★ School children wear uniform.



Exercise



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- a. We wear clothes to protect ourselves from
heat ☐ cold ☐ both ☐
- b. We wear clothes in summer.
cotton ☐ woollen ☐ uniform ☐
- c. We wear clothes in winter.
cotton ☐ woollen ☐ rainy ☐
- d. We get wool from
cow ☐ lion ☐ sheep ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Clothes are our needs.
- b. We wear clothes in summer.
- c. School children wear
- d. Silk thread is made from



C. Match the following.

a. Astronaut

(i)



b. Doctor

(ii)



c. Soldier

(iii)



d. Student

(iv)



D. Answer the following questions.

a. Which clothes do we wear in summer?

.....

b. Which clothes do we wear in winter?

.....

c. Who all wear uniform?

.....

d. How are woollen clothes made?

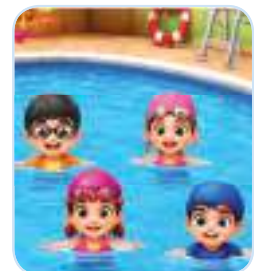
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Activity Time

We wear different dresses at different times. Look at the clothes of these children and name the place they are going to.

School | Wedding | Fancy dress competition | Swimming



.....

.....

.....

.....



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. What should I wear?

1. Going to school

Uniform / Night suit

2. Going to bed

Night suit / Party dress

3. Playing in the park

T-shirt and shorts / Wedding clothes

4. Rainy day

Raincoat / Sweater only

5. Birthday party

Party clothes / School uniform

B. Design my T-shirt.



My T-shirt colour is: _____

My T-shirt has: _____

Ideas: stars, flowers, stripes, smiley, cartoon





Revision Test Paper –II



(Based on Chapters 4 to 7)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. A house that floats on water is called

houseboat ☐

stilt house ☐

caravan ☐

b. Which of these is an energy giving food?

Meat ☐

Potato ☐

Apple ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. We wear clothes in summer.

b. We should never food.

c. A roof allows the rain to slide down easily.



C. Look at the pictures carefully and match them to the food items.

a.



(i) Energy-giving food

d.



b.

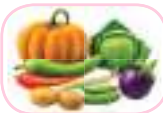


(ii) Protective food

e.



c.



(iii) Body-building food

f.



D. Answer the following questions.

a. When do we need food?

.....

b. What is an ideal house?

.....

c. Who all wear uniform?

.....





Model Test Paper-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 7)



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of these is a foldable house?

Igloo

☐

Tent

☐

Caravan

☐

b. _____ is an energy-giving food.

Rice

☐

Apple

☐

Pumpkin

☐

c. We wear cotton clothes in _____.

Summer Season

☐

Winter Season

☐

Rainy Season

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. A house that floats on water is called

b. School children wear

c. Parents and their children make



C. Write True (✓) or False (X).

a. We should eat lots of sweets.

☐

b. Cooking destroys the food.

☐

c. We see different types of houses all over the world.

☐

d. Ears are the organs of hearing.

☐

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What are some good food habits?

.....

b. Which clothes do we wear in winter?

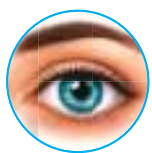
.....

c. What is a pucca house?

.....

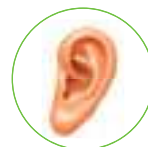


E. Put the names of the five sense organs in the boxes.



--	--	--

--	--	--	--



--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--



--	--	--	--

F. Colour this house beautifully.



8

Unit-3: Our Society

Our Neighbourhood



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

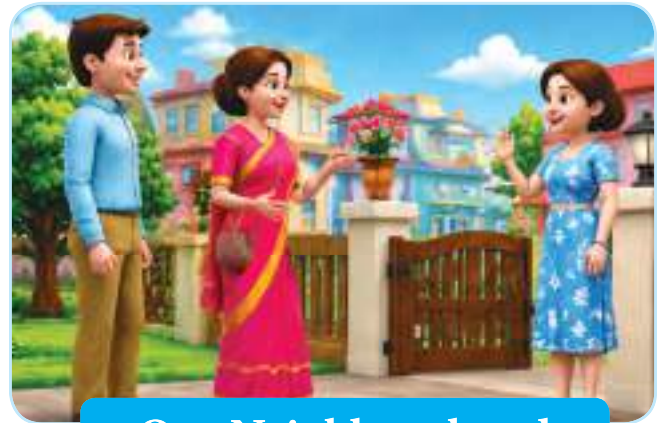
★ Our Neighbourhood

★ Places in our neighbourhood



Our Neighbourhood

The people who live near us in the same area are our neighbours. The people and the places of any area make up the neighbourhood.



Our Neighbourhood



Places in Our Neighbourhood

Market

We buy fruits, vegetables, pulses, grains and many other things for our everyday use from the market. We buy these things from the shops and stalls in the neighbourhood market.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain the importance of the neighbourhood to the students.





Hospital

We go to a hospital when we are sick or hurt. The doctors and the nurses in the hospital give us medicine, take care of us and help us get well soon.



infobits

To call an ambulance dial **108**.



Police Station

A police station is the office of the local police. The policemen help to keep our neighbourhood safe from thieves and robbers. They guard our neighbourhood and keep our lives and belongings safe.



infobits

To call police dial **112**.



Bank

We keep our money and jewellery safely in a bank. Banks also lend us money when we need. Banks also issue credit cards. We can use a credit card to buy things. Do you have an ATM in your neighbourhood?



Fact Finder



ATM is an automatic machine that allows people to take out money anytime.





Post Office

Every neighbourhood has a post office. We can buy post cards, inland letters and stamps from the post office. We can send parcels, letters and money orders to our friends and relatives. The postman brings letters to our homes.



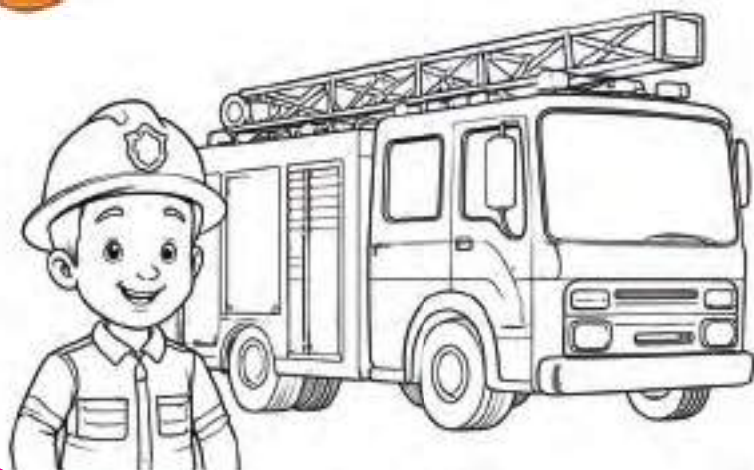
Fire Station



Whenever a fire breaks out, we call fire brigade from the **fire station**. Firemen come in fire engine. They help to put out the fire. They use long ladders and water hose pipes to save the lives of other people and their property.



Colour this fire engine red.



Let Me Answer

1. Who lives on the left side of your house?
2. Who sits on your right side in the classroom?



Summary



- ★ The people who live near us in the same area are our **neighbours**.
- ★ The people and the places of any area make up the **neighbourhood**.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Where will you go to buy a stamp?

Market

☐

Bank

☐

Post office

☐

b. Where will you go if you are hurt?

Police station

☐

Hospital

☐

Market

☐

c. Where will you go to call fire fighters?

Post office

☐

Fire station

☐

Hospital

☐

d. Where will you keep your money safely?

At home

☐

In a bank

☐

In a police station

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. The people who live near us in the same area are called

b. We can keep our money and jewellery in the

c. The postman brings letters to our

d. When we are sick, we go to.....



C. Match the following.

a. When we are sick

(i) also issues credit cards.

b. Bank

(ii) we go to hospital.

c. The Postman

(iii) help to put out the fire.

d. The Firemen

(iv) brings letter.



D. Answer the following questions.

a. Who are neighbours?

b. What is a neighbourhood?.....

c. What all can we buy from the market?

d. Who are firemen?



Activity Time



1. Here are a few other places in a neighbourhood. Different people pray at different places. Can you take these people to their respective worship places?



Pujari (Priest)

Gurudwara



Maulvi

Church



Father

Temple



Granthi

Mosque



2. Make a chart on neighbourhood services and hang it in your classroom.

3. Name these places.





Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Look and write the name.



B. Tick (✓) the things we buy from the market.

☐☐☐☐☐☐

C. Who helps us? Write.



.....



.....



.....



.....

D. Colour the ambulance.



9

People In Neighbourhood



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Different occupations
- ★ Different people do different kinds of jobs

Different Occupations

Work is an important part of life. All of us need to work to keep ourselves busy. Work done to earn money is called an occupation. Different people do different kinds of jobs.

Some people sell things



A **chemist** sells medicines.



A **stationer** sells stationery.



A **green-grocer** sells vegetables.



A **cloth-merchant** sells cloth.



A **milkman** sells milk.

Some people repair things



A **cobbler** mends our shoes.



A **mechanic** repairs vehicles.



A **plumber** repairs leaking taps and pipes.



Let Me Answer

- What do you want to become when you grow up?
- Do you go to the market to shop with your mother?

TEACHER'S NOTES

Inform students about the different job profiles that people have. Motivate them to talk about their aims and goals.



Some people make things



A **baker** makes breads and biscuits.



A **tailor** stitches clothes.



A **carpenter** makes furniture.

Some people are called professionals



A **doctor** treats sick people.



A **teacher** teaches the students.



An **engineer** makes roads, buildings, etc.



A **lawyer** pleads cases in court.

Summary

- ★ Work is an important part of life.
- ★ Work done to earn money is called an occupation.
- ★ Different people do different kinds of jobs.
- ★ A doctor treats sick people.
- ★ A lawyer studies law.

infobits

Special training, skill and learning is required for some occupations like doctor, teacher, lawyer etc.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Who sells medicines?

Chemist

☐

Green-grocer

☐

Plumber

☐

b. Who repairs vehicles?

Cobbler

☐

Stationer

☐

Mechanic

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Work done to earn money is called

b. A sells medicines.

c. A green-grocer sells

d. A carpenter makes



C. Answer the following questions.

a. Who is a cobbler?

b. Who is a green-grocer?

c. What does an engineer do?

d. What does a carpenter do?



Activity Time



1. Discuss who do they need to help them.



2. Can you rearrange the letters to name these people?



OLFSIRT



INCIPALPR



LOTIP



TCHWAMAN



Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Write the name of each person.



B. Tick (✓) the places that help us.

☐☐☐☐☐

C. Draw something that you see in your neighbourhood.



10

Festivals We Celebrate



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Festivals are times for celebration
- ★ Religious Festivals
- ★ Harvest festivals
- ★ National festivals

Festivals are Times for Celebration

Festivals are times for celebration and fun.
Festivals unite people of different caste and creed.
In India, we celebrate many festivals.



National Festivals

Some festivals such as **Republic Day**, **Independence Day** and **Gandhi Jayanti** are celebrated all over India. These are our **National Festivals**.
Let us discuss about them in detail.



Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on **26th January** every year. On this day, India became a republic. There is a grand parade on Kartavya Path and the President of India takes the salute of the parade.

Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on **15th August** every year. India became free from the British rule on this day in 1947. On this day, our National Flag is hoisted at Red Fort.



Gandhi Jayanti

We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on **2nd October** every year. It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. He is known as the **“Father of the Nation”**.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Help the students to learn about the importance of festivals. Tell them the reason behind celebrating festivals.



Religious Festivals

The festivals connected with religions are discussed here.



Fact Finder

Mahatma Gandhi was popularly known as 'Bapu'.



Dussehra

Dussehra is the festival of Hindus. It is also known as **Vijay Dashmi**. It is celebrated for ten days. On Dussehra, effigies of Ravana, Meghnath and Kumbhkharna are burnt.



Diwali

Diwali is the most popular festival of Hindus. It is called the **festival of lights**. It is celebrated exactly 20 days after Dussehra. On this day, Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. On this day, people wear new clothes and exchange sweets. Earthen lamps are lit and children burst crackers. We worship Goddess Lakshmi on Diwali night.



Let Me Answer

1. How do you celebrate Republic Day?
2. When do you celebrate your birthday?



infobits

To avoid pollution many children take a pledge not to burst crackers.





Eid

Eid is the most important festival of the Muslims. It is celebrated after the fasting month of **Ramzan**. People go to Mosques to offer **Namaz**. A special sweet dish called '**Sewain**' is cooked on this day.



Gurupurab



Gurupurabs mark the birthdays of Sikh gurus. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the first guru of the Sikhs. On this day, people go to Gurudwaras for special prayers. They eat **langar** from the common kitchen.



Christmas



Christmas is celebrated on **25th December** every year. It marks the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ. On this day, Christmas trees are decorated. People sing carols in the church. It is believed that Santa Claus brings gifts for them.



Holi



Holi is a festival of colours. People play with colours and water. **Holika** is burnt to mark the victory of good over evil.



Harvest Festivals



Harvest festivals are celebrated when crops are ready for harvesting.



Find out the name of the special sweet prepared on Holi.



Pongal

Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It is celebrated for three days. **Rain God, Sun God** and **Cattle** are worshipped on these days.



Onam

Onam is the harvest festival of Keralam. Flower rangolis are made during this festival. **Snake boat race** is a common attraction of this festival.



Summary

- ★ Festivals are times for celebration and fun.
- ★ Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are the National Festivals of our country.
- ★ Diwali, Dussehra, Eid, Christmas and Gurupurab are the main religious festivals.
- ★ Holi, Pongal and Onam are some of the harvest festivals.



Exercise



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Republic Day is celebrated on

26th January ☐

15th August ☐

2nd October ☐

b. Diwali is called the festival of

colours

☐

sweets

☐

lights

☐

c. Which festival is also known as Vijay Dashmi?

Holi

☐

Pongal

☐

Dussehra

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Festivals people of different caste and creed.

b. Dussehra is the festival of

c. We worship goddess on Diwali night.

d. Muslims go to mosques to offer



C. Answer the following questions.

a. How do we celebrate Diwali?

.....

b. When do we celebrate Christmas?

.....

c. What are harvest festivals?

.....

d. How do we celebrate Independence Day?

.....



Activity Time



Find out the names of these festivals and write 2-3 lines about each.







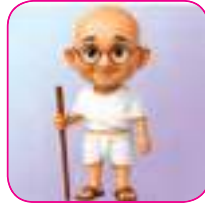
Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Name the Festivals.

Write the name of each festival.



B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. This is the festival of colours.

Holi ☐ Diwali ☐ Eid ☐

2. We celebrate Independence Day on _____.

26th January ☐ 15th August ☐ 2nd October ☐

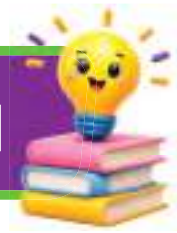
C. Draw and Colour

Draw and colour your favourite festival.





Revision Test Paper – III



(Based on Chapters 8 to 10)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Where will you go to buy a stamp?

Market ☐

Bank ☐

Post office ☐

b. Diwali is the festival of

colours ☐

lights ☐

sweets ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Work done to earn money is called

b. Dussehra is the festival of

c. Muslims go to mosques to offer

C. Look at the picture carefully. Match the pictures with the festival.



(i) Republic Day

(ii) Diwali



(iii) Christmas

(iv) Holi



D. Answer the following questions.

a. What is a neighbourhood?

.....

b. Who is a green-grocer?

.....

c. Who repairs leaking taps and pipes?

.....



Means of Communication



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Meaning of Communication
- ★ Various ways of Communication
- ★ Mass Communication

Meaning of Communication

The act of sending and receiving messages is known as **communication**. We communicate in various ways. These are called **means of communication**.



Long ago, **pigeons** were used to carry messages from one place to another.

Then messengers carried letters on **horse's back**. But this method took a very long time. Nowadays, we have many fast means of communication.



infobits

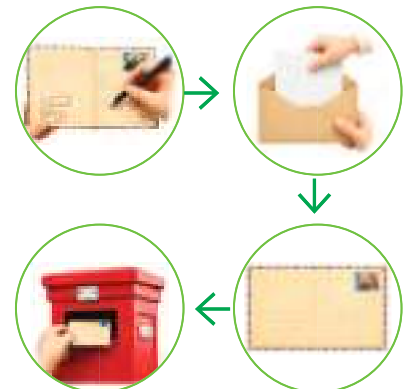
Writing is the oldest form of communication.

Various Ways of Communication

Postal Communication



It is the most popular method of communication. We write our message on post cards, inland letters or plain paper. This plain paper is put in a stamped envelope. The letter is dropped in the postbox.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Guide learners about new modes of communication. Define the meaning of communication and conveying messages to others.

The postman collects the letters from here and takes to the post office. Here the letters are sorted and send to their destination. We must write the correct address on the letter.

Fax Machine

Fax machine sends and receives printed messages along telephone wires.



Telephone

With the help of a telephone, we can talk to others at far off places. This is the fastest means of communication. Cellular or mobile phones are used now-a-days. These can be carried anywhere.

Mass Communication

When messages are sent to a large number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication.

Radio, television, newspapers, magazines and computers are means of **mass communication**.



Radio

Radio was a very popular means of communication before television was invented. It is an audio means of communication.

Television

Television is an audio-visual means of communication.



Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers and magazines are used to send messages to large number of people at the same time.



Computers

Today computers also help people to communicate. With the help of internet, you can send messages through e-mail to any part of the world.



Label the parts of the computer:



Let Me Answer

1. Have you ever written a letter to someone?
2. Which is faster to make a call or send a message?

infobits



Nowadays internet is used like a phone to talk and even see the person with the help of a web camera.

Make your own e-mail id and write it here.





Summary



- ★ The act of sending and receiving messages is known as communication.
- ★ Postal communication is the most popular method of communication.
- ★ When messages are sent to a large number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication.
- ★ Radio, television, newspapers, magazines and computers are means of mass communication.





A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which is the oldest form of communication?

Writing ☐ Talking ☐ Gestures ☐

b. Which of these is an audio means of communication?

Radio ☐ Television ☐ Newspapers ☐

c. Which of these is used to send printed messages?

Fax Machine ☐ Magazine ☐ Telephone ☐

d. Which of these means is used to send e-mail?

Telephone ☐ Computer ☐ Magazine ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. The act of sending and receiving messages is known as

b. communication is the most popular method of communication.

c. phone can be carried anywhere.

d. is an audio-visual means of communication.



C. Answer the following questions.

a. What is communication?

.....

b. What are the means of communication?

.....

c. What is the use of telephone?

.....

d. What is a fax machine?

.....

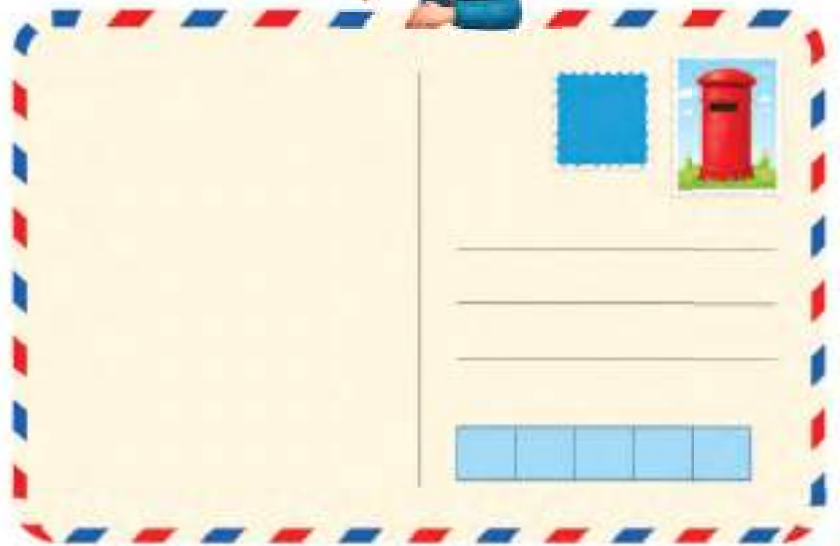
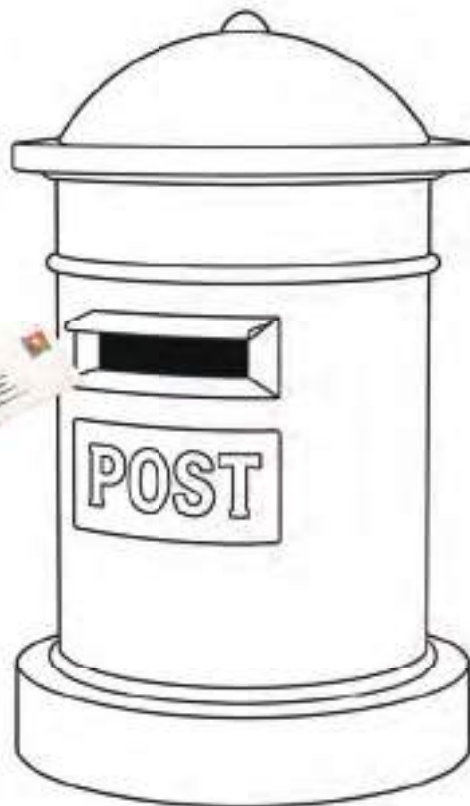




Activity Time



Write your address on the postcard.





Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Look and Say:



Telephone → We talk



Post box → We send letters



Computer → We send email

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Telephone | We send letters |
| b. Post box | We send email |
| c. Computer | We watch news |
| d. Television | We talk |

C. Draw Your Favourite Means of Communication.



12

Means of Transport



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Different means of transport
- ★ Animals used as means of transport



I love travelling,
To places far and wide,
To villages, towns and cities,
By the sea or mountain side.
To places that are near,
I'd go by bus or train,
But when I have to travel far,
I'll hop on to a plane.



Early man travelled on foot. Later he used animals for travelling. The invention of wheel made life very comfortable. We can now travel faster and longer distances than ever before. **Today we have three means of transport:**

Different Means of Transport



Land Transport



Water Transport



Air Transport



TEACHER'S NOTES

Aid learners to analyse the new mediums of transportation. Explain the definition of transportation using the chapter.

Land Transport

Vehicles that move on land are means of **land transport**. Some of these are **slow**, some are **fast**. Train is the **fastest** means of land transport.

Slow means of transport



Bicycle



Horse Cart



Bullock Cart



Camel Cart



Rickshaw

Fast means of transport



Scooter



Car



Bus



Train



Let Me Answer

1. How do you travel to school from your home?
2. Do you know how to do cycling?



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Trains run on railway tracks.

Water transport

Vehicles that sail on water are the means of **water transport**. Ships and boats are common means of water transport.



Boat



Ship

Air Transport

Vehicles that fly in air are the means of air transport. Aeroplanes, helicopters and gliders fly in the air.



Aeroplane



Helicopter



Glider



They help us to reach far off places in a short time.

Animals Used as Means of Transport



Elephants are used in forests to carry heavy logs of wood.



Camels are used in desert areas.



Ponies and mules are used in hilly areas to carry people and loads.



Bullocks and horses are used to pull the cart.



infobits

Helicopters can fly backward, forward and sideways.



Summary

- ★ We have three different means of transport – land, water and air.
- ★ Vehicles that move on land are called the means of land transport.
- ★ Vehicles that sail on water are called the means of water transport.
- ★ Vehicles that fly in air are called the means of air transport.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of these is a means of slow transport?

Aeroplane ☐ Train ☐ Horse Cart ☐

b. Which of these is not a means of water transport?

Ship ☐ Scooter ☐ Car ☐

c. Which of these is the fastest?

Bus ☐ Train ☐ Aeroplane ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Vehicles that move on land are called means of

b. Ships and boats are transport.

c. Early man travelled on

d. Camels are used in areas.



C. Answer the following questions.

a. What do you understand by means of land transport?

.....

b. What do you understand by means of water transport?

.....



Activity Time



1. Write the name of correct mode of transport which you will use for the following.

a. You have to go to your school.



b. You are shifting your residence.



c. You are going on a trip from Mumbai to Goa.



d. You are going to visit a village where there is a river in between.



2. Name these means of transport.





Let's Practice



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of these is a means of land transport?

car

Aeroplane

Boat

b. Which of these is a means of water transport?

Boat

Bus

Ship

c. Which of these is a means of air transport?

Bus

Train

Aeroplane

B. Match the following.

a. Bicycle

(i) Water transport

b. Ship

(ii) Air transport

c. Aeroplane

(iii) Land transport

C. Fill in the blanks.

a. Buses and cars move on _____

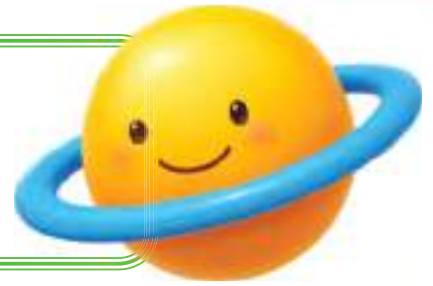
b. Boats and ships move on _____

c. Aeroplanes and helicopters move in the _____

D. Circle the animals used as means of transport.



Our Universe



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Heavenly bodies
- ★ Globe

Heavenly Bodies

Outer world (Space) comprises of huge galaxies, planets and satellites. All these are referred to as heavenly bodies. We see the Sun during daytime and Moon and stars during night time.

Our space is a part of a vast expansion. This space is called the universe. It consists of the stars and their planets along with other heavenly bodies.



Sun

The Sun is a star. It is a huge ball of hot gases. It gives us heat and light. It rises in the morning and sets in the evening. The time between sunrise and sunset is called the day. The time after sunset is called the night.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Inform learners about the different celestial bodies and explain why they are popular and important.

Moon

The Moon is the Earth's natural satellite. It is only visible at night in the sky. It does not have its own light. It reflects the sunlight.

The Moon keeps on changing its shape. It takes 29 days to revolve round the Earth.



Stars

Countless stars are there in the sky. They reflect their own light. They twinkle at night like tiny bulbs.

Some stars are several times bigger than the Sun. They look very small because of their large distance from the Earth.

Fact Finder



The Moon is no mystery to us. The first man to land on the Moon was an American astronaut, Neil Armstrong. He landed on the Moon in 1969.



infobits

The Sun is a huge ball of hot gases.



Let Me Answer



1. Which is the closest star to the earth?
2. Which planet is known as the blue ball?

Earth

Earth is the only planet that supports life. The presence of air and water make this planet worth living. It is made up of rocks and is shaped like a ball.

Earth is surrounded by a layer of air and gets heat and light from the Sun.

Three-fourth part of the Earth is covered by water. So, it is called the blue planet.

Earth revolves round the Sun and completes one revolution in 365 days. Revolution of Earth causes change in seasons. Earth also rotates on its axis and completes one rotation in 24 hours.



Globe

Have you ever seen a globe? It depicts the Earth because it is shaped like the Earth. Therefore, it is a miniature model of the Earth.



Summary



- ★ Universe consists of the stars and planets along with other heavenly bodies.
- ★ Sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.
- ★ The Moon is the Earth's natural satellite.
- ★ Stars are several times bigger than the Sun.
- ★ Globe is the miniature model of the Earth.





A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- a. Sun is a ball of _____ .
hot gases ☐ cold gases ☐ hot water ☐
- b. The Earth's natural satellite is _____ .
Sun ☐ Moon ☐ Earth ☐
- c. Stars have _____ .
no light ☐ their own light ☐ weight ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Stars have their own
- b. Sun is a ball of gases.
- c. Globe is a of Earth.
- d. Moon takes days to revolve round the Earth.

C. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Revolution | (i) Satellite |
| b. Earth | (ii) Star |
| c. Moon | (iii) Planet |
| d. Sun | (iv) Seasons |



D. Write true (✓) and false (✗).

- a. Earth is made up of rocks.
- b. The Moon takes 365 days to revolve round the Earth.
- c. The Sun is the Earth's natural satellite.
- d. The time after sunset is the night time.

☐
☐
☐
☐

E. Answer the following questions.

a. What is Moon?

.....

b. Why do we call Earth a Blue Planet?

.....

c. What causes seasons?

.....

d. What causes day and night?

.....



Activity Time



1. Draw pictures of Earth, Moon and Sun and colour them.

A large empty rectangular box with an orange border, intended for drawing and coloring.

2. Observe the stars at night and see their locations with the help of telescope.





Let's Practice



Let's have fun! Read the questions carefully and complete the activities.

A. Choose the correct answer.

- The Sun is a
planet ☐ star ☐ satellite ☐
- The Moon gives us light by
its own light ☐ reflecting sunlight ☐ fire ☐
- The Earth is called the planet.
red ☐ blue ☐ hot ☐
- We see stars mostly at
day ☐ night ☐ morning ☐

B. Write true (✓) or false (✗).

- The Sun is a star. ☐
- The moon has its own light. ☐
- Earth is the only planet with life. ☐
- Stars are visible in daytime. ☐

C. Draw pictures of Earth, Moon and Sun and colour them.



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Earth is called Blue Planet
- ★ Different land forms

- ★ Different water forms

Earth is called Blue Planet

Earth is the planet on which we live. It is round in shape like a ball. From space, it looks blue in colour. It is called the **Blue Planet**. It is because more than two third of Earth is covered with water.



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Earth Day is celebrated on 22nd April every year.



Only one-third is land. There is air around the Earth, which we all breathe. It is called the **atmosphere**. Land is not the same everywhere. It has different forms.

Different Land forms



Plains: The low level land is called a plain. We grow crops, fruits and vegetables on it. Mostly people live in plains.

Hills and Mountains



Land that rises up with steep sides and is shaped like a triangle is called a hill. Big hills are called mountains. Some

mountain tips are covered with snow. The weather is cold on the mountains.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Talk about different amazing facts about Earth. Allow learners to have an open discussion on the Earth.

Desert

An area of land that is covered with sand is called a desert. Because of excessive heat and excessive cold very few people live in deserts.



Forest

An area of land covered with trees, bushes and plants are called forests.

Plateau

The flat land situated at the top of a hill is called a plateau. It is also called a tableland.



Let Me Answer

1. Have you visited a hilly region?
2. What is the temperature of the cities near beaches?



Valley

Low lying land between two hills or mountains is called a valley.

Different Water Forms



Water on the Earth

Water is present in seas, oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds.



River

A channel carrying a large amount of water is called a river.



Sea

A large water body is called a sea. It contains salty water.



Ocean

An ocean is larger than a sea. It also contains salty water.

Lake

A lake is a water body surrounded by land on all the sides.



Lake

Earth is our home. We should try to keep it neat and clean.



Summary

- ★ Earth is the planet on which we live.
- ★ It is called the Blue Planet.
- ★ Land forms on the Earth are plains, hills, mountains, desert, forests, plateaus and valleys.
- ★ Water forms on the Earth are seas, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc.



Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Earth is called the _____ planet.

Blue ☐ Red ☐ Green ☐

b. Plains are _____ .

low lands ☐ high lands ☐ None of these ☐

c. _____ are covered with sand.

Mountains ☐ Deserts ☐ Hills ☐

C. Answer the following questions.



a. Why is Earth called the Blue Planet?

.....

b. What are plains?

.....

c. What is a plateau?

.....

d. What is a valley?

.....

e. What is a river?

.....



Activity Time



1. Colour this picture.



2. Name these land and water forms.





Let's Practice



A. Tick (✓) if 'true' or cross (✗) if 'false'.



Sun ☐



Earth ☐



Moon ☐



Star ☐

B. Match the columns.

a. Mountain

(i)



b. Desert

(ii)



c. Forest

(iii)



C. Name the following.



D. Colour our beautiful Earth.



E. Tick (✓) the land forms.



Mountain



Desert



Forest



Plateau



Valley



Ocean

F. Answer the following.

1. What is the air around the Earth called? _____
2. Which day is celebrated as Earth Day? _____
3. Why should we keep the Earth neat and clean? _____

G. Help Toffy reach the clean Earth.



H. Choose the correct answer.

1. Earth looks blue from space because ()
a) it is made of water.
b) more than two-thirds of it is covered with water.
2. We get water from ()
a) rivers, lakes and seas.
b) mountains only.
3. Forests are areas covered with ()
a) sand.
b) trees and plants.
4. Deserts are very ()
a) wet and cold.
b) hot and dry.





LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- ★ Different types of plants
- ★ Parts and uses of plants

- ★ Animals around us



Plants Around Us

Plants are living things. They grow and breathe. They need air, water, sunlight and soil to live. We see many kinds of plants around us. Some plants are big and strong, while some are small and soft. Plants differ in their size, shape and lifespan.



Trees

Trees are big and strong plants. They have a thick, hard and woody stem called a trunk. Trees live for many years.

Examples:

Mango, Neem, Banyan and Coconut.



Shrubs

Shrubs are smaller than trees. They have many thin and woody stems growing near the ground.

Examples:

Rose, Cotton and Hibiscus.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Help the students observe different plants in their surroundings. Encourage them to identify trees and shrubs.



Herbs

Herbs are small plants. They have soft, green and tender stems. Most herbs live for a short time.

Examples:

Mint, Coriander, Spinach and Grass.



Climbers

Climbers have weak stems. They cannot stand straight and need support to grow upwards.

Examples:

Grapevine, Pea plant and Money plant.



Creepers

Creepers also have weak stems. They grow and spread along the ground.

Examples:

Pumpkin, Watermelon and Muskmelon.



Fact Finder



The banyan tree is the national tree of India.



infobits

Climbers and creepers both have weak stems. Climbers grow upwards with support, while creepers spread on the ground.

Look and Identify:



Tree



Shrub



Herb



Climber



Creeper

TEACHER'S NOTES

Help the students observe different plants in their surroundings. Encourage them to identify trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.



Parts of a Plant

A plant has different parts. Each part has a special function.

Roots

Roots grow under the soil. They hold the plant firmly in the ground. They absorb water and minerals from the soil.

Stem

The stem holds the plant upright. It carries water and food to different parts of the plant.

Leaves

Leaves are usually green. They prepare food for the plant with the help of air, water and sunlight. They are called the food factories of plants.

Flowers

Flowers are the colourful parts of a plant. They later grow into fruits.

Fruits

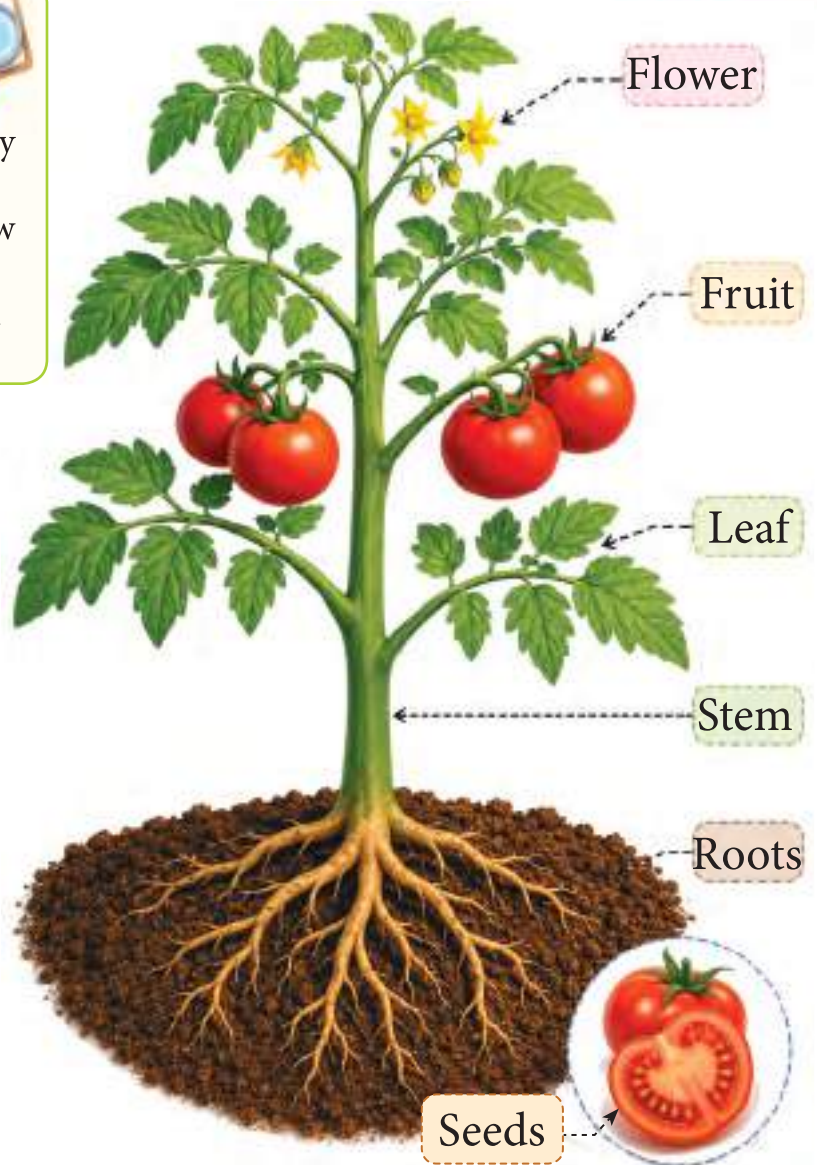
Fruits protect the seeds. Many fruits are juicy and good to eat.

Seeds

Seeds grow into new plants when they get air, water, warmth and soil.

Fact Finder

The process by which a seed begins to grow into a new plant is called **germination**.



Seed Growth Sequence



1. Seed



2. Sprout



3. Small Plant



4. Big Plant

What Do Plants Need?

Plants need certain things to live and grow.

- Plants need air to breathe.
- They need water to grow.
- They need sunlight to prepare food.
- They need soil for water and minerals.
- They need enough space to grow properly.



Vegetables



Wood



Cotton



Medicines



Uses of Plants

Plants are very useful to us.

- Plants give us fruits and vegetables.
- We get grains, pulses and spices from plants.
- Plants give us wood and paper.
- We get cotton and jute from plants.
- Many plants give us medicines.
- Trees give us shade and keep the air fresh.
- Plants provide food and shelter to many animals.
- Flowers make our surroundings beautiful.

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Neem, Tulsi and Aloe Vera are commonly used as medicinal plants.

Let Me Answer

1. What do plants need to grow?

.....

2. Name any two things we get from plants.

.....

TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain the needs and uses of plants with real-life examples. Encourage students to care for plants and appreciate their importance.



Animal Around Us

Domestic Animals

Animals that are tamed and kept by people are called domestic animals.

Examples:

Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Horse and Camel.



Pet Animals

Animals kept at home for companionship are called pet animals.

Examples:

Dog, Cat, Rabbit, Fish and Parrot.



Wild Animals

Animals that live freely in forests are called wild animals.

Examples:

Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Bear and Deer.



Domestic animals are useful to us in many ways

- Cows and buffaloes give us milk.
- Sheep give us wool.
- Hens and ducks give us eggs.
- Horses, camels and donkeys carry people and loads.
- Dogs guard our homes.

We should give our pets clean food, water and a safe place to live.



Wild animals find their own food and shelter.



Fact Finder



A person who treats sick or injured animals is called a **veterinarian**.



Let Me Answer

1. Name any two domestic animals.
.....
2. Which pet animal do you like the most? Why?
.....

TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain the needs and uses of plants with real-life examples. Encourage students to care for plants and appreciate their importance.



Homes of Animals

Animals live in different kinds of homes. Some animals make their own homes. Some animals live in natural shelters such as caves, trees and holes in the ground.



Animal		Home					
Lion		Den		Hen		Coop	
Dog		Kennel		Rabbit		Burrow	
Horse		Stable		Bird		Nest	
Cow		Shed		Bee		Beehive	
				Spider		Web	

Caring for Plants and Animals

- We should water plants regularly.
- We should not pluck leaves and flowers unnecessarily.
- We should plant more trees.
- We should never hurt or tease animals.
- We should give clean food and water to pets.
- We should keep animal homes clean.
- We should protect forests and wild animals.
- We should keep bowls of water for birds during summer.





infobits

A clean and green environment keeps us healthy and happy.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Encourage students to identify the homes and food habits of animals. Help them understand the importance of caring for plants and animals.

Summary

- ★ Plants and animals are living things.
- ★ Trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers are different kinds of plants.
- ★ Roots, stem, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are parts of a plant.
- ★ Plants need air, water, sunlight, soil and space to grow.
- ★ Plants give us food, wood, medicines, fibres and fresh air.
- ★ Domestic animals live with people.
- ★ Wild animals live freely in forests.
- ★ Animals have different food habits and homes.
- ★ We should care for plants and animals.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of these is a tree?

Rose ☐ Mango ☐ Mint ☐

b. Which part of a plant absorbs water from the soil?

Leaf ☐ Root ☐ Flower ☐

c. Which of these is a creeper?

Pumpkin ☐ Neem ☐ Rose ☐

d. Which animal lives in a den?

Lion ☐ Horse ☐ Dog ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The thick and woody stem of a tree is called a _____.
- _____ prepare food for the plant.
- A weak-stemmed plant that spreads on the ground is called a _____.
- A dog lives in a _____.

C. Write True or False.

- a. Roots grow above the ground.
- b. Leaves prepare food for the plant.
- c. Pumpkin is a creeper.
- d. Tiger is a domestic animal.

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are living things?
- b. Name the five types of plants.
- c. What is the function of roots?
- d. Write any three uses of plants.
- e. Write any two uses of domestic animals.



Activity Time



1. Identify and write this tree name.



Let's Practice



Tick (✓) the kind actions.



Watering
plants



Breaking
branches



Feeding
pets



Throwing stones
at animals



Keeping water
for birds



Revision Test Paper-IV

(Based on Chapters 11 to 15)



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of these means is used to send e-mail?

Telephone

☐

Computer

☐

Magazine

☐

b. are covered with sand.

Mountains

☐

Deserts

☐

Hills

☐

c. Which of these helps us travel on water?

Bicycle

☐

Ship

☐

Bus

☐

d. Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

Earth

☐

Mars

☐

Venus

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Camels are used in areas.

b. Sun is a ball of gases.

c. The thick and woody stem of a tree is called a

d. The sun gives us and light.

e. We use a to write messages on a computer.

f. A group of stars is called a



C. Match the following.

a. Cow

(i) Coop

b. Horse

(ii) Den

c. Lion

(iii) Stable

d. Hen

(iv) Shed



D. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why is Earth called the Blue Planet?
- b. What do you understand by means of land transport?
- c. What causes day and night?
- d. Write one natural source of water.
- e. Write onw use of computer.

E. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is communication?

- b. Name two means of water transport.

- c. Why do we need transport?



Modal Test Paper-II

(Based on Chapters 8 to 15)



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Who sells medicines?

Green Grocer

☐

Chemist

☐

Plumber

☐

b. Which festival is known as Vijay Dashmi?

Holi

☐

Pongal

☐

Dussehra

☐

c. Which of these is a means of slow transport?

Aeroplane

☐

Train

☐

Horse Cart

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. is the fastest means of transport.

b. Globe is a model of Earth.

c. phone can be carried anywhere.

C. Match the following.

a. Revolution

(i) Satellite

b. Earth

(ii) Star

c. Moon

(iii) Planet

d. Sun

(iv) Seasons

D. Answer the following questions.

a. Name three national festivals.

b. What causes seasons?

c. Name the five types of plants.

E. Can you rearrange the letters to name these people?



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F. Write the name of correct mode of transport which you will use for the following.

- a. You have to go to your school.



- b. You are shifting your residence.



- c. You are going on a trip from Mumbai to Goa.



- d. You are going to visit a village where there is a river in between.

