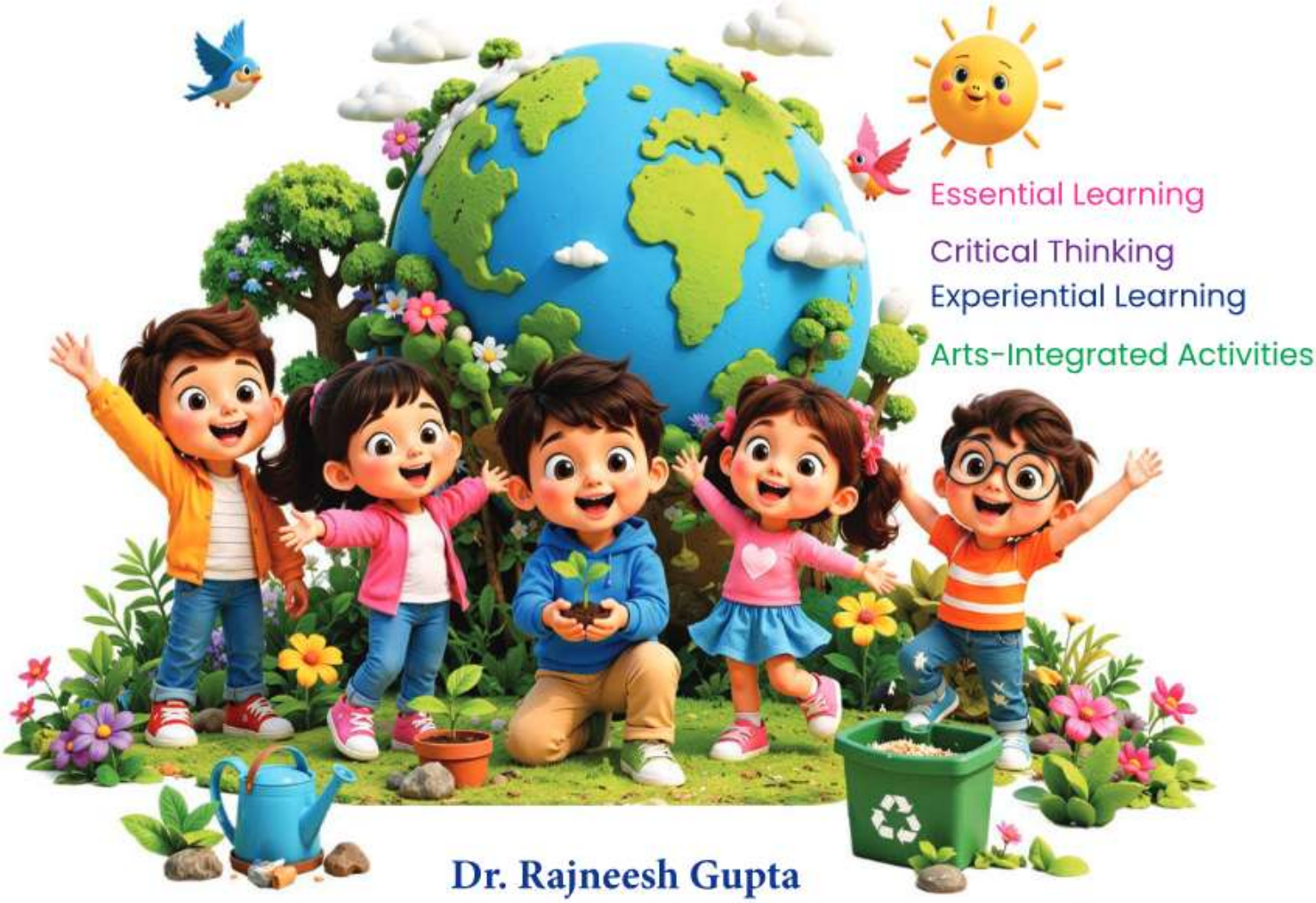
According to National Education Policy 2020

My EVS World 3

(A Textbook of Environment Studies and Life Skills)



Essential Learning

Critical Thinking

Experiential Learning

Arts-Integrated Activities

Dr. Rajneesh Gupta
(M.A. Hons.) Ph.D.
Arcadia School, Gangtok

With the blessings of :
Our Parents

My EVS World 3

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

PREFACE

Environmental studies have 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 society. It is very important for a child to be aware of his/her surroundings.

The book **"My EVS World"** is a series of 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.

INDEX

S. No.	Chapters	Page No.
	UNIT-1: LIVING THINGS	
1.	Plants Around Us	5
2.	Animal Kingdom	12
3.	Feathered Friends	19
	Revision Test Paper-I	24
	UNIT-2: OUR BASIC NEEDS	
4.	The Food We Eat	25
5.	Our Clothes	31
6.	Houses We Make	36
	Revision Test Paper-II	41
	Model Test Paper-I	42
	UNIT-3: TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION	
7.	Travel Time	44
8.	Communication	49
	UNIT-4: AIR AND WATER	
9.	Air Around Us	55
	Revision Test Paper-III	60
10.	Water Around Us	61
	UNIT-5: FESTIVALS	
11.	Festival Time	65
	UNIT-6: THINGS WE MAKE AND DO	
12.	Art of Pot Making	70
13.	Invention of Wheel	73
14.	Work We Do	76
15.	Time and Directions	82
16.	Soil	86
17.	Our Planet	93
	Revision Test Paper-IV	101
	Model Test Paper-II	102

1 Plants Around Us

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Types of plants
- Where do plants grow?
- Uses of plants

Plants are found almost everywhere on the Earth, in the water and on the land. Plants are found in different sizes and shapes. They make their own food and give us many things like food and clothing. They make our environment beautiful and help us to breathe.

TYPES OF PLANTS

Gulmohar Banyan

Trees - Very big, tall and strong plants like neem, gulmohar, banyan and mango are called trees. They have a thick, brown, woody stem called the trunk. Most trees live for many years.

Rose Hibiscus

Shrubs - Small bushy plants like rose, hibiscus and mehndi are called shrubs. They are smaller than trees and have hard and thin stems. They have many branches. They also live for many years.

Grass Mint

Herbs - Very small plants like spinach, grass and mint have a thin, weak stem and live only for one season. They are called herbs.

infobits

1. At night, plants breathe like us. They take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.
2. Whereas during the day, they take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Guide the students to be sensitive towards plants. Motivate them to water the plants daily. Elucidate that plants are important for our survival.

Peaplant

Grapevine

Weak plants such as pea plant, grapevine and money plant have very thin stem and need support to stand. They are called **climbers.**

Weak plants such as pumpkin, muskmelon and watermelon have thin and soft stems. They grow along the ground and are called **creepers.**

Watermelon (creeper)

Where do plants grow?

Plants grow almost everywhere - on land and in or near water. Plants that grow on land are called **terrestrial plants.**

Fact Finder

- Bamboo is an extremely rapid growing plant.

TYPES OF TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

Desert Plants

Cactus and date palm grow in hot, dry deserts, where there is very little or no rainfall. The leaves of cactus are reduced to spines.

Cactus

Spruce

Plants in the Hills

Pine and spruce are plants that grow in the hills, where the climate is cold and dry. Hilly areas are covered with coniferous trees that are tall and have needle-like leaves.

Plants in Marshy Area

Plants that grow in marshy areas, where the soil is sticky and waterlogged are called **mangroves**. These plants have **breathing roots** that grow above the soil to take in air.

Mangroves roots

TYPES OF AQUATIC PLANTS

The plants that grow in water or near water are called aquatic plants.

Floating Plants

Fixed Plants

Submerged Plants

Floating Plants

Duckweed and wolfia are floating plants.

Fixed Plants

Lotus and water lily are fixed plants. They are fixed to the water bed.

Submerged Plants

Hydrilla and tapegrass are submerged plants.

Some Unusual Plants

Moulds, mushrooms and yeasts are non-green plants. They get their food from dead and decaying plants and animals.

Some plants eat insects. A Venus flytrap catches an insect between its leaves. The pitcher plant and sundew also eat insects.

Mushroom

Venus flytrap

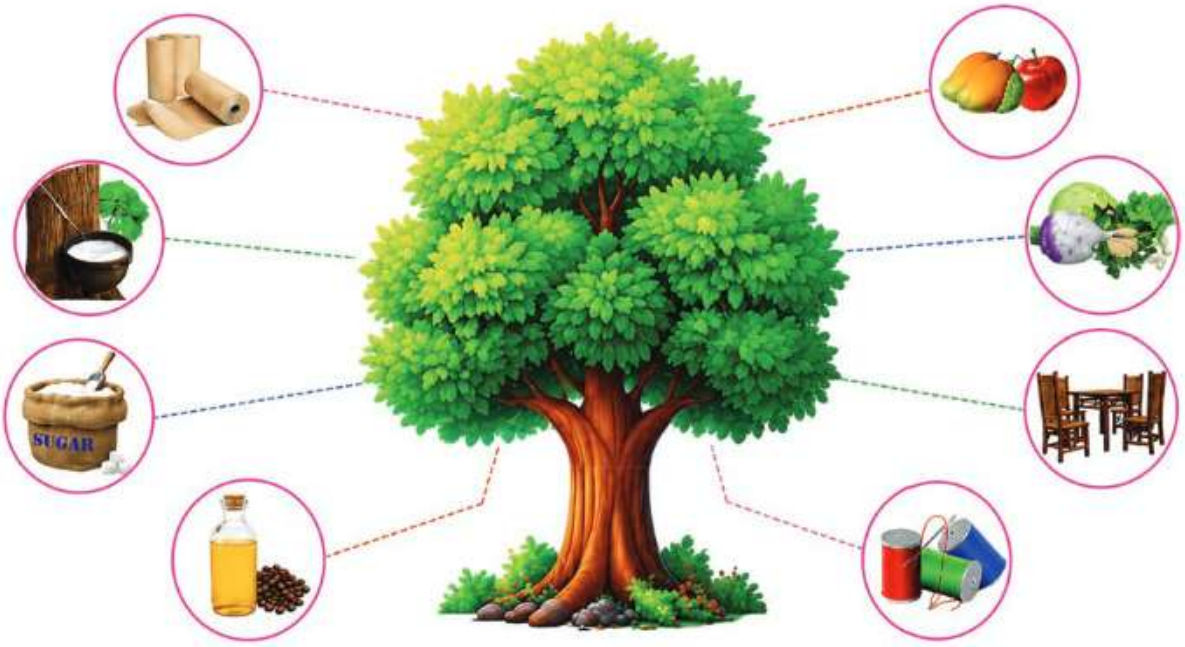
Uses of Plants

- Plants are important for us. They are our green friends.
- Plants give us food in the form of vegetables, fruits, pulses, cereals, spices, coffee, sugar and oil.
- Plants give us rubber, paper and oil.
- Plants give us fibres such as cotton and jute. We make cloth from fibres.
- We make many medicines from plants such as neem, tulsi, eucalyptus.
- We use wood of trees such as teak for making furniture, toys and paper.
- Woods of trees are also used as fuel for fire and light.

Let Me Answer

a. Do you get oil from plants?

b. How often do you water plants?



Some More Uses of Plants

1. Plants keep the air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
2. Plants are used for landscaping and making the environment beautiful.
3. Plants give us shade.
4. Plants are a home to many birds and animals.

New Plants

Broccoli

There are many new plants, fruits and vegetables available in the market nowadays that were not there when our grandparents were children. Broccoli (vegetable), kinnow (fruit), soyabean (crop) and tulips (flowers) are some examples of new plants. Many plants were grown in other countries and brought to India. Plants are an important part of our lives. We should take care of them.

Litchi

Litchi has come from China

Kiwi

Kiwi has come from New Zealand

Kinnow

Kinnow has come from California

Summary

- Plants are found almost everywhere – on the land and in water.
- Trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers are different types of plants.
- Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants.
- Plants that grow in or near water are called aquatic plants.
- Plants give us many things.
- We should take care of plants.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Where does lotus grow?

Mountain ☐ Water ☐ Trees ☐

b. Which one is a shrub?

Gulmohar ☐ Rose ☐ Mint ☐

c. Which one is a tree?

Mango ☐ Hibiscus ☐ Rose ☐

d. Which one is an insect eater?

Moulds ☐ Mushroom ☐ Pitcher Plant ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ have many branches.

b. _____ grow along the ground.

c. We make furniture from _____.

d. Kiwi has come from _____.

e. Litchi has come from _____.

C. Answer the following questions in short / very briefly.

a. Name a herb.

_____

b. Which type of plants grow in a desert?

_____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What is a tree?

b. What are herbs?

c. What are terrestrial plants?

d. What are aquatic plants?

e. How are plants useful to us?

Activity Time

A. Make a chart on types of plants and hang it in your class.

B. Paste pictures of six things we get from plants around this tree. Use old newspapers and magazines to find the pictures.

Write a few suggestions how to make Earth beautiful by planting trees.

2 Animal Kingdom

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Types of animals
- Eating habits of animals

There are different animals in the world.
Some animals are big and some are small. They are found on land, in water, and in the air. Animals have different shapes and sizes.

Very Big Animals

Blue Whale

Elephant

Ostrich

infobits

Blue whale is the largest animal on the Earth

Big Animals

Rhinoceros

Lion

Tiger

Hippopotamus

Small Animals

Dog

Fox

Monkey

Cat

TEACHER'S NOTES

Make the students understand the types of animals. Elucidate them about the extinct animals. Give some examples to make them understand the extinct animals.

Very Small Animals

Ant

Rat

Butterfly

Mosquito

Animals Differ in Shapes

Fish have a streamlined body.

Worms and snakes have elongated bodies.

Birds have light bodies with hollow bones.

Some animals like crabs, lobsters, octopuses and starfish have unusual shapes.

Lobster

Octopus

Crab

Star fish

Movement in Animals

All animals move in different ways.

- **Fish** move in water with the help of fins. They do not have legs.
- **Snakes** and **earthworms** do not have legs. They **wriggle** on the ground.
- Animals like **octopus** and **starfish** have **eight legs.**
- Most land animals like **horses, goats, dogs** and **zebras** have four legs to walk and run.

Snake

Earthworm

Octopus

Horse

Goat

Zebra

Insects have six legs.
Some insects have wings to fly.

Birds have two legs, which help them to perch on branches of trees. They also have wings to fly.

Let Me Answer

Which animal swallows its food without chewing it?

Eating Habits of Animals

1. Animals depend on plants and other animals for food.
2. Animals like cows, horses, elephants, and goats eat plants and plant products. They are called **herbivores**.
3. Animals like lions, tigers, and crocodiles eat the flesh of other animals. They are called **carnivores**.
4. Animals like bears and crows eat both plants and the flesh of other animals. They are called **omnivores**.

Herbivores

Elephant

Goat

Horse

Cow

Carnivores

Lion

Tiger

Crocodile

Omnivores.

Bear

Crow

Scavengers

Hyena

Animals like hyenas and vultures eat the flesh of dead animals. They are called **scavengers**. In a way, they clean the forests.

How do animals eat?

Different animals eat different kinds of food. The parts of an animal's mouth are suited to the kind of food they eat.

Herbivores like cows, buffaloes, and camels have sharp and broad teeth to cut grass and leaves. They swallow their food without chewing it. When they rest, they bring this food back into their mouth. They then chew it with their grinding teeth. This process is called chewing the cud.

Carnivores have sharp, pointed, and slightly curved teeth. These help them to tear flesh. They have strong grinding teeth at the back of their mouth. These help them to chew bones. Animals like squirrels and rabbits nibble fruits and seeds. They have sharp front teeth.

Lion tears flesh

Butterfly sucks nectar

Earthworm swallows soil

- Frogs and lizards use their long and sticky tongue to catch insects. They then swallow their food whole.
- Butterflies suck nectar from flowers. Leeches and mosquitoes suck the blood of animals.
- Earthworms swallow the soil that contains plants and insects.

Different Tails of Animals

Many animals have tails. They use their tails for different purposes.

- A fish uses its tail for swimming and changing the direction.
- The thick tail of the kangaroo enables it to maintain its balance.
- The long bushy tail of a squirrel helps it to keep balance while leaping and climbing.
- A peacock uses its tail to dance.
- Cows and buffaloes use their tails to fly away birds and insects that sit on them.
- A monkey uses its tail to swing from one branch to another.

Fish

Kangaroo

Squirrel

Peacock

Cow

Buffalo

Monkey

A dog uses its tail in different ways.

It wags its tail when it is happy.

It puts its tail between its legs when it is scared.

Fact Finder

- When a joey (baby kangaroo) is born, it is only 2 cm long and weighs less than a gram.

Dinosaur

Mammoth

Dodo

Extinct Animals

Many animals have become extinct from the world. They lived hundreds of years ago. Such animals are called extinct animals. Some examples are dinosaurs, mammoths, and dodos. We should all join hands to protect the animals that are still living and prevent more species from becoming extinct.

Summary

- We see a variety of animals in our world.
- Animals depend on plants and other animals for food.
- The part of an animal's mouth is suited to the kind of food it eats.
- Animals use their tails in many different ways.
- Many animals have become extinct from the world.
- All animals move in different ways.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which one is a herbivore?

Cow ☐ Tiger ☐ Wolf ☐

b. Which one is a scavenger?

Hyena ☐ Crocodile ☐ Zebra ☐

c. Which animal sucks blood of other animals?

Butterfly ☐ Tiger ☐ Leech ☐

d. Which one is an extinct animal?

Buffalo ☐ Dodo ☐ Rabbit ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. A _____ uses its tail to dance.

b. Worms and snakes have _____ bodies.

c. Most land animals have _____ legs.

d. Insects have _____ legs.

e. Birds have _____ to fly.

C. Write True or False.

a. Dog is a big animal. _____

b. Fish have a streamlined body. _____

c. A dog uses its tail in different ways. _____

d. Zebra is an omnivore. _____

e. We should kill animals. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. Name some very big animals.

_____

b. What does 'chewing the cud' mean?

_____

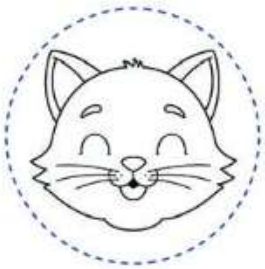
c. What are herbivores?

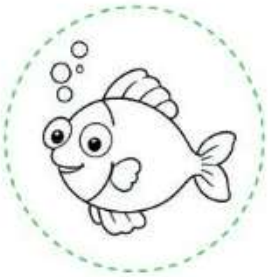
d. How do different animals use their tails?

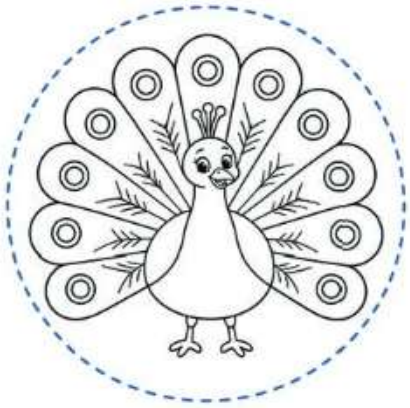
e. How do scavengers help to keep the forest clean?

Activity Time

Make pictures of animals with your thumb and finger prints using water colours.







3 Feathered Friends

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Different types of birds
- Feathers of birds
- Different types of beaks
- Nests of birds
- Migration

Birds are the most beautiful and colourful animals found on the Earth. We see different kinds of birds around us.

Different Types of Birds

Sparrows, crows, pigeons, eagles, and parrots are some common birds that we see flying around us. Birds have some special features that help them to fly.

- They have wings and feathers attached to them. They have a streamlined body, which helps them to cut through the air easily.
- Their bones are light and strong. They are hollow and filled with air. Their wings are attached to strong muscles called flight muscles. They help the wings to move up and down.
- Eagles and vultures can fly very high in the sky. Sparrows and bulbuls fly at low heights. Hens and peacocks fly very short distances, whereas swallows and cranes can fly very long distances.

Ostrich

Kiwi

Penguin

TEACHER'S NOTES

Speak about different kinds of birds. Ask the students to identify different birds. Guide students to feed birds with pulses, water, etc.

Feathers of Birds

All birds have feathers. Birds have two types of feathers. **Down feathers** are fluffy feathers located close to the body. They keep the bird's body warm. **Flight feathers** are long and strong. They help the bird to fly and change direction while flying.

Down feathers

Flight feathers

- Apart from flying, the feathers of a bird help it in many other ways.
- They trap body heat and keep the bird warm when it is cold.
- Feathers help birds to swim. Some aquatic birds like ducks have waterproof feathers. This prevents them from getting wet.
- The colour of the feathers helps birds hide from their enemies.

- Feathers also help protect a bird's sensitive skin and attract its partner.

Different Types of Beaks

Birds have different kinds of beaks. They have no teeth. They use their beaks to catch and hold food. The shape of a bird's beak tells us about the kind of food it eats.

- Birds like hummingbirds and sunbirds have long, curved beaks. They help them to drink nectar from flowers.
- Woodpeckers and hoopoes have sharp, strong, straight, and pointed beaks.
- Sparrows and pigeons have short, hard, and pointed beaks to crack open their food.
- A parrot has a strong hooked beak to crack seeds, nuts, and fruits.
  Ducks and spoonbills have broad and flat beaks to dig mud underwater.

Fact Finder

Birds clean their bodies with their beaks. This is called preening.

Hummingbird

Woodpecker

Sparrow

Pigeon

- **Storks** and **cranes** have long and pointed beaks to catch fish.
- **Kites**, **eagles** and **vultures** have strong, sharp and hooked beaks to tear the flesh of animals.

Parrot

Duck

Spoonbill

Stork

Crane

Kite

Vulture

Nests of Birds

The nests of birds are usually cup shaped. The nest prevents the egg and young ones from falling down. Nests differ in their size, location and materials used. Birds use twigs, dry leaves, cotton thread, wool, feathers and straws to build their nests. Most birds make nests on trees.

The woodpecker builds its nest in the trunk of the trees. The weaver bird weaves a very fascinating nest. Straw, grass and leaves are used in weaving the nest. The nest hangs from the branch of a tree. It has an opening at the lower end.

The tailor bird sews leaves together to make a nest. The bird makes holes on the edge of leaves with its fine beak and sews them with threads, wool, leaves and spider's web. They keep bunches of hair, wool and grass in the nest to make it warm and comfortable.

Nest of woodpecker

Nest of weaver bird

Nest of tailor bird

Let Me Answer

a. Name the bird that builds its nest inside the trees.
b. Which bird does not make a nest?

Pigeons build nests on roof tops, old buildings and under bridges. The peacock lay its eggs in a nest among tall grass. The cuckoo does not make a nest. It lays its eggs in the nest of a crow.

Birds and Their Sounds

We all have heard the chirping of birds. Birds usually communicate with two kinds of sounds - a call and a song. A call is a single sound such as a squeak that is repeated often. A song is a series of notes that sounds musical.

Migration

Some birds fly back and forth across the world every year. This is called migration. There are three main reasons for birds to migrate.

In search of food

In order to breed

To avoid unfavourable weather conditions.

Summary

- Birds are the most beautiful and colourful creatures found on the Earth.
- All birds have feathers.
- The two kinds of feathers are down feathers and flight feathers.
- Different birds have different kinds of beaks.
- Birds usually communicate by two sounds – a call and a song.
- Some birds migrate every year to escape cold weather, shortage of food or to reproduce.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which one is a flightless bird?

Parrot ☐ Ostrich ☐ Sparrow ☐

b. Which feathers keep the body of birds warm?

Flight feather ☐ Down feather ☐ None of these ☐

c. Why do birds migrate?

In search of food ☐ In search of clothes ☐ None of these ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Birds have two types of _____.

b. Birds have beaks in place of _____.

c. A parrot has strong _____ beak.

d. The nests of birds are usually _____ shaped.

C. Answer the following questions in short.

a. Name the birds that cannot fly. _____

b. Which birds have long, curved beaks? _____

c. Why do birds have feathers? _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What are down feathers?

_____

b. How do birds communicate?

_____

c. Why do birds migrate?

_____

d. What kind of beaks do water birds have?

_____

A. Look for a fallen bird feather in a park. Observe it closely. Dip its end in ink and write on paper with it. This is how people used to write before the pen was invented.

B. Write the names of the birds to which these feathers belong.

_____

_____

_____

Revision Test Paper - I

(Based on Chapter 1 to 3)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Where does lotus grow?

Mountain ☐ Water ☐ Trees ☐

b. Which one is an extinct animal ?

Buffalo ☐ Dodo ☐ Rabbit ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Most land animals have _____ legs.

b. The nests of birds are usually _____ shaped.

c. A parrot has strong _____ beak.

d. Kiwi has come from _____ .

C. Answer the following questions.

a. Name some very big animals.

_____

b. Why do birds migrate?

_____

c. What are terrestrial plants?

_____

D. Write true or false.

a. A dog uses its tail in different ways. _____

b. Birds have two types of beaks. _____

E. Answer the following in very short.

a. Name two trees.

_____ _____

b. Name two herbivores.

_____ _____

4 The Food We Eat

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Various sources of food
- Why Do We Eat Food?
- Balanced diet
- Cultural diversity in food

Our body works continuously from morning till night. So, we need energy to do work. We get this energy from the food we eat. Food is necessary for our body because

It gives us energy

It keeps us healthy and strong.

It helps us grow.

It protects us from diseases.

VARIOUS SOURCES OF FOOD

The main sources of food are plants and animals.

Food From Plants

Roots

Carrot Raddish

Leaves

Mint Coriander Spinach

Seeds

Wheat Rice Corn

Stems

Sugarcane Potato

Fruits

Papaya Mango Orange

Flowers

Cauliflower Broccoli

TEACHER'S NOTES

Elucidate that eating healthy food will keep our bodies healthy.
Ask the students to maintain a balanced diet and avoid junk food.

We also get **vegetable oil** from plants like mustard, groundnut, coconut, sunflowers etc.
These are rich in fats that provide energy and warmth to our body.

Sunflower oil Mustard oil Groundnut oil

We get sugar from the stem of sugarcane. We get tea from tea leaves. We get coffee from coffee beans.

Sugar Tea Coffee

Name two plants that your elders in the house use to cure illnesses.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

FOOD FROM ANIMALS

We get food from many animals. We cook them before eating.

- Animals like cow, goat and buffalo give us milk. People drink camel's milk in the desert and yak's milk in cold and hilly places. Some milk products we use are cheese, curd and butter.

Let Me Answer

a. Which is your favourite vegetable?

b. How many times do you drink milk in a day?

Honey is obtained from honey bees. It is used as a sweetener (to make sweet) and even as an antiseptic. It also soothes a sore throat.

Honey

Egg

Hens and ducks give us eggs. They are a rich source of protein.

The flesh of animals like hens, goats, fish, prawns and lobsters are eaten as **meat.**

People who eat vegetables, fruits and dairy products are called vegetarians. People who eat meat, fish and eggs along with fruits, vegetables and dairy products are called non-vegetarians.

WHY DO WE EAT FOOD

Our body needs different kinds of food and nutrients to grow and keep healthy. Let us read about different types of food we eat and how they help us.

Fact Finder

- People who eat fruits and vegetables only and do not consume any animal product (even milk) are called Vegans.

- **Carbohydrates** and fats give us energy to do our work. Cereals like wheat and rice are good sources of carbohydrates.
- **Proteins** help our body to grow. Pulses like moong, urad and chana are rich sources of proteins.
- **Vitamins** and minerals help our body to remain healthy and protect it from illness.

Carbohydrates

Potato

Rice

Wheat

Sugar

Bread

Foods such as bread, potatoes, rice, wheat and sugar contain carbohydrates.

Vitamins and Minerals

Vegetables

Eggs

Milk

Fruits

Fruits, green leafy vegetables, milk and eggs are rich in vitamins and minerals.

Proteins

Fish

Meat

Milk

Pulse

Cheese

Pea

Eggs

Chicken

Milk, meat, fish, cheese, eggs, pulses, beans and peas are rich in proteins.

BALANCED DIET

A diet that contains all the nutrients in the right amount is called a **balanced diet.**

? Do you have a balanced diet?

In the table below, write down what you and three of your classmates ate for **dinner yesterday.**

You	Classmate 1.	Classmate 2.	Classmate 3.

infobits

1. Always eat a balanced diet.
2. Different nutrients are needed by your body.

Now observe the table carefully. Did you and all your classmates eat the same food?

_____

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN FOOD

People in different parts of India and around the world, eat different kinds of food. Their diet depends on what grows easily there and what the climate is like. So availability and preference determine the food habits of people.

- People who stay in coastal areas eat a lot of sea food like fish, prawns and lobsters because it is easily available.

- People of South India eat idli, dosa, rice and sambhar.

Punjabi Food

People of Punjab like to eat **makki ki roti** and **sarson ka saag**. Some people do not eat meat and eggs because they feel it goes against their religion and customs. The food habits of people around the world differ a lot. Some people like to eat semi-cooked food, some prefer bland food (without any spices), some like spicy food, etc.

Summary

- Food gives energy to the body and helps us to grow.
- We get food from plants and animals.
- Our body needs different kinds of food and nutrients to grow and keep healthy.
- Fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses, oils, spices, etc., are all plant products.
- Milk, eggs, meat and honey are animal products.
- People in different parts of India and around the world eat different kinds of food.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which food do we get from plants?

Apple ☐ Egg ☐ Milk ☐

b. Which one is not a milk product?

Cheese ☐ Butter ☐ Omelette ☐

c. Which one is a carbohydrate rich food?

Fruits ☐ Potato ☐ Meat ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Food keeps us _____ and _____.

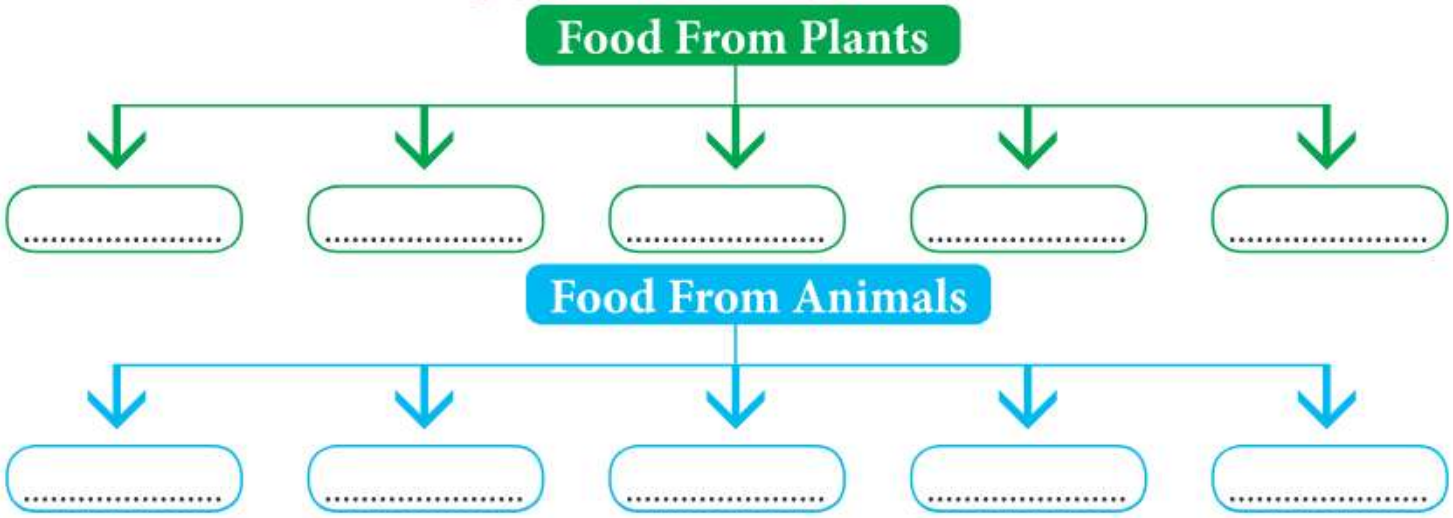
b. _____ and _____ gives us eggs.

c. Our body need different _____ to grow.

d. We should eat a _____ diet.

e. People who live in coastal areas eat more of _____.

C. Answer the following questions in very short.



D. Answer the following questions.

a. Why do we need food?

_____

b. Name the different parts of a plant that we eat.

_____

c. Who are non-vegetarians?

_____

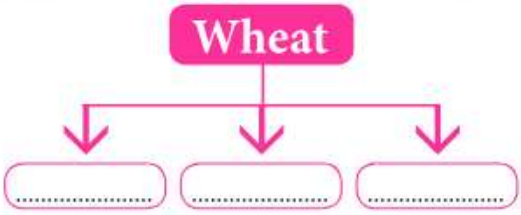
d. What is a balanced diet?

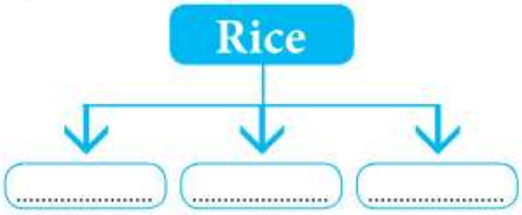
_____

e. What do you understand by cultural diversity in food?

_____

In the flow charts below, think and write the names of three things that are prepared using wheat and rice.





5 Our Clothes

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Clothes according to the seasons
- Different types of clothes
- How clothes are made?

Clothes are one of our basic needs. We all wear clothes to protect ourselves from cold, heat, dust, rain and insect bites. They make us look good too. We wear different clothes in different seasons.

infobits

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

Clothes According to the Seasons

We wear clothes according to the seasons, our needs and occasions. They protect our bodies.

Summer clothes

In summer, we prefer to wear cotton clothes. These clothes keep us cool. We get cotton from the cotton plant

Clothes of rainy season

We use raincoats or umbrellas during the rainy season. We also wear gumboots. These protect us from rain.

Winter clothes

We wear woollen clothes in winter. They protect us from cold and keep us warm. We get wool from sheep.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Motivate the students to understand different kinds of clothes according to the season, place, occasion and events. Educate the student about different uniforms based on the professions.

Different Types of Clothes

Synthetic Clothes

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

Uniform

Uniforms are worn by school children, doctors, nurses, lawyers, policeman and postman. We can easily identify them from their **uniforms.**

school children

Doctor

Nurse

Policeman

Postman

People who wear uniforms:

Let Me Answer

a. What is the colour of your school uniform?

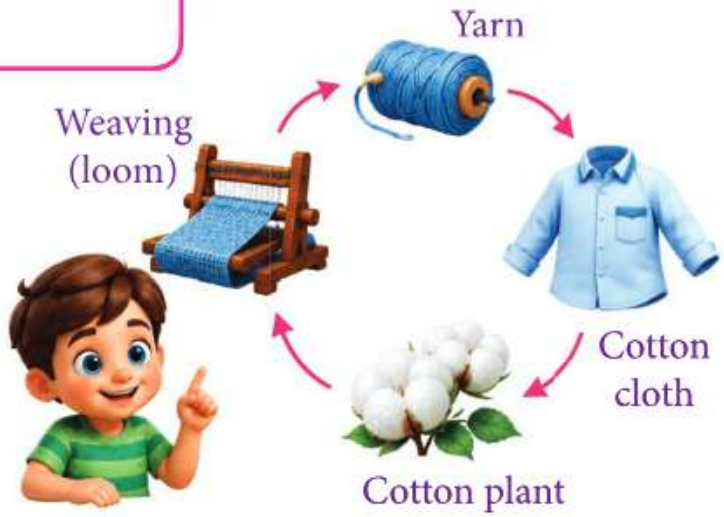
b. Do you wear cotton school uniforms in winter too?

How clothes are made?

Cotton Clothes

Do you know that cotton is obtained from cotton plants? At first, cotton is spun into yarn.

The yarn is then used to make cloth on a loom. This is called **weaving**.



Woollen Clothes

Wool is the soft, thick hair of sheep. At first, 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.

Sheep

Sheep hair

Wool

Woollen clothes

Silk Clothes

We get silk from silkworms. Silkworms feed on mulberry leaves. We get silk from the silkworm's cocoon. Silk thread is made from cocoon.

Silkworm

Cocoon

Cloth

Fact Finder

- We get very soft cotton from the semal tree.

Summary

- Clothes are one of our basic needs.
- We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects.
- We wear clothes according to the seasons.
- We get wool from sheep.
- We get silk from silkworms.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. We wear clothes to protect ourselves from

Heat ☐ Cold ☐ Both ☐

b. School children wear

Uniform ☐ Skirt ☐ Both ☐

c. We prefer to wear _____ clothes in summer.

Cotton ☐ Woollen ☐ Uniform ☐

d. We get silk from

Trees ☐ Animals ☐ Silkworms ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. We wear _____ clothes in summer season.

b. _____ is the soft, thick sheep hair.

c. We get silk from the silkworm's _____ .

d. Silkworms feed on _____ leaves.

C. Match the following.

Postman

Doctor

Soldier

School children

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What are synthetic clothes?

_____

b. Name the people who wear uniforms.

_____

c. Which clothes do we wear in winter?

_____

d. How do we get cotton clothes?

_____

Activity Time

Puzzle

A. The names of some people who wear special dresses are given in the crossword puzzle. Encircle their names. Look at the pictures for clues.

X	V	C	Q	M	N	D	V
Q	Q	P	D	M	P	Q	R
X	D	O	C	T	O	R	V
U	Q	L	N	Q	S	V	Y
L	V	I	D	T	T	Q	V
M	C	C	Y	V	M	C	M
Q	M	E	M	Q	A	Y	U
V	N	M	T	Y	N	V	Q
X	Q	A	C	W	L	O	V
M	Y	N	U	R	S	E	D

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

.....

.....

.....

Learn, play and Grow Every Day!

6 Houses We Make

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Types of houses
- An ideal house

We all live in a house—big or small. A house becomes a **home** by the people who live in it. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, dust, wind and thieves. Our house keeps us safe and comfortable.

Very Big Animals

- Early man lived in caves and under trees. After many years, he learnt to make houses of wood, mud and straw. Such houses are called huts. Huts are also called **kutcha** houses. They can be easily broken and blown away by storm, rain, etc.
- Then man began building stronger houses. They are called **pucca** houses. They are made of cement, bricks, iron, steel and many other things. They are not affected by strong winds, rain etc. There are many kinds of **pucca** houses like bungalows, flats and apartments.

Hut

Bungalow

Apartments in multi-storeyed building

Single storey house

Double storey house

TEACHER'S NOTES

Apprise the importance of the house in our life. Ask the students to identify different types of houses.

People live in different types of houses because of several reasons:

The amount of money available to build the house.

The materials available to build the house.

The climate of the place.

Let Me Answer

Name any one item which is used to make the house strong.

_____

SPECIAL HOUSES

Stilt houses are built on poles or stilts in places like Assam, where it rains a lot. The poles or stilts keeps the house high above the ground. This protects the house and the people from floods and wild animals. The roofs of these houses are slanting so rain-water slides down easily.

Tents are most shelters. They are made of canvas, cloth or leather. They can be fixed and folded easily. They are used by people in mountains and deserts, while camping.

Caravan is a house on wheels. It moves from one place to another. It is used by gypsies and circus performers.

Igloos are dome-shaped houses made of blocks of ice. They can only be made in extremely cold regions like Greenland. Inuits are the people, who live in igloos.

House boats are moving houses made on boats. They are found in lakes. House boats are a common sight in the Dal lake in Srinagar and in the back waters of Kerala. They are a great tourist attraction.

AN IDEAL HOUSE

People live in different types of houses because of several reasons:

1. Things should be kept in the right place after use.
2. The floor of the kitchen and bathroom should slope toward the drain. This allows water to flow out easily.
3. There should be a proper drainage system to carry dirty water away from the house. Mosquitoes breed in uncovered drain and spread diseases like malaria and dengue. So kitchen and bathroom drains must be covered.
4. Doors and windows should have a wire-netting to keep away flies and mosquitoes.
5. Sunlight kills the germs. So there should be many windows and doors in a house.
6. The windows and doors should be opened to let in the sunlight and fresh air.

infobits

Try to keep your house neat and clean as a healthy body resides in a clean house.

A CLEAN HOUSE

- Garbage should be thrown in dustbins, that should be kept covered. Household garbage should be put in the garbage bin in the street.
- The bathrooms and kitchen floors should be washed and dried daily.

Dirty and Untidy House

A Clean House

In which house, you would like to live? Why?

Decorating the House

We decorate our homes to make them look beautiful. In our country, villagers decorate the mud walls of their kutcha houses with beautiful designs. We decorate our house on several occasions like birthday parties, festivals, etc. People use different things to decorate their houses like rangoli, flowers, leaves, festoons, balloons and lights.

Name two occasions when you decorate your house.

1. _____
2. _____

Fact Finder

- A festoon is a chain of lights, coloured papers, flowers and leaves etc. used for decoration.

Summary

- A house becomes a home by the people who live in it.
- A house protects us from heat, cold, wind, dust, wild animals and thieves.
- Huts are kutcha houses whereas bungalows, flats and apartments are pucca houses.
- The kinds of house we build depends upon the region and its climate.
- We must keep our house and surroundings clean.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. A house protects us from

heat ☐ cold ☐ both ☐

b. Which one is not a milk product?

Hut ☐ Bungalow ☐ Flat ☐

c. Which of these is a house made of ice?

Caravan ☐ Igloo ☐ Tent ☐

d. Which of these is a movable house?

Tent ☐ Flat ☐ Hut ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ houses are easily broken and blown off by storm.

b. _____ house is built on poles.

c. _____ kill the germs.

d. We _____ our houses to make them beautiful.

C. Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which houses are made up of canvas? _____
2. Who lives in igloos? _____
3. Which disease is spread by mosquitoes? _____
4. Where should we throw garbage? _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. Why do we need a house?

_____

b. What is a kutcha house made up of?

_____

c. Name three kinds of pucca houses.

_____

d. How can we keep our house clean?

_____

e. How can we decorate our house?

_____

Ask four of your classmates, the region they belong to and the things and festivals they use to decorate their houses on special occasions. Then complete the table given below:

Child	Region	How they decorate their house?

Revision Test Paper - II

(Based on Chapter 4 to 6)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which food do we get from plants?

Apple ☐ Egg ☐ Milk ☐

b. We get silk from

Trees ☐ Silkworms ☐ Animals ☐

c. Which of these is a kutcha house?

Hut ☐ Bungalow ☐ Flat ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ house is built on poles.

b. Our body needs different _____ to grow.

c. People who live in coastal areas eat more of _____.

d. _____ kill the germs.

C. Answer in one word.

a. Which food is rich in carbohydrates? _____

b. Who lives in igloos? _____

D. Write true or false.

a. Igloo is made up of ice. _____

b. Birds have two types of beaks. _____

E. Answer the following questions.

a. Why do we need food?

_____

b. How can we keep our house clean?

_____

c. What are terrestrial plants?

_____

Model Test Paper-I

(Based on Chapter 1 to 6)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Plants give us

Rubber	☐	Paper	☐	Both	☐

b. Cardamom is a

Fruit	☐	Oilseed	☐	Spice	☐

c. We wear cotton clothes in _____.

Blue planet	☐	Green planet	☐	Red planet	☐

d. School children wear

fancy clothes	☐	uniform	☐	none of these	☐

e. The baby of a kangaroo is called

cub	☐	calf	☐	joey	☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. All birds have ..... .
b. Roots bind the soil and prevent ..... .
c. Clothes make us look smart and ..... .
d. Animals that live on land are called ..... .
e. ..... and ..... are trees that grow on hills.

C. Define the following.

a. Terrestrial plants: _____
b. Scavengers: _____
c. Balanced diet: _____

D. Answer the following questions

a. What are proteins?

.....

b. How can we keep our house clean?

.....

c. What is weaving?

.....

d. What is shearing?

.....

e. Why do we wear clothes?

.....

E. Answer the following questions.

a. What is a kutcha house?

.....

b. What is an ideal house?

.....

c. What are synthetic clothes?

.....

d. Who are non-vegetarians?

.....

e. What do you understand by cultural diversity in food?

.....

F. Answer the following questions.

Collect different types of leaves.
Dry and paste them in your scrap book.

G. Answer the following questions.

Make a chart on houses of animals and hang it in the class.

Unit:3 Travel and Communication

Travel Time

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- History of transport
- Different types of transport
- Special means of transport

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The movement of people and goods from one place to another is called transportation. The different ways of travelling to places are called means of transport. People travel from one place to another for different reasons. We travel to school, to the market, to office, to visit our relatives and for many other reasons. Sometimes people like to travel to far-off places during the holidays to see new places.

TYPES OF PLANTS

1

Early man travelled on foot.

2

Slowly he tamed animals to carry him to far away places.

3

Gradually, wheel was invented.

4

Carts with wheels were used to carry people and goods. These carts were pulled by animals.

5

Steam engine was invented. This made travelling easier.

6

Diesel engine was invented. This made travelling much faster.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Elucidate the change in transportation. Discuss the ways used by transport which made the world closer to each other. Talk about the metro train used by people in many cities like New Delhi, Mumbai, etc.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSPORT

Now we use cars, scooters, trains and aeroplanes. All these make our world a small place.

Car

Train

Scooter

Aeroplane

We use vehicles to travel to different places. To go to another country, we travel by aeroplane while to go to the local market we may use a rickshaw. There are three kinds of transport – land, air and

Let Me Answer

a. How do you come to school?

b. What all means of transport do you use to go to far-off places?

LAND TRANSPORT

Land transport is of two kinds – road and rail. We use road transport like bicycle, rickshaw, bus, car or metro to travel short distances. For long distances, we use buses or trains. Trains run on special tracks called railway tracks.

Car

Train

Scooter

Car

Train

Scooter

Different vehicles have different number of wheels. Some vehicles have two wheels, some have four wheels and some have six wheels. The local trains in Mumbai are the lifeline of the people living there. Lakhs of people travel by them every day. Metro trains run in cities like Delhi and Kolkata. They carry people within the city from one place to another. They are very popular among office goers.

AIR TRANSPORT

Aeroplanes and helicopters are vehicles that move in air. They are the fastest means of travel. Aeroplanes take passengers as well as goods. They land at and take-off from airports. At the airports, goods, food and fuel are loaded on to the plane.

Aeroplane

Helicopter

Fact Finder • The aeroplane was invented by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

WATER TRANSPORT

The transport that moves on water is called water transport. Boats, ships, yachts and submarines are some of the means of water transport. Ships that carry goods are called cargo ships. Submarines are ships that can travel under water. A ferry carries passengers across rivers or a short sea route.

Ship

Boat

Submarine

SPECIAL MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Ambulance

An is used to carry sick or injured ambulance people to the hospital.

Police Jeep

A police jeep carries policemen.

Fire Engine

A fire engine carries fire fighters and special equipments to put out fire.

Mules and Horses

Mules and horses are used in hilly areas to carry goods and people.

Camels

Camels are used in desert areas.

Elephants

Elephants are used in forest areas.

Summary

- The movement of people and goods for one place to another is called transportation.
- Early man travelled on foot.
- There are three kinds of transport-land, air and water.
- Trains, cars, buses, bicycles, etc, move on land.
- Ships and boats move on water.
- Aeroplanes and helicopters move in air.
- Ambulance, fire engine, police van etc, are some special means of transport.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which one is a means of land transport?

Boat ☐ Bus ☐ Helicopter ☐

b. Which one is a means of water transport?

Car ☐ Aeroplane ☐ Ferry ☐

c. Early man travelled on

Bus ☐ Foot ☐ Tonga ☐

d. Which one is a means of air transport?

Car ☐ Bus ☐ Helicopter ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ travelled on foot.

b. _____ runs on railway track.

c. _____ are vehicles that move in air.

d. _____ is used to carry sick and injured people.

C. Answer the following questions in very short.

a. Name two means of land transport.

_____

b. Name two means of water transport.

_____

c. Name two means of air transport.

_____

d. Name two special means of transport.

_____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. Name two means of land transport.

_____

b. Name two means of water transport.

_____

c. Name two means of air transport.

_____

Activity Time

Name these vehicles.

8 Communication

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Postal communication
- Electronic communication
- Mass communication
- Communication without speaking

Communication is the act of sending or receiving messages and information. Most people communicate orally (by talking) by listening and writing. In olden days, people communicated by beating drums and sending smoke signals. Later, pigeons were used to send and receive messages. Messengers were sent on foot or horses to deliver messages, which took a long time. Soon faster means of communication developed. Let us read about some common means of communication.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION

The postal system is one of the oldest, cheapest and most widely used system of communication. Post cards, inland leters and letters in stamped envelopes are means of postal communication. All these are available at the post office. We need to write the address and area pin code of the person to whom we have to send a letter on the cover. This makes the letter reach the correct place.

To send a letter to someone who lives outside India, we use an aerogramme or an inland letter. Urgent letters can be sent through speed post or courier.

An Aerogramme

An inland letter

TEACHER'S NOTES

Assist the students with various modes of communication. Talk to them about verbal nodes like thumbs up and thumbs down. Show them actions to have a better understanding.

JOURNEY OF A LETTER

- We write the letter on plain paper and put it in a stamped envelope.
- Then, we write the address of the person to whom we want to send the letter.
- Now drop the letter in a letter box.
- The postman collects letters from the letter box.
- He takes the letters to the post office, where they are stored according to the states and cities.
- Letters are put in different bags and sent to specific states and places by trains and aeroplanes.
- Leters are again sorted in the city post office according to the areas. They are sent to the different area post offices in the city by a mail van.
- The postman delivers the letters to the address mentioned.

Let Me Answer

a. What is the colour of the postbox?

b. How do you feel when you receive a parcel from the postman?

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

A is the telephone quickest and most convenient means of communication. We can speak to the person we want to just by dialling the number sitting at any place. Telephone networks are spread all over the world.

Telephone

Mobile Phone

E-mail

Internet

Nowadays, mobile phones have become very popular. We can carry them wherever we go. An e-mail is the fastest way of sending written messages and photographs. A computer is used to send an e-mail. Computers all over the world are linked through the Internet.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Mass communication is the way of communicating to a large number of people at the same time.

Newspapers and magazines are a written way of mass-communication.

Radio is an audio means of mass communication.

Television is an audio visual means of mass communication.

We can get information about anything in the world on the Internet.

COMMUNICATION WITHOUT SPEAKING

There are some people, who cannot speak (dumb) or hear (deaf). They communicate through sign language. Sign language consists of 26 hand symbols, one for each letter of the alphabet.

They watch the lip movements of the other and understand what the person is saying. Dancers use various hand gestures, body movements and postures called mudras to express different things.

infobits

We should never make fun of physically-disabled people.

SIGN LANGUAGE ALPHABET

Summary

- Communication is the act of sending or receiving messages and information.
- In olden days, people communicated by beating drums and sending smoke signals.
- The postal system is one of the oldest, cheapest and most widely used systems of communication.
- Telephone, mobile phone and e-mail (computer) are the electronic means of communication.
- The fastest way to send written massages is by e-mail.
- Newspapers, radio, television and internet are means of mass communication.
- People, who cannot speak or hear, communicate through sign language.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. In olden time, which bird was used to send and receive message?
Sparrow ☐ Parrot ☐ Pigeon ☐

b. Which of these is an audio-visual means of mass-communication?
Radio ☐ Television ☐ Newspaper ☐

c. Which is the fastest way to send written messages?
Letter ☐ Courier ☐ E-mail ☐

d. How do dancers express different things?
Hand gestures ☐ Body movements ☐ Both ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ is the act of sending or receiving massages.

b. The _____system is the oldest and cheapest system of communication.

c. _____ is the fastest way to send written messages.

d. _____ and_____ people use sign language to communicate.

e. Dancers use_____ to express different things.

C. Name of the following.

a. Which is the fastest means of communication ? _____

b. How many symbols are there in sign language ? _____

c. Which is an audio-visual means of communication ? _____

d. Which is the fastest way of sending written message ? _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What do you understand by the word communication?

_____

b. Write the steps involved in the journey of a letter.

_____

c. What is internet used for?

_____

d. What is mass communication?

_____

Activity Time

A. What do these facial expressions depict? Guess and write.

B. Find out the names of two.

1. Internet service providers:

2. Newspapers published in Hindi:

3. Newspapers published in English:

C. Here is a postcard. Write your complete address on it.

9 Air Around Us

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Formation of air
- Properties of Air
- Uses of Air
- Air pollution

All of us live on Earth. This beautiful Earth is made up of air, water and land. Air is very necessary for our life. The layer of air around the Earth is called atmosphere.

FORMATION OF AIR

Air is a mixture of various gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. Oxygen is necessary for breathing. We breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Without oxygen, life on Earth is not possible. Plants use carbon dioxide present in the air to prepare their own food. In this process, they give out oxygen.

PROPERTIES OF AIR

Air has three main properties:

1. Air occupies space.
2. Air gives shape to the object, in which it is filled.
3. Air has no colour, taste or smell.

Let Me Answer

a. What do we get from plants?

b. How can we make the earth pollution free?

TEACHER'S NOTES

Assist the students to mention a few ways through which air pollution can be controlled. Inform the students about the various steps to improve the quality of the air.

MOVEMENT OF AIR

Moving air is called wind. The heat of the Sun causes wind to blow. When the wind blows gently, it is called a breeze. When the wind blows strongly, it is called a storm. A storm uproots trees, damages plants, breaks window panes and blows off the roofs of the huts.

USES OF AIR

All living things need air to breathe. Without air, we cannot survive. Therefore, air is the most important thing for us.

Air is filled into tyres of all vehicles, in footballs, volleyballs, balloons and rubber tubes used for swimming.

Air helps to dry our clothes.

Air helps to fly kites.

Air helps to run windmills.

AIR POLLUTION

Air is made up of many gases. It also contains many other things like water vapour, smoke, dust and germs. Air that contains smoke, harmful gases and germs is said to be polluted air.

CAUSES OF AIR POLLUTION

Smoke given out by factories and vehicles pollutes the air. Burning of crackers, wood, fuel or garbage also pollutes the air. Some other causes of air pollution are:

Smoke caused by various domestic activities such as cooking on stoves, burning waste material, etc.

Smoke emitted by various motor vehicles.

- Smoke from wildfires.
- Polluted air can cause harmful diseases like asthma. It also irritates the eyes.

Industrial air pollution

Industrial air pollution

Industrial air pollution

KEEPING AIR POLLUTION UNDER CHECK

We need clean and fresh air to breathe. If we breathe in polluted air, we may fall sick. We can keep the air around us clean by adhering to the following instructions:

Never defecate in open.

Throw the garbage only in a covered garbage cans.

Don't burn garbage in the open.

Don't spit here and there.

Arrange proper drainage of water.

Plant more and more trees.

Keeping the air clean is not the responsibility of the government alone. All of us should play our part. We should work together to keep the air as well as our surroundings clean. For this, we should follow the laws made by government.

Fact Finder

- The aeroplane was invented by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

infobits

We should grow more and more trees as to keep our environment pollution free.

Summary

- We cannot see the air, but we can feel it.
- Air is made up of many gases.
- Storms cause a lot of damage.
- Smoke from factories and vehicles mixes with the air and pollutes it.
- We should breathe in clean and fresh air.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of the following is found in air?

Acid ☐ Nitrogen ☐ Powder ☐

b. The moving air is called

Drizzle ☐ Wind ☐ Storm ☐

c. Which of the following pollutes the air?

Osygen ☐ Nitrogen ☐ Smoke ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ air can make us sick.

b. Air is filled in the _____ of all vehicles.

c. The air consists of several _____.

d. All living things need fresh air to _____.

C. Name of the following.

a. Planting more trees	(i) reduces air pollution
b. Oxygen	(ii) used by plants to make food
c. Air	(iii) essential for breathing
d. Carbon dioxide	(iv) mixture of gases

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What is air pollution?

_____

b. Without air, no living thing can survive. Why?

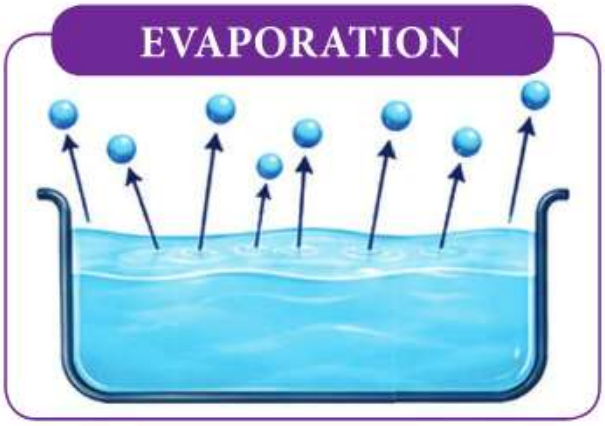
_____

c. What can we do to protect atmosphere?

_____

Ask your mother to boil some water in a pan. When the water starts boiling, you can see water vapours coming out of the pan. These water vapours mix up with the air around us. Observe and write your points:

Evaporation occurs on the surface of a liquid when a substance in a liquid state is changing to a gaseous state.



Revision Test Paper - III

(Based on Chapter 7 to 9)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which one is a means of land transport?

Boat ☐ Bus ☐ Helicopter ☐

b. Which is the fastest way to send written messages?

Letter ☐ Courier ☐ E-mail ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ runs on railway tracks.

b. _____ air can make us sick.

c. All living things need fresh air to _____ .

d. _____ is the act of sending and receiving messages .

C. Answer the following in very short.

a. Name a written means of communication.

_____

b. Name two means of land transport.

_____

D. Write true or false.

a. Sparrows were used in olden days to send and receive messages. _____

b. Helicopter is a means of air transport. _____

E. Answer the following questions.

a. What is air pollution?

_____

b. Why do we need to travel?

_____

c. What is mass communication?

_____

10 Water Around Us

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Forms of water
- Water cycle

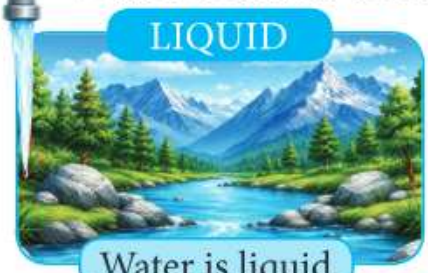
Water is a precious resource. We must store and use it properly. We have read that water can be stored by rainwater harvesting. Let us study that in detail.

Rainwater Harvesting

We are facing shortage of water because of the rapidly increasing population. It is important for each one of us to save every drop of water and use it preciously. One way to save water is rainwater harvesting. In this, rainwater is collected in big containers, a drum or in an underground reservoir. Then this rainwater is filtered and is used later. These days many people make homes and factories, which have a facility for rainwater harvesting.

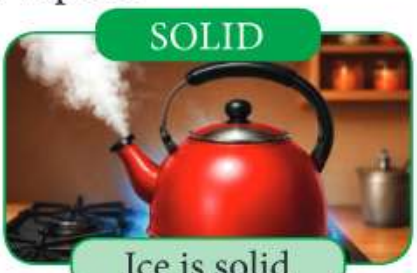
FORMS OF WATER

Water exists in three forms – liquid, solid and vapour



Water is liquid

Ice is solid



Ice is solid

TEACHER'S NOTES

Suggest a few ways to the students to save water. Ask the students if they save water daily.

WATER CYCLE

Water cycle is a continuous natural process in which water changes into water vapour and then changes back into water in nature. Water in ponds, lakes, seas, rivers and oceans gets evaporated due to heat of the Sun. This forms water vapour which rises up and mixes with tiny dust particles present in the air and makes it cool.

Cooling changes the water vapour into tiny droplets of water, which collect together to form clouds. When a large number of water droplets come together, the clouds become heavy and they cannot hold the water anymore. Then the water falls back to the Earth in the form of rain. The rain then flows back to oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds.

Fact Finder

- We can store rainwater in lakes, wells and ponds.

Summary

- Water is a precious resource.
- One way to save water is rainwater harvesting.
- Ice, water and water vapour are forms of water.
- Water cycle is a coutinuous natural process in which water changes to watervapour and then back to water.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. The solid form of water is

Water Ice ☐ Water ☐ vapour ☐

b. The continuous natural cycle in which water changes its form is called

Water cycle ☐ Tricycle ☐ Cycle ☐

c. Water exists in _____ forms.

Four ☐ Three ☐ Five ☐

d. Water vapour collects to form _____ .

Water ☐ Clouds ☐ Sea ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. We are facing water shortage due to the increase in _____ .

b. Water is a _____ resource.

c. _____ is a way to save rainwater.

d. The solid form of water is _____ .

C. Name of the following.

a. These bring us rain. _____

b. This is the gaseous form of water _____

c. This is solid form of water. _____

d. This heats up the water of lakes and ponds. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What is rainwater harvesting?

b. What is water cycle?

c. Name three kinds of water forms.

d. How does water from ponds and lakes evaporate?

Activity Time

A. Label the water cycle.

B. Make a chart on rainwater harvesting and hang it in your classroom.

- Collect rainwater from the roof.
- Filter the water.
- Store it in a tank.
- Use it for plants and daily needs.

infobits

Rainwater is the purest form of water. Rain is a major component of the water cycle and is responsible for depositing most of the fresh water on the Earth.

11

Festival Time

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- National Festivals
- Religious Festivals
- Harvest Festivals

National Festivals

Festivals are celebrations of special events. Festivals unite people of different caste and creed. In India, we celebrate many festivals. They spread joy and happiness. Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country. They are called national festivals. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

Independence Day

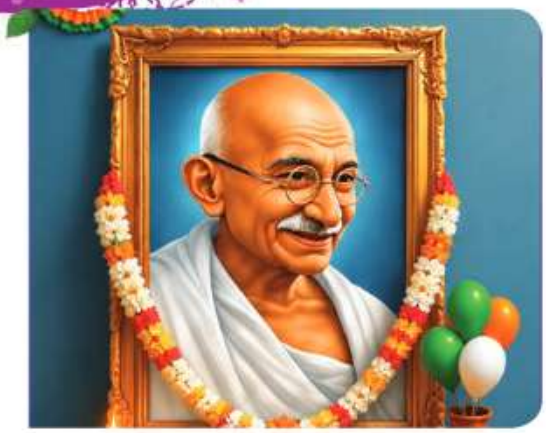
Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year. India became free from the British rule on this day in 1947. On this day, our National Flag is hoisted at Red Fort.

Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. On 26th January 1950, India became a republic. The main function of the Republic Day is organised at Kartavya Path, New Delhi. The President of India takes the salute of the parade.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the students about different festivals celebrated by them. Talk about different preparations for the festivals.



Gandhi Jayanti

We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October every year. It is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. He was born on 2nd October, 1869. He is known as the 'Father of the Nation'.Religious Festivals People of different religions like Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians live in harmony in India. They celebrate particular festivals related to their religions. Let us know more about these festivals.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

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, Meghnatha and Kumbhkarna are burnt. This festival marks the victory of good over evil.

Diwali

Diwali is the most popular Hindu festival. 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.

Fact Finder

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

Eid

Eid is the most important festival of Muslims. It is celebrated after the holy month of Ramzan. People go to Mosques to offer Namaz. A special sweet dish called 'Sewaiyan' is prepared.

Gurpurab

Gurpurab marks the birthdays of Sikh gurus. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the first guru of the Sikhs. On this day, people go to gurudwaras to offer for special prayers. They eat langar from the common kitchen. Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs.

Christmas

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

Let Me Answer

a. Do you get oil from plants?

b. How often do you water plants?

Summary

- Water is a precious resource.
- One way to save water is rainwater harvesting.
- Ice, water and water vapour are forms of water.
- Water cycle is a coutinuous natural process in which water changes to watervapour and then back to water.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. India became free on 15 August _____ .

1950 ☐ 1947 ☐ 1974 ☐

b. Which dish is prepared on Eid?

Phirni ☐ Sewaiyan ☐ Gajar ka halwa ☐

c. Which festival is also known as Vijay Dashmi?

Holi ☐ Dussehra ☐ Pongal ☐

d. Diwali is called the festival of _____ .

Lights ☐ Sweets ☐ Colours ☐

e. Republic Day is celebrated on _____ .

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. The _____ of India takes the salute of parade on Republic Day.

b. India became free from the _____ rule in 1947.

c. Mahatma Gandhi is known as the _____ of the nation.

d. Dussehra is also known as _____.

e. Pongal is the harvest festival of _____.

C. Name of the following.

a. Festivals unite people of different caste and creed. _____

b. Eid is celebrated after the holy month of Ramzan. _____

c. Muslims eat langar from the common kitchen. _____

d. Pongal is the harvest festival of Kerala. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What are National Festivals? Give three examples of National Festivals.

_____

b. What is the significance of Holi?

_____

c. Name two harvest festivals of India.

_____

d. How do we celebrate Independence Day?

_____

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

1

_____

_____

_____

2

_____

_____

_____

3

_____

_____

_____

12

Art of Pot Time

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Potter's wheel
- Pottery is our lives

Early man was a nomad. He never stayed at one place. When he started practicing agriculture, he felt the need of vessels to store grains. He made pots by just pushing into balls of wet clay or by making long snakes of clay and coiling them into shapes of pots. They were put out in the Sun or an open bonfire to dry them.

Potter's Wheel

With the invention of the potter's wheel, pottery became easier and faster. Pottery includes pots, diya dishes etc. Clay is mixed with some water to make a dough. Once the dough is kneaded well, it is put on a wheel.

1. The wheel is rotated fast for sometime.

2. The potter gives shape to the rotating clay dough.

3. Once the vessel is shaped. It is separated from the wheel.

3. The pot is dried in the Sun or placed in fire to make it hard.

The pots are decorated with different designs. Glazing is done to smoothen the pottery and make it waterproof.

Let Me Answer

a. What is the colour of clay?
b. Do you have a pot made of clay in the kitchen?

TEACHER'S NOTES

Encourage the students to appreciate the art of making pots. Motivate the students to learn more about the usage of clay.

Pottery is Our Lives

Pottery is used for various purpose. In villages, milk is boiled in clay pots, curd is set in earthen pots, plants are grown in clay pots and many dishes like kheer and kulfi are cooked in earthen pots to give them a particular taste. We use earthen pots(surahi and matka) to store water in summer. Some people use hukka made of clay, in which they burn and smoke tobacco. Diyas that are lit during Diwali are made of clay.

Fact Finder

- A musical instrument called Ghatam is a specially made clay pot.

Summary

- Objects made out of wet clay are called pottery.
- Steps involved in making pottery are collecting clay, making a pot, shaping and glazing it and baking.
- A potter's wheel is used to made pots.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Pots are made of

Clay ☐ Sand ☐ Mud ☐

b. Which pottery item is used by people to burn and smoke tobacco?

Surahi ☐ Kulhad ☐ Hukka ☐

c. Clay is mixed with water to make a

Dough ☐ Dough ☐ Heap ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Early man was a _____ .

b. The is rotated fast _____ to give shape to the clay.

c. _____ is done to smoothen the pottery.

d. By glazing, pots become _____.

C. Match the following pottery items to their names.

- Ghara
- Kulhad
- Handi
- Clay Pots
- Surahi
- Clay Toys

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What is pottery?

_____

b. What is potter's wheel?

_____

c. Give any three uses of pottery in our lives.

_____

d. How did early man make pots?

_____

Activity Time

Get a small plain clay pot. Wipe it well with a wet cloth and let it dry. Now draw patterns on it. Paint it using bright colours. Now use it as a pen stand.

13

Invention of Wheel

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Life of Early Man
- Invention of wheel

Life of Early Man

Can you imagine what life was like without a wheel? There were no buses, no cars, no trains and no bikes. How would people go from one place to another?

Early humans led a very simple and hard life. They lived in caves and forests. They ate fruits of trees and hunted animals for food. They had to carry loads on their backs. Later, they used sledges to pull heavy loads. It was very difficult to pull a sledge with the load. Then, they tamed animals for pulling the sledges.

Let Me Answer

a. What is the shape of the wheel?

B. Is there a difference between the wheel of the bike and that of the car?

infobits

1. We refer to early humans as hunter-gatherers.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Teach the students to be grateful for the early man who made these inventions. Stress on the advantages of the inventions.

They made a frame of sticks, placed loads on it and made dogs pull it. This vehicle was called a sledge. As there were no roads in those times, it was difficult to go long distance on these sledges.

Invention of Wheel

While living in jungles, early humans saw that it was easier for heavy things to roll down mountains. They also observed that it was much easier to roll things over rounded objects such as logs of wood, rather than pull them.

Later, early humans shaped the log by cutting it and made small circular discs. They placed circular discs of logs under the sledge, which could now move easily. A wheeled-cart was thus made.

The wheel made the life more easy and comfortable. The early humans also invented the potter's wheel, which is used even today for making beautiful pottery.

Fact Finder

- The concept of inventing wheel came from rolling logs on a slope.

Summary

- The wheel is one of the greatest invention of man.
- The wheel made early man's life easy.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Early man used to go from one place to other by

Driving ☐ Walking ☐ Riding ☐

b. Early human used _____ for pulling the sledge.

Engine ☐ Animals ☐ Vehicle ☐

c. Which of these runs without a wheel?

Bus ☐ Train ☐ Steamer ☐

d. How was the early human's life before invention of wheel?

Easy ☐ Hard ☐ Normal ☐

e. Early humans used pottery vessels to

Store water ☐ Store food ☐ Normal ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Early humans led a very _____ and _____ life.

b. They tamed animals for pulling the _____ .

c. Early man made a _____ to the centre of log.

d. Wheel made the man's life _____ .

e. Early humans used _____ to store water and food.

C. Write true or false.

a. Early humans led a very easy life. _____

b. He made holes through the centre of log. _____

c. Today some vehicles move without wheel. _____

d. The wheel made the modern life easy. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. How was the life of early men without wheels?

_____

b. From where did the early man get the idea of the wheel?

_____

c. After the invention of wheel, how did early men carry loads?

_____

d. How did a wheeled-cart come to existence?

_____

Activity Time

Draw a wheel of car and a wheel of cycle on a paper and paste it in your scrap book.

Wheel of Car

Wheel of Cycle

14

Work We Do

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Various occupations
- Social workers
- Works in a family

If we look around, we will find everyone is doing some work. People do work to earn money. Any work done to earn money is called an **occupation**. The person's occupation is useful and important to the society.

VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

Let us read about the different works people do to earn money.

Carpenter

A carpenter makes furniture and doors with wood.

Farmer

A farmer grows crops for us.

Tailor

A tailor stitches our clothes.

Teacher

A teacher teaches us in the school.

Policeman

A policeman protects us from thieves.

Postman

A postman delivers us letters.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Talk about different professions and their impact on our life. Discuss the equipment used by different professionals.

Cobbler

A cobbler repairs our shoes.

Doctor

A doctor treats us when we are sick.

Sweeper

A sweeper sweeps the streets of our neighbourhood.

Mechanic

A mechanic repairs vehicles.

Plumber

A plumber repairs leaking taps.

Baker

A baker bakes bread, cakes and biscuits.

Milkman

A milkman brings milk.

Greengrocer

A greengrocer sell vegetables.

Let Me Answer

a. Who collects garbage from your house?
b. Where do you go when you are sick?

People who provide services to us are called **community helpers**. We pay for their services.

Social Workers

There are some people who serve the community for free. They work selflessly for the good of the society. They are called social workers. Some **social workers** form organizations called non-governmental organizations or NGOs.

infobits

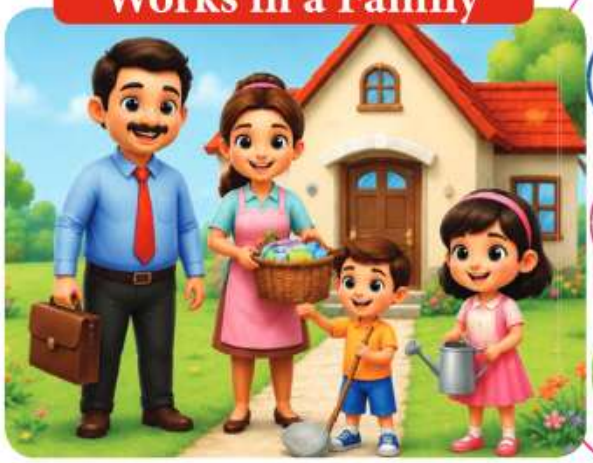
We should always help the poor and needy.

These NGOs work to make the lives of the poor and needy better.

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was a well-known Indian social worker. She won Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her selfless service towards orphans (Children without parents).

Works in a Family



A family is the smallest unit of society. All members of a family do work to make life easy.

In most families, the **father** goes out to work and earn money.

Mother takes care of the home and household chores. Many mothers also go out to work.

Grandparents usually stay at home and help in small chores of the house like bringing milk, teaching their grand children, cutting vegetables, gardening etc. They spend leisure time praying to God, watching TV and reading newspapers.

Children help their parents by keeping their things at proper places, doing their homework and helping at home by doing small tasks.

How do you help your parents at home?

.....

.....

Working Children

There are some children who work as well as go to school to study. For example,

many young boys often clean cars in the morning and sell newspapers on the road. Some children are not able to go to school at all. They want to study, but are forced to work because their parents cannot afford to send them to school. These children work as delivery boys, maids, car cleaners etc.

Some of them work in factories, auto workshops, hotels etc., to earn money, to help their family to meet their basic needs. They are often underpaid and treated badly.

They often have to stay away from their family to earn money. They are deprived of their childhood. When children below the age of 14 are made to work, it is called **Child Labour.**

Ways of Helping Working Children

- Encourage the working children to go to school.
- Explain the importance of education to their families.
- Give them your old books, pencils, erasers and crayons.
- Teach them in your free time.
- Tell them that the government is providing free and compulsory education to all the children.

Fact Finder

Every child has the right to study, as per **right to education** act.

Summary

- The different kinds of work people do to earn money is called occupation.
- People who provide services to us are called community helpers.
- Social workers works selflessly for the good of the society.
- Family is the smallest unit of the society.
- Some children who belong to very poor families are forced to work to fulfill their family basic needs.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Who makes furniture and doors with wood?

Farmer ☐ Teacher ☐ Carpenter ☐

b. Who delivers us letters?

Postman ☐ Policeman ☐ Plumber ☐

c. Who repairs cars?

Policeman ☐ Mechanic ☐ Plumber ☐

d. Who stitches our clothes?

Tailor ☐ Farmer ☐ Carpenter ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. The different kinds of work people do to earn money is called ..... .

b. A ..... teaches us at school.

c. A ..... sweeps the streets of our neighbourhood.

d. ..... won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her selfless service towards orphans.

e. Encourage ..... children to go to school.

C. Identify and name the following social workers.

.....

.....

.....

D. Identify and name the following social workers.

a. Who grow crops in the field?

.....

b. Who are social workers?

.....

c. How does every family members help at home?

.....

d. What is called child labour?

.....

Activity Time

A. Interview a working child. Ask him the following questions and write the answers.

- What is your name?

.....

- At what age did you start working?

.....

- Do you enjoy working?

.....

- Do you go to school?

.....

- What is the need that made you work?

.....

B. Find out about any two customs or traditions that are being followed in your family for many years. Ask your elders for the reasons behind them.

Time and Directions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Sunrise and Sunset
- Directions
- Map

Sunrise and Sunset

We all know that the Sun rises in the east. The day begins with **sunrise**. This time of the day is called **morning**. After sometime, the sun appears high in the sky. This time of the day is called noon. When the Sun sets, and finally sets, this time of the day is called **evening**. Slowly, it becomes dark after sunset. The Moon and stars appear in the sky. This time is called **night**. We sleep at night. The next day begins with the rise of the Sun.

Morning

Noon

Evening

Night

We use a clock or watch to tell the time. A lock tells us the time in hours and minutes.

Study the table given below:

1 day = 24 hours	1 hour = 60 minutes
1 minute = 60 seconds	1 week = 7 days
1 fortnight = 15 days	1 year = 365¼ days
1 month = 30 or 31 days	1 year = 12 months
1 decade = 10 years	1 century = 100 years

TEACHER'S NOTES

Guide the students about time management. Elucidate the ways of managing daily routine as their life.

Directions

There are four major directions –East, West, North and South. We say right, left or straight, when we want to direct someone to a particular place. These words called direction words. To be able to give clear directions, we need to know the location of important places in the area, like a school, hospital or park. These important places are called landmarks. When we stand facing the rising Sun with our arms stretched. East is in the direction, in which the Sun rises. West is in the direction opposite to East.

infobits

A person who makes a map is called a Cartographer.

Direction helps us reach the right place!
Know the direction, explore the world.

The left hand will point towards the and the right hand **North** will point towards the **South.**

Directions help to identify places.

Map

A map shows you what a place looks like and where it is located. With the help of map, we can find the direction of any place from your current position. Look at the map. The top of the map always points to the north and the bottom points to the south. The right of the map shows east. The left of the map shows west.

Let Me Answer

a. What do you use in your smartphone to reach destination?

b. How do you guide your parents to reach your friend's place?

Summary

- The day begins with sunrise.
- A clock tells us the time.
- There are four major directions East, West, North and South.
- Direction helps us to identify the places.
- With the help of the map we, can find the direction of any place from the current position.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. The Sun rises in the

East ☐ West ☐ North ☐

b. 1 week has _____ days.

10 ☐ 31 ☐ 7 ☐

c. 1 decade = 10 _____.

Weeks ☐ Years ☐ Months ☐

d. 1 century = _____ years.

1 ☐ 10 ☐ 100 ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. The Sun rises in the _____ .

b. When the Sun sets, this time is called _____ .

c. 1 year = _____ days.

d. 1 decade = _____ years.

C. Write true and false.

a. One fortnight is equal to 15 days. _____

b. We sleep at night _____

c. A map shows you what a place look like. _____

c. The left of a map shows west. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

a. What are the four major directions?

_____

b. What is a map?

_____

c. How can you identify that it is noon time?

_____

d. In which direction the Sun sets?

_____

Take the map of India and locate the four major directions on it. Mark Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat on the political map of India.

16

Soil

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- What is soil?
- Things in soil.
- Types of soil.
- Soil erosion.

As we have already observed in the previous chapters, soil plays a very important part in our lives.

- We get food from plants and trees that grow in soil.
- We get oxygen from plants and trees that grow in soil.
- There are animals and insects that live in soil.
- Soil filters water and keeps it clean for the plants.
- Clay, stones and rocks obtained from soil are used to build homes.
- Soil is used in pottery.
- In the olden days, soil was even used to make colours.

WHAT IS SOIL

Soil is the loose upper surface of the earth in which plants grow. It primarily consists of :

- minerals and rocks
- water
- air
- organic matter

TEACHER'S NOTES

EVS lessons are meant to create awareness of the world around for students. Often children associate soil as something not very alluring. However during the study of this chapter, allow children to indulge in soil and get their hands dirty. You could conduct this lesson outdoors and point out the different components of soil as you proceed.

Activity

Let's conduct an experiment. Take equal amounts of soil from different parts of your school, such as near a tree, from the middle of the ground, near a well, etc. Then take water in different glasses. Drop the soil taken from each place into different glasses. Note the observation for each glass. You may see air bubbles rising to the surface in some glasses. This shows that air is present in the soil in that glass.

Now stir the glasses well and keep. After sometime, write down what you see in each glass.

You may see organic matter like leaves, sticks, and small insects.

You may have found small stones or slightly bigger rocks.

You may have found small creatures such as earthworms, termites and antlions. There may also be small plants and bacteria that you can't see.

The organic matter in the soil makes it very good for plants to grow in it. Fertile soil has a lot of organic matter in it, can retain water and lets air move through it. Fertile soil is the best for farming.

You may also sometimes see things like paper, plastic pieces and other waste on soil. Inorganic waste is very bad for the soil. So make sure that you throw plastic bags, wrappers and such other things only in the bin.

Earthworms are extremely beneficial for the soil. They move up and down the soil which lets air move through it. They eat things in the soil and their excreta adds to the fertility of the soil. Hence earthworms are known as a 'farmer's friend'.

Did you notice that soil from different places looks different

For example, soil from your school, your home and the beach may look very different from one another.

They have different textures, colours and act very different when you add water to it.

This is because they have different amounts of minerals and organic matter and this makes each type of soil different.

There are three types of soil:

Sand

Has large particles, holds least water and air.

Silt

Has medium-sized particles, holds enough water for growing plants.

Clay

Has fine particles, retains most water and doesn't let it flow.

The soil you find in each place is one of these types of soil or a combination of any of these. Depending on whether the soil has more sand, silt or clay, they have different uses.

Sand is used to make glass and in the construction of buildings.

Soil with silt is good to farm. It can retain water and lets air move through it.

Clay is used in pottery because it can be shaped with water and stays that way after being baked.

Match the following.

farmer	• makes pots with clay
archaeologist	• studies history from materials dug up from soil
ecologist	• studies soils
potter	• studies the environment
soil scientist	• grows food on the soil

Have you noticed that some plants and trees fall after a heavy rain? The force of the water pushes the soil away from the surface. The plants, especially if they have weak roots or stem, cannot hold onto soil and therefore fall.

The wearing away of soil by forces like water, wind or human activity is known as soil erosion.

Soil erosion is dangerous. Trees may fall, parts of land may be lost and the eroded earth might block rivers and paths.

How can you prevent soil erosion?

- By planting trees and plants.
- Preventing trees from being cut down unnecessarily.
- By controlling mining, excavation and farming.
- By building retaining walls.
- By preventing pollution.

Summary

- Soil is the loose upper layer of the Earth where plants grow.
- Soil contains air, water, minerals, rocks and organic matter.
- Sand, silt and clay are the three main types of soil.
- We should protect soil by preventing soil erosion and planting more trees.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of the following is NOT a component of soil?

Sand ☐ Water ☐ Cloth ☐

b. Which type of soil holds water the most?

Sandy soil ☐ Clayey soil ☐ Rocky soil ☐

c. Plants get support from _____.

Air ☐ Soil ☐ Water ☐

d. Which animal lives in the soil?

Fish ☐ Earthworm ☐ Bird ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. Soil is the _____ of the earth.

b. _____ soil is the best for farming.

c. The wearing away of soil is _____ .

d. _____ waste is bad for soil.

C. Answer the following questions.

a. What does soil consist of?

_____

b. What is meant by fertile soil?

_____

c. What are the three types of soil?

_____

d. Name four ways in which soil is important to us.

e. List any three measures to prevent soil erosion.

f. Why is soil erosion dangerous?

D. Write true or false against each statement.

a. Cutting trees prevents soil erosion. _____

b. Clay has the largest particles hence does not hold water. _____

c. Wind can cause soil erosion. _____

d. Sand is used to make pots. _____

e. Soil was used in ancient times to colour paint. _____

E. Soil Experiment.

	Sand	Clay	Silt
Colour and details about its appearance			
What happends when we squeeze wet soil?			
How much water can it hold?			

Texture (How does it feel?)			

F. Write true or false against each statement.

a. Sand

b. Clay

c. Humus

d. Pebbles

1.

2.

3.

4.

Draw a plant growing in healthy soil.

17 Our Planet

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Earth as a planet in the galaxy.
- Rotation and revolution.
- Seas and continents.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The solar system consists of the sun and other heavenly bodies that move around the sun. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our solar system. (A galaxy is a group of millions and billions of stars.)

Milky Way

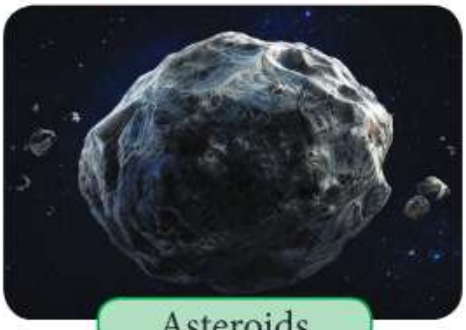
There are many types of heavenly bodies in the solar system.

Moon

Sun

Earth

Comets



Asteroids

Planets

The planets in the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Some planets have only one moon like the Earth and some have more than 60 like Jupiter. The moons travel around each planet. All the planets travel around the sun.

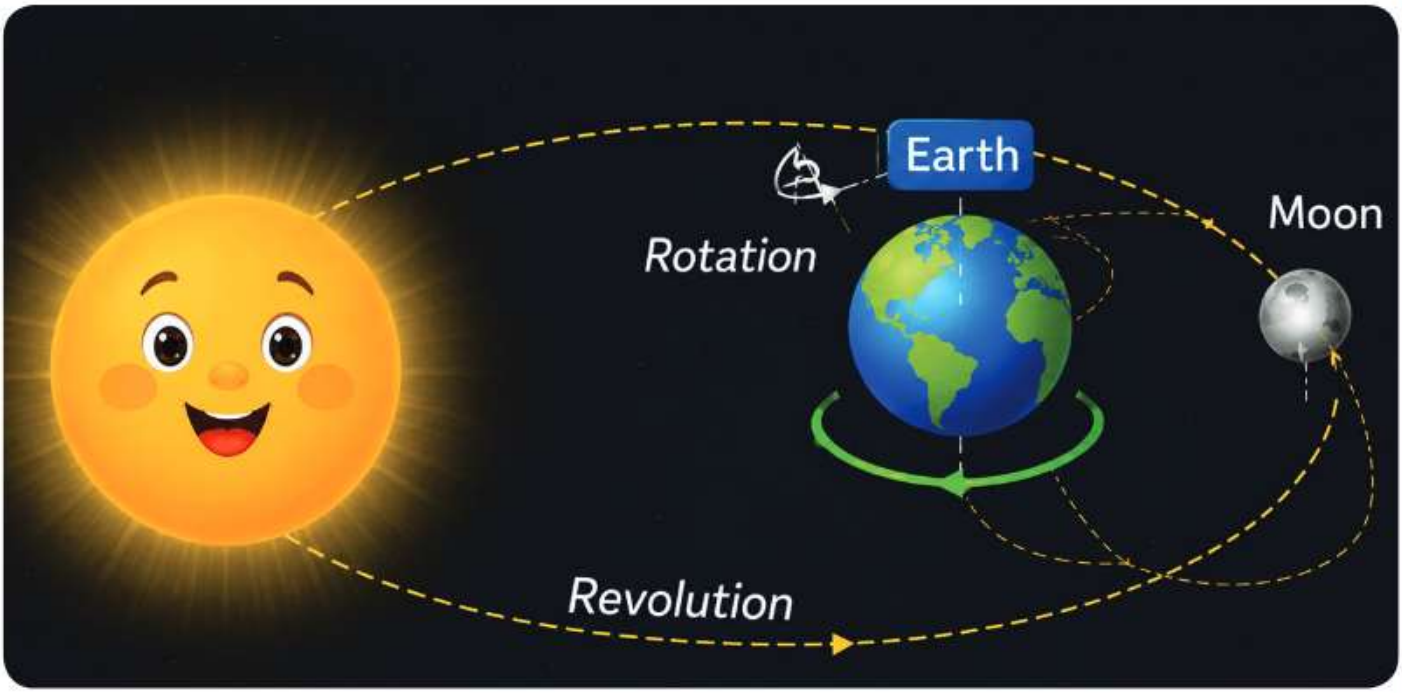
Which is the planet that we live in? _____

The Earth is different from other planets, because it is the only one known to have life. There are trees and animals on Earth that can't be found in any other planet. That makes Earth very special. And that also means you are very special to be living on Earth.

Earth

How do you come from your house to your school? Do you come on the same road each day? How long does it take to get from your home to your school? The planets go around the Sun the same way every day. The path along which the planets go around the sun is called an orbit.

Solar System Orbits



Rotation and Revolution of Earth

The Earth takes approximately 365 days to go around the sun on its orbit. This is called one revolution of the earth around the sun. We know this as a year.

Stand in your spot and turn around. How long did that take you? If you turned one full circle, this is known as one rotation. The Earth also rotates. The spinning of the Earth is known as rotation.

We learnt in the previous class that day and night happens because the Earth rotates. It takes **24 hours** for the Earth to make one rotation.

Astronomers are scientists who study everything outside the earth including stars, moons and galaxies.

The Earth is also known as the Blue Planet. If you see a map or a globe, you can see that a lot of it is in the colour blue. The blue colour represents the water bodies on our planet.

When viewed from space, the Earth looks blue because of the seas and oceans.

The Blue Marble is an image of planet Earth taken on December 7, 1972, by the crew of the Apollo 17 spacecraft at a distance of about 29,000 kilometers (18,000 miles) from the earth's surface.

Most of the Earth is covered in seas and oceans. India is bordered on the south by the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal which are part of the Indian Ocean. The other main oceans are Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Antarctic Ocean.

The Earth has 7 big land masses.
They are known as continents.

- Asia
- Africa
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- Australia
- Antarctica

Which continent do we live in?

GOOD TO KNOW

We use rockets to travel outside the Earth. They lift off from the ground at really high speeds and go outside the Earth.

1961
Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space when he orbited the Earth in a Vostok spacecraft.

1969
The first rocket to take humans to the moon was called Apollo 11. Neil Armstrong from Apollo 11 was the first man to step on the moon.

1961
The first Indian to go to space was Rakesh Sharma. He went on the Soyuz T-11 rocket.

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

a. A _____ is a group of millions and billions of stars.

b. The earth takes _____ days to go around the sun.

c. The earth is known as a _____ Planet.

d. The spinning of the Earth is known as _____ .

e. All the planets travel around the _____ .

B. Answer the following questions.

a. What is rotation?

_____

b. How long does it take the Earth to go around the sun?.

_____

c. Why is Earth called the blue planet?

_____

c. Name the continents on the Earth.

_____

c. How many moons does Earth have?

_____

C. Name of the following.

a. Pacific	(i) Galaxy
b. Sun	(ii) Revolution
c. Year	(iii) Ocean
d. Milky Way	(iv) Star

D. Our solar system

Circle the names of the planets from this word search grid.

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

- Earth
- Jupiter
- Mars
- Mercury
- Neptune
- Venus
- Saturn
- Sun
- Uranus

E. Planet Report.

a. Name of my planet _____ .

b. My planet is very special because _____ .

c. My planet has this many moons _____ .

d. My planet takes _____ hours to make one rotation.

F. Solar System Quiz.

a. The brightest object in the sky. _____

b. The planet nearest to the Sun. _____

c. The planet with the most life forms. _____

d. Hottest planet in the solar system. _____

e. The planet farthest from the Sun. _____

Can there be life on other planets?

Revision Test Paper - IV

(Based on Chapter 10 to 17)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Water exists in _____ forms.

Three ☐ Four ☐ One ☐

b. India became free on 15th August _____ .

1950 ☐ 1947 ☐ 1974 ☐

c. Which of the following is found in soil?

Air ☐ Stars ☐ Clouds ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ won a nobel peace prize in 1979 for her selfless service towards orphans.

b. Early humans used pottery vessels to _____ .

c. _____ are lit during diwali .

d. The _____of India takes the salute of parade on Republic Day.

e. The wearing away of soil is called _____.

f. he Milky Way is a _____.

C. Answer the following in very short.

a. Which is called the festival of colours? _____

b. What is done to smoothen the pottery? _____

c. Who makes furniture and doors with wood? _____

D. Write true or false.

a. A mechanic stitches our clothes. _____

b. Helicopter is a means of air transport . _____

E. Answer the following questions.

a What is pottery?

_____

b. Who are social workers?

_____

Model Test Paper–II

(Based on Chapter 7 to 15)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

a. Which of the following pollutes the air?

Oxygen Nitrogen Smoke

b. The solid form of water is

Water Ice Water vapour

c. Early humans used _____ for pulling the sledge .

Engine Animal Vehicle

B. Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ is a way to save rainwater.

b. Pongal is the harvest festival of _____ .

c. Wheel made the man's life _____ .

d. A _____ sweep the streets of our neighbourhood.

C. Answer the following questions in very short.

a. Which is a way to save rainwater? _____

b. What is the gaseous form of water? _____

c. Which festival is also known as Vijay Dashmi? _____

d. Who repair our taps? _____

D. Name the following festivals.

a. It marks the birthday of Sikh Gurus. _____

b. It is also known as Vijay Dashmi. _____

c. It is a festival of colours. _____

d. It is a festival of light. _____

Be a bright star! Learn well, stay happy and help others.

E. Answer the following questions.

a. What does a policeman do?

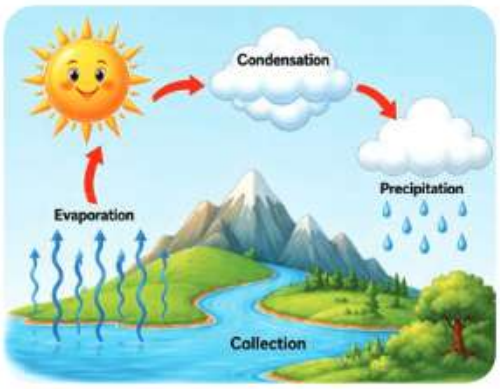
b. What is water cycle?

c. Name two harvest festivals.

d. Give any three uses of pottery in our lives.

e. Who grows crop in the fields?

F. Explain the process of water cycle.



G. Write the ways of helping working children.

H. Answer the following questions.

a. What does soil consist of?

b. Write any three uses of soil in our lives.

c. What is soil erosion?

d. Write any three ways to prevent soil erosion.

e. What is revolution of the Earth?

f. Name the planets of the solar system.

I. Complete the table.

Soil Type	Particle Size	Water Holding Capacity	Use
Sand			
Silt			
Clay			

J. Draw and label the Sun, Earth and Moon in the space below.