

AMBER-CLASS-3

Semester-2

ANSWER KEY

English

1. Abou Ben Adhem

Learning Words

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) man | (b) ice-cream |
| (c) flower | (d) stream |
| (e) owl | (f) boy |

Comprehension

- (a) Abou Ben Adhem wake up one night because he saw a deep dream of peace.

(b) The Angel was writing in a book of gold.

(c) The Angel is meant by the 'vision' here.

(d) Abou's name was written at the top on the list which contained the name of those who love the Lord.
- (a) False

(b) True

(c) True

(d) False
- (a) Abou requested the angel to write his name as he loves his fellowmen.

(b) The angel wrote and vanished.

(c) The next night the Angel came again with a great wakening light.

(d) The Angel showed the names whom the love of God had blessed.
- (a) (i) mankind

(b) (ii) surprised

(c) (iv) God

(d) (ii) peace

HOCS

- Loving all people is an expression of love for God. According to many religious teachings, God is believed to dwell within every human being.

So making them worthy of love and compassion is expression of love for God

2. * **Prayer:** Engage in heartfelt communication with God.
- * **Worship:** Participate in religious rituals and ceremonies.
- * **Study:** Seek knowledge about God through scripture and spiritual texts.
- * **Service:** Extend kindness and help others in need.
- * **Gratitude:** Express appreciation for God's blessings.
- * **Meditation:** Quiet the mind to connect with the divine presence.
- * **Love:** Embrace and show compassion towards all of God's creation.

Using Grammar

1. (a) What is Pritam?
(b) Whom did you see when you visited the hotel?
(c) Whose pencils are these?
(d) Why did they scold the boy?
(e) How did you reach my place in less time?
(f) Whom did she see when she came near the temple?
(g) Whom this book belong to?
2. (a) Johnny and Pinky are singing.
(b) I opened my copy and began to write.
(c) The teacher is sitting and talking.
(d) I saw Karan and Arjun.

- (e) Anil is hungry and tired.
- (f) Prakash sold the goat for ten rupees and bought some food with the money.
- (g) They had dinner and went to bed.

Listening Time

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) arrested | (b) scolded |
| (c) expensive | (d) hinder |
| (e) slowly | (f) politely |
| (g) ignored | |

Talk Time

Do it yourself.

Holi is the festival of colours. It is celebrated when the summer season begins to set in. Holi brings feeling of love and fraternity. People don't wear new clothes as they play with colours. Children sprinkle water mixed with colours. Mother prepares tasty snacks and gujias and serve us and to all those who come to greet Holi. People also sing with the beat of drums. We all have great fun during Holi.

2. The Diamond Necklace

Learning Words

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) fox | (b) snake |
| (c) tiger | (d) lamb |
| (e) rabbit | (f) bush |
| (g) mountain | |

Comprehension

1. (a) Maria was a young pretty girl, born in an ordinary family. She was married to a clerk as her father had no dowry.
(b) The envelope contained an invitation to a dinner party.
(c) When Maria reached home from the party, she stood before the mirror so as to see herself once more in all her glory.
(d) No, the necklace that Maria took from Mrs. Albert was not real. It was not made of real diamonds. It was an imitation.
2. (a) True
(b) False
(c) True
(d) True
3. (a) After buying a real diamond necklace, Maria and her husband went in debt.
(b) The necklace that Maria borrowed from Mrs. Albert was an imitation.
(c) Maria and her husband decided to buy a new necklace for Mrs. Albert.
(d) At the end of ten years they had paid everything.
4. (a) (ii) necklace (b) (iv) gently
(c) (i) ornaments (d) (iii) prettier

HOCS

1. While there is no strict obligation for Mrs. Albert to disclose that the necklace was an imitation,

- it would have been considerate and honest to inform Maria about it before she borrowed it.
2. No, it would not be fair for Mrs. Albert to keep the real diamond necklace if she became aware that Maria had mistakenly given her a valuable item instead of an imitation.

Using Grammar

1. (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) a
(e) an (f) The
(g) an
2. (b) Do you like to visit the Taj or the Red Fort?
(c) Do you like to drink coffee or tea?
(d) Do you like to read Science or History?
(e) Do you like to listen to Mozart or Beethoven?
(f) Do you like to colour pictures or draw them?
(g) Do you like to travel by air or train?

Listening Time

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) too | (b) male |
| (c) tail | (d) plain |
| (e) deer | (f) hear |
| (g) their | |

Talk Time

Litter Bug

- * Recycling is good for human and environment. It conserves natural resources and saves energy. It reduces pollution and decreases landfill waste. It also reduces greenhouse gas emissions and helps to mitigate climate change.

- * People can recycle items such as paper, cardboard, glass bottles, aluminum cans, plastic containers, electronic waste, and certain types of textiles.
- * More ways to save environment are:
 - Reduce water usage
 - Conserve energy
 - Plant trees and support reforestation
 - Minimize single-use plastic.
 - Practice responsible waste management
 - Use public transportation.
 - Educate people about environmental issues.
 - Support eco-friendly practices.
 - Conserve natural resources.
 - Promote recycling and composting
 - Apply environmental policies and initiatives
- * Sentence : He doesn't care about environment.

Writing Hour

1. Letter

To

Date _____

(Name of your uncle)

(Address of your uncle)

Dear uncle,

Hope you are fine. Today, I am going to share my happiness with you. I have got a little puppy now. It was gifted to me by my friend Prem on my birthday. I have kept its name Donney. Donney is just two months old. It is white in colour and has beautiful fur. Its eyes are black and ears are long. I love to play with Donney. It too loves to

play with me. In the evening, Doney and I go to the park. I throw the ball and Doney runs to bring the ball back to me. But at times it also becomes very naughty.

I request you and aunt to come to our place and see Doney. I am sure you will love to see and play with Doney.

All these for today.

Take my regards,

(Your name)

2. There is a park near my house. It is very big and beautiful. It has many trees and flowers. Children enjoy going to the park in the evening. I love to play in the park. I go to the park in the evening and play with my friends. There is a swing, see-saw and merry-go-round in the park. We enjoy riding the swing very much. We also play with ball and ring. When we are tired, we sit on the bench and rest for sometime. Then again we start to play. It is really fun to play with my friends in the park. Sometimes, when it rains, I could not go to the park. Then I miss my friends.

3. Keeping Clean

Learning Words

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) pumpkin | (b) potato |
| (c) brinjal | (d) carrot |
| (e) radish | (f) cabbage |

Comprehension

1. (a) Most of the animals spend a long time in licking or washing their soft fur.

- (b) Elephants take a shower to keep themselves clean.
 - (c) The art of cleaning the bodies of birds by their beaks is called preening.
 - (d) Monkeys help to keep each other clean. They pick lice and fleas from their hair.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) True (d) False
 3. (a) Cleaning of bodies by the birds with the help of their beak is called preening.
(b) When the skin becomes old, the snakes shed it off.
(c) The cat also cleans itself just like the lion.
(d) The dogs keep their teeth clean and sharp by chewing bones.
 4. (a) (iv) Monkeys (b) (iii) week
(c) (i) giraffe (d) (ii) a bath

HOCS

1. Here are some of the effects of not bathing daily. Our body will release foul smell. Body pores will close restricting the excretion of salt and sweat out of the body. The dust and sweat mixture will attract micro-organisms causing various types of skin diseases.
2. Animals need not wash their limbs before eating as they eat directly with their mouth. Soaps and water are not available to them. Humans eat with their hands (limbs). Hence they need to wash their hands before eating.

Using Grammar

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) clean | (b) tall |
| (c) tiny | (d) new |
| (e) beautiful | (f) fierce |
| (g) designer | |
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) with | (b) to |
| (c) from | (d) in |
| (e) on | (f) with |
| (g) at | |

Listening Time

The meaning of 'mistake' is error.

The meaning of 'appear' is become visible.

The meaning of 'motionless' is stationary.

The meaning of 'sacred' is holy.

The meaning of 'wonder' is astonish.

Talk Time

- * No, it is not a fair bet.
- * I feel confident when I have a strong belief in my abilities, knowledge, or skills.
- * No, betting is a bad habit. But if it related to academic or sports activities, then I could bet.

Sentence: I studied hard instead of watching TV.

Writing Hour

1. Elephant is the biggest of all land animals. They live in the forest. But people also keep elephants for domestic work. Elephants are used to carry heavy logs of wood. The tusks of elephants are

very costly. In the picture, the elephant is doing work by pulling the heavy log of wood.

2. My father brought a parrot as a gift on my birthday. I have kept it in a big cage. It is a very beautiful bird. It is lovely to look at. It has a red beak. Its feathers are green. It also has a red feather at the top. Its beak is curved. It is strong and pointed. There is a black ring round the neck of my parrot which looks very beautiful. I give it grains, fruits, leaves and seeds to eat. It is fond of fruits such as pears, nuts, mangoes, etc. But of all these things, it loves to eat chilly. I want to teach my parrot to talk. It can imitate our words. I will teach him to say 'Good morning', 'Good night', 'Welcome', 'Thank you' and other simple words. It will be much fun when my parrot will learn to say these words.

4. Moon Walk

Learning Words

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) fool | (b) chicken |
| (c) dreaming | (d) apple |
| (e) bridge | (f) computer |

Comprehension

1. (a) Apollo 11 was a spacecraft inside the rocket which landed on the moon on 16th July, 1969.
(b) There were three brave astronauts – Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin – in the spacecraft.

- (c) Armstrong and Aldrin did not come out of the Eagle as they had to make sure that the Eagle was ready to return quickly to Apollo 11 if there was any danger.
- (d) The moon has no air. During the day, it is extremely hot and at night it is extremely cold.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) False (d) True
3. (a) The Eagle landed gently on the surface of the moon.
(b) Armstrong and Aldrin did not come out immediately from the Eagle.
(c) During the day the moon is extremely hot and during the night it is extremely cold.
(d) Armstrong carried a cylinder of oxygen on his back so that he could breathe.
4. (a) (ii) rocket (b) (iii) control room
(c) (ii) earth (d) (iv) moon

HOCS

1. The changing shapes of Moon are known as lunar phases. The Moon changes its shape every day because it moves around the Earth. As it does, different amounts of sunlight shine on its surface, making it appear differently.
2. When the moon is seen full like a big white ball, it is called a “full moon.” When we cannot see the moon in the sky, it is called a “new moon.”

Using Grammar

1. (a) larger (b) longest

- (c) colder
(e) richest
(g) tallest
2. (a) but
(c) since
(e) and
(g) but
- (d) wider
(f) shorter
- (b) or
(d) yet
(f) as

Listening Time

1. (a) Goa (b) Englishman
2. (a) (ii) David's aunt (b) (ii) stories
3. families
(a) more useful (b) most wonderful
(c) better (d) most beautiful
(e) most useful (f) most intelligent

Talk Time

1. (a) Why shouldn't I?
2. (a) All right
3. (d) Let's not argue about it

Writing Hour

1.

To

Date _____

John Roy
123, Park Street
Chandigarh

Dear John,

It has been long days that I did not hear from you.
How are you? I am fine here.

Last month, I went to Goa on holidays with my

parents. It was a pleasant vacation. I saw the sea and its waves. I played with sand on the beach. I also swam in the water. There were many people from different states. People from other countries were also there. I loved to see the other places of the city.

We stayed there for five days. The hotel in which we stayed was not far from the beach. My sister and I enjoyed very much.

That's all for today.

Your loving friend,

(Your name)

2. (i) Trees provide us flowers, fruits and fodder for animals.
- (ii) Trees give us wood for fire and furniture and provide cool shadow from the heat of the sun.
- (iii) Trees like neem, eucalyptus, etc. provide us with medicinal products.
- (iv) Trees breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen that sustains our life.
- (v) Trees bring rain bearing clouds and also prevent soil erosion.

5. I'd Love to be a Spaceman

Learning Words

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) parrot | (b) crow |
| (c) pigeon | (d) vulture |
| (e) peacock | (f) kingfisher |

Comprehension

1. (a) A spaceman moves through the stars, visits the planets and roams on the spaceways.
(b) The poet likes to visit Jupiter and Mars.
(c) Planets orbit double Suns.
(d) The poet wants to walk in alien jungles on beaches where there will be only his footprints.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) True (d) False
3. (a) Mars is a planet in the solar system.
(b) The poet wants to visit some places where no one has ever been.
(c) He wants to meet a fellow traveller, an alien from a planet.
(d) The poet wants to have only his footprints and find a thousand treasures.
4. (a) (iii) spaceman
(b) (iv) Milky Way
(c) (i) galaxy
(d) (iv) heavenly bodies

HOCS

1. A spaceman wears a special kind of dress. It is called a spacesuit. It protects from the harsh conditions of space, such as extreme temperatures, lack of oxygen, microgravity. and radiation in outer space .It keeps him safe.
2. A spaceman carries a cylinder on his back that contains oxygen. The environment of space is airless. It provides him with breathable air while working in that environment.

Using Grammar

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) can | (b) can't |
| (c) can | (d) can |
| (e) can't | (f) can |
| (g) can | |
- (b) Can you play the violin?
(c) They can't draw well.
(d) I can play football.
(e) Can we come to your house?
(f) She can't sleep.
(g) Can you cook?

Listening Time

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (a) (i) Krishnadev Raja | |
| (b) (ii) a bag of gold coins | |
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) a week | (b) see my face |
|------------|-----------------|
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False |
|----------|-----------|

Talk Time

Ravi is telling his father that he is a NSS volunteer. His school is conducting a NSS camp in a village. He also wants to join the camp and needs his permission.

Writing Hour

- became – made – did not leave – said – would – changed – married – did not forget – heard – sprang – caught – killed – got – changed – lost
- (Name and Address of grandmother)
Date _____
My dear grandma,

How are you? I am fine here. Papa and mamma are also fine. Today, I am going to write something about my favourite game.

I play many games. They include both outdoor and indoor games; like cricket, table tennis, carrom and volleyball. But badminton is my favourite game. It is a fascinating game. Badminton is played between two sides which may have one or two players on each side. In between there is a net spread wide. It is played with rackets and a shuttle-cock. The shuttle-cock is made of cock and feathers. Badminton is a game of skill.

I am a good player of badminton. I enjoy it very much. I am Captain of our school Junior Badminton Team. I go to the stadium for practice daily. I hope to play for my country someday.

Write to me soon.

Your loving grandson,
(Your name)

6. The Crow in Peacock's Feathers

Learning Words

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) fight = bike | (b) might = leak |
| (c) roll = mole | (d) build = hold |
| (e) broom = took | (f) draw = sink |

Comprehension

- (a) The crow was surprised to look at the beautiful feathers of peacocks because he had never seen such beautiful feathers before.

- (b) The crow did not like his ugly plumes. He stopped looking at himself because every time he did so, he would get more depressed.
- (c) After collecting the peacock feathers, the crow stuck the feathers onto his own tail using pine resin and started to parade up and down for his friends to admire.
- (d) On seeing the crow, the peacocks thought the crow was just another peacock who, for some reason, had lost most of his feathers, and they felt sorry for him.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) True (d) False
3. (a) The peacocks strutted about showing the crow their magnificent feathers.
(b) One day the crow noticed that one of the peacocks had dropped a feather.
(c) The crow gazed down sadly at his own ugly plumes.
(d) “Just look at my gorgeous tail,” he said proudly.
4. (a) (iii) restless (b) (i) tail
(c) (ii) ugly (d) (i) furious

HOCS

1. Peacocks dance when there are clouds in the sky or it is about to rain to attract the peahen and show off their beautiful feathers.
2. The father of a peacock is called a peacock or peafowl, while the mother is called a peahen or peafowl. The term “peafowl” is used to refer to

both male and female peafowls collectively.

Using Grammar

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) couldn't | (b) could |
| (c) couldn't | |
| (d) couldn't | |
| (e) couldn't | |
| (f) could | |
| (g) could | |
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) plume | (b) lays |
| (c) hollow | (d) drew |
| (e) colours | (f) bright |
| (g) national | |

Listening Time

- | |
|--------------------------|
| (a) a basket on his head |
| (b) Mother |
- | |
|---|
| (a) The bangle seller helped the child to wear the bangles. |
| (b) She choose orange colour bangles. |
- happy

Talk Time

Parveen is looking for the book on how to save Earth's water.

Writing Hour

- My birthday falls on 15 May.
I request you to attend the party
at
Dunkin Donuts, Malviya Nagar.
Please be there at sharp 7 o' clock celebrate the occasion.

2. To

(Name of your friend) Date _____

(Address of your friend)

Dear XYZ,

Hope you are fine. Today, I am writing about where I want to visit during summer vacation.

My summer vacation is starting from 6th May.

I will have a break of 45 days. It gives an opportunity to visit new places. This year, I want to visit Kolkata with my parents. My father has already booked the tickets on Rajdhani Express.

My aunt stays in Kolkata. We will stay at her place. I have heard about different places of interest there. I will visit Science City, Victoria Memorial Hall and Nicco Park. I will also enjoy a metro ride there. Kolkata metro is the first metro in our country. The Howrah Bridge is also a historic bridge. It has no pillar. It was made by the British during their rule in our country.

We shall return on 20th May. Coming back, I shall have to complete my vacation work.

That's all for today. Write to you later.

Your loving friend,

ABC

7. The Flower Thief

Learning Words

- (a) transferred – relocated
- (b) enveloped – covered
- (c) sadly – unhappily
- (d) pretending – acting as if

- (e) piled – lined up
- (f) proclaimed – announced officially
- (g) blot – absorb

Comprehension

1. (a) There were many rare flowers with enchanting fragrances in the garden of the king of Iran.
(b) The gardeners mounted a watch around the garden and guarded it day and night to find out the flower thief.
(c) The son of the king's minister was caught as the thief.
(d) The minister's son saved himself by eating the flowers which he kept in his pocket one by one without letting the guards see.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) False (d) True
3. (a) The minister knew of his son's fondness for flowers.
(b) The gardeners mounted a watch around the garden.
(c) The guards began to search the young man's pockets.
(d) When the guards could not find any flower in the young man's pockets they became nervous.
4. (a) (i) thief (b) (iii) royal
(c) (iv) beautiful (d) (i) pockets

HOCS

1. As the minister walked past the group of men, he commented that your mouth would save you.

The son of minister quickly understood what his father meant. And he ate all the flowers kept in his pocket.

2. Flowers do not have a taste to humans. They are mainly enjoyed for their visual beauty and fragrance.

Using Grammar

1. (a) doesn't (b) don't
(c) don't (d) doesn't
(e) don't (f) don't
(g) doesn't (h) don't
2. (a) swimming (b) cooking
(c) crying (d) playing
(e) walking (f) teaching
(g) rising

Listening Time

lorry	hurry
furry	flurry
worry	quarry
terry	blurry
slurry	

Talk Time

The conversaton is about helping others.

Writing Hour

1. Ajay is a little boy. One day he was going to the school. On the way, he sees an old woman. The woman was trying to cross the road. But she was unable to cross the road as it was not clear. Ajay

offers to help the old woman. The old woman agrees to take Ajay's help. Both of them wait at the red signal. When the traffic light became red, Ajay helped the woman to cross the road. The woman thanked Ajay and also blessed him.

2. (b) Didn't you like to go to the market alone?
- (c) Didn't he like to watch cartoons?
- (d) Didn't we like to listen to music?
- (e) Didn't they like to drink coffee?
- (f) Didn't I like to swim in a river?
- (g) Didn't she like to dance on the stage?

8. Abu Ali Counts His Donkey

Learning Words

- (a) dirty – untidy – clean
- (b) badly – not in a good way – well
- (c) hurriedly – quickly – slowly
- (d) put on – wear – take off
- (e) remember – keep in mind – forget
- (f) cruel – not in a good way – kind
- (g) end – not showing mercy – begin

Comprehension

1. (a) Abu Ali bought nine donkeys from the fair.
- (b) Abu Ali failed to count the ninth donkey.
- (c) Abu Ali was riding the ninth donkey. So whenever he counted, he counted only the first eight donkeys and forgot to count the donkey on which he was sitting. That is why Abu Ali could not count the ninth donkey.

- (d) Abu Ali's friend Musa helped him to count the donkeys.
2. (a) True (b) True
(c) False (d) True
3. (a) Abu Ali climbed back on to the donkey and trotted away.
(b) He looked behind the rocks and behind the trees.
(c) Abu Ali saw his friend Musa walking along the road.
(d) "He is sitting on top of the ninth donkey," said Musa.
4. (a) (iii) nine (b) (ii) road
(c) (iv) tenth (d) (i) count

HOCS

1. As a man of mathematics Abu was a very poor fellow. He couldn't count the ninth donkey on which he was sitting on. No, he was not very good at counting.
2. Abu was not good at counting. He was unable to count the ninth donkey on which he was riding. Therefore to see his foolishness Musa said Abu the tenth donkey.

Using Grammar

1. (a) My mother cooks tasty. She made dinner for the whole family.
(b) Tim and Sam are Zia's brothers. Zia plays with them.
(c) Mr. Canes wife is Julie. He went to the

movie with his wife.

- (d) The house is old. It needs a fresh coat of paint.
- (e) Angela is beautiful. She is a smart girl.
- (f) We played with the puppy. We fed it a biscuit.

2. (a) have (b) have
(c) has (d) have
(e) have (f) has
(g) have

Listening Time

name (silent 'e')

muscle (silent 'c')

edge (silent 'd')

through (silent 'g')

honest (silent 'h')

talk (silent 'l')

write (silent 'w')

listen (silent 't')

dumb (silent 'b')

bridge (silent 'd')

sign (silent 'g')

knee (silent 'k')

know (silent 'k')

breathe (silent 'e')

autumn (silent 'n')

Writing Hour

1. (a) ugly (b) dull
(c) senior (d) early
(e) back (f) sunset
(g) refuse
2. To

Date _____

Anurag Anand
100, Central Lane
New Delhi

Dear Anurag,

Hope you are fine.

My birthday falls on 20 September, that is next Friday. Like the previous years, this year too, there will be a small party in my house. I have invited all my friends to come and enjoy the party. I, therefore, request you to please come to my house at sharp 6 o'clock and be a part of the gathering.

I would listen to none of your excuses. Please make sure that you are there in the party. I, shall be waiting for you.

Your loving friend,

Sunny

9. My Shadow

Learning Words

- (a) dictionary – a book that provides the meaning of words
- (b) workbook – a book containing exercises and problems to solve
- (c) atlas – a book of maps
- (d) album – a book in which photographs are kept
- (e) textbook – a book with lessons and exercises
- (f) diary – a book where notes on daily activities are written
- (g) directory – a book with names, addresses and phone numbers of people

Comprehension

- The poet has a little shadow with him.
 - The poet sees that the shadow jump before him when he jumps into his bed.
 - The growth of proper children is always very slow.
 - An India rubber ball sometimes shoots up taller.
- True
 - True
 - False
 - True
- The poet has a little shadow.
 - When the poet jumps, the shadow jumps with him.
 - The shadow does not grow like the proper children.
 - Sometimes the shadow shoots up taller like and India rubber ball.
- (i) poet
 - (iii) children
 - (iv) head
 - (iii) little

HOCS

- Shadows are created when an object blocks light. Since shadows are made of absence of light. So, we can't catch something that isn't really there.
- At noon the sun is directly overhead. At that time our shadow appears very close to our feet. Therefore, it is difficult to see our shadow.

Using Grammar

- (a) will be feeling (b) shall be getting
(c) shall be buying (d) will be envying
(e) shall be meeting (f) will be serving
(g) shall be refusing
- (a) This is a boys' school.
(b) My father's car has no petrol.
(c) The girls' ribbons are red.
(d) They are building a children's park.
(e) James' dog is very cute.
(f) My teacher's diary is lost.
(g) The lion's cub is hungry.
(h) My car is parked near the boys' hostel.

Listening Time

- (a) A butterfly starts its life as a very small round egg.
(b) When the egg hatches, a butterfly larvae comes out, called caterpillar.
(c) The caterpillar forms into pupa. In this stage the caterpillar reaches their full length and weight.
(d) The caterpillar changes its shape and becomes an adult butterfly.
(d) When a female adult butterfly lays eggs on some leaves, the butterfly's life cycle will start all over.

Writing Hour

1. Children will closely look at the two pictures and find out the differences. They will mark the

ten differences and then write them in the space given.

2. The name of my school is _____.
- It is situated about 5 kilometres away from my house. Every morning I wait at the bus stop to take the school bus. My school starts at 7.45 am. My classmates are also good. Our school is surrounded by a green lawn. There is a small park at the back. We play during recess in the school field. The school compound is fairly large. There are over 2000 students in my school. Every year, we celebrate Annual Day and Sports Day in our school. All our teachers are very strict. But they are very good, friendly and helpful as well. They guide us very well and look to all our needs. They teach us many new things everyday. I like my school and my teachers very much. I feel that my school is the best school in the city.

A pink rectangular box with a thin pink border and four small pink squares at the corners, resembling a decorative frame. The word "Grammar" is centered inside in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Grammar

Chapter 1. Adjectives

1. (a) sweet (b) frilly
(c) awesome (d) ancient
(e) dirty (f) ferocious
(g) dusty (h) clean
(i) wide (j) fast
(k) hungry (l) tired
(m) boring (n) straight
(o) majestic
2. (a) obedient (b) honest
(c) adventurous (d) hard-working
(e) friendly (f) creative
(g) patient (h) talkative
(i) dishonest (j) lazy
3. (a) courageous (b) sleepless
(c) illiterate (d) priceless
(e) unforgettable (f) unpopular
(g) daily (h) literate
(i) quarrelsome (j) greedy
(k) resourceful
4. (a) sweet (b) great
(c) big (d) red
(e) long (f) sweet
(g) small (h) hot
5. (a) three (b) many
(c) few (d) sixty
(e) no
6. Do it yourself.
7. (a) warm (b) ripe
(c) delightful (d) hungry
(e) high (f) long
(g) sour

8. (a) (iv) The boys rode horses through the tall grass.
 (b) (iii) frying
 (c) (iv) long
 (d) (iii) loud
9. (a) (iv) funniest
 (b) (ii) bigger
 (c) (ii) bigger
 (d) (ii) cleverest
 (e) (i) richest
 (f) (iii) funny
 (g) (iv) fast

Chapter 2. Comparisons

1. (a) hotter (b) bigger
 (c) taller (d) sweeter
 (e) heavier (f) costlier
 (g) faster (h) larger
 (i) stronger (j) better
2. (a) faster (b) taller
 (c) most noisy (d) biggest
 (e) fastest (f) more beautiful
 (g) coldest (h) longest
 (i) drier (j) hotter
3. (a) tall (b) the greatest
 (c) more intelligent

Chapter 3. A, An, The (Articles)

1. (a) A (b) A (c) The
 (d) An (e) A (f) The
 (g) A (h) An (i) An

- (j) the
2. (a) the (b) an (c) The
 (d) a (e) the (f) a
 (g) a (h) a (i) a
 (j) a (k) a (l) a
 (m) a (n) the (o) the
 (p) a (q) the (r) more than
3. (a) I am a oldest in my family.
- (b) I used my shoes as a hammer.
- (c) Have you fed an dogs?
- (d) There are some children in the garden.
- (e) Who invented a radio?
- (f) I prefer the mountains in the seaside.
- (g) I like an blue T-shirt.
- (h) Is your mother working in a old office building?
- (i) Carol's father works as a electrician.
- (j) The tomatoes are 60 rupees a kilo.
- (k) Ben has a terrible headache.
- (l) After this tour you have the whole afternoon free to explore the city.
- (m) Where's a pen drive I lent you last week?
4. (a) a (b) a (c) a
 (d) the (e) the (f) the
 (g) an (h) the (i) the
 (j) a (k) the (l) an
 (m) the (n) the (o) a
5. (a) an (b) a (c) an
 (d) a (e) an (f) an
 (g) a (h) a (i) a
 (j) a (k) a (l) an

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|---------|
| | (m) a | (n) an | (o) a |
| | (p) a | (q) a | (r) an |
| 6. | (a) The | (b) The | (c) the |
| | (d) The | (e) the | (f) a |
| | (g) The | (h) a, the | (i) a |
| | (j) The, an | (k) an | (l) an |
| 7. | (a) an | (b) an | (c) an |
| | (d) The | (e) The | (f) an |
| | (g) the | (h) an | (i) a |
| | (j) a | (k) an | (l) an |

8. One day, father had **an** idea. He said that he would like to buy **a** house. We children were thrilled: **The** house of our own! Then he became quite obsessed with **the** idea till he thought that the house would have four bedrooms, **a** huge garden in front and a kitchen garden at **the** back. “This is **the** house I used to dream of,” he said. **The** only person who was not entirely thrilled was mother. She didn’t quite like **the** kitchen because of insufficient natural light. “That’s **the** fatal flow,” she said. I told her that **the** world was not perfect.

Chapter 4. Pronoun

1. (a) They (b) She (c) He
 (d) It (e) I (f) mine
 (g) We (h) us (i) You
2. (a) She made dinner for the whole family.
 (b) Anil played badminton with them.
 (c) Mr. Sen went to the movies with his wife.
 (d) It needs a fresh coat of paint.
 (e) She is absent in the class.

- (f) It is played widely in India.
 (g) They are going to the fair.
 (h) Nicky and Tom are going to see her.
3. (a) it (b) She (c) it
 (d) They (e) He (f) her
 (g) them (h) her (i) it
 (j) him (k) it
4. (a) He (b) They (c) she, him
 (d) He (e) It (f) They
 (g) They (h) He (i) They
 (j) It
5. (a) I (b) She (c) He
 (d) He (e) They (f) She
 (g) They (h) It (i) They
 (j) It (k) it (l) him
6. (a) Mrs. Smith is strict, so I don't like her.
 (b) Ana is not good at maths, so I never copy from her.
 (c) We have a computer at home, but I don't use it.
 (d) My teachers are very good, that's why I like them.
 (e) I am not happy with the children; so they do not listen to me.
 (f) They have invited us, so we are likely to go to their party.
 (g) My father has a new mobile, but it does not work.
 (h) I have an umbrella, but it is not raining.
 (i) Ankit is a good boy, so he never tells a lie.
 (j) My parents love me. They bought me a new computer.

- (k) The Peacock is our national bird. We should save it.
- (l) Walk slowly. Don't hurry else you will fall.
7. (a) I (b) He (c) She
 (d) me (e) her (f) us
 (g) It (h) I (i) them
 (j) you (k) me (l) him
8. (a) them (b) it, him (c) We
 (d) her (e) He (f) you
 (g) She (h) It (i) you, us
 (j) I (k) you (l) you
 (m) him/her (n) you (o) He

Chapter 5. Verbs

1. (a) bark (b) bring (c) is
 (d) are (e) build (f) fly
 (g) is (h) play (i) is
 (j) rings
2. (a) completes (b) rises (c) painted
 (d) slept (e) eat (f) running
 (g) shining (h) written (i) raining
 (j) barking
3. (a) buying (b) coming (c) trying
 (d) jogging (e) driving (f) sleeping
 (g) watch
4. (a) knocked (b) obey (c) trying
 (d) received (e) teaches (f) rains
 (g) sleeping (h) invented (i) moved
 (j) speaks (k) galloped (l) attend

Chapter 6. Is, Am, Are

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) is | (b) is | (c) a |
| (d) am | (e) are | (f) are |
| (g) are | (h) are | (i) is |
| (j) are | (k) is | (l) are |
| (m) is | (n) are | (o) is |
| (p) are | (q) are | (r) is |
| (s) are | (t) are | |
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) are | (b) is | (c) are |
| (d) am | (e) is | (f) are |
| (g) is | (h) is | (i) are |
| (j) is | (k) is | (l) is |
| (m) is | (n) are | (o) are |
| (p) is | (q) is | (r) am |
| (s) Are | (t) is | |

Chapter 7. Was, Were

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) were | (b) was | (c) was |
| (d) was | (e) was | (f) was |
| (g) were | (h) were | (i) was |
| (j) were | (k) were | (l) were |
| (m) was | (n) was | (o) were |
| (p) was | (q) were | (r) were |
| (s) was | | |
- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| (a) are | (b) were | (c) was |
| (d) are | (e) were | (f) is |
| (g) is | (h) were | (i) are |
| (j) am | (k) are | (l) was |
| (m) are | (n) were | (o) was |
| (p) was | (q) are | (r) are |

Mathematics

CHAPTER-1

Exercise 1.1

1. (a) cross, (b) tick, (c) cross, (d) tick, (e) tick, (f) cross (g) tick (h) tick



(b) Do it yourself.



(b) Do it yourself.

4. (a) from left to right - fig.-1, fig.-2, fig.-4

(b) from left to right, fig.-1, fig.-3, fig.-4

(c) from left to right, fig.-1, fig.-2, fig.-3

5. (a) Do it yourself,

(b) Do it yourself,

(c) Do it yourself

6. (b) $\frac{2}{5}$, (c) $\frac{1}{2}$, (d) $\frac{1}{2}$, (e) $\frac{1}{2}$, (f) $\frac{2}{3}$ (g) $\frac{2}{3}$

7. (a) $\frac{2}{8}$, (b) $\frac{3}{6}$, (c) $\frac{4}{8}$, fraction for coloured

$\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, fraction for not coloured

8. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$, (b) $\frac{2}{6}$, (c) $\frac{1}{2}$, (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

Exercise 1.2

1. (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$
(d) $\frac{2}{4}$ (e) $\frac{1}{2}$ (f) $\frac{1}{3}$

Exercise 1.3

1. (a) $\frac{5}{10}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$ (c) $\frac{2}{8}$
(d) $\frac{7}{12}$ (e) $\frac{6}{8}$ (f) $\frac{2}{6}$
2. (b) $N = 1, D = 4$
(c) $N = 2, D = 6$
(d) $N = 5, D = 6$
(e) $N = 2, D = 3$
(f) $N = 4, D = 7$
3. (a) $\frac{5}{7}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{4}{5}$
(d) $\frac{1}{5}$

Exercise 1.4

1. (b) 4, (c) 8, (d) 6
2. (b) 5, (c) 3, (d) 2
3. (b) 4, (c) 3, (d) 5
4. (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 13
(d) 10 (e) 16 (f) 9
(g) 13 (h) 6 (i) 25
(j) 15 (k) 4 (l) 10

Exercise 1.5

1. 3

2. 5

3. 2

4. 15

5. 15

6. $\frac{7}{10}$

7. $\frac{5}{10}$

Testing Skills

(a) - one fourth = $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) - one third = $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) - two third = $\frac{2}{3}$

(d) - three fourth = $\frac{2}{3}$

(e) - one half = $\frac{1}{2}$

HOCS

1. (a) $\frac{12}{14}$ or $\frac{6}{7}$ (b) $\frac{7}{8}$ (c) $\frac{65}{81}$

(d) $\frac{8}{12}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ (e) $\frac{6}{18}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ (f) $\frac{13}{39}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$

2. (a) $\frac{6}{6}$, (b) $\frac{11}{11}$, (c) $\frac{5}{5}$, (d) $\frac{13}{13}$, (e) $\frac{8}{8}$, (f) $\frac{12}{12}$

(g) $\frac{15}{15}$, (h) $\frac{20}{20}$

2. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$
3. (a) 6 (b) 10 (c) 8
4. Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-2

Exercise 2.1

1. Do it yourself.
- 2.

	Faces	Edges	Corners
(a)	6	12	8
(b)	3	2	No
(c)	2	1	No
(d)	No	No	No
(e)	6	12	8

3. Do it yourself.
4. (a) sides (b) face (c) edges
 (d) curved (e) faces (f) round
 (g) face (h) rectangle
5. (a) False (b) False (c) True
 (d) True (e) False (f) True
 (g) True (h) True

Exercise 2.2

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.
3. (a) 37, (b) 114, (c) 320, 640 (d) 135, 150

Exercise 2.3

- (a), (b), (d)
- Do it yourself.
- (a) \times (b) \times (c) \times (d) \times (e) \times (f) \checkmark (g) \checkmark (h) \times

Exercise 2.4

- (b), (d)
Do it yourself.

Testing Skills Do it yourself

- (a) \checkmark (b) \times (c) \checkmark (d) \times

HOCS

- (a) , (b) , (c) , (d)
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (a) Dice (b) Joker's cap (c) Football
(d) Drum (e) Brick

CHAPTER-3

Exercise 3.1

- (a) 500 cm (b) 700 cm (c) 430 cm
(d) 250 cm (e) 602 cm (f) 660 cm
(g) 550 cm (h) 901 cm (i) 870 cm
(j) 615 cm (k) 390 cm (l) 575 cm
- (a) 4 cm (b) 2 cm (c) 13 cm
(d) 14 cm (e) 5 cm
- (a) 2 m (b) 3 m (c) 20 cm
(d) 15 cm (e) 25 cm (f) 26 cm
(g) 125 cm (h) 10 cm

Exercise 3.2

- (a) cm (b) m (c) m
(d) km (e) cm (f) cm
(g) cm (h) m (i) m
(j) m (k) cm
- (a) 6 km (b) 4 m (c) 5 m
(d) 10 m (e) 1 km (f) 20 cm
(g) 10 cm (h) 8 m (i) 1 m
(j) 25 cm (k) 2 m (l) 1 km
- (a) 6 km, (b) 4 km, (c) 5 km, (d) 8 km

Exercise 3.3

- Do it yourself.
- (a) 2 kg 100 g (b) 3 kg 500 g
(c) 450 g (d) 1 kg 350 g
- (a) 5 kg (b) 200 g
(c) 10 kg (d) 30 kg
(e) 200 g (f) 100 g

Exercise 3.4

- (a) 2 l (b) 100 ml (c) 10 ml
(d) 1 l
- (a) ml (b) ml (c) 1 (d) ml
(e) ml (f) l
- Do it yourself.

Testing Skills

- (a) 700 cm (b) 402 cm (c) 299 cm
(d) 333 cm
- Do it yourself.
- Do yourself.

4. (a) 3 kg 500 g (h) 1 kg 750 g
5. Do it yourself.
6. (a) 15 cm (b) 10 m (c) 250 km
 (d) 70 g (e) 5 kg (f) 250 g
 (g) 2 ml (h) 100 ml
7. (a) m (b) cm (c) m
 (d) g (e) kg (f) l
 (g) ml (h) l
8. (a) 600 cm, 75 cm, 675 cm
 (b) 2000 g, 500 g, 2500 g
 (c) 7000 g, 20 g, 7020 g
 (d) 100 cm
 (e) 1000 ml
 (f) 1000 g
 (g) 5000 ml, 550 ml, 5550 ml

HOCS

1. (a) (iii), 10 cm (b) (iii) 200 km, (c) (i) 8 cm,
 (d) (ii) 4 m (e) (i) 250 ml, (f) i) 100g
2. (a) $<$ (b) $<$ (c) $=$ (d) $>$
 (e) $<$ (f) $<$
3. 70 cups

CHAPTER-4

Exercise 4.1

1. (b) 6:30 (c) 5:15 (d) 2:25
 (e) 3:55 (f) 2:10 (g) 7:35
 (h) 10:55
2. (a) 3:35 (b) 4:45
 (c) 1:20 (d) 5:25
3. (a) 1:35, 25 minutes to 2

- (b) 11:45, 15 minutes to 12
- (c) 7:10, 10 minutes past 7
- (d) 6:50, 10 minutes to 7
- (e) 9:15, 15 minutes past 9
- (f) 8:25, 25 minutes past 8
- (g) 9:55, 5 minutes to 10
- (h) 3:05, 5 minutes past 3

Exercise 4.2

- 1. (a) 1 hour (b) 30 minutes
(c) 2 hours (d) months
(e) days (f) years
- 2. Do it yourself.
- 3. (b) 23-May-2023, 23/05/23
(c) 14-February-2023, 14/02/23
(d) 21-June-2023, 21/06/23

Exercise 4.3

Do it yourself.

Testing Skills

- 1. (a) 7:20 (b) 1:25
(c) 11:50 (d) 8:10
- 2. (a) 3:45, 15 minutes to 4
(b) 10:10, 10 minutes past 10
(c) 5:50, 10 minutes to 6
(d) 6:35, 25 minutes to 7
- 3. Do it yourself.
- 4. (a) 11-October-2023, 11/10/23
(b) 17-March-2023, 17/03/2023
- 5. Do it yourself.

HOCS

1. 2 times, 2. 20
3. (a) 600 minutes (b) 2880 minutes
(c) 2 minutes (d) 360 minutes
(e) 10 minutes (f) 2160 minutes
4. (a) 16 hours (b) 1 hour 45 minutes

CHAPTER-5

Exercise 5.1

1. ₹75 and 50 p. 2. ₹56 and 50 p
3. ₹75 and 75 p. 4. ₹35 and 50 p.

Exercise 5.2

1. (a) 180 (b) 165
(c) 155 (d) 190
2. (a) 61.75 (b) 102.50
(c) 82.50 (d) 92.75
(e) 116.00 (f) 116.00
3. (a) ₹116.00 (b) ₹148.25
(c) ₹87.75 (d) ₹98.00
(e) ₹134.50 (f) ₹117.25
4. (a) Donate ₹150, left ₹25
(b) Donate ₹110, left ₹70
(c) Donate ₹75, left ₹62
(d) Donate ₹70, left ₹110.
5. (a) ₹37.25 (b) ₹38.25
(c) ₹12.25 (d) ₹25.00
(e) ₹37.75 (f) ₹ 40.75

6. (a) ₹17.25 (b) ₹88.50
(c) ₹53.25 (d) ₹5.75
(e) ₹12.50 (f) ₹8.00

Exercise 5.3

1. (a) ₹424 (b) ₹189
(c) ₹88 (d) ₹16.50
(e) ₹19.00 (f) ₹91.50
2. (a) ₹117.50 (b) ₹342.00
(c) ₹66.00 (d) ₹22.75
(e) ₹294 (f) ₹272
3. (a) ₹4 (b) ₹7
(c) ₹12 (d) ₹12
(e) ₹7 (f) ₹11
(g) ₹16 (h) ₹19
(i) ₹16

Exercise 5.4

1. ₹132.75 2. ₹18.75
3. ₹181.50 4. ₹37
5. ₹22.50 6. ₹20.53

Exercise 5.5

1. Do it yourself.

Testing Skills

1. (a) ₹100.75 (b) ₹29.50
(c) ₹156 (d) ₹8
(e) ₹38 (f) ₹16.75
(g) ₹19.25 (h) ₹66.00
(i) ₹9

2. (a) ₹37.25 (b) ₹76.00
 (c) ₹59.25 (d) ₹211.25
 (e) ₹252.00 (f) ₹11
3. Do it yourself.

HOCS

1. (a) = (b) > (c) < (d) <
 (e) > (f) <
2. 665

CHAPTER-6

Exercise 6.1

1. (a) Aruna (b) Anjana (c) Aruna
 (d) Anjana (e) Priya, Anjana
2. (a) Arvind, Piyush (b) 3
 (c) Arvind, Piyush
 (d) Udgeet
 (e) Udgeet
 (f) Anirudh, Udgeet

Exercise 6.2

1. (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) Mirinda
 (d) Slice (e) 60 (f) 230
2. (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 2
 (d) Tomato (e) Lady's Finger
 (f) 16

Exercise 6.3

1. (a) Listening Music
 (b) Stamp collection

- (c) 6
- (d) 7
- (e) 3

Testing Skills

1. (a) Wednesday (b) 165 (c) 30 (d) 80 (e) Tuesday
2. Do it yourself

HOCS

1. (a) 1 symbol of apple = 10 Apples
(b) 1 symbol of tree = 10 Trees

MODEL TEST PAPER

1. (a) $N = 1, D = 3$ (b) $N = 1, D = 4,$
(c) $N = 2$ (d) $D = 6$
2. (a) Slides, (b) face, (c) edges
3. (a) 37, (b) 114, (c) 320, 640
4. (a) 500 cm, (b) 700 cm, (c) 430 cm
5. (a) 2L, (b) 100 ml, (c) 10 ml, (d) 1L
6. Do it yourself
7. (a) ₹116, (b) ₹148.25, (c) ₹87.75
8. (a) ₹117.5, (b) ₹342.00 (c) ₹66.00
9. ₹20.53
10. (a) Aruna, (b) Anjana, (c) Aruna

SCIENCE

1. Solids, Liquids and Gases

LEAD QUESTIONS

- Which of these is not a form of water?

Ans: Rubber

- The air we breathe in is a mixture of ...

Ans: Gases

HOCS

Ans. When the incense stick burns, tiny particles are released into the air, carrying the fragrance and spreading it around.

WORK CORNER

Encircle the correct answers.

- Ans
1. Solids do not change their shape.
 2. Wood is an example of a solid.
 3. Water, juice and oil are examples of liquids.
 4. We need a container to hold liquids.
 5. A gas spreads all over.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Ans:
1. Which of the following is a solid?
(c) Book (✓)
 2. Which of the following flows?
(c) Both of these (✓)
 3. Which of the following spreads all over?
(b) Gas (✓)
 4. This can change from one form to another.
(b) Water (✓)

B. Give two examples each of -

- Ans
1. Solids : Book, Table
 2. Liquids : Water, Oil
 3. Gases : Oxygen, Nitrogen

C. Short answer type questions:

1. Name the three forms of water.

Ans: The three forms of water are:

- (i) Ice
- (ii) Water
- (iii) Water vapour

2. What is freezing?

Ans: Freezing is a process by which liquids change into solids on cooling. For example, water when placed in the freezer turns into ice after sometime.

3. What is melting?

Ans: Melting is a process by which a solid changes into a liquid on heating. When ice (solid) is kept out of refrigerator, it melts into water (liquid).

4. What is evaporation?

Ans: Evaporation is a process by which a liquid changes into a gas on heating. When water (liquid) is heated, it changes into water vapour (gas).

5. What is condensation?

Ans: Condensation is a process by which a gas changes into a liquid on cooling. When water

vapour (gas) is cooled down, it changes into water (liquid).

D. Long answer type questions:

1. Is milk a solid or a liquid? Give two reasons.

Ans Milk is a liquid because of the following two reasons:

- (i) Liquid flows and so does the milk.
- (ii) Liquid take the shape of container in which they are poured. Milk also takes the shape of container in which it is poured.

2. How can water be changed into its solid form?

Ans: Water (liquid) changes into a solid when it is kept in a freezer. It changes into ice (solid).

3. Describe how water changes its form from solid to liquid and from liquid to gas.

Ans: A water in its solid form (ice) changes into a liquid on heating.

When ice (solid) is kept out of refrigerator, it melts into water (liquid).

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

A. Identify the things given in the box as solid, liquid or gas. Write these down in the correct columns.

Ans:

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Wood, Paper, Ketchup, Pencil, Ice cube, Inflated balloon, Biscuit, Cheese,	Petrol, Milk, Blood, Oil, River, Juice,	Wind, Smoke, Fire, Perfume in a bottle, LPG in a cylinder

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: 1. WATER
PENCIL
MILK
ERASER
AIR
STEAM

Project Idea

Ans: Do it yourself.

2. Air, Water and Weather

LEAD QUESTIONS

- **When we see the leaves on a tree moving, we feel ...**

Ans: Air

- **The weather is mostly hot during ...**

Ans: Summer

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks with the correct words:

- Ans: 1. Air is present everywhere.
2. A wind that flows strongly is called a gale.
3. Air is a mixture of gases.

HOCS

Ans. Meteorologists and climatologists study weather patterns and phenomena.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Ans: 1. Air contains
(c) both of these (✓)
2. A strong wind usually with rain and thunder causes a
(c) storm (✓)
3. In the water cycle, the water vapour cools down to form
(b) clouds (✓)
4. Changes in the weather are caused by
(c) both of these (✓)
5. The summer season is followed by
(c) monsoon (✓)

B. Match the following:

Ans: **Column A**

1. storm
2. breeze
3. monsoon
4. winter
5. spring

Column B

- (e) strong wind
- (c) gentle wind
- (a) rainfall
- (b) woollen clothes
- (d) flowers bloom

C. Give one word for each of the following:

- Ans: 1. This type of wind causes a lot of damage. :
Storm
2. We breathe in this gas from air. : Oxygen
3. It changes sea water into fresh water. :
Water Cycle
4. It rains during this season. : Monsoon
5. Flowers bloom during this season. : Spring
Season

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Name different gases present in the air.

Ans: Different gases present in the air are:

- (i) Oxygen
- (ii) Nitrogen
- (iii) Carbon Dioxide
- (iv) Water vapour

2. Define the following:

- Ans: a) **Evaporation** : Evaporation is a process by which a liquid changes into a gas on heating. When water (liquid) is heated, it changes into water vapour (gas).
- b) **Weather** : The condition of air around us at a given time and place is called weather. We experience change in weather every day.
- c) **Wind** : Moving air is called wind.
- d) **Storm** : Strong winds usually with rain, thunder or snow is called storm.

3. Name the factors that cause change in weather.

Ans: The factors that cause change in weather are:

- (i) Sun (temperature or heat)
- (ii) Wind
- (iii) Clouds
- (iv) Water vapour

4. Name the three main seasons.

Ans: The three main seasons are:

- (i) Summer
- (ii) Monsoon (Rainy)
- (iii) Winter

5. What is the difference between the spring and autumn season?

Ans: The difference between spring and autumn season is as follows:

Spring : During the months of February and March, it is neither too hot nor very cold. Many flowers bloom during this time.

Autumn : Autumn lasts from October to November. Most trees shed their leaves during autumn.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Explain the water cycle. Give its importance as well.

Ans: Water Cycle is as follows:

- Due to heat of Sun, water from oceans, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes changes into water vapour.
- Water vapour rises in the air. High up, it cools down and changes into small drops of water. These drops of water form clouds.

- Inside the cloud, more water drops join and become large drops. Large drops, on becoming heavier, fall on Earth as rain.
- Rainwater falls into oceans, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes and fills them. This water gets heated again by Sun and changes into water vapour.
- This cycle is repeated and is called water cycle.

2. How are clouds formed and what happens when they become heavy?

Ans: Water from oceans, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes changes into water vapour due to Sun's heat. The water vapour rises up in the air. Higher up in sky, it cools down and changes into small drops of water. These drops of water form clouds.

3. Describe all types of seasons.

Ans: **Summer** : Summer month last from April to June. The weather in summer season is mostly hot. We wear light cotton clothes. They keep us cool. We also wear T-Shirt and half-pant, knickers.

Monsoon : Summer is followed by monsoon or rainy season. It lasts from July to September. It rains on most days. Farmers grow crops in this season. We wear raincoats, gumboots and carry umbrella.

Winter : Winter lasts from December to March. The weather is mostly cold during these

months. We wear woollen clothes like coat, pant, caps, jacket, sweater, muffler, inner-suits. They keep us warm.

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

A. Identify and label the given picture correctly and also colour it.

Ans: The picture shows the water cycle.

1. Sun (temperate or heat)
2. Cloud (water vapour)
3. Rain
4. Oceans, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, Ponds
5. Water vapour

B. Write ‘R’ for a rainy day, ‘S’ for a sunny day and ‘W’ for a windy day in the given boxes. Mention an activity that you like to do on each day.

Ans: 1st picture : ‘S’ - Sunny day

2nd picture : ‘R’ - Rainy day

3rd picture : ‘W’ - Windy day

Do it yourself.

C. Write some ways to save water.

- Ans:
1. Do not let the bucket overflow when you take a bath.
 2. Turn off the tap when not in use, while brushing teeth.
 3. Use bucket and mug for a bath and cleaning a vehicle. It consumes less water.
 4. Repair leaking taps and pipelines immediately.

- Water plants with a bucket and sponge instead of a hose-pipe.

Project Idea

Ans: Do it yourself.

TEST YOURSELF

A. Write 'P' for the products made from plant fibres and 'M' for the ones made from animal fibres.

- Ans:
- Bag : [P]
 - T-Shirt : [P]
 - Sweater : [M]
 - Saree : [P]

B. Identify the processes shown in the pictures:

- Ans:
- Butter - Melting
 - Water - Evaporation
 - Ice - Freezing

C. Do it yourself.

3. MEASUREMENT

LEAD QUESTIONS

- kilometre is equal to**
Ans: 1000 metres
- Unit of weight is**
Ans: Kilogram

HOCS

Ans. No the father and son will not get the same answer when measuring the table with their handspan. Their handspans will likely differ in size.

WORK CORNER

Can you match the names of the different kinds of balances with their pictures?

Ans: 1st picture - Spring Balance

2nd picture - Weighing Machine

3rd picture - Beam Balance

4th picture - Physical Balance

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans: 1. We need to measure in our daily life.

(c) many things (✓)

2. Long ago, people used to measure lengths with their

(c) ropes (✓)

3. We measure length with a

(a) measuring tape (✓)

4. We measure the temperature with a

(a) thermometer (✓)

B. Short answer type questions:

1. Define length. Write its units.

Ans: Length is the distance from one point to another point. Smaller length is measured in centimetre (cm). Bigger length is measured in metre (m). Very long distances are measured in kilometre (km).

2. What is mass?

Ans: Mass is the weight of an object.

3. How is mass measured?

Ans: Mass is measured in different units as follows:
Smaller weight is measured in gram (g). Bigger weight is measured in kilogram (kg).

4. Name two devices used for measuring capacity.

Ans: Two devices used for measuring capacity are:
(i) Smaller capacity is measured in litre (l).
(ii) Bigger capacity is measured in kilolitre (kl).

5. How is time measured? Name the units to measure time.

Ans: Time is measured in seconds (s), minutes (min) and hours (hrs).

6. What are the non-standard units of measurement?

Ans: Hand-span, foot-span and pace are called the non-standard units of measurement.

C. Long answer type questions:

1. Why are measurements important?

Ans: Measurements are very important part of our life. We need to measure many things in our daily life. We measure distance from one place to another, length of cloth, weight of a person or thing, time and temperature. We also measure amount of liquid like milk, oil and water.

2. What is capacity? How is it measured?

Ans: Capacity is the quantity of a liquid which a vessel can hold. When we buy milk, oil,

petrol or kerosene, it is measured in liters (l) or milliliters (ml). Capacity is measured by measuring vessels, measuring jug, beaker and test tube.

3. Which body-parts did people use to measure length in earlier days?

Why was the use of these for measuring lengths discontinued?

Ans: People used to measure length in earlier days by their bodyparts like hand-span, foot-span, etc. The use of these for measuring lengths discontinued because body parts differ from person to person and there was no fixed standard of measurement.

4. What is temperature? Which device is used for measuring it?

Ans: Temperature is the measurement of hotness or coldness of a body or object. The unit of temperature is degree Centigrade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or degree Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$). Temperature is measured with the help of thermometer. A doctor uses clinical thermometer to measure our body temperature. This thermometer measures the temperature in $^{\circ}\text{F}$.

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

A. Write the symbols of the given units in the blanks given:

Ans: a) Length	Metre	- m
	Centimetre	- cm

b) Mass	kilogram	- kg
	Gram	- g
c) Capacity	Litre	- l
	Millilitre	- ml

B. Identify the pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

Ans: 1st picture - Spring Balance

2nd picture - Physical Balance

3rd picture - Scale

4th picture - Measuring Tape

5th picture - Flask for measuring capacity

6th picture - Beam Balance

C. Do it yourself.

Project Idea

Ans: Do it yourself.

4. Soil

LEAD QUESTIONS

- **Farmers add this to the soil to make it fertile.**
Ans: Manure
- **This is present between the soil particles.**
Ans: Air

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. **Which of these things is not a natural part of soil?**

(c) glass (✓)

2. Which of these soils has plenty of humus?

(c) loamy (✓)

3. Which of these do not live in the soil?

(a) sparrows (✓)

4. Which of these is not made from sand or soil?

(c) paper (✓)

B. Fill up the blanks.

Ans: 1. Earlier, the entire earth's surface was covered with rocks.

2. Humus is formed mainly from dead plants.

3. Farmers grow crops in the soil.

4. Green plants are farmers' friends.

C. Short answer type questions:

1. What does the soil contains?

Ans: Soil contains the following:

(i) Water

(ii) Air

(iii) Living organisms

2. Name the three types of soil.

Ans: The three types of soil are:

(i) Sandy Soil : The soil that has a lot of sand in it is called sandy soil. The spaces between sand particles are large enough to let water pass through them easily. Rainwater seeps through sandy soil quickly. Deserts and land near sea have sandy soil.

(ii) Clayey Soil : Clayey soil has plenty of clay. It is smooth and soft. Clay particles are very

small. They are very close to one another. Water cannot pass through clayey soil easily.

- (iii) **Loamy Soil** : Loamy soil has plenty of humus. Plants grow well in this soil. The soil particles allow water to flow. Loamy soil does not collect water as easily as clayey soil.

3. Name some animals that live in the soil.

Ans: Animals that live in the soil are:

- (i) Earthworms
- (ii) Snails
- (iii) Worms
- (iv) Beetles

C. Long answer type questions:

1. How was soil formed?

Ans: Heat of Sun, fast-flowing rainwater and wind broke the rocks into smaller and smaller pieces. After a period of thousands of years, pebbles, sand, silt and clay particles were formed. With the passage of time, plants grew on soil and their remains mixed with these tiny pieces of rocks. This is how the soil was formed.

2. What is the difference between sandy and clayey soil?

Ans: The difference between sandy and clayey soil is as under:

Sandy Soil : The soil that has a lot of sand in it is called sandy soil. The spaces between sand particles are large enough to let water pass through them easily. Rainwater seeps through

sandy soil quickly. Deserts and land near sea have sandy soil.

Clayey Soil : Clayey soil has plenty of clay. It is smooth and soft. Clay particles are very small. They are very close to one another. Water cannot pass through clayey soil easily.

3. What is the importance of soil?

Ans: The importance of soil is as follows:

- (i) Soil helps in the growth of plants and animals.
- (ii) Farmers grow different crops in soil.
- (iii) It provides shelter to many animals.
- (iv) It provides a base for making roads and buildings.
- (v) Different kinds of pots and vessels are made from soil.

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

A. What features of soil do these activities show?

Ans: **1st picture :** It shows evaporation of water in the form of water vapour when water is heated.

2nd picture : It shows that water container air between the spaces of soil particles.

B. Label the picture.

Ans:

1. Humus
2. Clay
3. Sand
4. Gravel

Project Idea

Tick (✓) the ones which you feel can protect the soil.

Ans:

1. Plant more and more trees. : [✓]
2. Building dams : [✓]
3. Floods : [✗]
4. Cutting down trees : [✗]
5. Over-grazing by cattle : [✗]
6. Not discarding plastics on open land. : [✓]

5. Light, Shadow, Sound and Force

LEAD QUESTIONS

- Which of these is a luminous object?
Ans: Sun
- The size of your shadow changes with the position of
Ans: Earth

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks with the correct words.

Ans:

1. The objects that give out light are called Luminous objects.
2. Light travels in a straight line.

HOCS

Ans. When a book is placed between a torch (flashlight) and the table, the book casts a shadow on the table surface.

Ans. In earlier days, people used a sundial to tell time. The position and length of the shadow cast by the sundial's pointer indicated the approximate time of the day.

WORK CORNER

Tick (✓) the correct choice:

Ans:

1. The colour of the shadow is always
(c) black (✓)
2. A shadow is always formed on the
(b) opposite side of the object (✓)

WORK CORNER

Can you tell some of the sounds made by these animals?

- Ans:
1. elephants - trumpeting
 2. bees - buzzing
 3. horses - neigh
 4. cows - mooing
 5. sheep - bleat
 6. birds - chirping
 7. mice - squeak/squeal
 8. tiger - growl/roar

HOCS

Ans. Running on a wet floor is dangerous because it reduces traction and increases the risk of slipping and falling, leading to injuries.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. Whispering is a sound.
(b) soft (✓)
2. The force which slows down the movement is called ...
(c) friction (✓)

B. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

Ans:

1. A shadow is formed in the presence of light. :
[T]
2. The length of a shadow is the shortest at noon. :
[T]
3. Loud and unpleasant sound is called music. :
[F]
4. The continuous honking of a vehicle is a noise. :
[T]
5. When friction is less, objects do not move. :
[F]

C. Give one word answer:

Ans:

1. It is used for seeing the things around us. :
Light
2. It is formed when an object blocks the path of light. : Shadow

3. It is a loud and unpleasant sound. : Noise
4. It is used for pushing or pulling a thing. : Force
5. It is non-luminous. : Book

D. Answer these questions:

1. What are luminous objects? Give examples.

Ans: Any object that emits light of its own is called a luminous object. Sun, bulb, candle, lamp and fire are luminous objects.

2. What are non-luminous objects? Give examples.

Ans: Any object that does not emit light is called a non-luminous object. Table, chair, bag and bottle are non-luminous objects.

3. How is sound produced?

Ans: Sound is produced when something vibrates. Vibrating body causes medium (water, air, etc.) around it to vibrate. Vibrations in air are called travelling waves which we can hear. Sound waves consist of area of high and low pressure called compressions and rarefactions respectively.

4. How do we see things?

Ans: Light travels in a straight line. A non-luminous object like mango does not allow light to pass through it. Light gets reflected i.e. light bounces back. When this reflected light falls on our eyes, we are able to see the mango.

5. What does force help us to do?

Ans: Force helps us to do the following:

- (i) Force helps us in pulling a trolley.
- (ii) Force helps us in changing the shape of a balloon.
- (iii) Force helps us pushing a cart.
- (iv) Force helps us to stop a moving object.
- (v) Force helps us in changing the direction of a moving object.

6. What are the conditions necessary for a shadow to form?

Ans: The conditions necessary for forming a shadow are:

- (i) Presence of light.
- (ii) An object that blocks the light.
- (iii) Surface on which shadow of object can fall.

7. What is noise? Write two sources of noise.

Ans: Any sound that is harsh, unpleasant, loud and irritating is called unpleasant sound or noise.

Two sources of noise are:

- (i) Continuous honking of a vehicle.
- (ii) Very high-pitched music played.

8. What is friction?

Ans: A force that slows down the movement of an object is called friction. When friction is more, the object does not move.

When friction is less, the object moves.

E. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

1. Tube-light
2. Friction
3. Push or pull
4. Speakers

Column B

- (c) Luminous object
- (d) Slows down movement
- (a) Force
- (b) Noise

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Do it yourself.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

6. Our Solar System

LEAD QUESTIONS

- **How many planets are there in our solar system?**
Ans: Eight
- **What shape is the Earth?**
Ans: Round
- **Whose changing shapes can be seen from the Earth?**
Ans: Moon

WORK CORNER

Mark the planets on the basis of their distances from the Sun.

- Ans: 1. Mercury 2. Venus
3. Earth 4. Mars
5. Jupiter 6. Saturn
7. Uranus 8. Neptune

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks:

Ans:

1. Planets move around the orbit along fixed paths.
2. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights.
3. It takes about 24 hours for the Earth to complete one rotation.
4. The revolution of the Earth causes seasons.

HOCS

Ans. The Earth rotates on its axis, causing different regions to face towards or away from the Sun. It resulting in daylight in one location while it is night time in another. India and USA are situated on the opposite sides of the Earth, so, when it's daytime in India, there is night in USA.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

- The number of planets in the solar system is
(b) eight (✓)
- Many years ago, people thought the Earth to be.....
(c) flat (✓)
- To complete one rotation, the Earth takes
(a) 24 hours (✓)
- It's our closest neighbour.....
(c) Moon (✓)
- The Moon completes one circle around the Earth in
(c) 29 days (✓)
- The holes on the Moon's surface are called
(b) Craters (✓)
- The Moon reflects the light of the
(a) Sun (✓)
- The Pole Star helps to find..... direction.
(b) North (✓)

B. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

Ans:

- The Sun is made up of hot burning gases. : [T]
- The Earth is the only planet that goes around

- the Sun. : [F]
3. The Earth takes 2 years to complete one revolution. : [F]
 4. The Moon has its own light. : [F]
 5. The revolution of the Earth causes day and night. : [F]
 6. Stars do not have light of their own. : [F]

C. Label the various phases of the Moon given-

Ans:

1. Crescent Moon - We see only a small part of Moon.
2. Gibbous Moon - We see a large part of Moon.
3. New Moon - We can't see Moon.
5. Full Moon - We see full face of Moon.

D. Rearrange the letters to get the correct words.

- Ans: 1. REVOLUTION 2. PLANET
3. ROTATION
4. CRATER (found on the Moon)

E. Name the following;

1. It is the smallest planet. : Mercury
2. It is the largest planet. : Jupiter
3. This planet has rings around it. : Saturn
4. It is a giant ice planet. : Uranus
5. It is the coldest planet. : Neptune
6. It is called the Evening Star. : Venus
7. It is the only planet to have life. : Earth
8. It is the only stationary star in the sky. : Pole Star (Dhruv Tara)
9. It is the red planet. : Mars
10. We can observe stars with it. : Telescope

F. Answer these questions:

1. What is the Solar System?

Ans: The Sun and eight planets form Solar System.
The eight planets are as follows:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Mercury | 2. Venus |
| 3. Earth | 4. Mars |
| 5. Jupiter | 6. Saturn |
| 7. Uranus | 8. Neptune |

2. What shape is the Earth? What did people think about it many years ago?

Ans: Earth has round shape. The people thought that Earth is flat in shape many years ago.

3. How are days and nights caused due to rotation of the Earth? Explain.

Ans: Earth rotates on its axis. It rotates from west to east and it takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. This causes day and night.

During rotation, part of Earth that faces Sun has day and other part has night.

4. Explain the revolution of the Earth.

Ans: Revolution is the movement of Earth around Sun. In its orbit, it completes one revolution in 365.25 days. This causes seasons and 365.25 days together constitute a year.

5. Write a short note on the Moon and its phases.

Ans: Moon:

1. Moon is natural satellite of Earth. Moon came into existence 4.5 billion years ago. Moon takes 29 days to complete one circle around Earth.

Moon is 3,84,000 km away from Earth. Moon has a diameter of 3476 km.

Phases of Moon

Moon seems to change its shape every day. These changing shapes are called phases of Moon. They keep increasing and decreasing in a fixed pattern. Different phases of Moon are:

New Moon

Crescent Moon

Half Moon

Full Moon

6. What are constellations?

Ans: A group of stars forming a pattern is called a constellation. For example, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor are constellations. There are 88 recognized constellations discovered so far.

Constellations appear in the shape of a Lion, Bear or a Hunter.

7. Where do you find craters?

Ans: Craters are found on the surface of Moon. These craters are very big holes.

8. Why are we not able to see the stars during the day?

Ans: We are not able to see the stars during the day because they are very-very far from us. They look so small because they are far away from the Earth.

Activity based Learning—NEP 2020

Do it yourself.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

TEST YOURSELF

A. Tick (✓) the best estimated weight for each of the given pictures.

Ans: 1. Carrot

18 g (✓)

2. Peas

5 g (✓)

3. Feather

1 g (✓)

4. Book

150 g (✓)

B. Correct the following sequence of soil formation and rewrite in the blank space.

Ans:

2. There are huge rocks. [1]

3. Rocks break down. [2]

1. Dead animals and plants mix with the rock pieces. [3]

4. A layer of soil is formed. [4]

C. Name the pictures given below:

Ans: 1st picture - Rotation of Earth

2nd picture - Seasons

3rd picture - Craters

4th picture - Constellation

Social Studies

Chapter 1 : Kolkata

Intext Assessment:

1. Howrah Bridge
2. Kolkata
3. Kolkata Port Trust Diamond Harbour

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. Kolkata is situated in eastern India on the banks of river Hugli.
2. The two most commonly used modes of transport in Kolkata are the metro rail and the train way.
 3. The staple food of Kolkata is rice and fish.
 4. Kolkata is a big trading centre. It is famous for textile, paper and jute.
- C. 1. Kolkata has a tropical wet-and-dry climate. The summer season is hot and humid. Winter tends to last for only about two and a half months, between December and February. May is the hottest month while January the coldest one.
2. The traditional dress for man is dhoti and kurti. However most men wear a shirt and trousers. Women wear sarees, salwar-suits, trousers and skirts.
 3. Kolkata is known as – ‘The City of Palaces’. Amongst the most popular buildings of Kolkata is the Victoria Memorial. It is a huge white marble structure and the most enduring

of the remains of the British Raj in India. Then, there is the Indian Museum of Kolkata which was built in 1874. The Birla Planetarium is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Howrah Bridge is another place to be seen in Kolkata. It is excellent example of the engineering brilliance of the early 20th century. The whole bridge is 450 m. long without any pylon in the river.

D. 1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No, 4. No, 5. Yes.

E. 1. iv, 2. i, 3. v, 4. ii, 5. iii.

HOCS:

Yes, because there is a sea route between Mumbai and Kolkata.

Life Skill Time:

1. Punjab : Sat Sri Akaal
2. New Delhi : Namastey
3. Kashmir : Salaam
4. Goa : Hello

Chapter 2 : Chennai

Intext Assessment:

1. Tamil film industry
2. Kollywood

Practise These

- A. 1. south-east, 2. Madras, 3. December, 4. rice.
- B. 1. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal. It is an important port.

2. Pongal is the most important festival of Chennai.
 3. Tamil cuisiners in Chennai include vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes. Their delicacies are upma, vada, Idli and sambar.
 4. Some places of tourist attraction are the V.G.P Golden Beach, St. Thomas Cathedral, Kapaleshwaram Temple, Parthasarathi Temple, Ramakrishna Math Temple, Snake Park, Anna Zoological Park, MGM Dizzy World, Fort Museum etc.
 5. Chennai has a tropical wet and dry climate. The city lies near the equator and is also on the coast, which prevents extreme variation in seasonal temperature. The weather is hot and humid for most part of the year. The hottest part of the year is late May to early June.
- C. 1. Chennai, 2. south-east, 3. Pongal, 4. Tamil, 5. Bharatanatyam.
- D. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F. 4. F.

HOCS:

Pongal is also known as pongali or huggi is an Indian rice dish. Two varieties of pongal are chakrai-pogal which is sweet and vern pongal which is savoury and made with clarified butter.

Life Skill Time

DOSA, PONGAL, TAMIL, MARINA,
VGP GOLDEN BEACH

Chapter 3 : Village Panchayats and Municipal Committees

Practise These

- A. 1. b 2. b.
- B. 1. The Sarpanch is elected by the Panchas.
2. Village Panchayat is a local body working for the good of the village. The number of members in it usually ranges from 7 to 31. Occasionally, the groups are larger but they never have fewer than 7 members.
3. The members of municipal committee are called the Municipal Councillors. These members are elected for five years by people who are 18 years and above from different wards of the town committee. There may be the 15 to 60 members.
- C. 1. hygiene, 2. sarpanch, 3. municipal,
4. councillors.

HOCS:

The member of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the members of the Gram Sabha. So, we can't choose the member of Gram Panchayat.

Chapter 4 : The Food We Eat

Intext Assessment:

1. Dry spices
2. Spices are used to add flavors in food.

Practise These

A. 1. b, d, 2. d, 3. a, 4. d.

B. 1. Food is any substance or material eaten to provide nutritional support for the body. It consists of either plant or animal origin that contains essential nutrients, such as carbohydrates fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and produces energy to stimulate growth and maintain life.

2. Food is often classified as carbohydrates, proteins, Fats, vitamins, and minerals.

C. 1. Farmers in our country grow different types of crops because we need different kinds of nutrients in our diet. Also the farmers grow the crops according to the climate of the place, availability of seeds and finances.

2. All types of crop are not grow in every state of India. A good system of transport makes it possible to transport food items. India has a well developed system of transport. Things are taken from one place to another by train, bus, truck, ship, boat and airplane.

D. 1. T, 2. T,

3. T, 4.F.

E. 1. iii, 2. i,

3. ii, 4. iv.

HOCS:

Kolkata is a riverside city. Fish and rice is one of the staple food of Kolkata, that is why people eat more rice and fish here.

Life Skill Time:

1. Odisha
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Kashmir
4. Gujarat
5. West Bengal
6. Punjab

Chapter 5 : Clothing in India

Intext Assessment:

1. Woollen clothes
2. Woollen clothes are worn in winters as they protect us from cold and make us feel warm.

Practise These

- A. 1. saree, 2. climate, 3. Haryana, 4. dhoti kurta.
- B. 1. Our three basic needs are food, clothes and shelter.
2. Traditional Indian clothing for a woman is the sari or the salwar kameez and also ghagra-choli. For a man, traditional clothes are dhoti, lungi and kurta.
3. We wear clothes to cover our body from harsh weather and also to look good.
- C. 1. People living in different parts of India wear different types of clothes because of different land forms, climate conditions, religions and other social and cultural differences.
2. Some Indian clothes that are popular all over the world are dhoti, kurta-pyjama, trousers-

shirt among men and kameez-salwar and sari-blouse among women.

3. Nowadays most of the teenage and adult girls in cities wear half trousers, sleeveless T-shirts and tops etc. In cities, women can often be seen in shirts, trousers, jeans, skirts and frocks.

D. 1. clothes, 2. Rajasthan, 3. saree, 4. common.

Life Skill

1. Muffler, 2. Jeans, 3. Tie, 4. Sock,
5. Sweater/coat, 6. Shirt.

HOCS:

Woollen clothes

Subject Link:

10

Life Skill Time

1. Scart
2. Jeans
3. Neckties
4. Socks
5. Sweater, coat, jacket, cardigen
6. Shirt

Chapter 6 : Indian Festivals

Intext Assessment:

1. Diwali
2. Burst crackers, decorate house, exchange gifts etc.

Practise These

- A. 1. Sewai, 2. Durga Puja, 3. Jesus Christ.
- B. 1. We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January every year because India became a democratic republic on this day in 1950.
2. Holi is celebrated during the spring season in the month of March. At this time crop of wheat, green mustard and millets are ripe for harvesting. Spraying colours, dancing on the tunes of traditional Holi songs, rhythmic drum beats and lively processions are the common scenes that one comes across during this festival.
3. Onam is the biggest harvest festival in the state of Kerala. It is celebrated in the months of August–September and marks the homecoming of the legendary King Mahabali. The festival lasts for ten days. Elephant processions are taken out on this day. Intricate flower carpets, elaborate banquet lunches, snake boat races and the Kaikottikali dance – all play a part in the festival. The snake-boat race is an important attraction of this colourful festival.
4. Diwali is known as the festival of lights. Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, along with Lord Ganesha, is worshipped on the night of Diwali. The celebration Diwali continue for a couple of days even after the main Diwali night. Houses are cleaned, whitewashed and decorated with earthen lamps and bulbs.

Children burn crackers and fireworks on Diwali. People wear new clothes, exchange gifts with their near and dear ones and many of them visit their native homes.

- C. 1. 26th January, 2. Kerala, 3. Diwali,
4. West Bengal, 5. Pongal.
- D. 1. vi, 2. iii, 3. i, 4. v, 5. iv, 6. ii.
- E. 1. Independence Day, Republic Day.
2. Onam, Holi.
3. Diwali, Eid.
- F. 1. Republic Day
2. Independence Day,
3. Gandhi Jayanti
4. Christmas Day

HOTS:

Raksha Bandhan

Chapter 7 : Indian Occupations

Intext Assessment:

1. Fireman
2. Fireman controls or put out fires.

Practise These

- A. 1. farming, 2. second, 3. Dairying, 4. mineral.
- B. 1. Any job that helps us to earn money is called occupation.
2. The main occupation of the people in a village is farming.
3. A few professional in the city are lawyer, painter, singer, doctor, teacher, cobbler and tailor.

- C. 1. In our country, a large number of people live in village. So, farming and agriculture is the major source of income for about three- fourth of India's population.
2. Poultry farming relates to domesticating birds that people keep for the purpose of collecting their eggs, or using them for their meat and feathers.
3. Fishing or catching and rearing fish is the main occupation of the people living near coastal areas.
- D. 1. Farming, 2. Fishing, 3. cities.

HOCS:

Police-because they take care of the law and order of our country.

Chapter 8 : Indian Transport

Intext Assessment:

- Traffic light
- Red - Stop
Yellow - Wait
Green - Go
- (a) Use zebra crossing while crossing the road.
(b) Obey traffic rules.

Practise These

- A. 1. transport, 2. bus, 3. boat, 4. road
- B. 1. People need to go to various places for different types of work. They need to go to

their work places, markets, hospitals, go places of entertainment, visit their relatives or spend their vacation at some distant places.

2. The three means of transport are land, water and air.
 3. The two modes of land transport are road and rail transport.
- C. 1. People need to go to various places for different types of work. They need to go to their work places, markets, hospitals and places of entertainment, visit their relatives or spend their vacation at some distant places
2. The different means of land transport are road transport and rail transport.
 3. If we have to travel to very far off places we will use air transport.
- D. 1. water, 2. road,
3. hilly, 4. towns, big.

HOCS:

We should follow safety rules while travelling because it prevent us from accidents and also makes us a responsive citizen.

Life Skill Time:

Road Transport	Rail Transport	Water Transport	Air Transport
Trucks	Trains	Steamers	Helicopter
Buses	Goods Trains	Ships	Aeroplanes
Tankers	Metro Trains	Boats	Jets
	Electric Trains	Sailboats	

Chapter 9 : Communication in India

Intext Assessment:

1. People communicate before the invention of language by signs or gestures.
2. Newspaper, Television , Mobile , Laptops, Radio, E-mail, Fax, Letter, etc.

Practise These

- A. 1. Communication, 2. Television, 3. Letter, 4. Telephone.
- B. 1. Communication is the act of transferring information from one person to another.
2. Long ago people used to send pigeons and runners to carry letters from one place to another.
3. The STD code is the combination of numbers which helps us to talk to people living in the other states of India over the telephone.
- C. 1. The different means which we use to communicate are called means of communication eg. letters, telegram, fax, email, radio, television, newspapers etc.
2. When we talk or write or send a message to some person, it is called personal or individual communication.
3. We can send letters, postcards, parcels and other things through the post as mail. Mail is transported by mail van, train, ship and aeroplane. The Indian postal services also offers airmail services to Europe, Australia,

and Africa which take almost a week.

4. Telephone is the fastest means of personal communication. We can establish immediate and direct link with our friends and relatives through the telephone.

HOCS:

Pigeones were used for sending messages in earlier times because pigeons are particularly good at remembering where they live and finding their way even they have been transported distances away from it.

Chapter 10 : The Early man

Intext Assessment:

1. Early humans were called hunters and gatherers because they liked to get their food by hunting animals. They caught birds and fish and gathered seed, fruits, nuts, berries, roots, honey, eggs, etc.
2.
 - a. Food to eat
 - b. House to live
 - c. Clothes to wear

Practise These

- A. 1. leaves, 2. cave, 3. light up their caves.
- B. 1. The early man lived in the forest.
 2. The early man ate fruits and leaves from the trees, grasses on the ground and even woods of plants. He also killed animals and ate raw flesh.

3. In his wanderings, through the forest, he must have seen trees burnt by lightning. He would have also seen fires in the woods. So, they must have noticed that fire can destroy everything. It could keep him warm. Early man must have noticed the sparkes of fire caused by hitting two stones together. This must have given him the idea of making fire.
4. The caves gave him protection from rain and cold wind. The cave where early man lived have been found in many places. In these caves, there are drawings of the figures of animals and hunting scenes.
The drawings are carved on the walls of the cave. This shows that some of the early men know the art of drawing.
5. The first weapons of the early man were clubs and spears made of wood.

C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.

HOCS:

Early humans make stone weapons because it was hard and caused damage to whatever it was used to hit.

MODEL TEST PAPER

A. 1. L, 2. L, 3. W, 4. A, 5. L.

B. 1. Farming is growing crops in fields.

It is the main occupation of the people living in villages.

2. Fishery is catching/rearing fish.

It is an important occupation of the people living near coastal areas.

C. 1. Communication, 2. letter, 3. Telephone,
4. Television, radio.

D. 1. Bus, 2. Telephone,
3. Farming. 4. Jobs in office,
5. Stone age.

E. 1. Gram Panchayats are local government at the village or small town level in India.

2. Carbohydrates are energy giving nutrients found in cereals, sticky foods, legumes (pulses) vegetables and fruits, sugar and syrup.

3. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year to mark the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ.

4. Farmest festivals are celebrated when crops are ripe for harvesting. Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal, etc are the various harvests festivals of India.

5. Diwali is the festival of lights.

Houses are cleaned, witewashed and decorated with earthen lamps and bulbs. People wear new cloths. At night goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha are worshipped. People exchange gifts. Children burst crackers.



1. Our Hills and Mountains

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (b) |

2. Unique Animals of the World

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. a |
| 5. c | 6. a |

3. Indian Presidents

1. Rajendra Prasad
2. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
3. Dr. Zakir Husain
4. Dr. V. V. Giri
5. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
6. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
7. Giani Zail Singh
8. R. Venkataraman
9. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
10. K. R. Narayanan
11. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
12. Pratibha Patil
13. Pranab Mukherjee
14. Ram Nath Kovind
15. Droupadi Murmu

4. Festivals with Fun.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Rajasthan | 2. Assam |
| 3. Kerala | 4. Tamil Nadu |

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 5. West Bengal | 6. Punjab |
| 7. Haryana | 8. Bihar |
| 9. Arunachal Pradesh | |

5. Sports Terms

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. h | 2. g | 3. l |
| 4. f | 5. c | 6. a |
| 7. m | 8. b | 9. j |
| 10. d | 11. e | 12. i |
| 13. k | | |

6. Board Games

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chess | 2. Ludo |
| 3. Snakes and Ladders | 4. Scrabble |
| 5. Monopoly | 6. Carrom Board |

7. Story Characters

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Gulliver | 2. Cinderella |
| 3. Aladdin | 4. Alice |
| 5. Sinbad | 6. Swaminathan |
| 7. Snow White | 8. Peter |

8. Tales of Panchatantra

- | | | |
|------|------|------------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. c |
| 4. b | 5. c | 6. a |
| 7. b | 8. c | 9. a 10. c |

9. Our Solar System

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Star | 2. Jupiter |
| 3. Venus | 4. Milky Way |
| 5. Mercury | 6. Moon |
| 7. Neptune | 8. Mercury |
| 9. Sun | |

10. Metals and Materials

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. b |
| 4. b | 5. a | 6. c |
| 7. b | 8. b | 9. b |
| 10. a | | |

11. Traditional Attire

1. Fez 2. Turban 3. Sombrero 4. Felt hat



12. Unique Landmarks

1. Eiffel Tower
2. Big Ben
3. Great Wall of China
4. Statue of Liberty

13. Occupations

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Weaving | 2. Pisciculture |
| 3. Interior Designing | 4. Pottery |
| 5. Trading | 6. Agriculture |
| 7. Architecture | 8. Poultry Forming |

14. Series

- A. 1.  2. J, 3. 13 4. 
- B. 1. Diwali 2. Islam
- C. 1. Fish 2. Horse
3. Zebra
- D. 1. 2
2. 1 3. O

15. Number Game

1. 100 2. 10 3. 88

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 4. 6 | 5. 8 | 6. 14 |
| 7. 13 | 8. 9 | 9. 7 |
| 10. 2 | 11. 8 | 12. 25 |
| 13. 64 | 14. 26 | |

16. Odd One Out

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Guava | 2. Writing |
| 3. Grass | 4. Metre |
| 5. Mexico | |
| 6. Shillong | |
| 7. Cabbage | 8. Calf |
| 9. Paper | 10. Wood |
| 11. Moon | 12. Diagonal |

17. Think and Answer

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Yes | 2. Kolkata |
| 3. False | 4. Orange |
| 5. Peach | 6. Yacht |

18. Religions and Faiths

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| A. | 1. (a) | 2. (f) | 3. (d) |
| | 4. (e) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| B. | 1. Kundalpur | 2. Nankana Sahib | |
| | 3. Bethlehem | 4. Mecca | |
| | 5. Lumbini | | |