

AMBER-CLASS-4

Semester-2

ANSWER KEY

English

1. Sing a Song of People

Learning Words

- (a) appealing
- (b) pleasing
- (c) beautiful
- (d) pleasing
- (e) alluring
- (f) dazzling
- (g) handsome

Comprehension

1.
 - (a) People go inside tall buildings and in stores below by riding elevators when it rains.
 - (b) People do on the street: they walk fast or slow, they ride taxis, they talk loud, they laugh and smile.
 - (c) People go underneath the ground when they pass a subway.
 - (d) People who are in hurry never look at us.
 - (e) The word 'people' is repeated eighteen times in the poem.
2.
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) False
 - (d) True
 - (e) False
3.
 - (a) city
 - (b) hurry
 - (c) down
 - (d) ground
 - (e) stores
4.
 - (a) (iv) people
 - (b) (ii) lift
 - (c) (i) doors
 - (d) (iv) umbrellas
 - (e) (ii) go

HOCS

1. Individual response
2. Individual response

Using Grammar

1. (a) some (b) any
(c) any (d) some
(e) some (f) any
(g) some (h) some
2. (a) some (b) some
(c) some (d) some, any
(e) some (f) any
(g) any (h) any

Writing Hour

In the first picture, we can see four boys rowing a boat. Suddenly it begins to rain. During the rain, one boy dives into water to swim. Another boy who was sitting on the boat looked at that boy and thought to swim in water. But as he could not swim, he found it difficult to control the situation and became unconscious. The boy who dived at first saw the other boy in a helpless condition. He immediately picks up the boy on his shoulder and takes him out of water. He made him lay on the ground upside down. Soon the boy regained consciousness and his life was saved.

2. Helen Keller

Learning Words

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) dirty | (b) present |
| (c) coward | (d) intelligent |
| (e) dull | (f) dishonest |
| (g) care | (h) heaven |

Comprehension

- (a) When Helen was nineteen months old, she fell very ill. After her illness, her parents found out that she had become blind.

(b) Helen could not learn to speak because she was quite deaf and was not able to hear other people's voices.

(c) Anne Sullivan was the teacher of Helen who taught her how to speak.

(d) Helen would sometimes cry and shout with anger because she could not make people understand her.

(e) When Helen could spell the word WATER, she laughed and cried with happiness. She ran all round the garden asking the names of everything.
- (a) False (b) True

(c) False (d) True

(e) False
- (a) clever (b) spoke

(c) sixteen (d) six

(e) silent

4. (a) (iv) blind (b) (iii) five years
(c) (ii) anger (d) (ii) children
(e) (i) understand

HOCS

1. Miss Sullivan was making words for Helen to educate her.
2. Helen had learnt how to talk with deaf and blind children. It was very hard work but she did. Thus we can say that she was very brave and clever girl.

Using Grammar

1. (a) for (b) for
(c) since (d) since
(e) since (f) for
(g) for (h) since
2. (a) for a long period (b) for 6 years
(c) since 1992 (d) for 6 weeks
(e) since March 18 (f) for 10 minutes
(g) for a long time (h) since ages

Listening Time

1. The boy shouted to have some fun.
2. No one helped the boy when the wolf came because the boy had deceived his friends and neighbours before.
3. At the end of the story, the boy learned that it is not good to deceive anybody. The boy cheated with his friends and neighbours by telling lies and when the wolf came really, nobody came to his rescue.

4. People felt very scared about wolves because when John cried ‘wolf, wolf’ vaguely, people at once came to save him.

Writing Hour

Dinosaurs were very giant animals. If I someday see a giant dinosaur in my backyard, I would be greatly fascinated. I would love to see it closely. But first, I would like to know if it is dangerous, whether it eats fruits and vegetables or flesh, etc. I would give the dinosaur something to eat. I would like to hear how it makes sound, walk and run. I should also be very careful as I know dinosaurs were very dangerous. Some of them could fly like birds while some were like dragons. I should try to find out about the kind of dinosaur which is there in my backyard.

3. Tourist – Good or Bad

Learning Words

- (a) peace (b) their (c) know
(d) root (e) birth (f) soul
(g) prey (h) fair

Comprehension

- 1.(a) Many people are happy to see tourists in their country because people can show the tourists about their way of living and what their country is like. Moreover, tourists also bring a lot of money to the places they visit.
(b) People are keen to visit wildlife reserves

because they want to escape from the noise and pollution of the city.

- (c) Tourists are not always helpful because sometimes they can damage the places they come to see by causing a lot of traffic and litter.
 - (d) Many people go to see the snow-clad Himalayan mountains. But even at these heights one can find litter. This is an example which tells that tourists can turn a quiet, beautiful place into a crowded, noisy and dirty place.
 - (e) When drivers spot an animal they speeds up the vehicle to get closer.
2. (a) True (b) False
(c) True (d) True
(e) False
3. (a) tourists (b) souvenirs
(c) damage (d) overjoyed
(e) sick
4. (a) (ii) dry (b) (iii) vehicle
(c) (i) respect (d) (ii) animals
(e) (iii) forests

HOCS

1. Yes, we think so. Because sometimes they can damage the places they come to see by causing a lot of traffic and litter.
2. It is not possible to do so. If all the animals are taken out from reserves and made to live freely in cities and towns, the roads and streets would be more crowded and the accidents will happen.

Using Grammar

- Let's close the window
 - Let's drink some water
 - Let's sit on the bench
 - Let's clean his car
 - Let's buy a cake for her
 - Let's take an umbrella
 - Let's buy one ticket for you and one for me
 - Let's look at the calendar
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Let | (b) Let's |
| (c) Let | (d) Let |
| (e) Let's | (f) Let's |
| (g) Let | (h) Let |

Listening Time

- (b) New
- (d) The tree was very small
- (a) George is honest
- (d) It was the only tree of its kind in this country

Writing Hour

One day while two friends were going by the jungle a bear comes on the way. Looking at the bear both the friends got scared. One friend climbed up a tree to save himself. The other friend could not climb the tree. He lied down on the ground pretending to be dead. The bear came near the boy and smelled but could not feel his breath. The bear left the boy and went to the jungle. The boy who climbed up the tree

came down and asked his friend what the bear had told in his ear. The friend replied that the bear had told him that he should never believe a friend who leaves one in distress.

4. Flying Kites

Learning Words

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) violent | (b) horrified |
| (c) overturned | (d) nowhere |
| (e) helplessly | (f) severe |
| (g) obediently | (h) narrating |

Comprehension

- (a) Kite-flying started some thousands of years ago in China.

(b) Kite-flying on a roof terrace can be dangerous as people often fall fatally off the edge of the roof when they keep tugging at the string and walk backwards with eyes fixed on the kite in the sky.

(c) At one time kites were used for spying in warfare. Kites with cameras tied to them were sent high in the air to take pictures. The aerial photographs would help soldiers find out where the enemy forces were hiding.

(d) The King of Jaipur during the sixteenth century, Sawai Ram Singh, grew so fond of kites that he established a kite factory to make kites for him! This shows that India had an old tradition of kite-flying.

- (e) Benjamin Franklin conducted the kite experiment as he wanted to show that lightning was a form of electricity. He thought that he could prove it if he sent a kite to catch the current from lightning flashes.
2. (a) True (b) False
(c) True (d) True
(e) False
3. (a) wind (b) spying
(c) aerial (d) bamboo
(e) afternoon
4. (a) (ii) clouds (b) (iv) electricity
(c) (i) Chinese (d) (ii) brass
(e) (i) metal

HOCS

1. The tail in a kite helps make it fly more stably by adding some needed weight and drag to its lower end. So kites have tails.
2. No, we can not fly a kite when the wind blows in an opposite direction.

Using Grammar

1. (a) She is good at dancing.
(b) He is crazy about singing.
(c) I don't like playing cards.
(d) They are afraid of swimming in the sea.
(e) You should give up smoking.
(f) Sam dreams of being a popstar.
(g) My uncle is afraid of going by plane.
(h) He is interested in making friends.

2. (a) Skiing can be dangerous.
(b) After shopping we went to the cinema.
(c) Smoking is unhealthy.
(d) Swimming is my favourite activity.
(e) Do you like surfing on the net?
(f) Does she enjoy wearing jewellery?

Listening Time

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) ship | (b) peel |
| (c) bin | (d) eat |
| (e) Dear | (f) diary |
| (g) pray | (h) fair |

Writing Hour

(Address of your friend)

Date _____

My dear Manish,

First of all, I would like to say you 'Hello'.

How are you? I am fine here.

Today, I am writing something about my favourite cartoon character, Doreamon.

Doreamon is a main character in the series of comic strip and is popular nowadays. Do you know who Doreamon's father is? Yes, he is Fujiko F Fujio.

You know Manish, I have read about Doreamon in a book. Doreamon is a robot cat. It was really afraid of mice. It has blue and white skin. It has some special feature on its body. For example, it has two infrared eyes. They can see anything we can't see. The six whiskers has radar in

them, each one can find lost things efficiently. A big mouth can swallow a washbasin at once. The lovely tail is a switch of its body. The last one is most powerful and magical and it is the magical bag on its abdomen. If Doreamon needs anything, it just needs to put its hand into it. Then the things its need will appear.

Whatever be it, I love to watch Doreamon in my favourite cartoon show. I think you also must be having your favourite cartoon character. Write to me about your favourite cartoon character.

This is all for today.

With love,

Mohit

5. A Letter

Learning Words

- (a) wealthy – merchant
- (b) tasty – meal
- (c) big – building
- (d) excellent – handwriting
- (e) lovely – flower
- (f) gold – coin
- (g) honest – man
- (h) designer – suit
- (i) costly - ornaments

Comprehension

1. (a) The poet writes the letter to his mother whom she cares the most.

- (b) The poet writes the date clearly and puts the address.
 - (c) The poet introduces the person for whom she is writing the letter by beginning with 'Dearest mummy'.
 - (d) The pen travels slowly because the poet is very anxious to keep the letter neat.
 - (e) The poet uses nice blotting-paper to dry up the ink.
2. (a) True (b) False
(c) True (d) False
(e) True
 3. (a) dry (b) slowly
(c) mother (d) neat
(e) post
 4. (a) (iv) post (b) (ii) mother
(c) (ii) sheet (d) (iv) pink
(e) (iii) ten

HOCS

1. If there were no means of communication, life would be more difficult to live. We can not get or send any information to our relatives.
2. In older days letters were sent by the messengers.

Using Grammar

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) lying | (b) doing |
| (c) not to do | (d) becoming |
| (e) to work | (f) having |
| (g) playing | (h) passing |
| (i) to win | (j) travelling |
| (k) waiting | (l) getting |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (m) to paint | (n) to break |
| (o) dancing | (p) to meet |
| (q) to go | (r) to run |

Listening Time

1. (c) Six
2. (c) They are driven out or killed
3. (b) Kings
4. Bees are very wise and busy little creatures because they join together to build cells of wax for their honey.

Writing Hour

We went to visit the state zoo last Wednesday. The whole class was accompanied by our class teacher. We first bought the ticket and entered. While entering, the guard strictly told us that we should not feed any animals. We took a whole tour of the zoo slowly.

We first started seeing the monkeys. There were many different kinds of monkeys and some of them were jumping from one branch to another branch of a tree. Then we saw the deer. They were plenty in number. Next we saw the elephants. My friends were very excited to see the elephants. Then we saw the lion and the tiger. The tiger was really very angry and making big sounds. We then saw the cheetah and the leopard. Next we went to the water areas. It was very exciting to see the crocodiles in the water. There were big and small ones. Then we saw some tortoise. They were very

small and beautiful. Walking on we saw zebra and then bear. We also saw different colourful birds. After walking around for about two and half hours we were very tired. We had a wonderful trip visiting the zoo and I would cherish the nice time we spent there.

6. What Happens to Our Letters

Learning Words

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (b) member | (c) pensive |
| (d) nest | (e) lower |
| (f) eye | (g) star |
| (h) under | |

Comprehension

- (a) Raju was reading a letter which his father has sent.

(b) Vinod did not reply to his brother at once because he did not have inland letter.

(c) The postman collects letters and takes them to the post-office where they are stamped with a postmark. Then these letters are put in bags which are sent to different places by bus, train and aeroplane. The post offices in those places receive the bags and take out the letters. The postmen then deliver those letters to the addressee. This is how post-office send letters to different places.

(d) The two boys found the story of the post-office in a book which they took for their school library.

- (e) The government helps all the people in sending letters by opening post-offices.
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True
(d) False (e) True
3. (a) three (b) letters
(c) messengers (d) father
(e) post-offices
4. (a) (i) school hostel (b) (i) father
(c) (iii) postmark (d) (i) post office
(e) (i) addressees

HOCS

1. The hobby of stamp collection is called philately.
2. We would send a letter to our friend who lives in Australia by mail.

Using Grammar

1. (a) younger (b) older
(c) slimmer (d) shorter
(e) fatter (f) uglier
(g) more beautiful (h) faster
2. (a) bigger (b) sillier
(c) better (d) less
(e) stupider (f) prettier
(g) bluer (h) more expensive

Listening Time

- (a) I am a doctor.
(b) Yes, it is mine.
(c) He is a lawyer.
(d) No, they are Anil's.

- (e) She is really disappointed.
- (f) They will go to Shirdi tomorrow morning.
- (g) We are taking leave later.
- (h) I will call you later.

Writing Hour

To Amit,
Your friend Akash called you up when you were attending your coaching class. He has asked you to return his Maths exercise copy by evening as he require the same urgently. He asked me to convey you this message.
Preeti

7. An Experiment

Learning Words

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Japanese | (b) Bhutanese |
| (c) American | (d) German |
| (e) French | (f) British |
| (g) Mexican | (h) Polish |

Comprehension

- 1.(a) Dark coloured clothes are good for winter.
- (b) Jatin used the Horlicks bottle to do an experiment.
- (c) Jatin filled the bottle with water and took the temperature of the water with a thermometer.
- (d) Yes, the tubes in the experiment are of the same size.
- (e) No, the temperature of the water in the two bottles was not same after half an hour.

2. (a) True (b) True
 (c) False (d) True
 (e) True
3. (a) summer (b) Horlicks
 (c) shelf (d) higher
 (e) warm
4. (a) (ii) cool (b) (i) heat
 (c) (iv) sun (d) (i) clothes
 (e) (iv) absorbs

HOCS

1. Sumit must be felt suffocated because of too much hot.
2. Our ears are made mostly of cartilage, with very little insulating fat, they can feel hot when we cover them during winter.

Using Grammar

1. (a) seen (b) presented
 (c) written (d) broken
 (e) released (f) landed
 (g) read (h) bought
2. (a) Have you seen it?
 (b) I have not.
 (c) She has been never here before.
 (d) I have already looked for my lost pen everywhere.
 (e) Who has taken my pencil?
 (f) He has seen a man standing on the balcony.
 (g) They have postponed their visit to the museum today.
 (h) I have given him a good advice.

Listening Time

2. Bright – Brighter – Brightest
3. Heavy – Heavier – Heaviest
4. Hot – Hotter – Hottest
5. Light – Lighter – Lightest
6. Long – Longer – Longest
7. Near – Nearer – Nearest
8. Tall – Taller – Tallest

Writing Hour

A boy was riding his bicycle. His pet dog was accompanying him. Suddenly, he fell down from his bicycle. He did not get hurt. Seeing him fall from the bicycle, his pet dog sat quietly near the footpath and watched him.

8. The Taj Mahal

Learning Words

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) healthy – sick | (b) beautiful – ugly |
| (c) long – short | (d) friends – enemies |
| (e) before – after | (f) beginning – ending |
| (g) funny – serious | (h) dispute – agreement |

Comprehension

1. (a) Travellers are eager to visit Agra because they want to see the beauty of the Tajmahal.
(b) Shah Jahan built the Taj in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal and as a resting place for her tomb.
(c) The two things that Mumtaz Mahal asked Shah Jahan to do are: (i) not to remarry after

her death and (ii) build a tomb of her that will keep her name in the memory of the people forever.

- (d) Shah Jahan decorated the marble walls with precious stones of all colours, diamonds, rubies emeralds and jade.
- (e) Every year tourists from other countries come to India to see the Taj. They see the Taj and talk about its beauty. Then they remember the beautiful queen Mumtaz Mahal. In this way the memory of Mumtaz Mahal will stay for a long time.
2. (a) True (b) False
(c) True (d) False
(e) False
3. (a) forget (b) quadrangle
(c) moon night (d) Yamuna
(e) Agra
4. (a) (iv) Jaipur (b) (ii) red sandstone
(c) (ii) 22 years (d) (iv) mosques
(e) (iv) white marble

HOCS

1. The mini Taj Mahal is situated 5 km away from Aurangabad. Its actual name is Bibi Ka Maqbara.
2. The mini Taj Mahal is located at Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

Using Grammar

1. (a) has been raining
(b) has been studying
(c) have been working

- (d) has been living
 - (e) been learning
 - (f) have been watching
 - (g) have been reading
 - (h) has been practicing
2. (b) Madhu has been watching the match.
(c) We have been waiting in the park.
(d) You have been singing a song.
(e) I have been reading a magazine.
(f) It has been raining all day.
(g) Kartik and Pradip have been running a race.
(h) She has been brushing her teeth.

Listening Time

1. Rover chased a stick in the water.
2. Rover could not catch the rabbit because the rabbit ran very fast.
3. If Ann and Frank had stayed later then they would have reached home late.
4. Rover must have felt miserable about not catching the rabbit.

Writing Hour

The sky is full of clouds and it is raining severely. One girl is out in the rain with her umbrella. Two boys are also enjoying the rain. They are sitting near a pond under a tin shade. They are not getting wet. They are sailing paper boats on the water. Two ducks are also swimming in the water. Both the boys are full of joy playing with their paper boats.

9. Laughing Song

Learning Words

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) grateful | (b) overjoyed |
| (c) glad | (d) exhausted |
| (e) delighted | (f) pleasing |
| (g) satisfied | (h) excited |

Comprehension

- (a) The green woods with voice of joy.

(b) The poet wants the reader to come alive and be merry and join in the laughter of the world around them.

(c) Mary Susan and Emily sing the song “Ha, Ha, He”.

(d) The grasshopper laughs at the merry scene.

(e) The four words are: laugh, merry, sing, joy
- (a) True (b) False

(c) False (d) True

(e) False
- (a) noise (b) laugh

(c) shade (d) table

(e) joy
- (a) (i) laughter (b) (iii) merry scene

(c) (ii) wit (d) (iv) All of them

(e) (i) nature

HOCS

- Nature is the physical world that is not made or caused by people.
Oceans, Forests, rivers, lands, lakes etc. are the part of nature.

- Oceans and seas regulate our climate and generate most of the oxygen we breathe. They also serve as supporting sectors from tourism to fisheries to international shipping

Using Grammar

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) old – oldest | (b) big – biggest |
| (c) cold – coldest | (d) short – shortest |
| (e) long – longest | (f) fast – fastest |
| (g) cute – cutest | (h) hot – hottest |
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) the richest | (b) tallest |
| (c) fattest | (d) thinnest |
| (e) poorest | (f) reddest |
| (g) youngest | |

Listening Time

- Sharks are found in all four oceans of the world.
- Most sharks live in oceans, but some can live in fish tanks.
- (b) variety
- Each species of shark has different kinds of teeth because different sharks eat different kinds of food.

Writing Hour

Water is very precious and we should always save it. Water is life. Without water no plants and animals can live. Water conservation is an ideal way to save water. We can conserve water in different ways.

While using the tap, we should make sure that water from the tap is not flowing unnecessarily.

We should save water by closing the tap when not in use. After drinking water in a glass, the next time while drinking we use a second glass. This is not fair. We should make a habit of using the same glass to drink water each day, else there will be unnecessary use of water to clean the glass. When we use washing machines to wash our clothes, we should wash only with full loads. After washing the clothes, the water can be used to flush the toilet. When we brush our teeth in the basin, sometimes the water from the tap keeps on running. We should be careful enough that we turn off the water when brushing our teeth. When we take bath, after taking a short shower, we should turn off the water while shampooing or putting soap on our body.

MODEL TEST PAPER

- (a) Prometheus was different from other gods because he did not care to live amid clouds on the mountain top. He was always busy working to make the world wiser and better than it was ever before.
- 1. (b) People go inside tall buildings and in stores below by riding elevators when it rains.
- (c) People who are in hurry never look at us.
- (d) Anne Sullivan was the teacher of Helen who taught her how to speak.
- (e) When Helen could spell the word WATER, she laughed and cried with happiness. She

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (b) down | (h) father |
| (c) silent | (i) letters |
| (d) spoke | (j) higher |
| (e) Souvenirs | (k) shelf |
| (f) Bamboo | (l) Agra |

Grammar

Chapter 1. Pronouns

1. (a) She (b) them
(c) her (d) It
(e) He (f) They
(g) It (h) She
(i) He (j) him
2. (a) She (b) us
(c) them (d) her
(e) he (f) I, them
(g) you (h) you, we
(i) I, it (j) We, her
3. (a) her (b) them
(c) him (d) them
(e) me (f) us
(g) him (h) him
(i) it
4. (a) your (b) my
(c) her (d) Her
(e) His (f) Their
(g) My (h) her
5. (a) myself (b) herself
(c) yourself (d) themselves
(e) myself (f) yourselves
(g) herself (h) itself
(i) himself (h) ourselves
6. (a) which (b) whose
(c) who (d) which
(e) who (f) who
(g) which (h) who
(i) whose (j) whose
(k) which (l) whose

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------------------|
| | (m) who | (n) which |
| | (o) whose | |
| 7. | (a) anything | (b) wants, their |
| | (c) himself | (d) one another |
| | (e) nothing | (f) anybody |
| | (g) anywhere | (h) by herself |
| | (i) them | (j) no one |
| 8. | (a) anyone | (b) any |
| | (c) anybody | (d) anyone |
| | (e) anything | (f) either |
| | (g) either | (h) something |
| 9. | (a) whom | (b) where |
| | (c) who | (d) whose |
| | (e) where | (f) whom |
| | (g) whose | (h) who |
| | (i) where | (j) whose |
| | (k) who | (l) where |
| | (m) whose | (n) who |
| | (o) whose | |

Chapter 2. Verbs

1. desert, found, grow, visit, think, sleep, swim, write, think, learn, cut, paste, beat, sing, listen
2. (a) arise arose arisen
 (b) bear bore borne
 (c) become became become
 (d) blow blew blown
 (e) choose chose chosen
 (f) draw drew drawn
 (g) eat ate eaten
 (h) fall fell fallen

- (i) forget forgot forgotten
 - (j) grow grew grown
 - (k) know knew known
 - (l) leave left left
 - (m) make made made
 - (n) lose lost lost
 - (o) send sent sent
3. (a) Irregular – swept (b) Regular – cleaned
 (c) Irregular – Fell (d) Regular – Jumped
 (e) Irregular – drove (f) Regular – parked
 (g) Regular – hiked (h) Irregular – fed
 (i) Irregular – began (j) Irregular – drank
- 4.

	Column A	Column B
(a)	get	got
(b)	become	became
(c)	bid	bid
(d)	buy	bought
(e)	dig	dug
(f)	drink	drunk
(g)	feel	felt
(h)	grew	grew
(i)	keep	kept
(j)	leave	left
(k)	mistake	mistook
(l)	pay	paid

(Note: Kindly read answers in column B as — became as become, drank as drunk, grew as grown, mistook as mistaken)

5. (a) listens (b) hits
 (c) grunts (d) leaks
 (e) searches (f) examines
 (g) sings (h) finds
 (i) reads (j) solves
6. (a) are (b) have
 (c) do (d) would
 (e) does (f) has
 (g) does (h) did
 (i) has (j) were
7. (a) walking, is (b) given, have
 (c) written, is (d) give, will
 (e) take, could (f) read, has
 (g) do, did
 (h) thought, pass, would
 (i) rain, might (j) playing, are
8. (a) works (b) does
 (c) reads (d) ate
 (e) cleaned (f) studied
 (g) spoke (h) played
 (i) completed (j) waters

Chapter 3. Present, Past and Future Tense

1. (a) likes (b) will be
 (c) read (d) play
 (e) go (f) rained
 (g) walks (h) enjoyed
 (i) ate (j) gives
2. Present Past Future
 (a) eats (Present) (b) listened (Past)
 (c) will clean (Future) (d) looks (Present)

- (e) will snow (Future) (f) climbed (Past)
 (g) like (Present) (h) will finish (Future)
 (i) liked (Past) (j) will look (Future)
3. (a) went (b) will celebrate
 (c) stays at
 (d) watched (e) stood
 (f) buy (g) read
 (h) cleaned (i) talk
 (j) saw (k) waters
 (l) got (m) go
 (n) met (o) help

Chapter 4. Simple Present Tense

1. (a) loves (b) dance
 (c) teaches (d) cries
 (e) opens (f) grow
 (g) enjoy (h) writes
 (i) fly (j) eats
2. (a) tries (b) buys
 (c) studies (d) pays
 (e) spies (f) says
 (g) flies (h) enjoys
 (i) tidies (j) cries
3. (a) make (b) likes
 (c) brush (d) does
 (e) drinks (f) get up
 (g) go (h) arrives
 (i) stops (j) play football
4. (a) live (b) gets
 (c) has (d) eat
 (e) leaves (f) does

- (g) works (h) comes
(i) hates (j) reads
(k) write (l) cooks
(m) watches (n) like
(o) takes
5. (a) Gopi and Hari do their homework.
(b) Seema washes her hair every morning.
(c) Many animals live in jungle.
(d) A fisherman catches the fish.
(e) The teacher writes on the blackboard.
(f) The Sun gives us light and heat.
(g) The stars twinkle at night.
(h) The students wear their uniform.
(i) My mother helps me in my lesson.
(j) They help poor people.
(k) She knows the answer.
(l) I write with a pencil.
6. (a) does (b) ride
(c) listens (d) plays
(e) drives (f) read
(g) watches (h) eat
(i) goes (j) lands
7. (a) understand (b) cooks
(c) takes (d) like
(e) plays (f) study
(g) want (h) snows
(i) eat (j) drive

Chapter 5. The Present Continuous Tense

1. (a) Working (b) Coming
(c) Saving (d) Ringing
(e) Listening (f) Walking
(g) Biting (h) Drawing
(i) Shooting (j) Moving
(k) Speaking (l) Writing
(m) Jogging (n) Behaving
(o) Sewing (p) Mending
(q) Enjoying (r) Praising
2. (a) is raining (b) is talking
(c) is playing (d) are making
(e) am visiting (f) are closing
(g) is studying (h) is knitting
(i) is leaving (j) are speaking
(k) are leaving (l) is running
(m) is knocking (n) is waiting
(o) is barking
3. (a) watching (b) doing
(c) having (d) walking
(e) coming (f) cutting
(g) tying (h) writing
(i) taking (j) living
(k) running (l) sitting
(m) feeling (n) listening
(o) pushing
4. (a) reading (b) doing
(c) working (d) listening
(e) sitting (f) studying
(g) ringing (h) watering

- (i) mending (j) painting
(k) flying (l) riding
(m) fighting (n) chirping
(o) singing

Chapter 6. The Simple Past Tense

1. (a) sat (b) spoke
(c) ran (d) made
(e) swam (f) called
(g) slept (h) stood
(i) had (j) saw
(k) paid (l) went
(m) flew (n) said
(o) read (p) walked
2. (a) taught (b) rang
(c) sang, danced (d) won
(e) hurt (f) stole
(g) carried (h) woke
(i) bought (j) barked
(k) fell
3. (a) She wanted to wear new frock.
(b) Raju sang beautifully.
(c) They tried to break into the house.
(d) We wrote in our notebooks.
(e) I went to the playground.
(f) We played hide and seek.
(g) He seemed to be angry.
(h) You knew the truth.
(i) Sanjay shouted for help.
(j) It started raining heavily.
4. (a) dressed (b) helped

- (c) walked (d) washed
 (e) watched (f) worked
 (g) played (h) skipped
 (i) skied (j) rained

5.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
(a)	Wear	Wore	Worn
(b)	Forget	forgot	forgotten
(c)	Lay	Laid	Laid
(d)	Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed
(e)	Hide	Hid	Hidden
(f)	Know	Knew	Known
(g)	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
(h)	Play	Played	Played
(i)	Lend	Lent	Lent
(j)	Look	Looked	Looked

Chapter 7. Subject-Verb Agreement

1. (a) is (b) is
 (c) are (d) is
 (e) are (f) are
 (g) is (h) are
 (i) are (j) Are
 (k) am (l) is
 (m)am (n) are
 (o) are
2. (a) was (b) were
 (c) were (d) were
 (e) were (f) was

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| | (g) was | (h) were |
| | (i) were | (j) were |
| | (k) were | (l) was |
| | (m)was | (n) were |
| | (o) was | |
| 3. | (a) have | (b) have |
| | (c) have | (d) have |
| | (e) has | (f) have |
| | (g) has | (h) has |
| | (i) have | (j) has |
| | (k) have | (l) have |
| | (m)have | (n) have |
| | (o) have | |
| 4. | (a) was | (b) is |
| | (c) were | (d) was |
| | (e) are | (f) is |
| | (g) is | (h) has |
| | (i) have | (j) is |
| | (k) is | (l) am |
| | (m)was | (n) have |
| | (o) am | |

Mathematics

Chapter-1

Exercise 1.1

1. (d), (e), (g), (i)
2. (a), (c), (d), (f)

Exercise 1.2

1. (a) Square (b) Triangle
(c) Rectangle (d) Pentagon
(e) Quadrilateral
2. Rectangular
3. Do it yourself.
4. (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) × (d) ✓

Exercise 1.3

1. Do it yourself
2. Do it yourself
3. (a) Diameter-10 cm, Radius-5 cm
(b) Diameter-6 cm, Radius-3 cm
(c) Diameter-12 cm, Radius-6 cm
(d) Diameter-8 cm, Radius-4 cm
(e) Diameter-4 cm, Radius-2 cm
4. (a) 6 cm (b) 10 cm (c) 17 cm
(d) 28 cm (e) 4 cm (f) 23 cm
(g) 35 cm (h) 13 cm
5. (a) 6 cm (b) 20 cm (c) 26 cm
(d) 50 cm (e) 10 cm (f) 30 cm
(g) 38 m (h) 14 m
6. Do it yourself.
7. Do it yourself
8. (a) half (b) radius (c) twice

- (d) circumference
- (e) closed
- (f) centre
- (g) centre
- (h) radii

Exercise 1.4

1. (a) Non-symmetrical
(b) Non-symmetrical
(c) Symmetrical
(d) Symmetrical
(e) Non-symmetrical
(f) Non-symmetrical
(g) Non-symmetrical
(h) Symmetrical
(i) Symmetrical
(j) Symmetrical
(k) Non-symmetrical
(l) Symmetrical
2. Do it yourself
3. Do it yourself
4. Do it yourself
5. Do it yourself

Exercise 1.5

1. Do it yourself
2. (a) ✓ (b) × (c) × (d) ✓ (e) ✓
(f) ✓ (g) × (h) × (i) ✓ (j) ✓
3. Do it yourself.

Exercise 1.6

Do it yourself

Exercise 1.7

- MATHEMATICS
- (a) 38 40 42 8 10 28 40
(b) 32 36 2 50 40 30 14 30 8
(c) 10 8 42 6 2 40 18 30 28
- (a) 3 36 36 60 2415 615 57 60
(b) 9 45 36 45 63 54 602415121557272142
(c) 24 45 36 7512 3 75
(d) 57 3 66 15 39 45 42 15 75
- (a) MAA (b) FRIEND
- Do it yourself.

Higher Order Cognitive Skills (HOCS)

- (b), (c), (e)
- (a) closed (b) quadrilateral
(c) hexagon (d) diameter
(e) vertical
- 12 cm
- 12 cm
- Do it yourself.
- (a) N (b) N (c) Y
(d) Y
- (a), (c)
- (a) HELLO (b) SWEET

Chapter-2

- (a) $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm (c) 5 cm
(d) 5 cm (e) 4 cm (f) 4 cm

Exercise 2.2

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Exercise 2.3

1. (a) 5 m 40 cm (b) 3 m 20 cm
(c) 9 m 5 cm (d) 4 m 50 cm
(e) 8 m 70 cm (f) 6 m 10 cm
2. (a) 200 cm (b) 700 cm
(c) 520 cm (d) 350 cm
(e) 900 cm (f) 185 cm

Exercise 2.4

1. (a) 6 km (b) 2 km 560 m
(c) 8 km 7 m (d) 4 km 80 m
(e) 1 km 760 m (f) 3 km
(g) 7 km 600 m (h) 5 km 990 m
2. (a) 3000 m (b) 8500 m
(c) 5500 m (d) 7000 m
(e) 9000 m (f) 6500 m
(g) 8000 m (h) 4000 m
3. 8 km, 8000 m
4. 1000 m, 1 km

Exercise 2.5

1. (a) 21500 mL (b) 51200 mL
(c) 31500 mL (d) 71450 mL
(e) 41260 mL (f) 61540 mL
(g) 11670 mL (h) 81725 mL
2. (a) 5000 mL (b) 5500 mL
(c) 3000 mL (d) 4500 mL

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (e) 8000 mL | (f) 9500 mL |
| (g) 6500 mL | (h) 7000 mL |
- 2100 mL
 - 7 glasses
 - 2 L
 - 1500 mL

Exercise 2.6

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) 2 kg 400 g | (b) 3 kg 200 g |
| (c) 9 kg 570 g | (d) 3 kg 500 g |
| (e) 1 kg 200 g | (f) 2 kg 610 g |
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 3000 g | (b) 4500 g |
| (c) 7000 g | (d) 9250 g |
| (e) 2000 g | (f) 1500 g |
 - | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 10 | (b) 25 |
| (c) 12kg600g | (d) 10kg500g |
 - | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) ₹12 | (b) ₹12 |
| (c) ₹20 | |

Higher Order Cognitive Skills (HOCS)

- Do it yourself
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 5 m 30 cm | (b) 625 cm |
| (c) 7 km 650 m | (d) 9250 m |
| (e) 4 1500 mL | (f) 5500 mL |
| (g) 11680 mL | (h) 4750 mL |
- 95L 610 mL
- 202 cm
- 196 cm
- 114 km
- 6
- 1500 mL
- $1\frac{3}{4}$ L
- ₹40
- ₹240
- 20 packets
- 3 kg 800 g
- 73 kg

Chapter-3

Exercise 3.1

- (a) 22 cm (b) 20 cm (c) 26 cm
(d) 12 cm (e) 28 cm (f) 46 cm
(g) 48 cm
- (a) 16 cm (b) 22 cm (c) 16 cm
(d) 14 cm
- (a) 9 cm (b) 4cm (c) 7 cm
- 48 m
- 60 cm
- 40 m

Exercise 3.2

- (a) 21sq cm (b) 23sq cm (c) 10sq cm
(d) 10sq cm
- (a) Area-24sq. cm, Perimeter-20 cm
(b) Area-20 sq. cm, Perimeter-18 cm
(c) Area-10 sq. cm, Perimeter-14 cm
(d) Area-25 sq. cm, Perimeter-20 cm
(e) Area-4 sq. cm, Perimeter-8 cm
(f) Area-30 sq. cm, Perimeter-22 cm

Exercise 3.3

- (a) 18 square units
(b) 4 square units
(c) 10 square units
- $A = 11$, $R = 14$, $E = 10$, $A = 11$, $AREA = 46$

Exercise 3.4

- 20 square units
- 14 square units

3. 7 square units
4. 16 square units
5. 14 square units
6. 11 square units

Exercise 3.5

1. 360m
2. 80m
3. 66 m
4. 86m
5. 57m

Higher Order Cognitive Skills (HOCS)

1. (a) 20 cm (b) 14 cm (c) 20 cm
(d) 15 cm
2. (a) Area-12 sq. cm, Perimeter-14 cm
(b) Area-12 sq. cm, Perimeter- 14 cm
(c) Area-8 sq. cm, Perimeter-12 cm
3. (a) 21 square units
(b) 23 square units
(c) 21 square units

Chapter-4

Exercise 4.1

1. (a) 54 (b) 4 (c) 22
2. (a) 10: 12 (b) 6:58 (c) 1:45
3. Do it yourself
4. (a) 17,7 (b) 11,5 (c) 4,10
(d) 13,2

Exercise 4.2

1. (a) p.m. (b) p.m. (c) p.m.
(d) a.m.
2. (a) 6:00 a.m. (b) 2:30p.m. (c) 9:00p.m.

3. (a) a.m. (b) a.m. (c) p.m.
(d) a.m. (e) p.m.
4. (a) 12:00 Noon (b) 11:30 p.m.
(c) 3:00 a.m. (d) 11:15 a.m.
(e) 9:30 p.m. (f) 12:05 a.m.

Exercise 4.3

1. (a) 12:58 hours (b) 1:15 hours
(c) 12:10 hours (d) 2:30 hours
(e) 16:25 hours (f) 8:40 hours
2. Do it yourself.
3. (a) 7:45 hours (b) 13:10 hours
(c) 20:30 hours (d) 9:25 hours
(e) 18:25 hours
4. 3 hours 15 minutes

Exercise 4.4

1. (a) 7:00 hours (b) 16:00 hours
(c) 9:00 hours (d) 11:00 hours
(e) 16:00 hours (f) 9:00 hours
2. (a) 20 minutes (b) 30 minutes
(c) 35 minutes (d) 30 minutes
3. (a) 12:10 p.m. (b) 3:35 a.m.
(c) 12:15 p.m. (d) 12:05 a.m.
4. (a) 25 minutes
(b) 1 hour 35 minutes
(c) 2 hours 20 minutes
(d) 8 hours 10 minutes
(e) 3 hours 55 minutes
(f) 12 hours 35 minutes
(g) 6:35 p.m.

Exercise 4.5

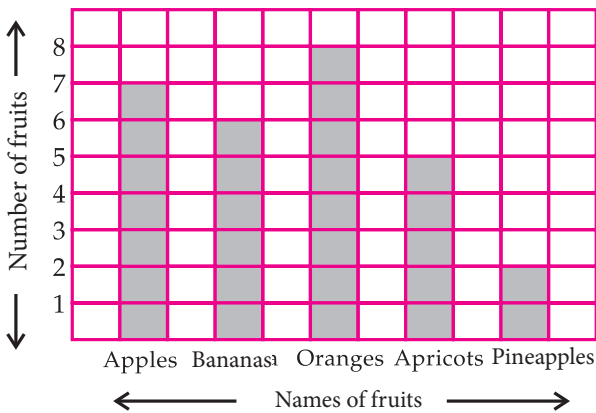
- (a) 24 days (b) 88 days
(c) 57 days
- (a) 31 days (b) 36 days
(c) 27 days (d) 95 days
(e) 52 days

Higher Order Cognitive Skills (HOCS)

- Do it yourself
- (a) a.m. (b) a.m.
(c) a.m. (d) p.m.
- (a) 1:58 hours (b) 17:38 hours
(c) 00:00 hours (d) 12:00 hours
(e) 6:58 hours (f) 18:50 hours
- 9:35a.m.
- (a) 86 days
(b) 1 hour 15 minutes

Chapter-5

Exercise 5.1



2. (a) Ranjit, 1 (b) 25 (c) Milan, 6
 (d) Renu and Alisha, 4 (e) Milan, 6
3. (a) Monkey, (b) 12
 (c) 6 (d) 18
 (e) 21 (f) 9
4. (a) 2008,200
 (b) 2003, 2005, 2007; 900
 (c) 300 (d) 700
 (e) 4900
5. (a) 40 (b) 20 (c) 0
 (d) 20 (e) 2008 (f) 2004-2005

Exercise 5.2

1. (a) False (b) True (c) True
 (d) True (e) False
2. (a) 50 boys
 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (d) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (e) 25 boys (f) 25 boys
3. (a) one-fourth (b) three-fourth
 (a) 21 days (b) 7 days
4. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 25
 (e) 25 (f) 50

Higher Order Cognitive Skills (HOCS)

- (a) Mon, 100 (b) 200
(c) Tue and Wed, Thur (d) 100
(e) Saturday, 700
- (a) T (b) T (c) T
(d) T (e) F (f) F

Model Test Paper

Ans. 1. (a) Rectangular

Ans. 2. (a) 6 cm, (b) 10 cm (c) 17 cm (d) 20 cm

Ans. 3. (a) 5 cm (b) 3 m 20 cm

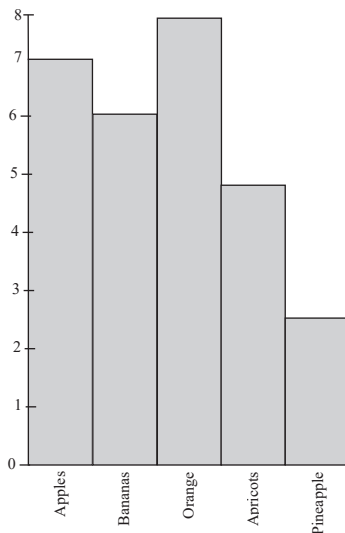
Ans. 4. (a) 6 km 0 m (b) 2 km 560

Ans. 5. (a) 22 cm (b) 20 cm

Ans. 6. (a) 1215 min (b) 4242 min (c) 4104 min
(d) 60 75 min

Ans. 7. (a) 12:00 Noon (b) 11:30 pm

Ans. 8.



Ans. 9. (a) 7 hours (b) 16 hours

Ans. 10. (a) 3000g (b) 412000g

SCIENCE

1. How our Body Works

LEAD QUESTIONS

Which organ system is pancreas a part of?

Ans: Digestive (✓)

Which of these organs are soft and spongy and inside our rib cage?

Ans: Lungs (✓)

WORK CORNER

Can you name the organ systems given by looking at the pictures?

- Ans: 1. Digestive System
2. Skeletal System
3. Respiratory System
4. Nervous System
5. Excretory System
6. Muscular System
7. Circulatory System

WORK CORNER

Label the parts of the digestive system.

- Ans: 1. Food Pipe
2. Liver
3. Stomach
4. Pancreas
5. Small Intestines
6. Large Intestines
7. Anus

HOCS

When the stomach is full of food and its walls contract, or became smaller and relax many times. This squeezes and mixes the food with

stomach juices. These stomach juices began to digest the protein in our food.

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks.

Ans:

1. **Cellular Respiration Process** breaks down the digested food and releases energy.
2. The organ system that helps in respiration is called **Respiratory System**.
3. The respiratory system consists of **Nose, Wind Pipe** and a pair of **Lungs**.
4. From the nose, the air goes into the **Wind Pipe**.
5. **Nose, Wind Pipe and a pair of Lungs** are the main organs of the respiratory system.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. (b) stomach (✓)
2. (c) enzyme (✓)
3. (b) small intestine (✓)
4. (a) liver (✓)
5. (b) the stomach (✓)
6. (d) small intestine (✓)
7. (b) lungs (✓)
8. (c) Carbon Dioxide (✓)

B. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

1. large intestine
2. stomach

Column B

- (d) water is absorbed
- (e) proteins are digested

5. Five tips that help out digestive system to work well are as follows:
 - (i) Eat meals properly at fixed time every day.
 - (ii) Eat a healthy balanced diet only.
 - (iii) Do not over-eat.
 - (iv) Clean the mouth well after every meal.
 - (v) Do not eat snacks between meals.
 6. When food finally passes into the large intestines, water and minerals are absorbed from food.
 7. Parts of respiratory system are as follows:
 - (i) **Nose:** We breathe in and out through Nose. It is called Inhalation and Exhalation respectively.
 - (ii) **Windpipe:** It is a passage through which air passes from Nose and enters Lungs.
 - (iii) **Lungs:** Lungs are a pair of spongy organs protected by Ribcage. Lungs absorb oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
 8. When we take oxygen through nose, it enters Lungs and reaches tiny air sacs. Air Sacs allow oxygen from air to pass into Blood Vessels. Blood carries oxygen to all parts of body.
 9. The process of removing unwanted waste materials from body is called Excretion.
 10. The Urinary Bladder stores the urine. When urine is stored in the bladder, its walls get stretched and we feel the urge to urinate.
- E. 1.** Process of digestion of food is as follows:
- a) When we eat food, teeth start breaking it into smaller pieces which is called mechanical digestion. Saliva in mouth mixes with food to make it soft and easy to swallow.

- b) Food then enters food pipe which pushes it down to stomach.
 - c) In stomach, acid and other gastric juices are released which digest food. Liver and Pancreas also secrete juices and help in digestion. Food is then called Bolus.
 - d) Bolus is passed onto small intestine and further digestion takes place. Useful nutrients are absorbed by body.
 - e) Undigested food is passed onto large intestine. Water is absorbed from food. Food then passes out of body by Anus.
2. Respiratory system consists of nose, wind pipe (trachea) and 2 lungs. It helps in exchange of gases: giving out carbon dioxide and taking in oxygen. Food burns in the presence of oxygen to produce energy. Oxygen is carried to all body parts by blood. Hair in nose act as filters for dust particles and germs and allow only clear air to reach our lungs.
(For diagram see text-book, page No. 210)
3. Excretory System is to help throw away unwanted waste material from body. It consists of kidneys, lungs and skin. Urine, sweat, carbon dioxide are waste that need to be discarded from body. We have two kidneys. They clear blood and waste (urine). Urine is stored in urinary bladder and then passed out of body. Lungs give out carbon dioxide. Surplus water and salt are given out in form of sweat by skin.
(For diagram see text-book, page No.:211)

(Activity based learning–NEP-2020)

1. Lungs help to breathe.
2. Stomach - helps digest food.
3. Brain - controls all activities of the body.
4. Heart - pumps blood to all parts of the body.
5. Kidneys - make urine.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

2. States of Matter

LEAD QUESTIONS

Ans: Yes (✓)

Ans: Liquid (✓)

HOCS

No; the light, sound and electricity are not matter.

WORK CORNER

- Ans: 1. Evaporation is the process by which a **liquid** changes into a **gas**.
2. Condensation is the process by which a **gas** changes into a **liquid**.
 3. Freezing is the process by which a **liquid** changes into a **solid**.
 4. Melting is the process by which a **solid** changes into a **liquid**.

HOCS

Water is called universal solvent because water can dissolve much more substances than any other liquid found in nature.

HOCS

The particles of gases produced by the burning of incense sticks move rapidly in all directions. They collide with the particles of air present in the room, mix with air and reach every part of the room quickly.

EXERCISES

- A.** **Ans:** 1. (c) matter (✓)
2. (a) cannot move around (✓)
3. (d) camphor (✓)
4. (a) solvent (✓)
- B.** 1. Evaporation 2. Melting
3. Sublimation 4. Liquid
5. Filtration
- C.**
1. Three states of matter are:
(i) Solid (ii) Liquid
(iii) Gas
2. Solid state of matter has a definite shape and volume.
3. No, gases do not have a definite shape.
4. No, petrol doesn't have a definite shape.
5. When wax is heated, it changes into liquid.
6. Solute : Solute is that substance that dissolves in a liquid to form a solution. Example: Sugar.
Solvent : Solvent is that substance in which solute dissolves to form a solution. Example: Water.
- D.**
1. Difference between solids, liquids and gases is as follows:

a) Solid—Particles are packed very close to one another.

- They have definite shape and volume.
- They do not flow.
- They cannot be compressed.
- Examples: Ice cubes, building, bed, book.

b) Liquid—Particles are not packed very close to one another.

- They don't have definite shape, but have a definite volume.
- They flow.
- They cannot be compressed easily.
- Examples: Milk, juice, soup, water.

c) Gas—Particles are packed very far away from one another.

- They don't have definite shape nor definite volume.
- They flow.
- They can be compressed easily.
- Examples: Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide.

2. Change of states of matter of water is as follows:

Freezing : Freezing is a process by which liquids change into solids on cooling. Example: water when placed in freezer turns into ice.

Melting : 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).

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).

(Activity based learning - NEP 2020)

Look at the given pictures and answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

3. Force, Work and Energy

LEAD QUESTIONS

Ans: Push them (✓)

Ans: more force (✓)

WORK CORNER

Ans: 1. [False]

2. [True]

3. [False]

4. [True]

WORK CORNER

Look at the pictures. If work is being done, write WD; if not write WND in the box.

Ans: 1. [WD]

2. [WND]

3. [WD]

HOCS

Solar and wind energy are called renewable eco-friendly energy because they are derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed.

HOCS

The Sun were not there all of earth would be in permanent darkness; photosynthesis would stop, all life would eventually freeze to death.

WORK CORNER

- Ans:**
- Work** is said to be done when force moves an object in the direction of the force applied.
 - Energy** is the capacity of a body to do work.
 - The **Sun** is the main source of energy on the earth.
 - The energy of a moving air can rotate a **Windmill**.
 - Washing machines work on **electricity**.
 - When a fuel burns, **heat** and **light** are produced.

EXERCISES

- A.**
- (c) when we push or pull it (✓)
 - (b) when force is applied and the object moves (✓)
 - (d) energy (✓)
 - (a) forces (✓)
 - (b) when a ball does not move (✓)
- B.**
- work (✓)
 - windmill (✓)
 - friction (✓)
 - force (✓)
- C.**
- Electrical Energy
 - Heat Energy
 - Wind Energy
 - Light/Solar Energy
 - Geothermal Energy

- | D. | Column A | Column B |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1. Match box | (d) frictional force |
| | 2. Solar panel | (b) solar energy |
| | 3. Mixer | (c) electrical energy |
| | 4. Windmill | (a) wind energy |
- E. 1.** A push or a pull action is called Force.
- 2.** The different types of forces are as follows:
- a) **Gravitational:** Gravitational Force pulls every object towards centre of Earth.
 - b) **Magnetic:** Magnetic Force is the force exerted by a magnet on other objects.
 - c) **Frictional:** Friction is opposing force. It stops or slows down a moving object.
- 3.** The effects of force are as follows:
If we apply force on an object, the object moves its place.
- 4.** Plants use solar energy to carry out photosynthesis in order to make food in their green leaves.
- 5.** Wind energy is used for rotating a windmill. When a windmill rotates, its moves machines called Turbines which generate electricity.
- 6.** Some devices that work on electricity are as follows:
- (i) Fans
 - (ii) Washing Machines
 - (iii) Refrigerators
 - (iv) Other electrical appliances.
- F. 1.** When we throw up a ball, it rises up quickly, then stops and immediately falls down back to ground. This happens due to Gravitational Force. It is also called gravity which is a natural

force of Earth. Gravitational Force pulls or attracts every object towards centre of Earth.

2. When force is applied on an object and that object moves in the direction of force applied, we say work is done. If a man carries a bag on his head and climbs stairs, work is done because he moved a distance. But if the man stands at one place without moving with bag on his head, then no work is done because he doesn't move at all. Work is done only if there is distance covered.
3. Energy is the capacity of a body to do work. Energy is the ability to do work. Different types of energy are as follows:

Solar Energy: The energy that we get from sun is called Solar Energy. It is needed by plants, animals and human beings. Solar energy is used for producing electricity.

Wind Energy: The energy of moving air can be used for rotating a windmill. When a windmill rotates, its moves machines called Turbines which generate electricity.

Heat Energy: Heat Energy is obtained from burning of fuels like LPG, coal, petroleum, etc.

4. The energy that we get from sun is called Solar Energy. It is needed by plants, animals and human beings. Sun's heat dries wet clothes. A solar cooker uses sun's heat to cook food. Solar Geyser uses solar energy to heat water. Solar

Use : This is a pouch-like organ that stores the urine before it is passed out from body. We pass urine when this bladder becomes full.

4. Urethra

Use : It is a small muscle that helps us to pass urine.

- B.** 1. Smoke: Gas 2. Steam: Liquid
3. Leaf: Solid 4. Oil: Liquid
5. Sand: Solid
6. Honey: Liquid
7. Grain: Solid
8. Air: Gas
9. Rain : Liquid
- C.** 1st picture (✓) 2nd picture (✓)
3rd picture (✓)

4. Simple Machines

LEAD QUESTIONS

Ans: scissors (✓)

Ans: knife (✓)

HOCS

She should use tongs to take a piece of cake in place of using her fingers. Thus she can make her work easier.

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks.

- Ans:** 1. Machines make our work **easier** and **faster**.
2. A pulley has **grooved** wheel with a **rope** running between the groove.
3. A wheel rotates around the rod of **axle**.

4. **Force** helps pull of heavy objects.
5. The two examples of the Lever are **nut-cracker** and **stapler**.
6. The two examples of Wheel and Axle are **car steering wheel** and **screw-driver**.

HOCS

If there were no machines, life would be significantly more difficult. Most tasks would take significantly longer to complete and many would be impossible without machines.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. (b) wedge (✓)
2. (a) Inclined Plane (✓)
3. (c) screw (✓)
- B. 1. **Simple Machine:** A simple machine helps us to do our work in an easier and faster manner. Examples: Lever, Pulley, Inclined Plane, Wedge, Screw, Wheel & Axle Bar. Complex Machine:
Complex Machines consist of two or more simple machines working together. Examples: Washing Machine, Bicycle, Sewing Machine, Aeroplane, Refrigerator, etc.
2. Simple machines are tools which make our work easier. They help us to do our work easier and faster.
- Two Simple Machines are:**
- a) **Lever:** Lever is a long Rod or a Bar. It is used for to lift heavy weights.

b) **Pulley:** Pulley has 2 parts: Wheel with a groove and Rope that runs around groove. Wells have Pulleys to help people draw water from them.

3. **Pulley:** Pulley has 2 parts: Wheel with a groove and Rope that runs around groove. It is used to lift things. Wells have Pulleys to help people draw water from them.

Screw : Screw is a nail with grooves. It moves inward/outward when rotated. It holds two things together.

Inclined Plane: Inclined Plane is a Slanting platform or a Ramp. Heavy objects are pushed over it or made to roll down. It makes lifting easier.

4. **Wedge** is a surface with a sharp and a blunt Edge. It looks like 2 inclined planes attached back to back. It is used to cut objects.

C.

1. **Lever:** Lever is a long Rod or a Bar. It is used for to lift heavy weights or loosen light objects. Example: A long rod/stick, used to move a rock, is a Lever.

Pulley: Pulley has 2 parts: Wheel with a groove and Rope that runs around groove. It is used to lift things. Wells have Pulleys to help people draw water from them.

Wheel & Axle: Wheel & Axle are 2 circular objects of different sizes. Larger one is called Wheel and smaller one is Axle. Both move in coordination to each other.

2. Pulley has 2 parts: Wheel with a groove and Rope that runs around groove. It is used to lift things. Wells have Pulleys to help people draw water from them.
3. When an Inclined Plane is coiled around a cylinder that has a sharp pointed end, it forms a screw. It looks like a nail with grooves cut into it. It moves inward/outward when rotated. It holds two things together.

(Activity based Learning-NEP2020)

1st Picture: Scissors: It is used for cutting things.

2nd Picture: Nut-cracker: It is used for cracking and breaking the nuts.

3rd Picture: Tongs: It is used for taking things like cake, ice cubes, salad etc.

4th Picture: Stapler: It is used for stitching papers together.

5th Picture: Pliers: It is used for cutting wires and pulling things.

6th Picture: Screwdriver: It is used for tightening and untightening nails and screws.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

5. Air, Water and Weather

LEAD QUESTIONS

Ans. land (✓)

Ans. Evaporation (✓)

WORK CORNER

- 1st Picture : H
2nd Picture : C
3rd Picture : W

HOCS

The hottest place on the Earth is Death Valley in U.S.A.

The coldest place on Earth is Antarctica.

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks.

1. The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called **atmosphere**.
2. The type of weather a place has over a long period of time is called **climate**.
3. The **heat** of the sun causes the winds to flow.
4. A gentle wind is called **breeze**.
5. At **night**, the land surface cools down faster than the surface of the sea.

EXERCISES

- A.**
1. (a) breeze (✓)
 2. (d) water vapour (✓)
 3. (b) condensation (✓)
 4. (c) clouds (✓)
 5. (a) rain and snow (✓)
 6. (b) condensation (✓)
- B.**
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. [F] | 2. [F] |
| 3. [T] | 4. [F] |
| 5. [F] | |
- C.**
1. Breeze
 2. Thunderstorm

3. Evaporation
4. Condensation
5. Water cycle

- D.** At night, land cools down faster than sea. Hot air above seas rises up. Cold air from above land rushes in to take its place. So, during night, cold air from land moves towards sea thus setting up a land breeze.
2. When sun heats up water, it changes into vapour. Process in which water changes into water vapour on heating is called Evaporation.
 3. During day, sun heats up water and land. But land gets heated up quickly. Air above it becomes hot and rises up creating a vacuum. Cold air above water rushes into take its place. So, a cool breeze blows towards land during day. This is Sea Breeze.
 4. When water vapour is cooled, it forms droplets of water. Process in which water vapour changes to water on cooling, it is called Condensation.
 5. Clouds are made of tiny water droplets. The water droplets are very tiny and light. They float in the air and form the clouds.
 6. In winter, nights are cold. Water vapour in air condenses into tiny drops of water. These tiny water drops are known as dew.
 7. We can purify water as follows:
Filtration: Filtration is method used for separating insoluble impurities from water.
Sedimentation: Sedimentation is used for removing insoluble impurities.

Decantation: In decantation clear liquid is poured into another container without disturbing the settled impurities at bottom.

- E. 1. Explain the role of the Sun in changing the weather.

Sun plays a major role in changing the temperature of air of a place. Different places get different amounts of sunlight. The places that get more sunlight are hotter than the places that get less sunlight. The heat of the sun causes the wind to blow and water to change to water vapour. Water vapour forms clouds that bring rain.

2. Land breeze and Sea breeze are as follows:

Land Breeze: At night, land cools down faster than sea. Hot air above seas rises up. Cold air from above land rushes in to take its place. So, during night, cold air from land moves towards sea thus setting up a land breeze.

Sea Breeze: During day, sun heats up water and land. But land gets heated up quickly. Air above it becomes hot and rises up creating a vacuum. Cold air above water rushes into take its place. So, a cool breeze blows towards land during day. This is Sea Breeze.

3. Difference between Evaporation and Condensation is as follows:

Evaporation: When sun heats up water, it changes into vapour. Process in which water changes to water vapour on heating is called Evaporation.

Condensation: When water vapour is cooled, it forms droplets of water. Process in which

water vapour changes to water on cooling, it is called Condensation.

4. 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.

5. The process of sedimentation and decantation is as follows:

Sedimentation: Sedimentation is used for removing insoluble impurities. The impure water is left without disturbance. After some time, impurities settle down at the bottom. Clear water is on top.

Decantation: Sedimentation is followed by a process of Decantation in which clear liquid is poured into another container without disturbing the settled impurities at bottom.

WORK CORNER

Fill up the blanks by choosing right word from the brackets.

1. The size of a planet is much **smaller** than that of a star.
2. There are **eight** planets in our solar system.
3. The outer planets are mainly made up of **gases**.
4. **Venus** is the brightest planet.
5. **Jupiter** is the largest planet.

HOCS

Some nights are darker than the others due to change in position magnitude of light reflected varies.

HOCS

If the Earth is not tilted, there would have been no seasons and humanity would have suffered.

The reasons are caused by the tilt of the Earth's axis and revolution of the earth around the sun.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (b) eight (✓)
2. (a) Jupiter (✓)
3. (c) core (✓)
4. (b) revolution of the Earth (✓)
5. (c) constellation (✓)

B. Fill up the blanks.

1. The **Solar System** is made up of the Sun and all the object that move around it.
2. The path on which a planet moves around the

Sun is called an **Orbit**.

3. The **Core** of the Earth is formed by hot molten metals.
 4. The **rotation** of the Earth causes day and night.
 5. The Earth takes **365** days to go around the Sun.
- C. Match these two columns.**

Column A

1. Venus
2. Neptune
3. Uranus
4. Mars
5. Saturn

Column B

- (d) the brightest planet
- (c) the farthest planet
- (e) the planet with 27 moons
- (a) the red planet
- (b) the second largest planet

- D. 1.** The difference between a planet and a star is as follows:

Planet: The objects that move around their star are called planets. Planets move in their fixed paths. The fixed path is called its orbit. The size of a planet is much smaller than that of a Star. A star is a body that possesses a light that causes it to reflect the light independently. A star is a body that possesses a light that causes it to reflect the light independently. A planet does not give out light or heat on its own. It shines because it reflects the light of Sun.

2. Solar System consists of Sun and eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. All 8 planets revolve around the Sun.
3. Difference between inner planets and outer planets is as follows:

Inner Planets: First four planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars are called Inner Planets.

Outer Planets: The last 4 planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called outer planets. Jupiter is largest planet. Saturn has rings.

4. The structure of Earth is as follows:

Crust: It is outermost layer of Earth on which we live. Water, air and land are present in this layer. We live on this layer. It is hard and cool.

Mantle : It is second layer of the Earth . It lies below Crust. It is made up of hot molten rocks.

Core: It is Earth's innermost layer. It consists of molten rocks called Mantle.

5. Days and nights are formed because of rotation of Earth. Rotation is movement of Earth on its axis. It rotates from west to east and it takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. This causes days and nights. During rotation, part of earth that faces sun has day and other part has night.
6. Seasons are formed because of revolution of Earth. Revolution is movement of Earth around Sun. In its orbit, Earth completes one revolution in 365.25 days. This causes seasons and 365.25 days together make a year.

Project Idea

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

7. Taking Care of the Planet Earth

LEAD QUESTIONS

Ans: Planting trees (✓)

Ans: Human beings (✓)

HOCS

Some cities have banned the use of polythene bags because it creates so many issues of environmental concern.

WORK CORNER

- 1. Biodegradable waste:** Wastes like fruit and vegetable peels, paper, clothes, wooden furniture, etc. which rot easily and mix with soil are called Biodegradable waste.
- 2. Non-Biodegradable waste:** Wastes produce from non-living things like plastics, glass, metals, chemicals an synthetic fibre, etc. which do not rot and remain in soil for a very long time and cause soil pollution are called Non-biodegradable waste.
- 3. Landfills:** Landfills are those places where biodegradable wastes are dumped. Here they are covered with a layer of soil and allowed to rot.
- 4. Incinerators:** Non-biodegradable wastes which cannot be re-used are sent to burning units called Incinerators.

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1. (b) Asthma (✓)**

2. (c) wood (✓)
3. (d) all of these (✓)
- B.**
- 1. Dirtying of air :** Smoke from fire and burning of fuels.
 - 2. Dirtying of water :** Garbage, sewage water and chemicals.
 - 3. Dirtying of land :** Harmful chemicals
- C.**
1. [True]
 2. [True]
 3. [False]
 4. [False]
- D. 1.** We can reduce waste in the following ways:
- (i) Wastes from industries should be made harmless before releasing into water bodies.
 - (ii) Smoke from automobiles and industries should be made harmless before releasing into air.
 - (iii) We should try to reduce waste generation.
 - (iv) We should try to reuse waste bags, clothes and bottles.
 - (v) We should not waste paper. We should recycle it.
 - (vi) Waste should not be burnt or thrown into rivers.
 - (vii) We should promote carpool or use public transport.
 - (viii) We should use CNG in vehicles.
- 2.** A few ways to make our planet Earth clean and green are as follows:
- For making Earth green:**
- (i) We should plant more trees.
 - (ii) Trees hold soil and prevent soil erosion.

- (iii) Trees maintain temperature and keep surroundings cool.
- (iv) Trees convert carbon dioxide into oxygen by photosynthesis. This oxygen is used by all living things.
- (v) The wood of trees absorbs noise from surroundings and controls it.

For making Earth clean:

- (i) Wastes from industries should be made harmless before releasing into water bodies.
- (ii) Smoke from automobiles and industries should be made harmless before releasing into air.
- (iii) We should try to reduce waste generation.
- (iv) We should try to reuse waste bags, clothes and bottles.
- (v) We should not waste paper. We should recycle it.
- (vi) Waste should not be burnt or thrown into rivers.
- (vii) We should promote carpool or use public transport.
- (viii) We should use CNG in vehicles.

3. Ans: If we cut trees, it will result in environmental imbalance in nature. Planting trees is useful for the Earth in the following ways:

- (i) Trees hold soil and prevent soil erosion.
- (ii) Trees maintain temperature and keep surroundings cool.
- (iii) Trees convert carbon dioxide into oxygen by

photosynthesis. This oxygen is used by all living things.

- (iv) The wood of trees absorbs noise from surroundings and controls it.

4. **Ans:** Following steps should be taken to reduce dirtying of air, water and land:

- (i) Wastes from industries should be made harmless before releasing into water bodies.
- (ii) Smoke from automobiles and industries should be made harmless before releasing into air.
- (iii) We should try to reduce waste generation.
- (iv) We should try to reuse waste bags, clothes and bottles.
- (v) We should not waste paper. We should recycle it.
- (vi) Waste should not be burnt or thrown into rivers.
- (vii) We should promote carpool or use public transport.
- (viii) We should use CNG in vehicles.
- (ix) We should plant more trees.
- (x) We should promote 3 R's: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

5. The three R's are: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
Reduce: We should reduce our need. We should not buy things we don't need. We should not accumulate more things than needed.

Reuse: We should buy things that can be used again and again. Avoid disposable things that have to be thrown away after every use.

Recycle: Recycling is converting waste into reusable material. Wastes like old newspapers,

empty glass bottles, plastics and tins can be recycled and turned into new products.

(Activity based Learning-NEP 2020)

Ans. The picture shows water and air pollution caused by vehicles, factories and industries. The wastes from factories and industries should be made harmless before releasing into water bodies. Smoke from factories, automobiles and industries should be made harmless before releasing into air.

Project Idea

Do it yourself.

TEST YOURSELF

A.

Column A

1. 1st picture
2. 2nd picture
3. 3rd picture
4. 4th picture

Column B

- (d) lever
- (c) scissors
- (a) inclined plane
- (b) screw

B. Do it yourself.

C. Label the Solar System.

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

TEST PAPER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (c) colour of an object (✓)
2. (c) reading (✓)
3. (d) crust (✓)
4. (c) sleet (✓)
5. (b) cactus (✓)

B. 1. We can stand on the Earth because of **Gravitational Force**.

2. **Neptune** is the farthest planet from the Sun.
3. The spinning movement of the Earth about its axis is called **Rotation**.
4. Wind blows from **colder** places to **hotter** places.
5. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called **Revolution**.

C. State 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

1. [T]
2. [T]
3. [T]
4. [F]
5. [T]

D.

1. When we throw up a ball, it rises up quickly, then stops and immediately falls down back to ground. This happens due to Gravitational Force. It is also called gravity which is a natural force of Earth. Gravitational Force pulls or attracts every object towards centre of Earth. Due to gravitational force, ripe fruits and dead leaves fall on ground from trees.

2. Energy is capacity of a body to do work. Energy is ability to do work. Various types of energy are as follows:

Solar Energy: The energy that we get from sun is called Solar Energy. It is needed by plants, animals and human beings.

Wind Energy : The energy of moving air can be used for rotating a windmill. This energy is used for grinding grains, pumping water out of a well and for sailing a boat in water.

Electrical Energy: Fans, washing machine, refrigerator and other electrical appliances work on electricity because electricity has energy. It is known as electrical energy.

Heat Energy : Heat Energy is obtained from burning of fuels like LPG, coal, petroleum, etc.

3. Mars has red soil and rocks. Therefore, it is also called the Red Planet.
4. 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.
(For diagram see text-book page No-242)

Social Studies

1. Industries in India

Intext Assessment:

1. Large scale industry
2. Large scale industries are important because these produce capital and basic goods. They have potential to lower the cost of goods. Also they create opportunities for small scale and cottage industries.

Practise These

A. 1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a. B.

- B. 1. Industry refers to the production of economic goods (either material or a service) within an economy with the help of machines and power.
2. The three main types of industries in India are cottage industries, small-scale industries and large scale industries.
 3. The first iron and steel plant in India was set up at Jamshedpur. The steel plants at Durgapur (West Bengal) and Bhadravati (Karnataka) came up later.
 4. Textile industry is the largest and oldest industry in India.
 5. India is a major producer of cotton and jute textile. The cotton textile industry is mainly located in the cotton producing states of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- C. 1. Industries need raw materials, machines, power, capital and labour for production.

2. Large scale industries required a huge capital, machinery, power, skilled labour force, etc. Textile, iron and steel, ship building, cement, etc. are such industries.

Small scale industries are those which require power, machine, more money and labour force. Production units of electrical equipments, hosiery goods, plastic goods, T.V and radio are such industries.

HOCS

Small-scale industries

2. Means of Transport

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. b.
- B. 1. The three major means of transport are land, water and air.
 2. Rail transport is the cheapest means of transport.
- C. 1. State highways are metalled roads that connect all the important cities of states. National highways are roads that carry about one third of the total traffic. There are 50 national highways in our country.
 2. Water transport is the mode of transport by a water craft such as a barge, boat, ship, ferry or sailboat over a body of water, such as a sea, ocean, lake, canal or river.
 3. Roads are especially useful for short distance travel. Road transport is particularly useful for

transporting perishable things like milk, fruits, vegetable, etc. Roads are easy to build.

- D. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F.

HOCS:

Air transport because this will help to reach the guavas on time.

3. Means of Communication

Practice These

- A. 1. Communication is a process whereby information is enclosed in a package and is channeled and imported by a sender to a receiver via some medium. The receiver then decodes the message and gives the sender a feedback.
2. Radio, television, films, newspapers and magazines are called mass media. Mass media are those means which are used for connecting with a large number of people at the same time.
 3. The most common and the cheapest means for sending and receiving messages is through the post office.
 4. In ancient times, a pigeon or a horse rider was used to deliver messages.
 5. IT has revolutionized communication all over the world. Information Technology includes the following means of communication.
 - (a). Mobile Phone.
 - (b). Electronic mail
 - (c). Satellite Phone

B. 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. d.

- C. 1. communication
2. post office
3. speed post
4. Airmail
5. telecommunication

HOCS:

Telephone (ISD)

Life Skill Time (Activity):

1. Potal services
2. Telephone
3. E- mail
4. Telephone

4. People of the Northern Mountains

Intext Assessment:

1. Sikaraboat
2. Kashmir

Practice These

- A. 1. b, 2. d, 3. d, 4. a.
- B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir consists of three regions Jammu, the Kashmir valley and Ladakh.
2. The seven states – Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are called the seven sisters of north-east.
3. Shimla and Manali are two important hill stations in Himachal Pradesh. While, Kangra

and Kullu are two famous valleys in Himachal Pradesh.

- C. 1. Farming is the chief occupation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. They grow rice, maize, saffron, fruit trees, etc.
2. Sikkim is a tiny state in the eastern Himalayas. It has high mountain peaks like Kanchanjunga which is the third highest peak in the world. Gangtok is the state capital. People of Sikkim eat rice, pulses, vegetables and meat. They wear traditional colourful dresses. They are mostly farmers. Some people rear sheep, goats and yaks.

HOCS:

Kehwa is a special tea with green tea leaves, whole spices, saffron, almond and dried rose petals. It is a no milk tea which is always served hot.

5. People of the Northern Plains

Intext Assessment:

1. Embroidery
2. Chikankari

Practise These

- A. 1. Gomti, 2. women, 3. Assam, 4. Bihar, 5. Bodh Gaya.
- B 1. The rivers that flow through Punjab are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Satluj and the Beas.

2. The rivers that flow through Uttar Pradesh are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Gomti and the Ghaghra.
- C. 1. The people of Punjab are called Punjabis and their language is also called Punjabi. Wheat, pulses, vegetables and milk are the main items included in the food of the people. They are very fond of lassi and ghee. Men generally wear a turban on their head.
Bhangra is the famous dance of the men of Punjab and women perform giddha.
2. Bhangra and giddha dances are popular in Punjab.
 3. In Punjab, men wear turban on their head and woman wear salwar kameez. In West Bengal, women wear colourful cotton sarees and blouses. Men wear Dhoti and Kurta.

HOCS:

Assam is known as the land of the gardens because it is the largest tea producing regions of the world. Tea is grown in tea gardens.

6. People of the Desert

Intext Assessment:

1. People of desert carrying water on their head and walking on sand .
2. The life of people in desert is difficult. They mainly eat the root of desert plant or the crops that they can grow in the unfertile land.

Practice These

- A.
1. sparse
 2. Indira Gandhi
 3. banjaras
 4. mud
- B.
1. The people of the desert make houses of mud which have flat roofs and small windows. The desert people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and long turban. The women wear ghagra, choli and odhni.
 2. The camel is a very useful animal of the desert. It can survive without water for many days. It is called the ship of the desert.
 3. The Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates a long and narrow strip of land from Ganganagar to Bikaner.

HOCS:

No, stilt house are usually constructed above water to protect people from flood.

7. People of the Plateau Region

Intext Assessment:

1. National Park
2. National parks are made to protect or preserve the natural environment.

Practice These

- A.
1. diamonds
 2. Yakshagana
 3. Tamil Nadu

4. Chattisgarh
 5. Raipur
 6. Jamshedpur
- B. 1. Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri and Diwali are the main festivals in Maharashtra. The Dussehra festival of Mysore is famous all over India.
2. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is known as the Garden City. It is a big industrial centre too. Aircraft, machine tools, telephone, watches, etc. are manufactured here.
 3. The main tribes of the plateau region are the Bhils- and their allied groups, the Bhilalas, Barelas and Patelias- and the Meenas.
 4. Rice, sambhar, rasam, idli, dosa and upma are favourite foods of the Tamilians.
 5. Chhattisgarh was formed as a state in the year 2000. Raipur is the capital of the state. Some of the places here are Bastar, Korba, Durg and Bilaspur. The state has many waterfalls such as the Chitrakota and Tirathgarh waterfalls.

HOCS

Plains and plateau are both flat areas of land. A plateau is a flat land that is raised significantly above the ground whereas plain is a flat, low lying area.

8. People of the Western Coastal Plains and the Lakshadweep Islands

Intext Assessment:

1. Dhokla , Khakra , Khandvi
2. Gujarat

Practice These

- A. 1. c, 2. c, 3. c, 4. a.
- B 1. The major states included in the western coastal plains are Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and Kerala.
2. Goa is famous for its beautiful beaches. St. Xaviers Church and Mahalaxmi Temple are the other places of tourist interest.
 3. Gujarat coast is famous for natural gas and petroleum. Salt is made in these coastal area by drying the seawater.
 4. The two important dances of Kerala are Kathakali and Mohiniattam.
- C 1. The people of Gujarat are mostly traders and farmers. Men wear churidar pyjama and kurta and women wear saree and lehenga. Marathi, Gujarati, English are the official and main languages of Goa, Daman and Diu. The people of Goa speak Konkani and Marathi. Farming and fishery are the major occupations in Goa. The people of Kerala speak Malayalam and English. Malayali women wear mundum neriyathum and Malayali men wear a mundu with shirt Kathakali and Mohiniattam are the famous dance forms. Onam is the most important festival in Kerala. Fishing is the major occupation of the Kerala coast.
2. Goa, Daman and Diu was a Union Territory of India from 1962 to 1987. The union territory included the present day state of Goa and the two small coastal enclaves of Daman and Diu off the Coast of Gujarat.

Administratively, the territory was divided into three districts, Goa, Daman and Diu with the capital at Panaji. In 1987, Goa was granted statehood, and Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory. Goa is famous for its beautiful beaches, St. Xaviers Church and Mahalaxmi Temple.

HOCS

According to Hindu mythology , Kerala was created by Lord Parasurama, an incarnation of lord Vishnu by throwing his axe across the sea to create new land for his devotees to live peacefully. So Kerala is God's own creation , hence it is called God's own country.

9. People of the Eastern Coastal Plains and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Intext Assessment:

1. Brahmeswara Temple and Konark Sun Temple, Odisha
2. Brahmeswara temple is built in Panchayatana style.

Practice These

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b.
- B 1. The states included in the eastern coastal plains are West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
2. The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal meet at Kanyakumari.

- C 1. Odisha with its capital Bhubhaneshwar is located on the eastern coast of India by the Bay of Bengal. Odisha is home to the Hirakund Dam. Cuttack is the main business center and industrial city of major tourist attraction. Paradeep is an important seaport.
2. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean and it is a Union Territory of India. These islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Rice, maize, pineapples, coconut, rubber and papaya are the major crops grown here. The islands are inhabited by tribal people.
- D 1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. f, 6. e.

HOCS

Seafood is staple diet of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Island because it is surrounded by water on all sides and sea food such as cuttle fish, crabs, lobster, prawn and fish are easily available.

10. Religions, Languages, Festivals and Customs

Practice These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. b.
- B 1. The four major religions are Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.
2. The holy book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.

3. Jesus Christ was born in Palestine.
- C
1. A number of faiths and religions have merged in India and exist simultaneously. India is a country with Unity in Diversity. This diversity in culture makes India a unique country in the world.
 2. Lord Buddha preached Buddhism, opposed the caste system and preached 'ahimsa' (non-violence).
Buddhism later spread to many countries including China, Japan and South-East Asia.
 3. Right from birth to death, an Indian keeps on performing various customs and traditions. Almost every occasion in India has a ceremony attached to it.

HOCS

God is one means that God is unique. Since it doesn't have a finite structure.

11. Art and Architecture

Practice These

- A. 1. d, 2. a, 3. a, 4. c.
- B.
1. The classical dance forms of India are Bharatnatyam, Kathakali and Manipuri.
 2. One of the earliest known writing systems came to India, probably around 2500 BE. The writing was in pictographs like Egyptian hieroglyphs.
 3. The cave temple at Ellora and Elephanta are the great works of ancient architecture.

4. Meghadutam and Abhigyanam are two famous works of Kalidas.
 5. Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for literature.
- C. 1. b, 2. e, 3. a, 4. c, 5. d.

HOCS

Art from the past holds clues to life in the past by looking at a work of art's symbolism, colours and materials, we can learn about the culture that produced it.

12. Our Rights and Duties

Intext Assessment:

1. This is the picture of polling booth where people came to cast the vote.
2. By voting, people can choose their representatives and can also change them whenever they want. This is how voting is related to democracy.

Practice These

- A. 1. a, 2. d, 3. b.
- B. 1. Our country is a democratic republic.
2. Secular government means a government that treats all religions equally.
 3. Rights given by our constitution to every citizen of India are called fundamental rights. These fundamental rights are:
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom

- c. Right to against exploitation
 - d. Right to follow any religion
 - e. Right to preserve our culture and educational right
 - f. Right to constitutional remedies.
4. The Directive Principles of state policy are:
- a. For all citizens the right to adequate means of livelihood to raise the standard of living.
 - b. Wealth should not be allowed to accumulate in a few hands. It should be equally distributed.
 - c. Use of resources of our country should be distributed to serve the common man.
 - d. Children up to the age of 14 should be given free education.
 - e. The interest of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward castes and other weaker sections should be protected.
 - f. Protect all historical monuments, public property and our environment.
- C. 1. democracy, 2. Right, duties, 3. equal, 4. to speak, 5. Soverign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic 6. rules, 7. national property, environment.

HOCS:

Yes, every student has some responsibilities towards their school, such as:

- a. being punctual and respectful,
- b. obey all the teachers,
- c. maintain discipline,
- d. keep the school neat & clean.

Model Test Paper

- A. 1. The main tribes of the plateau region are the Bhils and their allied groups, Bhilalas, Barelas and Patelias and the Meenas.
2. Gujarat coast is famous for natural gas and petroleum. Salt is made in these coastal area by drying the seawater.
3. Odisha with its capital Bhubaneshwar is located on the eastern coast of India by the Bay of Bengal. Oriya is the official and most widely spoken language. Odisha is home to the Hirakund Dam. Cuttack is the main business center and industrial city of major tourist attraction. Paradeep is an important seaport. Odissi is the dance form of Odisha.
4. Meghadutam and Abhigyana Shakuntalam are two famous works of kalidas.
5. The following are our fundamental rights:
- The right to equality.
 - The right to freedom.
 - The right against exploitation
 - The right to follow any religion
 - The right to preserve our culture and educational rights.
 - The right to constitutional remedies.
- B. 1. democracy 2. Bhopal
3. Gandhinagar 4. Lakshadweep
5. Hinduism
- C. 1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. e.
- D. 1. Sikhism began in the 16th century in north India with the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev

- Ji and the nine successive gurus.
2. Though Islam came to India in the early 7th century with the advent of the Arab traders it started to become a major religion during the Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent. Islam was founded about 1400 years ago by Prophet Mohammad who was born in Mecca, Arabia.
 3. Judaism is a religion practiced by the Jews. There exists a very small number of Jews in India. They are mostly found in Mumbai.
 4. The origin of Hinduism includes cultural elements of the Indus valley civilization, the vedic religion of the Indo- Aryans and other Indian civilizations. Hinduism is often regarded as the oldest religion in the world, with roots tracing back to prehistoric times or 5000 years.
 5. Christianity is the third largest religion of India making up 2.3% of the population. St. Thomas arrived in Malabar in 52 AD. The holy book of the Christians is the holy Bible.

GK

1. Spicy Flavours

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. SAFFRON | 2. CUMIN |
| 3. CARDAMOM | 4. CINNAMON |
| 5. GINGER | 6. TURMERIC |
| 7. CLOVE | 8. CORIANDER |

2. That's Dart of Mine!

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. ELEPHANT | 2. RHINO |
| 3. SNAKE | 4. EAGLE |
| 5. ANTELOPE | 6. HORSE |
| 7. SNAIL | 8. DUCK |

3. Famous Monuments of India

Attempt yourself

4. Great Reformers

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

5. Cups and Trophies

- A. 1. d, 2. f, 3. a, 4. c, 5. b, 6. e
- B. 1. Football 2. Hockey 3. Badminton 4. Boxing
5. Billiards 6. Cricket

6. Board Games

1. Snakes and Ladders
2. Scrabble
3. Ludo
4. Chinese Checkers
5. Bingo
6. Monopoly
7. Chess
8. Carrom

7. Anagrams

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. None | 2. Lemon |
| 3. May | 4. Animal |
| 5. Fried | 6. Poem |
| 7. Dams | 8. Late |
| 9. Race | 10. Stars |
| 11. Lake | 12. Miles |
| 13. Tired | 14. Cries |
| 15. Earth | 16. Diary |

8. Boost Your Confidence

Attempt-yourself

9. The Sun and Its Family

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. d |
| 3. c | 4. g |
| 5. h | 6. e |
| 7. i | 8. b |
| 9. f | |

10. Diseases

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b |
| 3. c | 4. a |
| 5. b | 6. c |
| 7. b | 8. b |
| 9. b | 10. a |
| 11. a | 12. b |

11. Continents, Countries and Oceans

- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| A. | 1. e | 2. d |
| | 3. g | 4. c |
| | 5. i | 6. j |

