



Strictly Based on N.C.E.R.T Syllabus.

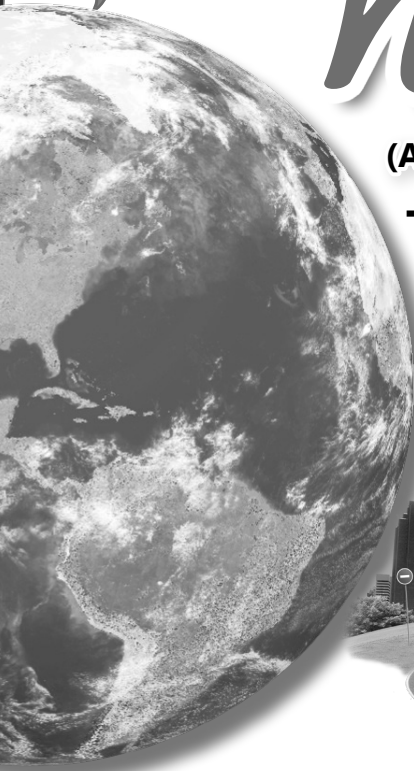


# Nice *Nature*

(A book of Environmental Studies)

**TEACHER'S HELP BOOK**

**Key Class 1 to 5**



# TEACHER'S HELP BOOK

## E.V.S. (Class-1)

### CHAPTER 1 : ABOUT MYSELF

Do it yourself.

### CHAPTER 2 : MY BODY

- A.** 1. Eyes                      2. Ears, Nose, Fingers, Legs.
- B.** 1. (iii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (ii)
- C.** 1. ears                      2. legs                      3. hands
- D.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T
- E.** 1. (iii)                      2. (i)                      3. (ii)
- F.** 1. We have only one nose.  
2. We have five fingers in one hand.  
3. We need hands for lifting and writing.

### CHAPTER 3 : OUR SENSE ORGANS

- A.** 1. Nose                      2. Five
- B.** 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (iii)
- C.** 1. Names of sense organs – eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.  
2. Our tongue can taste like sweet, salty, sour or bitter.  
3. We can watch television, read books and see different things with our eyes.  
4. We smell things with our nose.

### CHAPTER 4 : CLEAN, FIT AND HEALTHY

- A.** 1. 8 hours                      2. yes
- B.** 1. regularly                      2. Trim                      3. handkerchief, tidy                      4. put
- C.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F
- D.** 1. (ii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (iv)                      4. (i)
- E.** 1. We should not rub our eyes with hands. We should wash it with clean water.  
2. We should brush our teeth twice a day.  
3. We should not eat things sold in the open place because flies sit on them. They infect these things with disease causing germs.  
4. We should take a bath daily to keep our body clean and germ free.

### CHAPTER 5 : THE FOOD, WE EAT

- A.** 1. Eggs                      2. Apple, Mango
- B.** 1. (iii)                      2. (ii)                      3. (ii)                      4. (ii)
- C.** 1. eggs                      2. three, grow                      3. fixed                      4. plenty
- D.** 1. We take food to stay live and it gives us energy.  
2. The different sources of food are plants and animals.  
3. We have our lunch at afternoon.  
4. (i) Eat your meals at regular time.  
(ii) Chew your food well. Eat slowly.

## CHAPTER 6 : BE SAFE, BE GOOD

- A. 1. Yes, Red, Yellow and green 2. zebra crossing**  
**B. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii)**  
**C. Do it yourself.**  
**D. 1. Yes, we should follow safety rules.**  
**2. Red light tells us to stop.**  
**3. We should use the sharpen objects with care.**

## CHAPTER 7 : WE NEED A HOUSE

- A. 1. Study room 2. Bedroom**  
**B. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (ii)**  
**C. 1. houses 2. Pucca 3. mud, straw 4. canvas**  
**D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T**  
**E. 1. Pucca houses are permanent houses.**  
**2. Kuchcha houses are made up of mud, straw leaves etc.**  
**3. We cook food in kitchen.**  
**4. Houseboat floats on water.**

## CHAPTER 8 : OUR CLOTHES

- A. 1. Yes, 2. Raincoat**  
**B. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (i)**  
**C. 1. waterproof 2. woollen 3. raincoat 4. uniform**  
**D. 1. We wear clothes to protect us from heat, cold, rain and dust.**  
**2. We wear cotton clothes to keep us cool.**  
**3. We wear school uniform.**

## CHAPTER 9 : AIR AROUND US

- A. 1. Air 2. No**  
**B. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i)**  
**C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T**  
**D. 1. space 2. feel 3. wind 4. breathe**  
**E. 1. Air 2. Fire 3. Air 4. wind 5. Glider 6. sail boat**  
**F. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii)**  
**G. 1. Air is a mixture of gases. We can only feel it.**  
**2. Moving air is called wind.**  
**3. We need air to live. Living things cannot live without air.**  
**4. Wind moves wind mill.**

## CHAPTER 10 : WE NEED WATER

- A. 1. water 2. clean water**  
**B. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i)**  
**C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F**  
**D. 1. live 2. wash 3. cooking 4. plants 5. everyday.**  
**E. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d)**  
**F. 1. Plants need water to grow.**

2. No, pond water is not good to drink.
3. Yes, river water is clean
4. (i) We should drink only clean water. (ii) Clean water has no colour. (iii) Clean water has no smell. (iv) Clean water has good taste (v) We can see through clean water.

## CHAPTER 11 : FAMILY AND RELATIONS

- A.** Do it yourself.
- B.** 1. (ii)            2. (i)            3. (ii)
- C.** 1. Family      2. small          3. surname      4. share
- D.** 1. Family means parents and their children living together in a house.  
 2. A big family has grand parents, parents and more than two children live together.  
 3. Do it yourself.

## CHAPTER 12 : LET'S CELEBRATE

- A.** 1. Deepawali      2. 25th December
- B.** 1. (iii)            2. (i)            3. (iii)
- C.** 1. Lakshmi      2. mosque      3. gurudwara    4. 15th August
- D.** 1. (ii)            2. (iv)            3. (iii)            4. (i)
- E.** 1. A festival is a day or period of celebration. typically for religious reasons.  
 2. Sikhs celebrate gurupurav.  
 3. Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti  
 4. Some special days like birthdays and weddings are also celebrated in the families.

## CHAPTER 13 : MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

- A.** 1. playground    2. School
- B.** 1. (iii)            2. (iii)            3. (i)
- C.** 1. neighbours    2. temple      3. money          4. shops
- D.** 1. (iii)            2. (i)            3. (iv)            4. (ii)
- E.** 1. The people who live around our house are called our neighbours.  
 2. We get stamps, envelopes, postcards, etc. from a post office.  
 3. We call the police from police station to catch the thieves.

## CHAPTER 14 : PEOPLE AT WORK

- A.** 1. Tailor          2. Carpenter
- B.** 1. (iii)            2. (ii)            3. (i)
- C.** 1. Bank    2. Park    3. Hospital    4. School
- E.** 1. Helpers help us in different types of works.  
 2. Any job that earns money is called occupation.  
 3. The gardener takes care of our plants.
- D.** 1. F            2. T            3. F            4. T

## CHAPTER 15 : NATURE WALK

- A.** 1. Mango, Coconut            2. Grass, Mint

- B. 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (i)**
- C. 1. tree                      2. bushy                      3. climber                      4. Creepers**
- D. 1.** These are the following parts of a plant as bud, leaf, branch, flower, stem, roots and fruit.
2. General Sherman is the biggest tree in the world.
3. Plants which are small in size and have soft stem are called herbs.
4. Money plant and Grapevine are the examples of climbers.
5. Watermelon and Pumpkin grow along the ground.
- E. 1. S                      2. Cr                      3. T                      4. Cl**
5. S                      6. Cl

## CHAPTER 16 : THE ANIMAL WORLD

- A. 1.** Elephant, Giraffe
2. Dog, Goat
- B. 1. (i)                      2. (iii)                      3. (ii)**
- C. 1.** Ant, Housefly    **2.** Cow, Dog    **3.** Elephant, Camel    **4.** Fish, Frog
- D. 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T**
- E. 1.** Birds fly in the air with the help of their wings. They have two legs. They have a hard beak to eat their food.
2. Animals that live in forests are called wild animals.
3. We keep domestic animals in our houses or on the farm.
4. Animals which live in water are called water animals.

## CHAPTER 17 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- A. 1.** Bus, car                      **2.** Ship, boat
- B. 1. (iii)                      2. (ii)                      3. (i)**
- C. 1.** railway                      **2.** Ship                      **3.** air                      **4.** Aeroplane
- D. 1.** Things that take us from one place to another is called means of transport.
2. Cycle, Bus, Scooter, Car, Bike moves on the road.
3. Boat and ship move on water.
- E. 1.** Train                      **2.** Bus                      **3.** Ship                      **4.** Aeroplane

# E.V.S. (Class-2)

## CHAPTER 1 : I LOVE MYSELF

Do it yourself.

## CHAPTER 2 : OUR WONDERFUL BODY

- A. 1.** left side of our chest                      **2.** Nose
- B. 1. (iii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (ii)                      4. (iii)**
- C. 1. (iv)                      2. (i)                      3. (v)                      4. (iii)                      5. (ii)**
- D. 1.** smell                      **2.** Tongue                      **3.** feel                      **4.** breathe    **5.** Internal
- E. 1.** Some body parts are inside the body. We cannot see them such as- brain, lungs, kidneys, stomach, etc. These are called internal organs.
2. We can see and touch some parts such as feet, hair, hands, nose etc. These are external organs.

3. Brain helps us to think. It controls all our sense organs and the way we think.
4. Lungs help us to breathe.

### CHAPTER 3 : GROWING OLDER

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- A.** 1. We were very small                      2. All living things
- B.** 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (i)                      4. (iii)
- C.** 1. grow                      2. feel, react                      3. differently                      4. time
- D.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T                      5. F
- E.** 1. There are different stages of growth : baby becomes a boy and a boy becomes a man.
2. We see lots of changes in ourselves like our height, face, voice and body shape etc.
  3. Yes, all living things grow.
  4. A boy keeps on growing until he is 23 while a girl is fully developed by the age of 20.

### CHAPTER 4 : CARING OF OUR BODY

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- A.** 1. Always use soap for washing your hands after using toilet.
2. Two times
- B.** 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (i)
- C.** 1. healthy                      2. milk                      3. nails                      4. exercise
- D.** 1. T                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. T
- E.** 1. (iii)                      2. (v)                      3. (iv)                      4. (i)                      5. (ii)
- F.** 1. Dirt and dust that make you fall sick.
2. You should bathe with a good quality soap and shampoo. Keep your eyes closed while using the soap and shampoo. You should clean every part of your body properly.
  3. Exercise gives strength to our body. So exercise regularly to improve your health.
  4. Two ways for keeping good health
    - (i) We should go early to bed and early to rise.
    - (ii) We should follow the rules of cleanliness.

### CHAPTER 5 : FOOD FOR US

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- A.** 1. We need food to survive                      2. Plants and animals
- B.** 1. (iii)                      2. (ii)                      3. (i)                      4. (i)
- C.** 1. plants                      2. food grain                      3. hens                      4. balanced
- D.** 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F
- E.** 1. (iv)                      2. (iii)                      3. (i)                      4. (ii)
- F.** 1. The two main sources of food are plants and animals.
2. Food gives us energy and protects from health disease. It is essential for the growth of the body.
  3. Fruits and green vegetables make our body healthy. They prevent us from falling ill. They have vitamin and minerals.



3. We use tools everyday. Tools make our work easy. We should be careful with tools.
4. An electrician uses a pliers to cut wires.

## CHAPTER 9 : SAFETY HABITS

- A. 1.** No                      **2.** zebra crossing
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (ii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iv)                      **4.** (ii)
- D. 1.** Safety rules are that keep ourselves and others safe.
2. We should be follow the safety rules at homes-
    - (i) Do not play on the open terrace.
    - (ii) Never jump or run along the roof or a staircase.
  3. We should follow the safety rules on road are—
    - (i) Always walk on the path.
    - (ii) Never play on the road.

## CHAPTER 10 : OUR FAMILY

- A. 1.** Do it yourself
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** parents, children                      **2.** house                      **3.** money **4.** ashram
- D. 1.** T                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** F
- E. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iv)                      **4.** (iii)
- F. 1.** Family means comprises the person of blood relation.
2. A family that consists mother, father , brother, sister and living together is called a big family.
  3. A family that consists grandmother, grandfather, chacha-chachi, uncle- aunt and living together is called a joint family.

## CHAPTER 11 : MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

- A. 1.** Bank                      **2.** Fireman
- B. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (ii)                      **3.** (ii)                      **4.** (iii)
- C. 1.** The people and the places of any area make up the neighbourhood.
2. We go to railway station to go far away places by train. Trains are a fast and low cost means of transport.
  3. We buy fruits, vegetables, pulses, grains and many other things for our everyday use from the market.
  4. The firefighters are those who use long ladders and water hose pipes to save the lives of other people and their property.
  5. We learn read, write, do sums and draw, sing and dance, respect, obey and love our teachers, good habits and good manners in school.

## CHAPTER 12 : I LOVE FESTIVALS

- A. 1.** 26th January **2.** Deepawali
- B. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** birthday                      **2.** Santa Claus                      **3.** Sewain                      **4.** crackers
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** F

- E. 1.** (iv)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (v)                      **4.** (i)    **5.** (ii)
- F. 1.** We celebrate festivals to follow our tradition and religion in society.
- 2.** Festivals are divided into three categories –(i) National festivals (ii) Religious festivals (iii) Social festivals.
- 3.** Hindus celebrate the festival of lights Deepawali, Muslims celebrate Eid, Sikhs celebrate gurupurab and Christians celebrate the Christmas on 25th December every year.
- 4.** The festivals which are related with our nation are called national festivals like Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi jayanti.

### CHAPTER 13 : MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

- A. 1.** Land Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport
- 2.** Boat, Ship, Steamer.
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (ii)
- C. 1.** T                      **2.** F                      **3.** T                      **4.** T
- D. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iv)                      **4.** (ii)
- E. 1.** Goods send from one place to another. The movement of goods and people from one place to another is called transportation.
- 2.** It consists of vehicles that move on water. To cross rivers, lakes and seas. We use boats, ships, steamers, etc.
- 3.** Vehicles are needed to move goods and peoples.

### CHAPTER 14 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- A. 1.** E-mail                      **2.** Radio
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (ii)                      **4.** (i)
- C. 1.** mass                      **2.** E-mail                      **3.** 3500                      **4.** 1300
- D. 1.** T                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** F
- E. 1.** Newspaper provides all national and international news, weather report, job vacancies and much more useful information.
- 2.** E-mail is a fastest way of communication. It is send through computer.
- 3.** Mobile phones are more useful because we can talk on mobile phones no matter where we are. We can send messages through mobile also. Many other functions also provide us.
- 4.** Internet and mobile phones are the most popular means of communication.

### CHAPTER 15 : PLANTS : OUR FRIENDS

- A. 1.** Cotton, Tulsi **2.** Mint, Coriander
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (ii)
- C. 1.** trees                      **2.** shrubs                      **3.** Pumpkin                      **4.** Herbs
- D. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (iv)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (ii)
- E. 1.** T                      **2.** T                      **3.** F                      **4.** T
- F. 1.** Very big plants are called trees. Trees live for many years.
- 2.** Shrubs are shorter and smaller than trees. They have thin stem. E.g.-rose, cotton, bougainvillea etc.
- 3.** Climbers are weak plants that cannot stand on their own. E.g.- grapevine, pea plant etc.

4. Some plants have very weak stems that cannot climb even with a support. They creep on the ground, these plants are known as creepers. E.g.-Pumpkin, watermelon etc.

## CHAPTER 16 : ANIMALS : OUR FRIENDS

- A. 1.** Cow, Elephant **2.** Tiger, Wolf
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** farm                      **2.** carnivorous                      **3.** herbivorous                      **4.** milch
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** F                      **4.** T
- E. 1.** Animals which live in the forest are called wild animals. E.g.- tiger, bear etc.  
**2.** Animals that are tamed by us are called tamed animals. E.g. Cow, buffalo etc.  
**3.** Omnivorous animals eat both plant and animals while carnivorous animals eat flesh of other animals.  
**4.** The main food of herbivorous animals is plant and their parts.

## CHAPTER 17 : WEATHER AND SEASONS

- A. 1.** Winter, Summer and Rainy season  
**2.** Summer
- B. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** Snowfall                      **2.** cotton clothes **3.** Raincoats, umbrellas  
**4.** Breeze
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** T
- E. 1.** Places on mountains receive snowfall. It becomes very, very cold. People wear woollen clothes to keep themselves warm. They also light fires or use heaters to keep themselves warm. They have hot food and hot drinks.  
**2.** There are dark clouds in the sky, sometimes, there are strong winds and storms. People use raincoats and umbrellas to get out in the rain.  
**3.** The weather of a place changes from day to day. Some days are hot. Some days are cold. Mornings are cooler than afternoons. Noon is the hottest time of the day.

## CHAPTER 18 : THE COSMOS

- A. 1.** Countless  
**2.** The sun is a star. It is a huge ball of hot gases. It gives us heat and light.
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (ii)                      **3.** (ii)
- C. 1.** light                      **2.** hot                      **3.** Model                      **4.** 29
- D. 1.** (iv)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (ii)
- E. 1.** T                      **2.** F                      **3.** F                      **4.** T
- F. 1.** The moon is the Earth's natural satellite.  
**2.** Three- fourth part of the Earth is covered by water. So, it is called the blue planet.  
**3.** Revolution of Earth causes change in seasons.  
**4.** We have day and night because the Earth rotates on its axis.

## CHAPTER 19 : FRESH AIR

- A. 1.** Dirty air **2.** Green plants

- B. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (ii)**  
**C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F**  
**D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)**  
**E. 1. fresh 2. plants 3. open 4. healthy**  
**F. 1. We should breathe in clean and fresh air. It makes us healthy.**  
**2. We should sit and play in the open to make ourselves healthy.**  
**3. We should keep our faces uncovered while sleeping.**  
**4. Air has weight, e.g. a football full of air is heavier. It shows that air has weight.**

## CHAPTER 20 : SOURCES OF WATER

- A. 1. We use waer to drink and bathe. 2. Lakes, rivers**  
**B. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i)**  
**C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F**  
**D. 1. Rain 2. taps 3. dirt, germs 4. clean**  
**E. 1. Rain is the main source of water.**  
**2. Most of the rain-water flows down the rivers to the seas.**  
**3. Some rain-water seeps through the soil. It gets collected as underground water. It is then taken out for use through wells, handpumps and tubewells.**  
**4. Always close the tap after use. Collecting and using rainwater is also a way of saving it. We should never waste water.**

# E.V.S. (Class-3)

## CHAPTER 1 : OUR SENSE ORGANS

- A. 1. Skin 2. Deaf**  
**B. 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii)**  
**C. 1. five 2. spectacles 3. matchstick, hairpin 4. skin**  
**D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T**  
**E. 1. We have five sense organs. They are— ears, eyes, nose, tongue, and skin.**  
**2. Most of us lucky to have good health. We can speak, hear and see by the use of our organs. But these are many peoples who cannot see, hear or speak. Such people are called physically challenged people. They go to special schools.**  
**3. Some people cannot hear properly. The power of hearing becomes weak in old age. They may use hearing aid. It makes the sound loud and allows the person to hear more.**  
**4. Care of our ears—**  
 (i) Do not clean your ears with a matchstick or hairpin.  
 (ii) Do not let water enters your ears.  
 (iii) Go to a doctor, if you have an earache.

## CHAPTER 2 : HUMAN BEINGS AND OTHER LIVING THINGS

- A. 1. Yes 2. Yes**  
**B. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (i)**  
**C. 1. nose 2. energy 3. stomata 4. stranger**  
**D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T**  
**E. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iv)**

- F. 1.** Plants are the only things that can prepare food with the help of sunlight, water, carbon- dioxide, mineral etc. leaves prepare food for plants and process of preparing food is called photosynthesis.
- 2.** All living things take food and water, grow, breathe, move on their own, feel and react, reproduce and die to survive.
- 3.** Those things which have life in them are called living things. Those things which do not have life in them are non-living things.
- 4.** Plants prepare their food by photosynthesis process.

### CHAPTER 3 : HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

- A. 1.** No                      **2.** Neat and clean
- B. 1.** (iii)                    **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** compositing **2.** standing water **3.** spit                      **4.** clean, pleasant
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** T
- E. 1.** (iii)                    **2.** (i)                      **3.** (ii)
- F. 1.** Ways to keep the environment clean—
- (i) Throw garbage in proper place.
  - (ii) Avoid logging of waste water.
  - (iii) You should avoid spitting in open place.
  - (iv) Flush system.
  - (v) Places where the animals stay like cow- sheds etc. should also be neat and clean.
- 2.** In villages compost pits are made to throw the garbage. After some time this waste turns into manure. It is used by the farmers in their fields. This method of waste disposal is known as compositing.
- 3.** We should keep our surrounding neat and clean. We should not throw the wastes and garbages here and there. It makes our surrounding causes of diseases. It may cause a number of diseases like cholera, malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea etc. To avoid these life taking diseases we should keep our enviornment clean.
- 4.** If there is no proper drainage system waste water should not be allowed to flow here and there. Such water may cause a breeding place for mosquitoes, which ultimately leads to malaria.

### CHAPTER 4 : FOOD FOR EVERYONE

- A. 1.** Milk, fish              **2.** Milk
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (ii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** food                    **2.** energy                    **3.** food                    **4.** nutritious, complete
- E. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** T
- F. 1.** Food is an essential part of our life because of the following—
- (i) It gives us energy.
  - (ii) It helps us to grow.
  - (iii) It keeps our body healthy and strong.
  - (iv) It protects us from various diseases.
- 2.** We eat different parts as roots, leaves, seeds, roots, fruits and flowers of plants as food.

3. We get spices from plants.
4. Food contains substances that help our body to grow, to get energy and to keep away illness. These substances are called nutrients.

## CHAPTER 5 : COOKING FOOD

- A. 1.** By boiling    **2.** Cucumber, Carrot
- B. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (ii)            **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** spicy        **2.** germs        **3.** coal            **4.** frying
- D. 1.** F            **2.** T            **3.** T            **4.** T
- E. 1.** (ii)        **2.** (i)        **3.** (iv)        **4.** (iii)
- F. 1.** Yes, we should eat cooked food because cooking makes our food soft, tasty, easy to chew and digest.
- 2.** Different types of cooking are boiling, baking, steaming, roasting, grilling and frying.
- 3.** Three kinds of frying are deep frying, shallow frying and stir frying.
- 4.** Eating together increasing the bonding and sense of togetherness among the family person.

## CHAPTER 6 : WATER FOR LIFE

- A. 1.** Water has no smell.
- 2.** Three-fourth of the earth.
- B. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (iii)
- C. 1.** shape        **2.** essential    **3.** waste        **4.** pollution
- D. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (iv)            **3.** (i)            **4.** (iii)
- E. 1.** T            **2.** T            **3.** F            **4.** F
- F. 1.** Rain, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds and well are the main sources of the water.
- 2.** Water is purified by the various methods. It is purified in purification plants.
- 3.** Uses of water are—
- (i) We need water for drinking, cooking, cleaning and washing.
  - (ii) Water is used to produce electricity.
  - (iii) Animals too feel thirst. They also need water to bathe and stay cool in summer.

## CHAPTER 7 : CLEAN AIR

- A. 1.** No            **2.** No
- B. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (iii)            **3.** (iii)            **4.** (ii)
- 5.** (iii)
- C. 1.** pollutes    **2.** polluted    **3.** gases        **4.** breathe
- E. 1.** F            **2.** F            **3.** T            **4.** F
- D. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (iii)            **3.** (iv)            **4.** (i)
- F. 1.** When dust and smoke mixed in air it is called air pollution.
- 2.** Breathing is an essential part of every living thing's life. Air is important and necessary to breathe. Thus, we can say no living things can survive without air.
- 3.** The layer of air, which surrounds the earth is called atmosphere.
- 4.** Steps for checking air pollution –
- (i) Throw the garbage only in a covered dustbin.
  - (ii) Don't burn garbage in open.

- (iii) Don't spit in open place.
- (iv) Average proper drainage of water.
- (v) Plant more and more trees.

## CHAPTER 8 : NEED OF SHELTER

- A. 1.** Bungalow, single storeyed house  
**2.** Caravan houses move on wheels.
- B. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (i)            **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** caves        **2.** wheels        **3.** movable        **4.** house
- D. 1.** T            **2.** F            **3.** F            **4.** T
- E. 1.** (ii)        **2.** (i)        **3.** (iv)        **4.** (iii)
- F. 1.** Igloos are dome shaped houses made of blocks of ice. These houses are called igloos. Stilt houses are built on poles or stilts in places like Assam where it rains a lot.
- 2.** We need a house for keep ourselves safe and comfortable.
- 3.** There are two types of kuchcha and pucca houses.
- 4.** We keep fresh flowers in our house to make it look and smell nice.

## CHAPTER 9 : TEXTILES

- A. 1.** Yes            **2.** Orissa
- B. 1.** (i)            **2.** (ii)            **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** Tie and dye **2.** Knitting    **3.** Bihar        **4.** Embroidery **5.** IKAT
- D. 1.** T            **2.** T            **3.** F            **4.** T
- E. 1.** We wear clothes to protect our body from heat, cold and rain.
- 2.** A textile is a flexible woven material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers often reforms to as thread or yarns.
- 3.** Tie and dye is done by tying up areas of clothes very tightly so that the dye does not reach them. The rest of the cloth is properly dyed. The tied- up area is then unopened to get the patterns.
- 4.** In Block printing, wooden blocks are dipped into paint and pressed onto cloth to make different patterns.

## CHAPTER 10 : GAMES ARE FUN

- A. 1.** ludo, chess **2.** Yes
- B. 1.** (ii)            **2.** (i)            **3.** (iii)
- C. 1.** physical    **2.** blind man's bluff, aankh-micholi  
**3.** openground **4.** Bhaichung Bhutia
- D. 1.** Basketball **2.** Cricket        **3.** Outdoor        **4.** Stapu **5.** Chess
- E. 1.** cricket    **2.** scrabble    **3.** aankh-micholi **4.** computer games
- F.** Do it yourself
- G. 1.** Because they are recreation and keep us active and fit.  
**2.** Do it yourself.  
**3.** Do it yourself.

## CHAPTER 11 : THE FESTIVALS WE CELEBRATE

- A. 1.** Deepawali, Durga puja.



- D. 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T**
- E. 1.** East, West, North and South are the four major directions.  
**2.** A map shows us what a place looks like and where it is located.  
**3.** When the sun appears high in the sky, this time is known as noon time.  
**4.** The sun sets in the west.

## **CHAPTER 15 : ADAPTATIONS- HOW PLANTS SURVIVE**

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- A. 1.** Wolffia, Duckweed                      **2.** Terrestrial and Aquatic Plants
- B. 1. (i)                      2. (iii)                      3. (ii)**
- C. 1.** Amarbel    **2.** hilly                      **3.** Apple                      **4.** coastal
- D. 1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. F**
- E. 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (iv)                      4. (iii)**
- F. 1.** The desert plants need very less water to survive in this area.  
**2.** Apples grow in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.  
**3.** Terrestrial plants are those plants which grow on land. These are also known as land plants.  
**4.** The plants that grow near the sea are called coastal plants.

## **CHAPTER 16 : THE ANIMAL WORLD**

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- A. 1.** Crow, humans                      **2.** Frog, Fish
- B. 1. (ii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (i)**
- C. 1.** Penguins    **2.** Giraffe                      **3.** fat                      **4.** Cheetah
- D. 1. T                      2. F                      3. T                      4. F                      5. F**
- E. 1. (iii)                      2. (iv)                      3. (ii)                      4. (i)**
- F. 1.** Some animals live in water as well as on land. They are amphibians.  
**2.** Animals that live in water are aquatic animals.  
**3.** Ostrich and penguins are the birds that cannot fly.  
**4.** Eagle, vulture are the aerial animals.

# **E.V.S. (Class-4)**

## **CHAPTER 1 : SENSE OF SMELL AND TOUCH**

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- A. 1.** Louis Braille **2.** five
- B. 1. (i)                      2. (ii)                      3. (iii)**
- C. 1.** sensations    **2.** nerves                      **3.** sensitive                      **4.** Fingertips
- D. 1.** Nerve ending of each part of the body transmit some sensations, these sensations are understood as touch.  
**2.** Some parts of our body are more sensible to the sense of touch than other because sensitive areas have nerves that are closer together than they are in less sensitive parts.  
**3.** Some things that we avoid to touch such as flame, sharp pointed, needle-like objects etc. And also electric wires.  
**4.** Do it yourself.

## CHAPTER 2 : MY EXTENDED FAMILY

- A. 1.** Yes                      **2.** Yes
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** (iv)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (ii)                      **4.** (i)
- D. 1.** extended              **2.** functions              **3.** wedding              **4.** rangoli
- E. 1.** Uncles, aunts, cousins and nephews who stays separately are an extended family. Both maternal and paternal relatives are an extended family.
- 2.** All relatives and friends come to Mansi's home to celebrate Mansi's birthday.
- 3.** Sanskar are the values which we learnt from our elders or family members. Elder advises to their younger family members and share their experience both good and bad.
- 4.** Mansi has learnt the following values—
- (i) Wishing her elders and paying them respect.
  - (ii) Participating in family gatherings.
  - (iii) Looking after guests.
  - (iv) Speaking softly and sweetly.
  - (v) Taking the advice and guidance of elders.

## CHAPTER 3 : THE FOOD WE EAT

- A. 1.** Rice, wheat                      **2.** 8-10 glasses
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iii)                      **4.** (i)
- C. 1.** Navratri                      **2.** Energy- giving food
- 3.** Protein                      **4.** Roughage
- D. 1.** (v)                      **2.** (iv)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (iii)                      **5.** (ii)
- E. 1.** Energy-giving food, body- building food and water and roughage are the different food groups.
- 2.** Carbohydrates are energy-giving food. Cereals like wheat and rice, starch and sugar are also known as carbohydrates.
- 3.** The food that enables us to grow and being strong known as body building food. E.g. green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk and fish are rich source of body building food.
- 4.** A diet which includes all types of nutrients like proteins, vitamins, carbohydrate, roughage and water is called a balanced diet.
- 5.** Our body needs water for nourishment of our body.

## CHAPTER 4 : IMPORTANCE OF CLOTHES

- A. 1.** Made of animal's skin or leaves                      **2.** Yes
- B. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (i)
- C. 1.** cotton                      **2.** natural                      **3.** synthetic                      **4.** sheep
- D. 1.** F                      **2.** F                      **3.** T                      **4.** F
- E. 1.** (iv)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (ii)
- F. 1.** We wear clothes because—
- (i) Clothes make us look descent and presentable. They give us identity of our own.
  - (iii) They protect us from the blazing sunlight.
  - (iii) They save us from cold winds and keep us warm during winter.

- Spinning is a process of making thread from fibres.
- Silk and woollen clothes should be wrapped in a cotton cloth and store with dried neem leaves and naphthalene balls to protect them from insects.
- The main raw material for making clothes is the cotton.

## CHAPTER 5 : A GOOD HOUSE

- A. 1.** Do it yourself **2.** Kitchen
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** construction **2.** germ-free                      **3.** water logging **4.** bedroom
- D. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (v)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (iv)                      **5.** (iii)
- E. 1.** F                      **2.** T                      **3.** T                      **4.** F
- F. 1.** A good house should have Drawing room, Dinning room, Bedroom, Study room, Kitchen, Bathroom, Lavatory and lawns.
- Sunlight is essential for the house because it makes the house germs- free.
  - The process of exchange of air is called ventilation. Ventilation gives us fresh air to breath and takes out stale air. Thus it saves us from breathing problems. Our house should have a good number of windows and ventilators.
  - Kitchen is the space where our mother cooks and prepares food for us. The kitchen comprises many racks, shelves, cupboards etc. for keeping various things like spices, pulses, utensils etc.

## CHAPTER 6 : AIR AND WATER

- A. 1.** Air is a mixture of gases                      **2.** 71%
- B. 1.** (iii)                      **2.** (ii)                      **3.** (i)
- C. 1.** solid                      **2.** force                      **3.** 71%                      **4.** source
- D. 1.** T                      **2.** T                      **3.** F                      **4.** T
- E. 1.** (ii)                      **2.** (iii)                      **3.** (i)                      **4.** (v)                      **5.** (iv)
- F. 1.** Blowing air is called wind.
- The blanket of air around the earth is called an atmosphere.
  - Air is a mixture of gases. The main gases present in the air are nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). It contains small amounts of Carbon-dioxide, Argon, Hydrogen, Water and some other gases (1%). The air also contains dust particles and water vapour.
  - Water has three forms- solid, liquid and gas.

## CHAPTER 7 : CARE OF OUR BODY PARTS

- A. 1.** food                      **2.** Skin
- B. 1.** (i)                      **2.** (i)                      **3.** (iii)                      **4.** (i)                      **5.** (ii)                      **6.** (iii)
- C. 1.** machine                      **2.** tongue                      **3.** burnt coal, ash **4.** Exercises
- 5.** face                      **6.** diseases
- D. 1.** T                      **2.** F                      **3.** F                      **4.** T                      **5.** T
- E. 1.** We cut our nails regularly because big nails carry germs and have various diseases. They should be cut so that dirt does not find place to settle.
- (i) We should be wash eyes with fresh and clean water.
  - (ii) We should not rub our eyes.



3. Books borrowed from library should be kept with care. They should not be torn.
4. We should not spread garbage there. Always collect waste papers, eatables, wrappers, etc. in a bag and put that bag in a dustbin.
5. (i) Don't make bus dirty by throwing waste material here and there.  
(ii) Don't fight for seats.  
(iii) Do not smoke in a train or bus.  
(iv) Do not tear seat covers of a train or bus.  
(v) Always keep toilets clean.

## CHAPTER 10 : AGENCIES INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY SERVICES

- A. 1.** 21 years      **2.** Mayor
- B. 1.** (ii)          **2.** (ii)                  **3.** (ii)
- C. 1.** Consumer    **2.** Gram Panchayat    **3.** Mayor      **4.** Councillors
- D. 1.** T              **2.** F                      **3.** T
- E. 1.** (iii)          **2.** (i)                      **3.** (ii)
- F. 1.** Gram Panchayat and Municipal Committees are the two agencies doing community service.
- 2.** Functions of the Gram Panchayat-
- (i) They provide safe drinking water by digging tube wells or wells.
  - (ii) They build park, libraries and communication centers.
  - (iii) They build primary health centers and community centers.
  - (iv) They promote the child education and mid- day meal schemes.
- 3.** NGO stand for Non-Government Organization. It works to promote the social welfare.
- 4.** Primary Health Center and Community Health Center teach about family welfare.
- 5.** Functions of Municipal Committees-
- (i) Lighting of roads and streets.
  - (ii) Building and maintenance of road and parks.
  - (iii) Providing safe drinking water.

## CHAPTER 11 : FLOWERS AND THEIR FRIENDS

- A. 1.** Florist          **2.** Hive
- B. 1.** (iii)            **2.** (i)                      **3.** (ii)
- C. 1.** pollens        **2.** honey stomachs  
**3.** apiaries          **4.** rose, jasmine
- D. 1.** (iv)            **2.** (iii)                  **3.** (ii)                  **4.** (i)
- E. 1.** The plants that bear flowers are called flowering plants. Some plants have no flowers such as ferns, pines etc. are called non-flowering plants.
- 2.** Different flowers are useful in different ways in our everyday life. The flowers of the pumpkin creeper drumstick and the banana plant are eaten. Cauliflower is a set of flower buds. The petals of flowers like jasmine, rose, lavender and oranges are used to make perfumes. Petals of rose and marigold have a sweet and spicy taste. They are used to add flavour in soups.
- 3.** Jasmine and rose are used for making perfumes.

4. Honeybees visit flowers to suck nectar from flower.

## CHAPTER 12 : THE ANIMAL WORLD

- A. 1. Prides            2. Band
- B. 1. (ii)            2. (i)
- C. 1. pride            2. oil            3. ears            4. nubs
- D. 1. F            2. T            3. T            4. F            5. T
- E. 1. Some animals move in groups because to ensure their safety.
2. Yaks are seen in the bitterly cold areas of Indian and Tibet in the Himalayas. The yak has a thick shaggy outer layer of hair and woolly fur beneath to give it extra warmth.
3. Some animals do not live in groups. They are externally shy. E.g. a tortoise.
4. The unique things about the Egyptian plover that it is a tiny bird that cleans the teeth of crocodile by sitting inside their mouth and the crocodile never shut their mouth or try to eat it.
5. Animals in cold areas need to keep themselves warm. They have a thick coat of hair on their bodies and the fur traps air over the skin which keeps the body heat from escaping.

## CHAPTER 13 : CLEAN SURROUNDING

- A. 1. Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. 2. Newspapers, cans, tins.
- B. 1. (i)            2. (i)            3. (i)
- C. 1. compost            2. open place            3. Recycling            4. Soak pit            5. waste
- D. 1. T            2. T            3. F            4. T            5. F
- E. 1. Some kinds of wastes are biodegradable. This means it will rot and mix with the soil. All food wastes, pencil shavings, leaves etc. are biodegradable. This means it will not rot and mix with the soil. These include plastic, polythene bags etc. Non-biodegradable waste causes a lot of problems. Such material are getting accumulated on the earth.
2. Some ways of making use of the waste-
- (i) We can make a compost heap to dispose off the kitchen waste.
- (ii) Old paper can sold for recycling.
- (iii) Aluminium cans, glass, plastics items can also be melted down and used again.
3. We can reduce garbage by using these ways-refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle.
4. In incineration, all materials are collected and destroyed by burning. This can lead to air pollution.
5. Deep pits in the ground are made. Organic waste are kept in these pits. The waste stuff will decay in course of time and will form compost.

## CHAPTER 14 : DAY AND NIGHT

- A. 1. 150 million kilometres.            2.  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days
- B. 1. (i)            2. (i)            3. (i)
- C. 1. Movements
2.  $365\frac{1}{4}$             3. axis            4. 24
5. day and night



- C.** 1. Fire                    2. Mankind                3. Friction of two stones  
4. Caves
- D.** 1. T                    2. F                    3. F                    4. T  
5. T
- E.** 1. People depend either on fruits of the plants or the animals.  
2. Discovery of fire is indeed a great achievement of mankind. But it has demerits also. A little carelessness in handling it, may cause of danger. This is because when dealing with fire, we need to be more alternative and careful.  
3. With the passage of times, uses of fire has also changed. The means of fire has also changed.  
(i) Wood – It is still used as the source of fire.  
(ii) Kerosene – People use kerosene for working, lighting and burning something.  
(iii) Gobar Gas – By decomposing of gobar used as cooking and lighting.  
(iv) L.P.G – It is major source of fire. It helps in cooking and used in vehicles  
(v) Matchstick or lighter – Fire can be lighted by matchstick or lighter.

## **E.V.S. (Class-5)**

### **CHAPTER 1 : EVERYONE IS SPECIAL**

- A.** 1. Braille system    2. We are influenced by the things that surround us
- B.** 1. (i)                    2. (ii)                    3. (i)                    4. (i)
- C.** 1. feelings            2. six                    3. divide                4. voice  
5. physical, psychological
- D.** 1. F                    2. F                    3. T                    4. T                    5. T
- E.** 1. (v)                    2. (iii)                    3. (iv)                    4. (ii)                    5. (i)
- F.** 1. We can observe our body growth by our clothes and shoes when it becomes small.  
2. People become taller while some other grow shorter because of the genetic arrangement in each person is different from the others.  
3. We like or dislike something because we influenced by things that surround us.  
4. We have five sense organs in our body- eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.  
5. Blind people read text using a special system of lettering called Braille System.  
6. Some people become physically challenged due to some nutrition deficiency or genetic disorder.

### **CHAPTER 2 : HEALTH-CARE CENTRES**

- A.** 1. Primary Health Centres                    2. Health is Wealth
- B.** 1. (i)                    2. (ii)                    3. (i)                    4. (i)
- C.** 1. basic                2. health                3. PHCs                4. hospitals
- D.** 1. T                    2. F                    3. F                    4. T
- E.** 1. (iii)                2. (i)                    3. (iv)                    4. (ii)
- F.** 1. Important functions of the State or Central Government Health Department-  
(i) To set up hospitals for providing specialized health care facilities to the people.  
(ii) Launching nation- wide immunization programs to eradicate various diseases.  
2. Functions of the Municipal Committee-

- (i) The health care provided to everyone free of cost in these health agencies.
- (ii) Dispensaries or primary health care centers that are run and regulated by municipal corporation or committees.

3. PHC means Primary Health Centers.
4. A NGO is any organization that does not include any government or government appointed representative in their membership. While voluntary organization is any organization that uses the human resources of volunteer for achieving its main purpose.

### CHAPTER 3 : DIFFERENT WEARINGS

- A. 1. Saree-blouse 2. Dhoti-kurta with turban
- B. 1. (ii)            2. (ii)            3. (i)            4. (i)
- C. 1. Coastal        2. Gandhi        3. winter        4. uniform        5. Phiran
- D. 1. F            2. T            3. F            4. F
- E. 1. We wear woollen clothes in winter.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer seasons.
3. People wear special clothes in party according to occasion such as marriage, festivals, birthday party etc.
4. People living in plain wear salwaar- kameez, kurta-lungi, Gandhi cap, ghaghra-kurta and odhni, saree etc.
5. In school, children wear clothes according to their jobs called uniforms.

### CHAPTER 4 : FOOD FOR HEALTHY GROWTH

- A. 1. Chapaties, rice, bread, sugar. 2. For eyesight, skin and hair.
- B. 1. (i)            2. (i)            3. (i)            4. (i)
- C. 1. Iron            2. energy        3. food            4. lemon
5. Vitamin A
- D. 1. T            2. T            3. T            4. F            5. F
- E. 1. (iii)            2. (v)            3. (i)            4. (ii)            5. (iv)
- F. 1. A balanced diet comprises all essential nutrients such as carbohydrate protein, fat, vitamins and minerals etc.
2. Vitamins are to keep our body fit, healthy and germs free. Minerals help in proper growth functioning of body.
3. Foods rich in carbohydrates and fats are called energy-giving food.
4. The foods that contain proteins are called body-building food. It requires by our body for its growth.

### CHAPTER 5 : EATING TOGETHER

- A. 1. yes            2. Do yourself
- B. 1. (i)            2. (i)            3. (ii)            4. (i)
- C. 1. together        2. Onam            3. Vallamkalli    4. healthy
- D. 1. F            2. T            3. T            4. F            5. T
- E. 1. There are some of the occasions on which people eat together in even larger group. Eating food on any occasion with a group is known as community eating.

2. The main purpose of a langar in a gurudwara is to provide charity, community service and social equality.
3. No, the essential arrangements are to be made that number of cooks for preparing food and a proper space for cooking and a proper sitting space for the people.
4. The meal that is offered to children at school is known as mid-day meal. It was started to help those poor families who cannot afford to bring healthy food and are not able to study well.

## CHAPTER 6 : WORK PEOPLE DO

- A.** 1. Lawyer, Doctor, Journalist, Policemen.  
2. To gather news and information all over the country.
- B.** 1. (iii)            2. (i)            3. (ii)
- C.** 1. Dignity        2. Craftsperson    3. factory            4. Professionals  
5. Gardener
- D.** 1. (iii)            2. (iv)            3. (i)            4. (ii)
- E.** 1. T            2. T            3. Do it yourself.    4. T
- F.** 1. Most of the people work to earn money.  
2. Craftspersons make beautiful things by using hands. It differs from other works because some other works can be done by machines but this is done only by the traditional methods.  
3. A person who has a high level of education and special training is known as a professional. Some professions are doctors, engineers, managers, pilots, journalists etc.  
4. Yes, every work is equally important because it is an essential part of our life. If it is not so, our life becomes imbalanced.  
5. We need to have the same respect for all the people in different jobs in our country. This is called the dignity of labour.

## CHAPTER 7 : OUR RICH HERITAGE

- A.** 1. In 1632        2. Delhi
- B.** 1. (iii)            2. (i)            3. (iii)            4. (ii)        5. (i)
- C.** 1. vertical stripes    2. King George V    3. marble            4. 1931        5. Swarna
- D.** 1. T            2. F            3. T            4. T            5. F
- E.** 1. (iv)            2. (iii)            3. (i)            4. (ii)
- F.** 1. The Taj Mahal is made up of pure white marble.  
2. Red Fort constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and it is made of red sandstone.  
3. Hawa Mahal was constructed by Raja Sawai Pratap Singh.  
4. Qutub Minar was constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibek. It is a gigantic red sandstone minaret. It is situated in Delhi. It is a 72 metre high minaret which has four storeys.  
5. We should follow these rules to protect our historical monuments-  
(i) We should not write on the walls of the monuments.  
(ii) We should not throw the garbage near the monuments surroundings.  
(iii) We should not damage them by removing bricks and stones from buildings.

## CHAPTER 8 : PHYSICAL FEATURES AFFECT OUR LIFE

- A. 1.** Neither very hot nor too cold.  
2. Dry climate and low rainfall.
- B. 1.** (ii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (iii)
- C. 1.** Forestry              2. Hot                      3. Fertile, levelled      4. Wheat
- D. 1.** T                      2. T                      3. F                      4. T
- E. 1.** (ii)                      2. (iv)                      3. (v)                      4. (i)                      5. (iii)
- F. 1.** In India, various regions have different climate and soils. So crops grown are also different. People mostly consume the crops grown in their local area. Climate, soil, rainfall and temperature play a major role in determining the kind of crop that would grow in an area.
2. Physical features affect the climate which in turn determines the kind of shelter people would build. In mountaneous regions, people build houses with sloping roof as it allows the rain water or snow to run down smoothly. The areas the experience floods, the houses are constructed on a raised platform on stilts. This keeps the house safe in floods as water cannot enter the house. In areas having hot and humid climate houses are made of mud having thatched roof. It keeps the houses cool. In areas where the climate is very hot in summers and cold in winters, people gave houses with flat roofs. This roof can be used as a terrace.
3. People living in mountaneous regions are engaged in forestry. On plains, land is levelled and fertile. Thus, farming is the main occupation. In coastal areas, sea is nearby fishing is the main occupation of people. In plateau region, there are huge deposits of minerals. So people are mainly engaged in mining.

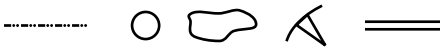
## CHAPTER 9 : PIONEER FREEDOM FIGHTERS

- A. 1.** Khudi Ram Bose                      2. In 1945
- B. 1.** (ii)                      2. (iii)                      3. (i)                      4. (i)
- C. 1.** Simon Commission              2. Quit India              3. INA  
4. Dandi                      5. Satyagraha
- D. 1.** (iii)                      2. (i)                      3. (iv)                      4. (ii)
- E. 1.** T                      2. F                      3. T                      4. F                      5. F
- F. 1.** Independence means freedom of speech, religion, action etc. to people.  
2. Mahatma Gandhi Started Non-co-operation movement against the British.  
3. Many freedom fighter fought for the independence and many people went to the jail and died, thus we got independence.  
4. There were many atrocities by the British government on Indian such as the Indian had not independence. They had to face many exploitation and tortures by the British government.  
5. The founder of Indian National congress was A.O. Hume.

## CHAPTER 10 : EARTH, GLOBE AND MAP

- A. 1.** Yellow              2. West
- B. 1.** (i)                      2. (iii)                      3. (i)
- C. 1.** Atlas                      2. upward                      3. signs                      4. South
- D. 1.** (ii)                      2. (i)                      3. (iii)                      4. (v)                      5. (iv)
- E. 1.** T                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. F

- F. 1. A Map helps to find the location of a place, it shows even a smallest area in great detail.
2. The direction and sub-direction helps us in finding the position of a place. Sub-direction also help in finding a location between two directions.
3. A scale is actually a ratio between the distance of two places on the map and the actual distance of the same two places on the ground.
4. The different colours tells us different features like oceans, seas, mountains, plains, desert, cities, roads, railways etc. on a map.  
These are the following colours that used in a map-blue, yellow, white, green, dark brown.
5. Symbols and signs used on a map-



## CHAPTER 11 : CELEBRATION OF IMPORTANT DAYS

- A. 1. 8th September 2. Prime minister of India.
- B. 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (ii)
- C. 1. 5th September 2. 14th November 3. Camps 4. 7th April  
5. Obey, respect
- D. 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
- E. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
- F. 1. On 14th November, people celebrated as Children Day because it is the birthday of our first prime minister Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January.
3. It is a curse because an illiterate person is not only a burden for himself but also to the nation's development. 8th September is marked for it.
4. We celebrate Teacher's Day on 5th September. It is celebrated to mark the birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, to respect and remember him by celebrating his birthday.
5. Health camps check the patients free of cost and give medicines as suitable. That also give suggestion for healthy and better and peaceful life.

## CHAPTER 12 : INTERACTION IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

- A. 1. Cat, Bear 2. Vulture, Crow
- B. 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (ii)
- C. 1. main 2. green plants 3. habitat 4. Scavengers  
5. Plants 6. Food chain
- D. 1. (V) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iv) 5. (vi) 6. (i)
- E. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- F. 1. Plants make their own food with the help of sunlight, water, gases etc. These are called producers. Humans and animals depend on plants for their food, they are known as the consumers.
2. Some animals who help in keeping the environment clean by eating flesh of dead animals. These animals are called scavengers. E.g.- vulture, crow, jackal etc.

3. The food chain who eat whom' chain. All living things need energy to survive. The sun is the ultimate source of energy.
4. Decomposers are helpful in many ways such as earthworm, it helps to breakdown only plants. They make soil fertile.
5. A habitat is the place where a same kind of population lives.

### CHAPTER 13 : NATURAL RESOURCES

- A.** 1. Water, air    2. Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- B.** 1. (ii)    2. (iii)    3. (i)    4. (iii)    5. (ii)
- C.** 1. fossil fuels    2. rocks    3. Granite    4. mineral oil  
5. Natural resources
- D.** 1. T    2. T    3. T    4. T    5. F
- E.** 1. (iv)    2. (i)    3. (iii)    4. (v)    5. (vi)  
6. (ii)
- F.** 1. Solar energy are used in solar cooker, solar heater, solar cells etc.  
2. The gas which is mostly made up of methane known as natural gas. It is lighter than air.  
3. Millions years ago, plants and animals died and were buried deep under the soil and its remains as fossils fuels.  
4. Water, air, soil, forest, wildlife and minerals are natural resources.  
5. The top layer of soil is known as humus. Humus is necessary for growth of plant.

### CHAPTER 14 : NATURAL CALAMITIES

- A.** 1. Release of the stresses that accumulate at the boundaries of the moving plates.  
2. Yes
- B.** 1. (i)    2. (iii)    3. (ii)    4. (i)
- C.** 1. sea coasts    2. Seismograph    3. japanese language    4. rainy    5. rain
- D.** 1. F    2. T    3. T    4. F
- E.** 1. (i)    2. (v)    3. (iv)    4. (ii)    5. (iii)
- F.** 1. Floods, cyclones and earthquakes are natural phenomena which cause natural disasters. These disasters affect a wide rang of people causing severe loss of their life and property.  
2. Every year, during rainy seasons, the rivers overflow their banks and overflow water result of flood.  
3. Earthquake is caused by the released of the stresses that accumulated at the boundaries of the moving plates. This movement of plates distribution the rocks in the interior of the Earth. The disturbance in rocks producers trembling of the earth.  
4. Cyclones are violent storms that have high winds rotating around a calm center. This wind moves with a speed of about 50 km/hr.  
5. Tsunami means extremely mighty waves in the sea caused by earthquake under the ocean. It usually occurs nearby the sea and oceans.

### CHAPTER 15 : PLANTS AND TREES AROUND US

- A.** 1. Tribals or adivasis    2. Indian goose bury



3. Mountain expedition makes mountaineers physically and mentally strong. It helps to build leadership quality. It also makes one person to remain calm in difficult situations.

## CHAPTER 18 : IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION

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A. 1. James Watt

2. John Logic Baird

B. 1. (ii)

2. (iii)

3. (ii)

C. 1. Mobile phone

2. Wireless

3. Internet

4. Television

D. 1. T

2. F

3. T

4. T

E. 1. (iii)

2. (iv)

3. (i)

4. (ii)

- F. 1. Mobile phones are the latest means of communication. Through them message sent to people even while they are on the move. Today it is one of the fastest and cheapest means of sending messages.
2. Television affect us very quickly and in many ways. Our eyes get tired due to watching television or working on a computer for a long time. Telephones and mobile phones are being used by the criminals, especially the mobile phones. The rays emitted by a mobile phone can have harmful effects of our heart. Some medical study reports have researched that mobile phone causes tension, headache, high blood pressure, heart attack and brain cancer to the user.
3. Newspaper, Radio and Television served a great deal towards fast spread of information.



