

TEACHER RESOURCES
Class 0 to 5

7seas
It's Our
Environment

KEYS

It's Our Environment Part - 0

CHAPTER-1, Know about me

Do yourself

CHAPTER-2, My body

- (A) 1. Two eyes, two ears, one tongue, one nose, and skin.
2. Eyes
3. Ears
- (B) 1. Nose
2. Cold
3. Taste
4. See
- (C) 1.
2.
3.
4.
- (D) 1. hand
2. legs
- (E) 1. 2
2. 10
3. 2
4. 1

CHAPTER-3, My Family

- (A) 1. Housewife
2. medicines
3. big
4. joint
- (b) 1. Father
2. Joint family
3. around father

CHAPTER-4, My House

- (A) 1. guests
2. cook
3. sleep
4. dress
- (B) 1. Kitchen
2. bathroom
3. storeroom
4. bedroom
5. study room
- (C) 1. house
2. dining room
3. store room
4. bathroom

CHAPTER-5, Our Food

- (A) 1. our food gives us energy to work and play.
2. The food we have take in the morning is called breakfast.
3. Generally we have three meals in a day.
- (B) 1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

CHAPTER-6, My School

- (A) 1. Learning and Playing
2. Our teachers teach us about good manners in the school.
3. we read different books in the library.
4. we play different games in our playground.
- (B) 1. Principal
2. In classroom
3. dancing and singing
4. sharing

CHAPTER-7, Our Helper

- (A) 1. A farmer grows food for us.
2. A doctor treats the sick people.
3. A tailor sew our clothers.
4. A carpenter makes furniture, door etc for us.
- (B) 1.
2.
3.
4.

CHAPTER-8, Our Festivals

- (A) 1. We celebrate our independence day on 15th August.
2. Republic Day
3. We celebrate Diwali between October and November every year.
- (B) 1. Dussehra
2. Diwali
3. Holi
4. Christmas

CHAPTER-9, Air and Water

- (A) 1. Feel
2. breathe
3. burning
4. water
5. river, well
- (B) 1. air
2. cooking food
3. wall

CHAPTER-10, Seasons

- (A) 1. In summer seasons, the weather remains hot.
2. We wears woollen clothes in winter.
3. We wear woollen clothes to keep ourselves warm.
4. In Autumn season trees sheds their leaves.

- (B) 1. Winter
2. Rainy
3. Summer
4. Autumn

CHAPTER-11, Transport

- (A) 1. We need to travel from one place to another.
2. Car and bus
3. Aeroplane in the fastest means of transport.
4. We go to school by bus.

- (B) 1. Bicycle
2. Motor boat
3. Hot air balloon
4. Car
5. Ship
6. Helicopter

CHAPTER-12, Animals our Friends

- (A) 1. wild animals
2. Goat, Sheep and Cow are domestic animals.
3. Animals that live in water are called water animals.
4. Dog, cat and rabbit are pet animals.

- (B) 1.
2.
3.
4.

- (C) 1. D
2. W
3. P
4. P
5. W
6. P

CHAPTER-14, In the Sky

- (A) 1. fire
2. light
3. moon
4. starts

- (B) 1.
2.
3.
4.

It's Our Environment Part - 1

CHAPTER-1, Introducing My Self

Do yourself

CHAPTER-2, My Body Parts

(A) 1. Head

2. Forehead

3. Mouth

4. Ears

5. Eyes

6. Arms

7. Hand

8. Elbow

9. Ankle

10. Leg

(B) 1. Ears

2. Legs

3. Eyes

4. Mouth

(C) Zahid

Zizou

1. 10

1. 6

2. 2

2. 4

3. 1

3. 1

4. 2

4. 4

5. 1

5. 1

(D) 1. Eyes

2. Ear

3. Foot

3. Mouth

5. Chin

7. Arm

8. Leg

9. Nose

CHAPTER-3, Our Sense Organs

(A) Do yourself

(B) 1. Sense organs

2. Nose

3. Tongue

4. Body Clean

(C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-4, My Family

Do yourself

CHAPTER-5, My Home

(A) 1. Bedroom

2. Drawing room

3. Study room

4. Bathroom

- (B) 1. Home
 - 2. Doors and windows
 - 3. Tent
 - 4. Mud and thatch
 - 5. Ice

(C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-6, Our Food.

- (A) 1. Toaster
 - 2. Microwave
 - 3. Gass & Stove
 - 4. Mixer grinder
- (B) 1. Breakfast
 - 2. 2 glasses.
 - 3. Apple
 - 4. Potato
- (C) 1. energy
 - 2. three
 - 3. meat, eggs
 - 4. butter, ice-cream
- (A) 1. Burger, Cold drink, Pizza, Chawmin
 - 2. curd, butter, Cheese and Ice-cream
 - 3. Fruits and vegetables

CHAPTER-7, My School

Do yourself

CHAPTER-8, Plants Around Us

- (A) 1. Trees
 - 2. Money plant and Grape vine
 - 3. Fruit
 - 4. Sunlight, water and air
- (B) 1. Flower is the most beautiful and Colourful part of the plant.
 - 2. Creepers Crawl on the ground.
 - 3. The fruit holds the Seeds.
- (C) 1. Trees have a thick brown stem, Called trunk.
 - 2. (i) Flower
 - (ii) Fruit
 - (iii) Leaves
 - (iv) Stem
 - (v) branches
 - 3. (i) Wood
 - (ii) Perfume
 - (iii) Fruits
 - (iv) Rubber
- (D) and (E)
Do yourself

CHAPTER-9, The Animals World

- (A) Do yourself
- (B) (1) Dog
 - (2) Fish breathe through gills.
 - (3) Insects have Six legs.
- (C) (1) Friends.
 - (2) Tiger and bear
 - (3) domestic
 - (4) turtle.
- (D) Do yourself

CHAPTER-10, The Sky

- (A) (1) high
 - (2) heat and digest
 - (3) Sun
 - (4) Half moon

- (B) (1) T
- (2) F
- (3) F
- (4) T
- (5) F

(C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-11, The Earth

- (A) (1) Covered with land, water and air
- (2) Peak
- (3) Flat land
- (4) Water flowing from mountains
- (5) Land between mountains
- (6) Surrounds the Earth

(B) Do yourself

CHAPTER-12, Seasons and Weather

- (A) (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Yes
 - (4) Yes
- (B) (1) People go to Coal Places like hill stations during summer Vacation.
- (2) We wears raincoats when we go out and Carry an umbrella.
- (3) Children build Showman with Show In winter.
- (4) Spring Season is pleasant.
- (5) Many animals go to sleep during heavy Snowfall.
This is Called hibernation or winter Sleep.

CHAPTER-13, People Who Help Us

- (A) (1) Policeman
 - (2) Postman
 - (3) Soldier
 - (4) Nurse
- (B) (1) Milk man
- (2) Guard
- (3) Nurse
- (4) Grocer
- (C) (1) Caretaker helps my mother at home.
- (2) A grocer sells sugar in the market
- (3) People do work to earn money
- (4) (a) Peon
- (b) Sweeper
- (c) Guard
- (d) teachers

CHAPTER-14, Our Neighbour hood

Do yourself

CHAPTER-15, Be Safe, Be Good

- (A) Cross the road on the Zebra W Crossing. First look to the left, then right, then left again. Cross if the road is clear.
- (B) (1) Scissors
- (2) Stray
- (3) Strangers
- (4)middle (5) bus.

(C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-16, Transport We Use

- (A) Do yourself
- (B) (1) runs on railway tracks
- (2) Special train
- (3) Very large boat
- (4) takes off and lands at an airport.

(C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-17, Festivals We Celebrate

- (A) (1) Eid
- (2) Gurupurb

- (B) (1) Lakshmi
 (2) Mosque
 (3) Gurudwaras
 (4) trees
- (c) (1) People lights condles and diyas.
 They pray to goddess lakshmi.
 some people burn crackers on
 Diwali.
- (2) Gurupurab is the birthday of the sikh Guru Nanak Dev Ji
 On this day People go to Gurudwaras and eat together from
 Common Kitchen called Langar.
- (3) Christmas day is celebrated on 25th December every year.
- (4.) Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi jyanti are our
 national festivals.

It's Our Environment Part - 2

CHAPTER-1, More About Me

Do yourself

CHAPTER-2, Our Wonderful Body

- (A) (1) Eye - Reading watching t.v.
 (2) Nose - Breathe smelling.
 (3) Tongue - Taste lick.
 (4) Ear - Listning music, hear whisper
- (B) (1) Stomach
 (2) Skin
 (3) Brain
 (4) Heart
- (C) (1) Skull
 (2) Blood
 (3) Skeleton
 (4) Air
- (D) (1) Body parts, which are visible called.
 external organs.
 (2) (i) Heart
 (ii) Lungs
 (iii) Brain
 (iv) Bones
 (3) The form of a framework called the skeleton.
 (4) Eyes, Ears, Nose, Tongue, Skin.
 are our five Sense organs.

CHAPTER-3, Health is wealth

- (A) (1) Food
 (2) Energy
 (3) Fresh
 (4) Refrigerator.
- (B)(1) Food is an important part of our life.
 food helps us to grow.
 (2) (i) No dirty hands for eating food.
 (ii) No talking while eating food,
 (3) Fruits, Vegetables and pulses contains vitamins and minerals help to protect from diseases.
 (4) we should wash fruits and vegetables before eating to remove dirt and germs from them.
 (5) (i) We must buy and cat only fresh food.
 (ii) Wash fruits and vegetables before eating,
 (iii) Keep cooked and cut food Covered.

© and (d)

Do yourself.

CHAPTER-4, Our Clothes

- (A) (1) Sheep

2. Silkworm
3. Summer
- (B) (I) linen
 - (ii) man-made
 - (iii) Cool
 - (iv) monsoon.
- (C) (1) Clothes protect us from dirt, heat, cold insects and injury.
 - (2) Plants and animals give us the raw materials to make clothes.
 - (3) Tailor stitches Clothes for us.
- (D) Do your self

CHAPTER-5, My Family

- (A) (I) True
 - (ii) False
 - (iii) True
 - (iv) False
- (B) and (C) Do yourself

CHAPTER-6, My School

- (A) (I) Weleomes
 - (ii) Cleans
 - (iii) Guards
 - (iv) School garden
- (B) (1) the morning assembly.
 - (2) queue
 - (3) uniform
 - (4) tear
 - (5) Parents teacher meeting day.
- (D) and (E)
Do yourself.

CHAPTER-7, My Home

- (A) (I) Throw
 - (ii) Sweep
 - (iii) Remove
 - (iv) Flush
 - (v) Tell
- (B) (I) Waste
 - (ii) Spider
 - (iii) flush
 - (iv) broom
- (C) (i) Throw leftover in the dustbin.
 - (ii) Put your toys in proper place.
 - (iii) Sweep the floor.
- (2) Windows and doors let the sunlight and fresh air into the house.
- (3) (i) Put your toys in proper place.
 - (ii) Put your dirty clothes for washing.

CHAPTER-8, Safety Habits

- (A) (I) True
 - (ii) False
 - (iii) False
 - (iv) False
- (B) (i) Zebra Crossing
 - (ii) a queue
 - (iii) the seat belt.
- (C) (i) Avoid speaking with strangers out of the School.
 - (ii) Report any bullying to the teacher.
 - (2) Red Says - Stop
 - Yellow Says - Get ready
 - Green Says - Go.
 - (3) (I) Knife
 - (ii) Fire
 - (iii) Electric points and switches
- (D) Do yourself

CHAPTER-9, People in the Neighbourhood

- (A) (I) Neighbours
 - (ii) T.T.E
 - (iii) Bank
- (B) (1) A railway station is a crowded place.
 - (2) We fill fuel in our vehicle at the petrol pump.
 - (3) Most banks have an Autometed.
Teller Machine (AT.M) Cash point.
- (C) (1) We call the area around our houses as our neighbourhood.
 - (2) (i) Fruits
 - (ii) Vegetables.
 - (iii) books
 - (iv) toys
 - (v) sweets

- (3) The Porters wear a red shirt at the Yailway station.
(D) Do yourselfs

CHAPTER-10, Festivals We Celebrate

- (A) (1) Spring
(2) Ravana, Meghnath and kumbhakarna.
(3) fourteen
(4) 25th December
(5) Ramzan
(6) 26th January
- (B) (1) Gujia
(2) Sweets
(3) Plum cake
(4) Sewain
(5) Langar
- (C) (1) on this day, Lord Rama defeated Ravna and ended the battle.
(2) We decorate our house with lights and pray to lord ganesha and godess Lakshmi, distribute Ganesha and Goddess sweets and enjoy a lot.
(3) Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramzan.
(4) Children gets gifts and money called Eidi.
(5) (i) Pongal - Tamil Nady
(ii) Bihu - Assam
(6) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi ji is the father of Nation.

- (D) Do yourself.

CHAPTER-11, Our Helpers

- (A) (1) Waiter
(2) Cobbler
(3) Principal
(4) Clerk
(5) Book Seller
(6) Conductor
- (B) (1) Washes
(2) Doctor
(3) Peon
(4) Grocer
- (C) 1. (a) Book Seller
(b) Cobbler
(c) Auto rickshaw driver
(d) Tailor
2. (a) Chemist
(b) Carpenter
(c) Fruit seller
3. Traffic police and sweeper are the helper on the road.

- (D) Do yourself.

CHAPTER-12, Means of Transportation

- (A) 1. Fuel
2. Boats and ships
3. Port
4. Aeroplanes
5. Air
- (B) 1. rickshaw
2. train
3. bicycle
- (C) (1) Bullock cart and fanga are driven by animals.
(2) This is a baggage tag tie to your baggage When you travel by air.
- (3) (I) Bus
(ii) Car
(iii) Bike
(iv) Scooter

- (D) Do yourself

CHAPTER-13, Animals : Our Friends

- (A) (1) Blue whale
(2) aquatic animals.
(3) amphibians
(4) Insects
(5) eggs
- (B) (1) Elephant
(2) Lion
(3) Bear
(4) Zebra
are wild animals they lives in a jungle.
- (2) Animals that provide useful things are domestic animals like cow, sheep, horse, Buffelo.
(3) (i) Birds fly.
(ii) They lay eggs.
(iii) They liver in nest.

- (C) (1) Cat
- (2) Horse
- (3) Oxen
- (4) Hen
- (5) Letter R
- (D) Do yourself

CHAPTER-14, Plants : Our Friends

- (A) (1) Tree
- (2) Grapevine
- (3) Pumpkin
- (B) (1) Rose, Jasmine and hibiscus.
- (2) (I) Spinach - Palak Paneer
- (ii) Mint - Poda chutney
- (3) (1) Plants give us oxygen.
- (2) Plants give us food.
- (3) Plants give us perfumes.
- (C) (1) Roots : Potato, Ginger.
- (2) Stem : Spinach, mint
- (3) Leaves : mint, Money Plant
- (4) Fruits : Mango, Papaya
- (5) Seeds : Rice, Wheat
- (D) (1) Jute: Jute fiber
- (2) Rubber : Rubber
- (3) Bamboo : Bamboo
- (4) Rose : Perfume
- (5) Tulsi : Medicine
- (6) Coconut : Oil
- (E) Do yourself.

CHAPTER-15, Weather and Seasons

- (A) (1) weather
- (2) Season
- (3) Summer
- (4) winter
- (B) (1) November, December and January are Cold winter months.
- (2) September and October are the autumn months.
- (3) Autumn is a pleasant Season.
- (C) (1) Planet Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called atmosphere.
- (2) (I) Summer
- (ii) Winter
- (iii) Monsoon
- (iv) Spring.
- (3) Spring Season is called Basant in India.
- (4) Monsoon.
- (5) People use quilts and blankets and room heaters to keep warm in the winter.
- (D) Do yourself

CHAPTER-16, Our Beautiful Earth

- (A) (1) Living
- (2) Air
- (3) Boiling and Filtering
- (4) Plains
- (5) Deserts
- B(1) People fire a bonfire to keep warm in the winter season.
- (2) Having factories located outside of cities can help reduce pollution and improve air quality.
- (3) We can not use the water of seas and oceans for drinking but it could be used for various purposes in industrial processes.
- (4) Disposing of waste in water can have severe environmental harms and bad effects on human health.
- (C) (1) Oxygen and Carbon dioxide-
- (2) (i) We breathe in air.
- (ii) Air keeps a fire burning
- (iii) Air is also used to enjoy many sports like paragliding, ballooning etc.
- (3) (i) We use water for drinking.
- (ii) We use water for washing clothes.
- (iii) We use it in cooking food.
- (iv) We use water also to enjoy water sports like swimming.
- (4) We get water from a number of sources such as rainfall, lakes, ponds, streams, rivers and wells.

CHAPTER-17, Our Universe

- (A) (1) Centre
- (2) gases
- (3) moon
- (4) Diagram
- (B) (i) No
- (ii) No
- (iii) No
- (vi) yes
- (v) yes
- (C) (1) The Sun is the centre of the Solar System.
- (2) Moon does not have light of its own. It shines because the Sun throws light on it.

- (3) The globe is a mini model of the (3) Pareglobe earth.
(D) Do yourself

It's Our Environment Part - 3

CHAPTER-1, My Family

- (A) 1. Grandfather
2. Grandmother
3. Aunt
4. Uncle
5. Cousin brother
6. Uncle
- (B) 1. Sibling
2. Niece
3. Cousin sister
4. Cousin brother
- (C) (1) A family consisting of a pair of adults and their one or two Children are called small family, or nuclear family.
(2) A large family has grand parents, parents, their children . A very large family is called. a joint family.
(3) Do yourself

CHAPTER-2, Special People

- (A) 1. Physically challenged
2. Sense organs
3. Old age homes
4. Physically challenged people.
5. Glasses or contact lenses.
- (B) 1. People who are blind, they learn to read and write a language called Braille.
2. We should protect our Sense organs because they are essential for experience the world around us and maintaining overall well-being.
3. Senior Citizens get medical facilities, healthy food and Companionship in an old age home.
4. (i) Help them in the Studies.
(ii) Give chance them to achievements.
(iii) Do not tease them by a name.
(iv) You should encouraged them to take a part in sports activities.
5. Give your time to them to understand their feelings.
- (C) (i) Old people
(ii) mute
(iii) spectacles
(iv) Blind
(v) hearing

CHAPTER-3, Food from plants and Animals

- (A) (i) Carrot
(ii) Sugar Cane
(iii) Rice
(iv) Apple
(v) Mint
(vi) Cabbage
- (B) 1. Wheat is the main crop in north. India, So north Indians eat more Chapatis than rice.
2. Animals are also a Source of food. they rear many animals like, hen, goat to eat their food and milch animals like cow, buffalo, goat etc.
3. People in West Bengal eat fish and rice because fishing and rice Cultivation are important occupations in the State.
- (C) (1) (a) The farmer grows food crops.
(b) He Sells the food grains to the Whole seller.
(c) The wholesaler sells the food grains to the retailer.
(d) The retailer sells the food grains to the grocer,
(e) we buy food grains from the grocer and greengrocer.
- (2) Do itself
- (3) Many animals to eat their meat as food called Non-veg food examples:- fish eggs, mutton, chicken
- (4) Milch animals like cow, buffalo goat, etc provide milk, Cheese, Cream ice-cream and paneer are made from milk.

CHAPTER-4, Eat Together

- (A) 1. hands in India.
2. tandoori
3. Chulha
4. healthy and nutritious
- (B) 1. Maharashtrais eat thin Semolina Pancakes Called amboli.
(2) L.P.G is Liquefied petroleum gas. People in towns and Cities cook food on L.P.G gas Stove.
(3) Idli and dosa is the staple food of South India.
(4) Gujarati's staple grain is millet. They eat daal. Gujaratis eat many dishes in small quantites on a plate called Thali.
(5) People in cities cook food on L.P.G Gas Stove.
- (C) (1) Bengali's
(2) lunch
(3) lunch

CHAPTER-5, Need of Shelter

- (A) (1) Inuits live in igloos during winter. These dome-shaped houses are made of ice blocks because there is lots of ice during winter.
(2) In Rajasthan, the houses have flat roofs and thick stone walls. This prevents the house from very hot during summer and also keeps the house warm during cold winters.
(3) Open the windows of the house to let in Sunlight and fresh air. The sun's light Kills germs.
(4) In Assam there are stilt houses, made of bamboo bales, Such a house provides protection from floods and wild animals.
(5) A tent can be folded and carried in a bag Campers and nomads in forests on mountains and in deserts.
(6) Skyscrapers are a Common Sight in cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Chandigarh, because there population is high.
(7) Houses in Assam are made of wooden walls, such a house provides protection from floods and wild animals.
- (B) (1) Hilly States.
(2) Assam
(3) Rajasthan
(4) Kerala
(5) Jammu and Kashmir.
- (C) (1) Floor design
(2) Tents
(3) Tou-Pigs
(4) Bonga
(5) Haveli
- (D) (i) Hut
Cottage
Duplex
Bungalow
Skyscraper
Slit houses.
Bongas
House boats
Havelis
Igloos
Caravan
- (2) (i) Painting
(ii) Matching Curtain and furniture
(iii) Paintings on wall
(iv) Design a rangoli outside the house.
- (3) A house is one of the basic necessities of our life. We all need a house to live in its protects us against bad weather heat and rain.
- (4) (i) Open the windows of the house to let in sunlight and fresh air.
(ii) Keep the kitchen clean.
(iii) Clear the dustbin every day.
(iv) Keep the bathroom dry and clean.
(v) Put the household things in the right place.
- E (i) decorate house
(ii) both (a) and (b)
(iii) flood
(iv) Kashmir
(v) Rampur

CHAPTER-6, Cooking Food

- (A) (1) Idli, Dhokla
(2) Papad, Nuts
(3) Pakoras, Samosa
(4) Dal, Soup
(5) Cake, Biscuits
- (B) (1) Mooli ka Paratha
(2) Palak Paneer
(3) Seb ka Murabba
(4) Gobhi Aloo
(5) Mango Pickle
(6) Banana shake

CHAPTER-7, Usefull Water

- (A) (i) False
(ii) True
(iii) True
(iv) True
(v) False
(vi) True
- (B) (i) stem
(ii) scuba diving
(iii) save water
(iv) in water

CHAPTER-8, Games and Sports

- (A) (i) Carrom
(ii) Ludo
(iii) kho - kho
(iv) Badminton
(v) Cricket
(vi) Scrabble
(vii) Chess
- (B) People play for fun and relaxation. Playing games and sports provide fitness and good health.
- (2) (i) Gagan Narang
(ii) Saina Nehwal
(iii) Mary kom
(iv) Virat Kohli
- (3) Park, Playground, grounds and Stadiums are places where people watch a sports competition.
- (4) (i) Indoor Games,
(a) playing cards
(b) Ludo
(c) Carrom
(d) billiards
(e) Chess
Outdoor Games
(a) Lawn tennis
(b) cricket
(c) Kho - Kho
(d) Field Hockey
(e) Foot ball
- (5) Do yourself
- (D) (1) Field hockey
(2) both (a) and (b)
(3) Stapoo
(4) a traditional game

CHAPTER-9, Textiles

- (A) 1. Men wear turbans that are made of unstitched cloth. Turbans are also called pagree and Safa.
2. In Rajasthan and Gujarat women wear a Colourful long skirt called Ghaghra.
3. Dupatta is a piece of a fabric worn by women with suits and ghaghra Choli.
4. Odhni is worn with a backless blouse in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
5. Kashmiri women wear an unstitched piece of called taranga.
unstitched piece of cloth called Faranga.
- (B) 1. (i) Deep blue- Indian Indigo
(ii) Yellow-Pomegranate fruit
(iii) Pink, Red and orange-Madder
(iv) Brown - Acacia
(v) Violet - Lac
2. Saree is the national dress of the Indian women.
3. (i) Tie and dye done by tying small areas on the cloth with threads.
(ii) The cloth is dyed in many colours.
(iii) Let to dry the cloth.
(iv) After drying the threads are opened to get a beautiful design.
4. Dhoti kurta turbans also called pagree and Safa.

CHAPTER-10, Map Reading Time

- (A) 1. Explorers.
2. Scale
3. Map legend.
4. Map
5. Atlas
6. Compass rose.
- (B) 1. A map is a tool used in Geography. It is a drawing of a large area on a flat surface.
2. Symbols, lines and pictures are used to represent places objects etc on a map. These symbols are explained in the map legend.
3. Columbus and other explorers discovered the map.
4. The Sun helps us to know direction because it always rises in the east. If you stand facing the sun in the morning you are facing east.
5. Scale is the number of kilometers that a certain distance on a map represents.
For example : A distance of 500 km will be shown as just 5 cm on a map.
- (C) 1. directions
2. maps
3. West

CHAPTER-11, Occupation

- (A) 1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

- (B) 1. recreation
- 2. leisure time
- 3. Child labour
- 4. occupation
- (C) (1) Some people make things to earn money shoemakers, engineers, baker's, tailor, Carpenter etc.
- (2) Read story books, listen to music. or play indoor games. Go to the park and mall for entertainment.
- (3) Some children work to earn These children do not go to school. Children of poor families have to work to add to their family. Income they work as domestic Servant, newspaper boys, balloon Seller etc.
- (4) (i) People use their skills and training to do work
- (ii) Some people repair things to earn money.
- (iii) Some people make things to earn money.
- 4. Some people entertain us to earn money.
- 5. Leisure keeps us fresh and active at work.

CHAPTER-12, Communication

- (A) 1. Postal Index Number.
- 2. A phone with wires is called a land line.
- 3. Akashvani is the national radio Service.
- 4. We use the speed Post or courier Service to send urgent letters.
- 5. Postcards are Card-like letters where we can write short messages.
- (B) 1. Internet is also called World Wide Web.
- 2. We use th ISD Code to call up. "Someone in out of our country.
- 3. Postcards are card. like letters where we can write Short messages.
- 4. Mass media is meant for a large number of people.
- 5. Postal Index Number Code has six digits.
- (C) (i) A phone with wires is called a landline and small phones that do not have any wires called Cell phones or mobile.
- (2) (i) Inland Letter
- (ii) Postcard
- (3) (i) Books
- (ii) Newspaper
- (iii) Magazines.
- (4) We speak listen read or write to establish contact. We use different ways to make contact. These ways are called means Communication.
- (5) Letters are means of postal Communication. These are different types of letters like : Postcards, aerogramme Inland letters, telegram's we use all the speed post or courier service to send urgent letters.

CHAPTER-13, Transport

- A (1) Scooter
- (2) Truck
- (3) Car
- (4) Jeep
- (5) Lorry
- (6) Taxi
- (B) 1. Land transports like Vans, trucks and lorries are powered by petrol diesel on the other hand land transports are seen in small town and villages baigadi, bullocks and tongas or horse carts are driven by animals.
- 2. (i) Scooter
- (ii) Car
- (iii) Bus
- (iv) Motorcycle
- 3. (1) Arrive at the metro station with ticket or metro Card.
- (ii) Doors open, step inside carefully.
- (iii) Doors close, Find a seat.
- (iv) Listen for the announcements of your station.
- (v) Prepare to exit the train.
- (vi) Congratulations, you've completed. the journey by Metro.
- (C) (i) road transport
- (ii) CNG
- (iii) Camel

CHAPTER-14, Plants

- A (1) Chlorophyll traps sunlight to leaves help to make food for plant.
- (2) (i) Poppy
- (ii) Sunflower
- (iii) Pansy
- (3) Chlorophyll traps sunlight. Leaves use water, carbon dioxide along with Sunlight to make food. This process is Called photosynthesis.
- (4) Cereals.
- (i) Maize
- (ii) Wheat
- Pulses
- (i) Gram
- (ii) Beans
- beverages
- (i) tea
- (ii) coffee
- (B) (1) Soyabean
- (2) Sugar Cane
- (3) bajra
- (4) brinjal

CHAPTER-15, The Animals World

- (A) 1. Squirrel
2. Monkey
3. Crocodile
4. Lizard
5. Mole
6. Whale
- (B) (1) The Surrounding in which animals live is called habitat.
(2) (i) Whale
(ii) Seal
(iii) Sea horse
(iv) Penguin
(3) Arboreal animals are spend most of their time in trees.
The Koala, lemur, flying squirrel are examples.
- (C) (i) Show emotions
(ii) arboreal
(iii) forest

CHAPTER-16, Living and Non-Living Things

- (A) 1. lay eggs
2. Seeds
3. tiny pores on their leaves
4. Sun
- (B) 1. Living things respond to the change in the environment
(i) Living things move.
(ii) Living things grow and die
(iii) A butterfly will fly away if you try to touch it.
2. This division is based on the Common features shared by the things and is Called classification.
3. Food, water and air are the basic need of all living things.
- (C) Do yourself.

CHAPTER-17, Food for Animals

- (A) 1. leaves and bananas
2. long, sticky tongue to catch prey.
3. the carcasses of dead animals
- (B) 1. Plant eating animals are called herbivores, for example : cow and deer.
on the other hand animals are called carnivores. for example lion and tiger.
2. The food that animals eat is also related to their habitat.
Forest habitat > Leaves > Deer > Tiger.
3. Scavengers eats dead animals. for example hyena and Vulture
4. (i) Hyena
(ii) Vulture
(iii) Wolf
(iv) spider
5. Ocean habitat > Phytoplankton > Zooplankton > small fish > Big fish.
- © (1) squirrel
(2) both (a) and (b)
(3) Scavengers
(4) Tiger

It's Our Environment Part - 4

CHAPTER-1, My Family

- (A) 1. by marriage
2. elders
3. modern.
4. country
5. roof
- (B) 1. Patriarchal family
2. extended family
3. a nuclear family.
- (C) 1. Do yourself.
2. The word extend means to make bigger or longer. An extended family is a family which consists of relatives, related by blood and by marriage.
3. Earlier, extended families played a big part in helping each other. Extended family member lived under one roof. Children met their relatives often. Today this is not the case modern extended families are quite different they across the Country or nearby cities. Holidays and birthdays are provided opportunities for extended family members to get together.

The member of mother's family Called matriarchal family and relatives of father's family's are called patriarchal family.

5.(1) Constraint of spaces.

(2) Search for better job opportunities.

(3) Marriage

(4) Requirements of growing children and other such factors are reasons for people opting for a nuclear family set-up.

CHAPTER-2, I Have The Best Mother

(A) 1. True

2. False

3. False

4. True

(B) 1. albumen

2. Joey

3. bath (a) and (b)

(C) 1. Do yourself

2. The Tadpole hatches from the egg. It used it's tail as a propeller to swim in the water. It eats algae, Water plants and tiny creatures Tadpoles breathe through gills.

3. Today many families adopt children They give a home to the child who lost their parents. The government helps people to adopt children. NGO bodies like Missionaries of charity run from where people adopt children.

4. The process by which living things produce more of their own kind is Called reproduction.

5. Humans grow and age through Various stage in their lifetime. A one year old child is called an infant, A three year old child called a toddler slowly, the child continues. to grow till he or she enters teenage. Child, is Called an adolescent during this period from 13 to 19. Adulthood is the longest stage in human life cycle. This is called the life cycle.

CHAPTER-3, Tongue, Speech and Beaks

(A) 1. False

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. True

(B) 1. Incisors

2. Curved beak

3. Incisors

4. gravels

(C) 1. Cut, tear and grind

2. Eagle and vulture

3. Pointed chisel

4. Pelican

5. Cranes

(D) 1. Perch

2. Wade

3. Climb

4. Speech

5. shovels

6. webbed feet

(E) (1) Taste buds helps to taste the flavour of food.

(2) Same birds eats fruits and some eats small animals and insects.

(3) A hummingbird has a long thin beak.

(4) The teeth in your mouth bite the food chew nibble and chop. Teeth grip food and crush it into tiny pieces

So that it can be swallowed after being wetted by Saliva.

(5) A tooth extraction will reveal that a tooth has several layers. The outermost layer of the tooth is called the crown.

(G) (1) Incisor

(2) Canine

(3) Premolar

(4) Molar.

CHAPTER-4, Types of Houses

(A) 1. Khush curtains.

2. Chulha

3. tarpaulin and asbestos sheets.

4. Cattle enclosure for cows and buffaloes

(B) 1. apartments

2. roof

3. asbestos

4. Security

(C) (1) In earlier people lived in simple houses built themselves Simple houses that they built themselves by used mud, cow dung and husk to make walls and floor.

(2) kutcha houses are found in Slum areas. They are made from thick polythene called tarpaulin and asbestos tin Sheets also used to make these homes.

Pucca houses had made of strong materials like bricks, marble and cement.

(3) These days, people use strong materials. like bricks, marble and cement to make the flooring and walls to made building Aluminium, granite and fibre glass also used for the interiors.

(4) A village house is usually made of mud Bricks or wood. It has a thatched roof made from straw or leaves

The house has one or two small windows and a wooden door. outside the house there offer a small garden with Vegetables or flowers.

(5) There is a Park for playing children, electricity generator backup, 24-hour Supply CCTV Security, watchman and night guard, sweeper and Cleaner, swimming pool and gym.

(6) Do yourself

CHAPTER-5, Food From Plants

- (A) 1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
- (B) 1. rear animals.
2. Wheat and rice
3. wheat
4. soil tilling
- (C) (1) tractor, harrow
(2) plantation
(3) rubber, tea and coffee.
(4) farming
(5) bajra End jowar
- (D) 1. Do yourself.
2. All our food comes from plants and animals. These methods of obtaining food are known as farming, and animals are used as food either directly and indirectly by they produce such as meat, curd, milk, cheese etc.
3. (i) Fish farmers : grow fish for commercial purposes through aquaculture in Coastal area.
(ii) Plantation farmers : grow cash crops like rubber, tea and coffee.
(iii) Crop farmers : They farming crops like wheat, rice, bajra, Jowar

CHAPTER-6, Food in Community Gathering

- (A) 1. Birthdays, wedding
2. Langar
3. A buffet
4. A galley.
5. Get together
- (B) 1. all of these
2. langar
3. midday meal
- (C) 1. Anniversaries and birthdays on community Celebrations like festivals or outings like picnics we eats special food.
2. (i) sandwich
(ii) Poha
(iii) Paratha
(iv) Idli
(v) Puri Sabji
3. Women play an important role in the preparation of langar. The children help in serving food to the pangat.
4. Eating together helps them to get to know each other and overcome difficulty they face living away from their families. In the mess, children eat nutritious, meals that are similar to the food cooked at their home.
5. At a Maharashtrian wedding one day before the engagement Ceremony, the people enjoy wang nischay meal.
6. The Kashmiri wedding food consists of more than thirty dishes called wazwan.

CHAPTER-7, Let us Travel - I

- A (1) Ticket
(2) Toilet
(3) Reservation Chart
(4) Train
(5) Vender
(6) Beach
- B (1) Porter
(2) TTE
(3) Pentry car
(4) Rajdhani
- C (1) The porter is wearing a red shirt. He has a metal band with a number on his arm.
(2) In a chair car we typically secure our luggage in overhead bins or racks located above the seats.
(3) TTE commonly stands for Travelling Ticket Examiner" or Train Ticket Examiner.
(4) (1) Football (2) Cricket
(5) Rajdhani Express is a series of premium, high speed trains in India.
(6) The airport in Mumbai is called, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (CSIA).
(7) The train pantry car, also known as the Catering car or dining car plays a important role in providing food and beverages to passengers.
(8) A Porter, also known as a luggage or baggage handler is responsible for assisting passengers with their luggage at the stations, airports and bus terminals

CHAPTER-8, Let us Travel - II

- (A) (1) False
(2) False
(3) True
(4) True
(5) False
- (B) (1) Lounge
(2) trolley
(3) dish
(4) currency
(5) security check
(6) Stamped

- (C) (1) Security thread
 (2) Governor
 (3) Passport
 (4) Dollar
- D (a) A picture of Mahatma Gandhi.
 (b) The serial Number.
 (c) The value...
 (d) If you hold the note against the light, there is a picture of Mahatma Gandhi printed in this white space. This is a watermark.
 (e) Motto of Bharat
 (f) The signature of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India.
2. Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. The climate is tropical just like India. The currency of Thailand is Baht. There is motorcycle taxi very Interesting. Visitors can explore its vibrant markets. Khao is a famous dish of rice there.
3. Do It Yourself.
 (4)(1) We are at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport.
 (2) There is no porter so we carry our luggage inside the airport themselves-
 (3) We takes out our passports and Visas.
 (4) They pass through the metal detector for Security Check.
 (5) We have already our ticket with us.
 (6) Our flight will take off after half an hour.
 (7) The passengers has exchanged their local currency the Indian rupee for American Currency Dollar at the most International airports through Currency exchange Counters.

CHAPTER-9, Occupation

- (A) (1) Master of Business Administration.
 (2) Doctors of Medicine
 (3) Bachelor of Education
 (4) Bachelor of medicine Bachelor of Surgery.
 (5) Bachelor of Engineering.
- (B) (1) Physician.
 (2) Teachers
 (3) LLB
 (4) Smell
- (C) (1) lawyer.
 (2) driver
 (3) short hand writer.
 (4) Waiter
 (5) Doctor
- (D) (1) Physician is a M.B.B.S doctor.
 (2) He Serve the customers needs during the time They are in the restaurant. he greet them and take them to their tables. He offers beverages and appetizers. Then, the takes order and serve the food for them.
3. Some jobs do not need any training by experts. These jobs are called Unskilled work. They are learned through observation and practice. There are other jobs the require training which is imparted by trained faculties at colleges and polytechnic institutes.
4. Smell and taste are two senses that play an important role in our life. People use their sense organs in their occupation like.
 (i) Chef and firefighters rely on taste and smell to perform their work.
 (ii) Shopkeepers that sell food grains, pulses, clothes have a good sense of touch.

CHAPTER-10, Conservation of water

- (A) 1. Seawater cannot be used for our daily needs primarily because it is high in Salt Content.
 2. yes rainfall is indeed the primary which water evaporates from oceans, lakes and rivers; it forms clouds, which releases the form of rain.
 3. Building walls across rivers block the flowing water is done for create dams for various purposes such as power generation, water supply flood Control etc.
 4. ORS is commonly given to patients with diarrhea to help replace lost fluids and electrolytes. It helps prevent dehydration.
- (B) 1. bath (a) and (b)
 2. Sea
 3. 3/4
 4. Aquifers
 5. Sea Shores
- (C) 1. Kaveri, Godavari
 2. Ganga, Yamuna
 3. Dam, Canal
 4. Cholera water-borne typhoid.
- (D) 1. Some rivers of Bharat dry out some months in the year. This are rain-fed rivers examples Kaveri, Godavari, krishna.
 2. They carry water throughout the year called. Snow-fed river and some river of of Bharat dryout for some months in the year. These are rain - fed rivers.
 3. Rivers are formed when water from rain, melting show or underground, spring's flows downhill.
 4. The process of removing Salt from Sea water is called desalination. Sunshine evaporation is the most cost efficient method to Separate water and Salt.
 5. People misuse the dirty water in many ways :-
 (1) During festivals and cremation, they immerse idols and throw ashes into the water.
 (2) Industries and households dispose sewage and waste in the water bodies.
 (3) Factories release chemicals.
 (4) Fertilizers and pesticides that are sprayed on crops also reach the water bodies as run-off.

CHAPTER-11, Waste Management

- (A) 1. Improper waste disposal refers to the disposal of waste in a manner that is harmful to the environment and human health both. Dumping waste in unauthorized area Such as water bodies or Public Spaces on the other hand, proper waste disposal involves the safe and responsible management of waste to minimize environment and health risks, proper disposal helps reduce environmental impact and promotes sustainability.
2. Recycling : Recycling involves collecting used materials such as paper, glass, plastic and metal processing them to manufacture new products.
Reducing : Reducing on the other hand, focuses on minimizing the amount of waste generated in the first place. this can be achieved by fewer resources, buying products with less packaging.
3. Natural Composting: This process involves allowing organic materials like kitchen Scraps, yard waste and leaves to decompose naturally over time.
Vermicomposting : This method uses worms, typically red wigglers, to break down organic materials. The worms consume the waste and excrete nutrient - rich and which are a highly valuable fertilizer.
4. Mother Nature reuses all of her own waste. For example, dead leaves . decompose to provide nutrients to plants. Such waste which is recycled by nature is called biodegradable waste.
Some other biodegradable waste is paper leftover food, etc. we create a lot of toxic and non-biodegradable, waste which do not decompose easily Such waste is harmful for us and our planet.
5. Open dumping : The Sanitary workers often collect the garbage and dump it in mounds in empty residential areas, making life miserable for the resident. This open dumping is a result of overload of garbage Collection work.
Incineration: incineration or Controlled burning of waste is also harmful. It all releases toxins. into the air and creates a lot of as that also requires safe disposal
- (B) (1) Incineration is also harmful. It releases toxins into the air and, creates a lot of ash.
(2) Recycle paper metal, glass, thermocol and plastic by giving Kabadiwala.
(3) Non-biodegradable waste which do not decompose easily.
(4) Burying waste in land fills contaminates groundwater.
- (C) (1) plastic
(2) incineration
(3) earth worms
(4) giving to kabadiwala
- (D) (1) The 3RS typically refer to Reduce reuse and Recycle. These principles are aimed & minimizing waste and promoting sustainable Consumption habits.

For Examples.

Reduce

1. use and carry your own water bottles. and reduce the use of mineral water bottles.
2. Reduce the use of plastic bags.

Reuse

- (1) Reuse Packaging of bread, biscuits, tea as foil food packing food.
- (2) Reuse books by giving them juniors.

Recycle

- (1) Recycle paper, metal by giving glass, plastic Kabadiwala.
- (2) Recycle vegetable peels by feeding to animals.
- (3) In natural composting the waste is decomposed by insects, worms and microbes the compost generated Can be used a natural fertilizer.
- (3) Waste is variety of materials that are no longer required by people. We commonly call a state garbage.
- (4) Garbage accumulates due to rise in population and unavailability of proper disposal place. At most places the municipality finds difficult to collect garbage and dispose it off every day so garbage overflow from the dustbin and gets strew in the streets.
- (5) The Sanitary workers often collect the garbage because this is basic need of everyone; making of life miserable for the resident.

CHAPTER-12, Material for Building

- (A) (1) Lakshman Jhoola
(2) The Teesta Bridge
(3) New Delhi foot over- bridges.
(4) Hawrah Bridges
- (B) 1. Vidya Sagar Setu
2. Bricks and cement
3. The plumbing and spirit level.
4. flyover and Pedestrian
5. Howrah Bridge
- (C) (1) The earliest suspension bridges, were made of rope or vines covered with pieces of bamboo.
(2) Mortar is a mixture of cement sand and water used in construction to bind building blocks.
- (3) (1) Tape measure
(2) Level
(3) Hammer
(4) Trowels
(5) Rollers or paintbrushes for finishing
- (4) Howrah Bridge is called Rabindra Setu.
(5) Bridges help people by allowing them to safely cross over rivers, valleys and other obstacles. They make it easier for men and women to travel to work and visit anywhere.
- (6) The bridge is called flyover when you use it cross over roads.
(7) F.O.B is called foot over bridges they are used by pedestrians to cross over highways.
- (D) (1) civil engineers
(2) mason
(3) Cantilever bridge
(4) north-east Bharat

CHAPTER-13, Playing Games

- (A) Do yourself
- (B) 1. Independence Day.
2. Keekli
3. go to play.
4. gilli danda.
- (C) (1) As there are many games and sports that you play through out the day in the school you learn to play some of these under the guidance of your P.T teacher.
(2) It is enjoyed in Bharat on Independence Day.
(3) Playing is previous relaxation and exercise. It is a form of recreation that helps you to unwind and use energy.
(4) (I) Fairs
(ii) Circuses
(iii) Food fest
(iv) Music Night shows
(v) Games and sports
(5) (i) Gagan Narang
(ii) Vijay Kumar
(iii) Mary Kom
(iv) Saina Nehwal

CHAPTER-14, Locating Maps

- (A) Do yourself
- (B) 1. atlases
2. symbol
3. 1800 km
- (C) 1. (a) North east
(b) North west
(c) South east
(d) South west
2. A broad line with some numbers at the bottom corner of the map. This is the scale. The scale gives the ratio between between distance on map (in cm) and the real distance (in k.m)
3. Do yourself
4. Sketches plans and maps show us the location of an object, sketches and plans are rough drawing that are not drawn to scale.
5. Maps of all types are bounds together in a special book called an Atlas.

CHAPTER-15, Beautiful Flowers

- (A) 1. Floriculture
2. Jasmine
3. honey extractor
4. Tulip
5. Sunflower
- (B) 1. crocus sativus
2. nactaries
3. floriography
4. pansy and dahalia
5. gardeners, florists and horticulturist.
6. rangoli
- (C) (1) Broccoli
(2) Apiary
(3) Rose
(4) Gladiolus
- (D) (1) Flowers are used in decorations like dahlia, rose and gladiolus.
(2) Flowers are used in the following ways :
(i) Flowers are used for making garlands and bouquets.
(ii) Flowers are used in decorations.
(iii) Flowers are processed to manufacture perfumes and essential oils.
(iv) Flowers are used to offered to gods during prayer.
(v) Flowers are used for offering at funerals.
(4) Flower plants are flower bearing plants They have buds that blossom into flowers.
(5) Plants that do not have flowers are called non-flowering. Coniferous trees like pine, spruce, croton and fern are some examples.
(6) The flower buds grow from the stem of the plant. The buds petals are tightly enclosed in the sepals.
(7) The bees fill the space in the hive with combs. Such combs can not be moved without destroying them.
This is called a fixed frame hive.

The moveable frames are thin rectangular structures made of wood or plastic. These frames allow the beekeeper to split the hive to make new colonies.

CHAPTER-16, Trees Around us

- (A) 1. Neem Tree
2. Diabetes
3. Wish fulfilling tree
4. Gardners by employed municipal corporation.
5. To get wood and sell it.
6. Deforestation is the process of clearing.
- (B) (1) Jamun Tree
(2) Banyan Tree
(3) Jamun Tree

- (D) 1. Lions live in groups called prides.
 2. Shy animals are frisky.
 3. There are some animals have do not ears.
 4. Snakes do not have external ears.
- (E) 1. Do yourself
 2. A bird does not have an external ear. instead it has holes on both the sides of it's head which help it to hear.
 3. The difference in hair between a yak and buffalo :- yak have long, thick hair to protect them from cold temperatures and on the other side buffaloes have shorter, Coarser hair suited for warmer climates.

It's Our Environment Part - 5

CHAPTER-1, Migration

- (A) 1. Slum dwellers
 2. Refugee Camps
 3. Migration
 4. Earthquakes
- (B) 1. Slums
 2. Shift house
 3. A migration
- © 1. Families change in structure because of the impact of socio-economic force Such as shifting of families from one place to another place called migration.
 2. Do yourself
 3. Displacement may also be man made. Many families are displaced when their homes and lands are free space for metro rail track, road construction etc, taken away by the government.
 4. Sometimes a family free become smaller When there is a loss of a member due to migration or death.
 5. (i) People migrate from villages to cities in Search of job to earn more money.
 (ii) wars, terrorism, anti Social activities are also reason for shifting a house.

CHAPTER-2, Journey of Food

- (A) 1. oesophagus
 2. bitter, Salty sweet and sour.
 3. duodenum
 4. Pancreas Secretes Pancreatic juices and liver.
 5. large intestine
- (B) 1. anus
 2. bag
 3. Tongue
 4. liver
- (C) 1. The first part of the small intestine that joins the Stomach is called the duodenum.
 2. Diabetes is a chronic condition characterized by high th levels of Sugar (glucose) in the blood.
 3. Pancreas Secretes pancreatic juices and liver Secretes bile. The gall bladder also produces digestive juices.
 4. The food pipe or oesophagus is strong muscular pipe that connect the mouth to the stomach.
 5. The large intestine is the last part of the digestive system. The muscles push the waste down the large intestine.

CHAPTER-3, Preserve the Food

- (A) 1. grains, sugar
 2. Salting do preserve, Pickling
 3. Bacteria and fungi
 4. Vegetables, fruits
- (B) 1. dehydrates
 2. the freezer
 3. microorganism
 4. food poisoning, diarrhoea
 5. Salting, drying, freezing
- (C) 1. Murabbas
 2. Pickle
 3. Murrabba
 4. Vegetable Pickle
 5. raisins
 6. peas, meat
 7. cheese
 8. fish
- (D) 1. Pickling
 2. Murrabba
 3. peas
 4. salting
 5. Drying

1. Sun drying
- (E) 2. Salt
3. germs
4. moisture
- (F) 1. When food get spoiled, it smells Sour gets patches of fungal growth on it and loses water and colour.
2. The adoption of various methods to preserve food items(I) These methods protect the food from germs that spoil
 - (ii) We use these methods of food preservation to prepare new varieties of food items.
 - (iii) Food preservation also reduces the bulk of food
3. Salt, oil and vinegar are used for pickling. These are helps to preservatives in pickling the vegetables.
4. The oil forms and layer on the pickle the air from Coming in contact with the food.
5. Before Canning the air is sucked out of the sterilized can so that the food in the cane does not get spoilt.
6. Pasteurization is a process used to heat liquids, such as milk, juice, or wine, to kill harmful bacterial and pathogens without significantly altering their taste, or nutritional content.

CHAPTER-4, Food for plants and Animals

- (A) 1. Bear, Pig
2. aphids, beetles
3. Photo synthesis
- (B) 1. Sticky
2. Scavengers
3. Phytoplankton
4. war, poverty and unemployment.
5. Food web
- (C) 1. make food
2. leaves
3. famine
4. iodine
5. protein-Energy Malnutrition
- (D) 1. Carnivorous plants eats insects to get nutrition
2. Some plants eat insects and small animals, these plants grow in regions like swamps and rainforest where the soil is poor in nutrients and nitrogen.
3. An ecosystem comprises the community of plants and animals the environment. The relationship of eating food and being eaten as food is expressed in food chain.
4. A period of continuous non-availability of food is called famine.
5. Do yourself
6. India's crop production is vulnerable as it is dependent on the monsoon rain failure of rain resulting in drought on the other hand floods, destroy crops and causes a natural famine.

CHAPTER-5, Water Animals and Plants

- (A) 1. Crap and trout
2. whales and dolphins
3. Dolphins sharks
4. Vallisneria, Hydrilla
5. Lotus, water lily
6. Water Hyacinth, Duckweed
- (B) 1. Seal
2. Salmon
3. Fish in the U.K
4. Water plants
5. Fish eating bird
- (C) 1. floating plants
2. free floating plants
3. mammals
4. Amazon basin
- (D) 1. Plants that live in water are called aquatic plants. These are three types :
 - (i) Floating plants : you can see them floating on the water surface, like lotus and water Lily.
 - (ii) Free floating plants : These plants are spongy and light like : Water hyacinth and Duckweed.
 - (iii) Submerged plants : these plants are deep into the soil of the ocean floor or till the bottom of the water like -Vallisneria and Hydrilla
2. Many animals make their home in shallow waters near the lands. Eels, lobsters and crabs are the examples.
3. The ocean is home to both the smallest animals and the largest the blue whale, whales and dolphins are the mammals in the oceans. Salmon and shark are common fish.
4. One of the longest snake in the world the Anaconda spends its entire life in fresh water and on trees.
5. (i) Fish barbel found in U.K.
- (ii) Puffer fish found in India
- (iii) Boutu found in Amazon basin.
- (iv) The red piranha found in Amazon basin.
- (v) Gharial are found in India.
6. (1) Bitterling
- (2) Carp
- (3) trout
- (4) Bullfrog

CHAPTER-6, Safety from Mosquitoes

- (A) 1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
- (B) 1. In stagnant water
2. a medicine
3. All the above
4. Plasmodium
5. liver
- (C) 1. Only infected female mosquitoes called anopheles spread malaria. They carry the malaria parasite called plasmodium, from the infected person to healthy people. Fever, headache and aching are the primary malaria symptoms.
2. A person get malaria when they are bitten by a mosquito infected with the plasmodium parasite.
3. Plasmodium is a genus of parasitic protozoa that causes malaria in humans and other animals.
4. Malaria, Chikungunya and dengue are all diseases common in the monsoon.
5. During the monsoon, there is a lot of rain, water collects in puddles and ponds mosquito breeds in stagnant water of wells tanks and desert coolers. so we should seal overhead tanks and wells and over water containers.

CHAPTER-7, Man and Animals

- (A) 1. Snake bite
2. from it natural
3. 1972
4. India
5. Tiger
6. World wildlife Fund
- (B) 1. Snakes
2. Surface
3. Bengal tiger
4. Monkey
5. Tourism
- (C) 1. The Indian government has achieved success in reviving the number of tigers with project tiger. This project was launched in 1972. There are 27 tiger reserves covered under it.
2. This project was launched in 1972. There are 27 tiger reserves covered under it. Groups such as wild life fund (WWF) have raised funds and spread awareness about the plight of the tiger through the save the Tiger project.
3. A Number of people depend on animals for living. They use animals for labour and entertainment. Commonly, the dhobi (washerman) is used for carry clothes to donkey. The elephants are used for carrying logs and giving rides-some animals are even used for sports and entertainment.
4. (i) Snake Charmers can tell captivating stories about snake.
(ii) Snake charmers can tell captivating stories about snake.
(iii) Children can engage in art and craft activities in inspired by snakes.
5. Tiger are amazing animals, but there are very few left today because they are facing some big problems :-
(1) Tiger need big forest to live in but people are cutting down trees and building cities.
(2) Some people hunt tigers illegally for their fur and other body parts.
(3) The climate is changing and it's making it harder for tigers to live comfortably in their homes.
6. Some people hunt tiger for their skin and other body parts. This is very bad because it makes the number of tigers get smaller and smaller.

CHAPTER-8, Animals Senses

- (A) 1. thermal vision
2. antennae to smell and taste
3. olfactory cells
4. antennae
5. pickup scents from the air
- (B) 1. Double cone
2. Waggle
3. External ear
4. Pheromones
5. Jacobson's organ
- (C) 1. a mouth
2. bees
3. waggle
4. smell
5. antennae
- (D) 1. The highly developed sense of smell and hearing in dogs helps humans to train them in field of security and protection.
2. The olfactory sense that is their sense of smell is located in the joints of their feelers or antennae. Ants use their sense of smell to communicate with each other.
3. Snakes don't have external ears either. They have ear parts inside their body. They hear because sounds travels through their muscles attached to the bones in their jaws.
4. Predatory birds such as eagle, owl or hawk have wide skull's allowing forward placement of their eyes. This gives them a keen eyesight. On the other hand, parrots and smaller birds that are prey birds have narrow skulls with eyes on either side of the head.
5. There are two opening on the roof of the snake's mouth that lead to a spot called the jacobson's organ. The snake touches it's tongue to this organ and rubs off the scent it has collected.

6 Bees are perform the waggle dance, they do this to communicate to other bees the location and distance of food.

CHAPTER-9, Living together

- (A) 1. Colony
2. Large ants with wings
3. Ants are social insects that
4. Drones
5. Economic condition also.
- (B) 1. Houses on stilts
2. Ants
3. Drones
4. Kerala
5. Metamorphosis
- (C) 1. Kerala 3. neither (a) nor (b)
2. mud 4. non of the above
- (D) 1. Ants are Social insects they are exhibit eusociality.
2. Bees undergo metamorphosis. The queen lays an egg in a cell in the wax comb. The immature bees are called the brood. The egg hatches into a worm pupates into an adult bee.
3. The largest number of ants in a colony are the worker ants. These are female ants. These life is busy. They fight They fight intruders, care for young ones, collect food and dig new tunnels.
4. The climate, temperature and available building materials. The economic condition also effects the selection of a house.
5. Economic status significantly influences housing choices, higher-income individuals often opt-of larger, more luxurious homes while lower income individuals may choose an apartment or smaller homes in less expensive-areas.
6. Neighbour hood are developed by social interaction among people that live near one another. They are convenient as they provided facilities and social company.

CHAPTER-10, Natural Disasters

- (A) 1. Flood
2. Earthquake
3. Drought
4. Richter Scale
5. Devastation.
- (B) (1) Kashmir
(2) West Bengal.
(3) Tamil Nadu
- (C) (1) The aviation and shipping industry needs information on cyclones because the operations to ensure the Safety of passengers; crew and cargo. without this information, there is a higher likelihood of accidents, dam- age, and loss of life or goods.
(2) Floods are common in the Indo - Gangetic plains as per the region experiences heavy Rainfall during the monsoon and. several Major rivers like the ganges Brahmaputra, From Himalayas and flow through the plains.
(3) People keep disaster kits at home, to ensure they are prepared for emergencies. These kits contain essential Supplies like water, non-parishable food first aid supplies, flashlights etc.
(4) People Contribute generously to the Prime Minister's Relief fund to support disaster relief efforts, humanitarian aid and various welfare activities initiated by the government.
(5) A Costal city or town faces the risk of a flood during monsoon Season needs to take protective measures to mitigate the potential impact.
- (D) 1. both(a, and (b).
2. All of these
3. drought
4. Indo-Gangetic Plains.
5. east
- (E) 1. (a) cyclone
(b) flood
(c) Drought
(d) Earthquake
(e) Tsunami
2. We can control overflowing rivers by building dams, reservoirs and by planting tree Saplings.
3. A tornado is called a cyclone in India. It is a stormy wind that hits the coasts of India.
4. Drought is a natural calamity that results from failing monsoon.
5. (i) Water bottle
(ii) Clothes
(iii) Flashlight
(iv) Can opener
(v) Non-perishable food
6. The intensity and magnitude of the quake is measured on Richter scale.
7. A tsunami is caused by an underwater volcanic eruption or Earthquake.
8. Cutting of trees, global warming, failure of rains overgrazing and urbanization like building of houses and roads on hills are some man-made Causes of natural calamities.
9. The Armed Forces and agencies like W.H.O (World Health Organizations) and red cross play a major role in supporting and helping the people in disaster.

CHAPTER-11, Save Water

- (A) 1. Gujarat
2. Flooding
3. Drip irrigation
4. Dug wells
- (B) 1. Taps
2. Rahat
3. both (a) and (b)
4. Amber, Rajasthan
5. surface.
- (C) 1. Baolis are a Scarcity of water in desert region were used for storing rainwater. baolis also served as leisure purpose providing relief from day time heat. and Pico mean to "offer liquid do drink" It refers to the offering of water to thirsty people.
2. Sometimes the monsoons fail. As such time different methods of irrigation are used to supply water to crops through wells, pumps, tube wells and river canals.
3. A water wheel called rahat is a simply wheel with buckets or a set of paddles attached to it's rim. It raises water from streams or ponds uses the flowing or falling water to create power.
4. Early man learnt to differentiate between clean and dirty water by his sense of sight, smell and taste.
5. Harappan civilization was a advanced and modern for it's times. Hundreds of wells, a network of sewage pipes and even toilets have been found which show that the harappans made extensive use of water.
6. Baolis are found most commonly in the desert region and use for storing rainwater. Baolis also served a leisure purpose, providing relief from daytime heat.

CHAPTER-12, Plants Around Us

- (A) 1. Rhizomes and tuber
2. Fluffy and small
3. Radicle
4. heat rain and snow
5. lie dormant
6. merge
- (B) 1. germination
2. wind
3. cotyledons
4. bury seeds
- (C) 1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
- (D) 1. Fern
2. animals
3. germination
4. cotyledons
5. wind
- (E) 1. Do yourself
2. Cotyledons are their baby seeds leaves that store food for the baby plants.
3. Seeds needs the right amount of water, air and warmth germinate. Seed could not germinate because the water spoilt by heat. Seeds can also get spoilt by rain and snow.
4. Seed dispersal help the seeds, to get away from the parent plant. This prevents competition over space, water and nutrients.
5. The method of artificial propagation is called artificial insemination.

CHAPTER-13, People Living in Forests

- (A) 1. Adivasis.
2. Girijans
3. Slash and burn.
4. Gonds
5. Saran Dharam.
6. Jahira
- (B) 1. In India, the forest dwelling tribals are Called adivasis.
2. The sacred groves are considered the abode of deities who look after the Welfare and well-being of the tribes.
3. Chipko in the Means So embrace The villagers embraced trees to stop contractors from chipko Movement prevented the destruction of forest.
4. Van mahotsava is an annual tree planting festival in Bharat.
- (C) 1. Girijans
2. Gonds
3. Jharkhand
4. flowers
- (D) 1. Peepal ,Banyan, Sacred Basil, Neem and shami and sacred trees.
2. Karma is another beautiful example of tree worship among the tribal people in central and eastern india.
3. Chipko in the means to embrace. In 1970's the villages embraced trees to step contractors to cutting them in the Terai forests of garhwal.

4. The life of the tribals is under threat today from rapid urbanization and industrialization Industries at the edge of the forest and mining exploiting the forest.
5. The swidden farming or slash and burn, where in they burn or cut down trees, to get land to Sow crops.
6. (a) Bodos : Bodos belongs to Assam. The main occupation of Bodos is tea plantation.
(b) Mandas : Mandas are the tribes of the Jharkhand earlier they used to be the Woodcutter, But today they are involved in fishing.
- (7) Most of the forest areas in India have a Sizeable tribal population : These people are dependent on the forest for their basic needs of fuel wood, fodder and timber of making houses.

CHAPTER-14, Agriculture

- (A) 1. Subsistence agriculture
2. Cultivator
3. Livestock
4. Agriculture
5. Nile
- (B) 1. China
2. Harvesting
3. Tribals
4. Weeding
5. Digging
- (C) 1. ox and bullock
2. Intensive agriculture.
3. trowel.
4. Harvesting
5. Weeds
- (D) 1. Modern agriculture involves the use advanced techniques and technology to grow crops efficiently. Farmers used modern methods like mechanized farming, using like tractors, Combine harvesters help plow fields.
2. Agriculture is the Science and art of cultivation on the soil. It includes growing Crops, fruits, Vegetables, flowers and breeding of animals.
3. 1. Wheat
2. Rice
3. Maize
4. Soybean
5. Barley
6. Sugar Cane
7. Tomatoes
8. Cassava
9. Sorghum.
- 4 (1) Plow: used for breaking and turning over Soil.
(2) Seeder used for planting Seeds evenly
(3) Harvester: used for cutting and gathering.
(4) sprayer: used for applying fertilizers, pesticides.
(5) Tractors used for various tasks including pulling implements like plows, Seeders and harvesters.
(6) Irrigation System : Includes various. implements such as sprinklers, drip lines and pumps.
5. Subsistence farming is a traditional agricultural practice where farmers. primarily grow crops and raise animals to meet the needs of their own families or local communities.
On the other hand Intensive farming is a modern agricultural practice Characterized by high levels of input, in the output and efficiency aimed at maximizing production and profitability.

CHAPTER-15, Natural Resources

- (A) 1. Compressed Natural Gas.
2. Seaded Petrol
3. Maglev Trains in china.
4. diesel
5. crude oil.
- (B) 1. Ethanol
2. electricity.
3. Car pool
4. Petrol and diesel.
5. green fuels.
- (C) 1. Natural Gas
2. bio fuel
3. green fuel
4. diesel
5. both (a) and (b)
- (D) 1. CNG is a clean alternative to petroleum-based automobile fuels.
2. Bio-fuel can also be produced by fermentation of sugar cane, corn and beetroot.
3. The railways trains reple the magnets attached to the under- Carriage of the train, making it move forward. These trains have no engines and no fuel requirement.
4. Petroleum is formed from the remain of from plants and animals that lived in ancient oceans millions of years ago. The products of petroleum include gasoline diesel, yet full, heating oil, plastic etc.
5. The efficiency of a fuel can be determined by calculating the amount of energy it produces compared to the amount of energy inputted.
Emission levels of a fuel can be assessed by measuring the pollutants released during Carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, Sulfur dioxide.

CHAPTER-16, Sports our Essential

- (A) 1. Cheibi Gad-Ga.
2. Kerala
3. fencing
4. Rugby football
5. Throwing coins.
6. Tennis
7. Virat Kohli
- (B) 1. Chess.
2. Kho-kho
3. Silambam
4. Cycling
5. Kho kho.
- (C) 1. Snake Boat
2. chess
3. Javeling throw
4. Silambam
- (D) 1. Playing in a team different from playing individually. These are the qualities and skills needed in team. The game of cricket as for example
(1) Rohit is the captain of the School Cricket team. He needs to perform Well to be a good role model for his team members.
(2) Javed and zakir are the opening batsmen. They need to have a good Scoring to give their team an initial advantage.
(3) Raju and Vipin are fielder. They should be physically fit to performs well chill fielding.
(4) Malik is the wicketkeeper needs to be focused on catch the ball.
(5) Chetan is the last in the batting order. He needs to be patient. His skills are required to win the match.
2. To be a good Captain one needs qualities like leadership Communication skills. decisiveness, problems-solving ability empathy responsibility and handing Various Situations.
3. Sports in India men-oriented.. generally men Girls and women Traditionally not encouraged to participate in sports. As Children grow up parents to buy dolls Kitchen playing set to the girls. and cricket bats balls for their Sons. But Now a days there is See a Change Schools and neighborhood are encouraging the girls for play together.
4. Martial arts are ancient Combat practices that have been part of Indian culture for centuries. Some well-known as Kalaripayattu, Silambam, Thang-Ta, Gatka, kushti, These are just a few examples of the diverse array meat martial arts that India has to offer. Through learning about these martial arts, we gain a deeper understanding of india's rich heritage and the indomitable spirit of its people.
5. In an individual game, you play alone against an opponent or by yourself as For examples individual games are running races, swimming competition and Chess. you rely on your own skills, Speed and strategy to win. and on the other hand seam game, you play with a group of people against another group for examples, football basketball and volleyball, Cricket etc You work together with your team- mater to achieve a common goal which is to win the game.

CHAPTER-17, Scaling New Heights

- (A) 1. 73 years old Japanese woman Tamae watanabe
2. Star Charts
3. Kully valley and Lahul Spiti
4. Mountaineers
5. Crampons
- (B) 1. Mt. Everest
2. Bachendri Pal
3. Great Bear of the Ursa Major
4. Sunita Williams
- (C) 1. Climbing boots
2. Snow blindness
3. Rakesh Sharma
4. Metal Loop
5. Nylon rope
- (D) 1. Constellation
2. Kalpana Chawla.
3. Mt. Everest
4. Canada
5. Bachendri Pal
- (E) 1. Mountain climbing presents numerous challenges including :
(1) climbing requires significant physical Strength, endurance and cardiovascular fitness!
(2) Mountaineers face unpredictable and harsh weather Conditions.
(3) Mountaineering activities can have a Significant environmental Including soilerosion mention importation damage and waste pollution.
2. Knowledge to learn how to climb safely. The training involves learning and acquiring practical Knowledge in all aspects of snow and mountain. practical the trainers learn to use ladder, crampons and ice exe pope techniques and route finding food preparation altitude.
3. (1) ice axe
(2) Metal loop
(3) Harness
(4) Crampons
(5) Snow goggle

4. (i) Sir Edmund
(ii) Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
(iii) Bachendri pal
5. (i) kalpna chawla
(ii) Sunita Williams
(iii) Raja chari

CHAPTER-18, Profession

- (A) 1. Dignity
2. Hawkers
3. do not require exceptional skills.
4. Toilet

- (B) 1. Field
2. Newspaper
3. House
4. Garbage

- (C) 1. Gandhi ji
2. Harijans
3. Doctor
4. A Plumber

- (D) (i) Vendor
(ii) Mechanic
(iii) Plumber.
(iv) Milkman
(v) Washerman
(vi) Gardener
(vii) Mason

We can not imagine our life without their Services.

- (2) Dignity of labour is the respect we give to all types of jobs. It is a feeling within us that we don't Consider the one job as lesser or greater than another.
- (3) The people around us do different types of work. Some of these people do clean work typically Involves tidy office based tasks While dirty work involves more physical messy and messy and potentially hazardous activities.
- (4) Some jobs like vendor, mechanic, plumber, milkman, washer man gardener and mason have low Income in India. They do not require, exceptional skills or high qualification hence, we underpay these workers.