

**TEACHER RESOURCES**  
**Class 1 to 5**

**7seas**  
**SCIENCE**

**KEYS**

## ANSWER KEY

### Chapter 1: Living and Non-Living Things

A. 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.c

B. 1.L 2.N 3.N 4.L 5.N 6.L 7.L 8.N 9.L 10.L 11.N 12. L

C. 1. Living things breathe.

2. Living things grow.

3. Living things eat food.

4. Living things feel.

5. Living things reproduce.

D. a. Sun, Moon b. Train, Bus

### Chapter:2 The World of Plants

A. 1.a 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c

B. 1. Mango tree - A big plant 2. Rose plant - A small plant 3. Banyan tree - A big plant

4. Pumpkin plant - a small plant 5. Grapevine - A small plant 6. Palm tree - A big plant

C. 1. Trees 2. Support 3. Ground 4. Green

D. FRUIT, FLOWER, LEAF

E. 1. Sunflower 2. Rose 3. Lotus 4. Marigold

F. 1. Pine tree 2. Green 3. Rose plant, Rice plant 4. Sunlight, Air, Water, Soil

### Chapter:3 Food from Plants

A. 1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.a

B. 1.d 2.a 3.e 4.b 5.c

C. 1. Plants 2. Vegetables 3. Cereals 4. Coffee

#### **Chapter:4 The World of Animals**

A. 1.a 2.c 3.c 4.b 5.b

B. 1. Girraffe 2. Birds 3. On trees 4. Six

C. 1. Two legs 2. Six legs 3. A horse lives on land.

#### **Chapter:5 Food and Shelter of Animals**

A. 1.a 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.c

B. 1. Food 2. Worms 3. Flesh 4. Burrow 5. Dog

C. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

D. 1. Dog - Kennel 2. Bee - Hive 3. Cow - Shed 4. Lion - Den 5. Horse - Stable

E. 1. Grains 2. Yes 3. Both 4. In search of food and water. 5. Straw, twings, leaves, cotton

#### **Chapter:6 Our Body**

A. 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.c 5.b

B. Hand - Touch, Eyes - Sight, Nose - Smell, Tongue - Taste, Ear - Hear

C. 1. Parts 2. Different 3. Five 4. Hands 5. Ears

D. 1. Two legs 2. Two eyes 3. Our legs help us to walk, stand, run and kick.

4. Writing, Eating 5. Our skin helps us to feel when we touch things.

#### **Chapter:7 Our Need**

A. 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.b

B. 1. Energy 2. Strong 3. Milk 4. Clothes 5. Kitchen

C. 1. We need food to live and grow.

2. Because milk is good for our bones and teeth.

3. We need clothes to cover our body.

4. We wear cotton clothes in summer because they keep our body cool and we wear woollen clothes in winter because they keep us warm.

5. We need a house to live in.

### **Chapter:8 Keeping Fit and Healthy**

A. 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.a

B. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

C. 1. We should always wash fruits and vegetables before eating because they contain many germs.

2. We eat dinner at night.

3. A good sleep makes us feel fresh and full of energy.

4. 1. Wash your hands before and after eating.

2. Chew your food well.

3. Eat your meals at right times.

### **Chapter:9 Keeping Clean**

A. 1. Using the toilet 2. Comb 3. Nails 4. Clean

B. 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.F

C. 1. We should wash our face, hands and feet when we come back home from school or park.

2. We should throw waste things into the dustbin.

3. We should use soap and water while bathing because it removes dust and sweat from our body.

4. Washing hands before and after every meal keep us disease free.

5. Germs can enter our body and make us sick if we do not keep ourselves clean.

### **Chapter:10 Keeping safe**

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

- B. 1. We should be careful and alert to keep ourselves away from danger.
2. We can get an electric shock if we touch an electric switch with wet hands.
3. Red light says to stop.
4. We should not play with fire and sharp or pointed things.
5. We should not jump on desks and chair in classroom because we might fall down and get hurt.

### **Chapter:11 Air and Water**

A. 1.a 2.c 3.b

B. 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T

- C. 1. We need air to breathe.
2. A very strong wind is called storm. It can damage buildings, roads and trees. It can also hurt animals and human-beings.
3. Two uses of air are:
  - a. We need air to live.
  - b. We need air to dry wet clothes.
4. Two uses of water are:
  - a. We need water for cooking.
  - b. We need water for bathing.
5. We should always drink clean water because dirty water can make us sick.

### **Chapter:12 Weather**

A. 1.a 2.a 3.c 4.c

- B. 1. Light cotton clothes
2. When the sun shines through the rain, we see a rainbow in the sky.
3. a. To eat ice-cream b. To have fruit juice
4. a. Coat b. Sweater

5. a. Raincoat b. Gumboots

### Chapter:13 In the Sky

A. 1. Sun 2. East 3. Stars 4. Moon

B. 1. Heat, Light 2. Rises 3. West 4. Very big, Tiny 5. Stars, Light

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

### D. WRONG QUESTIONS IN CHAPTER

### Test Paper-1

A. 1. Non-living things 2. Teddy bear 3. Big 4. Plants 5. Pulses

B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

C. 1. Mango tree 2. Fish 3. Wings 4. Leg 5. Rose

D. 1. Things found in nature like sun and rocks are called natural things.

Things made by man like train and bus are called man-made things.

2. Wheat plant, rice plant

3. Emu, Kiwi

4. Birds collect straw, twigs, cotton and leaves to make nests.

5. Eye, nose, ear, tongue and skin are our sense organs.

### Test Paper-2

A. 1. Energy 2. Cover 3. Rest 4. Teeth 5. Fire

B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

C. 1.e 2.a 3.d 4.b 5.c

D. 1. We need house to live in.

2. We should bathe everyday to clean our body from dust and sweat.

3. We eat cold things like ice-cream in a hot day and hot things like coffe or tea in a cold day.

4. We see moon and stars in the sky at night.

5. To clean water, we can use a water filter.

## **Chapter:1 Plants Around Us**

### **Reading Comprehension:**

**A.** 1.b 2.b 3.b 4.b 5.a

**B.** 1. Green 2.Trunk 3. Herbs 4. Food 5. Banyan tree

**C.**

1. Herb
2. Climber
3. Herb
4. Shrub
5. Herb
6. Shrub
7. Tree
8. Climber
9. Tree
10. Shrub

**D.**

1. No, all plants are of different size and shape.
2. Shrubs have woody stems.
3. Mint plant, Wheat plant
4. A seed grows into a new plant.
5. Rose plant, Hibiscus plant, Lemon plant.

**E.**

1. Trees are tall and big plants. Mango tree and coconut tree are two trees.
2. Climbers have weak stem so they need support to grow whereas trees have thick and strong stems called trunk.
3. Creepers are those plants which creep along the ground and do not grow straight. Ex- Pumpkin and bottle gourd.
4. Root- It fixes the plant in the soil. It supplies water and minerals to the rest of the plant.

Stem- It carries food and water to other parts of the plant.

## **Chapter:2 Think we get from plants**

### **A.**

1.(a), 2.(b), 3.(b),4.(c), 5.(a)

### **B.**

**Red-** orange, tomato, brinjal, chair, paper, coffee, rubber

**Yellow-** milk, car, butter, mirror, bowl

### **C.**

1. Food
2. Leaves
3. Cotton
4. Coco powder
5. Acacia

### **D.**

1. Reddish, carrot.
2. Spices add flavour, aroma and colour to our food.
3. Neem plant is used in medicine.
4. Sugarcane stem
5. Wood is used to make things like furniture, doors and windows.

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

- 1.(a).Cotton (b).Teak (c). Tulsi (d). Rose (e). Pine (f). Cocoa (g). Coconut
2. Plants give us different kinds of food. We eat different parts of plant like fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains, cereals, spices, oil, sugar etc.
3. Plant give us fresh air and many other things like medicine, fibers, wood.

## **Chapter:3 Animals that help us**

### **A.**

1.(c), 2.(a), 3.(b), 4.(c), 5.(a) .

**B.**

1. Dog
2. Fish
3. Honey bee
4. Milk
5. Silkworm

**C.**

1. Butter, cheese.
2. Fish, crab and prawn.
3. Sheep
4. Hen and duck.
5. Silk is used to make silk clothes.
6. We should take our pets to a vet if they fall sick.

**D.**

1. Animal that live with us in our homes are called pet animal.
2. Animal we keep for work or for food are called farm animal.
3. We get honey and wax from honey bees.
4. Elephant and camel pull our carts.
5. We get lether from animals.

6. We must be kind to our domestic animals. We should make home for them. We should give them food to eat and when they fall sick, we should take them to a vet.

## **Chapter:4 Wild animals**

**A.**

1.(b), 2.(b), 3.(c), 4.(a), 5.(c).

**B. Circle the odd one out.**

1. Deer, 2. Turtle, 3. Crow, 4. Deer.

**C . Write short answer.**

1. Snake and rat.
2. Fish, turtle, octopus and frog.
3. Yes.
4. Vulture, hyena and jackal eat the flesh of dead animals. In this way, they help to clean the forest.

**D. Answer the following question.**

1. The animal that live freely in the forest and cannot be kept at home as pet is called wild animal.
2. Wild animal live on land, on tree, and in water.
3. Bear and squirrel.
4. Animals are killed by men for food, medicines, leathers and for sports.
5. We can protect wild animals in these ways:
  - a. Stop killing them.
  - b. Save forest.

**Chapter:5 Bones and Muscles**

**A.**

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. A

**B.**

1. Skeleton
2. Muscles
3. 600
4. 206
5. Posture

**C.**

1. There are 206 bones in our body.
2. Muscles helps us to move.

3. Shoulder joint, wrist joint, elbow joint and neck joint.
4. Running, cycling, swimming and yoga help our bones and muscles to become strong.
5. The way in which we hold our body when we stand, sit or walk is called posture.

**D.**

1. Bones join together to form a frame. This bony frame is called skeleton.
2. The skeleton provides shape and support to our body.
3. The place where two or more bones join together is called a joint.
4. By doing regular exercise we can make our bones and muscles strong.
5. We should not droop our shoulder while sitting and avoid to bend our back, this will help us to maintain right posture.

## **Chapter:6 Food for health**

**A.**

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C

**B.**

**Energy giving foods-** rice, potato, butter, jam.

**Protective foods-** mango, spinach, beans, apple, carrot, cabbage.

**Body building foods-** eggs, paneer, cheese, pulses, sugar, bread, fish, honey, paneer, cornflakes.

**C.**

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

**D.**

1. Most of our food comes from plants.
2. Bodybuilding food help us to grow big and strong.

3. Protective food keeps us fit and healthy.

4. We eat three meals in a day.

5. Carrots and apples

### **E.**

1. We need food to live and grow strong.

2. People who eat cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk products are known as vegetarians. Whereas, people who eat meat, fish and eggs are known as non vegetarians.

3. Three types of food groups are:

1. Energy giving food, for ex- rice, potato.

2. Bodybuilding food, for ex- eggs, paneer.

3. Protective food, fir ex- apple, carrot.

4. Five healthy eating habits are:

a. Eat freshly cooked and covered food.

b. Chew the food well.

c. Eat with the mouth closed.

d Do not talk while eating.

e. Wash your hands before and after meals.

5. Three ways to keep our teeth healthy and strong:

a. Brush teeth properly twice a day.

b. Rinse the mouth after every meal.

c. Visit the dentist regularly.

## **Chapter:7 Housing and Clothing**

### **A.**

1. C

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. B

**B.**

1. Tent
2. Igloo
3. Raincoat
4. Caravan
5. Bricks

**C.**

1. Pucca houses are found mostly in cities and towns.
2. Tents, caravan and houseboats are temporary houses.
3. People living in cold places live in an igloo.
4. Soldiers and campers live in a tent.
5. Two types of roof are:
  - a. Flat roof
  - b. Sloping roof
6. In rainy season, we wear raincoats and use umbrellas which protect us from rain.

**D.**

1. We need a house because it protect us from rain, heat, cold, thieves and animals.
2. Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, steel and sand.
3. Kutcha houses are made of wood, bamboo, mud and straw. No, they are not strong.
4. People who move place to place are like to make temporary houses to live for a short duration.
5. A good house must get plenty of sunlight and fresh air. It should have plants around it and it should be clean.
6. We need clothes to cover our body and to protect us from different weather conditions such as winter, summer and also from insects bites.
7. We should wear cotton clothes in summer.

**Lesson-8 Be Safe**

**A**

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. C

**B**

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

**C**

1. Medicines
2. Moving
3. Comfortable
4. Identity card
5. Swings or slides

**D**

1. We should not jump on desk or chair because we may get hurt.
2. We should not touch electric wires, plugs and switches because they may give us an electric shock.
3. We should walk on footpath because it is safe for us.
4. If there is no zebra crossing, look to your right, then to your left and look to your right again and then cross the road.
5. We must keep cotton and antiseptic lotion in first aid box.

**E**

1. Safety Rules we should follow when we are home are:-
  - We should not play with matches and fire.
  - We should not touch electric wires.

- We should never lean on balcony railing.
  - We should never take medicines without the permission of an adult.
2. We should not leave our toys on floor, because someone may trip over them.
  3. Rules we must follow while swimming are:
    - We should not swim in deep water.
    - We should always use a swimming tube if we are not very good in swimming.
  4. We should follow two rules when we are in class:-
    - We should not jump on the desks or chairs.
    - We should not push others while leaving the classroom.
  5. We may get hurt if we stand in front of swing.
  6. An immediate treatment given to an injured person before a doctor comes is called first-aid.

### **Lesson- 9 Air**

#### **A.**

1.C

2.C

3.B

4.C

5.A

#### **B.**

1.T

2.T

3.F

4.T

5.F

6.F

#### **C.**

1. Smell

2. Mixture
3. Wind
4. Storm
5. Water vapour
6. Balloon

**D.**

1. All living things needs air to live
2. Smoke, dust particles and germs make air dirty.
3. Windmill is used to make electricity.
4. We will fall sick if we breathe impure air.
5. We should keep the doors and windows open to allow fresh air to come in.

**E.**

1. Air is a mixtures of many gases. It contains water vapour, smoke, dust particles and germs.
2. We can know the direction of air by looking at the movement of branches of trees and clothes.
3. Wind helps us in many ways:
  - a. It helps clothes to dry faster.
  - b. It helps kites and gliders to fly
  - c. It helps sailboats to move faster.
4. Gently blowing wind is called breeze. It is soothing and calm than wind.
5. A storm causes a lot of damage and blow things away. It mostly comes with thunder, lighting and heavy rain.
6. We should grow more and more plants in our surroundings, because plants make air fresh.

**Chapter:10 Water**

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

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

C. 1. Ice, 2. Water, 3. Water

D. 1. Yes 2. Rain 3. Drinking dirty water makes us sick. 4. Solid, liquid and gas.

E. 1. Three uses of water are:

a. We need water to drink.

b. We need water to cook.

c. We need water to bath.

2. To pump out ground water, people dig wells, use handpumps and tubewells.

3. Two ways to clean water are:

\* Boiling

\* Using water filter

4. Water will turn into ice when water is cooled.

5. Small water droplets formed by the water vapour in the air form clouds.

### **Chapter:11 Light and Shadow**

A. 1.c, 2.b, 3.c

B. 1. Heat and light.

2. Sunlight

3. In the morning.

C. 1. The sun helps the plants to make food and grow.

2. A shadow is formed because your body stops light from passing through it.

3. Yes, the shadows at different times of the day are different in their length or size.

### **Chapter:12 Rock and Minerals**

A. 1. c, 2. c, 3. b

B. 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - e, 5 - d

C. 1. We can find rocks on mountains and hills, in valleys, under the soil and at the bottom of sea and rivers.

2. Hard rock- Granite and marble.

Soft rock- Chalk and coal.

D. 1. Two uses of rocks are:

\* To make house and buildings.

\* To make roads.

2. Iron is used to make doors, windows, swings, utensils and many other things.

3. Gold, silver and diamond are precious minerals. These are used to make beautiful jewellery.

### **Chapter:13 Going into space**

A.1. a, 2. c, 3. a

B. 1. When travelling in space, an astronaut wears a special dress called spacesuit.

2. We need a rocket or a spacecraft to travel in space.

3. Moon is the brightest object in the night sky.

C. 1. Beyond the earth, there is a vast region which has stars, planets, moons and other objects. This region is called space.

2. People go in space to collect more information about the moon, the earth and other objects in space.

3. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins collected samples of soil and rocks and took photographs of the moon.

### Test Paper-1

#### A

1. Vapour
2. Plants
3. Stem
4. Carnivores
5. Loam

#### B

- 1.F
- 2.F
- 3.T
- 4.F
- 5.T

#### C

1. Bear, Crow
2. Juice, Milk
3. Sandy soil, Loam soil
4. Air, Water
5. Hen, penguin

#### D

1. All animals depend directly or indirectly on plants for their food. Herbivores eat plants and carnivores eat herbivores. Even omnivores depend on plants and animals as well. If there are no plants, there would be no herbivores and carnivores or omnivores will not get their food. This chain is called food chain.

2. Loam soil is best for the plants.

3. Ice, water and steam are three states of water.

4. Four things that living things can do but non-living things cannot do are:

\* Living thing can move but non-living can not move.

\* Living thing can reproduce but non-living can't reproduce.

\* Living things can feel but non-living thing can't feel.

\* Living thing can breathe but non-living thing can't breathe.

6. There are many functions of stem:

a. Stem helps a plant to stand straight and upright.

b. Stem bears branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.

c. Stem carries water from the root to the rest of the plant.

d. Stem carries food prepared by the leaves to all the other parts of plant.

e. In plants like potato and sugarcane, the extra food prepared by the plant is stored in the stem. These stems are eaten by us.

## **Test Paper-2**

### **A**

1. Joint

2. Metre

3. Luminous objects

4. Mercury

### **B**

1.T

2.F

3.T

4.T

5.F

### **C**

1.Small Intestine, Mouth

2. Guitar, Piano
3. Water, Atmosphere
4. Sun, Wind

## **D**

1. Digestion is the process in which the food changes into simple form so that it can be easily absorbed by the body.

The digestion of food starts in the mouth. When we chew the food, it mixes with saliva and becomes soft. It then passes through the food pipe and enters the stomach. The food mixes with the digestive juices which helps in digestion of food.

2. Safety rules we should follow on road are:

- a. Always walk on the footpath or on the safe side of the road.
- b. Never play on the road.

3. Features of good house are:-

- a. It should be clean.
- b. It should have doors, high roof, thick walls and windows.
- c. It should have open space.

4. The sun surrounds by planets that moves around it. The sun and these planets together forms a solar system. The sun is the head of the solar system. There are eight planets in the solar system – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

5. Rain affects the weather by making it wet and humid. Rain is sometimes accompanied by thunderstorm and lightning. Too much rain can cause flood and lack of rain causes drought.

## Book-4

### Chapter-1 Our food

A.1. (a) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5(a)

B. 1. Lungs and Heart 2. Proteins 3. Energy 4. Balanced

C. 1. Nutrients 2. Proteins 3. Calcium 4. Balanced diet

D. 1. Food contains different substances which are useful to the body. These substances are called nutrients. Nutrients are essential for our growth and well being.

2. Vitamins helps our body to fight diseases.

3. Roughage is the fibre part of the food. It helps in the digestion of the food.

4. Overcooking destroys nutrients.

5. Food can be preserved in different ways: drying, refrigerating, using preservatives, canning and bottling.

E. 1. Food gives us energy. It also provides us with materials required for the growth, repair and general health of our body.

2. Food items rich in Carbohydrates and fats are called energy-giving foods. People who do more physical work require more carbohydrates.

Fats help to keep our body warm and to protect the important organs inside our body.

3. Children need more proteins in comparison to adult as they are in the growing stage.

4. Water is essential for our bodies. About 70% of our body weight is water. Water helps the body to digest food properly and to remove waste from the body. It also maintains temperature of the body.

5. We should thoroughly clean raw food because fruits and vegetables grow in field. They are covered with dust, mud and many germs which can cause diseases.

### Chapter-2 Teeth, Digestion and Microbes

A.1.(c) 2.(a) 3.(a) 4.(a) 5.(c)

B. 1. Incisors 2. Crown 3. Digestion 4. Mouth 5. Germs

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

D. 1. We have four different kinds of teeth: incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.

2. Foods like milk, cheese, fruits and leafy vegetables such as apples and raw carrots are good for our teeth. We should eat food that contains calcium and vitamin a, c and d for teeth.

3. Saliva is use a liquid present in the mouth it is a digestive juice which begin the digestion of carbohydrates. It breaks down carbohydrates in simple sugar.

4. The undigested food enters the large intestine. In the large intestine, most of the water present in the undigested food is taken back into the blood. What now remains is the waste which is thrown out of the body in form of faeces.

5. Diseases caused by:

Bacteria - Typhoid and Pneumonia

Viruses - Chicken pox and Flu

Fungi - Skin disease like ringworm and athelet's foot.

**E. 1.** There are three different sets of teeth in human beings:

a. When a baby is born, he has no teeth. By the time a baby becomes three years old, he has a set of twenty teeth. This set of first teeth is called primary teeth or milk teeth.

b. When a child is about six or seven years old, his milk teeth starts falling out and the next set of teeth begins to appear. This is the second set of teeth called permanent teeth. Childern has twenty-eight teeth.

c. At the age of about eighteen years, four more teeth start growing called wisdom teeth. An adult has a full set of thirty-two teeth. Sixteen are of these in the upper jaw and rest sixteen in lower jaw.

2. Functions of different kinds of teeth:

\* Incisors are specially made for cutting the food.

\* Canines's work is to grip and tear the food.

\* Premolars' function is to tear and crush the food during chewing.

\* Molars' function is to crush and grind the food.

3. We can take care of our teeth in these ways:

a. We should brush our teeth twice a day.

b. We must clean our tongue properly .

c. We should rinse our mouth after every meal.

d. We should not eat too much of sweets or have lots of soft drinks.

e. We should eat calcium and vitamin riched foods.

f. We should visit a dentist at least once in six months.

4. Food remains in the stomach for a few hours after you eat. The stomach churns the food all the time and changes it into a fine paste. The stomach adds acid to the food. This acid kills any germs that may be present in the food.

5. From the stomach, food enters the small intestine. In the small intestine, digestive juices from the liver and pancreas mix with the food. These digestive juices digest the carbohydrates, proteins and fats present in the food. The digestion of food is completed in the small Intestine. Useful substances from the digested food enters the blood vessels in the small intestine.

6. Microbes or microorganisms are extremely small living things. They are visible only through a microscope. Protozoa are also made up of a single cell. Malaria and dysentery are caused by protozoa.

7. Some bacteria are useful. They change milk into curd, produce vitamins in our body and help in the decaying of dead plants and animals. On the other hand, some fungi called yeast helps to make food items like bread, idli, dosa and dhokla soft.

### **Chapter-3 Safety and First-aid**

**A.** 1.(a) 2.(b) 3.(c) 4.(b) 5.(c)

**B.** 1. Slippery, 2. Swimming pool, 3. Wet, 4. Road,5. Equipment

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

**D.** 1. Because we may trip over them.

2. We should be careful with breakable things because we might hurt ourselves or others.

3. We should not go too close to the moving swings because it may hit us hardly.

4. Small cotton roll and an antiseptic lotion.

**E.1.**Open all the windows and doors for the gas to escape. Turn off the regulator of the gas cylinder. Do not touch any switch, even a small spark is enough to catch fire. Do not light match stick, the gas in the room will catch fire immediately.

**2. Precaution should be taken at school:**

\* Do not push each other.

\* **Do not run up or down the stairs.**

\* Be careful with sharp or pointed object.

\* Do not play in the classroom.

\* Do not climb or jump on the desk or you may hurt yourself.

\* Do not fight with your friend.

3. You should cross the road only at the zebra crossing. Do not rush. Look at your right then to your left and then to your right again to cross the road when there is no traffic.
4. A doctor may not always be present when an accident take place. First aid is the immediate and correct medical help given to an injured person before the doctor arrives.
5. For a minor burn, wash the burnt area with cold running water. Put an ice pack on the burnt area then apply an antiseptic cream on the affected area.
6. If a person faints, make him lie down. Keep his head at a level lower than the body. This helps the blood to reach his brain faster. Do not crowd around him. Allow fresh air around the person. Loosen his clothes and sprinkle cold water on his forehead.
7. If bitten by an insect like bee or a wasp, apply a paste of baking soda and cold cream on the affected part to get relief. Put some ice on the affected part to reduce swelling.

#### Chapter-4 Clothes We Wear

- A. 1.(b), 2.(b), 3.(a)
  - B. 1.True ,2. False, 3. True ,4. True, 5. False
  - C. 1.(d) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(a)
  - D. 1. Natural fibre and synthetic fibre.
2. School children wear uniforms so that they can be recognized as a student of particular school.
  3. People working in factories wear overalls over their clothes to prevent their clothes being dirty.
  4. Saree is the national dress of Indian woman.
  5. If clothes are torn, they should be mended.
- E. 1. We need clothes for protection against the weather, insects, dust and dirt. Clothes also make us look smart.
  2. **Natural fibres like cotton, jute, silk, wool** are obtained from plants or animals.
- Synthetic fibre** like nylon, ryan and polyester are not found in nature, they are prepared artificially and are also called man-made fibres.
3. **We wear light coloured cotton clothes in summer because cotton** clothes absorb sweat, allow the air to pass freely and keep our body cool. Light coloured clothes absorb less heat.
  4. **In winter, we** wear thick dark coloured clothes made up of wool, fur or leather to protect us from the cold. Dark coloured clothes absorb heat and keep our body warm.
  5. **We need to take care of our clothes so that they last longer and look good.**
    - a. **We** should wash and iron clothes regularly.

**b. Woollen and silk clothes should be washed with a gentle soap or can be drycleaned.**

c. **Before** storing and packing clothes, they should be dried in the sun to kill germs.

d. Napthalene balls or dry neem leaves should be put between the folds of woollen clothes to protect them from moths, rat and cockroaches.

### **Chapter-5 States of Matter**

#### **A**

1.a

2.b

3.c

4.a

5.b

#### **B**

1.F

2.T

3.T

4.F

5.F

6.T

#### **C.**

1. Molecules

2. Gas

3. Air

4. Salt

#### **D.**

1. Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter.

2. The space occupied by an object is called its volume.

- Liquids have a fixed volume. When a liquid is poured from one container to another, its volume doesn't change. For ex- If one litre milk is either store in a bottle or sachet, its volume (quantity) remains same.
- Substance that dissolves in water is called soluble substance. For ex- sugar and salt.  
Substance that does not dissolve in water is called insoluble substance. For ex- chalk and sand.

#### **E.**

- Because air must have mass and it must takes up space.
- All matter is made up of very tiny particles called molecules. Properties of molecules are:
  - Molecules are very small.
  - We can't see them with the naked eyes.
  - Different things have different types of molecules.
  - All the molecules are constantly moving.
  - There is empty space between the molecules called intermolecular space.
- Solid have definite shape, volume and mass and the molecules of solid are closely packed. Whereas liquid does not have definite shape but definite volume and mass, and the molecules of liquid are not closely packed.
- Gas has some properties like:
  - \* It does not have definite shape.
  - \* It does not have definite volume.
  - \* It has a definite mass.
  - \* Molecules of gas are very loosely packed.
- Water changes its states in solid, liquid and gas. By freezing water, it becomes ice, a solid state of water; by cooling ice, it turns again into liquid; and by heating and boiling water, it changes into vapour, gaseous state.
- Many metals like iron, copper and aluminium can melt, so they can be shaped into different things such as wires and utensils.
- Solute- A solid that dissolves in a liquid is called solute.  
Solvent- A liquid in which solute is dissolved is called solvent.  
Solution – The mixture we get when solute dissolves in solvent is called solution.  
For ex- Sugar (solute) + Water (Solvent) = Sweet water (Solution)

#### **F.**

- Volume
- Gaseous
- Water vapour
- Liquid
- Ice
- Solvent

### **Chapter-6 Plants: Making and Storing food**

#### **A.**

- c
- c

3.c

4.c

5.a

**B.**

1.T

2.F

3.F

4. F

5.T

6.T

**C.**

1. Leaves
2. Chlorophyll
3. Transpiration
4. Water and sunlight
5. Mushroom

**D.**

1. Food

2. Photo and synthesis

3. Veins

4. Stalk

5. Mushroom

**E.**

1.d

2.a

3.b

4.a

## **F.**

1. Water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight are required by leaves to make food.
2. There are four different parts of a leaf: leaf blade, midrib (main vein), side veins and stalk.
3. The leaf takes in carbon dioxide and gives out oxygen through stomata. Sometimes the leaf has extra water. This water goes out through the stomata as water vapour.
4. The process in which the extra water of leaf goes out as water vapour through stomata is called transpiration.
5. A green stem helps to make food in cactus.
6. If there is a sudden decrease in the number of plants, it will disturb the balance in nature. Oxygen released by plants would not be enough for all the living beings.

## **G.**

1. Only green leaves contain chlorophyll can make food for green plants. A plant gets water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air. In the presence of sunlight, green leaves use air and water to make food in the form of glucose.
2. In a leaf, there is a double pipeline of cells that runs in the centre of leaf is called main vein or midrib. The thin lines that run parallel to one another from main vein are called side veins. These veins carry water and minerals to the leaf. Food prepared in the leaves is carried by the veins to different parts of the plant.
3. Plants use their food for growth and to get energy. Extra food is stored in the form of starch in leaves, stems or roots.
4. Though croton have red leaves but there is chlorophyll in these leaves. So yes, it is able for them to make their own food.
5. Green plants trap the sun's energy during photosynthesis to make food. This energy is passed on to human beings and animals when they eat food. This way energy flow takes place from the sun to plants and then to animals and human beings.
6. Plants depend on animals for carbon-dioxide which they use to make food, whereas animals depends upon plant for their survival like food and oxygen.

## **Chapter-7 Adaptation in Plants**

### **A.**

1.c

2.b

3.c

4.a

5.a

6.c

**B.**

1.T

2.T

3.T

4.T

5.T

**C.**

1. Grasses and shrubs

2. Mangroves

3. Pondweed

4. The poison Ivy

**D.**

1. Areas with lot of water and sticky, clayey soil are called marshy areas.

2. Plants develop special features to help them survive in their surrounding. This process is called adaptation.

3. Floating plants, fixed plants and underwater plants.

4. Babool has spines which protect the plant from being eaten up by animals.

**E.**

1. Plants like cactus living in the desert must in shortage of water. The fleshy green part, stem stores water and food. The leaves are reduced to spines. This helps in preventing the water loss from the leaves. Photosynthesis takes place in its green stem. The roots are long and spread wide and go deep into the ground. This helps them to draw water from deep places inside the ground.

2. Trees such as pine, deodar, fir and spruce have adapted themselves to live in cold conditions. Trees in hilly areas have thick barks. They are tall, straight and cone-shaped. This shape helps snow to slide off easily from the branches. The waxy needle like leaves do not allow the trees to lose their water. So, the trees remain green even in extreme cold.

3. Areas with lot of water and sticky, clayey soil are called marshy areas. We see this type of area near seashore where the rivers meet the sea. Plants that grow here are called mangroves. Their roots do not get air as the soil is covered with water. So, the roots grow out of the soil and water to breathe.

4. Floating plant like duckweed is light and spongy that floats freely on the surface of the water. It's stem is reduced and roots are poorly developed. The leaves have a thin waxy coating, so that, water may not wet the surface and block the stomata.

5. Lotus is a fixed plant which has roots and long hollow stems. The leaves are broad and float on the surface of the water. Lotus breathe through pores on the upper surface of the leaves.

6. The leaves of the venus flytrap are like a trap. They can snap shut when an insect sits on them.

7. Cereals like maize, wheat and rice belong to the grass family. They are useful for us in many ways.

a. They provide us food.

b. We get fodder for animals from them.

c. Bamboo, a giant grass is used to make baskets, brooms, mats etc.

## **Chapter-8 Adaptations in Animal**

### **A.**

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B

### **B.**

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F

### **C.**

1. A habitat is a natural home of a living thing which provides them with food, water, shelter and the right kind of environment they need to live. Different animals live in different habitats.

2. Animal such as seals and penguins live in very cold places. They have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin to keep their bodies warm.

3. Land animals that live mostly on trees are called arboreal animals. Example- Monkey and Koala.

4. Some animals live either on or inside the bodies of other animals for their food. They are called parasites. Example – Mosquitoes and Leeches.

5. Some animals are very few in numbers. They are disappearing fast from the earth. Such animals. Such animals are called endangered animals. For example - elephants and rhinoceros.

6. Animals such as frogs and lizards can't bear extreme cold. Therefore, they spend the winter by sleeping in the safe and warm places. This long period of sleep is known as hibernation.

#### **D.**

1. Camels live in desert. They have a very thick skin and less body hair. They do not sweat. This prevents water loss from their bodies. The thick skin helps camels to bear the heat and cold in a desert.

2. Animals like frog and toad live both land and in water are called amphibians. They can breathe in water and outside the water. When they are in water, they breathe through their skins and when they are on land, they breathe through their lungs. Frog and toad have long hind legs which help them to move on land by jumping. They have webbed feet and tail which help them to swim in water.

3. Plant-eating animals like cow, goat, deer and elephant are called herbivores. They have sharp front teeth to cut tough plants and the grasses. They have flat and strong grinding teeth to grind leaves, seed and twigs. Herbivores possess long and strong legs to travel long distances in search of food. This also helps them to run away from predators.

4. Parasites live either on or inside the bodies of other animals called hosts for their food. Mosquitoes, hookworms, leeches and fleas are parasites. They have suckers or sucking tubes to suck blood from their hosts. The body of most the parasites is flat from both the surfaces as they need to hook on their hosts.

5. Tortoises have hard shells on their bodies. They hide in their shells when faced with dangers.

### **Chapter-9 Reproduction in Animals**

#### **A.**

1. B

2. B.

3. A

4. B

5. A

**B.**

1. Nymph

2. Leaf

3. Yellow Yolk

4. Animals

5. Birds

**C.**

1. All living things produce young ones like themselves. This process is called reproduction.

2. Birds, frogs and insects.

3. Birds lay eggs. An egg has a hard protective shell. The mother bird sits on the egg to keep it warm. The embryo develops into a chick only when the egg is kept warm. The chick inside the egg breaks the shell and comes out when it has grown. This is called hatching.

4. A tadpole has a tail and looks like a fish.

5. Maggot

6. A fish lays about thousand of soft jelly like eggs in water. But many of them are eaten away by other fish and only some develop into baby fish.

**D.**

1. Animals reproduce in two ways:

a) Animals that produce babies: Some animals reproduce by giving birth to the young ones like themselves and feed them on milk. Example- Goat, Cow and Dogs.

b) Animals that lay eggs: Some animals lay eggs from which the young ones hatch out. Example- Birds and Fish.

2. Mammals take care of their babies for a long period of time. Usually the mother cares for the young ones. She feeds the babies, clean them and keep them warm. The father brings food for them. Parents protect them from enemies. As they grow, their parents teach them to find food and live on their own.

### 3. Labelled diagram of Bird's Egg

**Note for designer: give structure of egg image from pg 72**

4. A female frog lays hundreds of eggs in water. When the eggs hatch, tiny baby frogs called tadpoles come out of them. A tadpole has a tail and looks like a fish. Later, it grows legs. The tail also becomes short and disappear finally. Gradually, the tadpole changes into an adult frog.

5. Reptiles like lizard, turtle and snake lay their eggs in the holes on the ground. They do not sit and warm their eggs because they are warmed by the heat of their surroundings and hatch and produce young ones. The shell of their eggs are not hard but leathery. But reptile like crocodile lays it's eggs in the ground. On hatching, the young ones are taken to the water. They are fed and taken care of till they become independent.

### Chapter-10 Force, Work and Energy

A. 1 – b, 2 – c, 3- c, 4- a

B. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

- C. 1. The force by which the earth pulls an object towards it is called gravitational force.  
2. Magnet attracts iron or steel pins with a force and they cling to the magnet. This force of the magnet is called magnetic force.  
3. In our routine life, we use simple tools such as a screw driver to fix a screw, a hammer to drive a nail or knife to cut vegetables. These tools are called simple machine.  
4. A screw is an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder. It is usually has a flat end and a sharp- pointed end. It is used to hold things together or tighten things.

D. 1. Push and pull are forces. Some effects of force are given below:

- \* Force can move a body.
- \* Force can change the direction of a moving body.
- \* Force can stop a moving body.
- \* Force can also change the shape or size of a body.

2. Types of forces:

- a. Muscular force- The force exerted by our muscles is called muscular force. Animals use muscular force.
- b. Gravitational force- The force by which the earth pulls an object towards it is called gravitational force.
- c. Frictional force- When moving body slows down or stops on its own, it's called frictional force.

d. Magnetic force- Magnet attracts iron or steel pins with a force and they cling to the magnet. This force of the magnet is called magnetic force.

3. Two simple machines are lever and pulley.

Lever: A lever is used to lift weights, cut things and open lids. Ex- scissors, bottle openers and see-saw.

Pulley: A pulley is made from a wheel and a rope . it is used to raise, lower or move a load. Ex- to draw water from the well.

4. Work is said to be done only when we push or pull a body and the body moves.

For example-

i. We try to push a wall. But the wall does not move. So, no work is done.

ii. A child kicks a ball and the ball moves away. It means the work is done.

## **Chapter-11 The Solar System**

A.1- a, 2- a, 3- a, 4- c, 5- c

B. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4- b, 5-c

C. 1. Inner planets, 2. Venus, 3. Planets, 4. Volcano, 5. North pole-South pole, 6. Rotation , 7. Holi

D. 1. The sun and the eight planets belong to a family called the solar system.

2. The heavenly bodies that moves around the sun are called planets. They are made up of rocks and gases. They don't have their own light.

3. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptun are four outer planets.

4. An imagenary line around the earth which is exactly halfway between the poles is called equator.

5. Equator divides the earth into two equal halves. The northern half is called northern hemisphere and the southern half is called southern hemisphere.

E. 1. The heavenly bodies that moves around the sun are called planets. They are made up of rocks and gases. They do not have their own light. They move on a fixed path around the sun called the orbit.

Whereas, Star is a huge ball of gases which gives out heat and light energy. Stars differ in their sizes. Some stars are smaller than a sun while some are bigger than it. Stars appear so small because they are so far away from the earth.

2. The Earth has three layers:

a. Crust: The outer solid layer is called the crust. We live on the crust. Water and land are present here.

Mantle: Below the crust is a thick layer of rocks and minerals called the mantle.

Core: The centre of earth is very hot and is called the core. It is made of hot molten material.

3. The movement of earth about its axis is called rotation. The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. The rotation of the earth on tilted axis causes day and night. The half that faces the sun receives sunlight and has day. While the other half that is away from the sun is dark and has night. When the earth rotates, the half that has day moves away. This part has night. The other half moves towards the sun and has day.

4. The movement of earth around the sun in an orbit is called revolution. It takes  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days for the earth to complete one revolution around the sun.

Seasons are caused due to 1) revolution of the earth in its orbit, and 2) the earth tilts on its axis.

The hemisphere that is tilted towards the sun gets more sunlight and has summer. The part that is tilted away gets less sunlight and has winter. In between these two seasons, both the hemispheres also experience autumn and spring when it is neither hot nor cold.

## **Chapter-12 Air, Water and Weather**

A.1- a 2-b 3-b 4- b 5-c

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

C. 1. Weather is defined as the condition of air surrounding us at a particular time with respect to temperature, moisture and wind. Weather can change everyday and sometimes every hour.

2. The continuous movement of air from hot to cold regions and vice-versa is called air currents.

3. The process of change of water into water vapour on heating is called evaporation.

4. The nights are cold in winter. So, water vapour in the air condense into tiny drops which settle on the ground, leaves and other places are known as dew. When it is very cold at night, dew drops freeze into tiny ice crystals. These crystals are called frost.

D. 1. The sun plays an important role in movement of wind. Air gets heated due to the heat of the sun. This hot air becomes lighter and rises. To fill its space, cool air which is heavier comes in. This movement continues and causes wind to blow.

2. At night, the land cools down faster than sea. The warm air above the sea rises up. Cool air from the land rushes towards the sea to take its place. This movement of air from the land to the sea is called land breeze.

3. The process of changes of water into water vapour on heating is called evaporation. The sun heats the water present on the earth's surface and converts it into water vapour. The rate of evaporation increases when: 1) temperature is high, 2) on a windy day, 3) when air is dry, 4) when exposed surface area is more.

4. When water vapour cools, they change to water. The process in which water vapour changes into water is called condensation. In nature, water vapour condense into water in many ways, such as, clouds formation, dew and frost, fog, hail, snow and sleet.

5. The water we get in nature may not always be pure. So we need to purify it. Boiling water is the simplest method to make water germs free. Boiling kills germs. Sedimentation and decantation, filtration, and chlorination are some methods of water purification.

## **Chapter- 13 Clean World**

A.1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-c

B. 1. Pollutants, 2. Acid, 3. Land pollution, 4. Landfills, 5. Recycle

C.1. The addition of harmful substances to our natural resources is called pollution.

2. Air pollutants mainly includes gases, smoke, fumes and dust.

3. Smog is a mixture of smoke and fog. It stays close to the surface level and creates a haze, and then reduces visibility.

4. Noise pollution can cause headaches, loss of sleep and hearing. It can also cause loss of memory.

E. 1. Causes of water pollution are:

\* Sewage water, water mixed with chemicals and hot water from factories pollute the water bodies.

\* People throw garbage, flower, plastic waste, etc. in rivers and lakes.

\* They wash clothes and vehicles and bathe animals.

\* Chemicals fertilizers and insecticides used in crop fields get mixed with rainwater and flow into river and lakes.

2. Land pollution is the addition of harmful substances to the soil.

3. Harmful gases like nitrogen, carbon and sulphur are released from vehicles and factories due to burning of fuel. These gases rise up and combine with moisture. They form acids. When it rains, these acids combine with raindrops and fall on the earth. This is called acid rain. Acid rain pollutes water. It kills fish and other aquatic animals. It damages crops and building.

4. Human beings are the most developed living things in nature. But their actions has disturbed its balance. Their increasing population has led to a great increase in their needs. It has also led to the production of more waste all around. These waste are harmful for air, water and land on the earth.

5. Waste materials which decompose or rot after some time and get mixed with the soil are called biodegradable wastes. Peels of fruits and vegetables, leaves and things made of wood and paper are some examples of biodegradable wastes.

Non-biodegradable wastes are the wastes that do not rot or decompose even after a long period of time. Waste materials like plastic, glass, metal, and rubber do not decompose. Plastic is the most harmful non-biodegradable waste.

6. Five ways to prevent pollution are:

- a. We should not let garbage or water collect near our house. Dispose off the garbage at proper places.
- b. We should not throw chemicals, oils, paints and medicines in the drains, toilet or elsewhere.
- c. We should plants more trees. They clean the air.
- d. We should avoid using loud horns and loud speakers.
- e. Factories should have tall chimneys with filters.

7. The three Rs are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Reduce- Reduce your consumption of resources. Do not buy things that you do not need. Carry your own bag while going for shopping instead of asking polythenes.

Reuse- Reuse buy things which can be used again and again over a long period of time.

Recycle- Recycling is converting waste into reusable material.

#### **Chapter- 14 Renewable and Non-renewable Resources**

- A.
  1. Yes, renewable resources such as sun and wind can be used over and over again.
  2. Tidal energy
  3. You can reduce, reuse, recycle e.g., turns off the lights when you are not in a room. Ride your bicycle and walk more, to reduce the amount of gasoline used to transport you. You can reuse things like plastic jugs, jars, paper, and bags.
  4. Fossil fuels, coal, natural gas and petroleum are some non-renewable resources.
- B. 1-a, 2-b, 3- c, 4- a

- C. 1. Biogas 2. Solar energy 3. Water 4. Crude oil
- D. 1- Non-renewable resources 2- An object from space 3- Natural resources 4- Process of making food 5- Crude oil
- E. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

**Test paper-1**

**A.**

- 1. Vitamins and minerals
- 2. Canine
- 3. Stalk
- 4. Nylon
- 5. Evaporation

**B.**

- 1. Chlorophyll
- 2. Balanced diet
- 3. Permanent teeth
- 4. Intermolecular space
- 5. Kimono

**C.**

- 1. Incisors
- 2. Digestion
- 3. Accidents
- 4. Veins
- 5. Mass

**D.**

- 1.c
- 2.e
- 3.a
- 4.d

5.b

**E.**

1. Precautions should be taken while riding a bicycle:

- \* Always stay alert while riding a bicycle.
- \* Avoid riding a bicycle on wet and uneven road.
- \* Keep both your hands on handle bars.

2. The four types of teeth are:

**Incisors**- the four chisel shaped teeth at the front of each jaw.

**Canines**- there are two pointed teeth on each side of incisors.

**Premolars** – the flat teeth present next to the canines are premolars. There are eight premolars, four in each jaw.

**Molars** - Molars are the largest of all teeth. They have a large biting surface. There are six molars in each jaw, three on each side.

3. Food should be cooked in just enough water. Extra water in cooked food also contains nutrition. If that extra water is thrown away, the nutrients in it are also lost.

4. Plants use their food for their growth and to get energy. Extra food is stored in the form of starch in the leaves, stems or roots.

5. Liquid does not have a definite shape but a definite volume and mass, also the molecules of liquid are not closely packed.

While, gas neither has a definite shape nor a definite volume, but a definite mass. Also it's molecules are very loosely packed.

### **Test paper-2**

**A.**

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. b

**B.**

1. Lever
2. Cactus
3. Embryo
4. Rotation
5. Crude

**C.**

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

**D.**

1. Plants like cactus living in the desert must in shortage of water. The fleshy green part, stem stores water and food. The leaves are reduced to spines. This helps in preventing the water loss from the leaves. Photosynthesis takes place in its green stem. The roots are long and spread wide and go deep into the ground. This helps them to draw water from deep places inside the ground.

2. There are four stages in the lifecycle of a butterfly: eggs, caterpillar, pupa and adult butterfly.

3. Mars is known as red planet because it has red soil and rocks which appears red in night sky.

4. Hail: When it is very cold, raindrops freeze and become small balls of ice, they fall on ground as hail.

Snow: When water vapours are cooled, suddenly they freeze into tiny white snow.

Sleet: A mixture of rain and snow or hail is called sleet.

5. Causes of air pollution are-

1. Automobile, factories and power plants.
2. Smoke and dust particles coming from volcanoes.

Effects of air pollutions are-

1. Air pollution can cause blood and heart diseases.

2. It can also cause headache, eye and skin irritation.

## TEST PAPER 1

### A.

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) A

### B.

- 1) true
- 2) true
- 3) false
- 4) false
- 5) false

### C.

- 1) Germination
- 2) Splint
- 3) Molecule
- 4) Harvest
- 5) Drainage

### D.

- 1) Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
- 2) Cholera, typhoid and dysentery are caused due to germs present in contaminated food and water.
- 3) a) Let running cold water flow over on the burn until the pain subsides. Alternatively, apply ice cubes on the burnt area.  
b) Apply an antiseptic lotion or cream to prevent infection.

4) Physical change – A change when no new substance is formed and the change can be reversed is called a physical change. Ex- Ice and water

Chemical change – A change when a substance converts into a new substance with different properties is called a chemical change. Ex- Wood and ash.

5) Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of magma. Ex- Granite and Basalt.

### **Test paper -2**

#### **A.**

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) A

#### **B.**

- 1) False
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True

#### **C.**

- 1) Blood
- 2) Iris
- 3) Scales and Muscles
- 4) Thermosphere
- 5) Solar eclipse

#### **D.**

- 1) Migration is the movement of animals from one region to another in response to changes in weather, habitat or availability of food. Animals migrate so that they can survive.
- 2) The process of purifying water by first boiling it and then condensing the steam is called distillation.
- 3) Nerves are thin thread-like structures present in the entire body. Three kinds of nerves are:
  - a) Sensory nerves – These nerves send signals from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord.
  - b) Motor nerves – These nerves send signals back from the brain to the muscles and glands in the body.
  - c) Mixed nerves – These nerves send signals from the sense organs to the brain as well as bring orders from the brain to the sense organs.
- 4) On a full moon night, the earth comes between the moon and the sun. On some such nights, the earth blocks the sunlight falling on the moon and the moon gets covered with the earth's shadow. This causes a lunar eclipse.
- 5) Precautions should be taken during earthquake:
  - a) Go outdoors as quickly as possible.
  - b) Avoid being close to high buildings, walls, electricity poles and trees.