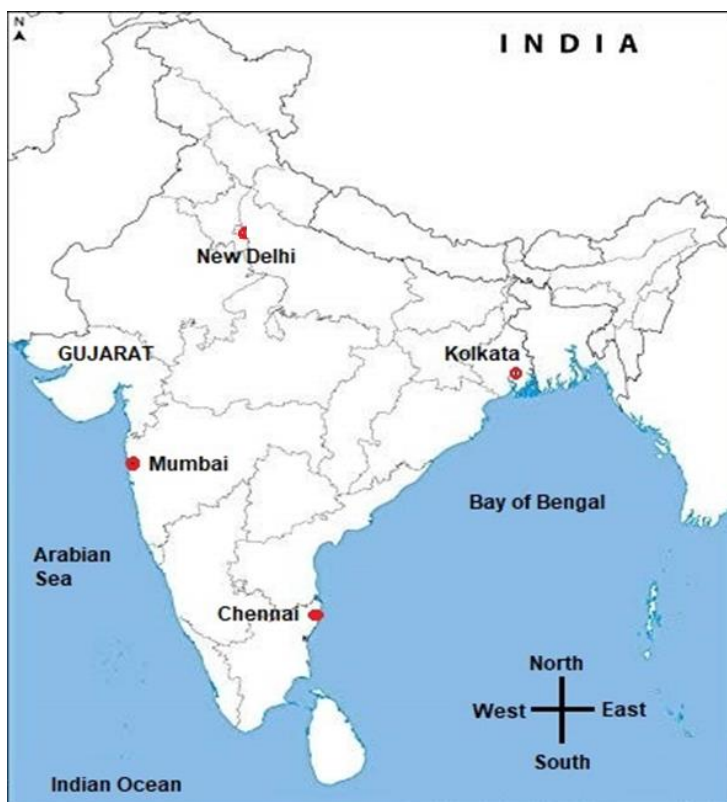


MAP WORK

- MARK THE FOLLOWING ON INDIA'S MAP
1. DELHI
 2. MUMBAI
 3. CHENNAI
 4. KOLKATA
 5. GUJARAT
 6. FOUR DIRECTIONS- NORTH, EAST, WEST, SOUTH
 7. INDIAN OCEAN
 8. ARABIAN SEA
 9. BAY OF BENGAL



STUDY MATERIAL
JANUARY MONTH
CHAPTER – 13 Stars, Planets and Moon

New Words:-

1. Space
2. Planet
3. Solar system
4. Imaginary
5. Pattern
6. Constellation
7. Crescent
8. Orion
9. bounce
10. Phases
11. Craters
12. Celestial
13. Orbit
14. Waxing
15. Waning
16. Astronaut

Answer the following questions: -

Q 1. What is space?

Ans. Space is the dark region above and around the Earth where there is no air and no light .

Q 2. Explain what is Sun?

Ans. Sun is the closest star to Earth.
It is a huge ball of hot gases.
It gives us heat and light.

Q 3. How do planets shine like stars?

Ans. Planets are non – luminous objects.
The light from the Sun falls on them and bounces off their surface.
Thus, planets shine like stars.

Q 4. What is Moon?

Ans. Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth that goes around the Earth.

Q 5. How does the Moon shines?

Ans. Moon has no light of its own.
It shines because of the reflected light of the Sun.

Q 6. Explain what do you mean by Phases of the Moon?

Ans. The different shapes of the Moon as seen from the Earth are called the Phases of the Moon.

Q 7. Write one point of difference between waxing and waning phase of the Moon.

Ans.

Waxing Phase	Waning Phase
1. The lit part of the Moon goes on increasing.	1. The lit part of the moon goes on decreasing

Q 8. How many days does the Moon take to go around the Earth?

Ans. 29 days

Q 9. What are constellations? Give two examples.

Ans. A group of stars forming an imaginary shape or pattern in the sky are called constellations.

Example: 1. Orion

2. Ursa Minor

CBE Questions: -

1. Which of the following are adjacent neighbour planets in our Solar System?

a. Mercury, Earth

b. Neptune, Pluto

c. Earth, Moon

d. Jupiter, Saturn

2. Select the option that correctly arranges the given planets in the ascending order of their size.

a. Saturn < Jupiter < Uranus < Neptune

b. Venus < Neptune < Saturn < Jupiter

c. Earth < Mars < Saturn < Jupiter

d. Venus < Earth < Mars < Saturn

3. The group of stars that appear to form a pattern or shape in the sky is called _____. Both _____ and _____ consisting of human structures, are two examples of this.

a. Constellation, Orion, The Great Bear b. Constellation, Orion, Hercules

c. Satellite, Orion, Hercules

d. Satellite, The Great Bear, Leo

4. Moon shines in the night sky because

a. It is a luminous object

b. It is a non - luminous object

c. It shines because of the Sun's reflected light

d. All of the above.

**STUDY MATERIAL
FEBRUARY MONTH
L – 14 OUR PLANET – THE EARTH**

New Words:-

1. spherical
2. movement
3. axis
4. imaginary
5. rotation
6. revolution
7. orbit
8. environment
9. pesticides
10. insecticides
11. garbage
12. pollute

Answer the following questions:-

Q 1. What is the shape of the Earth?

Ans. The Earth is spherical and slightly flattened at top and bottom like an orange.

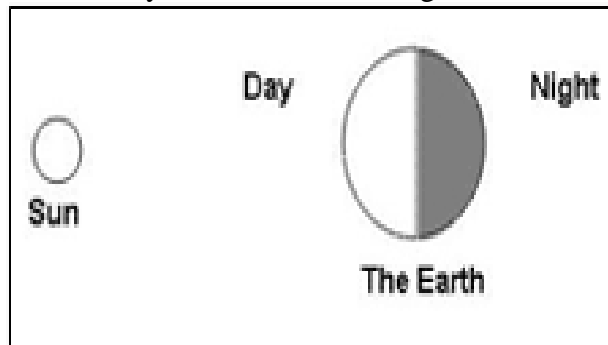
Q 2. Define the following:

- a. Axis – An imaginary straight line passing through the centre of the Earth.
- b. Rotation – The anticlockwise spinning movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation.
- c. Orbit – The imaginary path of the Earth on which it moves around the Sun is called orbit.
- d. Revolution – The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path is called Revolution.

Q 3. Explain with the help of a diagram how day and night are caused due to Rotation of Earth.

Ans. As the Earth rotates on its axis

- The part of the Earth that faces the Sun has day.
- The part of the Earth away from the Sun has night.



Q 4. Differentiate between Rotation and Revolution

Ans.

Rotation	Revolution
1. Movement of the Earth on its axis	1. Movement of Earth around the Sun
2. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation	2. It takes 365 1/4 days to complete one revolution.
3. It causes day and night.	3. It causes change of seasons.

Q 5. What are the things that make our environment?

Ans. Air, water, plants, animals and the place we live in, all make our environment.

Q 6. Write one way in which air and river get polluted.

Ans. 1. Air pollution – Burning of wood and trees

2. Water pollution – Bathing animals and washing clothes in rivers and ponds.

CBE Questions: -

1. In a park, Richa observed a merry – go – round, in which all the horses spun around a center pole. She assumed that the pole of merry – go – round acts just like the Earth's _____.

- a. North Pole
- b. South Pole
- c. Axis
- d. Equator

2. While the Earth _____ half of the Earth is lit from the sun while the other half is in darkness.

- a. Jumps
- b. Rotates
- c. Stops
- d. Revolves

3. As the earth rotates on its axis and circles the sun, the parts of the earth that _____ receive more heat and light.

- a. become bigger
- b. become smaller
- c. tilt closer to the sun
- d. tilt away from the sun

4. The seasons are determined by the Earth's _____ axis and where it is during its revolution around the sun.

- a. tilted
- b. straight
- c. circular
- d. round

5. Which of the following can help to control environmental pollution?

- a. using of public transport, instead of private transport
- b. By using more harmful pesticides and insecticides
- c. By carrying jute or paper bags for shopping instead of polybags.
- d. Both A and C

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, GANDHINAGAR

L –12 AIR, WATER AND WEATHER

NOVEMBER MONTH

New Words:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wind | 11. Thunder |
| 2. Oxygen | 12. Storm |
| 3. Germs | 13. Seasons |
| 4. Water vapour | 14. Summer |
| 5. Evaporation | 15. Monsoon |
| 6. Condensation | 16. Autumn |
| 7. Precipitation | 17. Winter |
| 8. Water cycle | 18. Spring |
| 9. Weather | 19. Nitrogen |
| 10. Slanting | 20. Carbon dioxide |

Answer the following questions:-

Q1. What is wind?

Ans. Moving air is called wind.

Q 2. What does air contain?

Ans. Air contains gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. It also contains dust particles, germs, smoke, and water vapour.

Q 3. Explain how the following gases are used by plants and animals.

- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen

Ans. Humans and animals breathe in oxygen.

Plants take in carbon dioxide to make their food.

Q 4. Define the following processes.

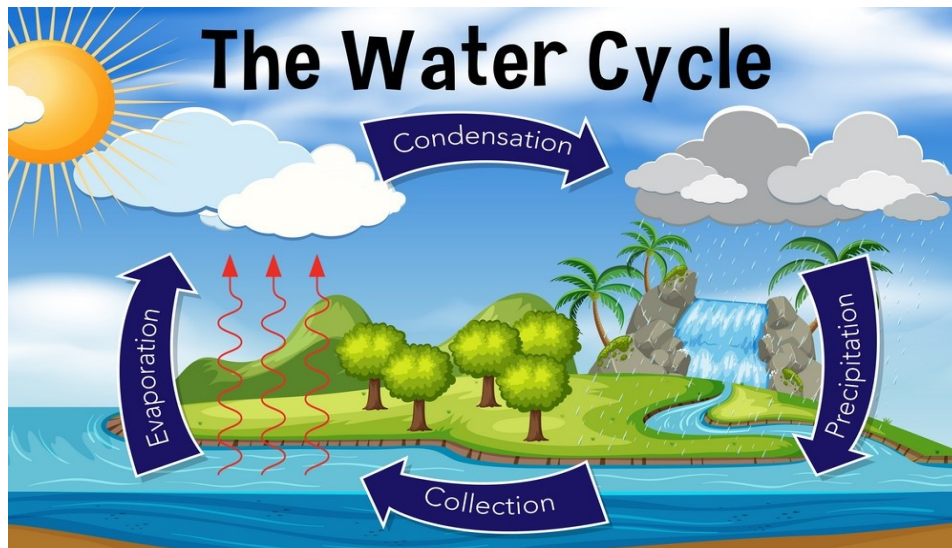
Ans.

Type of Change	On heating/ Cooling	Process
1. Water into water vapour	On heating	Evaporation
2. Water vapour into water	On cooling	Condensation
3. Water into ice	On cooling	Freezing
4. Ice into water	On heating	Melting

Q 5. What is water cycle? Explain with a diagram.

Ans. The repeated change of water-to-water vapour and then back to water is called the

water cycle.



Q 6. What is weather?

Ans. The different conditions, such as hot, cold, windy, cloudy, and rainy in our surroundings are called weather.

Q 7. Name the following

- a. Things that influences the weather of a place are _____, _____, _____.

Ans. The Sun, Clouds, Rain, and wind

- b. Average weather conditions remain the same for a long period.

Ans. Season.

- c. Five major Indian seasons.

Ans. Summer, monsoon, autumn, winter, and spring

- d. The season has longer days and shorter nights.

Ans. Summer.

- e. Season in which most of the days are cloudy and rainy.

Ans. Monsoon

- f. Season in which most of the trees shed their leaves.

Ans. Autumn

- g. Season in which days are shorter and nights are longer

Ans. Winter

- h. Season of beautiful flowers.

Ans. Spring

i. Things which are affected by the weather in our daily life.
Ans. Food, Clothing, and Housing

CBE QUESTIONS:

1. The weather of a place does not depend on
 - a. Sun
 - b. Clouds
 - c. Wind
 - d. Name of the Place
2. What do you think the boy in the picture experiencing?



- a. Pollution
 - b. Rainfall
 - c. Storm
 - d. Snowfall
3. Sita went on a vacation to visit her cousin in Germany. In many places, she could see beautiful scenes. New leaves were growing on trees and different flowers were blooming. In which season do you think she went to visit her cousin?



- a. Autumn
 - b. Summer
 - c. Spring
 - d. Rainy
- 4.. During the process of condensation, water in _____ state changes to _____ state.
- a. Gaseous, Liquid
 - b. Liquid, Gaseous
 - c. Solid, Liquid
 - d. Solid, Gaseous
5. Riya is making a snowman with her friends in her backyard. Identify the place where Riya lives and the weather she is experiencing and select the INCORRECT option regarding this.
- a. Riya is wearing woollen clothes.
 - b. The area where Riya lives, receives precipitation in the form of snow.
 - c. Riya lives in a house with a sloping roof.
 - d. Riya is always having cold juices, cold drinks, and ice – creams.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, GANDHINAGAR

L – 9 SOIL AND ROCKS

SEPTEMBER MONTH

New Words:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Minerals | 12. Marble |
| 2. Granite | 13. Fertile |
| 3. Weather | 14. Plough |
| 4. Humus | 15. Seep |
| 5. Clay | |
| 6. Loamy | |
| 7. Gravel | |
| 8. Manure | |
| 9. Fertilizer | |
| 10. Diamond | |
| 11. Burrow | |

Answer the following questions: -

Q 1. What are rocks made up of?

Ans. Rocks are made up of tiny grains called minerals.

Q 2. How is soil formed?

Ans. i) Huge rocks break down due to action of sunlight, wind, water and changes in weather.

ii) Over many years they break into smaller pieces.

iii) Dead plants and animals rot and get mixed with rock pieces to form soil.

Q 3. What is Humus? How is it useful?

Ans. i) Rotted plants and animals are called Humus.

ii) It is useful because it is good for healthy growth of the plant.

Q 4. Soils of different places have different colours. Give Reason

Ans. Because they are made from different kind of rocks.

Q 5. What does soil contain?

Ans. Soil contains air, water, tiny pieces of rocks, other living and non living things.

Q 6. Describe the following type of soil.

Ans. A) CLAYEY SOIL-

- It is made up of tiny soil particles without air spaces.
- It is smooth to touch
- Water cannot pass through it, so it holds a lot of water and becomes sticky.

B) SANDY SOIL-

- It is made up of sand particles with a lot of air spaces.
- It is rough and loose.
- Water passes easily through it.

C) LOAMY SOIL-

- It is mixture of both sand and clay particle and has air spaces.
- It is coarse to touch.
- It has humus in it so it can hold water as well.

Q 7. Which soil is best suited for healthy growth of plants and why?

Ans. Loamy soil is best for the growth of plants because of the presence of humus in it.

Q 8. Write any two uses of soil.

- Ans. i) Plants grow in soil.
ii) Soil is also home to various animals and insects.

Q 9. Why most plants cannot grow well in

- Ans. i) Clayey soil – a) It is made up of particles that do not allow water to pass through them and hence soil becomes sticky.
b) In sticky soil roots of plants cannot breathe causing plant to rot and die.
ii) Sandy soil – a) It is made up of sand particles that do not hold water, thus the soil becomes dry.
b) In dry soil plants do not get water to absorb, causing plant to wilt and die.

CBE Based Questions:-

1. A teacher needs to show to her students that soil contains water. Which of the experiment should she do?

- a. Pour some water into a beaker containing soil
b. Heat some soil in a pan over stove
c. Observe the soil under a microscope.
d. Keep some soil in the fridge

2. Ritika conducted one experiment over two soil samples and tabulated the result as shown here. Identify the soil from the result and select the correct option.

Experiment	Soil P	Soil Q	Soil R
Poured 10 ml of water over the soil filled in a funnel	About 9 ml of water run out of the funnel.	About 5 ml of water run out of the funnel	About 1 ml of water run out of the funnel

	Soil P	Soil Q	Soil R
a.	Loamy soil	Sandy soil	Clayey soil
b.	Loamy soil	Clayey soil	Sandy soil
c.	Clayey soil	Sandy soil	Loamy soil

d.	Sandy soil	Loamy soil	Clayey soil
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3. Select the option which on unscrambling gives the name of a dark-coloured nutrient rich component of soil.

- a. VRAEGL
- b. MUUSH
- c. ANDS
- d. YLAC

4. Which of the following proves that soil contains air?

- a. When small amount of soil is heated in a container, then some water vapour is seen escaping from it.
- b. If we put some water in a soil sample, we could see small bubbles over the soil surface.
- c. Plant dies in water logged soil
- d. Both (B) and (C)

DPSG

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, GANDHINAGAR

L – 10 LIGHT, SOUND AND FORCE

OCTOBER MONTH

New Words:-

1. Source
2. Luminous
3. Non- luminous
4. Shadow
5. Pleasant
6. Unpleasant
7. Pollution
8. Friction
9. Force

Answer the following Questions: -

Q 1. What are luminous objects? Give few examples

Ans. All objects that give out light are known as luminous objects.

Example: Lamps and candles

Q 2. Define a shadow.

Ans. A shadow is a black coloured patch formed when something blocks the path of light.

Q3. Write the characteristics features of a shadow.

- Ans.**
- a. Shadows form on a surface / screen
 - b. strong source of light gives sharp shadow
 - c. Weak source of light gives blur shadow
 - d. Does not have fixed size.
 - e. Size depends on the direction of light.

Q4. How is Noise pollution caused?

Ans. High level disturbing sounds which cause harm to our health causes noise pollution.

Q 5. What is a force?

Ans. Force is a push or pull applied on an object.

Q6. What are the effects of force?

- Ans.** A force can: -
- a. Move an object
 - b. Stop a moving object
 - c. Change the direction
 - d. Change the shape

Q 7. What is a friction?

Ans. Friction is a special force that slows down a moving object.

Q8. Write the effects of friction.

Ans. Less friction – Things slide

More friction – Things do not move easily

CBE Questions: -

1. The given groups Categorize objects on the basis that they give light or not. Each group contains one wrong member which has been encircled. Select the group in which the wrong member is encircled INCORRECTLY.

a. Star, Earth, Sun

b. Mirror Torch, Candle

c. Bulb, Sun, Stone

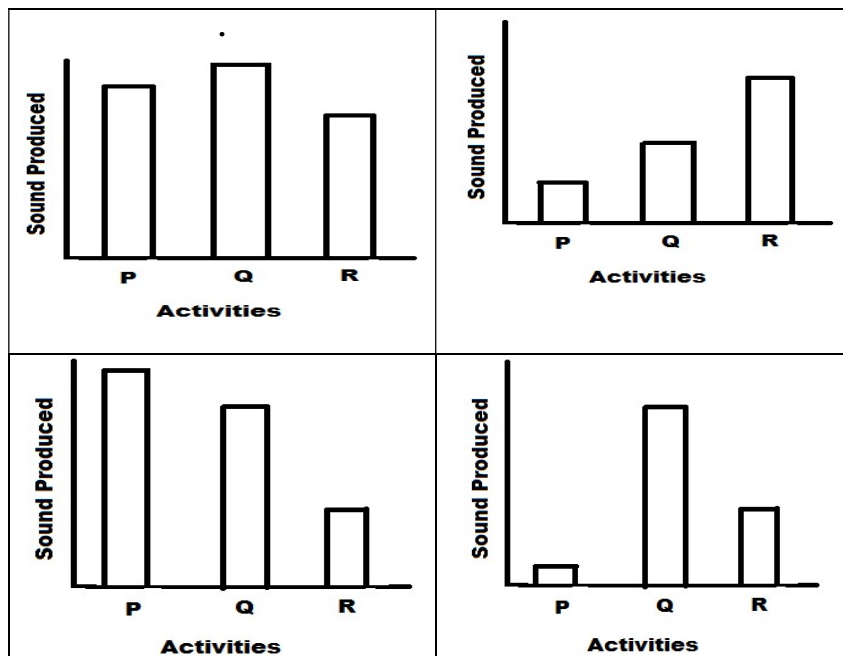
d. Tube light, Moon, Table lamp

2. Nidhi plotted a graph to show the amount of sound produced during the following activities P, Q and R. Which of the following graph will she obtain?

P- Loudspeaker in a public meeting

Q- Playing a guitar

R – A bird singing

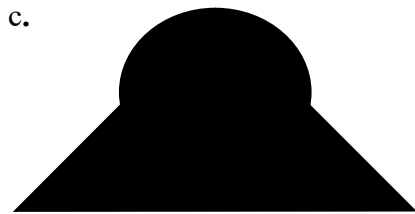
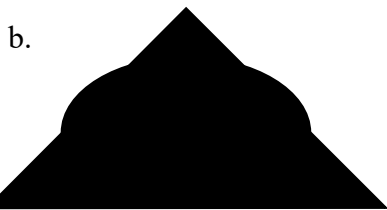
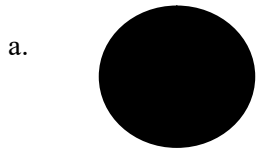
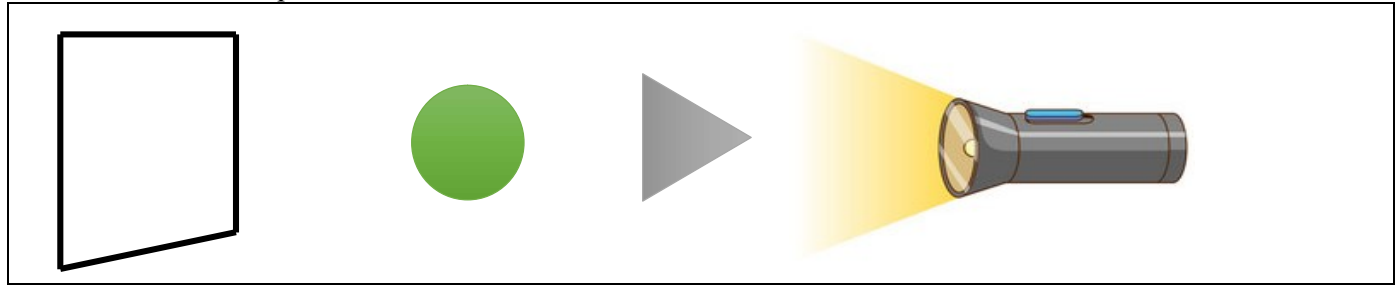


3. The given picture shows Smriti's shadow at some time of the day. Which of the following activities she can mostly likely to do at this time?



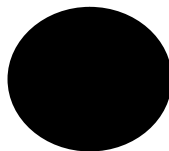
- a. Have Dinner
 - b. Play in the park
 - c. Go in the school
 - d. Have lunch
4. Refer to given set up and answer the following question

1. What will be the shape of the shadow obtained?



d. None of the above

5. The diagram below shows a shadow formed on the screen. Which of the following could not have formed the shadow?





- a. thumb pin and cone
- b. cone and tyre
- c. thumb pin and puzzle
- d. puzzle and tyre

6. A torch light was placed at point P and the length of the shadow of the pen on the screen was measured to be 12 cm. The experiment was repeated by shifting the pen little bit backside. What is most likely the length of the shadow forming this time?

- a. No change in length
- b. 0 cm
- c. 10 cm
- d. 14 cm

CHAPTER 7 – HOUSING AND CLOTHING

New Words: -

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ventilators | 11. Plastic |
| 2. Drainage | 12. Weather |
| 3. Dustbin | 13. Disinfectant |
| 4. Stagnant | |
| 5. Breed | |
| 6. Drainage | |
| 7. Fibre | |
| 8. Artificial | |
| 9. Synthetic | |
| 10. Linen | |

Answer the following questions: -

Q 1. Name some materials used to build a house.

Ans. Cement, steel, bricks, wood, glass, and iron are some materials used to build a house.

Q 2. Name the materials which are used for building the following areas of a house

Ans. Walls and roofs – Bricks and cement.

Doors and Windows – Wood, glass, and Metal

Floors – Cement, Marbles, tiles, or wood

Q 3. Mention the features of a good house.

Ans. A good house should have the following features-

- Well – lit
- Airy
- Proper Drainage System
- Neat and Clean

Q 4. Write four ways by which you can keep your house clean.

Ans. a. Throw garbage in the dustbins.

b. Clean the floor, using disinfectants.

c. Things should be kept in a proper place.

d. Bathrooms and Toilets should be kept clean.

Q 5. Why do we wear clothes?

Ans. Because clothes protect our body from the Sun, wind, rain, cold, and dust.

Q 6. Define

Ans. **a. Natural Fibres:** - Fibres that are obtained either from plants or animals are known as Natural fibres.

Eg. Cotton, Jute, Silk, and Wool

b. Human-made fibres: - Fibres that are made by human beings are known as Human-made fibres.

Eg. Nylon, Acrylic, Terry Cotton, Rayon

Q 7. Write about the type of clothes worn during different seasons along with the reason

Ans.

Season	Type of Cloth	Reason
1. Summer	Cotton or Linen	Absorb Sunlight and sweat
2. Winter	Woollen	Keeps the body warm
3. Rainy	Synthetic or Plastic	Do not make us wet and gets dry very fast

CBE-BASED QUESTIONS: -

1. _____ should not be present in a healthy house.

- a. Proper Drainage System
- b. Houseflies
- c. Clean and fresh air
- d. Sunlight

2. Why should we have glass windows in our house?

- a. To allow dirt and dust to enter
- b. To allow mosquitoes and houseflies to enter
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. To allow sunlight to enter

3. Select the correct option in which INCORRECT odd member is underlined.

- a. Nylon, Acrylic, Polyester, Silk
- b. Tent, Bungalow, Nest, Igloo
- c. Cotton, Silk, Acrylic, Wool
- d. Raincoat, Shorts, Skirt, T-shirt

4. You can protect your clothes from insects by placing _____ between

them.

- a. Mango leaves
- b. Banyan leaves
- c. Neem leaves
- d. All of the above

5. Select the option that on unscrambling gives the name of a clothing item worn in summers.

- a. RFMUFLE
- b. WASTERE
- c. CROFK
- d. LAWHS

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L -4 BIRDS

New Words: -

1. Feathered
2. toothless
3. Prey
4. Retained
5. Talons
6. Perching
7. Scratching
8. Streamlined
9. Hatching
10. Cavities

Answer the following questions: -

Q 1. Describe the beak of a bird

Ans.1. Birds are toothless animals.

2. They have beaks to eat their food.
3. Their beak's shape depends on the type of food they eat.

Q 2. Explain the kind of beak along with the function in the following birds.

Ans.

Names of bird	Type of the beak	Function of the beak
a. Eagles, Hawks, kites, and vultures	Strong, sharp, and hooked	Tear the flesh of other animals
b. Pigeons, finches, peacocks, and sparrows	Strong, short and hard	To crack open grains and seeds
c. Parrots and Parakeets	Curved/ hooked	To crack open hard fruits and nuts
d. Woodpeckers	Strong and Chisel shaped	To poke holes into the hard trunk of trees
e. Hummingbirds and Sun birds	Long and pointed	To suck nectar from flowers
f. Ducks and Geese	Broad and Flat	To scoop out mud and water, retaining insects, worms, and plants inside the beak.
g. Swallows	Broad, Short, and Sticky	Insects get Stuck in their mouth

Q 3. Describe the feet and claws of different birds

Ans.

Name of birds	Type of Feet and	Function
---------------	------------------	----------

	Claws	
a. Eagles and Vultures	Talons	To catch prey and to tear open their flesh
b. Sparrows, Mynas, Crows, and Finches	Three toes in front and one at the back	To grip branches or wires (perching)
c. Hens and rooster	Sharp Claws	To scratch and dig into the ground to bring out buried insects, worms, and seeds
d. Woodpeckers and Parakeets	Two toes in front and two at the back	To climb and cling to the trunks of trees
e. Ducks and Swans	Three toes in front joined by skin –webbed feet	To push water back while swimming
f. Cranes, herons, and storks	Long legs with wide spread out toes	To walk through water without getting wet

Q 4. How do birds fly? Explain briefly.

Ans. To fly, birds move their wings in two types of movements:

- i) Upstroke -The upward and backward movement of wings is called upstroke
- ii) Downstroke-The downward and forward movement of wings is called downstroke.

Q 5. Write down the unique features that help a bird to fly.

- Ans. i)** Streamlined body
- ii) Light body weight because of hollow bones
 - iii) Presence of wings instead of arms.
 - iv) Strong muscles attached to their wings, to flap their wings.

Q 6. Describe the three kinds of feathers, birds have

- Ans. i) Body feathers** - These are found in the exterior portion of the bird's body. They give shape to the bird's body.
- ii) Flight feathers** - These are large sized feathers found in the wings and tail. These are used for flapping, providing balance and changing the direction during flight.
- iii) Down feathers** - These are small, soft and fluffy feathers found under body feathers. They keep the bird warm.

Q 7. What is hatching of eggs?

Ans. After a set number of days, the eggshell breaks open and a baby bird comes out. This process is known as hatching.

Q 8. Explain how do the following birds build their nests.

- Ans.**
- i. Tailor Bird – It builds its nest by sewing leaves with materials like wool and thread.
 - ii. Weaver Bird – Makes a ball like nest using twigs, grass etc.

- iii. Swallow –Builds its nest using its own spit.
- iv. Woodpecker – Builds its nest inside the trunk of a tree.
- v. Penguin –Builds its nest on the ground with pebbles and small stones

CBE BASED QUESTIONS:

1. In reference to the bird’s adaptation, which of these is INCORRECTLY paired?
 - a) Talons – For catching live prey
 - b) Streamlined body – Reducing weight for flying
 - c) Body feathers – Giving shape
 - d) wings and tail – Flying and balancing
2. Starting from the first letter strike out every alternative letter in the given letter group to find out the name of the bird.

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Now, select the option which correctly describes how this bird uses its beak.

- a) Tearing flesh
 - b) Cracking and opening nuts
 - c) For poking holes
 - d) For sucking
3. Birds have three types of feathers on their body. _____ P _____ feather help them in flying. _____ Q _____ feathers give the bird streamlined shape and _____ R _____ feathers keep their body warm.

	P	Q	R
a)	Flight	Down	Body
b)	Down	Body	Flight
c)	Flight	Body	Down
d)	Body	Down	Flight

4. I make nest with stones and pebbles and live in a very cold place. I am a good swimmer but cannot fly. Who am I?
 - a) Ostrich
 - b) Owl
 - c) Kiwi
 - d) Penguin
5. Which of the following statements are true about all birds?
 1. They have feathers
 2. They are omnivores
 3. They can fly

4. They have beaks

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) 2, 3 and 4 only

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L – 3 Eating Habits of Animals

New Words: -

1. Food chain
2. Herbivores
3. Carnivores
4. Omnivores
5. Interdependent
6. Mastication
7. Chewing the cud
8. Grinding
9. Gnawing
10. Lapping
11. Swallow
12. Tearing

Answer the following questions: -

Q 1. What do you mean by food chain? Write one example.

Ans. A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals, and then animals are eaten by other animals is called a food chain.

Example: - Grass -----→ Deer -----→ Tiger

Example: - Carrot -----→ Rabbit -----→ Snake

Q 2. Write the eating habits of the animals given below.

Ans. a) Herbivores: - Eat only plants and plant products.

Example: - Cow, Sheep, Goat etc.

b) Carnivores: - Eat only other animals.

Example: - Lion, Crocodile, Snake etc.

c) Omnivores: - Eat both plants and animals.

Example: - Dog, Bear, Crow etc.

Q 3. Which are the two ways in which animals depend on plants?

Ans. Animals depend on plants for the following things: -

i) Oxygen for breathing

ii) Food for surviving

Q 4. What do you mean by chewing the cud or mastication?

Ans. Herbivores such as cows and buffaloes first swallow their food without chewing. They bring it back later into their mouth to chew it properly. This process is known as chewing the cud or mastication.

Q 5. Describe the mouthparts and their functions of the animals given below: -

Ans.

Name of animal	Mouth Part	Function
a) Herbivores	Sharp and broad front teeth. Flat and strong back teeth.	For cutting, grinding and chewing their food.

b) Carnivores	Sharp and pointed front teeth. Flat and strong back teeth.	For tearing, grinding and chewing their food.
c) Gnawing animals	Sharp front teeth	To break open seeds, fruits and nuts.
d) Swallowers	Do not have tearing or chewing teeth	Swallow the whole food.
e) Animals that lap	Tongue	Lap water and milk.
f) Elephant	Long and thick trunk	For grabbing their food and for sucking water.
g) Mosquitoes	Mouth has a long, sharp and thin tube	For sucking blood.
h) Butterflies	Mouth has a long thin tube	For sucking nectar from flowers.
j) Lizards and frogs	Long sticky tongue	For grabbing their food.

CBE Questions: -

1. If all the plants on Earth disappears, how does it affect the animal kingdom?

- a) Herbivores will won't be able to survive
- b) Carnivores won't get affected
- c) Carnivores and omnivores also won't survive
- d) Both (a) and (c) ✓

2. One fine day all the plants on Earth decided to stop giving oxygen to all the animals. What will happen to animals?

- a) All animals will die
- b) All plants and animals will die ✓
- c) Now plants will grow more nicely
- d) No effect on animals

3. If mouth parts of butterfly and mosquito will be interchanged, what will happen?

- a) Their eating habits will change ✓
- b) No change will be there in their habits
- c) They will die
- d) None of the above

4. Rini find an injured bird on her terrace during Uttarayan, what should she do?

- a) Call an animal help line centre like PETA

b) Give first aid to injured bird

c) Leave the bird unattended

d) Both (a) and (b) ✓

5. Why can't animals prepare their food, like plants do -

a) They can't get water

b) They can't get carbon – di – oxide gas

c) They do not have chlorophyll ✓

d) They do not know how to make

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CHAPTER 2 – PARTS OF A PLANT

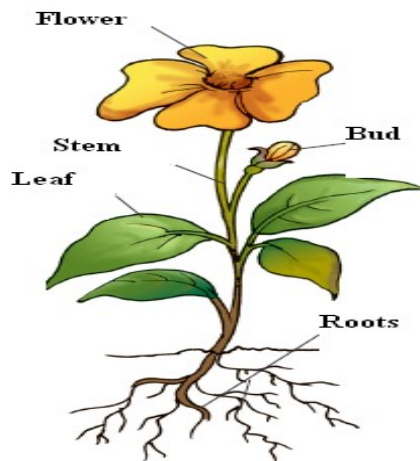
New Words: -

1	Root	13. Main vein
2.	Shoot	14. Side vein
3.	Taproot	15. Photosynthesis
4.	Fibrous root	16. Spines
5.	Minerals	17. Conserve
6.	Soil erosion	18. Edible
7.	Stem	19. Spices
8.	Trunk	20. Black pepper
9.	Upright	21. Fenugreek
10.	Nutrients	22. Germination
11.	Food factory	23. Stomata
12.	Lamina	24. Chlorophyll

Answer the following questions: -

Q1. Draw parts of a plant and label it.

Ans



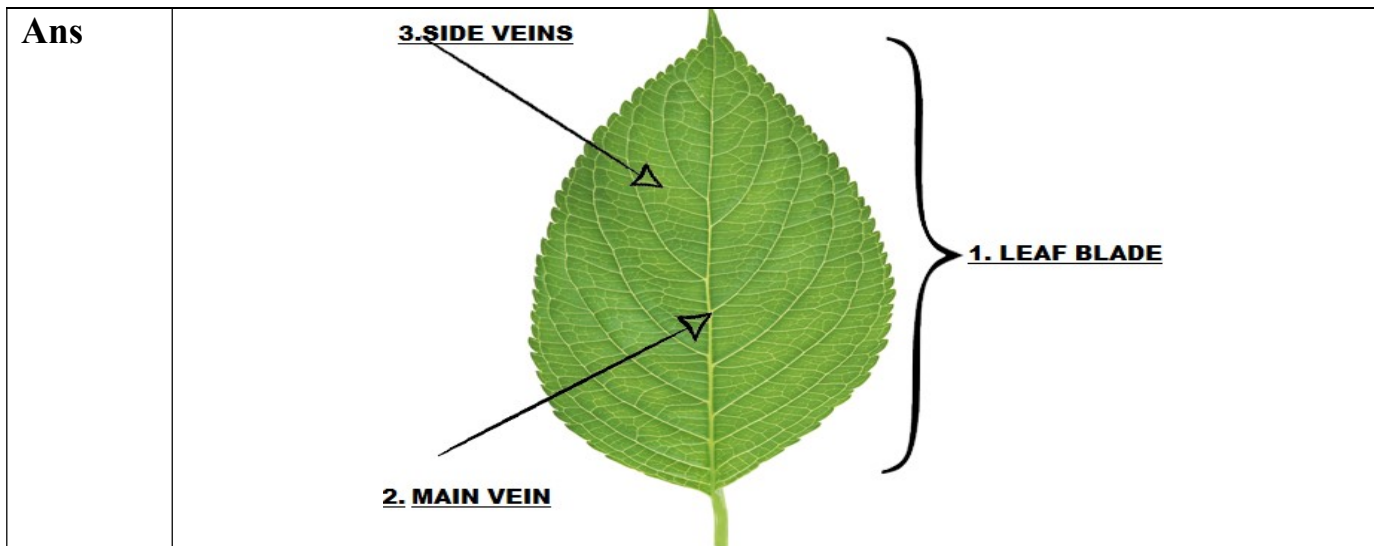
Q2. How many main parts does a plant has? Which are they?

Ans **A plant has two main parts. They are 1. Root and 2. Shoot.**

Q3. Define

Ans **a) Root: -The part of the plant that grows under the soil is called the root.**
b) Shoot: -The visible part of the plant that grows above the soil is called the shoot.

Q4.	Write the difference between Taproot and Fibrous root.	
Ans	Tap root	Fibrous root
	1. A root that has one main root from which many smaller side roots grow is known as taproot.	1. A root that has a number of roots arising from the base of the stem is known as fibrous root.
	Eg: - Beans, mustard plants etc.	Eg: - Rice, wheat and grass.
Q5.	What are functions of a root?	
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roots help plants to firmly attach to the soil. ➤ Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil. ➤ Roots bind the soil and prevent soil erosion. ➤ Roots of some plants store food. Example: - Carrot, Radish 	
Q6.	Define soil erosion.	
Ans	The removal of the top layer of the soil by heavy rain or wind is called soil erosion.	
Q7.	What is trunk?	
Ans	The hard and strong main stem of a tree is known as trunk. Example: - Mango and Banyan.	
Q8.	What are climbers?	
Ans	Some plants have weak and thin stems. Such plants need support to stand upright and grow properly. Such plants are known as climbers.	
Q9.	What are functions of a stem?	
Ans	Functions of a stem are: -	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Give support to parts of the plant. ➤ Carry water and nutrients to various parts of the plant. ➤ Distribute the food made by leaves throughout the plant. 	
Q10.	Make a diagram of leaf and explain its parts.	



Parts of leaf: -

i) Leaf blade: -Flat, broad part of the leaf.

ii) Main vein: -Thin tube in the center of the leaf.

iii) Side vein: -Many side veins which arises from the main vein.

Q11. Write the function of leaf.

Ans Functions of leaf are: -

- **To make food for the plant.**
- **To give out oxygen gas.**
- **To give out water in the form of water vapour.**
- **Some leaves store food. Example: - Spinach**

Q12. Why do leaves of desert plants change into spines?

- Ans**
- **To conserve water**
 - **To protect them from animals that try to eat them.**

Q13. What do you mean by edible seeds?

Ans **Seeds which can be eaten are known as edible seeds. Example: - carrom, wheat, corn, bean and rice.**

Q14. Define germination.

Ans **The process by which a seed produces a baby plant or seedling when given the right amount of warmth, air and water is known as germination.**

Q15. Give example of fruits with

Ans	➤ One seed: - Litchi, cherry, mango, plum
	➤ Few seeds: - Chickoo, apple
	➤ Many seeds: - Pomegranate, Guava, watermelon, papaya.
	CBE Questions: -
1.	Why big trees usually have taproot?
a.	To hold the weight of big trees.
b.	To provide more water.
c.	Both (a) and (b)
d.	Because they get more space.
2.	Why can't roots prepare food?
a.	They do not get sunlight.
b.	They do not have chlorophyll.
c.	They do not need food.
d.	Both (a) and (b)
3.	Why do leaves stop making food during night?
a.	They feel sleepy.
b.	They do not need at night.
c.	They do not get sunlight.
d.	They do not get water.
4.	The seed which are kept in kitchen container do not germinate. Because
	_____.
a.	They do not get sunlight / warmth
b.	They do not get proper air
c.	They do not get water
d.	None of these.
5.	Ravi applied petroleum jelly on underside of all the leaves of a small plant. He observed that the plant died after a few days. What is the reason?
a.	It lost chlorophyll.
b.	It lost water
c.	Exchange of gases stopped.
d.	None of the above.

CHAPTER 1 – LIVING AND NON – LIVING THINGS

New Words: -

1. Human – made
2. Characteristics
3. Breathe
4. Lungs
5. Spiracles
6. Gills
7. Stomata
8. Shelter
9. Sense organ
10. Reproduction
11. Hatch

Answer the following questions:-

Q 1. What are human- made non - living things? Give two examples.

Ans. Non – living things which are made by human are known as human – made non – living things.

Example: toys, roads, cars etc.

Q 2. What are natural non – living things? Give two examples.

Ans. Non – living things which we get from nature are known as natural non – living things.

Example: Sun, water, rocks etc.

Q 3. Why do all living things need food?

Ans. All living things need food:

- i) To live
- ii) To get energy for various activities
- iii) To grow
- iv) To keep themselves healthy

Q 4. Which things are needed by green plants for making their food?

Ans. Green plants need:

- i) Sunlight
- ii) Water
- iii) Air (Carbon – di – oxide)

Q5. Write the names of the breathing organs of the living things given below

a) Humans b) Land animals c) Insects d) Aquatic animals and e) Plants

Ans.a) Humans:- Nose and Lungs

b) Land animals:- Nose and Lungs

c) Insects:- Spiracles

d) Aquatic animals:- Gills

e) Plants:- Stomata

Q6. Write the names of the organs used for movement by the following living things

Ans.

Living Things	Organs of Movement
a. Land animals	i) Legs
b. Birds and Insects	ii) Wings
c. Fish	iii) Fins
d. Snakes and earthworms	iv) Whole body

Q7. Which organs help living things to feel changes around them?

Ans.Sense organs

Q8. How do birds and tortoise reproduce?

Ans.Birds and tortoise reproduce by laying eggs.

Q9. Write names of few living things which give birth to young ones.

Ans.Cats, dogs, horses, monkeys, tigers and humans give birth to young ones.

Q10. How do plants reproduce?

Ans.Plants produce seeds which grow into a baby plant.

Q11. Give some difference in characteristics of Living and Non – living things.

Ans.

Living Things	Non – living Things
1. They need food and water to live.	1. They do not need food and water to live.
2. They can move on their own.	2. They cannot move on their own.
3. They grow, become old and die.	3. They do not.
4. They can feel.	4. They do not feel anything.
5. They can produce young one of their own kind.	5. They do not reproduce.

CBE Questions:-

1. Which one of these refers only to natural non – living things?

- a. Clouds, birds, rivers
- b. Sun, animals, rocks
- c. Sun, clouds, rocks**
- d. Rivers, birds, trees

2. A toy car does not move on its own. Because _____.

- a. It is lazy
- b. It is angry
- c. It has no energy
- d. It is a non – living thing**

3. Insects breathe air through _____.

- a. Gills
- b. Spiracles**
- c. Nose
- d. Lungs

4. The two major parts in which all the things can be classified are _____.

- a. Living and Non- living**
- b. Living only
- c. Non – living only
- d. None of the above

5. Identify the thing which does not have life in it.

- a. Man
- b. Tiger
- c. Plant
- d. Computer**

Fill in the blanks:-

1. Humans: Nose

Plants: Stomata

2. Sense Organ: Feel

Legs: Movement