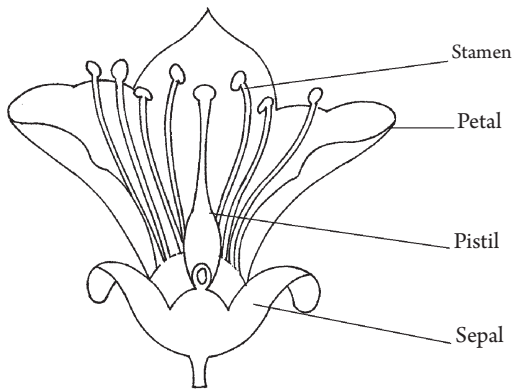


① Plants-Parts-Food Production Activity

1. Colour the picture given below and label the parts.



Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. soil 2. chlorophyll 3. stomata 4. photosynthesis 5. four

3. Match the following.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. D

4. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. A complete flower has the following parts : Sepal, Petal, Stamen and Pistil.
2. 1) The stem carries mineral water absorbed by the roots to other parts of the plant.
2) It also carries the food materials prepared by the leaves to other parts of the plant.
3) It stores food materials in some plants.
4) It bears the weight of leaves, branches, flowers and fruits.
3. In the presence of sunlight and water, green leaves prepare food by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air. This process is called photosynthesis.
4. Plants use water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight to make their food.
5. Take a pinch of starch and dissolve it in hot water. Cool the starch solution and then add a few drops of iodine solution. It turns blue. This is how we test for starch.

② Uses of Plants and animals

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. proteins 2. Ayurveda 3. compost 4. sheep 5. Camel

3. Match the following.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. A

4. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Animals and human beings depend on plants for their food.
2. We get food grains, pulses, oils, vegetables and fruits from plants.
3. Wood is used for making furniture, toys and agricultural implements.
4. Milk, eggs and meat are the food items we get from the animals.
5. Belts, bags, shoes and purses are the different things made from leather.

3 Care and Protection of Plants and Animals

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pests; insects 2. useful 3. Deforestation 4. food 5. Assam

3. Match the following.

1. E 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

4. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

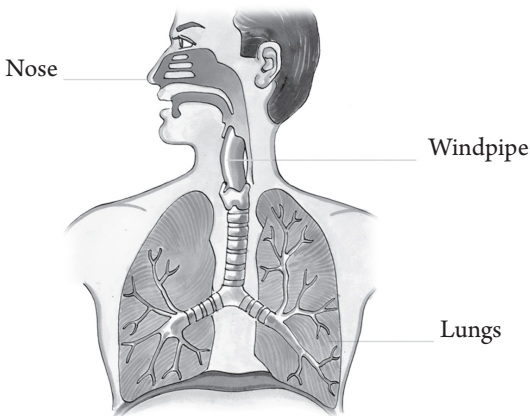
- Timely watering, provision of manures and enough sunlight are the conditions required for proper growth of plants.
- Wood, paper pulp, rubber, honey, fruits, flowers, fuel, medicines, spices and animal fodder.
- Deforestation results in decrease of forest area and wild animals.
- Trees should not be cut down.
 - Forests should be protected against diseases caused by bacteria and virus.
 - Forests should be protected from fire.
 - Reforestation programmes should be taken up.

5. If the shelters of domestic animals are not kept clean, the animals get diseases.
6. 1) Setting up of national parks for the wild animals.
2) Setting up of zoological parks, wildlife sanctuaries, crocodile parks, tiger projects and bird sanctuaries.

4 Our Body and its Functions

Activity

Lable the diagram



Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. blood 2. nervous system 3. hair 4. sweat 5. arteries

3. Match the following.

1. B 2. D 3. E 4. C 5. A

4. Answer the following questions.

- 1) The skeletal system gives shape and support to our body.
2) It protects the internal organs of our body such as the lungs and heart.
3) It helps in the movements of the body like walking, running etc.
- 1) Gliding joint, 2) Hinge joint, 3) Ball and socket joint and 4) Pivot joint.
- Joints which can be moved are called movable joints. Joints which cannot be moved are called immovable joints.
- 1) The kidneys remove water and urea in the form of urine.
2) The lungs remove carbon dioxide and water vapour.
3) The skin removes water and salts in the form of sweat.
- The different parts of digestive system are : 1) mouth, 2) stomach, 3) small intestine and 4) large intestine.

5 Food and its Preservation

Activity

1. Arrange the food items according to their nutrients:

Proteins	Carbohydrates	Fats	Vitamins and Minerals
Eggs	Cereals	Oil	Apple
Milk	Sugar	Butter	Orange
Fish	Potato	Milk	Cabbage

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. energy giving 2. more 3. balanced diet
4. proteins 5. digested

3. Match the following.

1. D 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C

4. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. A diet which contains all nutrients in proper proportions needed for proper functioning of the body is called a balanced diet.

2. Cooking makes food items tasty, soft and easy to digest. So we should cook our food.
3. Boiling, steaming, frying, roasting and baking are some methods of cooking food.
4. We can increase the nutritive value of our food by methods like sprouting and fermentation.
5. Preservation of food is necessary because it makes the food items stay fresh for a longtime.

6 Safe Drinking Water

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. 75 2. impurities 3. Latrines 4. Boiling 5. clean

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Water is eliminated from our body in the form of sweat and urine.
2. River, pool, pond, well and lake.

3. The rainwater while flowing from place to place collects some impurities and germs. Thus water gets contaminated.
4. The process of pouring out of clear water without sedimentation particles is called decantation.
5. Sedimentation, decantation and filtration are the methods of removing insoluble impurities.

7 Sanitation and Diseases

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. drains 2. kitchen 3. stagnant 4. Kerosene 5. ORS

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. E 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Sewage is the waste produced by human beings in the form of urine and faeces. It should be disposed of in a covered drainage system, so that flies do not sit on it.

2. Loss of excess water and salts from the body is called dehydration.
3.
 - 1) First, select a place where the waste water from the house is collected.
 - 2) A pit of about 60 cm deep is dug.
 - 3) The mouth of the pit should be about 60 cm wide.
 - 4) Some bricks and sand are kept at the base of the pit. This makes the base porous and helps the water to soak well.
 - 5) The top of the pit is closed with a slab.
 - 6) The water from the house should be made to drain into the pit.
4. Passing of watery stools and fever are the symptoms of diarrhoea.
5. Take a clean container. Put one level of teaspoonful of common salt in it. Add eight heaped teaspoonfuls of sugar. Then pour one litre of boiled (and cooled) water. Stir it well. Thus the Oral Rehydration Solution is prepared.
6. Making useful things from waste material is called recycling.

8 Solids, Liquids and Gases

Activity

Group the substances into solids, liquids and gases.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Glass	Kerosene	Oxygen
Sugar	Milk	Carbon dioxide
Duster	Coconut oil	Steam
Sponge	Petrol	
Leather	Fruit juices	
Rubber		
Soap		

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. liquids 2. containers 3. water 4. steam 5. fuel

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. C

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Liquids and gases do not have definite shapes. They take the shape of their containers.
2. **Solids - Uses :**
 - 1) Solids like sand, cement, bricks, iron and wood are used for the construction of houses, dams and bridges.
 - 2) Some solids like cotton and silk are used in making clothes.
 - 3) Some solids like metals are used in making vessels, chairs, tables etc.

Liquids - Uses :

- 1) Liquids like petrol and kerosene are used as fuels.
- 2) Water, milk and fruit juices are used as food materials.
3.
 - 1) The air we breathe contains oxygen and other gases.
 - 2) Certain gases like gobar gas and cooking gas are used as fuels.
 - 3) Carbon dioxide gas is used in the preparation of aerated waters.

4.	Solids	Liquids
	1) Solids have definite shape.	1) Liquids have no definite shape.
	2) We can hold a solid in our hand.	2) We cannot hold a liquid in our hand.
	3) Molecules in solids are tightly packed.	3) Molecules in liquids are loosely arranged.

Liquids	Gases
1) Liquids have no definite shape. They take the shape of their containers.	1) Gases also have no definite shape. They also take the shape of their containers.
2) Molecules are loosely arranged. They slide past each other and move about.	2) Molecules are far apart and move at high speed.
3) Liquids change their shape easily.	3) Gases occupy the entire space available.

6. The change of state from water to steam is called vaporisation.

9 Properties of Matter

Activity

Arrange the names of the following objects in the right columns of the table.

Opaque	Transparent	Inflammable
Wood	Water	Coal
Plastic	Glass	Kerosene

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. A

5. C

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. molecules 2. transparent 3. conductors 4. Gases 5. liquid

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. C 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. D

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Solids, liquids and gases are the different states of matter.
2. Different things are made of different materials. Colour, touch and smell are some of the common features that help us to recognise materials. These features are called properties of matter.
3. The materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called opaque materials. Wood, plastic, paper, cotton and stones are some examples of opaque materials.
4. The materials which allow light to pass through them are called transparent materials. Glass and water are some examples of transparent materials.
5. Materials through which heat passes are called good conductors of heat. Silver, copper, aluminium and steel are some examples of good conductors of heat.
6. Materials which catch fire easily are called inflammable materials.

10 Weather and its Influence on Life

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. heated 2. light 3. dew 4. warm 5. raincoats

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. B 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. D

5. Answer the following questions.

1. The changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation.
2. The wind, heat and larger exposed surface area are the factors that affect the evaporation of water.
3. The sun, clouds, wind and rain, nearness to the sea, rotation of the earth, revolution of the earth, pressure and humidity and seasonal effect are the factors that influence the weather.
4. The changing of water vapour into water is called condensation.

5. The water vapour in the air condenses on the land and grass in the form of shining water drops. This is called dew.
6. The dew drops freeze to become frost.
7. Fog is formed due to the condensation of water vapour on dust particles.
8. When the clouds move to the colder regions by strong winds, the water vapour in them suddenly cools and freezes into snow.
9. Rotation of the earth causes day and night.
10. The changes in the weather affect the way we live in different seasons.

11 Soil-Soil Erosion and Conservation

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. organic; inorganic 2. natural resource 3. loam
4. Gravel 5. soil conservation

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil is made up of organic and inorganic matter.
2. Topsoil, subsoil and bedrock are the different layers of soil.
3. A mixture of clay, sand and humus is called loamy soil.
4. The carrying away of the topsoil by wind and water is called soil erosion.
5. We can prevent soil erosion by growing grass and trees, by terrace farming and by constructing embankments and bunds.

12 Work, Force and Energy Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. zero 2. potential 3. gravitational pull 4. create; destroy
5. electricity

3. Match the following.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. B

4. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

5. Write two applications of each energy.

1. A) Cooking food. B) Running engines.

2. A) Running electrical trains.

B) Driving machines in refrigerators, T.V.s etc.

3. A) Producing electricity

B) Running the ships.

4. A) Ultimate source of energy.

B) Plants use solar energy to make their food.

6. Answer the following questions.

1. Force is an external agency that displaces or tends to displace a body from its position.
2. Energy is the ability or capacity to do work.
3. Work is said to be done when a force moves an object through a distance.
4. Different forms of energy are : Muscular energy, heat energy, electrical energy, magnetic energy, chemical energy, potential energy, kinetic energy, atomic energy, solar energy and wind energy.
5. The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its motion is called kinetic energy. **e.g.** : Flowing water
6. The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its position is called potential energy. **e.g.** : Compressed spring

13 Our Universe

Exercise

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. orbit 2. sun 3. Pluto 4. moon 5. Neil Armstrong

3. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

4. Match the following.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. A

5. Answer the following questions.

1. A group of star formation in a symbolic way is called a constellation.
2. Planets are some bright heavenly bodies that do not twinkle.
3. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
4. A satellite is an object in space which travels in an orbit around a planet.
5. Artificial satellites are useful for communication and weather forecasts.
6. There are 88 constellations in the whole sky.