

ENGLISH**1 : QUEER CREATURES OF THE DEEP****Reading :**

1. strange creatures; 2. rose; 3. Japan, Australia;
4. Jelly; 5. it thrusts one of the stingers; 6. the hermit crab ; 7. octopus.

Grammar :

1. bee ; 2. owl ; 3. lion ; 4. snail; 5. lamb ; 6. fox.

Writing :

Oceans; mammals; schools; sea; ships; leap; somersaults; sailors; lucky.

Listening :

Kettles-hiss; Old stairs-creak; Bees-buzz; Thunder-rumbles ; Bells - peal ; Water - gurgle ; Raindrops - pitter patter.

2 : THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER**Reading :**

A. 1. Make a pair of shoes; 2. He had money to buy new leather; 3. A pair of fine leather shoes ; 4. To see who was making the shoes ; 5. Because they helped them make shoes; 6. Because they had enough money to buy leather.

B. 1. he was very poor ; 2. those fit him perfectly;

3. they were happy with the clothes and shoes the shoemaker and his wife made.

Vocabulary :

1. truthful ; 2. buyers ; 3. fret ; 4. excited ; 5. stunned;
6. dwarves.

Grammar :

1. below ; 2. beneath ; 3. above ; 4. outside ; 5. inside;
6. beside.

3 : DREAMS**Reading :**

1. Fairyland ; 2. Because it is beautiful;
3. Noble knights and ladies; 4. Accept all answers.

Grammar :

A. 1. inside; 2. upstairs ; 3. back ; 4. anywhere.
C. 1. carefully; 2. patiently ; 3. loudly ; 4. dangerously;
5. quietly ; 6. slowly.

4 : JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**Reading :**

1. Allahabad, Motilal Nehru, Swaroop Rani; 2. Harrow and Cambridge; 3. Joined the freedom struggle ; 4. For protesting against the unfair rule of the British ; 5. He became Prime Minister of independent India ; 6. Chacha Nehru, because he loved children.

Vocabulary :

1. you're ; 2. they're ; 3. can't ; 4. doesn't ; 5. we're;
6. should've ; 7. hasn't ; 8. don't.

Grammar :

1. She was not crying ; 2. Mohan and Sohi are not together ; 3. Mr. Tom is not watering his plants ; 4. The dog is not digging a hole ; 5. I have not finished my homework; 6. Tina is not singing at the concert tomorrow.

Pronunciation :

knee ; knock; knit; hour; humble; team; spread; burn; people; guess; laugh.

5 : THE GIANT'S GARDEN**Reading :**

1. He wouldn't let the children play in the garden;
2. Because the giant didn't not allow the children inside;
3. People will be punished for entering a property without permission; 4. sad; 5. The children had brought spring into his garden; 6. Because a child could not climb up a tree; 7. He was kind to the children and gave them cookies.

Vocabulary :

1. trespassers,prosecuted,sighs; 2. winter ; unpleasant;
3. awfully ; 4. bleak.

Grammar :

1. beautiful; 2. wonderful ; 3. happy; 4. ugly; 5. kind.

Pronunciation :

Frame-same; Snake-Rake; Me-Ski; Brush-Flush; Light-Kite; Corn-Horn; Fly-sky; Scoop-Swoop; Fruit-Suit; Fall-Ball.

Listening :

1. India, South Africa; 2. South Africa; 3. Four;
4. Nehra to Peterson; 5. Yells in joy.

6 : THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT**Reading :**

1. The blind men and the elephant, John Godfrey Saxe;
2. Ivory, near the trunk; 3. They are like a spears; 4. To a spear ; 5. Accept all reasonable answers.

Vocabulary :

1. do ; 2. make ; 3. make ; 4. make ; 5. make ; 6. do;
7. make ; 8. make ; 9. do ; 10. make.

Listening :

1. sparrows; 2. nests; 3. a reddish back and a black bib;
4. brown back with a stripe on the eye ;
5. seeds, small invertebrates, crumbs, etc.

MATHEMATICS

1. FRACTIONS

Revision Exercise :

1. a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{5}$ c) $\frac{3}{10}$ d) $\frac{2}{6}$
 e) $\frac{1}{2}$ f) $\frac{4}{10}$
2. b) $8, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$ c) $10, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{8}{10}$
 d) $6, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{2}{6}$ e) $7, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}$

Exercise - 1 :

1. i) Three fifths ii) Two ninths
 iii) Seven tenths iv) One fourth or one quarter
 v) One sixth vi) Five eighths
2. i) 2 ii) Six iii) One thirds
 iv) Quarters v) One fifths vi) 8
3. a) $\frac{1}{12}$ b) $\frac{4}{17}$ c) $\frac{3}{20}$ d) $\frac{2}{9}$ e) $\frac{3}{25}$
4. a) 1, 4 b) 1, 7 c) 7, 10 d) 4, 15 e) 8, 9
5. a) One sixth b) Two fifths c) One fifteenth
 d) Four Sevenths
 e) Three fourths or (three quarters)
 f) Five twelfths
6. a) $\frac{1}{8}$ b) $\frac{4}{15}$ c) $\frac{5}{6}$ d) $\frac{7}{20}$ e) $\frac{9}{10}$
 f) $\frac{8}{75}$ 7. J, A, G, C, I, H, B, F, D

Exercise - 2 :

1. a) $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$ b) $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}$ c) $\frac{5}{16}, \frac{7}{16}, \frac{9}{16}$
 d) $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{7}{12}$
3. a) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{12}$ b) $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{13}$
4. a) $\frac{2}{11}, \frac{3}{11}$ b) $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{9}{10}$ c) $\frac{7}{20}, \frac{11}{30}$

5. a) $\frac{3}{10}$ b) $\frac{6}{19}$ c) $\frac{9}{25}$
6. a) < b) > c) > d) = e) >
 f) < g) = h) < i) > j) <
 k) < l) = m) < n) > o) <
7. a) $\frac{9}{12}, \frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{7}{15}, \frac{4}{15}$ c) $\frac{6}{11}, \frac{6}{19}$
 d) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{15}$ e) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{12}$
8. a) A.O. : $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$ D.O. : $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{10}$
 b) A.O. : $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{6}$ D.O. : $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}$
 c) A.O. : $\frac{2}{15}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{7}{15}$ D.O. : $\frac{7}{15}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{2}{15}$
 d) A.O. : $\frac{3}{20}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{11}{20}$ D.O. : $\frac{11}{20}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{3}{20}$
 e) A.O. : $\frac{11}{15}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{11}{12}$ D.O. : $\frac{11}{12}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{11}{15}$

Exercise - 3 :

1. i) $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20}$ ii) $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{12}, \frac{10}{15}$
 iii) $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}$ iv) $\frac{2}{20}, \frac{3}{30}, \frac{4}{40}, \frac{5}{50}$
 v) $\frac{4}{22}, \frac{6}{33}, \frac{8}{44}, \frac{10}{55}$
2. i) $\frac{1}{2}$ ii) $\frac{2}{3}$ iii) $\frac{3}{4}$ iv) $\frac{3}{4}$
 v) $\frac{8}{9}$ vi) $\frac{3}{4}$
3. a) 2 b) 9 c) 2 d) 8 e) 10
 f) 20 g) 28 h) 15 i) 8
4. D, G, A, E, C, B, F

Exercise - 4 :

1. 1) $\frac{8}{14} = \frac{4}{7}$ 2) $\frac{4}{5}$ 3) $\frac{5}{7}$ 4) $\frac{5}{9}$
 5) $\frac{9}{11}$ 6) $\frac{7}{12}$ 7) $\frac{5}{8}$ 8) $\frac{11}{16}$
 9) $\frac{18}{30} = \frac{3}{5}$ 10) $\frac{27}{50}$ 11) $\frac{12}{13}$ 12) $\frac{13}{16}$
 13) $\frac{19}{20}$ 14) $\frac{7}{8}$ 15) $\frac{20}{35} = \frac{4}{7}$

Exercise - 5 :

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ 3. $\frac{3}{5}$ 4. $\frac{11}{25}$

5. $\frac{2}{3}$ 6. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7. $\frac{13}{27}$ 8. $\frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$

Exercise - 6 :

I. 1) $\frac{3}{9}$ 2) $\frac{1}{12}$ 3) $\frac{2}{8}$ 4) $\frac{3}{7}$

5) $\frac{6}{11}$ 6) $\frac{2}{10}$

II. 1) $\frac{4}{16}$ 2) $\frac{1}{10}$ 3) $\frac{4}{15}$ 4) $\frac{5}{9}$

5) $\frac{2}{8}$ 6) $\frac{2}{25}$

III. 1) $\frac{3}{9}$ 2) $\frac{4}{10}$ 3) $\frac{3}{12}$

Exercise - 7 :

1. $\frac{5}{18}$ 2. $\frac{2}{15}$ 3. $\frac{4}{16}$ (or $\frac{1}{4}$) 4. $\frac{12}{30}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$

5. 0 6. $\frac{19}{50}$

Exercise - 8 :

- i) 6 ii) 10 iii) 6 iv) 8 v) 6
vi) 10 vii) 5 viii) 7 ix) 10 x) 8
xi) 15 xii) 17

Review Exercise :

1. a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{3}{5}$ c) $\frac{6}{12}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$

3. i) 2 ii) 4 iii) 3 iv) 6

4. a) 8 b) 10 c) 5 d) 9

5. i) 18 ii) 6 iii) 21 iv) 8 v) 1
vi) 16 vii) 10 viii) 6 ix) 8 x) 1
xi) 4 xii) 5

6. a) $\frac{6}{8}$ b) $\frac{6}{15}$ c) $\frac{20}{35}$

7. a) < b) > c) < d) > e) < f) >

8) i) $\frac{10}{17}, \frac{12}{17}, \frac{16}{17}$ ii) $\frac{9}{13}, \frac{10}{13}, \frac{11}{13}$ iii) $\frac{15}{22}, \frac{15}{21}, \frac{15}{19}$

iv) $\frac{13}{30}, \frac{14}{30}, \frac{16}{30}$ v) $\frac{13}{25}, \frac{13}{21}, \frac{13}{17}$

9. i) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$ ii) $\frac{5}{19}, \frac{4}{19}, \frac{2}{19}$ iii) $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{9}$

iv) $\frac{13}{24}, \frac{13}{25}, \frac{13}{26}$

10. i) $\frac{9}{12}, \frac{3}{12}$ ii) $\frac{11}{16}, \frac{7}{16}$ iii) $\frac{10}{10}, \frac{10}{13}$

11.a) i) $\frac{7}{8}$ ii) $\frac{8}{15}$ iii) $\frac{9}{20}$ iv) $\frac{16}{16} = 1$

b) i) $\frac{4}{8}$ ii) $\frac{3}{13}$ iii) $\frac{2}{40}$ iv) 0

12. a) 23 b) 9 c) 3 d) 6 e) 13 f) 10

2. MONEY

Exercise - 1 :

- I. i) Rupees thirty one and paise twenty five =
Rs. 31 - 25
ii) Rupees sixty eight and paise fifty = Rs. 68 - 50
iii) Rupees seventy five and paise ten = Rs. 75 - 10
iv) Rupees four and paise five = Rs. 4 - 05
v) Paise thirty = Rs. 0 - 30
vi) Paise nine = Rs. 0 - 09
- II i) Rupees three and paise eighty
ii) Paise fifteen
iii) Rupees seventy
iv) Rupees fifty and paise fifty
v) Paise eight

Exercise - 2 :

- I. i) 600 p ii) 3200 p iii) 820 p iv) 605 p
v) 4100 p vi) 3003 p vii) 4480 p viii) 7510 p
ix) 1991 p x) 50 p xi) 5 p xii) 110 p
- II. i) Rs. 5-20 ii) Rs. 6-35 iii) Rs. 9-87
iv) Rs. 10-01 v) Rs. 15-75 vi) Rs. 16-92
vii) Rs. 51-35 viii) Rs. 0-65 ix) Rs. 0-02
x) Rs. 0-15 xi) Rs. 0-05 xii) Rs. 0-07

Exercise - 3 :

- I. 1) Rs. 38-00 2) Rs. 99-90 3) Rs. 87-70 4) Rs. 13-95
5) Rs. 46-35 6) Rs. 20-30 7) Rs. 53-95 8) Rs. 17-10
- II. 1) Rs. 114-00 2) Rs. 119-60 3) Rs. 59-60
- III. 1. Rs. 109-95 2. Rs. 642-75
3. a) Rs. 126-25 b) Rs. 113-25

Exercise - 4 :

- I. 1) Rs. 51-10 2) Rs. 61-15 3) Rs. 6 - 10 4) Rs. 71-13
5) Rs. 26-47 6) Rs. 33-25 7) Rs. 37-87 8) Rs. 28-17
- II. 1) Rs. 17- 45 2) Rs. 61-25 3) Rs. 23-40 4) Rs. 44-75
- III. 1) Rs. 12-75 2) Rs. 16 - 70 3) Rs. 13-80 4) Rs. 3-20
5) Rs. 308 - 25

Exercise - 5 :

- I. 1) Rs. 53-60 2) Rs. 120-25 3) Rs. 217-65 4) Rs. 240-90
5) Rs. 113-75 6) Rs. 75-60 7) Rs. 101-25 8) Rs. 66-50
- II. 1) Rs. 70-50 2) Rs. 96-25 3) Rs. 87 4) Rs. 168

Review Exercise :

1. i) 800 ii) 1700 iii) 475 iv) 1250
2. i) Rs. 1-60 ii) Rs. 14-20 iii) Rs. 36-00
iv) Rs. 28-50
3. a) Rs. 16-30 ; Rs. 32-10 ; Rs. 179-80 ; Rs. 241-20

- b) Rs. 165-20 c) Rs. 34-35
 4. a) Rs. 6-50 b) Rs. 26-30
 c) Rs. 6-60 ; Rs. 45-60 ; Rs. 27-90
 5. Rs. 195-50 6. Rs. 38-75
 7. Rs. 202-50 8. Rs. 148-50

3. MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH**Revision Exercise :**

1. i) metre ii) 100 iii) centi iv) metres v) 1000
 2. i) 49 ii) 318 iii) 90 iv) 220 v) 62
 vi) 87 vii) 108 viii) 126

Exercise - 1 :

1. i) 50 ii) 80 iii) 64 iv) 357
 2. i) 500 ii) 4700 iii) 975 iv) 32050
 3. i) 7000 ii) 36000 iii) 12,100 iv) 65080
 4. i) 9 ii) 12 iv) 39 cm 6 mm v) 72cm 8 mm
 5. i) 3 ii) 8 iii) 1 m 47 cm iv) 23 m 60 cm
 v) 54 m 70 cm
 6. i) 4 iii) 7 iv) 9 km 650 m
 v) 1 km 406 m = 1.406 km
 vi) 8 km 8 m = 8.008 km

Exercise - 2 :

1. a) 26 cm 5mm b) 45 cm 5 mm
 c) 44 m 25 cm d) 75 m 10 cm
 e) 47 km 850 f) 44 km 320 m
 g) 42 km 470 km h) 50 m 21 cm
 II. a) 21 cm b) 95 m 50 cm
 c) 48 km 115 m d) 1560 km
 III.1) 16 m 40 cm 2) 388 cm 3) 735 km
 4) 19 mm 5) 31 m 55 cm

Exercise - 3 :

- I. 1) 11-4 2) 16-9 3) 28-2 4) 22-55
 5) 18-50 6) 77 - 50 7) 7 - 125 8) 35 - 550
 II. 1) 36 m 60 cm 2) 12 m 65 cm
 3) 50 m 30 cm 4) 7 km 800 m
 5) 61 km 950 m
 III.1) 4 m 35 cm 2) 144 km 250 m
 3) 35 cm 4) 7 km 625 m

Exercise - 4 :

- I. 1) 31 cm 5 mm 2) 35 cm 6 mm 3) 99 cm 2 mm
 4) 112 m 35 cm 5) 100 m 64 cm 6) 214 m 20 cm
 7) 80 km 375 m 8) 295 km 200 m 9) 109 km 350 m
 II. 1) 37 m 50 cm 2) 51 km 3) 78 m

Review Exercise :

- I. i) metre ii) 100 iii) km iv) metres
 v) 525 vi) 4050 vii) 2750 viii) 1 km 650 m
 ix) 25 km 75 m x) 1

- II. i) 41 cm 2 mm ii) 74 m 80 cm
 iii) 40 km iv) 11 cm 5 mm
 v) 35 km 710 m vi) 38 cm 7 mm
 vii) 145 m 92 cm viii) 81 km 125 m
 ix) 269 km 080 m x) 161 km 264 m
 III.1) 2 km 600 m 2) 225 m 3) 11m 25 cm

4. MEASUREMENT OF MASS**Exercise - 1 :**

- I. i) kg ii) mg iii) 2000 iv) 3000 v) 2750
 vi) 80 vii) 90 viii) 30 ix) 25 x) 8.4
 II. i) 5275 ii) 8000 iii) 3030 iv) 9009 v) 2222
 III. i) 4 kg 620 g ii) 9 kg 50 g iii) 7 kg
 iv) 0.5 kg v) 0.075 kg vi) 13 kg

Exercise - 2 :

- I. 1) 13 kg 600 g 2) 28 kg 075 g 3) 10 kg 025 g
 4) 19 kg 250 g
 II. 1) 15 kg 260 g 2) 9 kg 150 g 3) 11 kg 775 g
 III.1) 9 kg 250 g 2) 6 kg 975 g 3) 12 kg 810 kg

Exercise - 3 :

- I. 1) 3 kg 120 g 2) 4 kg 030 g 3) 7 kg 800 g
 4) 9 kg 550 g
 II. 1) 1630 g 2) 8575 g 3) 2250 g
 III.1) 10 kg 850 g 2) 2 kg 250 g 3) 1 kg 500 g
 4) 600 g

Exercise - 4 :

- I. 1) 46 g 08 cg 2) 23 g 75 cg 3) 67 cg 2 mg
 4) 60 cg 2 mg 5) 15 kg 960 g 6) 12 kg 525 g
 7) 148 kg 50 g 8) 67 kg 350 g 9) 108 kg 57 cg
 10) 228 cg 6 mg
 II. 1) 185 g 40 cg 2) 464 g 4 cg 3) 209 kg 200 g
 4) 76 kg 200 g

Review Exercise :

- I. 1) 2075 g 2) 4150 g 3) 7008 g 4) 9000 g
 II. 1) 18 kg 870 g 2) 39 kg 910 g
 III.1) 4 kg 460 g 2) 4 kg 400 g
 IV.1) 54 g 63 cg 2) 54 kg 405 g
 V) 78 kg 650 g vi) 18 kg 650 g

5. MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY**Exercise - 1 :**

- 1) litre 2) 1000 3) ml 4) 1 5) 2
 6) 4000 7) 8 8) 15 9) 9 10) 120

Exercise - 2 :

1. i) 3000 ii) 8000 iii) 4600 iv) 15075 v) 10010
 2. i) 9 ii) 7, 500 iii) 6, 308 iv) 4, 4 v) 0, 750
 vi) 0, 50

3. i) 8.200 l ii) 28.300 l iii) 18.980 l iv) 40.200 l
 4. i) 7.800 l ii) 14.080 l
 5. i) 4.154 l ii) 3.375 l iii) 2.750 l iv) 14.350 l
 6. i) 7.775 l ii) 13.500 l
 7. 163 l 500 ml 8. 66 l 250 ml 9. 775 ml
 10. 625 ml 11. 5 l 225 ml 12. 25 l 250 ml

Review Exercise :

- I. i) litre ii) millilitre iii) 1000 iv) 2010
 v) 4 ; 500 vi) 7 ; 350 vii) 9 ; 200 viii) 0.800
 ix) 700 x) 9 ; 250 xi) 16 xii) 35
 xiii) 80
 2. i) 25 - 700 ii) 10 - 550 iii) 16 - 650 iv) 10 - 070
 3. i) 5 - 460 ii) 8 - 350 iii) 6 - 550 iv) 6 - 725
 4. 29.050 l 5. Brother ; 45 ml more

6. TIME

Revision Exercise :

- I. 1) 24 2) 7 3) Sunday 4) Saturday 5) 12
 6) 365 7) 366 8) January 9) December 10) 31
 11) February
 II. a) 2 O' clock b) 9 O' clock c) 5 O' clock d) 11 O' clock
 IV. 1) 8 O' clock 2) 4 O' clock 3) 12 ; 3 4) 11 ; 12

Exercise - 1 :

- I. a) 9 : 45 or quarter to 10 b) 7 : 25
 c) 4 : 55 or 5 minutes to 5
 d) 9 : 05 or 5 minutes past 9
 II. a) 6 : 30 or half past 6
 b) 11 : 50 or 10 minutes to 12 c) 12 : 20 d) 5 : 35
 IV. 1) 7 O' clock 2) 10 ; 12 3) 15 4) 7
 5) 1 : 45 6) 6 ; 3 and 4 7) 160 8) 1 ; 50
 9) 4 : 30 10) 9 : 45 11) 11 : 50 12) 7 : 05

Exercise - 2 :

1. a) 96 b) 86 c) 68 d) 192
 e) 255 f) 92
 2. a) 9 b) 7 c) 5 d 12 h d) 8 d 8 h
 3. a) 240 b) 360 c) 330 d) 620
 e) 200
 4. a) 7 b) 10 c) 5 h 50 m d) 8 h 20 m
 5. a) 7 : 15 am b) 9 : 00 pm c) 11 : 45 am
 d) 5 : 30 pm e) 12 : 00 Noon f) 10 : 30 am

Exercise - 3 :

1. i) 7 ii) 30 iii) 366 iv) 4
 v) 366 vi) February vii) 31 viii) before
 ix) August x) 31 xi) Sunday xii) Wednesday
 2. January, March, May, July, August, October and December
 3. April, June, September and November
 5. November, 14 6. October, 2

Review Exercise :

- I. 1) Minute hand 2) 1 hour 3) 24
 4) 12 hours 5) 2 6) 1 minute
 II. a. i) 72 ii) 216 iii) 250
 b. i) 5 d 5 h ii) 15 iii) 4d 4h
 c. i) 80 ii) 285 iii) 600
 d. i) 6 ii) 10 h 30 min iii) 16 h 10 min
 III. a) 7 : 20 b) 11 : 30

7. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Exercise - 1 :

1. Squares : 1, 6, 10, 15 ; Rectangles : 3, 7, 12 ;
 Triangles : 4, 8, 9, 13 ; Circles : 2, 5, 11, 14
 2. i) 3, Nil, 2, 4 ii) 2, 4, 1, 2

Exercise - 2 :

1. Cuboids : 2 : Cubes : 2 ; Cylinders : 5 ;
 Cones : 3 ; Spheres : 3

8. PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA

Exercise :

- I. 1) Jasmine, 140 2) Rose, 80
 3) 200 4) 60 5) Marigold, 20
 II. 1) 12 2) 4 3) 2 4) Teddy bears, 2
 III. 1) 200 2) 30 3) 70 4) 50

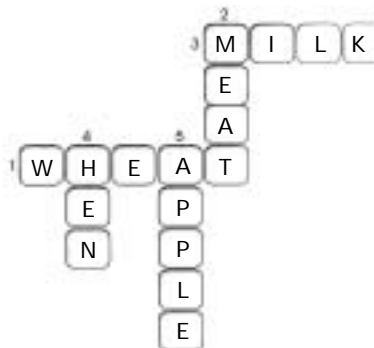
SCIENCE

1. OUR FOOD

Activity :

Fun Time

2. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.



Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. tasty 2. rotten 3. hands
4. carbohydrates 5. body building

3. Match the following.

1. Proteins ————— more energy
2. Wheat ————— body builders
3. Fats ————— cereal
4. Vitamins ————— helps in digestion
5. Water ————— protective foods

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

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

5. Answer the following questions.




- We need food to live.
- Milk is called the 'complete food' because it contains carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
- Cooking is necessary- to improve the taste.
- to digest easily.
- to kill the germs in the food.
- Proteins help us in growth and development.
- Vegetables and fruits are rich in minerals and vitamins. So they are called protective foods.

2. CARE OF THE TEETH

Activity :

Fun Time

2. Complete the table.

Name of the tooth	Function	Picture of the tooth
1. Cutting tooth	Cutting the food	
2. Tearing tooth	Tearing the food	
3. Grinding teeth	Crushing the food	

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. incisors 2. canines 3. Molars
4. thirty two 5. gums

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. Incisors ————— Grinding teeth
2. Canines ————— Cutting teeth
3. Molars ————— Temporary teeth
4. Milk teeth ————— tearing teeth

5. Answer the following questions.

- A child's first teeth are called milk teeth.
- Teeth help us to chew. They give form and shape to our face. They also help us to speak properly.
- Cutting teeth (Incisors), tearing teeth (Canines) and grinding teeth (Molars) are the different kinds of teeth.
- We can keep our teeth healthy by proper brushing of the teeth.

3. SURROUNDINGS AND CLEANLINESS

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. mosquitoes 2. garden 3. Malaria
4. spit 5. sanitary latrine

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

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

4. Match the following.

1. Diarrhoea godliness
2. Flies must be dusted
3. Cleanliness hinders children's growth
4. Cobwebs spread malaria
5. Mosquitoes uncovered food

5. Answer the following questions.

- If children get diarrhoea frequently they become weak and their growth is hindered.
- We should cover the stools with sand or mud after defecation to prevent the spread of germs.
- After defecation, we should wash our hands, fingers and feet with soap and clean water.
- Garbage should be disposed of by making compost pits.
- If the garbage is not disposed of properly it decays and leads to diseases like diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid.

4. WATER – A WONDERFUL LIQUID

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. soluble 2. Water 3. dissolve
4. evaporation 5. three

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

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

4. Match the following.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Water | insoluble in water |
| 2. Salt | universal solvent |
| 3. Sand | solution |
| 4. Sugar dissolves in water to form | heating |
| 5. Solubility of a solid increases with | Soluble in water |

5. Answer the following questions.

- A liquid that contains a substance dissolved in it is called a solution.
- The liquid in which the solute is dissolved is called a solvent.
- The solid material that dissolves in the liquid is called a solute.
- Many substances dissolve in water. So water is called the universal solvent.
- Sugar, salt, sugar candy and ice.
- Chalk, sand, coal and flour.
- The separation of a solid which is insoluble in water is called filtration.
- The mixture of flour and sugar is separated by the method of filtration.
- The substance trapped in filter paper during filtration is called residue.

5. WEATHER AND SEASONS

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. hails 2. chilling 3. Woollen
4. weather 5. revolution

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

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

4. Answer the following questions.

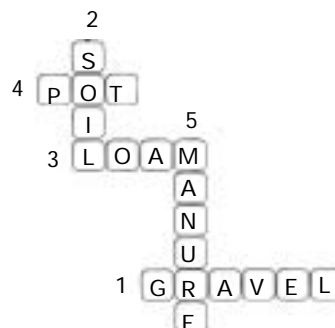
- There are three seasons in India.
- Weather depends upon the sun, the wind, the clouds and the rain.
- Winter season is followed by summer.
- We wear light, cotton clothes during the summer season.
- Ice-creams, cold-drinks, tender-coconut water and watermelon.

6. SOIL

Activity :

Fun Time

1. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.



2. Label the parts in the following picture.



Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Organic matter 2. Minerals
3. Loamy 4. four 5. clay

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

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

4. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Clay | earthworm |
| 2. Humus | mixture of clay and sand |
| 3. Loam | heavy soil |
| 4. Gravel | dry leaves and dead animals |
| 5. Farmer's friend | Laying roads |

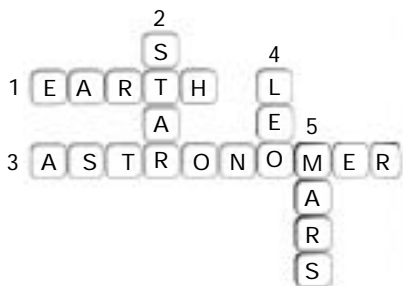
5. Answer the following questions.

- Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks.
- Soil is made up of tiny pieces of eroded rock mixed with dead plants and animals.
- Humus is an organic material formed by the decay of dead plants and animals.
- Farmers add manure to the soil to make it fertile.
- Loamy soil is the best soil for growing plants.
- Layers of soil are called horizons.
- Clayey soil contains nutrients.
- The earthworm is called farmer's friend.

7. TYPES OF HOUSES

Activity : Fun Time

1. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of the clues given.



Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. earth 2. axis 3. satellite 4. atmosphere
5. day and night 6. The west 7. seasons
8. star 9. globe 10. constellations

3. Write (T) for true statements and (F) for false statements.

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

4. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Constellation | rotation of the earth |
| 2. Satellite | revolution of the earth |
| 3. Day and night | group of stars |
| 4. Seasons | Supports life and has water |
| 5. Earth | orbiting round a planet |

5. Answer the following questions.

- Earth's surface is made up of hot deserts, rain forests and freezing cold North and South poles, mountains, seas and lakes.
- The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
- We see a full moon on Full Moon Day (Poornima)
- A constellation is a group of stars.
- Scorpio and Great bear.
- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto
- The stars look smaller than the sun and the moon because they are far away from the earth than the sun and the moon.

- The teacher teaches the students to read and write. The teacher teaches good manners to the pupils. The teacher helps the elders in villages. So, the teacher is respected.
- Doctors give medicines and cures our illness. Doctors vaccinate children to protect them from polio, cholera and other diseases.
- A policeman helps us by catching thieves and criminals. He helps us in maintaining peace at festivals, public meetings and other social activities.

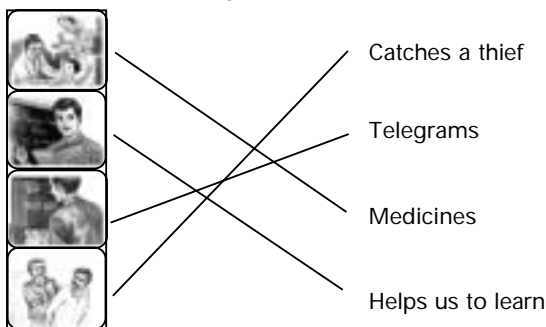
II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Post office 2. Citizens
3. Veterinary Doctor 4. Police station

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

4. Match the following.



2. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Men and women, who are eighteen years of age and above are eligible to vote in the Panchayat elections.

Municipalities	Corporations
1. Members are called municipal Councillors.	1. Members are called Corporators.
2. The head of the Municipality is called Chairman.	2. The head of the Corporation is called Mayor.

- Municipalities collect property tax and profession tax.
- 1) Keeping the town (or) city neat and clean.
2) Laying roads and maintaining them in a proper way.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chairman 2. Corporation
3. funds 4. councillor

III. Put '✓' mark for correct statements and 'X' mark for wrong statements.

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. OUR FRIENDS – THOSE WHO HELP US

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Because he delivers letters at our houses. He gets parcels, money orders and telegrams also.

3. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. On our Independence Day, our National Flag is hoisted on the top of the Red Fort.
2. The President of India lives in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan.
3. The Iron Pillar near Qutb Minar has not collected rust even though it has been exposed to the sun and rain for hundreds of years.
4. In Delhi, summer is very hot and winter is very cold. Loo (hot winds) blow during summer.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Shah Jahan
2. Qutb Minar
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Raja Jai Singh

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No
2. No
3. No
4. Yes

IV. Match the following.

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

4. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mumbai is the seat of many industries. The city is a major seaport of our country.
2. The Gateway of India, The Elephanta Caves, the Marine Drive and the Juhu Beach.
3. The climate of Mumbai is moderate.
4. Textile industry, edible oil, sugar cane and other industries are located in Mumbai.

II. Fill up the blanks.

1. Arabian
2. Maharashtra
3. Trombay
4. moderate

III. Match the following.

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

5. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - III

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. River Hoogly connects Kolkata with the sea.
2. Jute mills, rice mills, paper and chemical industries are the main industries of Kolkata.
3. The underground railway system or Metro-Railway is not found in other cities of India.
4. Durga Puja is the important festival of Kolkata.

II. Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct word.

1. Diamond Harbour
2. Fort William
3. Metro - Railway
4. Rabindra Sethu

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes
4. Yes

6. OUR METROPOLITAN CITIES - IV

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Chennai is a big seaport. Textile factories and Railway Coach factory at Perambur are located in Chennai.
2. Gandhi Mandapam, Snake Park, Chennai Museum and the Theosophical Society at Adayar are the important places to be seen in Chennai.
3. In Chennai, the climate is warm throughout the year. So, people mostly wear cotton clothes.
4. Bharata Natyam and Carnatic music are the classical forms of dance and music of Chennai.

II. Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct word.

1. Perambur
2. St. Thomas
3. Adayar
4. Fort St. George

III. Match the following.

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

7. EARLY MAN - I

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The early man lived in jungles and caves.
2. Fruits, roots and raw flesh of animals was the food of the early man.
3. Rough stones and spears were the tools used by the early man.
4. The early men and women wear barks or leaves of trees and hides of animals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. animal
2. Stones
3. fire
4. hides

III. Write True or False.

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

8. EARLY MAN - II

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Animals like dog, goat, cow, bull and horse were domesticated by the early man.
2. The early man began to lead a settled life after he learnt agriculture. Settled life gave them spare time and began to spend their spare time happily by singing and dancing.
3. Early man noticed that round stones sloped down the hills quickly. He also noticed that round shaped wooden logs also sloped down quickly.

4. With the tying of some logs together, a raft was made.
5. Copper and iron were the metals first used by the early men.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Dog 2. river banks
3. Sledge 4. mud 5. Rafts and boats

III. In the following table, write the names of the animals.

Give milk	We ride on	Useful for carrying goods	Give Wool
Goat	Horse	Bull	Goat
Cow	Camel	Elephant	Sheep

IV. Match the following.

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

9. THE RAMAYANA AND THE MAHABHARATA

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Rama, Lakshmana, Shatrughna and Bharata are the sons of Dasaratha.
- Rama lifted the huge bow of Lord Siva and bent it and broke into two. Thus, Rama married Sita.
- Sita was carried away by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka.
- Once, Duryodhana built a house of lac for the Pandavas. When they were sleeping in it, he set fire to the house to kill them.
- Yudhishtira lost the game of dice. The result was that he lost all his kingdom and wealth.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Valmiki 2. Dasaratha 3. Ravana 4. Drona
5. Kunti

III. Write True or False.

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

10. STORIES OF GREAT MEN

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Mahavira preached non - violence and asked people to lead a simple and truthful life.
- Gautama Buddha had no attraction for worldly pleasures at all. He was very thoughtful and could not see anybody in trouble. He wanted to find a solution to the problems of life.
- When Jesus was 30 years old, he started preaching the people. He taught the people not to follow evil ways. He taught everyone to love God and to love their neighbours as they loved themselves.
- Prophet Mahammad taught the people to be kind and lead a simple life. He asked them not to worship idols.
- Mahavira's parents were Siddhartha and Trishala. Guru Nanak's parents were Kalu Ram and Tripta.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Non - violence 2. Mecca 3. Abu Talib
4. Guru Nanak 5. Sikhs 6. Nankana Sahib

III. Match the following.

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

