

TERM - 1 *Rainy Season***English****1 Cleaning the Sky****What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

My Grammar

1. playing football 2. reading a book
3. walking across the road 4. eating an ice-cream
5. jumping a wall

I Speak Like This

1. I saw her in the sky.
2. She was going up in a basket.
3. She was going twenty times as high as the moon.
4. I asked her why she was going so high.
5. She was going so high to sweep the cobwebs from the sky.

2 The Cleverer Crab**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

1

3 Clouds**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Questions and Answers

1. The shape of the cloud which Sonu saw was an elephant with a trunk.
2. A cloud is made up of tiny droplets of water or ice.
3. Water in the lakes, rivers and seas turn into water vapour because of sun's heat during summer.
4. Sometimes the water droplets in the cloud stick to each other or to dust particles in air. Then the droplets become heavy. When they are heavy enough, they fall to the ground as rain.

My Grammar

1. What 2. Where 3. Who 4. How 5. Why

I Write Like This

2. This shadow is like an old man.
3. This shadow is like the head of an elephant.
4. This shadow is like a jumping deer.
5. This shadow is like a tree.

3

Questions and Answers

- The lake was in the middle of a big city.
- The new lake was very nice. It had clean water.
- The crane offered the fish to take them to the new lake.
- The crane took all the fish one by one to a nearby tree. It sat on the branch and ate the fish.
- The crane carried the crab on its neck.
- No, the crane did not eat the crab.
- When the crane told the crab that it was not taking the crab to the new lake but was going to eat it up, the crab was angry and pressed the crane's neck very hard with its claws. The crane died and fell down.

My Grammar

1. taller 2. shorter 3. happier 4. closer 5. brighter
6. bigger 7. faster 8. tastier 9. longer 10. heavier

I Write Like This

One day Vinod was going to school. He saw an old man crossing the road. The road was full of vehicles. Vinod caught hold of the old man's hand and helped him cross the road. He went late to school and told his teacher what had happened. The teacher praised Vinod and other children clapped their hands.

2

4 Tokutaro – The Beautiful Doll**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Questions and Answers

- Kiju and Kanaya were not happy because they did not have children.
- Kiju went across the window and looked up at the stars every evening.
- Kiju saw a doll in the window of a shop in the market.
- Kiju went to the shop so many times to have a look at the beautiful doll.
- The doll was worth 20 yens.
- The God Jizo appeared in the shopkeeper's dream and asked him to gift the doll to Kiju.
- When Kanaya saw the doll in Kiju's hands, he said it was beautiful and looked like a real child.

Who Said to Whom

- Kiju said this to the shopkeeper.
- The God Jizo appeared in the shopkeeper's dream and said this to the shopkeeper.
- Kanaya said this to Kiju.
- Kanaya said this to Kiju.

4

My Grammar

- I.**
1. don't have have
 2. have don't have
 3. don't have have
 4. have don't have
 5. don't have have
- II.**
1. The God Jizo did not come into my dream.
 2. The shopkeeper did not give away the doll to Kiju.
 3. Kiju did not wait till the shop was opened.
 4. The shopkeeper did not call her into the shop.
 5. Kanaya did not like the doll very much.

I Write Like This

Last Sunday, I went to a park nearby our house. I sat there under a big neem tree. I looked at the people coming in and going out of the park. I listened to the music played on the gramophone in the park. I spent two hours like that in the park. When I went back to my house, an uncle of mine was talking to my mother. My uncle and I played cricket for sometime. Mother prepared some special dishes for uncle and me. I liked them very much.



5

2. Proper Nouns:

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters where necessary:

1. The Gita is a holy book.
2. Manmohan Singh is our Prime Minister.
3. Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world.
4. Mr. Rao is our English teacher.
5. Akbar was one of the greatest kings that ruled India.

3. Collective Nouns:

Fill in the blanks in the following. Choose the right noun from the list given:

1. thieves 2. flowers 3. stones 4. cattle 5. books

Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns:

Choose the collective nouns from the list given:

1. troupe 2. brood 3. troop 4. herd 5. constellation

4. Material Nouns:

1. glass 2. iron 3. wool 4. wood 5. gold

5. Abstract Nouns:

1. truth 2. honesty 3. strength 4. cleanliness 5. beauty
6. happiness

7

Fundamentals of English Grammar**① The Noun : Kinds of Nouns****1. Common Nouns:**

In each of the lists given, there is one word that does not belong to that category. Find it out and write it in the space given:

1. brother 2. farmer 3. park 4. pig 5. butter

Here are some nouns given. Pick up the appropriate word and fill up the blanks:

1. teacher 2. zoo 3. pilot 4. sailor 5. puppy

Fill in the blanks using the words appropriately.

1. Medicines 2. milk 3. fish 4. butcher 5. stationer

Here are names of some animals and their homes. Match them.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. dog | a. fold | (d) |
| 2. lion | b. stable | (e) |
| 3. sheep | c. burrow | (a) |
| 4. horse | d. kennel | (b) |
| 5. rabbit | e. lair | (c) |

(Note: In exercise-4, Part-B is given wrong. So change the Part-B according to the key)

6

② Pronouns

Rewrite the following sentences using pronouns:

1. Rama is a good boy. He is clever and hardworking. His teacher likes him very much. The teacher asks other boys to follow him.
2. My father brought me a book. It has many pictures. I like them very much.
3. Mr. Rao is our teacher. He teaches English. The students like him very much. They respect him highly.
4. One day my parents started for Mumbai by train. They arrived at the station late. It left the station before they reached the platform. They returned home sadly.
5. Anu is my friend. She is very intelligent. She is hardworking also. So she always stands first in the class.

Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

1. They, They 2. he, she 3. he, he, them 4. He, them 5. it

Kinds of Pronouns: 1. Personal Pronouns

Fill in the blanks with suitable Personal Pronouns:

1. me, I 2. I, him 3. you, You, it 4. they, They 5. He, he
6. you, I, I 7. This, mine.

2. Reflexive Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with suitable Reflexive Pronouns :

1. yourself 2. themselves 3. himself 4. themselves

8

3. Emphatic Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with suitable Emphatic Pronouns:

1. myself 2. himself 3. herself 4. himself 5. itself

4. Possessive Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with suitable Possessive Pronouns :

1. mine 2. yours 3. hers 4. theirs 5. his

5. Demonstrative Pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with suitable Demonstrative Pronouns:

1. This, it 2. These, those 3. This, that 4. Those, these 5. That

Fill in the blanks with Demonstrative Pronouns or Adjectives suitably:

1. This 2. That, this 3. These, those 4. That 5. These, those

3 The Relative Pronouns

Identify the Relative Pronouns and their antecedents in the following sentences:

Relative Pronouns	Antecedent
which	house
that	anything
who	man
that	examination
which	time

Join the following pairs of sentences with a relative pronouns:

- I know a man who has been to the States.
- He is the doctor who cured me of malaria.
- We met a girl who had lost her way.

5 The Adverb : Kinds of Adverbs

Pick out Adverbs in the following sentences and say what kind of adverbs they are:

- yesterday: Adverb of time
- well: Adverb of manner
- so: Adverb of manner
- once : Adverb of frequency
- very: Adverb of degree.

6 The Adjective : Kinds of Adjectives

Say to which class each of the following adjectives belongs.

- last: Descriptive Adjective
- strong: Adjective of Quality
- Which: Interrogative Adjective
- every: Demonstrative Adjective
- great : Descriptive Adjective
- second: Numeral Adjective
- What: Interrogative Adjective
- such: Demonstrative Adjective
- Several: Numeral Adjective
- all: Adjective of Quantity

Fill in the blanks:

- sad 2. lazy 3. rude 4. sweet 5. long 6. ugly
- harsh 8. wise 9. poor 10. healthy

4. The child whom I saw yesterday is dead.

5. I know the man who stole my bicycle.

4 The Verb : Kinds of Verbs

Identify Transitive, Intransitive verbs and verbs of incomplete predication:

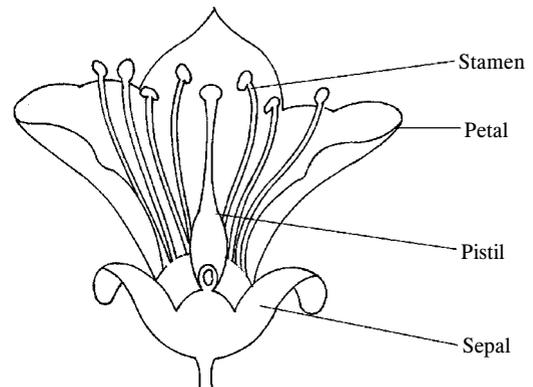
Transitive verb	Intransitive verb
Spoke	-
kicked	-
-	ran
-	rang
-	looked
-	looked

Pick out the objects and complements in the following sentences:

Objects	Complements
-	-
lie	-
song	-
-	cold
-	true
-	happy

Science**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.

- A complete flower has the following parts : Sepal, Petal, Stamen and Pistil.
- 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.
- In the presence of sunlight and water, green leaves prepare food by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air. This process is called photosynthesis.
- Plants use water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight to make their food.
- 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.

14

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.
- 1) Trees should not be cut down.
2) Forests should be protected against diseases caused by bacteria and virus.
3) Forests should be protected from fire.
4) Reforestation programmes should be taken up.

16

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.

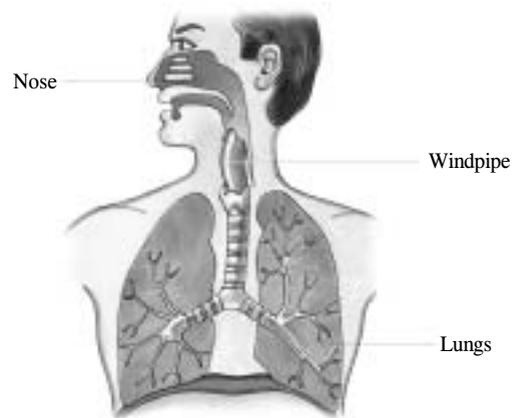
1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

5. Answer the following questions.

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

15

- If the shelters of domestic animals are not kept clean, the animals get diseases.
- 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****Label the diagram**

17

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.

18

III. Match the following.

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

② The Himalayan Region

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The Himalayas stretch for about 2,400 km from north-west to south-east.
- The three parallel ranges in the Himalayas are :
 - 1) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
 - 2) The Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
 - 3) The Outer Himalayas or the Siwaliks
- Mount Everest and K₂ or Godwin Austin are the important peaks in the Greater Himalayas.
- Tenzing Norgay of India and Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were the first to conquer Mount Everest.
- Duns are the narrow longitudinal flat bottomed strike valleys.
- The Himalayas check the rainbearing clouds coming from Siberia. They are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer. They have been causing a monsoon type of climate in the country.
- The gaps in mountain ranges providing natural routes across are called Passes (or) Passes are narrow ways through or over a mountain barrier. Khyber, Bolan, Karakoram, Shipki La,

20

Social Studies

Our Country

① Physical Features

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- India is located in the Northern Hemisphere. It is in South Asia. It is located between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitudes and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitudes.
- India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.
- The area of our country is 32,87,263 sq.km.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan are the neighbouring countries on the north west of India.
- Kanya Kumari is the southern most tip of India.
- South India is surrounded on its three sides by water. So it is called a peninsula.
- The five major physical regions of India are :
 - 1) The Himalayan Region, 2) The Northern Plains, 3) The Great Indian Desert, 4) The Plateau Region and 5) The Coastal Plains.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- subcontinent 2. Northern 3. seventh 4. India
- Bay of Bengal

19

Nathu La and Bomidi La are some of the important passes in the Himalayas.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- the abode of snow 2. Mount Everest 3. Himadri range
- 1953 5. Bachendri Pal 6. Mishmi Hills

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

③ The Northern Plains

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The northern plains lie between the Himalayas in the north and the plateau region in the south.
- The northern plains extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
- The Indus, the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra are the important rivers that drain the northern plains.
- The different parts of the northern plains are :
 - 1) The Punjab and the Haryana Plain, 2) The Rajasthan Plain, 3) The Ganga Plain and 4) The Brahmaputra Plain.
- Alakananda and Bhagirathi are the head streams that form the Ganga Plain.
- A delta is a fan shaped area of land where a river enters a body of standing water.

21

7. The Ganga Action Plan is an anti-pollution drive to clean the river Ganga, launched by the Government of India.
8. Brahmaputra plain is a rich plain with a good alluvial soil. This plain is suitable for a variety of crops.
9. The northern plains as a geographical factor played an important role in moulding the course of history of India and the life and culture of its people.
 - i) The rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, which formed the Northern Plains, were the cradles of our civilization.
 - ii) Being the most fertile territory, the plains became a centre of wealth and population.
 - iii) They also witnessed the rise and fall of many empires.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. plateau region 2. Food Bowl of India 3. Rajasthan
4. the Himalayas 5. Allahabad 6. Padma
7. Sundarban 8. Brahmaputra

III. Match the following.

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

22

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

5 The Plateau Region

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plateau is a large level area of land above the surrounding land.
2. The plateau region lies to the south of the northern plains in our country.
3. The plateau region extends upto the Bundelkhand upland on the north, the Aravalis on the north west and the Rajmahal Hills on the north east. In the south, it extends upto Cape Comorin.
4. The four parts of the plateau region are :
 - 1) The North Western plateau, 2) The North Eastern plateau, 3) The Central plateau and 4) The Southern plateau.
5. The Chota Nagpur plateau is famous for its large concentration of mineral deposits in our country.
6. The Narmada and the Krishna rivers are the important rivers of the central plateau region.
7. Udagamandalam and Kodaikanal are the two important hill stations in the southern plateau.

24

4 The Great Indian Desert

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A desert is a vast stretch of dry wasteland covered by sand.
2. The Thar Desert lies in the State of Rajasthan.
3. The Thar Desert extends up to Punjab and Haryana in the north and Gujarat in the south.
4. The climate of the Thar Desert is very hot and very dry. Relative humidity is extremely low. Rainfall is scanty, occasional and uncertain.
5. In deserts, during or immediately after rainfall water flows into streams or small pockets. They are called oases.
6. The feet of the camel are also so formed that they can move easily in the sand. That is why the camel is known as the 'Ship of the Desert'.
7. The Government of India is laying an irrigation channel from the Pong Dam to provide water to the water-starved areas of the desert. The face of the desert is going for a change with the availability of water.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Thar Desert 2. Thar Desert 3. 2,60,000 sq.km
4. camel 5. Jodhpur/Bikaner/Jaisalmer

23

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets.

1. triangular 2. north western 3. Chhattisgarh 4. Cauveri

III. Match the following.

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

6 The Coastal Plains and the Islands

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plain is a broad, flat area of land with less height and a gentle slope.
2. In India, the coastal plains are situated on the eastern and western margins of the Deccan plateau between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea.
3. The western coastal plain lies between the Deccan plateau and the Arabian sea. It stretches from the Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari.
4. The eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It extends from West Bengal to Kanya Kumari.
5. The eastern coastal plain is wider than the western coastal plain. The eastern coastal plain receives rainfall not only from the south west monsoon but also from the north east monsoon. But the western coastal plain receives most of its rainfall from the south west monsoon only.

25

6. The two groups of Islands in India are : Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. plain 2. Cochin 3. Konkan 4. Orissa 5. coral

III. Match the following.

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

7 Our Climate

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Climate is the average condition of the weather in an area for a period of time.
2. Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and at a particular time.
3. Latitude, altitude, winds, large bodies of water and ocean currents and mountains and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate.
4. The type of climate prevailing in India is Tropical Monsoon type.
5. The four important seasons in India are : The summer season, the rainy season, the winter season and the spring season.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. vertically 2. Hilly 3. Meghalaya
4. Mawsynram 5. short

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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



TERM - 2 Winter Season**English****1 Great Heroes****What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Matching

A	B
1961	Scaling of Mount Everest
1934	The fiftieth anniversary of scaling the Mount Everest
2003	Yuri Gagarin was born
1919	Person travelling in space
1953	Edmund Hillary was born

Questions and Answers

- Yuri Gagarin was the first person to travel in space. He travelled around the earth on 12 April, 1961.
- Vostok I was the name of the spaceship in which the first person travelled in space.
- Yuri Gagarin died in an air crash. After his death, the town of

1

6. The rainbow builds a road from the earth to the sky.

My Grammar

- I.** 1. across 2. from; to 3. on 4. than
- II.** 1. eats grass 2. travels in the sky 3. gives us fresh air
4. flies high 5. runs after rats

I Speak Like This

- Potters make pots.
A potter makes pots.
Fishes swim in water.
A fish swims in water.
Carpenters make furniture.
A carpenter makes furniture.
Tigers live in the forest.
A tiger lives in the forest.
Parrots eat fruits.
A parrot eats fruits.

3 Happy Deepavali**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Questions and Answers

- Deepavali is called a festival of lights because we light lamps on that day.

3

his birth was named Gagarin in his memory.

- Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary were the first persons to climb the Mount Everest. They scaled the Mount Everest on 29 May, 1953.
- In 2003, the fiftieth anniversary of scaling the Mount Everest was celebrated.

My Grammar

- was studied came
got worked became

I Write Like This

Mallika was born in 1970. She had her schooling at Bright School in Hyderabad. She always stood first in class. She worked as a teacher for two years. She is now working as a lecturer in a college.

2 Boats Sail on the Rivers**What have I understood ?****Questions and Answers**

- Boats sail on the rivers.
- Ships sail on the seas.
- Clouds are prettier than the boats and rivers. They sail across the sky.
- We find bridges on the rivers.
- The bow that bridges the heaven is prettier than the bridge on the rivers.

2

- On Deepavali day, children wear new clothes and play. Their parents prepare mouth watering dishes and share them with their friends and relatives.
- After lighting crackers we should not go and look over it if it fails to explode. It may take sometime to explode and may explode on our face. We should not throw lighted crackers at each other.
- We should wear cotton clothes on Deepavali day.
- We should not throw sparklers and threads after they burn out. We should put them in a mug of water.

My Grammar

- We should wear neat clothes.
- We shouldn't wear untidy dress.
- We should respect our parents and teachers.
- We shouldn't have bad habits.
- We should secure first rank.
- We should keep our classroom clean.

4 An Unusual Wish**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Questions and Answers

- The king wanted to touch the moon.

4

- The king's wish was considered as an unusual wish because no one can reach the moon by climbing a tower.
- The king asked the carpenter to make a big tower.
- The carpenter piled up all the wooden boxes collected from all the houses one over the other and made a tower.
- The king stood on the last box and tried to touch the moon. When he was not able to, he stretched a little more and lost balance and fell down. All the boxes fell on the king and he was buried under the boxes.

Who Said to Whom

- The king said this to himself.
- The king said this to the carpenter.
- The carpenter said this to himself.

My Grammar

- will punish me.
- will not give me supper.
- will not talk to me.
- will beat me.
- will scold me.

I Write Like This

- We should throw the rubbish in the dustbin.
- We should clean our house with water and phenyl twice a week.

5

Fundamentals of English Grammar

1 The Preposition

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

At or in

- at, in
- at, in
- at, in
- in, at

In or into

- in
- into
- in
- into

In or within

- within
- in
- in
- in

By or with

- by
- with
- with
- by

Beside or Besides

- beside
- Besides
- Besides
- beside

Between or Among

- between
- among
- among
- between

Since or For or From

- since
- for
- from

On or Upon

- on
- upon
- on

7

- We should wear clean clothes always.
- We should eat fresh food and drink filtered water.
- We should go to bed early and get up early.
- We should not eat stale food items.
- We should not eat anything sold by the roadside vendors.
- We should not drink contaminated water.
- We should not eat too much of food.
- We should not take too much oily food.



6

Insert suitable prepositions :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. across | 2. of | 3. under | 4. to, on |
| 5. by | 6. to, in | 7. into | 8. over |
| 9. of | 10. over | 11. into, with | 12. for |
| 13. for | 14. from | 15. of | 16. for |
| 17. to | 18. from | 19. of | 20. with |
| 21. for | 22. between | 23. among | 24. to |
| 25. to | | | |

2 The Conjunction

Identify the conjunctions in these sentences:

- until
- than
- unless
- even if
- before
- when
- though
- unless
- so, that

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

- and
- but
- but
- whether
- if

Fill up the blanks using conjunctions from the list given.

- therefore
- because
- If
- or
- though
- but
- unless
- till
- but
- though

Join the sentences with conjunctions 'and' or 'though':

- Though Rani is stout she can run fast.
- My father and my brother is going to Chennai.
- He is poor in Mathematics though he is good at English.

8

4. Rajani is industrious, but she is also clever.
5. I cannot meet him though he may come.
6. Bread and Butter is a healthy food.

Combine the following sentences using **or**, **because** or **unless**.

1. Be regular to the class or you will miss the lessons.
2. He is very popular because he is good to everyone.
3. Unless you walk quickly, you will not be on time.
4. Is this my book or your book ?
5. We can travel by land or water.
6. Unless you deserve the prize, you will not get it.

3 The Sentence

Make a meaningful sentences:

1. He has a chain of gold.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. He has four brothers.
4. I like apples most.
5. Akbar was a great king.

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters.

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. February comes after January.
3. Mary has a little lamb.
4. December is the last month of the year.
5. Hyderabad is the fifth largest city in India.

9

5 The Noun : Number

Give the plural forms of the following:

1. men
2. mangoes
3. feet
4. dishes
5. potatoes
6. wishes
7. solos
8. torches
9. pianos
10. branches

Give the singular forms of the following:

1. valley
2. joy
3. goose
4. safe
5. foot
6. strife
7. calf
8. knife

Change the following sentences in the singular into plural.

1. Cats catch mice.
2. Postmen brought letters.
2. The dogs ran after the cats.
3. The geese are swimming in the lakes.

Change the following sentences in the plural into singular.

1. The monkey climbs the tree.
2. The child like sweet.
3. The deer is afraid of the lion.
4. The boy cut the apple into two.

Choose the correct noun from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. women
2. mice
3. policeman
4. children, teeth
5. buses, bus

11

4 Subject and Predicate

Divide the following sentences into subject and predicate.

Subject	Predicate
2. He	has a chain of gold
3. Honest	is the best policy
4. Akbar	was a great emperor
5. Little Tom	sat in a corner
6. A barking dog	never bites

Fill in the blanks with subjects suitable for the predicates.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Birds | 2. The cow | 3. The farmer |
| 4. The pilot | 5. The basket | 6. Sita |
| 7. The milkman | 8. The doctor | 9. The elephant |
| 10. The police | | |

Supply a suitable predicate to the following subjects:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. gives us rain | 2. is very beautiful |
| 3. is a faithful animal | 4. smell sweet |
| 5. shines brightly at night | 6. love us |
| 7. is a teacher | 8. twinkle in the night sky |
| 9. fly in the air | 10. swim in the water |

10

6 The Noun : Gender

Give the feminine forms of nouns in the following:

1. horse x mare
2. brother x sister
3. boy x girl
4. poet x poetess; king x queen
5. lion x lioness; cock x hen

Give the masculine form of nouns in the following:

1. He is my nephew.
2. The horse gave him trouble.
3. The tiger chased the bull.
4. The count loves his son very much.
5. Our host is a widower.

Rewrite the following sentences.

1. The girl returned home to meet her brother.
2. The queen has left her husband and ran away.
3. My aunt has two nieces and three nephews.
4. The man saved his wife. He could not save himself.
5. He is the man who has helped me in crisis.

7 The Noun : Possessive Case

Write down the possessive form of the following singular nouns:

1. The boy's book.
2. The girl's name.
3. The woman's child.
4. The mother's baby.
5. The horse's owner.
6. My uncle's house.
7. My brother's car.
8. The lion's roar.
9. The landlord's property.
10. The lawyer's work.

12

Write down the possessive form of the following plural nouns:

- The babies' cries
- The children's daughter
- The birds' wings
- The geese's feet
- The horses' tails
- The men's clothes
- The dogs' teeth
- The ladies' valets
- The cows' milk
- The boys' shouts

Rewrite the following in the plural form:

- The children's cries
- The dogs' tails
- The babies' smiles
- The men's shouts
- The women's laughter
- The lion's feet
- The girls' books
- The boys' paintings
- The birds' songs
- The robber's photos

Write the following in the possessive form:

- My uncle's factory
- The grocer's shop
- The children's property
- My friend's house
- My sister's book
- Mr. Raghu's car
- Mary's bicycle
- The boy's parents
- The people's history
- The birds' songs

13

Science

1 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

15

8 The Adjective : Degrees of Comparison

Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:

Comparative

- stronger
- worse
- weaker
- sweeter
- hotter
- thicker
- shorter
- bigger
- better
- taller
- cleverer
- colder
- larger

Superlative

- strongest
- worst
- weakest
- sweetest
- hottest
- thickest
- shortest
- biggest
- best
- tallest
- cleverest
- coldest
- largest

Fill in the blanks with correct forms of adjectives given in brackets:

- more intelligent
- more ferocious
- biggest
- more useful
- mightier
- oldest
- most beautiful
- hotter
- more beautiful
- highest

14

balanced diet.

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

2 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.

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

16

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

3 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.

- 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.

17

4 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

19

- Loss of excess water and salts from the body is called dehydration.
- First, select a place where the waste water from the house is collected.
 - A pit of about 60 cm deep is dug.
 - The mouth of the pit should be about 60 cm wide.
 - Some bricks and sand are kept at the base of the pit. This makes the base porous and helps the water to soak well.
 - The top of the pit is closed with a slab.
 - The water from the house should be made to drain into the pit.
- Passing of watery stools and fever are the symptoms of diarrhoea.
- 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.
- Making useful things from waste material is called recycling.

18

5. Answer the following questions.

- Liquids and gases do not have definite shapes. They take the shape of their containers.
- Solids - Uses :**
 - Solids like sand, cement, bricks, iron and wood are used for the construction of houses, dams and bridges.
 - Some solids like cotton and silk are used in making clothes.
 - Some solids like metals are used in making vessels, chairs, tables etc.
- Liquids - Uses :**
 - Liquids like petrol and kerosene are used as fuels.
 - Water, milk and fruit juices are used as food materials.
- The air we breathe contains oxygen and other gases.
 - Certain gases like gober gas and cooking gas are used as fuels.
 - 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.

20

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 vapourisation.

5 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

21

Social Studies

Our Resources

1 Our Soils

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The top layer of the earth's land surface is called soil.
- Alluvial soils, Black soils, Red soils and Laterite soils are found in India.
- The alluvial soils are concentrated in the northern plains from Punjab to Assam. They are also found in the coastal plains and river valleys of the plateau region.
- Cotton is the most important crop grown in the black soils. Hence, the black soils are known as the Black Cotton Soils.
- Sometimes, the running water and winds carry away the fertile topmost layer of the soil cover. This process is known as soil erosion.
- Growing forests, controlling grazing, constructing check dams and levelling of uneven land are the steps to be taken for the conservation of soils.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. coastal plains 2. potash 3. cotton 4. Desert 5. soil erosion

23

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.

- Solids, liquids and gases are the different states of matter.
- 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.
- 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.
- The materials which allow light to pass through them are called transparent materials. Glass and water are some examples of transparent materials.
- Materials through which heat passes are called good conductors of heat. Silver, copper, aluminium and steel are some examples of good conductors of heat.
- Materials which catch fire easily are called inflammable materials.

22

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

2 Our Forests and Wildlife

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- Forests are large areas of land covered with trees.
- In our country, forests occupy about 20% of the total geographical area.
- Forests help in the occurrence of rainfall. They promote soil conservation. They provide us timber and fuel. They control floods. They make climate cool and pleasant.
- Charcoal, wood pulp, matchwood, canes, rosewood, sandalwood, lac, rubber, resins, honey, herbs and fruits are the important forest products.
- 1) Evergreen Forests, 2) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, 3) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, 4) Thorn Forests, 5) Tidal Forests and 6) Himalayan Forests are the different types of forests found in India.
- The evergreen forests are found in the hilly regions and at higher altitudes.
- The importance of the tropical moist deciduous forests is that they are the homes of economically viable products such as sal, sandalwood, shisham, bamboo, teak etc.
- People take up planting of trees every year when the rainy

24

season begins. This is known as Vanamahotsav.

9. The Chipko Movement is a movement to prevent the cutting of trees.
10. Clean and Green programme means to keep the environment clean, plant trees and maintain their upkeep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Monsoon forests 2. Tidal 3. Himalayan
4. Sundarlal Bahuguna 5. Tiger

III. Match the Following:

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

3 Our Water Resources

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Water is necessary for drinking, bathing, cleaning, washing and cooking. It is also necessary for growing plants and trees.
2. Rains, rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells and tube wells are the important sources of water.
3. Water is supplied from canals, tanks, wells and tube wells for irrigation.
4. Dams are constructed across rivers for various purposes. They are known as multipurpose projects.

25

Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

6. Aluminium is made out of bauxite. Aluminium is used in aircraft, automobiles, utensils, railways, electrical goods etc.
7. Mica, gypsum, barytes, graphite and diamonds are some of the non metallic minerals.
8. In our country, petroleum reserves are located at Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High in Maharashtra, Ankaleswar in Gujarat and Krishna and Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh.
9. In India, the oil refineries are located at Digboi, Mumbai (Two Plants), Visakhapatnam, Nunmati, Barauni, Koyali, Chennai, Cochin, Haldia, Bongaigaon and Mathura.
10. The minerals which could be processed to generate atomic energy are called atomic minerals. Uranium, thorium, radium and monazite are atomic minerals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Iron 2. iron 3. steel plant 4. gold mines 5. Digboi

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes
6. Yes 7. Yes 8. Yes

27

5. The important multipurpose projects in India are :
The Bhakra Nangal Project, the Damodar Valley Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project and the Hirakud Project.
6. Dams are useful to us in many ways. They store water and provide assured water supply to our fields. They control floods. They generate electricity.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bhakra Nangal 2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Sorrow of Bengal 4. Mahanadi

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

4 Our Mineral Resources

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mineral is a natural substance got from the earth by mining.
2. The place where minerals are available is known as a mine.
3. Minerals are valuable natural resources. They are used in making many things. They lay the foundation for industrial development. They are the wealth of a nation.
4. Iron, coal, crude oil, mica, manganese, bauxite, gold and silver are the important minerals found in our country.
5. In our country, iron ore deposits are found in Bihar,

26

5 Our Animal Wealth

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The animals which are useful to us and which contribute to the wealth of the country are called livestock.
2. We tame some animals or domesticate them for our use. These animals are called domestic animals.
3. Operation Flood is a programme to increase the milk production in our country.
4. The increase in the production of milk is known as White Revolution.
5. Blue Revolution is a programme to increase fish production in the country.
6. Animals are used for ploughing the fields. The animal dung is used for the generation of biogas. Animals are also used to carry the farm produce to markets in towns and cities.
7. Camel is useful in transporting goods as well as people in deserts. Elephants and horses are useful in carrying loads.
8. Sheep and yak are the animals which give us wool.
9. We get medical treatment for animals at veterinary hospitals.
10. We should not be cruel towards animals. We should love them.

28

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. dog 2. camel 3. Operation Flood
4. White Revolution 5. Blue Revolution 6. veterinary hospitals

III. Match the following.

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

6 Human Resources**Exercise****I. Answer the following questions.**

- The use of other resources depends upon the human resources. So, they are more important than other resources.
- We are far behind in the development of our human resources. Many of our people are living below the poverty line. Nearly half of our people are illiterates. Medical and health facilities are not adequately available to all our people.
- We should provide the people with educational facilities. We should take steps to remove poverty of the people. We should establish more hospitals for the health care of our people.
- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Sarojini Naidu, C.V. Raman are the few Indians who have brought glory to our country.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 84.3 crores 2. illiterates 3. India 4. Good character

29

of a family in the house is called a cottage industry.

10. In our country, the steel plants are located at Rourkela in Orissa, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Bokaro in Jharkhand and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Green Revolution 2. June 3. November
4. commercial 5. paper mills
6. Hindustan Machine Tools
7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

III. Match the following.

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

Transport and Communications**8 Travel and Transport****Exercise****I. Answer the following questions.**

- Movement of passengers and goods from one place to another is called transport.
- Sending or receiving messages is known as communications.
- We travel to meet our relatives and friends living in other places. We travel to attend marriages and other social functions. We travel to visit places of interest.

31

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

7 Our Agriculture and Industries**Exercise****I. Answer the following questions.**

- Raising of crops and rearing of cattle is known as agriculture.
- Many irrigation projects were constructed for the supply of water to the crops on a regular basis. Fertiliser plants are established to supply fertilisers to farmers. Farmers are given information on modern and scientific methods of agriculture.
- Paddy, wheat, barley and oats are some cereal crops.
- Red gram, black gram, green gram, horse gram and bengal gram are the various pulses grown in India.
- The commercial crops are called cash crops because they are grown particularly for earning profits. Many of these crops are described as industrial crops because their products are used as raw materials in various industries.
- Cotton and jute are called fibre crops.
- Tea, coffee, sugar cane, rubber etc., are plantation crops.
- An industry is the place where the raw materials are processed to make finished goods.
- The industry organised by a few people or by the members

30

- Travel is a fun. It gives us knowledge and enjoyment. It makes us familiar with other people in our country and abroad. It promotes unity and integrity of our country.
- The different means of transport are : 1) Roadways, 2) Railways, 3) Waterways and 4) Airways.
- Some roads connect the important cities and State capitals in the country. They are called National Highways.
- In our country, the Metro Railway is in Kolkata.
- Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai, Netaji Subhash Chandrabose Airport in Kolkata, Meenambakam in Chennai, Begumpet in Hyderabad and Rajasansi in Amritsar are the important airports in India.
- We can transport anything to other places through the transport system.

II. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

III. Match the following.

1. f 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c 6. d

32

9 Communications

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In ancient times, the means of communication were only a few and were also slow. The modern means of communication are many and fast.
2. The different types of communications are : 1) Postal communications, 2) Telecommunications and 3) Mass communications.
3. We send money by post through money order.
4. STD : Subscribers' Trunk Dialling
ISD : International Subscriber Dialling
5. Telegram, Telephone, Telex, E-Mail and Fax are the means of telecommunication.
6. Radio, Television, Newspaper and Films are the means of mass communication.
7. Through satellites, we are able to see events live while sitting in our homes. They are also useful in telecommunications, remote sensing and weather forecasting.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. postcard 2. parcels 3. Telephone 4. orbit

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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



TERM - 3 Summer Season**English****1 The Wood of Flowers****What have I understood ?****Questions and Answers**

1. The poet went to the wood of flowers.
2. He went to the forest alone.
3. He was in the wood of flowers for hours.
4. He saw grass on the ground and leaves on the tree.
5. He heard the sounds made by the wind.
6. He enjoyed his trip very much.

Some New Words

B. hours be sound happy

My Grammar

1. on
2. in
3. at
4. across
5. under

2 The Fisherman and His Greedy Wife**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

1

I visit temple quite often. I spend sometime learning music and chess. I play cricket with my friends. I never buy anything from the road side vendors to eat.

I Speak Like This

I want a new dress for the festival.

I want a new school bag.

I want a pencil box.

I want a new toy.

I want a bicycle.

Can I have a box of crackers ?

Can I have a new notebook ?

Can I have a watch ?

Can I have one more piece of cake ?

Can I have a balloon chair ?

3 Frogs at School**What have I understood ?****True or False**

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

Questions and Answers

1. The frogs were wearing green coats and white vests.
2. The frogs should study first and play later. This was the rule they followed in school.
3. The frogs learnt in the school how to nobly strive, leap and dive. They also learnt how to dodge a blow.

3

Questions and Answers

1. Gopal was a fisherman.
2. Ratna always wanted to go and live in the town.
3. The big fish asked Gopal to put it back in water and go home.
4. On the first day, Gopal asked the fish some food and a new pink dress.
5. No, Ratna did not become the queen of the country.
6. Ratna was greedy in the story.

Who Said to Whom

1. Gopal said this to Ratna.
2. Ratna said this to Gopal.
3. Gopal said this to the big fish.
4. The big fish said this to Gopal.
5. The big fish said this to Gopal.

My Grammar

1. I never go to the cinema.
2. I play with my friends everyday.
3. I watch TV sometimes.
4. My teachers punish me sometimes.
5. I go to the playground everyday.
6. My father buys me chocolates sometimes.

I Write Like ThisI always go to school in time. I watch comics on TV sometimes.

2

4. The frogs became bullfrogs at last. Now they teach other frogs.
5. I think no frog in the lot was dunce because they studied first and played later.

B. Some New Words

1. school pool
2. green clean
3. stern turn
4. blow throw
5. fast last
6. logs frogs

My Grammar

1. My mother taught me how to wear clothes.
2. My mother taught me how to behave with others.
3. My mother taught me how to play games.
1. My father taught me how to read and write.
2. My father taught me how to ride a bicycle.
3. My father taught me how to talk to elders.
1. My teachers taught me how to learn the lessons.
2. My teachers taught me how to behave with elders.
3. My teachers taught me how to keep the books neat.
1. I learnt how to swim.
2. I learnt how to play flute.
3. I learnt how to ride bicycle.

4

4 News ! News !

What have I understood ?

True or False

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

Questions and Answers

- Samuel is a seventh class student of DK Grammar School.
- He was given the bravery award.
- The Chief Minister presented the award to Samuel.
- Samuel was given the award for saving a boy from drowning.
- According to Samuel, his swimming teacher should get the award.

What have I understood ?

True or False

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

Questions and Answers

- China secured the highest number of gold medals.
- India secured 32 silver medals.
- India stood second in the Afro-Asian games.
- Japan bagged the third place in the Afro-Asian games.
- India secured the highest number of medals.

My Grammar

celebrated
decorated

5

Rearrange them and write their order.

- 5, 1, 3, 2, 4

My Grammar

- would pray
- would buy
- would cry
- would knock
- would have

I Write Like This

Dear Madhav,

How are you ? I am fine here and studying well. How are uncle and aunt ?

Last Sunday I went to watch a swimming competition to a near by lake. A boy named Stevenson swam faster than the other competitors. He reached the other side of the bank, collected the baton and started his return trip. People on shore were cheering him. Suddenly a boy who was cheering the swimmers fell into the lake and started crying 'help', 'help'. Stevenson saw that boy and started swimming towards him. He saved the boy from drowning. He lost the race in the process. People watching the event were disappointed because he could not win the race. But they were happy because he saved the life of a boy. I felt really thankful to Steve for saving the life of the boy.

Yours lovingly,

x x x.

7

hoisted
organized
given
invited
given

5 Stevenson

What have I understood ?

True or False

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

Questions and Answers

- Steve's father was a farmer. He worked on the farm and raised crops. His mother was a housewife.
- Steve's daily routine was going for a swim and playing foot ball.
- Steve was fond of swimming and football. Every Sunday, he would go to the lake and practise swimming.
- Steve was in a comfortable position to win the race but he did not win the race because he saw a boy was drowning and went and saved him. Meanwhile, the second swimmer overtook him and reached the finishing line.
- Steve is a kindhearted boy. He was ready to lose the race in order to save the life of another boy.

6

Fundamentals of English Grammar

1 The Articles

Put A or An in the blanks:

1. A 2. An 3. An 4. A 5. A
6. An 7. A 8. An 9. A 10. A

Fill in the blanks with A, An or The where necessary:

1. No articles 2. The 3. No articles
4. No articles, a 5.No articles, a 6. the
7. the 8. The 9.The
10. The, a

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles where necessary:

1. The, the 2. a 3. an
4. an, a, a 5. the, no articles 6. a
7. The, the 8. the 9.the, the
10. a

2 The Verb : Tenses

Change the verbs in the simple present tense into present continuous tense:

- The river is flowing under the bridge.
- He is waiting for you at the station.
- Children are playing in the garden.

8

4. He is telling me an interesting story.
5. Mother is cooking dinner for us.

Rewrite the following sentences after changing the present continuous verbs into the present perfect tense:

1. She has written a letter to her father.
2. They have played in the garden.
3. He has taken senselessly.
4. She has waited for you at the bus station.
5. The farmer has cut the corn.

Rewrite the following sentences changing the simple present tense verbs into the simple past tense.

1. He answered the letter to night.
2. It rained all night.
3. I hoped to get a holiday.
4. She worked hard to pass in 1st class.
5. They had plenty of time.

Rewrite the following sentences, filling the blanks with correct tense forms of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. goes, is going | 2. am going, will, come |
| 3. is eating, do, like | 4. learnt, am learning |
| 5. sits, is sitting | 6. visits, is visiting |
| 7. are watching, have, finished | 8. will be leaving, went |
| 9. go, are leaving | 10. was sleeping, had gone out |

9

13. He had the power to punish them.
14. We ate to live.
15. Birds loved to sing.

Fill in the blanks with suitable Past Tense / Past Participle forms of verbs.

1. Posted
2. broken
3. saw
4. acted
5. walked
6. bought
7. gave
8. eaten
9. happened
10. has escaped

4 Agreement of the Verb with the Subject

Pick out the correct form of verb:

1. make
2. is
3. are
4. is
5. are
6. is
7. have

5 Comparison of Adverbs

Fill in the blanks.

1. more eloquently
2. unwillingly
3. sooner
4. more cheaply
5. angrily

6 Punctuation and the Use of Capitals

Punctuate the following using capitals where necessary.

1. We met our friend George and his family at the station last Monday.
2. The shop deals in pens, pencils, paper, ink and all stationery articles.
3. Gandhiji's weapons of war were truth and non-violence.

11

11. was suffering, had died
12. has finished, finished
13. went, was sleeping
14. are waiting, have been waiting
15. carries, is carrying

3 Tense Forms of Verbs

Give the Past Tense form and the Past Participle form of the following Present Tense Verbs:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. earned, earned | 2. killed, killed |
| 3. wrote, written | 4. did, done |
| 5. hurried, hurried | 6. changed, changed |
| 7. lived, lived | 8. died, died |
| 9. knocked, knocked | 10. spoke, spoken |
| 11. won, won | 12. stole, stolen |
| 13. shot, shot | 14. struck, struck |

Rewrite the sentences in the Past Tenses:

1. I heard a noise.
2. It was very hot that day.
3. Children liked sweets.
4. He entered the room then.
5. We elected him President.
6. We went out for a walk.
7. He entered the room.
8. She collected old stamps.
9. They lost all hope.
10. The baby woke up.
11. I was sorry to know this.
12. I was not afraid to speak the truth.

10

4. Gandhiji, the Father of our Nation brought us freedom.
5. We went to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.

7 Comprehension Passages

Passage I

Now answer the following questions:

1. i) the largest of birds.
ii) about a hundred and twenty kilos.
iii) a lengthy neck and a flat head.
2. by two long legs.
3. Each of the legs has two toes. One of them very small.
4. The brain is smaller than one of its eyes.
5. It sits down and stretches its long neck out along the ground.
6. Say whether the statements are 'True' or 'False'.
i) False ii) True iii) True iv) True v) True

Passage II

Now answer the following questions:

1. Two blacksmiths.
2. They worked with hammers all day long.
3. He lost all peace and calmness.
4. He gave each of the blacksmiths a hundred rupees, requesting them to move into a new house.
5. Yes, He was successful in making them shift to new houses.
6. They exchanged their houses.
7. The clever Blacksmiths.
8. Goldsmith. He makes jewellery with gold.

12

Science

① 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.

- The changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation.
- The wind, heat and larger exposed surface area are the factors that affect the evaporation of water.
- 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.
- The changing of water vapour into water is called condensation.

13

4. Answer the following questions.

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

③ 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.

15

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

② 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

14

- A) Running electrical trains.

B) Driving machines in refrigerators, T.V.s etc.
- A) Producing electricity

B) Running the ships.
- A) Ultimate source of energy.

B) Plants use solar energy to make their food.

6. Answer the following questions.

- Force is an external agency that displaces or tends to displace a body from its position.
- Energy is the ability or capacity to do work.
- Work is said to be done when a force moves an object through a distance.
- 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.
- The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its motion is called kinetic energy. e.g. : Flowing water
- The energy which an object possesses by virtue of its position is called potential energy. e.g. : Compressed spring

16

4 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.

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

17

III. Match the following.

1. h 2. g 3. f 4. e 5. d 6. c 7. b 8. a

2 Life in the Northern Plains

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Delhi.
- Bhangra and Gidda are the two important dance forms of Punjab.
- Haryana is known as the Milk Pail of India. Because the dairy industry is highly developed in the State.
- India Gate, Qutb Minar, Red Fort, Jumma Masjid, Lodhi Tombs are the historical monuments to be seen in Delhi.
- Birhors, Gonds, Mundas, Oarons or Karukhs and Santhals are the important tribals of Bihar.
- In our country jute is largely grown in the State of West Bengal.
- The Kaziranga National Park and Manas, a wildlife sanctuary are the important tourist places in Assam.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Haryana 2. pilgrim 3. Bihar 4. Bengali 5. Agra

III. Match the following.

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

19

Social Studies

Different Ways of Living

1 Life in the Himalayan Region

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri, Ladakhi, Pahari and Punjabi are the languages spoken by the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Agriculture and horticulture are the main occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh.
- Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath are the famous pilgrim centres of Garhwal and Kumaon region.
- Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura.
- Bhutia, Nepali, Lepcha and Limbu are the principal languages of Sikkim.
- Holi, Durgashtami, Saraswati Pooja and Radhashaptami are the important festivals celebrated in Manipur.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kashmir 2. Srinagar 3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Shillong 5. Meghalaya 6. Kohima 7. Jhumming

18

3 Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The life is hard in the desert area because of scarcity of water. The difficulty in transport in the desert area also makes life hard.
- The life in the western part of Rajasthan is very hard. It is the desert area. Scarcity of water and the difficulty in transport make the life hard here.
On the other hand, life in the eastern part of Rajasthan is not so hard. This area receives a good amount of rainfall.
- Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.
- Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, Mount Abu, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur are the important tourist places in Rajasthan.
- Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior are the important cities in the Malwa Plateau.
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau region is very rich in mineral resources and industries. The soil of this region is very fertile.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aravalis 2. Jaipur 3. Gaudilyi Luhar 4. Rajasthan
5. Jaipur 6. Panna 7. Chota Nagpur

20

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

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

IV. Match the following.

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

④ Life in the Southern Plateau

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The southern plateau is to the south of the river Krishna. Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Western Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the States covered by it.
- Eastern Madhya Pradesh is known as Chhattisgarh.
- The Bidiri, art of making fine engravings on brass and copper wares, the Kalankari paintings, the toys of Nirmal and Kondapalli and the silk sarees of Dharmavaram, Pochampalli and Venkatagiri are the famous handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh.
- Tamil Nadu is famous for temples.
- Mountains, backwaters, the coconut trees and banana plantations make Kerala beautiful.
- Bangalore, Mysore, Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, the Brindavan Gardens, the Gomateswara statue at Sravanabelagola, the Gersoppa or Jog Falls are the worth seeing places in Karnataka.

21

important cities in the eastern coastal region.

- Bhubaneswar is famous for Lingaraja Swamy temple and the Nandal Kanan zoo park.
- Oriya, Telugu and Tamil are the important languages spoken by the people of the eastern coastal region.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea are the Islands of our country.
- Rice, coconut and areca nut are the important crops grown in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Farming and fishing are the important occupations of the people of Lakshadweep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ahmedabad 2. Garbha 3. western 4. Port Blair
5. Kavaratti

III. Match the following.

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

Things that make us Great

⑥ Our Culture and Heritage

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- Our Constitution recognised 18 languages as our official languages. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada,

23

- Mangoes, Oranges, Grapes and Bananas are the important varieties of fruits grown in Maharashtra.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chhattisgarh 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Cochin
4. Onam 5. Karnataka 6. bananas

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

⑤ Life in the coastal Region and the islands

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The coastal region lies on the eastern and western margins of the plateau region.
- Fishing, farming and trade are the main occupations of the people of the western coastal region.
- Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagoa, Mangalore and Cochin are the important parts on the west coast.
- Gandhinagar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Panaji and Mumbai are the important cities on the west coast.
- Idli, vada, dosa, upma, sambar and rasam are the important food items in the diet of the people of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Chennai and Madurai are the

22

Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali.

- Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Yakshagana and Mohini Attam are the important classical dances of our country.
- Ghumar, Garbha, Bhangra, Gidda, Kolattam, Kaikottikali, Chhow and Rouf are a few folk dances of India.
- The Hindustani Music and the Carnatic Music are the two types of Indian classical music.
- Sitar, sarod, gottuvadyam and tanpura are the musical instruments that usually accompany vocalists in classical music.
- The Bhairavi raga is performed at dawn, Megha in the morning, Dipaka and Sriraga in the afternoon and Kousika and Hindola at night are the ragas performed at different times.
- Amir Khusro, Swami Haridas, Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Sarangdar and Mohammad Shah Rangila were the great composers of Hindustani music.
- Purandaradasa, Tyagaraja, Muttuswamy Dikshitar, Shyamasastri, Annamacharya, Kshetrappa and Swati Tirunal were the famous exponents of Carnatic music.
- Mahabalipuram, Tanjavur, Srirangam, Madurai and Puri are the important places where great temples are found in our country.

24

10. Sir Edward Lutyens designed New Delhi and Le Corbusier designed Chandigarh.
11. The famous paintings in India are at Ajanta.
12. Pongal, Sankranti, Bhogi, Bhogali Bihu, Onam, Baisakhi and Basant Panchami are the seasonal festivals.
13. Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Shivaratri, Sri Ramanavami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Sri Krishna Janmashtami, Christmas, Easter, Id-i-Milad, Id-ul-Juha, Id-ul-Fitr, Guruparva, Buddha Jayanthi and Mahavira Jayanthi are some of our religious festivals.
14. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi are our national festivals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hindi 2. raga, tala 3. Rajasthan
4. Ellora 5. Kumbakonam

7 Our Noble Thoughts and Souls

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Gautama Buddha, Mahavira, Adi Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda are the great thinkers of Hinduism.
2. Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha. He lived about 2500 years ago. He laid emphasis on truth and non violence.

25

The people of his kingdom enjoyed prosperity under his rule. He introduced a benevolent administration for his people. That is why he became great.

12. During Akbar's time, India witnessed political unity, economic prosperity, social integrity and cultural synthesis.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Quran 2. Jesus Christ 3. Zoroastrianism
4. Kabir 5. Swami Vivekananda 6. Srikrishnadevaraya

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

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

IV. Match the following.

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

We and Our Government

8 Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A Constitution is a set of principles which helps a country to be governed.
2. Our Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949. It came into force on 26th January, 1950.
3. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the important goals set before us by our Constitution.

27

3. Mohammad, the prophet preached peace, love, equality and brotherhood.
4. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. He preached the equality of men. He also preached that God was one.
5. Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Pandita Rama Bai, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are the reformers who tried to reform the society and religion.
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy criticised evils like sati, child marriages and female infanticide. He advocated female education.
7. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked for removing the evils prevailing among Muslims at that time. He urged Muslims to learn English. He founded the famous Aligarh Muslim University.
8. The concept of zero, the numerical system from 1 to 10 and decimal system were invented by the Indians. Aryabhata discovered that the earth rotates on its axis. He also calculated the duration of the day.
9. Jadish Chandra Bose, C.V. Raman, Ramanujan, Homi Bhabha are the modern scientists who brought laurels to India.
10. Ashoka fought a war against Kalinga and won it. After winning the war, he decided not to wage wars thereafter. He was the only king in the history to follow the policy of peace after winning a great war.
11. Srikrishnadevaraya won many battles and expanded his empire.

26

4. a) **Socialism** : The government tries to reduce economic inequalities among people and promote their economic development. This is what socialism means.
- b) **Democracy** : Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
5. **Fundamental Rights** : The rights given to us for leading a better life are called Fundamental Rights. They are : Right to Equality, Right to Freedom and Right to Freedom of Religion.
- Fundamental Duties** : Our Constitution lays down certain duties. They are called Fundamental Duties. They are :
 - 1) We should respect the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - 2) We should cherish the noble ideals of our freedom struggle.
 - 3) We should defend our country and render national service whenever necessary.
 - 4) We should uphold and protect the sovereignty, the unity and the integrity of our country.
 - 5) We should promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood among all the people.
 - 6) We should preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
 - 7) We should protect our environment.

28

- 8) We should safeguard the public property.
6. Our Constitution lays down certain guidelines to be followed by our governments. They are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Steps should be taken to improve the standard of living of our people.
 - Cottage industries should be encouraged.
 - Steps should be taken to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Republic
- Constituent Assembly
- Socialism
- duties
- 14

III. Match the following.

- c
- e
- d
- b
- a

9 Central and State Governments**Exercise****I. Answer the following questions.**

- The President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the other ministers together constitute the Union Government.
- The President of India is elected by members of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.
- The Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and

29

- Our National Emblem consists of three lions with open mouths. There is a Chakra below these lions. It is called the Dharma Chakra or the Wheel of Law. There is a figure of bull on its right and that of a horse on its left. Below the emblem there are the words Satyameva Jayate engraved in Devanagari script.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Ashoka Chakra
- Rabindranath Tagore
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- Truth alone triumphs
- Ashoka

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

- F
- F
- T
- T



31

the President.

- The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.
- The Supreme Court is the highest court in our country.
- The Governor, the Chief Minister and the other ministers constitute the State Government.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 5
- Delhi
- Union Government
- Governor
- President of India

III. Write 'T' for True statements and 'F' for False statements.

- F
- T
- F
- T
- F

IV. Match the following.

- f
- a
- b
- e
- c
- d

10 Our National Symbols**Exercise****I. Answer the following questions.**

- The National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Song and the National Emblem are our National Symbols.
- Saffron, white and green are the three colours in our flag.
- Jana gana mana is our National Anthem. Rabindranath Tagore composed it.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Composed our National Song. It is Vande Mataram.

30

32