

ENGLISH**1. THE THREE SNEEZES****Reading :**

1. Hari sat on the branch of the tree and began to saw it ;
2. Hari thought that the stranger was an astrologer ;
3. No, the stranger was a wise man who thought correctly of the consequences. He was not an astrologer ;
4. The donkey sneezed for the first time as the fly went in his nose ;
5. No, the Hari didn't die but he pretended to lay flat on the ground and cry out that he was dead.

Vocabulary :

1. precious ; 2. preserve ; 3. confidential ; 4. scent ;
5. immense

Grammar :

1. so ; 2. because ; 3. so ; 4. because ; 5. so

2. Mr. NOBODY**Reading :**

1. In the first stanza Mr. Nobody is compared to a mouse.
2. The pranks played by Mr. Nobody are as follows - Mr. Nobody tears the books, leaves the door open, pulls the buttons from the shirts, scatters the pins and spreads the oil all over the house.
3. He puts damp wood on the fire, that kettles cannot boil. His are the feet that bring in mud and all the carpet's soil. The finger marks upon the door.
4. Mr. Nobody soils the carpets by running over it with his muddy feet.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.

Grammar :

1. your, yours ; 2. my, mine ; 3. her, hers ; 4. our, ours ;
5. their, theirs

3. A JOURNEY TO THE MOON**Reading :**

1. Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin were the three astronauts who travelled to moon in the year 1969.
2. They travelled in a famous aircraft known as Apollo.
3. After opening the door Armstrong stepped out wearing a black suit and helmet. On his back he had something which looked like a big black box. This was his life support which helped him breathe and protected him from extreme conditions. Once he

stepped out of the Eagle, his body gradually started floating. This is because a person on the moon weighs much less than he does on earth.

They first set up instruments that would help them find out many facts about the Moon. They gathered rocks and soil to bring back to earth.

4. Yes, their journey was successful as they were able to complete their mission of the being the first people to land on Moon.
5. Their journey was dangerous as the spacecraft had to go to another planet 'Moon'. It was exciting as if they were successful they would create history. Also they had the rare opportunity of visiting the Moon.
6. Explain in your own words his feelings.

Vocabulary :

1. clear ; 2. round ; 3. phases ; 4. waxes and wanes ;
5. float

Spelling :

1. Pacific ocean 2. Spacecraft 3. Companions
4. Journey 5. Eagle

Grammar :

1. some ; 2. any, some ; 3. no ; 4. any ; 5. some

4. PANDORA'S BOX**Reading :**

1. Pandora was the daughter of Zeus and Hephaestus;
2. Zeus was angry with Prometheus because Prometheus had given fire to people and had tricked him;
3. One day when Epimetheus slept Pandora stole the key and opened the box;
4. The things that flew out of the box were sickness, worries, crimes, hatred, envy, and all sorts of bad things;
5. The last thing that flew out of the box was 'Hope'.

Vocabulary :

1. May I come in ? ; 2. I'm sorry I'm late;
3. Bye ! See you soon ; 4. Thank you.

Grammar :

1. Tom returned the camera, didn't he ? ; 2. We have eaten our supper, haven't we ? ; 3. We should go to the restaurant, shouldn't we ? ; 4. He would certainly help us, wouldn't he ? ; 5. Stanley is a dancer, isn't he ?

Speaking :

1. Every cloud - has a silver lining
2. Too many cooks - spoil the broth
3. Look before - your leap
4. Honesty - is the best policy
5. When the cat's are away - the mice are at play
6. A friend in need - is a friend in deed

5. YOU ARE OLD, FATHER WILLIAM**Reading :**

- The poet's name is Lewis Carroll ;
- Father William is old but he is not ready to accept his age. His son keeps trying his level best to make him aware of his actual age ;
- 'You are old' and 'In my youth' are the words repeated in the poem because this poem is a conversation between a father and his son, where the son keeps talking about the father being old and his father keeps replying about his youth ;
- Father William said he was not ready to hear any more stuff. He told the youth to be off or else he would kick him.

Vocabulary

- husband ; 2. sister-law ; 3. cousins ; 4. uncle ;
- mother ; 6. grandparents ; 7. daughter

Grammar :

- Fatter, Fattest ; 2. Taller, Tallest ; 3. Easier, Easiest ;
- Longer, Longest ; 5. Wiser, Wisest ; 6. Better, Best ;
- More difficult, Most difficult ;
- More peaceful, Most peaceful ;
- Worse, Worst ; 10. More beautiful, Most beautiful

Pronunciation :

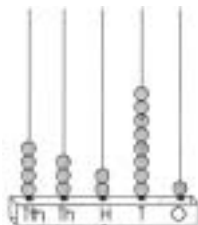
- Friendship ; 2. Encourageous ; 3. Agreement ;
- Courtship ; 5. Lovable ; 6. Troublesome ;
- Attractive ; 8. Protective.

MATHEMATICS**1. NUMERATION AND NOTATION****Revision Exercise :**

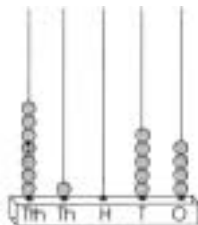
- i) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ii) 10 iii) 0
iv) 9 v) 1 vi) 9 vii) 10
- 1) a) 1 b) 10 c) 100 d) 1000
2) a) 9 b) 99 c) 999 d) 9999
3) a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 4
4) i) Four hundred eighty five
ii) Three thousand two hundred eight
iii) Two thousand nine
iv) Four thousand forty
v) Eight hundred seventy six
5) i) 369 ii) 1015 iii) 7001 iv) 8000 v) 4044
6) i) 455, 565, 675 ii) 5007, 6008, 7009
iii) 1400, 1450, 1500 iv) 7005, 8004, 9003
7) i) 70 ii) 4000 iii) 9 iv) 200
8) i) 400 + 30 + 8 ii) 70 + 9

Exercise - 1.2 :

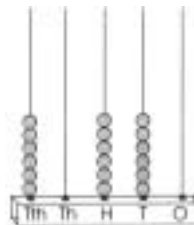
1. a)



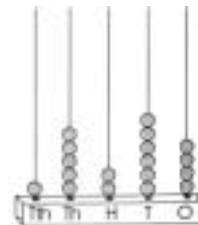
b)



c)



d)

**6. TIGER, TIGER, BURNING BRIGHT****Reading :**

- The tiger's golden yellow coat and black stripes ;
- The poet feels that the tiger is the most dashing creature. The tiger with its bright colours, shining eyes, with its sleek body and fleshy paws inspired the poet William Blake ;
- Hammer, chain, anvils, spears ;
- Answer in your own words.

Vocabulary :

- Shining, cheerful, clever ;
- Fire, heat, glow, flame ;
- Symmetry is when one shape becomes exactly like another ;
- Causing or capable of causing fear ; frightening ;
- To challenge ;
- A tendon. Vigorous strength ; muscular power.

Grammar :

- pact 2. brake 3. waste 4. jeans 5. ate

Spelling :

- Weighs ; 2. Special ; 3. Animals ; 4. Burn ;
- Kilogram

Listening :

1 - 3 - 6 - 5 - 2 - 4

iii) 8000 + 80 + 2

iv) 9000 + 900 + 80 + 8

9) i) 482 ii) 3708

iii) 7077 iv) 9090

10) i) 1457 ii) 7541

11) i) 6405 ii) 6540

iii) 4056 (write some more)

12) i) < ii) >

iii) > iv) <

v) > vi) >

Exercise - 1.1 :

- a) 99999 b) 80000 c) 59999 d) 50000
e) 10000 f) 99999 g) 100000
- a) Sixteen thousand nine hundred seventy four
b) Eighty two thousand sixty five
c) Forty seven thousand five hundred eight
d) Ninety nine thousand ninety nine
e) Sixty six thousand six hundred sixty six
f) Fifty thousand five hundred five
- a) 19708 b) 24615 c) 96023 d) 84048
e) 20301 f) 33330
- a) 100000 b) 99999, Ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine c) 1

2. a) 14163 ; Fourteen thousand one hundred sixty three c) 30421 ; Thirty thousand four hundred twenty one
 b) 26230; Twenty six thousand two hundred thirty d) 42015 ; Forty two thousand fifteen

Exercise - 1.3 :

1. b) 200 c) 10000 d) 90 e) 2 f) 0

PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	TEN THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
	10000	1000	100	10	1
a) 57624	5	7	6	2	4
b) 34981	3	4	9	8	1
c) 10675	1	0	6	7	5
d) 20036	2	0	0	3	6
e) 90109	9	0	1	0	9

3. a) 60000 + 9000 + 700 + 40 + 2
 b) 10000 + 8000 + 300 + 7
 c) 30000 + 2000 + 500 + 60 + 0
 d) 40000 + 90 + 9
 e) 50000 + 500 + 5

4. a) 65918 b) 20062 c) 59073 d) 10001
 e) 45916 f) 70707
 5. a) 99999 b) 10000 c) 100000 d) 6000
 e) 90 f) 10 g) 96410 h) 10245

- i) itself j) place k) zero l) equal

Exercise - 1.4 :

1. a) 46,753 b) 39,058 c) 10,926 d) 99,766
 e) 1,00,000
 2. a) 28 409 b) 56 065 c) 88 888 d) 49 371
 e) 1 00 000
 3. a) 52 416 b) 70 017 c) 1 00 000 d) 9 099
 e) 12 000

PERIODS → PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	LAKHS	THOUSANDS		ONES		
	LAKHS 100000	TEN THOUSANDS 10000	THOUSANDS 1000	HUNDREDS 100	TENS 10	ONES 1
a) 16954		1	6	9	5	4
b) 28039		2	8	0	3	9
c) 40004		4	0	0	0	4
d) 55055		5	5	0	5	5
e) 100000	1	0	0	0	0	0

5. a) Ones, Tens and Hundreds
 b) Thousands and Ten Thousands
 c) Ones ; Tens d) Thousands; 9000
 e) Ones, Hundreds

2. a) 16015 ; 9658 b) 99001 ; 72015
 c) 55000 ; 16017 d) 15125 ; 6324
 3. a) 4065, 4356, 43506, 45603
 b) 9761, 11769, 17967, 19176
 c) 6600, 60006, 60600, 66000
 4. a) 99009, 90009, 9900, 9099
 b) 20101, 12010, 12001, 11200
 c) 86002, 82600, 68200, 62800

Exercise - 1.5 :

1. a) < b) > c) > d) < e) >
 f) < g) < h) > i) > j) <

Exercise - 1.6 :

1. PERIODS → PLACE → NUMERAL ↓	MILLIONS		THOUSANDS			ONES		
	TEN MILLIONS 10000000	ONE MILLIONS 1000000	HUNDRED THOUSANDS 100000	TEN THOUSANDS 10000	ONE THOUSANDS 1000	HUNDREDS 100	TENS 10	ONES 1
a) 4156378		4	1	5	6	3	7	8
b) 12034598	1	2	0	3	4	5	9	8
c) 35098157	3	5	0	9	8	1	5	7

2. a) 196 408 b) 6 272 351 c) 54 864 327
 3. a) 43 08 195 b) 1 62 94 375 c) 80 74 090
 4. a) 100 b) 1
 c) 400 000 ; four hundred thousands
 d) 2 000 000; two millions
 e) 5 000 ; five thousand

Review Exercise :

1. i) 92 028 ii) 57 06 606 iii) 3 145 017
 iv) 68 096 008
 2. i) a) Thirty nine lakh sixty four thousand two hundred fifty one.
 b) Three million nine hundred sixty four thousand two hundred fifty one.
 ii) a) Eight crore seventy lakh forty nine thousand three hundred sixty two.
 b) Eighty seven million forty nine thousand three hundred sixty two.
 iii) a) One crore sixty eight lakh fifty seven thousand one hundred three.
 b) Sixteen million eight hundred fifty seven thousand one hundred three.
 3. i) $30000 + 7000 + 800 + 20 + 4$
 ii) $4000000 + 900000 + 50000 + 6000 + 300 + 4$
 iii) $1000000 + 100000 + 70000 + 8000 + 300 + 60 + 5$
 4. i) 294378 ii) 80808
 5. a) 1,64,89,221 ; 16, 489, 221
 b) 37,50,469 ; 3,750,469
 6. a) < b) > c) > d) <
 7. a) 12679, 12976, 17692, 17926
 b) 947680, 948706, 980476, 987640
 8. a) 1682095, 1628095, 1620985, 1602895
 b) 463251, 436251, 432156, 431256
 9. i) 999999 ii) 100000 iii) 100 iv) 100
 v) 10 vi) 999999

2. MULTIPLES AND FACTORS**Exercise - 2.1 :**

1. i) 20, 25, 30, 35 ii) 24, 30, 36, 42
 iii) 32, 40, 48, 56 iv) 48, 60, 72, 84
 2. i) 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 ii) 14, 21, 28, 35, 42
 iii) 18, 27, 36, 45, 54 iv) 22, 33, 44, 55, 66
 3. i) 20, 24, 28 ii) 32, 40, 48 iii) 39, 52, 65
 4. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48 5. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
 6. 6, 12, 18, 24 7. 15, 20, 30 8. 12, 24, 36
 9. 15, 30 10. ii) 10, 4 iii) 9, 12 iv) 2, 4 and 7
 v) 96 ; 3, 4 and 8 vi) 90 ; 2, 5 and 9
 11. i) No ii) Yes iii) Yes iv) No
 12. 18, 36, 54, 72 13. i) 1 and itself
 ii) every number

Exercise - 2.2 :

1. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
 2. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19
 3. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (or any five)
 4. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34
 5. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39
 6. c 7. b 8. 18, 24, 26 9. 13, 15, 25
 10. i) 2 ii) 9 iii) 98 iv) odd v) even
 vi) 1 vii) 1 viii) (246, 248, 250); (252, 254, 256)
 ix) (321, 323) ; (327, 329)
 x) (803, 805) ; (806, 808) or any two

Exercise - 2.3 :

1. i) C ii) A iii) B iv) D v) B
 2. i) 1, 2, 4, 8 ii) 1, 3, 9 iii) 1, 2, 5, 10
 iv) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 v) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18
 vi) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20
 3. i) 1, 3, 5, 15 ii) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18
 iii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 iv) 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56
 v) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 42, 84
 vi) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 22, 33, 44, 66, 132
 4. i) Yes iii) No ii) Yes iv) No
 5. 2, 4, 8, 16 6. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 16, 48
 7. i) 1 ii) factor iii) multiple ; factor
 iv) equal ; less v) equal ; greater vi) 1
 vii) the number viii) multiples ix) multiple
 x) factors xi) factors xii) $3 \times 4 \times 8 = 96$
 8. i) F ii) T iii) F iv) T v) F
 vi) T vii) T viii) F ix) T x) F
 9. 1, 2, 4 10. 1, 2, 5, 10

Exercise - 2.4 :

1. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19
 2. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
 3. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37
 (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19), (29, 31)
 4. All 5 pairs given for question 3 or any other pairs.
 5. (2, 5); (2, 11) ; (2, 17)
 6. (2, 7); (3, 5) ; (5, 7); (7, 11)
 7. 5, 13, 17, 19 8. 8, 12, 24, 27 9. i) 11 ii) 15
 10. i) 2 ii) 4 iii) 1 iv) 2 v) more vi) 2
 11. i) T ii) F iii) F iv) T v) F vi) T

Exercise - 2.5 :

1. i) $2 \times 3 \times 3$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ iii) $2 \times 2 \times 7$
 iv) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ v) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ vi) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$
 vii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$ viii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$
 2. i) $2 \times 2 \times 5$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ iii) $2 \times 3 \times 7$
 iv) $3 \times 5 \times 5$ v) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$
 vi) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ vii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$
 viii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$

Review Exercise :

1. i) 9, 18, 27, 36 ii) 12, 24, 36, 48 iii) 15, 30, 45, 60
 iv) 25, 50, 75, 100

2. i) 1, 2, 3, 6 ii) 1, 2, 4, 8 iii) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
iv) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 v) 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45
3. 24, 48, 72 4. 2, 4 and 8
5. i) $2 \times 3 \times 3$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ iii) $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$
iv) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11$
6. i) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$ ii) $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ iii) $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$
iv) $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
7. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40
8. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49
9. 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47
10. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 228
- II. 1) 1 2) 17, 19 3) composite 4) two
5) 3×5 6) 2 ; even 7) no ; 1 and 31 8) 43
9) 21 10) twin primes
- III. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F

3. ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF NUMBERS

A. Addition – Revision Exercise :

1. i) 6,999 ii) 6,482 iii) 9,887
2. 8579 km 3. 2021
4. 74; The sum is the same in any order.
5. i) 154 ii) 149 iii) 1,380 iv) 4,600 v) 117

Exercise – 3.1 :

1. i) 78,989 ii) 1,84,986 iii) 88,041 iv) 4,11,022
2. i) 92,970 ii) 5,36,565 iii) 5,15,490 iv) 11,00,736
v) 7,52,613 vi) 4,09,331 vii) 3,61,919 viii) 1,49,603
ix) 6,03,165 x) 2,04,291
3. i) 91,395 ii) 4,51,960 iii) 5,41,887 iv) 1,70,169
4. Rs. 1,77,415 5. Rs. 2,54,000
6. Rs. 5,78,445; Rs. 10,74,200
7. 53,814 ; 1,03,550 8. 4,37,539
9. Rs. 93,864 ; Rs. 99,639, 2,78,281
10. Rs. 10,260; Rs. 5,505 11. 1,32,295
12. 1,08,887 13. ii) 4, 4, 8, 2 iii) 2, 7, 6, 2

B. Subtraction – Revision Exercise :

1. i) 5 ii) 14 iii) 19 iv) 37 v) 44
vi) 0 vii) 468 viii) 235 ix) 0
2. i) 3353 ii) 2618 iii) 6705
3. 2725 4. 823 5. 949
6. $1596 + 354 = 1950$; $354 + 1596 = 1950$

Exercise – 3.2 :

1. i) 21, 212 ii) 1,12,213 iii) 1,12,567 iv) 19,876
v) 24,750 vi) 41,976 vii) 57,978 viii) 80,001
2. i) 52 (Th) 1(H) ii) 65 (Th) 6 (H) 2 (T)
iii) 2 (L) 37 (Th) 6 (H) 3. i) 3,788 ii) 94,322
4. i) 24,786 ii) 8,945
5. i) 38,889 ii) 7,285 iii) 42,346 iv) 99,001
6. 56,089

Exercise – 3.3 :

1. Rs. 21,779 2. 42,049 3. Rs. 65,525 4. Rs. 30,625
5. 57,537 6. 15,317 7. Rs. 38,950 8. Rs. 76,475
9. 1,295 10. Rs. 85,725

Review Exercise :

1. i) 72,995 ii) 1,98,676
2. i) 1(L) 3(Th) 9 (H) 5 (T) 1 (O) ii) 8 (L) 21 (Th) 4 (H)
3. i) 25,968 ii) 12,122 iii) 8 (Th) 8(H)
4. 1,26,804 5. Rs. 75,450
6. Rs. 2,05,125 ; Rs. 4,80,125
7. Rs. 47,800 ; Rs. 51,050 ; Rs. 1,56,350
8. 54 years 9. 776 10. 1,00,001

4. MULTIPLICATION

Revision Exercise :

1. i) 18 ii) 40 iii) 24 iv) 45 v) 63 vi) 66
vii) 0 viii) 235 ix) 0 x) 0 xi) 905 xii) 64
2. i) 468 ii) 672 iii) 3876 iv) 645 v) 1344
vi) 7824 vii) 5550 viii) 6034
3. Rs. 3176 4. 1,235 km 5. 5,544

Exercise – 4.1 :

1. i) 0 ii) 0 iii) 0 iv) 0
v) 482, 0 vi) 89, 0 vii) 1, 117 viii) 607, 607
ix) 75, 1800 x) 81,3969 xi) 82,2296
xii) 8, 8, (2×8) or (8×2)
2. i) 3440 ii) 6150 iii) 21,600 iv) 58,400
v) 1,34,000 vi) 1,02,000 vii) 1,41,040 viii) 2,88,050
ix) 4,30,400 x) 3,58,600 xi) 8,45,000 xii) 18,87,000

Exercise – 4.2 :

1. i) 29,925 ii) 19,136 iii) 43,381 iv) 42,788
v) 38,722 vi) 43,524 vii) 43,625 viii) 91,392
ix) 19,404 x) 2,24,615 xi) 1,68,141 xii) 1,30,848
2. i) 11,392 ii) 27,888 iii) 54,048 iv) 1,10,592
v) 55,125 vi) 78,408
3. i) 55,836 ii) 74,675 iii) 1,96,413 iv) 5, 59, 728
v) 6,34,728 vi) 6,64,595

Exercise - 4.3 :

1. Rs. 2,32,225 2. Rs. 1,78,500 3. Rs. 5,04,175
 4. Rs. 61,625 5. 34,768
 6. Rs. 1,40,125 ; Rs. 15,125 7. 1,99,125 ; 875
 8. 40,320

Review Exercise :

1. i) 426 ii) 1680 iii) 0 iv) 0
 v) 0 vi) 456 vii) $(7 \times 14) ; (2 \times 7)$
 viii) (4×6) ix) (175×4) x) (1395×6)
 2. i) 5616 ii) 1,93,350 iii) 1,83,168 iv) 62,496
 v) 28,008 vi) 8,17,036
 3. Rs. 1,24,800 4. Rs. 1,82,500 5. 32,400

5. DIVISION**Revision Exercise :**

1. i) 0 ii) 15 iii) 56 iv) 0
 v) 0 vi) 375 vii) 1 viii) 1596
 2. i) 198 ii) 327 iii) 315
 3. i) 236 ; 2 ii) 198 ; 0 iii) 347 ; 1 iv) 750 ; 6

Exercise - 5.1 :

1. i) 47 ii) 62 ; 4 iii) 94 ; 3 iv) 96 ; 10
 v) 37 ; 6 vi) 25 ; 11 vii) 279 ; 5 viii) 193 ; 7
 2. i) 844 ; 4 ii) 896 ; 17 iii) 850 ; 11 iv) 263 ; 67
 v) 5285 ; 11 vi) 1132 ; 14 vii) 663 ; 177 viii) 2091 ; 19
 3. i) 842 ii) 1165 iii) 868 iv) 122
 v) 953 ; 3 vi) 838 ; 7 vii) 884 ; 3 viii) 3176 ; 1

Exercise - 5.2 :

1. 125 2. 228 ; 2 3. 62 4. 237
 5. 872 ; 45 6. 45 ; 75 7. 26334 ; 399 8. 13200

Exercise - 5.3 :

1. 83 ; 6 2. 157 ; 5 3. 2930 ; 8 4. 76 ; 11
 5. 393 ; 68 6. 440 ; 05 7. 2 ; 604 8. 13 ; 725
 9. 176 ; 087

Review Exercise :

1. i) 0 ii) 0 iii) 0 iv) 0 v) 374
 vi) 1568 vii) 440 viii) 1764
 2. i) 339 (1) ii) 534 (1) iii) 3134 (6)
 3. i) 807 ii) 1256 iii) 1408(6) iv) 796 (6)
 v) 296 (177)
 4. i) 17 ; 84 ii) 19 ; 6 iii) 25 ; 624
 iv) 536 ; 25 v) 96 ; 054 vi) 367 ; 1
 5. Rs. 375 6. 82

6. UNITARY METHOD**Exercise :**

1. Rs. 255 2. 126 km 3. Rs. 288
 4. Rs. 408 5. Rs. 18 ; Rs. 144 6. 17,500

Review Exercise :

1. Rs. 92 2. Rs. 3500 3. 3600

7. MEASURES OF LENGTH, MASS AND CAPACITY**ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION****Revision Exercise :**

1. i) metre ii) 100 iii) 125 iv) 7,50
 v) 48,75 vi) gram vii) 1000 viii) 1400
 ix) 5050 x) 4,250 xi) litre xii) 1000
 xiii) 5750 xiv) 9,400 xv) 2,75
 2. i) 5 - 74 ii) 31 - 15 iii) 142 - 45 iv) 6 - 125
 v) 161 - 100 vi) 760 - 580 vii) 39 - 199 viii) 42 - 195
 ix) 118 - 480 x) 740 - 740 xi) 92 - 100 xii) 35 - 575
 3. i) 11 - 11 ii) 6 - 75 iii) 204 - 250 iv) 264 - 525
 v) 20 - 120 vi) 156 - 475 vii) 9 - 050 viii) 74 - 250
 4. 82 kg 220 g 5. 2m 75 cm 6. 4 km 90 m

Exercise - 7.1 :

1. i) 7000 ii) 19000 iii) 8250 iv) 5462
 v) 10075 vi) 15810 vii) 9304 viii) 1009
 ix) 2010 x) 7505
 2. i) 8 kg ii) 143 kg iii) 5 kg 95 g
 iv) 4 kg 612 g v) 2 g 700 mg vi) 34 g
 vii) 62 g 25 cg viii) 47 dag 5 g
 3. i) 4m ii) 18 m iii) 6 km
 iv) 13 km v) 12 m 50 cm vi) 22 m 5 cm
 vii) 36 km 75 m viii) 44 km 44 m
 4. i) 9 l ii) 25 l iii) 16 l 400 ml
 iv) 8 l 80 ml v) 5 kl vi) 7 kl 500 l
 vii) 12 kl 50 l viii) 10 kl 10 l
 5. i) 8 ii) 12, 5 iii) one tenth
 iv) 1 v) 10 vi) decametre
 vii) 2500 viii) 1000 ix) $\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$
 x) 120 xi) 14 xii) 7,800

- xiii) 4 xiv) 1, 500 xv) 2020
 xvi) litre xvii) *kl* xviii) kilogram
 xix) gram xx) kilograms

Exercise - 7. 2 :

- I.1. i) 12 - 9 ii) 18 - 2 iii) 20 - 15 iv) 41 - 00
 v) 10 - 050 vi) 19 - 600 vii) 46 - 6 viii) 40 - 6
 ix) 49 - 10 x) 116 - 50 xi) 17 - 920 xii) 40 - 530
 2. i) 33 - 30 ii) 75 - 20 iii) 10 - 050 iv) 41 - 650
 v) 17 - 30 vi) 40 - 00 vii) 35 - 740 viii) 105 - 900
 3. i) 24 - 200 ii) 16 - 400 iii) 35 - 010 iv) 176 - 430
 v) 13 - 025 vi) 69 - 270 vii) 28 - 875 viii) 74 - 410
 II.1. i) 8 - 2 ii) 6 - 6 iii) 2 - 55 iv) 8 - 25
 v) 25 - 75 vi) 1 - 500 vii) 12 - 500 viii) 54 - 425
 2. i) 1 - 875 ii) 7 - 425 iii) 3 - 65 iv) 5 - 25
 v) 54 - 05 vi) 2 - 835 vii) 11 - 750 viii) 106 - 225
 3. i) 0 - 825 ii) 9 - 975 iii) 9 - 850 iv) 90 - 325
 v) 4 - 350 vi) 0 - 475 vii) 14 - 010 viii) 4 - 375

Exercise - 7. 3 :

1. i) 8 - 6 - 5 - 6 ii) 20 - 1 - 4 - 5 iii) 12 - 8 - 5 - 1
 iv) 6 - 5 - 8 - 3 v) 6 - 600 vi) 18 - 8 - 8 - 1
 2. i) 4 - 5 - 8 - 0 ii) 5 - 6 - 3 - 5 iii) 0 - 7 - 0 - 2
 iv) 4 - 0 - 1 - 3 v) 3 - 8 - 7 - 9

Exercise - 7. 4 :

1. 52 km 475 m 2. 87 km 650 m 3. 82 g 500 mg
 4. 25 *l* 400 *m^l* 5. 27 cm 1 mm 6. 33 *l* 775 *m^l*
 7. 56 km 250 m 8. 12 kg 675 g 9. 35 *l* 250 *m^l*
 10. 350 km 11. 26 kg 12. 18 *l* 750 *m^l*

Review Exercise :

1. i) metre ii) 10 iii) one tenth iv) gram
 v) 1000 vi) 1000
 2. i) 5 ii) 275 iii) 7 km 600 m
 iv) 9640 m v) 1 kg 500 g vi) 3850
 vii) 24 *kl* 500 *l* viii) 9 *l* 200 *m^l*
 3. i) 12 - 10 ii) 20 - 100 iii) 11 - 300 iv) 5 - 100
 v) 12 - 600 vi) 7 - 650 vii) 4 - 500
 4. i) 5 - 350 ii) 14 - 580 iii) 47 - 250
 5. 90 cm 6. 13 km 500 m 7. 2kg 350g
 8. 7 *l* 750 *m^l*

SCIENCE**1. PLANT - PARTS - FOOD PRODUCTION****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.

- 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.

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.

3. CARE AND PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

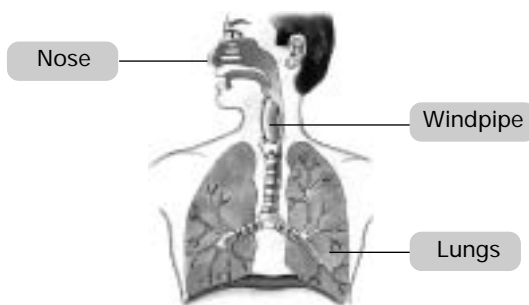
Exercise :

- 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
- Fill in the blanks.
1. Pests ; insects 2. useful 3. Deforestation
4. food 5. Assam
- Match the following.
1. E 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D
- Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.
1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- Answer the following questions.
1. Timely watering, provision of manures and enough sunlight are the conditions required for proper growth of plants.
2. Wood, paper pulp, rubber, honey, fruits, flowers, fuel, medicines, spices and animal fodder.
3. Deforestation results in decrease of forest area and wild animals.
4. 1) Trees should not be cut down.
2) Forests should be protected against diseases caused by bacterial and virus.
3) Forests should be protected from fire.
4) Reforestation programmes should be taken up.
5. If the shelters of domestic animals are not kept clean the animals get diseases.
6. 1) Setting up of national parks for the wild animals.
2) Setting up of zoological parks, wildlife sanctuaries, crocodile parks, tiger projects and bird sanctuaries.

4. OUR BODY AND ITS FUNCTIONS

Activity:

- Label the diagram.



Fun Time

Exercise :

- Choose the correct answer. Write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B
- Fill in the blanks.
1. blood 2. nervous system 3. hair
4. sweat 5. arteries
- Match the following.
1. B 2. D 3. E 4. C 5. A
- Answer the following questions.
1. 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.
2. 1) Gliding joint 2) Hinge joint 3) Ball and socket joint and 4) Pivot joint.
3. Joints which can be moved are called movable joints. Joints which cannot be moved are called immovable joints.
4. 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.
5. The different parts of digestive system are
1) mouth 2) stomach 3) small intestine and
4) large intestine.

UNIT - 3

5. FOOD AND ITS PRESERVATION

Activity :

Fun Time

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 :

- Choose the correct answer. 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.

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

6. SAFE DRINKING WATER

Exercise :

1. Choose the correct answer. 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.
- The rain water, 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.

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.
- Kanyakumari is the southernmost 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:
 - The Himalayan Region,
 - The Northern Plains,
 - The Great Indian Desert,
 - The Plateau Region
 - The Coastal Plains.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Subcontinent 2. Northern 3. seventh
4. India 5. Bay of Bengal

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 :
 - The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
 - The lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
 - 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 rain-bearing 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, Nathu La and Bomidi La are some of the important passes in the Himalayas.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. the abode of snow
2. Mount Everest
3. Himadri range
4. 1953
5. Bachendri Pal
6. Mishmi Hills

III. Write True or False.

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

3. THE NORTHERN PLAINS**Exercise :****I. Answer the following questions.**

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

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

III. Write True or False.

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

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 up to 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 up to 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.

II. Fill in the blanks.

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.

- The western coastal plain lies between the Deccan plateau and the Arabian sea. It stretches from the Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari.
- The eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It extends from West Bengal to Kanya Kumari.
- 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.
- The two groups of Islands in India are : the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- plain
- Cochin
- Konkan
- Orissa
- coral

III. Match the following.

- e
- c
- d
- b
- a

7. OUR CLIMATE

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Climate is the average condition of the weather in an area for a period of time.
- Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and at a particular time.
- Latitude, altitude, winds, large bodies of water and ocean currents and mountains and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate.
- The type of climate prevailing in India is Tropical Monsoon type.
- 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.

- vertically
- Hilly
- Meghalaya
- Mawsynram
- short

III. Write True or False.

- True
- False
- False
- True
- True

8. 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.

- coastal plains
- potash
- cotton
- Desert
- soil erosion

III. Write True or False.

- False
- True
- False
- False
- True

9. 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 season begins. This is known as Vanamahotsav.
- The Chipko Movements is a movement to prevent the cutting of trees.
- Clean and Green programme means to keep the environment clean, plant trees and maintain their upkeep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Monsoon forests
- Tidal
- Himalayan
- Sundarlal Bahuguna
- Tiger

III. Match the following.

- e
- d
- c
- b
- a

10. 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.
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 True or False.

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

11. 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, 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

12. 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 county 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 county.
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.

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

