

ENGLISH**1. WHITE WASHING THE FENCE****Reading :**

- A. 1. False ; 2. False ; 3. True.
B. Accept all reasonable responses.

Grammar :

1. a beautiful blue sailing boat.
2. an old square wooden table.
1. Have you answered the questions ?
2. Jenny locked the door.
3. Has walter called us ?
4. Have you seen the picture ?
5. Have your parents got the letter ?
6. Has it rained a lot ?
7. How often have you sung the song ?
8. Has Maureen watched the film ?

2. PETER PAN**Reading :**

1. One night, Wendy woke to find a strange boy sitting on the floor who was crying. This boy was Peter pan.
2. Peter was crying because his shadow was not sticking to him. Wendy helped him by sewing his shadow to the tips of his shoes.
3. Captain Hook was afraid of the crocodile because a crocodile had once bitten off and swallowed his hand. This crocodile had liked its taste so much that from that day on he would follow Captain Hook in hope for more.
4. Wendy kept the lost boys happy by agreeing to be their mother. Wendy tucked the boys into bed and told them the tale of Cinderella. Wendy took care of the boys, who explored the island during the day. At night, they gathered for meals, played make believe games, and listened while Wendy told them stories.
5. One day, peter and the children went exploring near the mermaids' lagoon. Suddenly Peter saw the pirates and yelled to everybody to take cover. Peter and Wendy could see that the pirates had tied up Tiger Lily, the Indian princess. The pirates had left her on a rock in the lagoon. Peter was afraid that Tiger Lily would drown when the tide came in. He had to save her ! In a voice that sounded just like Captain Hook's, he shouted, "Set her free!"

Peter roared, still sounding like Hook, "Aye, aye," the pirates said, and set Tiger Lily free. She swam quickly back to the Indian camp.

6. One night Wendy told the boys a story about children who ran away from their home and flew to Neverland. Even though they loved Neverland very much they never forgot their home. Their parents missed them very much and the children then came back home. This story made Wendy and the others home sick.
7. Tinker bell was Peter Pan's fairy.
8. Peter never wanted to leave neverland as there he would never have to grow up.
9. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

1. Chemicals ; 2. Chemist ; 3. Chlorophyll ;
4. Chameleon; 5. Chorus

Grammar :

1. Whom 2. Whose 3. Whose 4. Whom 5. Whose

3. THE LEGEND OF THE TROJAN HORSE**Reading :**

1. Troy was located on the coast of Asia, across the sea from the Greek city – state of Sparta.
2. People built walls around their city to help protect them. Some walls were only a few feet high. Others as much as twenty feet high. They built gates in the wall. The gates could be opened to let people inside the city. In times of war, the gates could be closed and locked to stop intruders from getting inside.
3. The Greeks sent a wooden horse as a gift to the Trojans to announce to end of the war.
4. Odyssees decided to send a wooden horse with 30 men inside it as a gift to the Trojans. When it was ready, the Greeks brought the huge wooden horse as close to Troy's city gates as they could get without being shot full of arrows. The Greeks then pretended to sail away. The Greeks were sure the Trojans would want to display the magnificent horse. The 30 Greek men hidden inside the wooden horse climbed out and opened the gates of Troy and let the Greek army inside. That was the end of Troy.
5. Beware of Greeks bearing gifts ! is the old saying. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

1. cavern ; 2. demolish ; 3. pledge ; 4. refund

Grammar :

1. since; 2. since ; 3. for ; 4. since ; 5. for ; 6. since
7. since ; 8. since; 9. for ; 10. since.

4. THE TWO – HEADED WEAVER**Reading :**

1. Mantharaka.

2. One day when Mantharaka was weaving the cloth, the wooden frames of his loom broke. He took an axe and went to the forest to bring wood in order to make new frames.

3. The spirit told Mantharaka that the tree was its home and should not be cut as it protects its body from the cool breeze of the sea. The spirit also granted the weaver a boon in return for which the weaver would not chop off the tree.

4. The barber told the weaver to demand a kingdom where the weaver could be king and the barber would be his prime minister. They could have a palace where they would enjoy the pleasures of life.

5. The weaver's wife told him to ask for another pair of arms and another head so that he could work on two pieces of cloth at once, one in front of you, and one behind you. The first piece would help them meet their daily needs. The second one would help them meet special needs.

Vocabulary :

- Driver – buses, taxis, or personal cars ;
- Pilot – aeroplane ;
- Professor – university / school ;
- Waiter – hotel or restaurant ;
- Chef – hotel or restaurant ;
- Pursor – aeroplane ;
- Captain – ship.

Grammar :

- As hungry as a wolf ;
- As bright as a button ;
- As brittle as glass ;
- As stubborn as a mule.

Spelling :

- weaver ; boon ; women ; massage ; loom ; breeze ;
- lemon ; spirit.

5. THE SOLITARY REAPER**Reading :**

1. The poet feels the solitary reaper sings a melancholy song, which can be heard all over the valley.
2. The poet guesses that the themes of the song may revolve around unhappy endings, long ago fought battles, matters of today, sorrow, loss or pain.

Vocabulary :

1. Seem ; 2. Maize ; 3. Knew ; 4. hear

Grammar :

1. It's ; 2. isn't ; 3. what's ; 4. there's ; 5. can't ; 6. couldn't;
7. I've ; 8. shouldn't ; 9. you'd ; 10. he'd ; 11. you're ;
12. let's ; 13. I'm ; 14. wouldn't ; 15. doesn't ; 16. he's ;
17. haven't.

6. THE SANDS OF DEE**Reading :**

1. Mary goes across the sands of Dee to call the cattle home.
2. Mary's mother
3. Mary never returned home as it rained heavily and covered the entire land and she drowned.
4. Mary's golden hair was spotted in the fishing net and thus Mary's body was found.
5. Accept all reasonable responses.

Vocabulary :

1. revolves ; 2. hear ; 3. wish ; 4. travelled.

Grammar :

1. peacefully ; 2. eagerly ; 3. recently ; 4. brutally.

Spelling :

1. careless; 2. narrate ; 3. distance ; 4. transfer.

Writing :

1. Madame Loisel had entered the ghastly life of object poverty and hence the servant was removed.
2. Madame Loisel did the entire work of the house.
3. Her husband worked in the evenings and did copying at nights at two pence help penny a page.
4. At the end of ten years, the debt was all paid off, principal and interest together.
5. Poverty.

7. THE BAKER'S DOZEN**Reading :**

1. Van Amsterdam was a baker by profession and lived in the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany.
2. The name of the famous cookies was Saint Nicholas cookies. They were made of gingerbread, iced in red and white, they looked just like Saint Nicholas as the Dutch know him – tall and thin, with a high, red bishop's cap, and a long, red bishop's cloak.
3. The words were said by a woman in a black cloak. They were said as the woman demanded for thirteen cookies when Van Amsterdam was giving her twelve.
4. The baker's bread rose too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cakes crumbled or were chewy. His cookies were burnt or doughy. His customers realised the difference and he lost all of them to other baker's. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Since he sold little, he baked little, and his shelves were nearly bare.

5. Van Amsterdam dream that he was a boy again, one in a crowd of happy children. And there in the midst of them was Saint Nicholas himself.

The bishop's white horse stood beside him, its baskets filled with gifts. Nicholas pulled out one gift after another, and handed them to the children. But Van Amsterdam noticed something strange. No matter how many presents Nicholas passed out, there were always more to give. In fact, the more he took from the baskets, the more they seemed to hold. Then Nicholas handed a gift to Van Amsterdam. It was one of the baker's own Saint Nicholas cookies! Van Amsterdam looked up to thank him, but it was no longer Saint Nicholas standing there. Smiling down at him was the old woman with the long black shawl.

6. Van Amsterdam thought of giving more to his customers and hence, on the day of the dream he mixed his gingerbread dough and rolled it out. He molded the shapes and baked them. He iced them in red and white to look just like Saint Nicholas. And the cookies were as fine as any he had made.
7. Traditionally it is believed that a baker's dozen is 13 instead of 12. This belief is thought to have originated from the story of Van Amsterdam.

Grammar :

- We have to buy bananas as there are no oranges in the shop.
 - He ran for the morning assembly because he was late.
- spending ; living; thinking; selling
- looked ; was; could ; can't.

MATHEMATICS

1. GEOMETRICAL SHAPES

Exercise - 1.1 :

- Vertical lines : iv, ix, x ; Horizontal lines : ii, v ;
Slant lines ; i, iii, vii, viii, xi ; Curved lines : vi, xii
- no
 - two
 - One
 - \overline{PQ}
 - \overrightarrow{MN}
 - \overleftrightarrow{XY}

Exercise - 1.2 :

- O ; $\angle AOB$ or $\angle BOA$; OA, OB
- Q ; $\angle PQR$ or $\angle RQP$; QP, QR
- E ; $\angle DEF$ or $\angle FED$; ED, EF
- P ; $\angle OPQ$ or $\angle QPO$; PQ, PO
- O ; $\angle AOB$ or $\angle BOA$; OA, OB
- Y ; $\angle XYZ$ or $\angle ZYX$; YX, YZ
- L ; $\angle KLM$ or $\angle MLK$; LK, LM
- E ; $\angle DEF$ or $\angle FED$; ED, EF

Exercise - 1.3 :

- parallel lines : i, v, ix
 - perpendicular lines : ii, iv, vii
- acute : ii, iv, ix ; obtuse : i, vi, viii ; right : iii, v, vii
- 50°
 - 125°
 - 90°
 - 135°
 - 75°
 - 90°

Exercise - 1.4 :

- 80°
 - 40°
 - 60°
 - 25°
- Yes
 - No
 - NO
 - Yes
 - No
 - Yes
 - No
 - No
 - Yes
 - Yes
- (A, B, C) ; ($\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$) ; ($\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}, \overline{CA}$)
 - (D, E, F) ; ($\angle D, \angle E, \angle F$) ; ($\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FD}$)
 - (P, Q, R) ; ($\angle P, \angle Q, \angle R$) ; ($\overline{PQ}, \overline{QR}, \overline{RP}$)

Exercise - 1.5 :

- Acute triangle
 - Right triangle
 - Obtuse triangle
 - Right triangle
 - Obtuse triangle
 - Acute triangle
- right
 - obtuse
 - acute
 - acute
 - obtuse
 - right
 - acute
 - obtuse
 - acute
 - obtuse
 - obtuse
 - obtuse
- 90° , right
 - 120° , obtuse
 - 80° , acute
 - 90° , right
 - 60° , acute
 - 130° , obtuse
 - one
 - 180°
 - two
 - one
 - 50°
 - 80°
 - 60°

Exercise - 1.6 :

- 8 cm
 - 12 cm
 - 7 cm
 - 21 cm
- 3.5 cm
 - 7 cm
 - 4 cm
 - 5 cm
- 37.2 cm
 - 24.8 cm
- 5, 31 ; 7, 43.4 ; 28, 86.8 ; 4, 12.4 ; 35, 108.5
- closed curve
 - twice
 - centre
 - diameter
 - chord
 - half
 - diameter
 - 30
 - 12
 - 62

Review Exercise :

- ray
 - curve
 - line segment
 - line
- O ; $\angle AOB$ or $\angle BOA$; OA, OB
 - E ; $\angle DEF$ or $\angle FED$; ED, EF
 - P ; $\angle RPQ$ or $\angle QPR$; PR, PQ
 - X ; $\angle ZXY$ or $\angle YXZ$; XZ, XY
 - L ; $\angle KLM$ or $\angle MLK$; LM, LK
- Right
 - Acute
 - Obtuse
 - Right
 - Obtuse
- Acute, Right and Obtuse
- Centre, radius, diameter, chord, circumference
- 12.8 cm 9.94 cm 10.403 cm (app.)

11. 52.7 cm
 12. i) acute ii) obtuse iii) 180 iv) 180 v) 50
 vi) 3 vii) two viii) more ix) 3.1 x) 2

2. MEASUREMENT

Exercise - 2.1 :

- i) 3000 m ii) 4500m iii) 600 m iv) 920 m
 v) 86 m vi) 500 m vii) 6 m viii) 7.5 m
 ix) 0.9 m x) 34 m xi) 5.6 m xii) 9.5 m
- i) 6.4 km ii) 9 km iii) 17 km iv) 9.6 km
 v) 32 km vi) 22.5 km vii) 4.75 km viii) 5.6 km
 ix) 1.68 m x) 9.6 km xi) 0.75 m xii) 0.4 km
- i) 1600 cm ii) 450 cm iii) 560 cm iv) 28 cm
 v) 75 cm vi) 8 cm vii) 19 cm viii) 6 cm
 ix) 7.5 cm x) 32 cm xi) 0.9 cm xii) 0.5 cm
- i) 520 m ii) 0.34 km iii) 0.275 m iv) 3.5 dam
 v) 75 m vi) 325 mm
- i) 21-2-5-6 ii) 52-3-5-1 iii) 22-2-4-4 iv) 28-8-27
- i) 5-9-2-5 ii) 2-2-6-7 iii) 43-3-4-9 iv) 40-9-4-5
- i) 61-0-3-5 ii) 218-0-6-4 iii) 503-2-5 iv) 8-2-0-7-5
- i) 3-1-7-8 ii) 12-0-3-5 iii) 6-4-2-8 iv) 0-5-9-6
- i) 71-4-5 ii) 148-9 iii) Rs. 737-55
 iv) 13 m 80 cm v) 45

Exercise - 2.2 :

- i) 6 g ii) 54 g iii) 8 g iv) 7.5 g
 v) 0.6 g vi) 0.5 g vii) 125 g viii) 40 g
 ix) 2600 g x) 325 g xi) 576 g xii) 8250 g
- i) 5.6 kg ii) 4.375 kg iii) 0.55 kg iv) 4.2 kg
 v) 8 kg vi) 9 kg vii) 1.5 kg viii) 0.7 kg
 ix) 0.562 kg x) 0.85 kg xi) 3.9 kg xii) 0.75 kg
- i) 730 g ii) 275 cg iii) 3500 mg iv) 405 g
 v) 0.625 g vi) 1.796 kg
- i) 11-0-5-9 ii) 41-8-0-4 iii) 26-2-0-4 iv) 30-4-7-4
- i) 6-7-7-8 ii) 8-3-0-8 iii) 32-5-7-0 iv) 34-4-5-4
- i) 21-4-5-6 ii) 81-5-3-6 iii) 1312-64 iv) 235-52
- i) 5-8-64 ii) 7-3-9-5 iii) 2-6-5-7 iv) 4-7-0-8
- i) 207 kg 500 g ii) 198.24 kg iii) 3475 kg
 iv) 34.2 kg v) 1095 kg vi) 225 kg
 vii) 42 viii) 75.25 kg

Exercise - 2.3 :

- i) 4200 m/ ii) 5250 m/ iii) 2750 m/ iv) 225 m/
 v) 750 m/ vi) 164 m/ vii) 860 m/ viii) 16.5 m/
- i) 5.6 l ii) 2.475 l iii) 0.72 l iv) 0.96 l
 v) 0.5 l vi) 12 l vii) 7.5 l viii) 3.15 l
 ix) 3600 l x) 400 l xi) 250 l xii) 7.5 l
- i) 35 l ii) 23.4 l iii) 600 l iv) 50 l
 v) 0.125 k/ vi) 1.65 k/
- i) 23-6-5-5 ii) 23 l 860 m/ iii) 27.858 l
 iv) 26.53 l

- i) 48.675 k/ ii) 14.650 k/ iii) 3-7-6-6 iv) 20.5 k/
- i) 64-8-7-5 ii) 114-4-3-2 iii) 189.175 l iv) 220.32 l
- i) 3-8-6-5 ii) 8-0-7-6 iii) 2.45 l iv) 22.5 l
- i) 27.875 l ii) 43.25 l iii) 22.250 l iv) 24 l
 v) 60 m/ vi) 75

Review Exercise :

- i) 0.25 l ii) 4005 m/ iii) 1250 g iv) 4.375 kg
 v) 25 m vi) 0.75 m vii) 1.420 km viii) 32 dag
 ix) 5.7 h/ x) 257000 d/ xi) 9.5 g xii) 12750 mg
- i) 90.950 km ii) 69.5 g iii) 287.375 l
 iv) 95 v) 24 kg 50 g vi) 17-4-4-1
 vii) 110 m 775 cm viii) 0.575
- 40 l 4. 11.615 m 5. 1449.250 kg

3. MONEY

Revision Exercise :

- i) 100 ii) 0.01 iii) 275 iv) Rs. 14-50
 v) 75 vi) 55 vii) Rs. 7-50 viii) 2-25
 ix) 120 x) 24

Exercise - 3.1 :

- Rs.19.25 2. Rs. 4.50 ; Rs. 22.50 3. Rs. 12
- Rs. 28-50 5. Rs. 7-50 6. Rs. 61-25
- Rs. 186 8. Rs. 162-50 9. Rs. 127-50
- Rs. 425 11. Rs. 7.50 ; Rs. 52.50
- Rs. 67.50

Exercise - 3.2 :

- i) P = Rs.15 ii) L = Rs. 25 iii) L = Rs. 20
 iv) P = Rs. 70 v) P = Rs. 4-25 vi) P = Rs. 75.10
 vii) Neither of the two
- Gain = Rs. 490 3. Loss = Rs. 1340
- Loss = Rs. 20 5. Gain = Rs. 8700
- Profit = Rs. 28000 7. Rs. 675 ; Rs. 45
- gain; Rs. 83.50

Exercise - 3.3 :

- i) P = Rs. 64 ii) S.P. = Rs. 810
 iii) C.P. = Rs. 1350 iv) C.P. = Rs. 1600
 v) S.P. = Rs. 2460
- Rs. 41000 3. Rs. 840 4. Rs. 6720 5. Rs. 375
 6. Rs. 15 7. Rs. 11 8. Rs. 32,250

Review Exercise :

- i) Rs. 7-50 ii) Rs. 25 iii) Rs. 435 iv) Rs. 9-50
 v) Rs. 1605
- Rs. 1368 3. Rs. 14500 4. Rs. 1700

4. TIME

Revision Exercise :

- i) 3:40 p.m. ii) 3:30 a.m. iii) 5:40 a.m.
 iv) 6:30 p.m.

2. i) 100 ii) 230 iii) 140
 3. i) 80 ii) 124 iii) 222
 4. i) 24 ii) 42 h 40 m iii) 16 h 30 m
 5. i) 32 ii) 45 d 4 h iii) 75 d 12 h

Exercise – 4.1 :

1. i) 285 ii) 18000 iii) 940 iv) 13,500 v) 1035
 vi) 1790 vii) 37500 viii) 44700 ix) 515 x) 9900
 xi) 24000 xii) 800
 2. i) 1080 ii) 75 iii) 945 iv) 16.5 v) 850 $\frac{2}{3}$
 vi) 1500 vii) 77.25 viii) 84 ix) 2000 x) 266 $\frac{2}{3}$
 xi) 121.2 xii) 2185
 3. i) 48 ii) 51 iii) 75 iv) 17 v) 21.6
 vi) 14.35 vii) 5.45 viii) 7.2 ix) 23.1

Exercise – 4.2 :

1. i) 35 h 50 m ii) 26 h 14 m 54 s iii) 24 y 7 m
 iv) 48 y 3 m 27 d v) 57 h 23 m vi) 40 y
 2. i) 22 m 35 sec ii) 28 h 5 m iii) 14 h 37 m
 iv) 16 y 9 mon v) 5 y 9 mon 15 d vi) 14 h 44 m 35 s

Exercise – 4.3 :

1. i) 6 h 50 m ii) 9 h 15 m iii) 10 h 10 m
 iv) 7 h 20 m v) 6 h 45 m vi) 2 h 15 m
 vii) 10 h 40 m viii) 10 h 40 m ix) 15 h
 x) 12 h 35 m
 2. 6 h 30 m 3. 3 h 45 m 4. 7 h 55 m
 5. 1 h 25 m 6. 22 days 7. 313 days
 8. 48 days 9. 10 : 15 p.m. 10. 8th Nov. 2003
 11. 16th Sep. 2003 12. 9 : 25 p.m.

Review Exercise :

1. i) 255 ii) 385 iii) 16 m 40 sec
 iv) 26 :30 v) 17:30 vi) 17:30
 vii) 14 d 6 h viii) 24 d 18 h
 2. i) 6 h 35 m ii) 3 h 55 m iii) 20 h 5 m
 iv) 119 days v) 85 days 3. 8 h 30 m
 4. 25 h 55 m 5. 4th January 6. 19 days

5. TEMPERATURE**Exercise – 5.1 :**

1. i) 5°C ii) 15°C iii) 30°C iv) 45°C v) 55°C
 vi) 65°C vii) 70°C viii) 80°C ix) 85°C x) 95°C
 2. i) 32°F ii) 50°F iii) 68°F iv) 77°F v) 104°F
 vi) 140°F vii) 167°F viii) 194°F ix) 212°F x) 122°F

Exercise – 5.2 :

- I. 1. 0 2. 100 3. 32 4. 212
 5. 98.6 ; 37 6. less
 II. 1. 103.6 2. 101.3

Review Exercise :

1. i) 50°C ii) 35°C iii) 90°C
 2. i) 149°F ii) 203° F iii) 212.9°F 3. 39°C

6. PERIMETRE AND AREA**Exercise – 6.1 :**

1. i) 40 cm ii) 500 m iii) 100 cm iv) 700 m
 2. i) 60 cm ii) 312 cm iii) 700 m iv) 1960 m
 3. Rs. 6250 4. Rs. 15000 5. 22.5 cm 6. 880 m
 7. 6.5 m 8. Rs. 5197.50

Exercise – 6.2 :

- i) 35 sq. cm ii) 32 sq. cm iii) 13 sq. cm
 iv) 12 sq. cm v) 24 sq. cm vi) 9 sq. cm

Exercise – 6.3 :

1. i) 450 cm² ii) 182 cm² iii) 1440 m² iv) 785.7 m²
 2. i) 225 cm² ii) 156.25 cm² iii) 4225 m² iv) 1056.25 m²
 3. 400 sq. m ; Rs. 30,000 4. 15625 m²
 5. 1980.25 m² 6. 42 cm ; 196 cm
 7. 112 m 8. The square greater by 1 sq. m
 9. 36 m² ; Rs. 450 10. 576

7. VOLUME**Exercise :**

1. i) 216 cc ii) 270 cc iii) 8000 cc
 2. i) 4096 cu cm ii) 1953.125 cu cm
 iii) 64000 cu cm
 3. 4000 cc 4. 7.5 cu m 5. 0.216 cu m 6. 864
 7. i) volume ii) cu cm iii) 10,00,000
 iv) $l \times b \times h$ v) $s \times s \times s$

Review Exercise :**(Perimetres, Areas and Volumes)**

1. i) 60 cm ; 218.75 cm² ii) 222 m ; 2700 m²
 iii) 18 cm ; 20.25 cm² iv) 500 m ; 15,625 m²
 2. Rs. 8,250 3. Rs. 17,32,500
 4. 32,400 m² 5. 48 m ; 166 m
 6. 421.875 cm³ ; 450 cm³ 7. 373.248 ; 370
 8. 600 cu m

8. PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF DATA**Exercise :**

- I. i) 250 ii) Reading book
 iii) Writing short stories ; 200 iv) 1400
 2. i) 200 ii) 280 iii) 320
 3. i) 700 ii) Pears ; 60 iii) Margo ; 180
 iv) Mysore Sandal : 120, Pears : 60, Cinthol : 140,
 Rexona : 120, Margo : 180, Power : 80

Review Exercise :

1. i) 175 kg ii) Potatoes iii) 5 kg iv) 40 kg
 v) Cabbage : 25 kg, Cauliflower : 30 kg,
 Potatoes : 45 kg, Beans : 35 kg

SCIENCE**1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. communicable diseases 2. Viruses
3. diarrhoea 4. protozoan
5. immunization / vaccination

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

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

4. Match the following.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Immunization is the protection to the children against some common but deadly diseases like diphtheria, Whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles.
2. Motions and vomitings are the symptoms of diarrhoea.
3. Diarrhoea, typhoid and cholera are the diseases spread through infected food and water.
4. Plague, yellow fever, dengue and malaria are the diseases spread through bites of insects.
5. Mosquito spreads malaria.

2. AIR – COMPOSITION AND ITS PROPERTIES

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nitrogen 2. Polluted 3. Ozone layer
4. 1 : 4 5. pressure

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

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

4. Match the following.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Air is a mixture of gases.
2. The main components of the air are Nitrogen (N₂), Oxygen (O₂), and Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
3. Fountain pen works on the principle that air exerts pressure. A fountain pen has a rubber tube. When the tube is pressed air escapes from it. When the

rubber is released, the air pressure of the liquid pushes the liquid into the rubber tube to take the place of displaced air.

4. Air occupies space. Air has weight. Air exerts pressure in all directions.

5. Air gets polluted because of harmful substances released from factories, automobiles and burning of wood, coal and kerosene.

3. ROCKS AND MINERALS

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. minerals 2. magma 3. geologist
4. pumice 5. metamorphic

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

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

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Igneous rocks are formed from cooled magma.
2. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments of pebbles, sand, mud or clay.
3. Heat and pressure below the surface of the earth bring about changes in the minerals of igneous and sedimentary rocks which transform into new types of rocks called metamorphic rocks.
4. Limestone is used for making glass and bricks and also used in making cement.
5. Solar energy, wind energy and tidal energy are some renewable sources of energy.

4. OUR UNIVERSE

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. B

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1,392,000 2. moon 3. satellite
4. 21 July 1969 5. Stars

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.

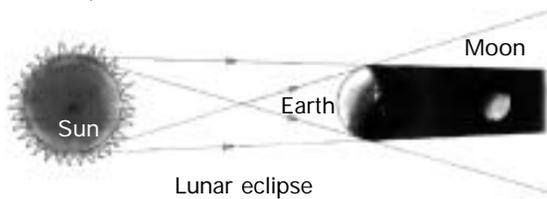
1. E 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

5. Answer the following questions.

1. The moon's surface is a mixture of rock chips and

fine grey coloured meteoric dust, with lumps of rocks of all sizes dispersed everywhere. Most parts of the moon's surface are covered with craters.

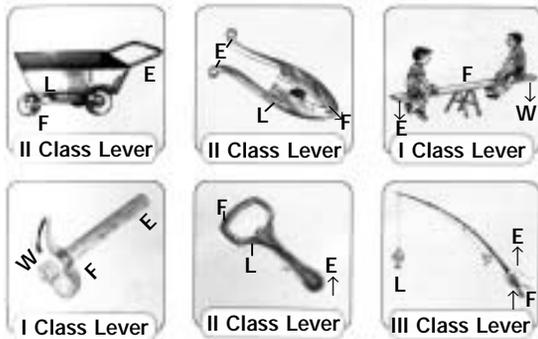
- Comets are huge lumps of ice, gas and dust which orbit the sun.
- When the moon's gravity pulls the solid body of the earth away from the water, two bulges called high tides are formed.
- Low tides are formed when the sun, earth and moon form a right angle.
- Sometimes, as earth orbits the sun, it comes between the sun and the moon. It throws a shadow across the moon. This is called lunar eclipse.



5. SIMPLE MACHINES

Activity :

- In the following diagrams label the fulcrum, load and effort and identify the lever class.



Fun Time

Exercise :

- Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
 - B
 - B
 - C
 - B
 - C
- Fill in the blanks.
 - wedge
 - first class lever
 - simple machines
 - simple
 - second
- Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.
 - T
 - T
 - F
 - F
 - T

4. Match the following.

- B
- A
- E
- C
- D

5. Answer the following questions.

- A simple machine is a tool or device used to make a work easier.
- A structure which moves up or down about an axis is called a lever.
- An inclined plane is used for loading and unloading of heavy goods from a truck.
- A wedge is a simple machine used to split and cut wood.
- Levers are classified depending on the position of the load, fulcrum and effort.

6. SAFETY AND FIRST AID

Exercise :

- Choose the correct answer and write the letter of the correct answer in the boxes.
 - A
 - B
 - A
 - C
 - B
- Fill in the blanks.
 - burnol
 - alkali
 - two
 - children
 - inflammable
- Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.
 - T
 - F
 - F
 - T
 - T
- Match the following.
 - C
 - A
 - B
 - E
 - D
- Answer the following questions.
 - The event in which a person gets hurt or loses his / her life is called an accident.
 - Accidents can be prevented by proper by proper planning, care and following basic safety measures.
 - The immediate help given to the person who met with an accident before the arrival of a doctor is called first aid.
 - A fracture is a break in a bone.
 - The victim may suffer from pain.
 - The victim finds it difficult in moving the injured part.
 - The injured part swells up rapidly.
 - In case a poisonous snake bites a person, remove the poison out of the wound by making cross cuts about half centimetre deep and then suck the blood out of it and spit out the poison. Wash the wound with potassium permanganate solution.

7. MAN, SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

Exercise :

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. million 2. green revolution 3. epidemic
4. aquatic

3. Match the following.

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

5. Answer the following questions.

- The man has superior intelligence and a better developed brain than the other animals.
- To meet his growing demands, man plundered the raw materials indiscriminately. Huge areas of forest are cleared for farming each year. As a result the harmony between man and nature has been disturbed.
- Growing more food grains by using better seeds and scientific methods is known as Green Revolution.
- Increasing the production of dairy products such as milk, butter, cheese, ghee etc., by using scientific methods is called 'White Revolution'.
- Farmers use various kinds of insecticides and fungicides to protect their crops. These chemicals pose a serious threat to the other useful insects, animals and human beings. It also leads to deforestation which destroys the homes of the wild animals.

SOCIAL STUDIES**1. THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE**

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- When knowledge increased and when its retention in memory became difficult, the need for writing arose.
- The early man first made paintings in caves in which he lived. Thus the earliest writings of man were paintings in caves.
- To count animals or other objects the early people used pebbles or small stones in the beginning.
- The word 'paper' is derived from the word 'papyrus'. Papyrus was made of reed skin. Papyrus later became paper.
- The invention of the printing press helped in the rapid spread of knowledge. Printing of books, magazines and newspapers became possible after its invention.

6. A blindman touches the letters with his fingers and reads. The Braille script is a great boon to the blind. They also use the audio cassettes to increase their knowledge.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Egypt 2. Brahmi 3. Hinsa 4. Papyrus
5. John Guttenberg

III. Match the following.

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

2. LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Thermometer, stethoscope and microscope are some instruments which helped doctors in diagnosing diseases.
- The discovery of antibiotics helped in destroying disease causing germs. The antibiotics also cure the patient quickly.
- With the development of latest techniques, science of surgery also progressed. Even some parts of our body are replaced or transplanted if they are damaged. Replacement of damaged or burnt skin with the skin from another part of the body is also possible now-a-days.
- Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids, who had an attack of cowpox, did not get smallpox. He conducted several experiments on the basis of his observations and finally invented a vaccine.
- The process of killing germs by heating process is known as pasteurisation.
- Cleanliness, taking nutritious and fresh food and physical exercises are the important points of basic health care.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 98.4°F 2. Jacarius Johnson 3. Penicillin

III. Match the following.

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

3. FROM STONES TO MACHINES

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- The discovery of iron provided strong weapons and tools. With the discovery of iron, the occupations of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, hunter and potter developed.
- The invention of steam engine led to the invention of big machines which, in turn, led to the establishment of factories.
- The process of production of goods with the help of machines on a mass scale is known as industrial revolution.

4. The industrial revolution resulted in mass production. It reduced the cost of production. As a result of industrial revolution people migrated to towns in search of employment.
5. Coal and oil are the important conventional sources of energy.
6. Biogas, wind power, water power and solar power are the alternative sources of energy.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. James Watt 2. Railway engine
3. Refined oil 4. Benjamin Franklin
5. Volta

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

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

4. PEOPLE WHO NEVER DIE

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Socrates is remembered even today for his firm will, courage and questioning method which he adopted to find out the truth.
2. Ashoka died about 2300 years ago. Yet the ideals for which he stood are still heard reverberating in the world. That is his greatness.
3. In the Southern States of the U.S.A., the Blacks were employed as slaves to work on the large farms owned by the Whites. Most in human treatment was meted out to the slaves. There arose a demand for the abolition of slavery. The Whites were against the demand. So there was a Civil War in the U.S.A
4. The major achievement of Abraham Lincoln was the abolition of slavery and preserving the unity of the U.S.A
5. Karl Marx appealed to the workers all over the world to fight against the injustice done to them. He gave a call "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains". He said that means of production like land and capital should be owned by the society.
6. Gandhiji is called the Father of Our Nation for his contribution to our freedom struggle.
7. The important work of Martin Luther King was fighting against the discrimination of the Blacks in America.

II. Who said the following ?

1. Abraham Lincoln 2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Karl Marx

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Great student 2. 1861 3. 1883
4. October 2, 1869 5. Martin Luther King.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

5. BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The world wars were fought from 1914-1918 and from 1939-1945.
2. America used atom bombs first and they were dropped on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
3. The conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco led to the establishment of the U.N.O.
4. 1) To save future generations from wars by working for peace and security of every country.
2) To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world.
3) To solve peacefully economic social, cultural and human problems in co-operation with all countries.
5. 1) All people should have the right to live as free citizens.
2) All people should be equal before law.
3) All should have the right to education.
4) All should have freedom of expression.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1918 2. 1944 3. Yalta
4. October 24 5. New york

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

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

6. WORKING OF THE U.N.

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The General Assembly discusses various problems of the world and suggests solutions. It tries to settle international disputes through peaceful means.
2. The Security Council is the most important organ of the U.N. It is its executive body. Its main function is to maintain peace in the world.
3. The UNICEF provides funds to countries for the implementation of welfare programmes meant for children. It also provides funds for providing educational and medical facilities to children and mother care.
4. The important activities of the W.H.O are eradication of smallpox, malaria and other diseases from the world. Implementing programmes for creating awareness among people about the ways of healthy living.

5. 1) The greatest achievement of the U.N. is the prevention of Third World War. 2) Creation of public opinion in favour of peace and promotion of co-operation among nations for the elimination of ignorance, disease and poverty to some extent.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. year 2. 15 3. The Secretary General
4. Poor children 5. W.H.O.

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Write the full form of the following acronyms.

- United Nations international Children's Emergency Fund.
- World Health Organisation
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

7. INDIA AND THE U.N.

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- India, as a member of the U.N. has been fully co-operating with it in the realisation of its objectives by following its principles and lending support to its activities. Indian troops were sent to other countries for keeping peace. India has played a major role in exposing the evils of the racist regime in South Africa.
- Indian peace keeping forces were sent to Korea, Zaire, Congo, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Iran.
- India has played a major role in creating a world-wide public opinion against the racist regime of South Africa. We condemned injustice done to the Black people by the White regime of South Africa.
- Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Nasser of Egypt and Tito of Yugoslavia took the initiative in launching the Non-Aligned Movement.
- The policy of not aligning with any power block is known as Non-Alignment. As time passed by, many other countries understood the significance of the policy of Non-Alignment and adopted it as their national policy. Thus it became a powerful movement.
- 1) Opposition to colonialism, fascism and racism.
2) Equality of nations.
3) Cooperation with one another in all fields.
4) Solving the problems of unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy and ignorance.
5) Achievement of total disarmament and world peace.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit 2. Nehru, Nasser and Tito
3. 110 4. 1945

III. Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.

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

IV. Match the following.

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

OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

8. THE BRITISH RAJ AND THE REVOLT OF 1857

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- The British victory in the battles of Plassey and Buxar marked the beginning of British authority in India.
- India became poor under the British rule because of the imperialist policies of the British.
- The Indian troops called sepoys were angry with the British rulers because of the injustice done to them. They were paid low salaries and treated with contempt. The introduction of the enfield rifle became the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857.
- As a result of the revolt, the rule of East India Company ended in India. The British Government took up the responsibility of Indian administration.
- Though the revolt of 1857 failed, it strengthened the desire of Indians to become free. It also inspired our freedom fighters.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Vasco da Gama 2. Sirajuddaula
3. Meerut 4. Bahadur shah-II
5. Queen Victoria

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Select the correct answer.

1. c 2. c

9. THE BEGINNING OF INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were the leaders of our social reform movement.
- The British rule put the Indians to suffering. There was none to listen to their grievances. There was no proper organisation to represent their cause. So, the Indian National Congress was started.

3. The movement against the partition of Bengal became Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Swadeshi means that the people should use only the Indian goods. On the other hand, Boycott means refusal of foreign goods. People began to use Indian goods only. Foreign goods were burnt. It badly hit the British industry while it encouraged the Indian industry.
4. During the period of First World War, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement in our country. Annie Besant was an Irish lady. She settled down in India and demanded that India should be given self-government.
5. The revolutionists, by their courage, patriotism and selfless sacrifice inspired many people to participate in the freedom movement.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj | 2. Swami Vivekananda |
| 3. A.O. Hume | 4. W.C. Banerjee |
| 5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | |

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Write "T" for True statements and "F" for False statements.

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

10. MAHATMA GANDHI LEADS INDIA TO FREEDOM

Exercise :

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Under the Rowlatt Act anybody could be arrested without a warrant and the arrested person could be confined in prison any longer without any trial.
2. The massacre of innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh made Indians very angry against the British

Government. It increased their discontent against the British and their desire for freedom.

3. The Non Cooperation Movement was started for achieving complete Swaraj. Many people resigned their government jobs and joined the movement. Many students also boycotted the government schools and colleges and took part in the movement. The British goods, especially the British cloth were burnt in public places. The movement created much enthusiasm among people and became very popular.
4. The Indians opposed the Simon Commission because there was no Indian member in it.
5. Gandhiji with his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village near Surat. The march lasted for 25 days. The march created much enthusiasm among the people. On 6th April, 1930 Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt.
6. The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1942. It shook the British Government in India. It made the people fearless of the Government. It brought India nearer to freedom.
7. Subhas Chandra Bose established the Indian National Congress and tried to win freedom for India by waging a war against the British.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Chauri - Chaura | 2. Charka | 3. Lahore |
| 4. Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad | | |
| 5. 1942 | 6. 1943 | |

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Select the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

