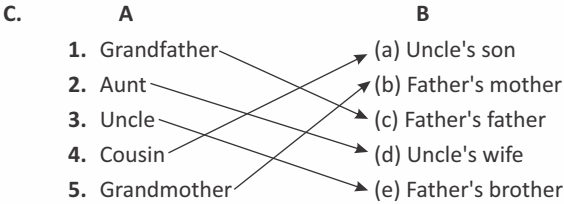


1. My Family

What did you learn?

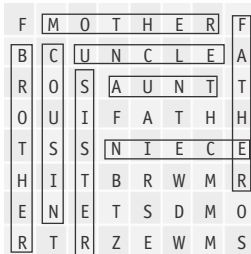
A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. 1. members 2. nuclear 3. maternal 4. cousins 5. Elders



- D. 1. A small family with mother, father and one or two children is called a nuclear family.
 2. A family that has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children is called a joint or large family.
 3. My mother's parents are my maternal grandparents.
 4. Family members love each other and share responsibilities and help one another.
 5. The members of a family generally look like one another. This is called family resemblance.

E.



Activity

- (a) Father (b) Mother (c) Mother (d) Mother (e) Father (f) Mother (g) Mother (h) Father

2. Our Senses

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. sense 2. physically challenged or special people 3. hearing aid 4. spectacles 5. mute and deaf

- C. 1. Eyes to see, ears to hear, nose to smell and breathe, tongue to taste and skin to touch and feel.
 2. People who cannot walk or hear or see or speak are called special people.
 3. Braille elephant has raised dots for each letter from A to Z. It is read by touching the dots with fingers.
 4. We should always help physically challenged children. We can help them read, walk, wear clothes, eat food or show them way to home or school.
 5. Old age homes are made by the government for senior (old) citizens. They are provided healthy food, clothes, medicines and companionship there.

Activity

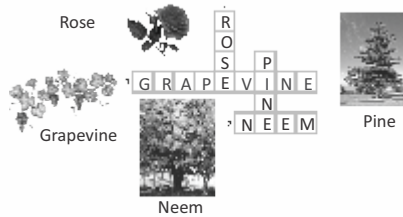
Do it yourself.

3. Plants Around Us

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Banyan, Peepal 2. Grapevine, Money plant 3. Sunflower, Marigold 4. Pine, Spruce 5. Lotus, Water hyacinth
- C.** 1. Plants that bear flowers are called flowering plants such as poppy, pansy.
2. Plants such as cactus and babool grow in deserts. These plants are adapted to arid environment and can store water in their leaves and stems.
3. The natural surroundings in which plants or animals live is called their habitat.
4. Plants make their food through the process of photosynthesis.
5. We get many things from plants such as wood, seeds, fruits, oil, medicines.
- D.**
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. M ustard | Wheat | Maize | Rice |
| 2. Mango | Apple | Banana | T ea |
| 3. Almonds | Peanuts | B eans | Cashewnuts |
| 4. Brinjal | C love | Carrot | C auliflower |

Activity



4. Leaves

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. factories 2. chlorophyll 3. sunlight 4. carbon dioxide 5. photosynthesis
- C.** 1. Banana, palm and peepal trees have big leaves.
2. Green leaves make food for the plant. So they are important for a plant.
3. All grass-eating animals eat the leaves of plants. So they are dependent on plant leaves for their food.
4. Leaves of mango, ashoka and banana trees are used to decorate houses.
5. Dead and dry leaves get mixed with soil and make it fertile. So dead and rotten leaves are natural manure.

Activity

Do it yourself.

5. The Animal World

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. sparrow, pigeon 2. lion, wolf 3. cow, goat 4. fish, crocodile 5. ostrich, penguin
- C.** 1. Animals and birds that live on trees are called arboreal animals such as monkey, owl.
2. The animals that were present on the earth in the past but are not found now are called extinct animals, such as dinosaur.
3. A kangaroo uses its pouch to keep its new born baby till it learns to walk and feed on its own.
4. A frog and a spider are animals that have no tails.
5. Hippopotamus and whale live in water.

6. Wild animals live in forests. Some live in caves, some live in nests, some live in burrows and some live under trees.

Activity

- (a) MONKEY
- (b) MOUSE
- (c) EAGLE
- (d) HEN
- (e) OWL
- (f) HORSE
- (g) COW
- (h) GOAT
- (i) MULE
- (j) TIGER
- (k) PIGEON



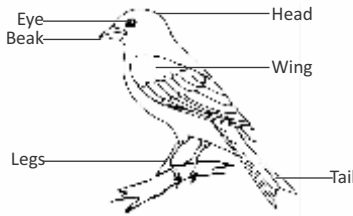
6. Birds

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.**
 - 1. The parts of a bird's body are : head, beak, eyes, wings, tail, legs.
 - 2. A bird has two types of feathers : (i) Flight feathers help the birds to fly. (ii) Down feathers protect the birds from heat and cold.
 - 3. Penguin and duck are the two birds that live in or around water.
 - 4. Meat-eating birds are : eagle, kingfisher, vulture, owl and crow.
 - 5. Birds make different types of sounds to warn other birds against incoming danger.
- D.**
 - 1. KIWI
 - 2. DUCK
 - 3. PIGEON
 - 4. EAGLE
 - 5. CROW
 - 6. PARROT
 - 7. PENGUIN
 - 8. OSTRICH
 - 9. MYNAH
 - 10. BULBUL

Activity

1.



2. Do it yourself.

7. Working People

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. occupation 2. cooperation 3. leisure 4. recreation
- C.**
 - 1. We need to work to earn money.
 - 2. People do different works to earn money. Some people make things, some sell things, some repair things and some provide their services to earn money.
 - 3. Carpenter, potter and baker make things to earn money.
 - 4. Leisure is important which we need to take rest and relax after work.

5. Children in some poor families work to earn money. They do not go to school. They have no time to read, play or rest. This is called child labour.

6. Recreational activities at home : listening to music, watching TV, singing, dancing. Recreational activities outside : outdoor games, visiting fairs, picnics, etc.

Activity

1. Cleaning : mother and father both
2. Gardening : father
3. Cooking : mother
4. Washing clothes : mother

8. Food from Plants and Animals

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Wheat, Rice 2. Plants, Animals 3. Cereals, Fruits 4. Milk, Eggs 5. Tea, Coffee
- C.** 1. We need food to get energy and stay alive.
 2. We get food from plants and animals.
 3. Hens and ducks give us eggs and meat.
 4. Our hands may have germs which cause diseases. So, we should wash them before and after eating food.
 5. Seeds of plants that we eat as food are called cereals. Wheat, rice, maize are cereals.

Activity

Food names of we get from plants	Food we get from animals
1. Cereals	1. Milk
2. Sugar	2. Eggs
3. Spices	3. Meat
4. Beverages	4. Honey
5. Pulses	5. Fats

9. Games and Sports

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)
- C.** 1. We play games for fun and relaxation. Games make us fit and healthy.
 2. Ludo and chess are indoor games that we play.
 3. When my grandfather was young, he used to play Kusti and Kabaddi.
 4. Local games are unique of a region or culture such as seven tiles (pitthoo), hopscotch (stapoo) and kite flying.
 5. People who take up sports as profession to earn their living are called sportspersons.
- D.** 1. outdoor 2. cricket 3. Boxing 4. wrestling 5. individual
- E.**

1. Football	F O O T B A L L
2. Chess	O S C H E S S U
3. Tennis	P T E N N I S D
4. Cricket	C R I C K E T O
5. Swimming	S W I M M I N G
6. Hockey	T M H O C K E Y

Activity

1. Shooting
2. Football
3. Lawn tennis
4. Boxing
5. Wrestling
6. Cricket
7. Weightlifting
8. Car racing

10. Types of Houses

What did you learn?

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. A

B

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Jhuggis | → | (a) Landlords |
| 2. Tent | → | (b) Iceland |
| 3. Caravan | → | (c) Military |
| 4. Igloos | → | (d) House on wheels |
| 5. Haveli | → | (e) Big cities |

- C. 1. We build a house to live in and to be safe from thieves and wild animals.
2. Pucca houses, flats, bungalows and multi-storey houses are found in cities and towns.
3. We use bricks, cement, iron, concrete and wood to build houses.
4. Houseboats are mostly found in Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala.
5. (i) The floor of the rooms should be swept and mopped daily.
(ii) Bathroom and toilet should be kept clean and dry.
(iii) Doors and windows should be opened daily to let fresh air and sunlight in the house.
(iv) We should keep the kitchen clean.
6. Houseboats in Jammu and Kashmir, Igloos in Iceland, Tree houses in Kerala and Stilt houses in Assam are unusual houses.

Activity

Do it yourself.

11. What People Wear

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. 1. ghagra and kanchali 2. Dhoti 3. Turban 4. Angavastram 5. Bandhani

- C. 1. A long piece of unstitched cloth worn on shoulders by women.
2. Odhani is a type of dupatta worn by women.
3. An unstitched piece of cloth worn on head by women.
4. A long unstitched cloth called turban worn by men on head.
5. A kind of colourful skirt worn by women.
- D. 1. Saree, phiran, salwar-kameez, ghaghra-kanchali-odhni and mekhla- chadar are different traditional dresses of Indian women.
2. Dhoti-Kurta, turban or pagri are traditional clothes Indian men wear.
3. Cotton is a common material used in most clothes. Jute, silk and many synthetic materials like nylon, rayon and polyester are also used to make textiles.
4. In tie and dye, the cloth is tied tightly with a thread at several points. Then it is dyed. The tied portion either gets very little or no colour. Thus, beautiful designs are created in this way.
5. There are only three main or primary colours. They are blue, yellow and green. Other colours are made by mixing these colours in certain proportions.

Activity

1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Jammu & Kashmir 3. West Bengal 4. Maharashtra

12. Cooking the Food

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. 1. Rice, Pulses 2. Idlis, Dhoklas 3. Pakoras, Samosas 4. Chicken, Fish 5. Bread, Naan

- C. 1. We need to cook food to make it soft and easily chewable.
 2. Boiling, steaming, baking, roasting and frying are different ways of cooking food.
 3. Roasting is similar to baking. Food is placed directly over the fire in roasting. We roast chicken, paneer, fish to eat.
 4. Chulha, tandoor, kerosene stove, LPG stove, electricity heater, microwave oven and induction cooker are different types of stoves for cooking food.
 5. We use different types of fuels for cooking such as wood, coal, cowdung cakes, kerosene oil, LPG gas and electricity.
- D. 1. Griddle (tawa) 2. Pressure cooker 3. Pressure cooker and wok (kadahi)

Activity

Do it yourself.

13. Eating Together

What did you learn?

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. West Bengal 2. Purni 3. West Bengal 4. Chulhas
- C. 1. People in cities of India cook food on LPG stoves.
 2. Amboli is made of meat and fish and eaten in the form of semolina pan cakes.
 3. Punjabis are fond of Makke di roti and chane ka saag. They also like tandoori food and lassi.
 4. Millets are the staple food of Gujaratis.
 5. Eating together increases brotherhood and love among people. They feel happy and come closer to each other.
- D. 1. Omelette 2. Sauce 3. Chatni 4. Chips 5. Bhurta 6. Vegetable

Activity

Do it yourself.

14. Our Pet and Domestic Animals

What did you learn?

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. Hens and ducks give us eggs which are a good source of proteins.
 2. Dogs and cats are omnivores. They should be given meat, bread, biscuits to eat and milk to drink.
 3. Some animals come to our houses uninvited. These are lizards, spiders, flies, ants, mosquitoes, rats, termites and moths.
 4. Doctors who treat and check up health problems of animals are called veterinary doctors.
 5. Pests are harmful to us. They spoil our food, clothes, books, furniture and stored grains. They also spread many diseases. We can use pesticides to get rid of pests.

C.

Pet Animals	Domestic Animals	Pests
dog	camel	termite
cat	cow	rat
parrot	horse	fly
fish	duck	moths

Activity

Do it yourself.

15. Means of Transport

What did you learn?

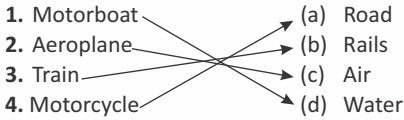
- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)

C.

A

B



D. 1. Car, bus, truck and scooter run on roads.

2. People, in ancient times, used animals and animal carts to travel.

3. Aeroplanes and helicopters are used to travel to far off places because they are the fastest means of travel.

4. Railways are the cheapest means of transport on land.

5. Coolie and cleaner help us at the railway station. A coolie helps to carry our luggage and the cleaner cleans the platform, rail tracks and train bogies.

Activity

Do it yourself.

16. Means of Communication

What did you learn?

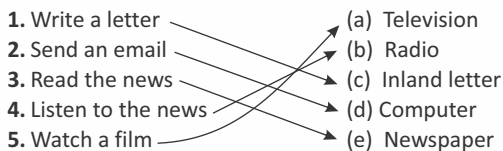
A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. parcels 2. personal 3. TV 4. fax 5. computer

C.

A

B



D. 1. The process of conveying our ideas or information to others is called communication.

2. Letters, phones, radio, TV, computers and newspapers are different means of communication.

3. With the help of internet, we can get information about books, sports, places, songs, films and many other things.

4. Telephones, radio, mobile phones and fax machines are the means of electronic communication.

5. The means of communication that are used to provide information to a large number of people at one time are called means of mass communication or mass media such as radio, television and newspapers.

E. 1. Postcards 2. Akashvani 3. Doordarshan 4. Telephone 5. Word Wide Web

Activity

Do it yourself.

17. Water

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

C. 1. We use water for drinking, cooking food, washing clothes and cleaning.

2. Some of the rainwater seeps under the ground and collects there among rocky layers. This water is called underground water.

3. We get underground water through wells, hand pumps and tubewells.
 4. Water that has impurities and germs and which is not fit for human use is called polluted water.
 5. Don't waste water only because it is available free of cost. Don't use too much water for washing clothes, cars and watering plants. Thus, we can save water.
- D. 1. Rainwater 2. sources 3. clean 4. Underground 5. Towns, cities

Activity

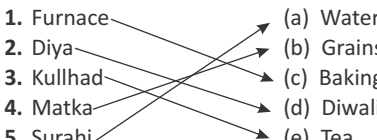
Do it yourself.

18. How We Store Water

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

- | A | B |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. Furnace | (a) Water |
| 2. Diya | (b) Grains |
| 3. Kullhad | (c) Baking clay pots |
| 4. Matka | (d) Diwali |
| 5. Surahi | (e) Tea |
- 

- D. 1. In most cities and towns, water is supplied in houses only in the morning and in the evening. So people have to store water so that they could use it throughout the day.
2. In olden times, people stored water in earthen pots and copper vessels.
3. When potter's wheel was not invented, people made pots with the help of rings of clay by hands.
4. Four 5 litre bottles are required to fill a bucket of 20 litre capacity.
5. Clay pots are made on a potter's wheel and baked in fire. Bricks are also made in the same way using a dice to mould the clay into bricks. After they are dried, they are baked in big kilns.

Activity

Do it yourself.