

## SCIENCE–III ANSWERS

### UNIT I : PLANT LIFE

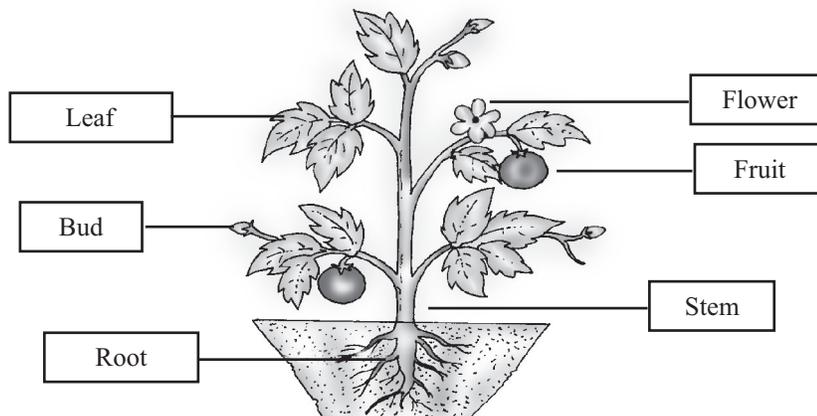
#### Chapter 1 : Life

- I. 1. Plants do not move from place to place but can show movements in certain parts.  
2. Animals move from place to place. They move in search of food, shelter and to escape from their enemies.  
3. Green plants make their own food in the presence of air, water and sunlight. This process is known as photosynthesis.  
4. Plants take in water through their roots.  
5. Stomata are the tiny holes in the leaves through which the plants breathe.
- II. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ×
- III. 1. animals 2. food 3. plant 4. locomotion 5. feelers.
- IV. This picture indicates that living things grow.  
seed → small plant → tree.
- V. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

#### Chapter 2 : Parts of a plant

- I. 1. The shoot consists of stem, branches, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.  
2. The strong and woody stem of a tree is called the trunk which is brown in colour.  
3. Some plants like sugarcane, potato, onion and ginger store food in the stem.  
4. Leaf makes the food for the plant by a process called photosynthesis and therefore called the food factory of the plant.  
5. Stomata in the leaves help the plants to breathe. Air and water pass through the stomata. At night, plants take in oxygen and give out carbon-dioxide through the stomata.

II.



- III. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F  
 IV. 1. stem 2. root 3. lamina 4. brown 5. green  
 V. 1. ginger 2. potato 3. roots 4. sugarcane 5. tap roots  
 6. cabbage  
 VI. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d)  
 VII. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)

### Chapter 3 : What Plants Produce ?

- I. 1. Flowers are the beautiful parts of a plant which helps to reproduce.  
 2. Fruits grow from flowers.  
 3. A fruit with one seed is mango and a fruit with many seeds is watermelon.  
 4. The baby plant begins to grow when the seed falls on the ground and gets enough air, water and warmth.  
 5. Vegetables are mostly eaten when cooked. Some are eaten raw.
- II. Sweet potato – root, Yam – stem, spinach – leaf, mango – one seed, papaya – many seeds.
- III. 1. flowers 2. leaf 3. many 4. cereal 5. root
- IV. 1. jasmine 2. seeds 3. sunflower 4. wings 5. nectar

## UNIT II : ANIMAL LIFE

### Chapter 4 : Animals

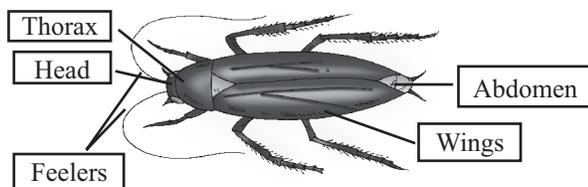
- I. 1. Animals which eat both the plants and the flesh of other animals are called omnivores.  
 2. All animals depend on plants directly or indirectly. Some eat only plants and some eat the plant-eating animals.  
 3. Gnawers like rats, rabbits and squirrels gnaw their food. They have long, sharp, paired front teeth to bite seeds, fruits and nuts.  
 4. We get wool from the sheep.  
 5. Butterflies suck nectar from flowers with a long tube called **proboscis**.
- II. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓
- III. herbivores 2. domestic 3. cud 4. carnivore 5. pet
- IV. 1. silkworm 2. leather 3. sheep 4. butterfly 5. earthworm
- V. 1. omnivores 2. fruits 3. blood
- VI. 1. kennel 2. stable 3. pen 4. den 5. shed 6. coop.
- VII. 1. parrot 2. silk 3. deer

### Chapter 5 : Insects

- I. 1. Insects are small six-legged creatures.  
 2. Insects have head, thorax and an abdomen.  
 3. Insects like ants and honey-bees are called social insects. They live together in groups or colonies.

4. Feelers or antennae of insects help them to feel and smell the things around them.
5. Insect's body is protected by hard covering called chitin.

II.



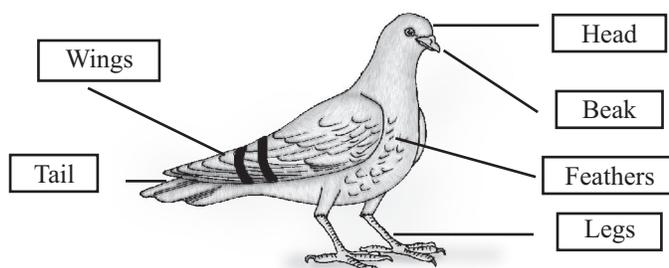
III. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓ 6. ×

IV. eggs → larva (maggot) → pupa → young housefly.

### Chapter 6 : Birds

- I.
  1. Flight feathers are those which help the birds in flying.
  2. Most birds show an yearly flight called migration. Some birds migrate from colder to warmer places in search of food and then return to build their nest.
  3. The birds that cannot fly are called flightless birds e.g. ostrich, kiwi, emu etc.
  4. Birds build nests to live in. They lay their eggs in nests and protect their young ones from danger. They keep their young ones safe and warm in their nests.
  5. Baby birds are usually blind and bald when they hatch.

II.



III. 1. Flight feathers 2. Down feather 3. Body feathers

IV. ✓, ✓, ×, ×, ✓, ✓

V. 1. prey 2. swimming 3. probing 4. hooked 5. perching

VI. 1. woodpecker 2. tailor bird 3. weaver bird 4. pigeon.

### UNIT III : MATERIALS AND MATTER

#### Chapter 7 : Structures

- I.
  1. Cement is made from rocks and bricks are made from mud.
  2. We find flats and bungalows in cities and towns.
  3. Three kinds of houses are igloo, flats and bungalows.
  4. Drainage system is a system to carry away dirty water.
  5. Wire net is useful in doors and windows to keep away the insects.

- II. 1. live 2. roof 3. kitchen 4. units 5. wire-net  
 III. 1. ladder 2. screw-driver 3. wooden slabs 4. nuts and screws  
 5. axe  
 IV. hut, igloo, concrete house, bungalow.  
 V. 1 (b) 2. (a) 3. (d)  
 VI. 1. bedroom 2. kitchen 3. bathroom 4. drawing room

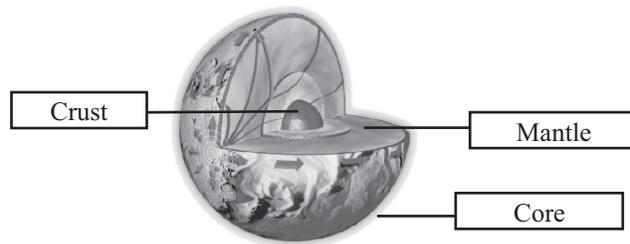
### Chapter 8 : Measurements

- I. 1. Smaller units of length are metres, centimetres and millimetres.  
 2. Time is a period during which something has hapened.  
 3. The word '*standard*' means that everyone uses the same units of measurement.  
 4. The device used to measure temperature is a thermometer.  
 II. 1. Beam balance 2. Measuring tape 3. Scale 4. Burette  
 5. Beaker 6. Measuring cylinder  
 III. 1. 9 O'clock 2. 6 O'clock 3. 2 O'clock 4. 12:45  
 IV. 1 litre = 1000 millilitres, 1000 metres = 1 kilometre, 0° Celsius = 32° Fahrenheit, 60 seconds = 1 minute, 1 day = 24 hours.  
 V. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓

## UNIT IV : EARTH AND ATMOSPHERE

### Chapter 9 : The Earth

- I. 1. The inner layer of the earth is called the core. It is very hot and has melted metals.  
 2. Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere.  
 3. Loamy soil contains both sand and clay. It can hold enough air and water. It has lot of humus. Hence, this kind of soil is best for plant growth.  
 4. Soil was formed by breaking up of rocks into small pieces over many years.  
 5. The process of breaking up of rocks by the action of sun, water, ice and winds is called the **weathering of rocks**.  
 II. 1. loamy 2. rocks 3. crust 4. brown  
 III. 1. Emerald 2. Granite 3. Chalk 4. Ruby 5. Sapphire  
 IV.



- V. 1. (a) 2. (c)

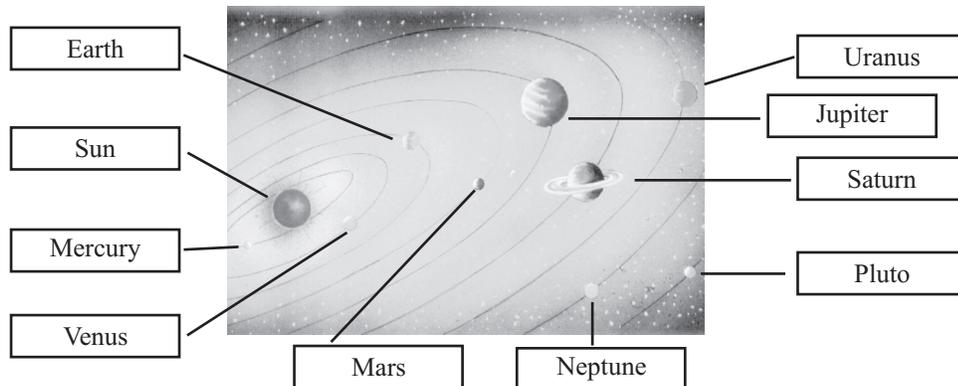
### Chapter 10 : Wind and Pollution

- I. 1. Breeze is light and gentle wind.  
2. A very strong wind is called a gale.  
3. Sun warms up the air due to which it rises and gets replaced by cold air, thus causing winds to blow. Hence, we can say that without the sun, there might not be any wind at all.  
4. Pollution means that something has been made dirty and impure.
- II. 1. gale 2. breeze
- III. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓

## UNIT V : UNIVERSE

### Chapter 11 : The Solar System

- I. 1. The sun's family consisting of sun and the nine planets is termed as solar system.  
2. Rotation of the earth on its own axis causes day and night.  
3. The movement of earth around the sun is called revolution.  
4. Stars form various patterns in the sky called constellations.  
5. The moon takes 28 days to rotate once on its axis.
- II. 1. Moon 2. Mercury 3. Earth
- III. 1. Rotation 2. Revolution 3. Artificial satellite 4. Scorpio
- IV.



## UNIT VI : THE HUMAN BODY

### Chapter 12 : The Body Machine

- I. 1. An organ system is a system formed by joining different organs.  
2. Brain is the control centre of the body.  
3. Eyes help us to see things.  
4. The skeletal system gives shape to the body.  
5. An artery is a blood vessel to take away the blood from the heart.  
6. The reproductive system helps us to have babies.
- II. 1. lungs 2. mouth 3. nose

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

IV. 1. cells 2. brain 3. artery 4. skin 5. respiratory

V. 1. Circulatory-system 2. Digestive-system 3. Skeletal-system

## UNIT VII : SAFETY AND FIRST-AID

### Chapter 13 : Safety

- I. 1. Accidents can be prevented if we become careful and follow safety rules.  
2. We should always use a zebra-crossing to cross the road.  
3. Red denotes stop, yellow colour means wait and green colour means go.  
4. The first help which an injured person gets after an accident is called the first-aid.

II. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. × 5. ×

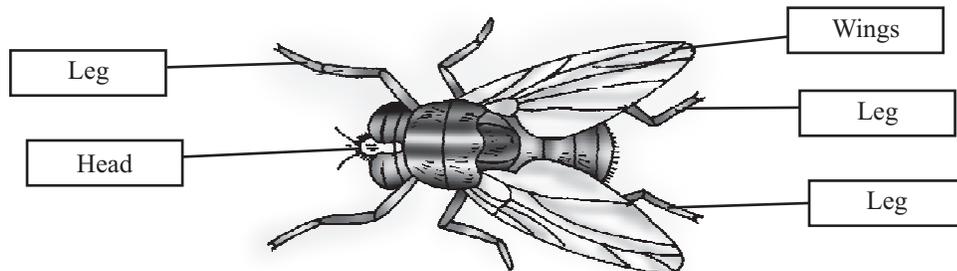
III. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

### Model Test Paper-I

- I. 1. Stomata are the tiny holes on the leaves.  
2. A carnivore is a flesh-eating animal.  
3. A fruit is formed from the flower.  
4. The shoot consists of the stem, branches, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.  
5. The process by which green plants make their own food in the presence of air, water, sunlight and carbon-dioxide is called photosynthesis
- II. 1. cow-calf 2. sweet potato-root 3. silk-silkworm 4. wool-sheep  
5. potato-stem.
- III. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
- IV. 1. coop 2. stable 3. kennel 4. shed 5. den

### Model Test Paper-II

- I. 1. Social insects are those insects that live together in groups or colonies.  
2. The birds that cannot fly are called flightless birds.  
3. Wire-net is useful in doors and windows to keep the insects away.  
4. Migration is an yearly flight of birds in search of food.  
5. The body parts of a bird are head, beak, feathers, wings, tail and legs.
- II. 1. live 2. food 3. prey 4. perching 5. flight
- III.



IV. ×, ✓, ✓, ×, ✓

### Model Test Paper-3

- I. 1. A very strong wind is called a gale.  
2. Pollution means that something has been made dirty and impure.  
3. The process of breaking up of rocks by the action of sun, water, ice and winds is called the weathering of rocks.  
4. Volume is the amount of space which something occupies.  
5. Standard means that everyone uses the same units of measurement.
- II. 1. loamy 2. litres 3. breeze 4. crust 5. temperature
- III. 1. thermometer 2. measuring cylinder 3. measuring tape 4. scale  
5. beam-balance.
- IV. 1. litre = 1000 millilitres, 2. 1000 metres = 1 kilometre, 3. 60 seconds = 1 minute, 4. 0° Celsius = 32° Fahrenheit, 5. 24 hours = 1 day.

### Model Test Paper-4

- I 1. The sun's family consisting of sun and the nine planets is called the solar system.  
2. An organ system is a system formed by joining different organs.  
3. Blood vessel that carries blood to the heart is called a vein.  
4. Rotation of earth on its own axis causes day and night ?  
5. The first-help which an injured person gets after an accident is called the first-aid.
- II. 1. Eexcretory-system 2. Satellite 3. Brain 4. Ursa-Major  
5. Tongue
- III. 1. brain 2. hand 3. bone 4. muscles 5. sun
- IV. 1. electric 2. brain 3. satellite 4. artery 5. urine