



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Animals need food because it gives them energy to grow, to do work and remain healthy.
2. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivorous animals.
3. The other name of mastication is chewing the cud.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. All animals need **food** to remain healthy.
2. **Herbivorous** animals are also known as plant-eating animals.
3. **Hens** and **ducks** need protein rich food.
4. Snakes can **swallow** their food whole.
5. A zebra eats **grass** and a lion eats the **zebra**.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Animals | • Living things |
| 2. Cow, deer, goat | • Plant-eating animals |
| 3. Hens and ducks | • Protein rich food |
| 4. Lizards and frogs | • Long, sticky tongue |
| 5. Food chain | • Who eats what |

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Food is the basic need of all living things.
2. Herbivorous animals eat plants, fruits, vegetable and grass.
3. The animals we rear at home or in animal farms are called domestic animals.
4. A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals, and then animals are eaten by other animals is called a food chain.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Food is important for all living things because it gives them energy to :
 - grow
 - do work and perform other activities
 - remain healthy
2. Animals that eat only flesh of other animals are called carnivorous animals. They are also known as flesh-eating animals. For example, crocodile, tiger, wolf, leopard etc.
3. Cows and buffaloes need food like leaves, grass, oil seeds and oil cake.

C. Long answer questions :

1. On the basis of food animals can be classified as follows :
 - **Herbivores** : Many animals eat only plants. Such animals are called herbivores. Animals such as cows, goats, deer, giraffes and elephants are herbivores. They eat grass, leaves and plants.
 - **Carnivores** : Many animals eat other animals. They are called flesh-eating animals or carnivores. Lions, wolves, and cats are carnivores.
 - **Omnivores** : Some animals eat both plants and other animals. They are called omnivores. Crow, bears are omnivores.
2. Carnivores have sharp and pointed teeth at the front of the jaw. These are special tearing teeth. Their back teeth are flat. These help them to chew the flesh.
3. There are different types of animals found in nature. These animals depend on each other or on plants for food.
For example, a deer eats plants and a lion eats deer.
Thus, eating food and being eaten as food forms a chain called food chain. A food chain shows the order in which animals eat each other in a community. The food chain always begins with a plant. Herbivores eat plants. Carnivores eat herbivores. If there is no plant, there would be no herbivore. Thus, carnivores also depend on plants indirectly.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- No, no food chain can be completed without a plant. This is so because plants are the only food producers.

Unit-II : Materials

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Safety and First Aid



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. We should follow safety rules to remain safe.
2. A subway is path that goes under a road for use by pedestrians.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We should not leave our toys, bags on the **floor**.
2. **Faulty** switches might give us an electric shock.
3. We should not get into or get off a **moving** bus.
4. **Walking** or **cycling** on the wrong side is dangerous.
5. We should not let people **crowd** around the patient.

C. Write true or false :

1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

- Ans. 1. Our carelessness can cause an accident.

2. We should not run while coming down the stairs because we may fall down and injure ourselves.
3. If we get hurt we should tell our elders about it.

B. Short answer questions :

1. We should keep our bathroom floor dry because we may slip and get hurt on a wet floor.
2. We should we follow safety rules to keep ourselves free from injuries and be safe.
3. First aid is the first and immediate help given to an injured person before the arrival of medical help.

C. Long answer questions :

1. Three rules of safety to be followed on road are :
 - Always walk on the footpath.
 - Cross the road only when the pedestrian light is green. Look to your left, then right, again to your left. If the road is clear, cross the road at a zebra crossing.
 - Do not play, talk or use the mobile phone while crossing a road.
2. The safety rules to be followed in school are :
 - Do not run on the staircase. Never push or pull anyone.
 - Do not scribble on the furniture, doors, walls, etc.
 - Never climb on the desks or jump in the class.
 - Do not throw bits of paper here and there in your school.
 - Use dustbins provided in the school premises.
 - Do not hit anyone.
 - Maintain silence and listen attentively to what your teacher teaches you.
3. Some common steps for first aid are :
 - (i) Keep calm. Do not panic.
 - (ii) Call for ambulance or doctor immediately.
 - (iii) Do not let people crowd around the patient.
 - (iv) Try to stop the bleeding from the wound. Wash the wounded area with an antiseptic solution and tie a clean hanky or a bandage over the wound. After giving first aid, take the injured person to a doctor.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- We should try to help him by giving first aid or taking him to a doctor.

Something More

- **Which sign helps us to recognize a first aid box?**

Draw that special sign in the box shown here.

What things would you use for the following? Fill in the blanks.

Covering a wound

Bandage

Cleaning a wound

Dettol

Cutting the bandage

Scissors

Medicine for burns

Burnol





Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. A house is important for us as it keeps us safe from heat, cold, rain, wild animals and thieves.
2. We need to wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold and rain.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We keep our things **safe** in our house.
2. Breathing **clean** air keeps us healthy.
3. **Household** wastes should be thrown into dustbins.
4. We get **wool** from sheep.
5. We should wash clothes well with **soap** or **detergent**.

C. Write true or false :

1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Our house saves us from different things such as heat, cold, wild animals and thieves.
2. We use different materials such as bricks, stones, cement or steel to build houses.
3. Wire nettings in doors and windows stop the entry of insects like mosquitoes and flies.
4. Man-made fibres are those that are made by man.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Houses are built with bricks, stones, cement or steel. They are also made of wood. The walls and roofs of a house are usually made of stones or bricks and plastered with cement and paints.
The doors and windows are made of wood, glass or metal. Glass helps to let sunlight in.
Floors are made of cement, marble, tiles or wood.
2. If no sunlight could enter our house the floor will become damp.
3. We need clothes to protect ourselves from heat, cold and rain.
4. To keep our clothes clean we should wash them well with water and soap or detergent.

C. Long answer questions :

1. The features of a good house are as follows :
 - (i) A good house should have many windows to let in sunlight. This will help to keep the house germ-free.

- (ii) There should be ample space for fresh air to circulate in the house.
 - (iii) A good house is the one that has plastic in its surroundings.
 - (iv) The doors and windows should have wire nettings to prevent the entry of insects.
2. We keep our house clean in the following ways :
- Household wastes should be thrown into dustbins. Dustbins should be kept covered.
 - Floors should be cleaned daily. We should use a germ killer while cleaning the floor.
 - Bathrooms and toilets should be cleaned regularly. The drains from kitchen and bathroom should be well covered to keep away insects like flies and cockroaches.
3. Natural fibres are those that are obtained from either plants or animals. Cotton, jute, wool, and silk are examples of natural fibres.
- Fibre from Plants :** Cotton clothes are made of cotton fibres. We get cotton fibres from cotton plants.
- Jute fibres are used for making bags and clothes. We get jute fibres from jute plants.
- Fibre from Animals :** Silkworms produce special fibres that can be woven into silk. We get wool from animals such as sheep.
- D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :**
- We should keep our house clean and free of germs because it is the best way to prevent the outbreak of diseases.

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Solids, Liquids and Gases



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Solid, liquid and gas.
2. The process of solid changing into liquid is called melting.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Matter** is the substance or material of which all things are made.
2. The three forms of matter are **solid, liquid** and **gas**.
3. **Liquids** take the shape of the container in which they are kept.
4. Water **evaporates** to turn into a gas.
5. When a liquid changes into solid, the process is called **freezing**.

C. Classify the following into solids, liquids and gases :

Solids	Liquids	Gases
Book	Milk	Oxygen
Table	Blood	Carbon dioxide
Pencil	Water	
	Juice	

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Anything that has mass and volume is called matter.
2. **Solid** : (i) Solid is a state of matter that has a fixed shape and volume. (ii) Molecules that make up a solid are situated close together.
Liquids : (i) Liquid is a state of matter that has fixed volume but not a definite shape and flows easily. (ii) Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are kept.

B. Short answer questions :

1. We can say that solids have fixed shape and volume because they do not change their shape when moved to another container.
2. Some properties of gases are :
 - (i) Gases are everywhere.
 - (ii) Gases have no shape of their own.
 - (iii) Gases occupy the space in containers of any size and shape.
3. Water exists in all the three forms of solid, liquid and gas.

C. Long answer questions :

1. Solid, liquid and gas are the three states of matter. They have plenty of differences.
 - (i) **Solid** : Anything that has a fixed shape and size is called a solid. It can neither change its shape nor can flow.
 - (ii) **Liquid** : Anything that does not have a fixed shape and size and can flow easily is called a liquid.
They do not have a definite size and they take the shape of the container they are kept in.
They can be poured and spilled, while a solid cannot.
 - (iii) **Gas** : A gas is matter that has no shape or size.
It fills all available space.
Gases cannot be seen. We can feel them and even smell some of them.
2. Water changes into water vapour by the process of evaporation. When we heat water, its form gets change from liquid to gas. Water vapour is the gaseous form of water. The molecules of water gets convert into molecules of water vapour. In this way water changes into water vapour.

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Soil



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Soil is the top layer of the Earth where plants grow.

2. Soil contains air and water.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We grow different **crops** in the soil.
2. A layer of **sand** is found above a layer of gravel.
3. The water in the soil forms vapour on **heating**.
4. **Clayey** soil is found in lakes or river banks.
5. Many precious **minerals** and **stones** are found in the soil.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Humus is the plant matter mixed with dead and decaying animals.
2. Weathering is a natural process of breaking up of rocks due to heat, cold and rain.
3. A large number of tiny insects like bugs, earthworms and beetles live in the soil.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Soil is made up of broken bits of rocks and remains of dead plants and animals. Colour of soil differs from place to place.
2. Gravel, sand, clay and humus are the layers of the soil.

C. Long answer questions :

1. The rocks present on the Earth were heated by the Sun's heat and cooled by the rain and wind. Slowly, with the passage of time, these small pieces rubbed against each other and resulted in the formation of soil.
2. Soil is important to us in many ways.
 - Soil provides water and minerals to plants for growth.
 - Soil is the habitat of many tiny creatures like snails, earthworms and woodlice.
 - Soil prevents floods by absorbing rainwater.
 - Soil provides us with useful minerals like diamond, graphite, etc.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- If we use sandy soil to make pots, we will not be able to make pots. That is so because sandy soil cannot hold water. Its particles do not stick with each other.

Unit-III : The World of the Living

6

Living and Non-Living Things



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Non-living things are those things which do not have life.
2. We need food to get energy for different activities.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Non-living** things do not have life in them.

2. Gills help water animals to take in **oxygen** from water.
3. A **seed** grows into a fruit.
4. All living things grow and finally **die**.
5. Non-living things do not **reproduce**.

C. Write true or false :

1. false
2. false
3. false
4. true.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Living things are those things that move, breathe, need food, grow reproduce, feel the changes around them and finally die.
2. Animals move in search of food, water and shelter.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Fish and some other water animals breathe through gills. Gills help them to take in air from water. Insects breathe through tiny holes (called spiracles) on their bodies.
2. Living things reproduce to continue their life form on the earth.
3. A baby grows into a young boy/girl and then goes on to become a man/woman. A chick grows into a hen.

C. Long answer questions :

1. Our sense organs such as ears, eyes, tongue, nose and skin helps us to feel changes in our surroundings.
2. Three features of living things are as follows :
 - (i) **Living Things Can Move** : Living things can move on their own. Animals move from place to place in search of food, shelter, and to protect themselves by running away from enemies.
 - (ii) **Living Things Breathe** : Living things breathe air to live. Breathing helps them to get energy from their food. Different living things have different body parts to help them to breathe.
 - (iii) **Living Things Need Food** : Living things take food and water to get energy. They need energy to get work and play. They need energy to work and play. Animals eat plants and other animals for food. Green plants make their own food.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- If plants and animals stop reproductivity life in the Earth will come to an end.

Something More

- **Living things** : Ant, Monkey
- **Non-living thing** : Drum, Television



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Shoot grows upwards whereas roots grows downwards.
2. Watermelon, seeds, mango seeds, cherry seeds and apricots seeds are some non-edible seeds.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Root** is the part of the plant that grows below the soil.
2. Roots help the plant stay fixed to the **ground**.
3. Trunk holds the tree **straight** and **upright**.
4. **Leaves** have different shapes and sizes.
5. Plants mostly **reproduce** through seeds.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Shoot is that part of a plant that grows above the ground.
2. Tap root system is found in a pea plant. It has several tiny root branching out from a main root.
3. In edible seeds are those seeds which we cannot eat.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Root is that part of the plant that grows below the soil.
2. The two functions of stem are :
 - Stems give support to the plants.
 - Stems carry water from the roots to the leaves and then carry the food made by the leaves to all parts of the plant.
3. Fruits store the food of the plant. They also protect the seeds.

C. Long answer questions :

1. Roots help the plant in two ways :
 - It helps the plant stay fixed to the soil.
 - It takes in water and minerals from the soil, which are used by the plant for making food.
2. The seeds we eat are called edible seeds. For example, seeds of almond, groundnut, mustard and coconut.
The seeds we cannot eat are called inedible seeds. For example, watermelon seed, mango, cherry and apricot.
3. Plants mostly reproduce through seeds. A seed has a baby plant inside it. When the seed gets enough water, air and sunlight, it germinates into a baby plant. This process of developing of a seed into a plant is called germination of a seed.
When we plant a seed, first the root and then the shoot grow out from it and it becomes a new plant.



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. All the birds have one beak, two eyes, two wings, two legs with claws on each foot, and their bodies are covered with feathers.
2. No, all birds do not have the same type of beaks, feet and claws.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Birds have **hollow** bones that are **light** in weight.
2. **Fight** feathers are found in the wings and the tail.
3. Aquatic birds have **broad** and **flat** beaks.
4. An **ostrich** is called a flightless bird.
5. The nest of a vulture looks like **shallow** cup.

C. Name these birds :



Duck



Hen



Eagle



Crow

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Flight feathers help a bird to fly.
2. Birds clean their feathers with their beaks.
3. The sparrow makes its nest in houses, trees or any other protected place.

B. Short answer questions :

1. The three different kinds of feathers in a bird are as follows :
 - Down Feathers :** These are small and fluffy. They cover the entire body of the birds and keep them warm.
 - Flight Feathers :** These are found in the wings and the tail. They help the birds to fly.
 - Body Feathers :** They cover the entire body of the birds and give them a shape.
2. A beak is very useful for a bird. It helps a bird to hold and eat its food. It also helps a bird in collecting different materials for making its nest.
3. Birds fly by flapping their wings. This consists of an upstroke and a downstroke.
 - During upstrokes, the wings move upwards and backwards.
 - During downstrokes, the wings move downwards and forwards.
 By upstroke and downstroke, the air under the wings pushes the bird up and it gradually goes up into the air.

C. Long answer questions :

1. The weaver bird uses grass, twigs and leaves to weave a nest with its beak. These are an opening at the bottom of the nest for the bird to enter.

2. Feet and claws of three different type of birds are as :

Perching Birds : Birds like sparrows and crows have three toes in front and one at the back.

Flesh-eating birds : Birds of prey such as eagles and falcons have very strong, sharp and large claws called talons. These are like hooks to grip flesh and are sharp as knives.

Wading birds : Birds like cranes flamingoes and herons have long and thin legs with long, thin and spread out toes.

3. Like us, birds need a home to live in. The home of a bird is called a nest. Before building a nest, the bird pair decides where to build the nest. Birds build nests to :

- lay and hatch eggs
- protect their eggs and birdlings from enemies
- protect themselves from harsh weather

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- Unlike the body of water animals, birds have light bodies with hollow bones.

9

Our Body—A Living Machine



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. A group of tissues performing a particular function is called an organ.
2. The tongue tastes different things.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. There are **206** bones in our body.
2. We use mostly our **nose** to breathe.
3. The **circulatory system** carries blood to different parts of our body.
4. **Eyes** are very sensitive and delicate organs.
5. **Shoes** and **socks** smell foul because of sweat.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. When a group of organs work together to perform common function, it is called an organ system.
2. The main function of the muscular system is to give movement to different parts of our body.
3. We should take bath daily to feel clean and remove sweat and dirt.

B. Short answer questions :

1. The digestive system deals with digestion of food. Digestion is the process of changing the food into simpler form so that it can be easily

absorbed by the body.

2. Taste buds present on the surface of the tongue are responsible for tasting different substances.

Sweet taste is felt in the front part of the tongue; salty taste is felt in the middle part; the bitter taste is felt only at the base of the tongue.

3. We can take care of our body by the following two ways :
 - We should brush our teeth at proper times.
 - We should take bath to remove sweat, dirt and feel clean.

C. Long answer questions :

1. The system that deals with breathing is known as the respiratory system. It supplies oxygen to various parts of body. The respiratory system comprises of the lungs, windpipe, throat, mouth and nasal passages.
2. The teeth in front are for cutting. They are the incisors. There are 8 incisors in all. The teeth next to the incisors are sharp and pointed. They are used for tearing food. They are the canines. There are 4 canines. The teeth at the back of your mouth are flat and wide. They are pre-molars and molars. They crush and grind the food. There are 8 premolars and 12 molars.
3. Some good habits of hygiene :
 - Brush your teeth twice a day, before breakfast and before you go to bed. During the day, rinse your mouth after meals. This will prevent bad breath and cavities.
 - Oil your hair regularly to make them look shiny.
 - Take a bath every day to feel clean. Clothes get dirty with sweat and dirt. Change your clothes frequently. Always wear clean underclothes. Wear a fresh set of uniform to school every day. If you have to wear a school uniform the next day too, then take it off as soon as you get home and hang it up to air it.
 - Wash your hands, after you use the toilet. Wash your feet well at least once a day. Dry them carefully, especially between the toes.
 - You have sweat glands in your scalp too. The oil, sweat and dead cells can make hair greasy and look dirty. So, wash your hair regularly with shampoo.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- Lungs help us to take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.

Unit-IV : Moving things, people and Ideas

10

Measurement



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

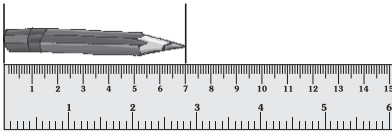
1. Measurement is the process of measuring something.

2. Words like heavy and light are used for comparing weight.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We measure the length of a cloth in **metre**.
2. A **ruler** can be used for measuring short lengths.
3. **Volume** is the space occupied by a thing.
4. We measure time with the help of a **clock** or a **watch**.
5. The temperature of a **room** is measured by a room thermometer.

C. Write the correct measurement in each of the following pictures :



7 cm



500 grams



7 o'clock



37°C



1 l

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. We need to measure things like time, length, weight, volume and temperature.
2. There are one thousand (1000) grams in a kilogram.
3. Kilogram.

B. Short answer questions :

1. Metre, kilometre and centimetre are units of measurement of length.
2. A measuring tape is used for measuring length.
3. We measure temperature with a thermometer.

C. Long answer questions :

1. We measure length by using different objects such as measuring tapes, metre rods, and rulers. These are marked in centimetre and inches that give us accurate results.
2. The temperature tells us show hot or cold an object is. Degree Celsius (°) and Fahrenheit (°F) are the two units of measurement of temperature.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- It is important to measure things to differentiate a quantity from other.

**Exercises****Section-I****A. Oral Questions :**

1. Light is a form of energy that helps us to see things around us.
2. Noise is any unwanted sound.
3. With the help of force we can push a thing from its place.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. The **Sun** is the main source of light.
2. **Non-luminous** objects do not give any light.
3. Both **living** and **non-living** things can produce sounds.
4. **Force** is a push or pull.
5. We apply force to do **work**.

Section-II**A. Very short answer questions :**

1. We see things when light from them falls in our eyes.
2. Rays are the straight lines light travels in.
3. Sounds that soothe us are called pleasant sounds. Such as chirping of birds.
4. A shadow is dark and can be the same shape as the path blocking object.

B. Short answer questions :

1. A luminous object is the one that gives out light. For example, sun.
2. Sun is the main source of heat and light on Earth.
3. Force is a push or pull.

C. Long answer questions :

1. Luminous objects are those objects who give out light their own. For example, Sun and bulb.
Non-luminous objects are those objects who do not give any light. For example, furniture and toys.
2. A force can do many types of things :
 - (i) It can move objects.
 - (ii) It can stop a moving object.
 - (iii) It can change the shape of an object.
 - (iv) It can make things go faster.
 - (v) It can slow down things.
 - (vi) It helps things change directions.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- Rina should keep the lamp in front of her. It is so because the book will reflect the light and she will be able to see it clearly.



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. The Sun is very important for us as it gives us heat and light.
2. Crater is a big hole found on the surface of the moon.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. There are **eight** planets in our solar system.
2. **Earth** is the only planet that supports life.
3. The **moon** is our closest neighbour in the sky.
4. **Stars** twinkle in the night sky.
5. Our solar system is located in the **Milky Way galaxy**.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sun | • A huge ball of fire |
| 2. Moon | • Natural satellite of Earth |
| 3. Stars | • Hot balls of gases |
| 4. Solar system | • The Sun and the eight planets |
| 5. Constellation | • A group of stars |

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

I. Name the following :

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. An object that moves around a planet. | Satellite |
| 2. A huge ball of fire. | Star |
| 3. A group of stars that form a pattern in the sky. | Constellation |

II. The Earth is the only planet that supports life.

B. Short answer questions :

1. A planet is a big heavenly body that revolves around a star (sun). All the planets in our solar system are—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
2. We see different shapes of the moon in the sky on different nights. Sometimes it is full moon, sometimes crescent moon, sometimes gibbous moon and sometimes no moon (new moon). These different shapes are called phases of moon.
3. Constellation is a shape formed by a group of stars.
4. The sun seems to be the biggest of all stars because it is closest to the Earth.

C. Long answer questions :

1. There are eight heavenly bodies revolving around the Sun which are referred to as 'planets'. The Sun along with these heavenly bodies forms the solar system.

2. The Sun is a huge ball of fire which gives out heat and light. Sun is the closest star to Earth.
3. A galaxy is a huge organised collection of stars. Our planet is located in the Milky Way galaxy.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- The Sun appears to be small because it is quite far away from us.

13

Air, Water and Weather



Exercises

Section-I

A. Oral Questions :

1. Air contains many gases.
2. Solid, liquid and gas are the three forms of gas.
3. Winter is the coldest season.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We cannot **see** air but can **feel** its presence.
2. **Water** is the most abundant substance on planet Earth.
3. **Water cycle** is the continuous cycle of water.
4. On cloudy days, the clouds block the **sunshine**.
5. Leaves fall from the trees during **autumn**.

Section-II

A. Very short answer questions :

1. Atmosphere is the layer of air all round the Earth.
2. Plants take in carbon dioxide to make their food.
3. Evaporation is the process of change of water into water vapour by heating.

B. Short answer questions :

1. The Sun shines brightly and heats the ground. The air above the ground also gets heated. Hot air is light so it rises. Cold air rushes to take its place. This causes breeze to blow.
2. About three fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
3. The day-to-day conditions at a given place is known as weather.
4. The process of water vapour going up in the sky to form clouds is called condensation.

C. Long answer questions :

1. The oxygen gas present in the air helps to burn body to provide energy which helps to perform work. The carbon dioxide gas helps plants to make their food.
2. In nature, water keeps on changing its form continuously through evaporation and condensation. The sun heats up the earth. This heat changes water in the rivers, seas, lakes and oceans to water vapour. As the

water vapour rise up, they cool and become tiny drops of water. These droplets collect around dust particles in air to form clouds. The tiny droplets of water in a cloud come together and join to form larger water drops. When clouds become full and heavy, these droplets fall on the ground as rain. The rainwater runs back into the rivers, seas, oceans etc. This process goes on continuously and is called the water cycle.

3. **Summer** : It is the hottest season of the year. We wear cotton clothes in summer. We get fruits such as watermelon, mango, and cucumber during the summer season.

Monsoon : After summer, comes monsoon. It rains during the monsoon.

Autumn : Leaves turn yellow and fall from the trees during this season.

Winter : It is the coldest season of the year. We wear woollen clothes during the winter.

Spring : Spring comes after winter. We can see many beautiful flowers in full bloom during the spring.

D. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) :

- This is so because at noon the sun is overhead and its rays fall directly on the Earth.