

1

Living and Non-living Things

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Men, women, children, plants and trees, dog, cat, rat, horse, birds, butterflies, etc. are some living things. While moon, sun, stars, soil, chair, book, table, pen and pencil, toys, clothes etc. are of some non-living things around us.
2. Watermelon, pumpkin etc. are creepers while grapevine, moneyplant, pea, beans etc. are examples of climbers.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. Plants make their own water/**food**.
2. Non-living things **move**/grow.
3. Things that have life in them are called non-living/**living** things.
4. Animals get their food from sun/**plants**.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Non-living** things can be both natural and man-made.
2. A snake lays **egg**.
3. Animals also **feel** pain or pleasure.
4. All living things need **food** to live.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column '1' | Column '2' |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1. Plants | (i) Natural thing |
| | 2. Car | (ii) Man-made thing |
| | 3. Mountain | (iii) Non-living thing |
| | 4. Ants | (iv) Air-holes |

E. Write true or false :

- Ans. 1. All plants and animals breathe in air.
2. All living things can move.

T
F

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. All non-living things are man-made or natural. | T |
| 4. Humans reproduce by giving birth to babies. | T |
| 5. Lotus closes its petals at night. | T |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Food is very important for living things. All living things need food to live. Food helps living things to grow. Without food life cannot be survive.
 - Non-living things have no life. They cannot move on their own. They do not need air to breathe in or food to eat. They can neither feel nor can they reproduce. These are of two types :
 - Man-made non-living thing, like chair, book, car, pencil etc.
 - Natural non-living things, like mountain, star, soil, sun, moon etc.
 - Things which are made by man are called man-made non-living things. Some man-made non-living things are furniture, houses, shoes, clothes, vehicles and roads.
Things which are not made by man are called natural non-living things. Some natural non-living things are soil, sun, water, air, mountain, star and moon.

2

Parts of Plants

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Mustard. 2. Onion and wheat.
 - The plant has leaf, bud, flower, fruit, stem and root.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- Fibrous/**Tap** root is long, thick and strong.
 - Root**/Leaf helps to stand a plant.
 - Some stems are modified to store **food**/water.
 - Pea, money plants are examples of trunk/**climbers**.
 - The stems of big trees are soft/**thick**.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The stems are covered in a **bark**.
 - Root** fixes the plants in the soil.
 - Trees like banyan, apple have **trunks**.

4. **Fruit** is formed from the flower.
5. **Stalk** holds the leaf to the stem.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| Ans. | 1. Fruits are not good for health. | F |
| | 2. Some seeds are known as edible seeds. | T |
| | 3. A flower is the most beautiful part of a plant. | T |
| | 4. The process of making food is called food synthesis. | F |
| | 5. Fruit is formed from the seed. | F |

E. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. | Column '1' | Column '2' |
| | 1. Flat and broad part of a leaf | (i) Leaf blade |
| | 2. Tiny air-holes of a leaf | (ii) Stomata |
| | 3. Mango has only | (iii) One seed |
| | 4. Reproductive part of the plant | (iv) Flowers |
| | 5. Stem is the main part of the | (v) Shoot system |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The root grows below the soil while the shoot grows above the soil.
 2. We eat some seeds such as wheat, gram, corn, rice and bean. These seeds are known as edible seeds. Thus seeds also store food in them.
 3. Leaves are known as 'food factories of the plant' as they prepare food for plant. Green leaves in the presence of sunlight change water and carbon dioxide into food. This process of making food is called photosynthesis.
 4. Leaves are known as the food factories of the plant because they prepare food for the plant in the form of starch and sugar.
 5. Stem is the main part of the shoot system. It grows above the soil. It is the main support of the plant. It holds the plant. It also bears leaves and buds. The main function of the stem is to carry water and minerals to the leaves. Some stems are modified to store food.

Formative Assessment-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c)

B. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. We breathe through our nose and lungs. We breathe in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide.
 2. Non-living things have no life.
 3. The plant has leaf, bud, flower, fruits, stem and root.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Trees like banyan, apple have **trunks**.
 2. The stems are covered in a **bark**.

3. Non-living things have no **life**.
4. **Non-living** things can be natural or man-made.
5. Living things need food to **live** and **grow**.

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Ants breathe through **air-holes**/nose.
 2. Plants make their own water/**food**.
 3. The stems of big trees are soft/**thick**.
 4. Some stems are modified to store **food**/water.
 5. Animals get their food from sun/**plants**.

E. Unscramble the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. CLIMBERS | 2. SUGARCANE |
| 3. SOYABEAN | 4. ANIMALS. |

Activity

Do it yourself

3

Animals' Food and Feeding Habits

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

B. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Dog.
 2. Some animals eat only plants and grass. They are called herbivores.
 3. Snakes eat by widely stretching, their mouth and neck.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Living things need food to **live** and **grow**.
 2. Dogs and cats use their **tongue** for drinking milk.
 3. **Humming** birds feed on nectar.
 4. A horse is a **plant** eating animal.
 5. Man is an **Omnivores**.

C. Unscramble the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. ANIMALS | 2. OMNIVORES |
| 3. CARNIVORES | 4. HERBIVORES. |

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans.** 1. All animals need food to live.

T

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2. Omnivores eat only plants. | F |
| 3. Animals like cows, buffaloes and goats give us milk. | T |
| 4. Birds have teeth. | F |
| 5. A spider catches its prey by trapping it in its web. | T |

E. Match the following :

Ans.	Column '1'	Column '2'
	1. Grass-eating animals	(i) Camel, horse and cow
	2. Plant and flesh eating animals	(ii) Crows, fish and dog
	3. Flesh eating animals	(iii) Tiger, Fox and lion
	4. Milk giving animals	(iv) Cow, buffalo and goat

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Animals need food to live and grow. They also need food to stay healthy. They get energy from the food.
 - Plants have the ability to prepare their food inside their leaves but animals cannot prepare their food. So they depend on plants or other animals for food.
 - According to their feeding habits, animals are of following types :

(i) Flesh-eating animals.	(ii) Grass-eating animals.
(iii) Gnawing animals.	(iv) Animals that suck food.
(v) Animals without teeth.	
 - A food chain shows how each living things gets its food. Some animals eat plants and some animals eat other animals. For example; grass is eaten by the grasshopper, the grasshopper by the frog and the frog is eaten by the snake. This is a food chain. A food chain begins from plants and ends with an animal.
 - Cows and buffaloes first swallow their food without chewing it. After sometimes they bring the food back into the mouth. Then they chew the food with their grinding teeth. This is called chewing the cud.
 - Insects such as butterflies and mosquitoes, have long, coiled tube-shaped tongue called probosis at their mouth. They suck their food through the probosis.

Activity

Do it yourself



Body Parts; Food and Nests of Birds

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Webbed feet help a duck to swim.
2. Duck and pelican.
3. A penguin lives in the cold Antarctica region.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Most water birds have waterproof **feathers**.
2. **Ostrich** is the largest living bird.
3. Birds usually make **bowl** shaped nest.
4. Birds lay eggs in their **nests**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. Bones of bird are solid/**hollow**.
2. The body of a bird is **boat**/bowl shaped.
3. Birds have **strong**/weak muscles.
4. Eagle has very **powerful**/weak wings.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column '1' | Column '2' |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | 1. Chisel-shaped beak | (i) Sparrow |
| | 2. Flat beak | (ii) Duck |
| | 3. Horny beak | (iii) Peacock |
| | 4. Curve beak | (iv) Parrot |
| | 5. Long beak | (v) Pelican |

E. Write true or false :

- Ans. 1. Swimmers birds have toes. **T**
2. Ostrich, turkey and emu live on land. **T**
3. The woodpecker peck a hole in the bark of tree. **T**
4. Baby birds stay without their parents. **F**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A bird's body is light-weighted but has a strong skeleton. Bones of bird are hollow. Birds have strong muscles. The bones of bird are filled with air. The body of a bird is boat-shaped. This helps the bird to cut through the air easily.
2. Feathers attached to the wings of the birds help the birds to fly. They are actually their arms. The tail feather helps the bird to change the direction during its flight.
3. Birds fly with the help of its wings and feathers. The wings of the birds are attached to strong muscles called flight muscles. These muscles help the wings move up and down. Feathers attached to the wings of the birds help

4. All plants and animals breathe in air.
5. All animals need food to live.

T
T

B. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Ant | (i) Air holes |
| 2. Milk giving animals | (ii) Cow, buffalo and goat |
| 3. Mountain | (iii) Natural non-living thing |
| 4. Curved beak | (iv) Parrot |
| 5. Reproductive part of the plant | (v) Flower |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. All living things need food to live and grow. All living things breathe in air. But non-living things cannot eat food and breathe.
 2. Animals need food to live and grow. They also need food to stay healthy. They get energy from the food.
 3. Stem is the main part of the shoot system. It grows above the soil. It is the main support of the plant. It holds the plant. It also bears leaves and buds. The main function of the stem is to carry water and minerals to the leaves. Some stems are modified to store food.
 4. Birds fly with the help of its wings and feathers. The wings of the birds are attached to strong muscles called flight muscles. These muscles help the wings move up and down. Feathers attached to the wings of the birds help the birds to fly. Its boat shaped body cut the air easily. The tail feather helps the bird to change the direction during its flight. During flight the wings of the bird move in two special ways called upstroke and downstroke. These strokes help to lift the bird into the air and allow it to fly.
 5. Leaves are known as 'food factories of the plant' as they prepare food for plant. Green leaves in the presence of sunlight change water and carbon dioxide into food. This process of making food is called photosynthesis.
 6. Animals need food to live and grow. They also need food to stay healthy. They get energy from the food.



Planet of Life : The Earth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Earth is the only planet which supports life.

- When the earth was formed, it was made up of rocks and gases. It was very hot at that time.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- We live on the **outer** cool part of the earth.
 - The **mantle** is the outer layer of the core made up of rocks.
 - The earth's **rotation** on the axis causes day and night.
 - The earth is **spinning** like a top all the time.
 - Earth is the only planet which supports **life**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- The two ends of the earth are called **póles**/holes. ✓
 - The earth is round and slightly flat at both the ends like an **orange**/apple. ✓
 - The innermost/**outermost** thin layer on which we live is called the crust. ✓
 - The earth is very big than the sun/**moon**. ✓

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans.**
- The earth completes one revolution around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours. **T**
 - Moon is the only planet which supports life. **F**
 - The earth is the second largest planet. **F**
 - Our earth is made up of land, water and air. **T**
 - The centre of the earth is called the core. **T**

E. Match the following :

- | Ans. Column '1' | Column '2' |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Revolution | (i) The earth spins from west to east |
| 2. Rotation | (ii) The earth spins on its own axis |
| 3. Earth | (iii) Like an orange |
| 4. Crust | (iv) Outer part of the earth |
| 5. Core | (v) Centre of the earth |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The earth spins continuously on its own axis. This spinning is called rotation. It spins on its axis once in 24 hours. While the movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution. The earth completes one revolution around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours.
 - The earth is the only planet on which the life is possible. There is life on the earth because it has light, heat, air and water. Air is everywhere around us. Without air and water there would be no life on the earth.
 - When the earth was formed, it was made up of rocks and gases. There was no life on the earth, as it was very hot at that time. As the time went by, its outer portion cooled down because of rain. This part is called the crust.

The centre of the earth is called the core. The mantle is the outer layer of the core made up of rocks.

4. It is bright and warm on the earth because the earth gets the heat and light from the sun. So, due to the sun, there is bright and warm on the earth.
5. When the earth revolves around the sun the whole earth does not get light. Only one part receives light from the sun and the other part remains in dark. In this way at any time only half of the earth gets sunlight and that part will have day. The other half that does not get sunlight, is dark and has night.
6. Watch a ship sailing away. The lower part the ship disappears first and the flag top disappears the last. It happens, because the earth is round in shape and the ship is sailing on the curved surface of the earth.

Activity

Do it yourself



The Solar System : The Sun, The Moon, The Stars

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
1. The moon is our nearest neighbour in the space.
 2. Astronaut are those person who travel in the spacecraft.
 3. Pluto is now considered as the dwarf planet.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The moon takes about **28** days to go round the earth.
 2. Many planets have their own **satellites**.
 3. **Mercury** is the nearest planet to the sun.
 4. Sun is much bigger than the **earth**.

C. Unscramble the following :

- Ans.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. SOLAR | 2. COMET |
| 3. ENERGY | 4. MOUNTAIN. |

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans.
1. There are eight planets in our solar system.
 2. Jupiter is the nearest planet to the sun.

T
F

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 3. The stars are the brightest object in the sky. | T |
| 4. Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. | T |
| 5. The sun is also a star. | T |

E. Match the following :

Ans.	Column '1'	Column '2'
	1. Venus	(i) The brightest planet
	2. Jupiter	(ii) The biggest planet
	3. Mars	(iii) The red planet
	4. Saturn	(iv) A planet with rings
	5. Comet	(v) A mass of ice and dust

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- When the moon goes around the earth, different parts of it are lighted up by the sun on different days. We can only see the part that is lighted up, so it looks as if the moon changes its shape everyday. These changes are called phases of the moon.
 - When several stars are linked together to form a pattern or shape in the sky than it is called constellation. Some constellation are Ursa major, Orion and Leo etc.
 - The sun along with its eight planets together form the solar system. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The sun is at the centre of the solar system.
 - The sun is very important for us because we get heat and light from the sun. It is the biggest source of light for us. It is the only natural source of energy on the earth. It helps to grow the plants and animals. Without the sun there is no life possible on the earth.
 - Planet is a heavenly body which revolving around the sun. Many planets have their own satellites, satellites are also heavenly bodies which revolve around the planets. Planets do not have their own light. The name of different planets are as follows :
(i) Mercury (ii) Venus (iii) Earth (iv) Mars (v) Jupiter (vi) Saturn (vii) Uranus (viii) Neptune.
 - The change of the moon's shape is called the phases of the moon. When the moon is between the sun and the earth, the side of the moon facing us does not get sunlight. We cannot see the moon at all because its dark side faces us. This is the new moon. Slowly day by day we can see small portion of the moon appearing on the sky. These are the crescent moons. After seven days, we can see half of the moon. This is half moon. After the weeks, the moon is on the opposite side. The full side facing us gets sunlight. We can then see the full moon.

Activity

Do it yourself

7

Air, Water and Weather

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Water is a very good solvent.
2. There are three forms of water. These are liquid, solid (ice) and gas (water vapour).
3. The rain water go into the ponds, rivers, sea etc. It also go under the ground. Some of the rain water changes into water vapour and mixes in the air.

B. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans. 1. In summer, hot winds called storm/~~loo~~ blow in northern India.
2. In winters, the cold and dry wind makes the weather bitterly ~~cold~~/hot.
3. Morning/~~Noon~~ time is the hottest part of the day.
4. ~~Air~~/Storm helps in burning.
5. The blanket of air around the earth is called the ~~atmosphere~~/weather.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. There is **air** everywhere all around us.
2. **Polluted** air makes our environment impure and unsafe.
3. Rainy season is also known as **monsoon**.
4. If we cool liquid water, it changes into ice by the process of **freezing**.
5. When we boil water, it changes into **steam**.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans. 1. The slow moving air is called wind. **T**
2. Water can be changed into different forms. **T**
3. Ice are cooled into liquid water through the process of condensation. **F**
4. At noon, the sun is overhead and the rays fall straight. **T**
5. Summer season is very hot. **T**

E. Match the following :

Ans. Column '1'

1. Summer season
2. Rainy season
3. Winter season
4. Storm
5. Loo

Column '2'

- (i) Cotton clothes
- (ii) Raincoat
- (iii) Woollen clothes
- (iv) Strong winds
- (v) Hot wind

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. There are three main types of seasons. These are as follows :

(i) **Summer season** : It begins in the month of March and lasts upto the beginning of the rainy season.

(ii) **Winter season** : After monsoon, comes the winter. It also lasts for mid October to mid February.

(iii) **Rainy season** : The rainy season begins in May or June and lasts upto mid September.

2. When the sun shines, water from water bodies like rivers, seas, oceans, lakes, ponds etc. evaporates and goes up in the form of water vapours. When high up in the sky, water vapours comes in contact with cold air and condenses to form tiny droplets of water. These droplets form the clouds. On more cooling, these tiny droplets become more condensed. They become too heavy to stay in the sky. So, they come to the earth in the form of rain. This rain water goes back to water bodies like rivers, oceans and ponds. This cycle is known as water cycle.
3. Air is not a single element. It is a mixture of gases. Main gases present in the air are oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Air also contains dust particles. Air also has water vapour and some noble gases in it.

Activity

Do it yourself



Unit – IV Materials and Ideas

Matter and Materials

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Wood and cotton.
 2. Liquid state.
 3. Solid, liquid and gas.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Solid materials have a definite **size** and **shape**.
2. **Matters** are present everywhere.
3. Water evaporates and turns into **vapour**.
4. The changing of gas into liquid is called **condensation**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. The process of changing a liquid into solid is called evaporation/
freezing.
2. **Natural**/Man-made materials are obtained from nature.
3. Glass/**Clay** is a natural thing.
4. The changing of gas into liquid is called evaporation/**condensation**.
5. Air is a very important solid/**gas**.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans.** 1. Sand is changed into glass. **T**
2. Water is used to change materials from one form to another. **F**
3. Materials can be hard only. **F**
4. Limestone is used to make cement. **T**

E. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column '1' | Column '2' |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1. Leather | (i) Skin of dead animals |
| | 2. Wool | (ii) Hair of sheep |
| | 3. Jute fibre | (iii) Jute plants |
| | 4. Limestone | (iv) Cement |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. All objects occupy space and all of them have mass. Mass shows how much of it is there in an object. This quantity of mass is called matter. Matter is everywhere around us. It can be living or non-living. Matter is made up of one or more kinds of materials. All materials exist in three different forms or states. These are :
- (i) **Solids** : Solid materials have a definite size and shape. They are usually hard.
- (ii) **Liquids** : They have a definite quantity or volume. A liquid does not have a definite shape. It takes the shape of the container it is filled in.
- (iii) **Gases** : Gases have neither definite volume nor definite shape. Gases can not be seen but they can be felt and smelt.
2. Wool, fur, silk and leather are obtained from animals. Wool is made from the hair of sheep. Fur and leather is made from the skin of dead animals such as rabbits, camels, cows and goats. Silk is produced by silkworms.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Light travel in a straight line called rays. When light is switched on, the light rays travel fast. Light is the fastest thing in the universe.
 2. Noise is any unwanted and unpleasant sound. Extreme noise is harmful to our health. Excessive noise can even cause loss of hearing. So it is better to stay away from loud and unpleasant noise.
 3. Things move when you push or pull them. This pull or push is called force. Force can move things.
 4. A shadow is formed when something blocks the path of light. Shadows may change their size with the position of light source and the object that block the passage of light.
 5. Luminous objects are those which give out light and therefore shine. The sun is the natural source of light on the earth. Electric bulb, torch, candle and an electric lamp are also luminous objects.
Objects that do not have light of their own are called non-luminous objects. Some non-luminous objects are table, chair, book and wood etc.

Formative Assessment-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a).

B. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Neil Armstrong.
 2. When the earth was formed, it was made up of rocks and gases. It was very hot at that time.
 3. Reflection is the return of light after striking a surface.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The moon is made up of **rocks**.
 2. We live on the **outer** cool part of the earth.
 3. **Mercury** is the nearest planet to the sun.
 4. The earth is **rotation** on the axis causes day and night.
 5. There is **air** everywhere all around us.

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. The earth/**sun** is the centre of the solar system.
 2. Bouncing of light is called **reflection**/revolution.
 3. The earth is very big than the sun/**moon**.
 4. The two ends of the earth are called **poles**/holes.
 5. **Air**/storm helps in burning.

E. Unscramble the following :

- Ans. 1. SOUND 2. VIBRATION
3. ENERGY 4. NATURAL

10

Unit – V Human Body

Our Body

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. We should look after our eyes and ears to keep these organs clean and healthy.
2. Skeletal system.
3. Clean, fresh and healthy food is good for us.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. We have **206**/202 bones in our body.
2. Our bones protect our delicate **organs**/skin.
3. A group of organs makes a cell/**body system**.
4. **Brain**/Heart controls all our body parts.

C. Unscramble the following :

- Ans. 1. SKELETAL 2. MACHINE
3. SYSTEM 4. RESPIRATORY.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

D. Write true or false :

- Ans. 1. The heart controls all the other parts of the body. **F**
2. Human body is also like a machine. **T**
3. Males and females have different reproductive organs. **T**
4. The digestive juices are present in the lungs. **F**

E. Match the following :

- | Ans. Column '1' | Column '2' |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Human body | (i) Machine |
| 2. Skeletal system | (ii) Made up of bones |
| 3. Excretory system | (iii) Kidneys |
| 4. Circulatory system | (iv) Heart |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our body is a living machine which does various activities. It is made of many parts and each part does a number of jobs. Our body is functioning all the time.
 2. The five sense organs and their functions are as follows :
(i) Ears : We hear with our ears. The ears receive sound from outside.
(ii) Nose : We smell the things with the help of our nose. It also helps in the respiration.
(iii) Eyes : We see with our eyes all our surroundings.
(iv) Skin : The skin helps us to feel.
(v) Tongue : We taste different food with our tongue.
 3. The brain, the spinal cord and nerves form the human nervous system. The brain controls all the other parts of the body. All organ systems of the body work under the control of brain. It is connected with all parts of the body through the nerves. The brain receives messages through sense organs and orders for action.

11

Housing and Clothing

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Section I : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our basic needs are food, house and clothes.
 2. Good health is maintain by keeping cleanliness all around us.
 3. A family live in a house, called home.

B. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. A house protects us from friends/**enemies**.
 2. **Sunlight**/Moonlight keeps the house dry and free from germs.
 3. **Good**/Bad health is maintained by keeping cleanliness all around us.
 4. Hut/**Bungalow** is large house.
 5. Children wear **uniform**/nightsuits while going to school.

Section II : Summative Assessment (Based on CCE)

C. Write true or false :

- Ans.** 1. People live in same type of houses.

F

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. A pucca house is not much stronger. | F |
| 3. We should keep our house neat and clean. | T |
| 4. Clothing is one of our basic needs. | T |

D. Match the following :

Ans.	Column '1'	Column '2'
	1. Drainage system	(i) Carries dirty water away
	2. Wire-netting	(ii) To keep flies and mosquitoes away
	3. Fabric	(iii) Printed yarn
	4. Good hygiene	(iv) Healthy living

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. It protects us from bad weather and enemies. It gives us safety, comfort and shelter. Usually a house is enclosed with walls and roof for people to live in safely.
 2. Millions of germs may live or grow in our body. When we sweat or play in the mud, germs very quickly enter our body and make us sick. Cleanliness is must to keep the germs away from the body.
 3. Clothing is our other basic need. With the help of clothes, we cover our body and it protect us from sunlight and extreme heat and cold. They also protect us from dust, rain and insect bites.
 4. We should keep ourselves clean to away from germs. We should take a bath daily and brush our teeth twice a day regularly. We should always wash our hands after and before the meal. We should always wear neat and clean clothes. We should always keeping cleanliness all around us.

12

Our Safety and First Aid

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Based on CCE)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. First aid is the immediate help for an injured person.
 2. The clothes which catch the fire very easily like nylon, polyester etc.
 3. Because it has white and black strips like a zebra.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Parks and **grounds** are places used for playing.
 2. Do not get down from a **moving** bus.
 3. Always walk on the **footpath**.
 4. **Accidents** can happen anywhere.
 5. **Jumping** on the benches can be dangerous.

2. **Brain**/Heart controls all our body parts.
3. **Good**/Bad health can be maintained by keeping our environment clean.
4. Children wear **uniforms**/night suits while going to school.
5. Be very careless/**careful** in the kitchen.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Our body is made up of billions of tiny **cells**.
 2. The food we eat is in a **complex** form.
 3. A tall tower-like building with many storeys is called a **skyscraper**.
 4. Do not get down from **moving** bus.
 5. **Jumping** on the benches can be dangerous.

E. Unscramble the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. WINDOW | 2. BUNGALOW |
| 3. HOUSE | 4. ACCIDENT. |

Summative Assessment-2

A. Write true or false :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Water can be changed into different forms. | T |
| 2. Animals fibres come from animals. | T |
| 3. The stars are the brightest object in the sky. | T |
| 4. The earth is the second largest planet. | F |
| 5. We have same kinds of natural and man-made sounds. | F |

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Energy | (i) Needed to do work |
| 2. Courtyard | (ii) Place to play in |
| 3. Silk | (iii) Silkworm |
| 4. Mars | (iv) The red planet |
| 5. Earth | (v) Like an orange |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Cleanliness is the basic requirement of good health. Millions of germs may live or grow in our body. When we sweat or play in the mud, germs very quickly enter our body and make us sick. Cleanliness is must to keep the germs away from the body.
 2. When several stars are linked together to form a pattern or shape in the sky than it is called constellation. Some constellation are Ursa major, Orion and Leo etc.
 3. Materials which are directly obtained from natural surroundings are called natural materials. Some materials are obtained from plants and some are obtained from animals.

4. All objects occupy space and all of them have mass. Mass shows how much of it is there in an object. This quantity of mass is called matter. Matter is everywhere around us. It can be living or non-living. Matter is made up of one or more kinds of materials. All materials exist in three different forms or states. These are :
- (i) **Solids** : Solid materials have a definite size and shape. They are usually hard.
 - (ii) **Liquids** : They have a definite quantity or volume. A liquid does not have a definite shape. It takes the shape of the container it is filled in.
 - (iii) **Gases** : Gases have neither definite volume nor definite shape. Gases cannot be seen but they can be felt and smelt.
5. The sun along with its eight planets together form the solar system. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The sun is at the centre of the solar system.