

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself
2. Cousin

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b. 2. b. 3. b.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Families that consist of only parents and children are called **nuclear** families.
2. Families that consists of parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts are called **joint** families.
3. There are fewer **joint** families these days than there were earlier.
4. As we grow older our **habits often** change.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We think family is important because a family gives us love, care and support. Our first learning begins in our family. We celebrate good times and festivals together. Our family always stands by us and helps us in times of need.
2. **Family** : Family is a group of people consisting of parents and their children. A family may be big or small.
3. Families which consist of parents, children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins are called joint families.
4. Families which consist of the father, the mother and children are called nuclear families.

Activity

- Do it yourself

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Skin is the largest sense organ of our body.

2. The ear helps us to hear the different kinds of sounds.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. 2. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Our **nose** helps us in breathing.
2. Our **ears** help in maintaining balance.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T

C. Answer these following questions :

Ans. 1. We become aware of the things happening around us with the help of our eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue. These are our sense organs. They help us to recognize the things around us.
2. The tongue has small pores called taste buds, on it. The four tastes are sweet, salty, sour and bitter.

Activity

- Do it yourself

3 Celebrations and Receptions



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Chess
2. Diwali is known as “festival of lights”.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c. 2. b. 3. c. 4. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. A **republic** is a country that selects its leaders.
2. 15th August is celebrated as the **Independence Day** in India.
3. Brave children are given **National Bravery Award** on the eve of the Republic Day.
4. **Spinning Top** and **hopscotch** are traditional games.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **Receptions**

After a day's work, everyone gets tired and needs a break. Any activity done for fun and enjoyment is known as recreational activity or recreation. It relaxes us, makes us happy and enables us to work better.

2. • The games which are playing in a room or in the house are known as Indoor games. Indoor games are mostly board games like ludo, carrom, chess, chinese chequer, etc.
- The games which are playing in a field or on the ground is known as outdoor games. Outdoor games are normally field and team games, e.g., football, cricket, volleyball, basketball, badminton, etc.
3. Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Id-ul-Fitr, Gurupurab and Christmas are religious festivals of our country.
4. Id-ul-Fitr is a festival of Muslims. On Id, people go to mosques to offer Namaz or prayer. After that they greet each other by embracing and say “Id Mubarak”. People distribute money and cloth among the poor people. A special sweet dish called sewain is prepared during Id.
5. Republic Day is celebrated throughout India with a lot of fanfare. A grand parade of tableaux showing India's progress in science, technologies, agriculture and industries is taken out in Rajpath, New Delhi. Different regiments of the Indian Army, Navy and Air force also take part in this grand parade. People from different states also perform their folk music and dances. School children also perform dances and drills in this pageant. The entire event is performed in front of the President of India.

Activity

- Do it yourself

4 People at Work



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Potters go to the riverside to collect the clay.
2. Nowadays clothes are woven in electric looms.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a. 2. a. 3. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A **pilot** sits in the cockpit.
2. A **tailor** stitches our clothes.
3. A potter bakes moulded clay in a **oven**.
4. A cobbler uses tools, nails and **special glues** to repaired our shoes.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Mechanics use tools like a screw driver, wrench and spanner to repair a vehicle.
2. The potter holds the clay firmly, gently and steadily on the wheel. Potters keep shaping the clay from time to time till they get the desired shape. After the clay is moulded into a shape, it is baked in a kiln or oven. By this

- potter makes pots of different types.
3. A cobbler is important for us because cobbler repaired our shoes and sandals and makes it able to worn.
 4. Any work by which somebody gets money for his/her living is called occupation or profession.
 5. Do it yourself

Activity

- Do it yourself

5 Plants—Our Friends

Unit-2 : Animals and Plants



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The municipal corporation and Forest Development Department take care of plants on the roadside and forests.
2. (i) For decoration (ii) For worshipping.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. c. 3. a. 4. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Root** grows below the soil.
2. **Flowers** are the most beautiful part of a plant.
 3. The **seeds** give rise to new plants.
 4. The **roots** absorb water and minerals.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The two main systems of a plant are :- (i) Root system (ii) Shoot system
2. **Functions of a Root**
 - The roots hold the soil tightly and stop the tree from falling down.
 - The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil and transfer it to different parts of the plant.
 - The roots also store extra food material. Some roots like carrots, radish and sweet potato store a lot of food material.
 3. Fruits carry seeds inside them and give protection to the seeds during a safe transfer and in adverse conditions. The seeds give rise to new plants. In this way, new plants are reproduce.
 4. Aerial roots help in giving better support to the heavy branches of the banyan tree.
 5. We use flowers in a number of ways in daily life such as :
 - (i) **As Food** : We eat flowers of plants like cauliflower, broccoli, banana and pumpkin as vegetables.

- (ii) **For Decoration** : We use flowers to decorate our houses, especially at the time of festivals and functions.

Activity

- Do it yourself

6 Animals and their Friends



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

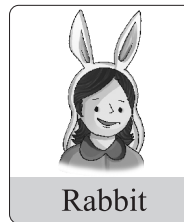
- Ans. 1. Squirrel and Rabbit.
2. Ear is the hearing organ of human beings.
3. The group of lions is called pride.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b. 2. a. 3. a.

C. The children are dressing for fancy dress. Which animal have they selected to be? Look at their ears and write the name of the animal.

Ans.



Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Many birds fly in flocks in a **V-formation** to reduce energy needed to fly over long distances.
2. A group of zebras is called a **herd**.
3. Dolphin is a **friendly** animal.
4. Lizards have **holes in** ears.
5. **Friendly** animals are kept as pets.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The hearing organ of frogs is Eardrum.
2. Many animals like to live in groups. This makes them feel safer. Together they can fight the enemy and protect their young ones. Some animals live in groups because it is easier for them to find the food which is available in a small area
3. Polar bear, yak that live in cold regions have a thick coat of hair that helps to keep them warm by trapping the air over the skin and preventing it from escaping.

4. Generally, wild animals are not familiar with human beings due to this they are shy of human beings :
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|------------------|---|-------|
| 5. Lions group | = | Pride | Monkey's group | = | Troop |
| Elephants group | = | Herds | A group of whale | = | Pod |
| Group of Cows | = | Herd | A group of birds | = | Flock |
| Deer's group | = | Herd | | | |

Activity

- Do it yourself

7 Animals and their Homes



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Camel and elephant.
2. Animals living in trees are called arboreal animals.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. a. 3. b. 4. a.

C. Write one word against each statement :

- Ans.** 1. Animals that live on land : Terrestrial animals
2. Animals that live in water : Aquatic animals
3. Animals that live on trees : Arboreal animal
4. Animals that live both on land and in water : Amphibians

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Terrestrial** animals live on land.
2. **Sharks, whales, and octopus** are marine animals.
3. **Crocodiles** lay eggs in holes near river banks.
4. Animals living in trees are called **arboreal** animals.
5. The **weaver** birds make their nests by weaving grass stems.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Animals living their major part of life in the sky or in flying are known as aerial animals. They spend very less time on the land or in the tree. For example birds and many insects etc.
Animals spend maximum time of their life or some time whole life remaining in the water are known as aquatic animals. For example fish, turtles, octopuses etc.
2. **Arboreal Animals**
Many animals like monkeys and squirrels spend a major part of their time on trees. Animals living in trees are called arboreal animals.
3. The **weaver birds** make their nests by weaving grass stems. They attach the nest to a tree with a light grass frame. The first nests that the young

weaver birds make, often fall apart. They need practice until they learn to weave perfectly. The nest has a long passage with a hollow at one end for the eggs.

Indian tailor birds build nests by stitching leaves together. They thread dry grass stems through the edges of the leaves, creating a nest that is hidden in the leaves.

4. A place where an animal lives is called its habitat. Animals are of different types according to their habitat.
5. To avoid the heat of desert, animals mostly come out during the night.

Activity

- Do it yourself

8 Sources of Food

Unit-3 : Food



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rice and wheat
2. Vegetables and fruits keep us healthy and protect us from many diseases.

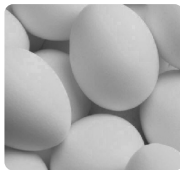
B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. a. 3. a. 4. a.

C. Look at the pictures and name the sources of each food product :



Animal



Animal



Plant



Plant



Plant

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Food** gives us energy.
2. Cereals and pulses are **food grains**.
3. **Vegetables** can be eaten raw or cooked.
4. **Spices** add flavour to the food.
5. We get coffee from the **plants**.
6. **Milk** is a complete food.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. All of us need food to survive. Food gives us energy and helps us to grow. Food makes us healthy and strong. Food protects us from various diseases.

2. The food which we eat is obtained either from plants or animals.
3. Foodgrains, fruits and vegetables.
4. The sources of beverages are tea and coffee plants.
5. Hens and ducks are the sources of eggs.
6. We get many food products from the animals. Milk and meat are the main food products obtained from animals.

Activity

- Do it yourself

9 Eating Together



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. In bhandara we eat together in large groups.
2. Pantry car is known as common kitchen in Indian trains.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. c. 3. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Langar** encourages the concept of common kitchen.
2. **Midday** meal is the largest school lunch programme.
3. Defence personnel eat food together in the **dining** mess everyday.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Langar encourages the concept of common kitchen.
2. In many schools, midday meal is served free to the students. Students get milk, fruits, biscuits and readymade food such as aaloo puri, vada, idli, etc. as midday meal.

The midday meal has many advantages :

- It provides nutritious food to children.
 - Children learn to eat together.
 - Creates harmony among children.
 - Develops a sense of sharing.
3. Boarders at schools and colleges eat in the dining mess of their hostel. Eating together helps them to get to know each other and overcome the difficulty they face living away from their families.

Activity

- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Enamel is the thin, hard covering on our teeth which protects them.
2. A hole inside the tooth is called a tooth cavity.
3. When a baby is born, he has no teeth in his mouth.
4. Our tongue tell us that food is salty or sweet.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b. 2. b. 3. c. 4. c. 5. a.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Ducks have a **sifting** beak.
2. Temporary teeth are also called as **milk teeth**.
3. Flesh-eating birds have **strong** and **curved** beak.
4. Our **teeth** are an important part of our **face**.
5. **Owl** and **eagle** are flesh-eating birds.
6. **Cranes** and **herons** have long legs to walk in shallow water.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Care of Teeth

To have strong and healthy teeth, we should take good care of them by the following ways :-

- We should clean them by brushing them twice daily.
 - We should not use a hard tooth brush as it may injure the gums and damage the enamel of teeth.
 - We should never use ash or coal dust to clean teeth. This can damage the teeth as well as the gums.
 - We should rinse our mouth with water after eating anything to remove the food particles which may cause tooth decay.
2. Teeth are of following types :
- (i) Cutting Teeth : Used for cutting the food.
 - (ii) Tearing Teeth : Used for tearing the food.
 - (iii) Grinding Teeth : Used for grinding the food.
3. We should not eat too many sweets and chocolates as they may cause cavities in the teeth.
4. Birds do not have teeth to bite, cut or chew their food. They have a hard, horny beak on the mouth. The beaks are specially designed to help them gather or catch their food.
5. Some birds like sparrow, pigeon, crow and hen eat grains and seeds. They have short and hard beak for crushing the grains.

6. Some birds, like parrot, eat fruits and nuts. They have a curved beak to crack hard nuts.
7. Birds have claws on their feet. Claws help them in catching their food, in holding the branches of trees, and in moving around.
8. Climbing birds like woodpeckers and parrots have two toes which point upwards and two which point downwards. These help them to climb and cling to trees.

Activity

- Do it yourself

11 More About Water



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Ganga and Yamuna are two major rivers of North India.
 2. Only 0.5 per cent fresh water is available for use.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a. 2. a. 3. a. 4. a. 5. c.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Underground** water can be obtained from wells and handpumps.
 2. Water becomes suitable for drinking when it is **filtered** and **cleaned**.
 3. About **three-fourth** of Earth's surface is covered with water.
 4. Drinking water should be stored in a **clean** and covered utensil.
 5. Use water carefully and avoid its **spillage**.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. India is surrounded by water on three sides. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian ocean on the south and the Arabian sea on the west side.
2. Bioling and Filtration.
3. (i) Rain (ii) Underground water (iii) River
 (iv) Sea (v) Ocean
4. Water can be stored safely by the following methods :—
- Drinking water should be stored in clean and covered utensils.
 - We should use clean hands in a clean drink water tumbler.
 - We should take care not to dip our hands in water while taking out water from a container. We should use a ladle for this purpose.
 - Water which has been stored for many days should not be used for drinking.
5. The rivers which get water from rain are called rain-fed rivers. The flow of water in these rivers is more during the rainy season as in monsoon.

Activity

- Do it yourself





Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Nylon
2. Cotton

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b. 2. c. 3. b.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans. 1. Linen is a **plant/an animal** fibre.
2. **Terylene/Silk** is an artificial fibre.
3. **Weaver/Tailor** weaves the yarn into a cloth.
4. Bleached cloth is **yellowish/White**.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Wool and silk are **animal** fibres.
2. Nylon and rayon are **artificial** fibres.
3. **Spinning** involves turning and twisting of the fibres.
4. Weaving is a process of changing **yarn** into a cloth.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The different fibres for making clothes are of following types :
- (i) Plant fibres – (a) cotton (b) Linen
 - (ii) Animal fibres – (a) Wool (b) Silk
 - (iii) Artificial fibres – (a) Nylon (b) Polyester
2. Spinning : Spinning is a process in which fibres are converted into yarn after spin. The fibres have to undergo several processes of turning and twisting to make a continuous yarn.
3. A person who weaves the yarn into a cloth is known as weaver. Weavers work on a handloom and make clothes for us.
4. After making of cloth it was not worn as such. It has to further undergo a series of processes before being actually worn. The process in which clothes are converted into bright and colourful, known as bleaching.

Activity

- Do it yourself

(iii) Wooden houses

Wooden houses are made up of wood as the name itself suggests. Such types of houses are mostly built in areas prone to earthquakes.

(iv) Tents

A tent is another kind of a temporary house. Such houses are built by nomads or tribals who do not stay at one place for a longer time. They keep on moving from one place to another.

(v) Caravan

A caravan is also a type of temporary and a movable house. Such houses are mostly used by tribals.

(vi) House-boat

Another kind of a temporary house is a house-boat. House-boats are mostly seen on the lakes of Kashmir.

4. A house which stays for a longer period is known as permanent house.

A permanent house is made up of strong construction material such as steel, concrete, bricks, wood, metals, etc.

Permanent houses provide maximum safety to its residents from all the dangers.

5. **Types of permanent houses**

We have many types of permanent houses in cities and towns.

(i) Single-storeyed house

A single-storeyed house is a small permanent house having limited number of rooms. It is built on a smaller space.

(ii) Double—storeyed house

A house on a house is a double-storeyed house. It has more space than a single-storeyed house

(iii) Multi—storeyed house

Another common type of permanent house, mostly found in cities is a multi-storeyed house. It is actually a number of houses one above the other.

(iv) Bungalow

A bungalow is a grand and attractive type of a permanent house.

Such houses are built on a large space. These have a number of big rooms.

6. **Types of Roofs**

The different types of roof depends upon the requirement according to different conditions.

(i) Flat roof

Most of the houses have flat roofs. Such kinds of roofs are strong. These roofs are used for sitting and walking on them.

(ii) **Sloping roof**

Another kind of a roof commonly seen in hilly areas is the sloping roof. Such types of roofs are needed in areas which have heavy rainfall or snowfall.

(iii) **Semi-circular roof**

Such type of roofs also serve the purpose of the sloping roof. The snow does not remain collected over the roof. Thus, they easily slide down.

Activity

- Do it yourself

14 The Means of Transport

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The first means of transport were the sledges and rafts.
 2. The diesel engine was invented by Rudolf Diesel.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. 2. a. 3. a. 4. a.

C. Match the following :

Column A

- Ans.** 1. James watt
 2. Rudolf Diesel
 3. Jacques Montgolfer
 4. Wright Brothers
 5. Robert H. Goddard

Column B

- (a) aeroplane
 (b) hot-air balloons
 (c) rocket
 (d) diesel engine
 (e) steam engine

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Early man had no means of **transport**.
 2. Land transport includes all the vehicles moving on **roads** and **rails**.
 3. **Motorcycle** was invented by Gottlieb Daimler.
 4. A **train** is the fastest and cheapest moving vehicle on land.
 5. Air transport is the **fastest** means of transport.
 6. A **helicopter** has less space than an aeroplane.

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Transportation is an act of moving people or goods from one place to another.
 2. We have three means of transport :
 (i) Land transport (ii) Water transport (iii) Air transport

3. Motorcycle is a very-fast moving vehicle on road.
4. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
5. Water transport has linked many countries through its medium. The trade has flourished because of the means of water transport. Altogether means of water transport has made world a short place and have brought people together.
6. **Limitations of hot air balloon flight :-**
 - It is risky.
 - It can not fly without wind.
 - Its movement are not possible in the opposite direction of the wind.

Activity

- Do it yourself

15 Safety Rules



Exercise

Section-I






A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1.
 - Obey the speed limit.
 - Signal when you plan to turn or change lane.
2. Green, Yellow, Red

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. c. 3. c. 4. c.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Ans. 1. T-junction ahead | → | (a)  |
| 2. Speed limit | → | (b)  |
| 3. No U turn | → | (c)  |
| 4. Narrow road ahead | → | (d)  |
| 5. People at work | → | (e)  |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Accidents are a leading cause of **death** throughout the world.
2. We should cross the road at **zebra crossing**.
3. Traffic lights **control** the flow of traffic.
4. Signals to regulate traffic are called **traffic signals**.
5. Traffic symbols are of **two** kinds.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Signals which are used to regulate or control traffic are called traffic signals. We see many signs on the roads, markets and neighbourhoods.

They help us to follow traffic rules. These are known as traffic symbols.

2. **Rules for a driver**

- Fasten seat belts to help prevent injuries and save lives.
- Obey the speed limit.
- Signal when you plan to turn or change lane.
- Stay at a safe distance from other vehicles.
- Keep your car in good running condition.
- Never drive when you are tired or upset.
- Motor cyclists should wear safety helmets.

3. Do it yourself

4. **Rules for walking on the road**

- Always walk on the left hand side of the road.
- Use footpath or pavement to walk.
- Never walk in between the vehicles parked on the road.

5. The main job of the traffic police force is to regulate the traffic at major crossings. They check whether people are wearing helmets and seat belts. They punish people for over speeding, rash driving, jumping red lights, and talking on mobile phones while driving.

6. Safety is freedom from harm or danger. The word 'safety' refers to the precautions people take to prevent accidents.

Activity

- Do it yourself

16 The Means of Communication



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Telephone is the fastest means of transport.
2. Newspaper.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. b. 3. b. 4. c.

C. Match the following :

Column A

- Ans.** 1. Alexander Graham Bell → (a)
2. Guglielmo Marconi → (b)
3. John Logie Baird → (c)
4. Samuel Morse → (d)

Column B



Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The early man has no means of **communication**.
2. A **FAX** machine can reproduce an exact copy of any document.
3. **Radio** is a means of audio-communication.
4. **Television** is a means of audio-visual communication.
5. **Newspaper** is the most powerful means of written communication.
6. A **Computer** can carry out large calculation in no time.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Communication is an act of sending and receiving messages, thoughts and information.
2. Postal department, Fax, Telephone, Radio, Television, Newspaper, Magazines and computer are the different means of communication.
3. Mass communication means that messages are communicated to masses i.e. to a large group of people at the same time.
4. Newspapers, journals, magazines and books are the means of print media.
5. Telephone is the fastest means by which two people can talk to each other. Two people who may be hundreds or thousands of kilometres apart, can actually talk to each other in no time.
Its STD (Subscribers Trunk Dialing) facility enables us to make direct calls to any place all over the country. Also its ISD (International Subscribers Dialing) enables us to make direct calls to any place in the world. Thus, making contact with our dear ones within the country and abroad has become a matter of few minutes.
6. With the help of a radio we can hear various informative and entertainment programs. Even an illiterate person can listen to news, music, plays and other programs broadcasted on a radio.
7. Satellites pick up the signals from the earth and transmit them back instantly. These signals have made it possible to send radio programmes, television programmes, telegraph, telephone and fax messages from one part of the world to the other. The satellite photographs also help us forecast the weather.

Activity

- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Some of our natural resources are rocks, soil, water, air, sunlight, minerals and oils.
 2. Water is the most abundant substance in nature.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer ;

- Ans. 1. b. 2. a. 3. c. 4. a.

C. Match the following :

Column A

- Ans. 1. Petroleum
 2. LPG
 3. Water
 4. Coal
 5. CNG
 6. Air

Column B

- (a) drinking, bathing, cooking
 (b) respiration
 (c) fuel in automobiles
 (d) in blast furnace to produce heat
 (e) fuel for preparing food
 (f) lubricant in machines

D. Look at the pictures and write the name of natural resource in use :

Ans.



Water



Water



Air

E. Give the full forms of :

LPG

Liquidified Petroleum Gas

CNG

Compressed Natural Gas

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Some of the rocks are used to make **buildings**.
 2. The layer of **soil** is indispensable for the growth of plants.
 3. The most important use of water is for **drinking**.
 4. The protection of air is itself its **conservation**.
 5. **Sunlight** gives us warmth and light.
 6. **Coal** is a rock as well as a fossil fuel.
 7. **Natural gas** is used for cooking as well as a fuel.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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



C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Nature is bountiful of many precious resources. All these soil, water, air, sunlight, minerals and oils are gifts given to us by nature. These resources are known as natural resources.
2. Rocks are the solid substances which make up the outermost layer of the earth. Rocks are the aggregate in the form of minerals.
3. Plants need soil to grow. Also plants take their food and nutrients from the soil. Therefore, soil is a necessity not only for plants but also for us to meet our food requirements.
4. All the living-things need water for their survival.
We need water for various purposes. The most important use of water is for drinking. All of us need water to satisfy our thirst. Animals drink water from ponds, streams and rivers. Plants take water from the soil. Many life processes in plants and animals need water.
Water is also required by man for various other purposes like bathing, washing, etc. Nowadays, water is used to generate electricity and it is called hydroelectricity.
5. Air is an important natural resource. It is also one of the important needs of all the living-things. No living thing can survive without air. It is the medium of respiration for all living things.
6. Sunlight is the most important natural resource as it is the source of various forms of energy.
7. Minerals are the important natural resources buried deep beneath the surface of the earth. Minerals are made up of metals. Different metals are extracted from minerals.
8. Fossil fuels are the underground resources. These fuels are hidden deep beneath the earth's crust. As the name suggests, these are made up of fossils. The most important fossil fuels are coal and petroleum.

Activity

- Do it yourself

18 Conserving Natural Resources



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Coal and petroleum.
2. The principle of 3 Rs as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer ;

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. b. 3. a. 4. a.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Deforestation → (a) solar cooker
2. Forestation → (b) saves fuel
3. Carpool → (c) planting trees
4. Rain water harvesting → (d) felling of trees
5. Sun → (e) metropolitan cities

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Rain water harvesting is an important method of saving **water**.
2. We should use **LED** in place of conventional bulbs.
3. **Bicycles** can be used to travel short distances.
4. We can use **solar or wind** energy devices instead of electric devices.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The plants, animals and other human beings make up our biotic environment, while the air, water, soil, rocks, etc. make up our abiotic or physical environment.
2. **Conservation of Natural Resources**
Some natural resources like coal, minerals, oil and natural gas are non-renewable and will soon get exhausted. We need to use these natural resources wisely for them to last longer. It is known as conservation of natural resources.
Food, fuel and electricity derived from these resources also need to be conserved.
3. Plastic, paper, glass and metals can be recycled.
4. Here are some ways in which we can save electricity.
- We can use solar or wind energy devices instead of electric devices.
 - We should switch off lights, fans, television and all other electrical appliances immediately after use.
 - We can use Light-emitting diode (LED) in place of conventional bulbs. LEDs are also called energy saving lights as these bulbs use less electricity.
5. Here are some ways in which we can save water.
- We should not waste even a single drop of water and use only as much as we need.
 - We should turn off taps when they are not in use.
 - Showers waste water. Use a bucket and a mug instead.
 - Cars need not be washed daily. They can be cleaned with a wet cloth.
 - Rain water harvesting is also an important method of saving water.

Activity

- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. open dumping is the most common method of disposal of solid wastes.
2. In dustbin we collect the wastes of our house.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b. 2. b. 3. b. 4. c.

C. Match the following :

- | Column A | Column B |
|--------------------|--|
| Ans. 1. Collection | (a) open dumping or sanitary landfilling |
| 2. Dumping | (b) burning the wastes |
| 3. Destruction | (c) hand picking |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The first step involved in the process of disposing wastes is its **collection**.
2. All the wastes are thrown in **dustbin**.
3. Open dumping creates **unhygienic** conditions.
4. The best method to dispose the solid wastes is its **destruction**.
5. Destruction of wastes causes **air** pollution.
6. **Soakage** pit is used to dispose of liquid wastes.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The proper disposal of solid wastes is very important otherwise it pollutes the environment and causes the many diseases and wastage of open land.
2. Dispose of solid Wasters :-
The disposal of solid wastes involves three process collection, dumping and destruction of wastes.
- (i) **Collection of wastes :-**
The first step involved in the process of disposing wastes is its collection.
- (ii) **Dumping of wastes :-**
The dumping of the solid wastes can be done by two methods—open dumping and sanitary landfilling.
- (iii) **Destruction of Wastes :-**
The best method to dispose the solid wastes in its destruction.
3. **Open dumping** is the most common method of disposal of solid wastes. In this case the wastes are dumped in the open places. The wastes or garbage scattered in open give rise to breeding of mosquitoes and insects.

This is a harmful method for disposing the wastes because it increases the risk of diseases. Open dumping creates unhygienic conditions.

4. **Sanitary landfilling** is a method for the disposal of solid wastes. In this method, deep and big pits are dug. Usually such pits are dug far away from the residential areas. Then comes the role of the municipality vehicle. The wastes taken by the vehicle are dumped in these pits. Then these pits are covered with thick layer of soil or a stone slab.

5. **Destruction of wastes**

The best method to dispose the solid wastes is its destruction.

This is done by burning the wastes. In this method, the wastes are collected at one place far away from the residential areas. Then these are destroyed by burning. In the process of burning, all the waste is destroyed at once. This method has no problem of occupying land or creating unpleasant smell.

6. A common method for the disposal of liquid waste is a soakage pit. This method is mostly used in villages.

This soakage pit is made by digging a pit. Then drains are made connecting from the house to the pit. The porous bottom of the pit soaks the liquid waste. The pit is covered with a stone or metal slab. Therefore, all the liquid wastes from various parts of the house are led to the soakage pit. This is how liquid waste is disposed.

Activity

- In this case the wastes are dumped in the open places. The wastes or garbage scattered in open give rise to breeding of mosquitoes and insects. This is a harmful method for disposing the wastes because it increases the risk of diseases. Open dumping creates unhygienic conditions.

20 Pollution



Exercise

Section-1

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Air pollution
2. Asthama, Bronchitis

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. b. 3. b. 4. c. 5. a.

C. Match the following :

Column A

- Ans.** 1. Air Pollution
2. Water pollution
3. Noise pollution

Column B

- (a) dirt, drainage, garbage
(b) sounds of trains, buses, music, etc.
(c) combustion of fuels



D. Indicate the type of pollution :

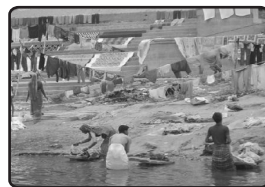
Ans.



Noise Pollution



Air Pollution



Water Pollution

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Pollutants** may be solid, liquid or in gaseous form.
2. Air gets polluted due to combustion of **fuels**.
3. Polluted air is **harmful** to human health.
4. Polluted water is unfit for **drinking**.
5. All the sounds which are unpleasant to hear are called **noise**.
6. **Headache** is a common ill-effect of noise pollution.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

- Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Pollution is the contamination of any part of the environment by products produced due to human activities. It is actually mixing of impure things with the pure ones.
2. The things which pollute the environment are called pollutants. Pollutants may be solid, liquid or in gaseous form.
3. There are many types of pollution which are posing a threat or danger to our lives. Some of them are
- Air pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Noise pollution
4. Factors causing air-pollution :
- Air gets polluted due to several activities.
- (i) **Industrialization** : Factories and industries release harmful gases, dust, smoke, soot, etc. These substances mix with air and pollute it or make it impure.
- (ii) **Combustion of fuels** : Air also gets polluted due to combustion of fuels like petrol, charcoal, diesel, kerosene, etc. Chemical wastes from vehicle exhaust combine with the air and make it impure.
- (iii) **Deforestation** : The burning of forests produce lot of smoke which pollutes the air.
- (iv) **Dust** : A natural phenomenon like a dust-storm also causes air pollution.
- (v) **Garbage** : Garbage on the road itself pollutes the air as it produces an unpleasant smell. Also, a process to dispose of the waste is by burning.

5. **Hazards of noise pollution :**
 - Excessive noise pollution can make a person temporarily or permanently deaf.
 - Noise pollution may also disturb sleep. It can reduce work efficiency.
 - Headache is a common ill-effect of noise pollution.
6. **Factors causing water pollution :**
 - (i) **Human activities :** Thoughtless use of river lake or pond water for washing clothes, utensils, etc. and bathing of animals may lead to pollution of water.
 - (ii) **Industrial wastes :** The industrial wastes may contain poisonous chemicals which, when mixed with water make it impure.
 - (iii) **Sewage :** The sewage from the houses flows through cities into the rivers, lakes and pollute the water.
 - (iv) **Fungicides and pesticides :** The excessive use of fungicides and pesticides or other fertilizers is one of the causes of water pollution. These fertilizers are mixed with water as they flow along with heavy rain.
7. When clean drinking water gets mixed up with dust, dirt, drainage, garbage and other wastes, it gets polluted. These are the main reasons of water pollution.
8. **Hazards of air-pollution :**

Polluted air is harmful and injurious to human health. The polluted air is harmful for our eyes. It causes redness and irritation in the eyes. Polluted air is also harmful for our respiratory system. It causes a choking sensation in the throat and a difficulty in breathing. If we breathe polluted air, we might suffer from lungs diseases asthma, bronchitis, etc.

Activity

- Do it yourself