

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Adoptive families, single-parent families and foster families.
2. Do it yourself

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. c. 3. c. 4. c. 5. a. 6. b.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Joint family | → | (a) father's/mother's sister |
| 2. Nuclear family | → | (b) more than two generations |
| 3. Grandparent's parent | → | (c) only two generations |
| 4. Aunt | → | (d) new form of family |
| 5. Adoptive family | → | (e) great-grandparent |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Joint family** is where more than two generations of people live together.
2. Most members of a family carry certain common **physical features** and traits.
3. Each member of a family is **unique** and has some quality.
4. **Adoptive** family is a new form of family.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Earlier, people used to live in a joint family where more than two generations lived under one roof. Later, people started shifting from their homes and setting down in new cities for employment and better education. This resulted in the breakdown of the joint family system.
2. There are some physical features and habits which may be similar to the members of our extended family. These physical features and habits are transferred to next generation by units of heredity called genes.
3. The lifestyles in a nuclear family and a joint family are different. They both have advantages and disadvantages. In a joint family, each member has to share everything with more people. In a nuclear family people have to share everything with a less number of people. On the other hand, a child growing up in a joint family can enjoy the company of his cousins, uncles, aunts and grandparents.
4. Do it yourself

5. The three new forms of families are :
- (i) **Adoptive Family:** A family in which children are adopted.
 - (ii) **Single parent Family:** A family in which only one parent either mother or father take care of the children.
 - (iii) **Foster Family:** In this type of family parents take kids into their homes and take care of them as long as kids need. Foster parents are not real parents of the kids.

Activity

- Do it yourself

2 Our Body



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Food tastes sweet after we have chewed it well. This is because the saliva changes the food into a sugar called glucose.
2. When we are running or very active or feel a strong emotion like fear or excitement our heart beats faster.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. b. 3. a. 4. c. 5. b. 6. a.

C. Write the names of the organ systems for the following parts of body belong to :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Arteries : Circulatory system | 6. Kidneys : Excretory system |
| 2. Small intestine : Digestive system | 7. Heart : Circulatory system |
| 3. Lungs : Respiratory system | 8. Brain : Nervous system |
| 4. Stomach : Digestive system | 9. Trachea : Respiratory system |
| 5. Spinal Cord : Nervous system | 10. Urinary bladder : Excretory system |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Breathing-in of air is known as **inhalation**.
2. The saliva changes the food into a sugar called **glucose**.
3. **Capillaries** are the thinnest blood vessels.
4. The liver and the pancreas helps in the **digestion**.
5. The **spinal cord** is a long, thin bundle of nerves, in our back bone.
6. The walls of the stomach produce an acid that helps in the **digestion**.
7. The **heart** pumps oxygen rich blood to all parts of the body.
8. Brain sends signals to different parts of the body through a network of **nerves**.
9. The **excretory** system helps us to throw out the waste from our body.
10. Arteries spilt up into smaller vessels called **capillaries**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main function of the heart is pumping the blood into our body.
 2. Nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea and lungs are the important organs of the respiratory system.
 3. The respiratory system provides oxygen to our body. Oxygen helps to break down the food absorbed by our body, and releases energy to carry out the activities of the body. Respiration also helps to remove carbon dioxide, a waste product formed in the body.
 4. The digestive system, respiratory system, nervous system, excretory system and circulatory system are the main organ systems of our body.
 5. From the stomach, the food mix goes to the small intestine. Here essential substances from the food, called nutrients, are absorbed into the blood. After that leftover food enters the large intestine.

Activity

- Do it yourself

3 Our Body Care



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Health is the prime need of ours.
 2. All of us have five sense organs.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Eye | → | (a) tooth-paste and tooth-brush |
| 2. Ear | → | (b) tongue - cleaner |
| 3. Nose | → | (c) fresh cold water |
| 4. Tongue | → | (d) soft cotton buds |
| 5. Teeth | → | (e) handkerchief |

D. Tick (✓) the pictures which show exercises :



Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Health** is the prime need of everyone.
2. Never expose eyes to bright **light**.
3. Clean the ear canal using the soft **cotton** buds.
4. Dirty **tongue** produces a foul smell in the mouth.
5. Healthy **gums** are the foundation of healthy teeth.
6. **Exercises** strengthen our muscles.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The three things which are necessary to maintain good health are
(i) Balanced diet. (ii) Care and cleanliness. (iii) Exercises and rest.
2. Nose is an important organ of the body. It also needs special care and cleanliness we can take care of our nose by the following ways:
- We should use a handkerchief to clean our nose.
 - Never put fingers in the nose.
 - We should take steam to open up the blocked nose. Also we can put some nasal drops to open it up.
 - If anything gets into your nose, go to a doctor to get it removed.
3. Skin helps us to feel the touch of different things. Care and cleanliness of the skin can be done by the following :
- Take bath every day with soap and lots of water to remove all the germs, dust, dirt and sweat.
 - Wear clean and dry clothes after bathing.
 - If there is any cut, wound or scratch on the skin, it should be treated immediately. Never leave it uncovered.
4. Gums form the base of the teeth. The gums hold the teeth strongly . If gums are not strong, the teeth will fall. Healthy gums are the foundation of healthy teeth. Thus, we should take clean them and good care of the gums.
5. Exercises tune up the body and keep all the parts in a healthy condition. Exercises strengthen our muscles. So we should do exercise regularly.
6. Rest is an important part of body care. Our body works continuously for many hours. Then it needs rest or relaxation to regain its lost energy. So rest is important to regain energy and to remain our body fit and fine.

Activity

- Do it yourself

4 Celebrations of Important Days



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. World Health Organization.

2. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer ;

Ans. 1. c. 2. b. 3. c. 4. c. 5. b. 6. a.

C. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Environment Day	→	(a) 22 April
2. Teachers' Day	→	(b) 14th November
3. Childrens' Day	→	(c) 5th September
4. World Health Day	→	(d) 5th June
5. Earth Day	→	(e) 8th September
6. Literacy Day	→	(f) 8th March
7. International Womens' Day	→	(g) 7th April

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Environment means our **surrounding**.
 2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had great **affection** and **love** for children.
 3. **Literacy** is the ability to read and write.
 4. We must respect our **teachers** as they are the pathfinders.
 5. The **United Nation** is an international organisation that tries to solve world problems in a peaceful way.
 6. International Womens' Day is celebrated on **8th March**.
 7. World Health Organisation is an agency of the **United Nation**.
 8. Most of the world's illiterate people are **women**.
 9. A dedicated **teacher** is the mirror image of a country.
 10. **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru** was the first Prime Minister of India.

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

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.F 8.T 9.T 10.T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The days which we celebrate in our country are our national days. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national days.
 2. The days which are celebrated all over the world are termed as international days. Environmental Day, Literacy Day, Health Day, etc., are international days.
 3. Children called him Chacha Nehru.
 4. The social or economic progress depends on the literate population of the country. Many countries of the world have only a small part of their population which is literate. As a result, these countries are not making much progress.
To achieve this target, they chose 8th September as International Literacy Day. Many literacy programmes are implemented on this day. Leaders and educated persons tell the people about the significance of literate people in the progress of the nation as well as for themselves too. They humbly plead the educated people to come forward to eradicate the curse of illiteracy.

- Earth Day is celebrated on 22nd April all over the world. The first Earth Day was celebrated in 1970. The Earth day is celebrated each year by more than 50 lakh people and national governments of 175 countries.
- A day which is celebrated with many events to assert women's right in society is known as International women's Day. International Women's Day marks a celebration of the achievements of women over the years.
- The United Nation is an international organisation that trise to solve world problems in a peaceful way.

Activity

Ans.	S.No.	Name of the Day	Date
	1.	World Water Day	22 March
	2.	World Cancer Day	4 February
	3.	World Wildlife Day	3 March
	4.	World Malaria Day	25 April
	5.	World No-Tobacco Day	31 May
	6.	International Day of Yoga	21 June

5 Games and Sports



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. The National game of our country is hockey.
2. Guddo, hu tu tu, Hadudu and Do-Do are some popular names of kabaddi.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c. 2. b. 3. a. 4. c. 5. a 6. a

C. Identify the pictures of sportsperson given below. Write their names and the names of the sport which they are associated :

Ans.



Name: Sachin Tendulkar Vishwanathan Anand Sania Mirza Saina Nehwal Mary Kom
Sport: Cricket Chess Women's Tennis Badminton Boxing

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Cricket is played between two **teams**.
2. Table tennis is an **indoor** game.

3. Football is an **outdoor** game.
4. **Hockey** is the national game of India.
5. Boat race is part of **Onam** celebration in Kerala.
6. **Kho** is derived from the Sanskrit word 'syu'.
7. Chess is also known as **Shatranj**.
8. Acrobats are also called **Baazigar**.
9. Mallakhamb means pole **gymnastics**.
10. A national team consists of players from different part of the **country**.

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

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

C. Write two sentences about each of the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Chess** : Chess is an ancient game that was initially played to divide land among the clans. It was known as 'Shatranj' in Persian.
 2. **Archery** : Archery has been used for self defence and hunting since ancient times.
 3. **Kho-Kho** : Kho-Kho is a popular traditional game played by players of both the genders. It is one of the most popular sports in Maharashtra. The word 'Kho' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Syu', which means 'Get up and go'.
 4. **Wrestling** : Wrestling or kushti has been one of the most popular traditional games of India. The wrestlers are known as mallas or pehalwans.
 5. **Kabaddi** : Kabaddi is a very simple and ancient game. It is a game played between two teams of seven to nine players.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A game is an activity which is undertaken usually for enjoyment and relaxation. It provides pleasure and excitement and develops our physical, mental and social abilities. A game in which a person or a team competes against another is called a sport.
 2. In a team game, every player plays according to the need of the team on the basis of understanding, respect and coordination among the team members. This is called team spirit.
 3. In Individual games athletes participated as individuals and won on the strength of their own talent and hardwork. Most of these games are still very popular.
A number of team sports developed where two teams, each consisting of several players, competed against each other.
The number of players in a team may vary from sport to sport. People go to stadiums to watch team games.
 4. Sania Mirza, Saina Nehwal, Mary Kom, Mithali Ray, Deepika Kumari, Jwala Gutta, Karnam Malleswari, PT Usha are famous women Indian players.

5. In the wrestling wrestlers are known as mallas or Pehalwans.
6. **Importance of Games and Sports**
Active participation in sports and games help us in the following ways :
 - Sport is a physical activity that provides exercise to the body and mind. It keeps us active and healthy.
 - Sports and games help us to relax and enjoy ourselves.
 - Children who play games and sports are more self-confident.
 - Sports helps us in staying focussed and not indulge in unhealthy habits.
 - Sport teaches us the importance of goal-setting, motivation, dedication and teamwork.
 - It helps us to handle failures better.
 - It involves competition and helps us to strengthen our determination.
 - It helps us to interact socially.
 - It teaches us the values of discipline, responsibility, sacrifice and accountability.
7. The famous snake boat race of Kerala is a part of the celebration of the festival of Onam. The long boats are rowed by hundreds of oarsmen, accompanied by the rhythmic sound of drums and cymbals, and cheering songs by participants.
8. People who perform some acts to enjoy us in local areas of a cities are known as acrobats or baazigars.

Activity

- Do it yourself

6 Living and Non-Living Things



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Plants, animals and human beings are living components of our environment.
2. Fungi and bacteria.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

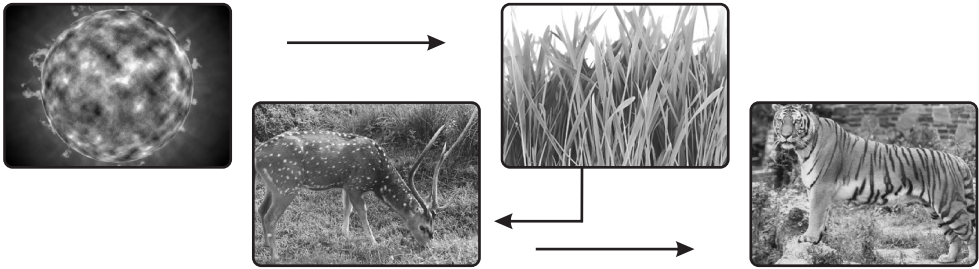
- Ans.** 1. a. 2. b. 3. c. 4. c. 5. a. 6. a.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Table | → | (a) human beings |
| 2. Lion | → | (b) non-living |
| 3. Herbivore | → | (c) cheetah |
| 4. Carnivore | → | (d) living |
| 5. Omnivore | → | (e) rabbit |

D. Draw appropriate arrows to show the energy flow :

Ans.



Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. All living things **increase** in size.
 2. All living things take **nutrients** to grow.
 3. All plants and animals are grouped under **living** things.
 4. Plants need **sunlight** water and air to make food.
 5. Bears and human beings are **omnivores**.
 6. **Domestic** animals carry loads for people.
 7. Animals are also **useful** to us.
 8. Cotton is used for making **clothes**.
 9. Bacteria and fungi break down the dead bodies of **plants** and **animals**.
 10. All the animals including **human** are consumers.

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

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

C. Give any two examples for each :

- Ans. 1. Carnivores of large size : Lion, Tiger
 2. Herbivores of small size : Rabbit, Goat
 3. Scavengers : Vulture, Crows
 4. Decomposers : Bacteria, Fungi

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Air, water, the sun, and land are the non-living components. Plants and animals are the living components.
 2. These are the differences between plants and animals

Animals	Plants
• Animals can move in search of food.	• Most of plants are fixed to the soil.
• Animals feed on plants or animals.	• Plants can make their own food.
• Animals have a definite body form.	• Plants do not have a definite body form.
• Animals grow up to a certain age.	• Plants grow throughout their life.

3. (Biotic components) (Abiotic components)
 • Need to breathe, eat food and Do not need air, food or water

drink water to stay alive

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| • Change as they grow | Do not grow |
| • Can move | Cannot move |
| • Feel and respond to heat, cold, pain, happiness and their surroundings | Cannot feel |
| • Reproduce | Do not reproduce |
| • Die | Do not die |

4. Living things are of three types. They are producers, consumers and decomposers.

(i) **Producers** : Plants are producers because they can make their own food, in their body, using sunlight, water and carbon dioxide from the air.

(ii) **Consumers** : All the animals including human beings are consumers. They cannot make their own food and eat other animals or plants. They are again divided into three types.

(a) **Herbivores** : Animals that eat only plants are herbivores.

(b) **Carnivores** : Animals that eat only meat or other animals are carnivores.

(c) **Omnivores** : Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores.

(iii) **Decomposers** : When a plant or animal dies, tiny organisms called bacteria and fungi, break down the dead bodies of plants and animals. These organisms are called decomposers.

5. Animals that feed on the flesh of dead animals are called scavengers. Vultures, crows and hyenas are scavengers. They are also secondary consumers.

6. **We get many things from plants and animals.**

From plants : Plants give us many useful things such as

- Food items like cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables and oil.
- Cotton for clothes.
- Fuel in the form of firewood.
- Wood for furniture and timber for building and construction.
- Paper from pulp of trees or bamboo.
- Medicines from the leaves, bark, roots or fruits of trees and herbs.

From animals : Animals are also useful to us. We also get some useful things from animals such as

- Food items like milk, meat, eggs and seafood like fish and prawn.
- Leather from animal skin of cows, buffaloes, camels and goats are used to make shoes, belts, bags, etc.
- Garments made of sheep wool keep us warm in winter.

5. Cotton seeds are dispersal by **wind**.
6. **Calotropis** seeds have hairy outgrowth.

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

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

C. The pictures of some kind of seeds given below, those are dispersed in different ways. Identify them and write down the method of their dispersing below each picture :

Ans.



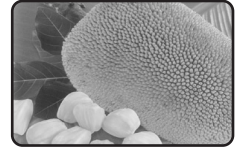
Water



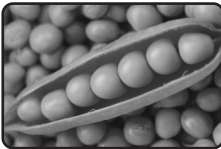
Air



Animals



Animals



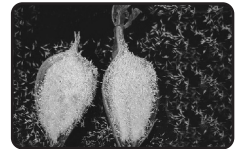
Explosion



Animals



Animals



Air

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Seed Germination

The process of the seeds development into a seedling is called germination of seed. At the time of germination, the seed first absorbs water. As a result of this, it swells up. A few hours later, small root tries to come through the small hole. It brings out the tiny shoot. The tiny shoot grows upwards and the tiny root grows downwards.

2. Ideal conditions for germination

For germination, seeds need three things—

(i) **Water**—Seeds soak water from the soil. Water softens the seed coat so that the baby plant can come out.

(ii) **Oxygen**—Germinating seeds need oxygen to breathe.

(iii) **Warm temperature**—Warm temperature helps to keep the seeds active.

Seeds can germinate even in the dark. They do not need sunlight to germinate because baby plant get food from seed leaves. But seeds cannot germinate without warm temperature.

3. Do it yourself

4. Dispersal of Seeds

If all the seeds and fruits of a plant fall under it, the seedlings will grow up very close together. They will soon finish all the nutrients of the soil which are required for their further growth.

Nature has therefore arranged for some methods by which the seeds of plants are scattered over large distances for better conditions of the seeds.

This is called dispersal of seed.

5. Pollen is carried by butterflies or other insects to the female part of the same type of flower. This process of transfer of pollen is called pollination.

6. **Dispersal by Animals**

Some plants produce edible fruits that are eaten by animals like birds, squirrels, monkeys, cattle and bats. The seeds, eaten along with the fruits, are not digested. These animals excrete the seeds in different places and the seeds emerge into a new plant. For example, tomato, guava and chilly plants disperse their seeds by this method.

Dispersal by Explosion

Some fruits like the pea plant have pods which explode when ripe, scattering the seeds over a large area. The fruits of the rubber tree also burst open and scatter the seeds in the air.

Seed Dispersal by Water

Seeds and fruits of plants growing in or near water are dispersed by water. These seeds and fruits develop spongy or fibrous outer coverings which help them float on water.

The fruit of coconut with a fibrous coating floats long distances in sea without any damage and grows where it lands.

7. Some plants, like the banana, that do not produce seeds. They reproduce from their body parts like the root, stem or leaf. This type of reproduction is called vegetative propagation. Through vegetative propagation, any part of a plant can grow into a complete new plant.

Seed Dispersal by Water

Seeds and fruits of plants growing in or near water are dispersed by water. These seeds and fruits develop spongy or fibrous outer coverings which help them float on water.

The fruit of coconut with a fibrous coating floats long distances in sea without any damage and grows where it lands.

8. **Seed Dispersal by Water**

Seeds and fruits of plants growing in or near water are dispersed by water. These seeds and fruits develop spongy or fibrous outer coverings which help them float on water.

The fruit of coconut with a fibrous coating floats long distances in sea without any damage and grows where it lands.

9. **Vegetative Propagation through Leaf**

In some plants like bryophyllum and elephant ear plant (begonia), small buds are formed on the leaf-margin. These buds drop from the leaf and grow into new plants.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself
- **Find out about the country origin of the following food items.**

Cashew	=	South America (Brazil)
Pineapple	=	South America (Brazil)
Guava	=	South America
Potato	=	South America
Tomato	=	North America
Papaya	=	Central America
Maize	=	Mexico
Chilli	=	South America (Mexico)
Tea	=	China
Litchi	=	China
Coffee	=	Ethiopia (Africa)

8 Safety Rules



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Accidents are so dangerous because they can even lead to death of the victim.
2. We should always ride the bicycle on the left of the road.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Accident → (a) underground pathways
2. Yellow light → (b) walking on the roads
3. Subways → (c) no U-turn, no-parking.
4. Footpath → (d) anywhere and at anytime
5. Traffic symbols → (e) tells us to wait

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Accidents can occur **anywhere** and at **anytime**.
2. We can avoid accidents if we follow the **safety rules**.
3. Red light tell us to **stop**.
4. Always play in the **playground**.
5. Always run the bicycle on the **left** side of the road.
6. To get into the bus always make a **queue**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Accidents occur due to our negligence and taking hasty decisions.

2. Rules for drivers :

- The basic and the most important safety rule for the drivers is to know all the traffic signals and signs. These signs and symbols help the driver to tell about the speed breakers, turns, dead turns, parking and no-parking zone, etc. To avoid accidents, the driver should follow all these symbols and signs.
- The next important point for the driver is that he should never be in haste.
- Never drive after taking alcoholic drinks. This is another major cause of accidents. These alcoholic drinks distract the attention of the driver and can cause accidents.

3. Some rules for bicycle riders :

- Always check the brakes before riding the bicycle. Brakes should always be in proper condition.
- Never double or triple ride on the bicycle.
- Always ride the bicycle on the left of the road. Never be in the centre of the road.
- Always give an indication with your hand while taking a turn.
- Never run the bicycle behind the heavy vehicles.

4. Always cross the road when the traffic light is green for us.

Always use the zebra-crossing for crossing the road. If there is no zebra-crossing, then first look towards your left and then towards your right and then again towards the left. After that cross the road if the road is clear.

Use subway as far as possible. These subways help us to avoid accidents.

5. Rules While Moving on the Road

If you are moving on the road either on foot or by any vehicle, then also you have to follow some rules. These rules are given below.

- Never play on the road. Always play in the playground.
- Always walk on the footpath while on road. If there is no footpath, then walk on the left side of the road.
- If you are in a vehicle, always keep all your body parts inside the window. Never put your hands outside the window of the moving vehicle.
- To get into the bus always make a queue. Never get in or out of the moving bus. Allow the bus to stop to get in or out of the bus.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

- Ans.** 1. Bacteria and fungi are two germs which causes food spoiling.
 2. Dehydration means removing water or moisture from the foods.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section-II

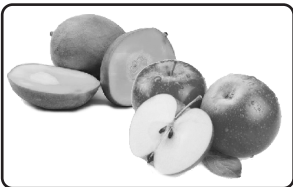
A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Sodium benzoate** and **Sodium metabisulphite** are the examples of chemical preservatives.
 2. In **pasteurization**, milk is heated to a high temperature and then quickly cooled.
 3. **Bacteria** and **fungi** spoil the food.
 4. **Drying** is the oldest method of preserving food.
 5. Food industries use the process of **canning** for preservation.

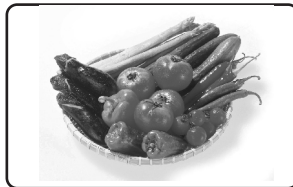
B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

C. Given below some pictures of foodstuff. Suggest methods for their preservation :



Refrigeration



Refrigeration



Pasteurization



Smoking



Chemical preservatives



Packing

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Food poisoning symptoms are abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting and fever.
 2. If we eat spoilt food than it causes food poisoning. Food poisoning symptoms are abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting and fever. It causes diseases like dysentery, typhoid, cholera and in some cases could even lead to death.

3. Avoiding Wastage Of Food

Wasting food is not good. We should remember that there are nearly 25,000 people in the world dying of starvation every day. While shopping we should buy only as much as required. We should cook only as much as we can eat and preserve. We must eat only as much as we need. While serving food, take only what is enough for you, on the plate. We should store and preserve food properly to prevent wastage.

4. Germs do not grow at very low temperature. Foodstuffs like raw vegetables, fruits, eggs, bread, milk, cheese, butter and cooked food can be retained for a couple of days by keeping them in the refrigerator.

5. Food Preservation

It is defined as the process by which certain foods like fruits and vegetables are prevented from getting spoilt. By preserving food the colour, taste and nutritive value are maintained. So food preservation is actually processing of food to prevent it from spoilage and making it possible to store in a fit condition for future use. It may be as simple as boiling of milk or complicated like pickling of mango or lemon.

6. a. (i) Salt (ii) Sugar
b. (i) Sodium benzoate (ii) Sodium metabisulphite

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

10 Water Sources and Irrigation



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. A baoli is an ancient times water resource.
2. Rain is the main source of water for plants and crops.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c. 2. c. 3. c. 4. c. 5. c. 6. c.

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Canal → (a) free drinking water
2. Well → (b) storing of run-off water
3. Water harvesting → (c) main source of water
4. Ocean water → (d) underground water
5. Rain → (e) irrigation
6. Piao → (f) salty

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Most of the ancient cities rose on the banks of rivers.

2. Underground water is drawn up from wells with the help of **hand pump**.
3. The water present in seas and oceans is **salty**.
4. Ground water can be drawn from an open well with the help of a **water wheel** and **rehat**.
5. Different **crops** require different amount of **water**.
6. Only **3%** of total water is fresh water.
7. A place where free drinking water is provided to one and all is called a **Piao**.
8. A water wheel or a **rehat** is a common sight in a village.
9. **Cotton** plants need lesser amount of water.
10. The most common example of run-off water is **rain water**.

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

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. T

C. Given below some pictures of water sources. Identify them and write down the name of each source of water.

Ans.



Tube well



Hand pump



Sea



Dam



Tap



Rain



Canal



Well

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The water present in seas and oceans is very salty and therefore, cannot be used for drinking and other household activities.

2. Ground water can be drawn from an open well with the help of a rope and pulley.

Water can also be drawn out using tube wells. In tube wells, a pipe is inserted deep into the ground and water is drawn up with the help of a handpump or an electric pump.

3. A 'baoli' is a well with steps on all its sides to go down to the water level. Earlier, people used to draw ground water from step wells or 'baolis'.

4. The different means of irrigation are wells, rivers, canals, tube wells, etc.

At some places dams are built where river water is collected in a reservoir and is used for irrigation.

Ground water can be drawn out and used for irrigating the fields with the help of a water wheel.

5. Rain water harvesting is the process of storing any run-off water. The most common example of run-off water is rain water. Rain water can be stored for later use during the dry season. Floodwaters from local streams can be collected and stored under the ground.
6. At many places, during summers, some people keep drinking water stored in earthen pots on roadsides for travellers.
At some places, drinking water is stored in large tanks with taps.
Such a place where free drinking water is provided to one and all is called a 'piao'.
7. Irrigation is the process of providing water to the crops in adequate manner so that they survive and grow. It is a method in which water is supplied to plants at regular intervals for agriculture. It is used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of lands, and revegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

11 Life in Water



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Water hyacinth, Duckweed.
2. Tapegrass, Hydrilla.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Ans. 1. Free floating plant | → | (a) frog |
| 2. Submerged plant | → | (b) water flea |
| 3. Fixed plant | → | (c) lotus |
| 4. Aquatic animal | → | (d) hydrilla |
| 5. Amphibian | → | (e) duckweed |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Aquatic** animals live in water.

2. Submerged plants are usually found in **lakes** and **streams**.
3. The stalk of the leaves of a water hyacinth is **swollen**.
4. Frogs and crocodile are called **amphibians**.
5. **The guppy** is a small fish which feeds on small water plants and water fleas.
6. Free floating plants have weak underdeveloped **roots**.
7. Submerged plants have narrow **leaves** without **pores**.
8. **Algae** are the simplest of all plants found in or around water.

B. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Lotus, water Lily, Tapegrass, Hydrilla, Pondweed, Algae, Amazon lily, water cettuce, Duck weed and Water Hyacinth.

2. The animals living in water are called aquatic animals.

Aquatic animals have developed certain features which help the to live in water. For example, they have gills to breathe and fins or flippers to move.

Many types of animals live in water. There are some animals which cannot live outside water. Fish, whales, dolphins, prawns, sea horse, etc. are some such animals.

Fish, sea horse, prawn, etc. breathe with gills but whales and dolphins are mammals and therefore, breathe with lungs.

Fish have fins and whales and dolphins have flippers which help them to swim.

Some aquatic animals have shell on their body to protect them from other animals. Lobster, crabs and turtles are such animals.

3. Aquatic plants can be divided into three categories :

- Free floating plants
- Submerged plants
- Fixed plants

4. Animals that can live both on land and in water, are called amphibians. Animals such as frogs and toads are known as amphibians.

5. Freshwater fishes are completely herbivorous. But some can feed on both animals and plants. For example, the guppy is a small fish which feeds on small water plants and water fleas. The tilapia and the snake head are bigger in size and feed on water plants, decaying matter, dragonflies and small fishes.

Activity

- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

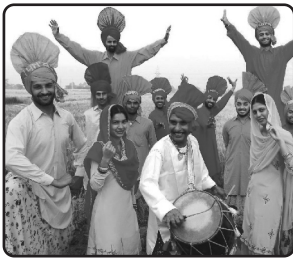
- Ans. 1. Cotton clothes protect us from the heat of the sun.
2. We wear dark woollen clothes in winter season.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. b. 3. c. 4. a. 5. a. 6. c.

C. Look at the pictures and identify the states to which these people belong :

Ans.



Punjab



Jammu and Kashmir



Kerala

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Cotton** clothes absorb the sweat from our body and keep us cool.
2. The men and women in northernmost regions wear loose woollen **clothes**.
3. Punjabi men cover their heads with a **turban**.
4. The **saree** can be worn in different ways.
5. School children wear **uniforms**.
6. The modern dresses of women include **skirt, top, shirts, pants** etc.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Climatic conditions affect the dressing styles of the people. In our country there are three main seasons and we wear clothes according to the seasons.
In summer season we wear cotton clothes because cotton clothes protect us from the heat of the sun. In winter season we wear woollen clothes because woollen clothes protect us from the excessive cold and keep us warm.
In rainy season we use raincoats and umbrellas to keep ourselves dry.
2. In the winter season, we wear dark woollen clothes. Woollen clothes protect us from the excessive cold and keep us warm.

Thus, woollen clothes are most suitable for the winter season.

3. The people living in the northernmost part of the country i.e., in hilly regions wear loose woollen clothes as the climate is cold. The men and women of Jammu and Kashmir wear long woollen clothes called phirans to protect themselves from cold. The phiran is a suitable outfit for the mountaineers.

Men in the hilly regions cover their heads with some cap or other head wears. And the women cover their heads with scarfs.

4. The men belonging to Punjab wear *kurta-lungi*. Some men also wear a jacket over the kurta. They cover their heads with a turban. The women in Punjab wear *salwar-kameez* and cover their heads with a *dupatta*.
5. The men in West-Bengal, wear *dhoti-kuta*. They keep a folded cloth called the *angostra* over their shoulders. The women in this state wear a saree in their own traditional way.
6. Students of different schools and colleges wear uniforms. Other than that people belonging to different specialized professions wear uniforms.
7. Nowadays, the men and women wear many modern dresses. Some of the modern dresses of men are shirts, pants, jeans, coats, neck ties, T-shirts, etc.

The modern dresses of women are skirt, top, shirts, pants, jeans, etc.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

13 Neighbourhood Buildings

Unit-4 : Shelter



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Golden Temple.

2. In villages, the Panchayat Ghar looks after the civic amenities of the people.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. School → (a) is meant for our safety.
2. Police station → (b) is meant for keeping money.
3. Post-office → (c) are meant for praying.
4. Bank → (d) treat us when we are sick.
5. Health centres → (e) is meant for studying.
6. Worship places → (f) is meant for sending letters.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Every school has a **playground** for the children to play games.
2. A **dispensary** is a health centre mostly in villages.
3. The **Panchayat Ghar** looks after the civic amenities of the people.
4. The criminals are kept in **lock-ups**.
5. People from all over the world come to see the beauty of **Taj Mahal**.
6. A **school** has a big central hall.

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

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

C. Answer these following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A school is a very important place. It helps us make our children to become better citizens by providing them education.
2. Whenever we are sick or diseased, we are in need of health centres as hospitals. The doctors and nurses present in the hospitals take care of the patients until they are cured.
The doctor in the hospital gives the required medication to the patient and nurses look after them.
3. **Panchayat ghar :**
A panchyat ghar is a place where the gram panchayat or the village panchayat meets regularly. A sarpanch heads a panchayat. A panchayat can have about 7 to 31 members.
4. Another important place in the society is the police-station.
The policemen and the police women working here and maintain law and order in the society.
The policemen present here are responsible for safeguarding our lives and property.
Thus, altogether a police station is an important place in the society, meant for our safety.
5. People belonging to different religions go for their prayer in different places. These places are known as worship places. Some of the worship places are to temples, gurudwaras, mosques and churches.

Activity

- Do it yourself

14 Earth, Globe and Map



Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The earth is round in shape.
2. Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. 2. b. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c. 6. b.

Section-I

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is **round** in shape.
2. A **globe** is a miniature model of the Earth.
3. We live on the **Earth**.
4. Rotating globe can rotate on its own **axis**.
5. A globe cannot be used in **the books**.
6. A **map** was made by cutting and opening the globe at poles.
7. A **globe** gives an accurate picture of the Earth's surface.
8. Equator is an **imaginary** line.
9. Rotating globe moves from **west to east**.
10. A map is an outline sketch of the **earth** surface on flat sheet.

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

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A globe is miniature model of the Earth. It gives an accurate picture of the Earth's surface.
2. A rotating globe rotates when we rotate it. This globe could be rotated on its own axis. It rotates from west to east as our Earth does. If we rotated it, one by one all the parts of Earth could be visualized.
3. **Limitations of the rotating globe**
 - It is difficult to carry.
 - It occupies a lot of space.
 - It cannot be used in the books as it cannot be folded.
 - It doesn't give the detailed information about the Earth.
4. A map is an outline sketch of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface on flat sheet like paper.
5. **Advantages of the maps**
 - These maps occupied less space.
 - These could be used in the books.
 - Also these maps could be carried to any place as these could be easily folded.
6. **Limitations of the map**
Our earth actually has a curved surface which cannot be shown on a flat surface like paper. Thus, maps could not show the curved surface and had some errors.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Cyclone is the disaster which causes very strong winds which move in a circle.
 2. An earthquake occurs due to sudden shaking or vibration under the surface of the Earth.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. 2. c. 3. c. 4. b. 5. c. 6. b.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1. Earthquake | → | (a) giant waves |
| 2. Tsunami | → | (b) washed away crops |
| 3. Cyclone | → | (c) shaking under the surface of earth |
| 4. Flood | → | (d) strong winds |
| 5. Landslides | → | (e) mass movements of rocks |
| 6. Drought | → | (f) too little rainfall |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Flood** occur when the level of water increases in rivers.
 2. In the **Himalays** landslides often destroy lives and property.
 3. A **cyclone** is a violent storm with very strong winds.
 4. Giant waves in the sea known as **Tsunami**.
 5. **Lighting** is associated with thunderstorms.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Events that occur suddenly, causing great loss of life and property at a particular place is a disaster. A disaster may affect a few people or a whole community living in the an area.
 2. Earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, cyclones etc. are natural disasters.
 3. When a severe earthquake occurs under the sea bed, it produces giant waves known as tsunamis in the sea. The waves can be as high as 50 feet or more! They cause large scale destruction of property and human life.
 4. Due to sudden shaking of rocks under the surface of the Earth then shock waves are produced and these waves cause earth surface to move up and down. This up and down movement is known as earthquake which always occurs beneath the surface of the earth.
 5. Floods occur when the level of water in a river increases due to very heavy rains, melting of glaciers due to overwarming or landslides.
 6. First aid is the basic medical treatment given to an injured or sick person in

an emergency. A first aid box should always be kept ready to meet an emergency. You can keep a first aid kit in your class too. A first aid box should contain these things.

- A sterile gauze pad
- An adhesive tape
- Bandage to create slings for fracture
- Fever reducing and anti-inflammatory tablets
- Anti-diarrhoea tablets
- Antiseptic liquid and ointment
- Hydrogen peroxide skin disinfectants
- Cotton wool
- An oral dehydration solution
- You can add more to this list with your teacher's help.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

16 Common Infectious Diseases

Unit-5 : Health and Hygiene



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Typhoid, Cholera
 2. Malaria, yellow fever
 3. Diseases caused by germs are called infectious diseases.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

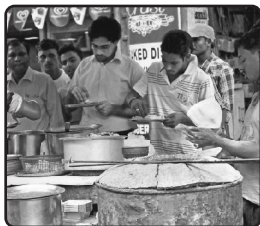
- Ans.** 1. a. 2. a. 3. c. 4. b. 5. c. 6. a.

C. Name two diseases each, which are spread through :

- Ans.** 1. Air : Cold, Influenza
 2. Contaminated food : Jaundice, Dysentery
 3. Contaminated water : Cholera, Typhoid
 4. Contact : Cold, Whooping cough
 5. Insects : Malaria, Yellow fever
 6. Soil : Round worm, Hookworm
 7. Contaminated transfusions : AIDS, Hepatitis B

D. There are some pictures of infectious diseases given below. Identify the pictures and the means through which they are spread.

Ans.



Through contaminated food



Through air



Through insects

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks using :

- Ans. 1. Micro-organisms which cause diseases are called **germs**.
2. Handling the food with dirty hands also **contaminates** the food.
3. **Malaria** is caused due to mosquito bite.
4. **AIDS** is an incurable disease.
5. **Prevention** is better than cure.
6. **Vaccination** builds the ability to fight against diseases.

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

- Ans. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.F 7.T 8.T 9.T 10.T

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The causes of diseases are tiny living things known as microbes. Virus, bacteria, fungi and protozoa are microbes. They can spread through air, food, water, insects, physical contact or by using the things of an infected person.
2. Communicable diseases are transmitted from one person to another. The germs of these diseases are passed from the sick person to the healthy one through various means like food, water, air, soil, contact, etc.
3. Diseases can spread through air in many ways. When a person suffering from a disease coughs, sneezes, laughs, spit, shouts or even speaks, millions of germs go in the air from his mouth or nose. These germs travel in the air and people around are likely to breathe in that air. This is how, the healthy persons also get infected. Some of the communicable diseases which are spread through air are chicken-pox, cold, influenza, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc.
4. Germs can also spread through insects. You all know that malaria is caused due to mosquito bite. When a mosquito bites a person suffering from malaria, the germs of malaria enter the mosquito's body. When the same mosquito bites a healthy person, it injects the germs into his body and he also gets malaria. The diseases spread by different insects are malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness and plague.
5. Most of the diseases are caused to us because of the unclean surroundings and unhygienic conditions. So, we must create hygienic conditions all around us to be free from diseases. Here are some points or methods which we should be followed to prevent diseases :
- Do not throw the garbage here and there. Always throw it in the dustbin and keep it covered.
 - Do not allow dirty water or garbage to mix with the community source of water.
 - Do not wash clothes, utensils or bathe animals in the community source of water.

- Always keep the eatables covered to save them from dust, dirt and flies.
 - Avoid buying or eating food in unclean surroundings.
 - Do not spit or defecate in open.
 - Do not allow the water to stagnate near your house.
 - Keep the persons suffering from communicable diseases away from others.
 - Spray insecticides and pesticides in your house and surroundings regularly.
 - All the articles used by the patient must be kept away from others. These should be washed separately using disinfectants.
 - After the patient gets cured, the room, beds and all the things used by him should be disinfected. The curtains and carpets should be washed and dried in the sun.
6. Vaccination is the administration of a vaccine or antigenic material to stimulate an individual's immune system to develop adaptive immunity to a disease causing germs or pathogen. It prevents the infection of germs in the future.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself
- Write down five points what you will do if any body in your house is affected by any communicable disease.

- Ans.** (i) Keep the persons suffering from communicable diseases away from others.
(ii) Spray insecticides and pesticides in your house and surroundings regularly.
(iii) All the articles used by the patient must be kept away from others. These should be washed separately using disinfectants.
(iv) After the patient gets cured, the room, beds and all the things used by him should be disinfected.
(v) The curtains and carpets should be washed and dried in the sun.

17 Monuments and History

Unit-6 : Our Heritage 

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Red Fort
2. Jantar Mantar is the solar observatory in Delhi.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer ;

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

C. Here are some pictures of historical monuments. Write the features of each :

Ans. It is constructed on the sea coast in Mumbai. It was built by the British Government in order to welcome the king of Great Britain, King George V.



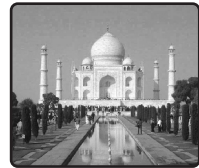
Gateway of India



Sanchi Stupa

It was built by the Emperor Ashoka and his successors. The relics of great Buddhist preachers were kept in these buildings.

It is situated on the bank of the river Yamuna. It is made up of pure white marble. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan got it constructed to honour the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, after her death.



Taj Mahal



Jantar mantar

It is built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **India Gate** was built to pay tribute to the martyrs in wars.
2. **Jantar Mantar** is a solar observatory in Delhi.
3. Jama Masjid is the largest mosque situated in **Delhi**.
4. Qutub Minar was built by **Qutub-ud-din-Aibak**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The early specimens of Indian architecture are the Buddhist stupas.
2. The Sun temple is located in Konark.
3. The Taj Mahal a monument which is one amongst the seven wonders of the world.
4. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak built Qutub Minar.
5. Red Fort is a monument of national importance.
6. Jantar Mantar is a solar observatory in Delhi.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Water is the precious gift of nature.
2. Wind energy, Solar energy

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Ans. 1. Trees | → | (a) removal of top layer of soil. |
| 2. Water | → | (b) using alternate source of energy. |
| 3. Soil erosion | → | (c) making terrace along the hilly areas. |
| 4. Fossil fuel | → | (d) purifier of air |
| 5. Conservation of fossil fuel | → | (d) coal and Petroleum |
| 6. Conservation of soil | → | (e) cleaning, bathing |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We can't live without **air** and **water**.
2. Always use natural resources in such a way where wastage will be **minimum**.
3. Water is the **precious** gift of nature.
4. Conservation of soil is to protect the soil from getting **eroded**.
5. **Coal** and **petroleum** are fossil fuels.
6. The top most layer of the soil is most **fertile**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Natural resources are the resources which we get from nature like air, water, soil, minerals and oil. All the natural resources are very useful for us like without air and water we can't live.
2. To use natural resources carefully and economically is known as conservation. If we want that our future generation also uses these resources, we have to conserve these resources from just now.
3. The various ways by which we can conserve air are :
- Always use filter on the chimneys of the factories so that the harmful gases and smoke does not get mixed with air.
 - Plant more and more trees to make the air clean and environment green as trees are known to be purifier of air.
 - Chemically treat the waste gases from the industries before being let into the air.

4. The three ways by which we can conserve our soil are as :
 - Plant more and more trees as their roots binds the soil firmly and prevents soil erosion. Grasses, small plants and trees are also known as soil-binder.
 - Overgrazing of animals should be avoided.
 - In hilly areas, soil erosion is maximum as the water coming down from the top of the hills very fastly. Thus, soil is easily washed or blown away. To avoid this make terrace along the hilly areas. There terrace weakens the flow of water and helps us in conserving soil.
5. The removal of top most layer of soil by wind and water is called soil erosion. The top most layer of the soil is the most fertile.
6. Fuels formed from the remains of dead plants and animals which buried under the earth crust millions of years ago are called fossil fuels. Examples of fossil fuels are coal and petroleum.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

19 Fossil Fuels



Exercise

Section-I

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Petroleum is also known as crude oil.
2. Liquified Petroleum Gas.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c. 2. a. 3. b. 4. c. 5. c. 6. a.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Fossil fuel | → | (a) water |
| 2. CNG | → | (b) produce energy |
| 3. Crude oil | → | (c) rock oil |
| 4. Fuel | → | (d) coal |
| 5. Renewable source of energy | → | (e) green fuel |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Coal** is burnt to produce heat and energy.
2. **Coal** and **petroleum** are fossil fuels.
3. **LPG** is used as a domestic fuel.
4. **Coal** and **petroleum** are non-renewable source of energy.
5. **Coal** is a chief source of power generation.
6. Sunlight, wind and water are examples of **renewable** sources of energy.
7. Steam engines were run on **coal** in the past.

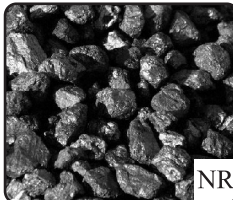
8. Petroleum or rock oil is also called **crude** oil.
9. CNG is used as **transport** fuel.

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

Ans. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.F 6.F 7.T 8.F 9.T 10.T

C. Here are given some pictures of non-renewable and renewable sources of energy. Write 'NR' for non-renewable source and 'R' for renewable source of energy against each picture.

Ans.



D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. A substance which is burnt to produce heat and energy is known as a fuel.
Eg: Petrol, diesel, LPG, CNG, coal, and kerosene.
 2. Petrol, diesel and kerosene are some common fuels.
 3. The fuels that are formed from the fossils of plants and animals that buried in earth millions of years ago are called fossil fuels.
 4. Coal, Petroleum and LPG.
 5. Millions of years ago, most of the life on Earth was in the sea. When sea plants and animals died, their bodies were buried under layers of mud and silt on the sea bed. Under high temperature and pressure, the remains of sea plants and animals changed into crude oil or petroleum.
 6. We can conserve non-renewable sources of energy are as follows :
 - Use a carpool instead of individual cars to travel to work.
 - Drive at a slow and constant speed.
 - Minimise the use of brake and clutch.
 - Maintain proper air pressure in the tyres.
 - Switch off engine when standing for a long time.
 - Maintain your vehicles properly.
 - It is, therefore, important for us to not waste fossil fuels. We should use them judiciously.

Activity

- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself
- Do it yourself

