

Based on

**CONTINUOUS
COMPREHENSIVE
EVALUATION**

Balbharati Regd. Licence No. 2018MH0024

Based on the Syllabus introduced by the Maharashtra State Board of Pune effective from the academic year 2015-16



NIGAM

SCHOLAR WORKBOOKS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(PART ONE)

STANDARD 5

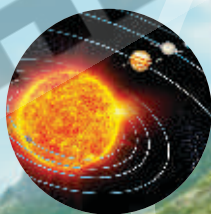


Activities included

Motions of Earth



Community Health and Hygiene



We are a part of the environment cycle, not apart from it.



Family Values

Constituents of Food

Getting to Know India



SHETH

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Based on the syllabus prescribed by
Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research,
effective from academic year 2015-16

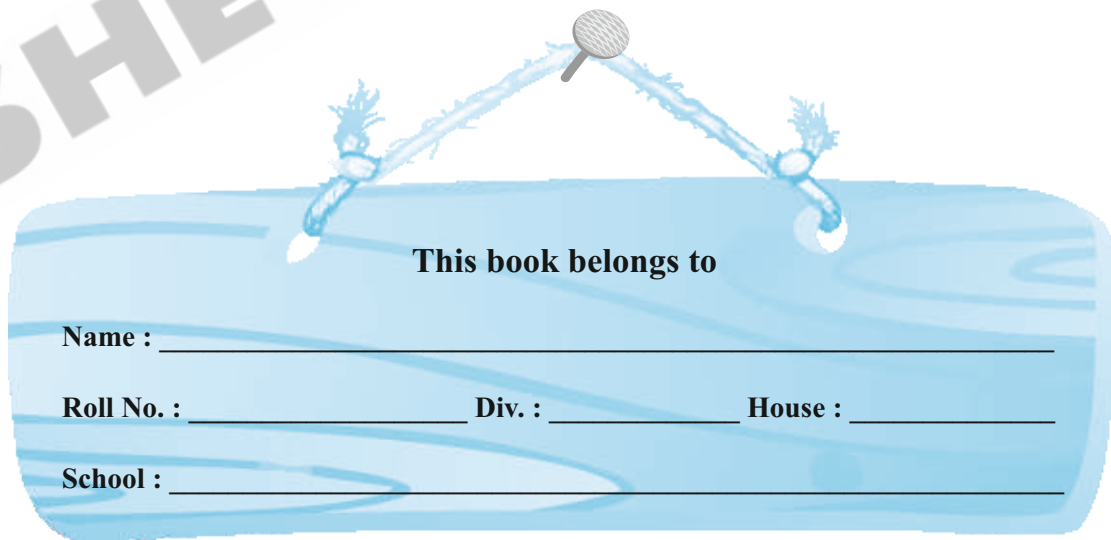
 **NIGAM**
SCHOLAR WORKBOOKS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Part One)

STANDARD FIVE

By
Mrs Judie George Oommen
B. Tech., MBA



This book belongs to

Name : _____

Roll No. : _____ Div. : _____ House : _____

School : _____

SHETH Publishing House
Educational Publishers

What is CCE?

Etymologically the word 'Assess' comes from the Latin verb 'assisdere' which means 'to sit with'.

In assessment, proximity of the teacher with the learner is important. In other words the teaching - learning activities should be with the student and not to the child.

Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation ensures that we continuously keep a track of the child's progress, review our strategies and use the information garnered for enhancing the classroom interaction and activities thus helping the child to excel, learn and grow.

CCE (Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation) refers to a system of school based evaluation of students that covers all aspects of a students' personality.

Evaluation is the systematic collecting, analyzing and reporting of information about a student's knowledge, attitudes, skills, intentions and/or behaviour regarding specific contents, issues or experiences.

There are two kinds of evaluation:

- 1) **Formative Evaluation**
- 2) **Summative Evaluation**

Formative Evaluation is taken at varying interval throughout a course to provide information and feedback that will help improve the quality of the student's learning and the quality of grasping the course by the student.

Formative Evaluation Consists of:

1. Day to day observation
2. Oral work (Question answer, reading, dialogues, conversation, interview, group discussion etc.)
3. Practical / Experiments
4. Activity (Individual, Group, Self study)
5. Project
6. Test (Informal, small duration written tests, open book tests, etc.)
7. Home work / Class work (Informative, descriptive, essay, report, story, letter, dialogue, expressing imagination, etc.)
8. Others (Questionnaire, self-evaluation, peer-evaluation, group work and other similar tools)

Summative Evaluation is the evaluation of the student taken at the end of the course. The purpose is to make judgments about students' performance. Give grades. Examples based on common assessments like tests and examinations. Designed to provide information about the amount of learning that has occurred at a particular time. Assessment taken in the form of pen-paper tests mostly.

Summative Evaluation consists of: 1) **Theory** 2) **Oral / practical work**

Our Series

Our revised series aims to achieve the following educational objectives:

- Develop a love for the subject.
- Encourage the child on a journey in a quest for knowledge.
- Inculcate in them the values of self-reliance.
- Nurture their creativity and imagination.
- Help them master a systematic approach towards learning.
- Bring about all round development.

Our workbook **‘Nigam Environmental Studies Part One for Std 5’ based on CCE pattern** is designed to realise the objectives. Through a variety of tools we have tried to shift emphasis from mere testing to holistic learning. It aims at ensuring that the students bid adieu to rote learning, cramming and relentless mugging to joyful learning.

Considering both kind of evaluation we have divided chapters into sections with a specific purpose. Teachers have all the freedom to modify the section as per the requirement to evaluate the students.

We have divided the lessons into the following sections:

-  **Become an Orator**

-  **Comprehending the Lesson**

-  **Practise to Perfection**

-  **Recapitulation and Test**

-  **Do and Learn**

-  **Creativity Corner**


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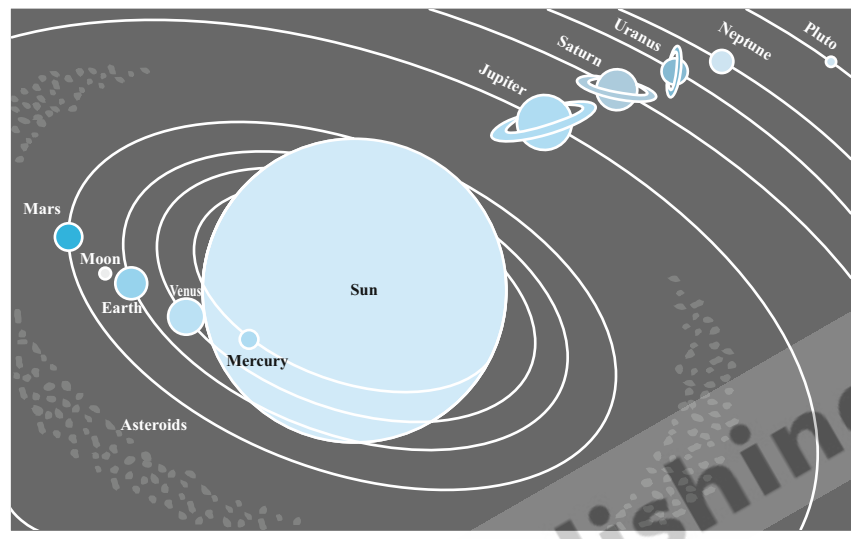
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Our Earth and Our Solar System Textbook Pages 1 - 5



I. Become an Orator

A) Look at the picture of the solar system given below and answer the following questions orally:



Solar System

1. Which planet is nearest to the sun?
2. At what position is the earth from the sun?
3. Which planet is placed between the earth and Mercury?
4. Name the planets beyond the orbit of Mars in serial order.
5. Which planet in the solar system is farthest from the sun?

B) In which direction do these things fall?

1. Leaves, flowers, fruits from a tree
2. Rocks that come loose from a hillside
3. Rain falling from the sky



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. One of the asteroids has fallen out of its place in the asteroid belt and is hurtling towards the sun. Our earth is in its way and there is all likelihood of a collision. What can be done to prevent this collision?

Ans. _____

2. What will happen to our solar system if the sun were to suddenly disappear?

Ans. _____

3. Suppose you want to give your address to a friend you have on the planet Mars. How will you write your address if you want them to understand exactly where you live?

Ans. _____

4. For what purpose are rockets used in space travel?

Ans. _____

5. What information do man-made satellites provide?

Ans. _____

B) Who am I?

- 1. You can see me from the earth but the lighted part of me that you see changes every day. _____
- 2. I have my own light. It is only from me that the planets get light and heat. _____
- 3. I turn around myself, around a planet and also around a star. _____
- 4. I turn around myself and revolve around the sun. _____
- 5. No other planet has a living world like mine. _____
- 6. I am the nearest star to the earth. _____

III. Practise to Perfection



A) Answer the following questions:

1. Distinguish between stars and planets.

Ans. _____

2. What are heavenly bodies?

Ans. _____

3. Write about solar system.

Ans. _____

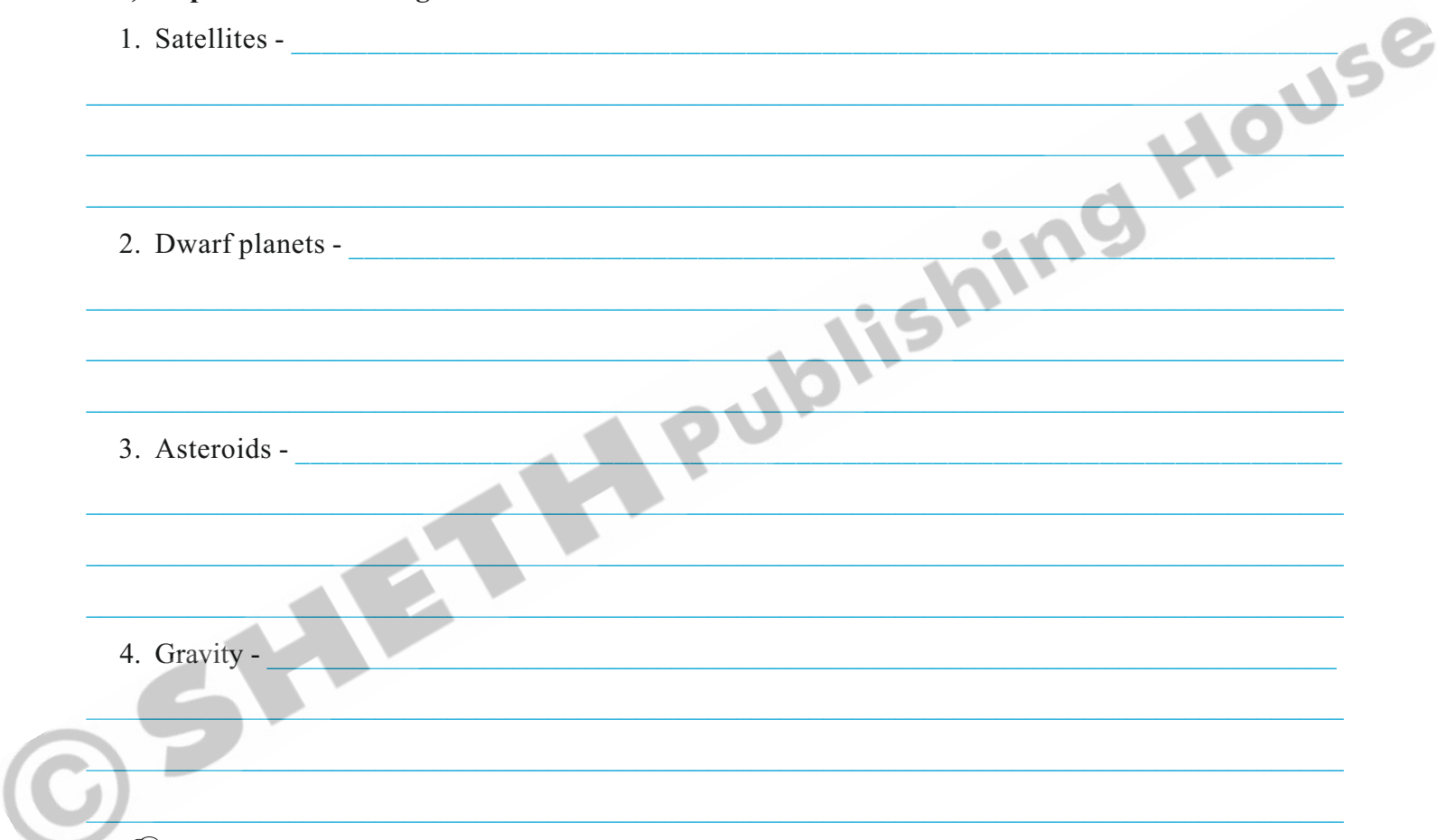
B) Explain the following terms:

1. Satellites - _____

2. Dwarf planets - _____

3. Asteroids - _____

4. Gravity - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ and the _____ are comparatively close to the earth.
2. The heavenly bodies that twinkle are called _____.
3. The _____ in the solar system revolves around the sun along a _____ path.
4. _____ have an orbit of their own.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Mangalyaan	a. Spacecraft	_____
2. Rocket	b. Heavenly bodies	_____
3. Sun	c. Pluto	_____
4. Gravity	d. Star	_____
5. Dwarf planets	e. Indian Space Mission	_____
	f. Asteroids	



V. Do and Learn

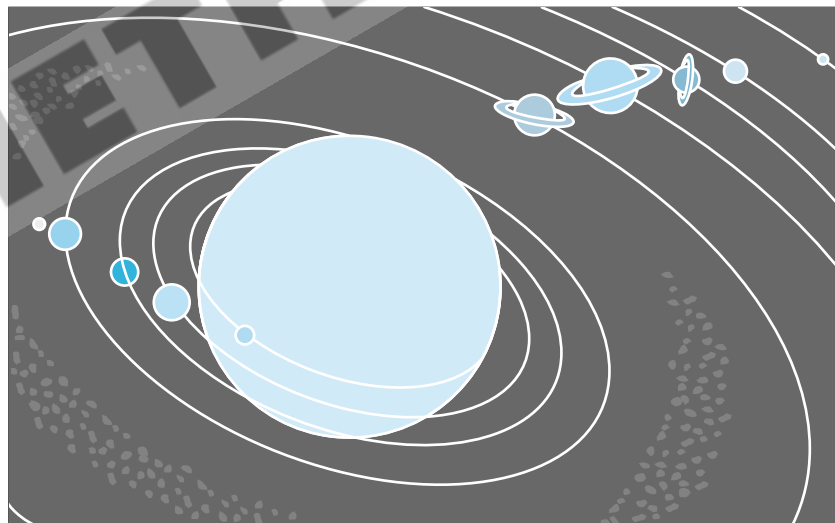
Observe the sky on two clear nights, keeping a gap of about a week between them. Base your observation on the following points:

- The brightness of the heavenly bodies
- Whether they twinkle
- Their colour and size
- Changes in their positions



VI. Creativity Corner

1. The planets in the below given diagram of solar system is misplaced. Correct the sequence of the planets from the sun and label them:



2. Make charts about space research and display them in an exhibition.
3. Find out which planets in the solar system have satellites.

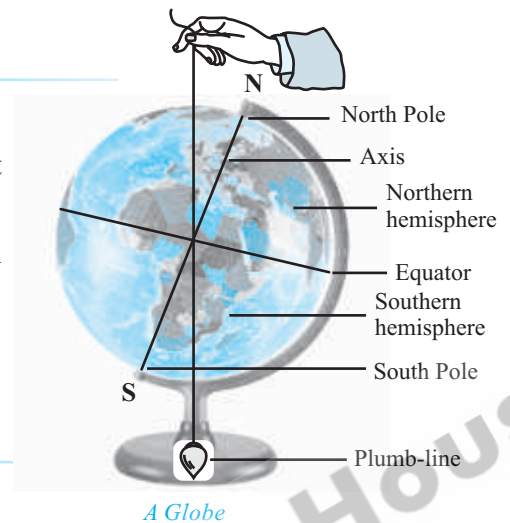
Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. What is the name given to the changing shapes of the moon that we see?
2. What are the names of the days on which we see a round moon and on which we see no moon at all?
3. What is meant by 'rotation' and 'axis of rotation'?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How many rotations does the earth complete during one revolution around the sun?

Ans. _____

2. It is sunrise at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Write the names of the following cities in the order in which the sun will rise there. Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kolkota (West Bengal), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Ans. _____

3. Amit wants to take his granny to Australia which is in the southern hemisphere. But she cannot bear very cold weather. When should they make this trip?

Ans. _____

4. Explain how day and night happens.

Ans. _____

B) What is meant by each of the following terms?

1. Full moon - _____

2. New moon - _____

3. Lunar month - _____

4. *Tithi* - _____

C) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the equator?

Ans. _____

2. What are the two parts of the earth made by the equator?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Explain the following:

1. Sunrise and sunset - _____

2. The earth's rotation - _____

3. A year - _____

4. A leap year - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Equator	a. 365 days	_____
2. Axis	b. 366 days	_____
3. A year	c. Krishna Paksha	_____
4. Leap year	d. Hemisphere	_____
5. Waning moon	e. North pole	_____

B) Fill in the blanks:

- The motion of the earth around itself is called _____.
- The motion of the earth around the sun is called _____.
- The rotation of the earth gives rise to _____.
- The period from one moon to the next is called _____.



V. Do and Learn

A) Find the names of the various 'tithis' using a calendar which shows them.

Ans. _____

B) Take a globe and spin it. Note the line around which it rotates. Now take a plumb-line and hold it close to the globe (If you cannot get a plumb-line, tie a long thread to an eraser and make one). Now answer the following.

- What do you observe?

Ans. _____

- Where does the North pole and South pole locate?

Ans. _____

- Where is the equator located?

Ans. _____

- Mark the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

C) Draw the phases of the moon in your scrapbook.

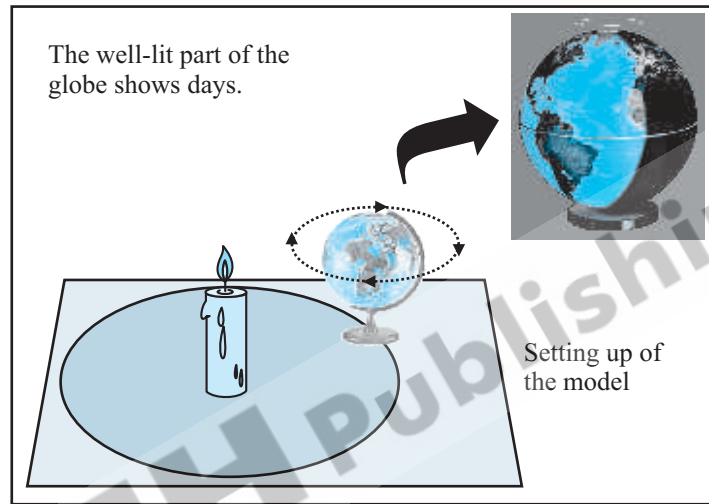
D) Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ 15 days _____ = _____ (Shukla Paksha)
2. _____ 15 days _____ = _____ (Krishna Paksha)
3. The fortnight of the waxing moon + The fortnight of the waning moon = _____.



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Stand a candle in the middle of a large table. Draw a big circle around the candle. Place a globe at any point on this circle. Light the candle. See that it is dark in the room. Imagine the candle is the sun. Observe which part of the globe gets the sun's light and which one does not.



- B) Now, stick a red bindi on the globe. Set up the above model of the globe and the candle. Turn the globe anti-clockwise. Note when it is sunrise, noon and sunset at the location of the bindi. After one sunrise, note when the next one occurs at the bindi. Record the observations in your scrapbook.

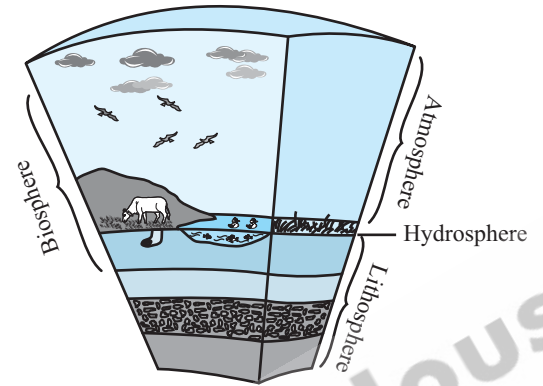
Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Where do you get water from?
2. Where do we lay the foundation of buildings?
3. What need do we meet through breathing?
4. From where does the earth get light and heat?
5. What are the living things you see in the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere?



The spheres of the earth



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Dark patches appear on the skin after exposure to the sun. Why?

Ans. _____

2. In which layer of the atmosphere do we see the rainbow?

Ans. _____

3. Mountaineers carry oxygen in cylinders when they climb mountains that are more than 5000m high. What could be the reason for that?

Ans. _____

4. What are clouds made of?

Ans. _____

5. What is meant by 'biosphere'?

Ans. _____

6. What is meant by 'atmosphere'?

Ans. _____

B) Give two examples of each:

- 1. Weather-related events

Ans. _____

- 2. Sources of water

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) Explain the following questions:

- 1. Why are micro -organisms important?

Ans. _____

- 2. What is troposphere?

Ans. _____

- 3. How do we get rain?

Ans. _____

B) Write a note about the following:

- 1. Evaporation - _____

- 2. Condensation - _____

- 3. The water cycle - _____

- 4. Lakes - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) In the following sentences, underline the words that refer to landforms:

1. Anil lives at the foot of a hill.
2. Ria lives in the plateau region.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Biosphere	a. Low-lying area	_____
2. Lake	b. Africa	_____
3. Atmosphere	c. Continent	_____
4. Zebras	d. Stratosphere	_____
5. North America	e. Lithosphere	_____

C) Fill in the blanks:

1. Rivers are _____ and rills are _____.
2. About one-third of the earth's surface is occupied by _____ while about _____ is covered with water.
3. _____, _____ and _____ constitutes envelopes of the earth.
4. _____ rays from sun are harmful for living things.

D) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

1. The earth's crust is soft. _____
2. Ice bergs are huge blocks of ice floating in the sea. _____
3. Lithosphere is one of the layer of atmosphere. _____
4. Kangaroos are found in Australia. _____



V. Do and Learn

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How is snow formed?

Ans. _____

2. Find out more information about the different layers of the atmosphere.

Ans. _____

3. Make a list of the landforms you see in your surroundings and give a description of any two of them.

Ans. _____

4. Explain groundwater.

Ans. _____

B) Label the different spheres of the earth in the given diagram:



VI. Creativity Corner

- 1. Browse the internet and find the different types of living organisms in sea.
- 2. Draw a labelled diagram showing the water cycle in your scrapbook.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Who eats birds?
2. What is the food of plants?
3. How many types of living things did you see at the places you visited?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. We have to remove insects from the grain without using insecticides. How?

Ans. _____

2. What is a food chain? Give an example of it.

Ans. _____

3. How is the balance in the environment maintained?

Ans. _____

4. What substances in the soil are useful for the growth of plants?

Ans. _____

5. What is meant by biodiversity?

Ans. _____

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. Micro-organisms form a part of the environment. _____
- 2. It is necessary to maintain biodiversity. _____
- 3. A grasshopper eats birds. _____



III. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ and _____ are dependent on each other.
- 2. _____ living in the soil help the process of decomposition.
- 3. Living things use _____ from the air for breathing and give out _____ gas.
- 4. Every living thing gets its food from the _____.
- 5. When the various cycle in the environment go on uninterrupted, _____ gets maintained.

B) Explain the following:

- 1. What is called an environment?

Ans. _____

- 2. What is Food Web?

Ans. _____

- 3. Explain the water cycle.

Ans. _____

- 4. How do plants breathe?

Ans. _____



IV. Creativity Corner

Visit any one place having great biodiversity. Make a note on the observations you made. Present it in class.



V. Do and Learn

Look at the pictures of the living and non-living things shown below.
Discuss the mutual relationship between these various factors of the environment.



Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

A) Answer orally:

1. In your family, how do you make the decision to go on a trip?
2. Do you offer suggestions about the places to visit during the trip?
3. Do you get to suggest which guests should be invited over during a holiday?
4. How do you help during preparations for festivals or functions at home?

B) Note the following situations carefully. State which of the children show honest behaviour:

1. Afreen borrowed a pencil from Meenu. After she finished using it, she returned it.
2. Shama fell from her bicycle. However, she told her mother, "Neha pushed me off the bicycle".
3. Mary took the bag she found in a rickshaw to a police station.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. Who should make decisions regarding changes in our environment?

Ans. _____

2. What is tolerance?

Ans. _____

3. What is gender equality?

Ans. _____

4. What are the common needs of men and women?

Ans. _____

5. What is our role in public decision-making?

Ans. _____

B) Answer in short:

1. How do you take part in the decision-making process in the family?

Ans. _____

2. How do we develop a sense of tolerance?

Ans. _____

3. List out few areas where public decision making is needed?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions:

1. What happens when everyone has a role in decision-making?

Ans. _____

2. What are the effects of honest and dishonest behaviour?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Honesty is our _____.
2. Everyone needs _____ in public life.
3. _____ has a special significance in our country.
4. By developing a sense of equality, everyone gets to _____.
5. _____ and _____ make our community life harmonious and peaceful.
6. Boys and girls must _____ one another.
7. It is necessary to be _____ and _____ in our work.
8. Diversity can be preserved through _____.

B) State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. The government we elect make decisions regarding public matters. _____
2. If we are honest, we have to be afraid. _____
3. Diversity cannot be preserved through tolerance. _____
4. Men and women have equal rights. _____
5. Honesty is our weakness. _____
6. Everyone in the family must have a say in decision-making. _____

C) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Decision-making	a. Listen to other person	_____
2. Tolerance	b. Without discrimination	_____
3. Gender equality	c. Increase efficiency	_____
4. Honesty	d. Common opinion	_____
	e. Co-operation	_____



V. Do and Learn

1. Prepare slogans on gender equality in your scrapbook.
2. Write few incidents of your honesty and prepare a play based on that. Present it in the class.

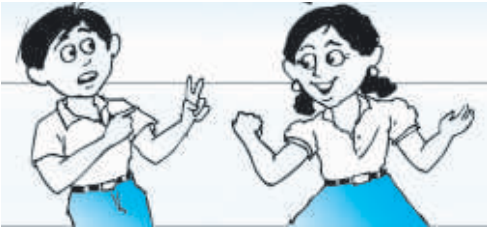
3. Read the dialogue given below. Discuss the problems stated and its solutions:

Our teacher's taking us to see a fort. It will be a lot of fun! But let us not include Savita and Sameer in our group. Savita talks too much and Sameer is always playing pranks.

So what? Savita sings well. Sameer tells jokes. Let's talk to them. They will understand. Let's not leave them out.

That's true! I didn't think of that. Let us prepare for the trip together.

Yes, Gayatri's right. Let us learn new songs from Savita and new jokes from Sameer.



Ans. _____

VI. Creativity Corner



1. Make groups of five and discuss on the topic - 'Honesty increases efficiency in public life and makes it possible to avoid wastage of time, money and labour'. You may take the help of your teacher for valid points.
2. Collect stories of social reformers which highlight the values of tolerance and gender equality. Write down the story of a social reformer in your scrapbook that influenced your life.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

A) Answer orally:

1. Can you tell some traffic rules?
2. Give reasons why we should obey these rules?
3. Which one of these rules do you feel needs to be changed?
4. What other rules do you think are needed for better discipline in traffic?
5. In what other ways do you feel there is discrimination between boys and girls?

B) Talk your opinion on the following:

1. Prohibition against loudspeakers in public places after 10 o'clock at night.
2. Free primary education for boys and girls.
3. Prohibition against dumping garbage in the river.
4. Protection against domestic violence for women.
5. Ban on child labour.
6. Ban on felling trees, hunting and poaching.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions each in one sentence:

1. Why are rules made?

Ans. _____

2. Which values have been a part of our social life since ancient times?

Ans. _____

3. What are the big obstacles in our society?

Ans. _____

4. Why natural resources to be conserved?

Ans. _____

5. Which is the basis of rule? Why?

Ans. _____

B) Answer in short:

1. Which unjust customs have been banned by law?

Ans. _____

2. Why do we need to make laws for the protection of the environment?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions:

1. List some of the big obstacles in our society.

Ans. _____

2. Collect more information on sati and child marriage.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Our society works according to certain _____.
2. The Constitution of Independent India abolished _____.
3. Wrong customs and traditions cause the _____ of some sections of society.
4. Rules specify each person's _____ and _____.

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. Dowry system banned by law. _____
- 2. There is no need to conserve the natural resources. _____
- 3. No prohibition against dumping garbage in the river. _____
- 4. Voting age is 21 years. _____



V. Do and Learn

Make a list of the rules you follow in the following situations:

- 1. At the time of the School Assembly.
- 2. During the lunch break.
- 3. On the playground.
- 4. In the school library.



VI. Creativity Corner

Make 3 columns - one each for yourself, your parents and grandparents.

Write the school related rules in each column and discuss which rules have changed.

Yourself	Your Parents	Your Grandparents

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Do you think that there should be a group of peacekeepers in your school?
2. What criteria will you use to select these peacekeepers?
3. Which rules will you include in the rulebook for these peacekeepers?
4. What methods should peacekeepers use to solve your disputes?
5. How did you understand that disputes can be solved peacefully?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. What is meant by issues in civic life?

Ans. _____

2. How can problems in civic life be solved?

Ans. _____

3. Name the great personalities that stressed the importance of cleanliness.

Ans. _____

B) Answer in short:

1. Explain the concept of cleaning the village through 'Shramdaan'.

Ans. _____

2. How can a suitable environment for peace be created?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions in short:

1. Discuss on Hiware Bazaar.

Ans. _____

2. Many villages face water shortage. Find the reasons and suggest solutions for it.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Turning a blind eye towards problems makes them _____.
2. It is important to be able to identify _____.
3. The _____ in society must stop.
4. _____ can be solved peacefully.
5. 21st September has been designated by the UN as _____.
6. _____ aims to solve dispute through peaceful discussions.

B) Match the following:

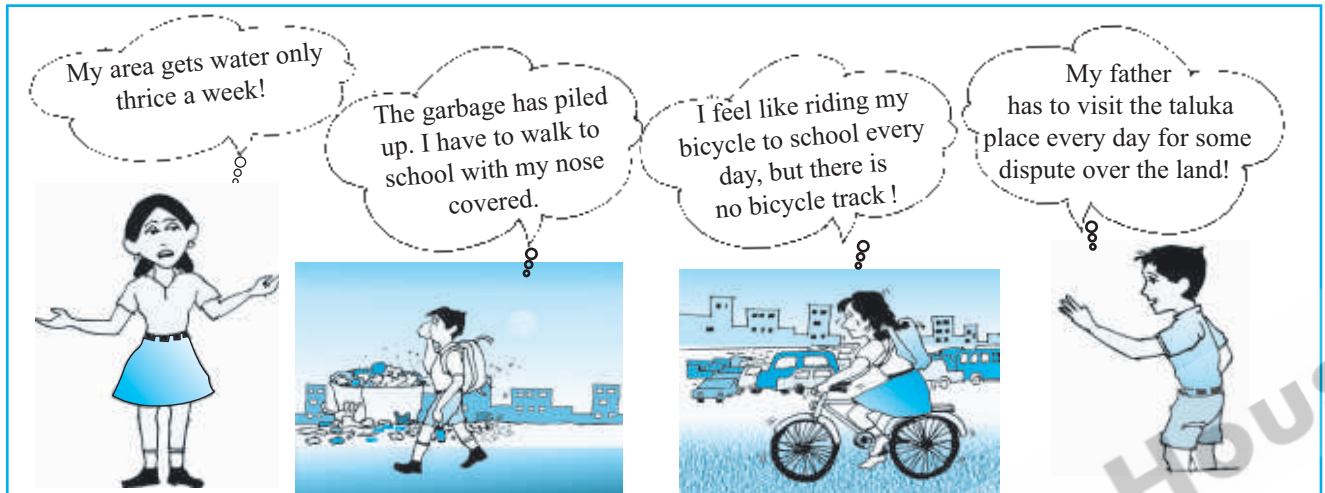
A	B	Answers
1. Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj	a. Water shortage problem	_____
2. Hiware Bazaar	b. Khudawadi village	_____
3. Sant Gadgebaba	c. Gram Geet	_____
4. Shramdaan	d. Kirtans	_____



V. Do and Learn

- A) Suppose you are facing problems with stray dogs. Find out who you should contact if stray dogs are a problem in your locality. Find information about solutions for the stray dog problem.

- B) Write a letter to your local representative about the garbage problem in your area and discuss the problem with them in person.
- C) Identify the problems from the following picture and write them in your scrapbook.



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) What will you do in the following situations?
Discuss with your friend and write them in your scrapbook.
 1. The class leader wishes to maintain quiet in the classroom.
 2. For some unavoidable reason, the Mathematics teacher is unable to attend class today.
 3. During a match, a dispute has arisen between the two teams on the playground.
- B) Collect the articles in the newspaper about 'Shramdaan' and paste it in the scrapbook.
Make groups of 5 and discuss the things that can be achieved through it.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Which public facilities are available inside and outside your home?
2. Which of the facilities do you use?
3. Which topics were discussed in a parent-teacher meeting that you could observe?
4. Which important decisions were made at this meeting?
5. Did your friends parents all attend this meeting?
6. How did you realize that all parents are treated alike at your school?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. Which are the important public services?

Ans. _____

2. What right does each child have?

Ans. _____

B) Answer the following questions in short:

1. Which public services do we use?

Ans. _____

2. Why should schools have Parent Teacher Association and Mata Palak Sangh?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions:

1. What happens if, boys and girls are not given an equal right to education?

Ans. _____

2. What will be the result if, the community does not help the school?

Ans. _____

3. What happens if, public services and facilities are not used responsibly?

Ans. _____

4. What is 'Right to Education' Act? Explain.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

Fill in the blanks:

- We must use facilities _____.
- The school is our _____ outside our house.
- The _____ has a role in the development of a school.
- Education is a _____ of every child.
- Every child between the ages of _____ and _____ must go to school and complete primary education.



V. Do and Learn

A) Put a ✓ in front of the services available at your school:

Sufficient classrooms		Library		Girls' toilet	
Electricity Supply		Boys' toilet		Laboratory	
Drinking water		Study corner		Ramp	
Computer class		Playground		Medical facility	
Midday Meal Scheme		Counselling Centre		School fence	
Insurance Scheme		Detention Room		Canteen	
Information Centre		Parents Lounge		Sports Room	

B) Make a list of five people who have helped your school and write what benefits their assistance has given you.

Ans. _____



VI. Creativity Corner

A) Find out the unique features of your school and prepare a poster. A sample poster is given below:

Sample Poster	
Name of the school	
Year of establishment	
Founder	
Motto	
Emblem	
School time	
Breaks	
Number of students: Girls	
Boys	
Number of classrooms	
Colour of uniform	
Noteworthy accomplishments	
Awards received	

B) Write an application to the school administration requesting that parents be allowed to run the school for a day. Organize this event after you have obtained their permission. Send your experiences to the children's section of the local newspaper.

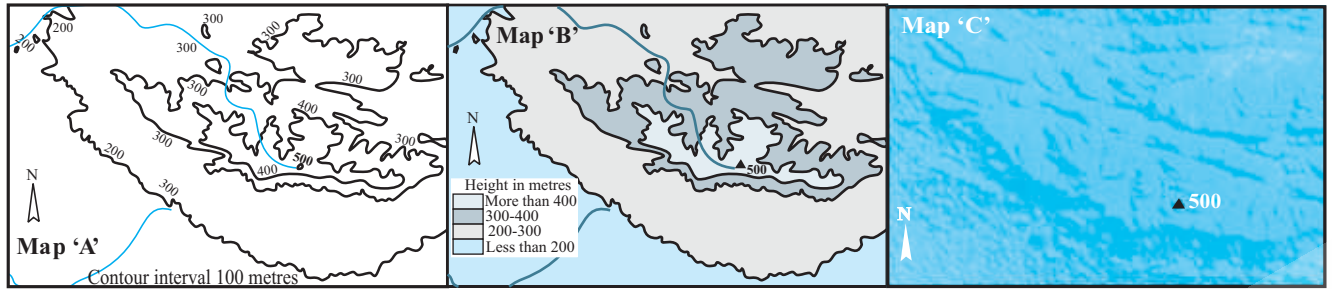
C) Imagine you are the school principal. Apart from the present services available at school, what more will you wish to add to the facilities. List them down.

Ans. _____

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator



Study the maps shown above (Textbook page no. 39). All three maps show the same area, but they look different. Study the maps and answer the following questions:

1. In map A, how has the height of the land been shown?
2. Why have colours been used in map B?
3. How is map C different from the other two maps?
4. In which direction is the highest point in maps A, B and C.
5. In which map can the landforms be seen most clearly?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

1. In the following sentences, underline the words that represent landforms and prepare signs or symbols for them:

a) Sonali lives just beyond Mount Takmak.

b) Nilesh has gone on a trip to Gharapuri Island.

2. What are the different methods of showing the elevation or height of the land?

Ans.

3. Which is the foremost map making institute in India?

Ans.

4. Where are the institute's headquarters?

Ans.



III. Practise to Perfection

Explain the following:

1. Contour line method - _____

2. Layer tinting method - _____

3. Digital elevation model - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Answer the following questions:







1. What are the conventional signs?

Ans. _____

2. What are the conventional symbols?

Ans. _____










B) Identify the following signs and symbols and write their names:

	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____



V. Do and Learn

- Make an outline map showing various places in your neighbourhood or school in your scrapbook. First decide the signs and symbols that you will use. Use them in the map.
- Exchange your outline maps with those of your friends.
- Make lists of what you understand and do not understand in your friends' maps.
- Discuss these things with one another.
- Jasbir and Manjeet are reading a map. They do not understand the following signs and symbols. Will you help them by writing the meaning of each sign and symbol?

PO	Post office		
			
			
1967 			
			



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Make a list of the various landforms in your surroundings. Draw one of the landforms in your scrapbook using one of the methods of showing land forms.
- B) Prepare signs and symbols for the following components:

Component	Sign / Symbol
House	
Hospital	
Factory	
Park	
Playground	
Road	
Hill	
River	

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Study the physical map of India carefully (Text book page 45) and answer the following questions orally:

1. Find the mountains and name them.
2. Name the hills shown on the map
3. Find and name the plateaus in the map.
4. Which rivers originate in the Himalayas and join the Indus? Consider the height and write the direction of their flow.
5. Write the names of the major rivers which flow into the Coromandel Coast.
6. Study the course of the Ganga, Narmada, Vainganga, Godavari and Kaveri rivers. Note the slope of the land in each basin and write the direction of the slope.
7. Find the lakes on the map and spell them.
8. Find the gulfs and the direction in which they are located with respect to India.
9. Study the water bodies on the three sides of India. Find their names and the direction in which they are located.
10. Find the Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Island groups and write the names of some of the islands.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Correct the following statements and write them below:

1. There are coffee plantations in Himachal Pradesh.

Ans. _____

2. Konkan lies in the eastern part of India.

Ans. _____

3. Tripura is the smallest State in India.

Ans. _____

4. The Sabarmati river flows through Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. _____

5. The Sahyadri mountains are located in Andhra Pradesh.

Ans. _____

B) Answer the following questions in one word:

- 1. Which is the State next to us which was formed in 2014? _____
- 2. How many States are there in India? _____
- 3. In which State is the Great Indian Desert mainly located? _____
- 4. Which river basin is located in the northern plain of India. _____
- 5. Indian subcontinent is surrounded by water on three sides and tapers towards the south. What is that called? _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions in one sentence:

- 1. What is Indian Peninsula?

Ans. _____

- 2. What crops are cultivated in different regions of India?

Ans. _____

- 3. Write a few words on India.

Ans. _____

- 4. Write a short note on the islands of India.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

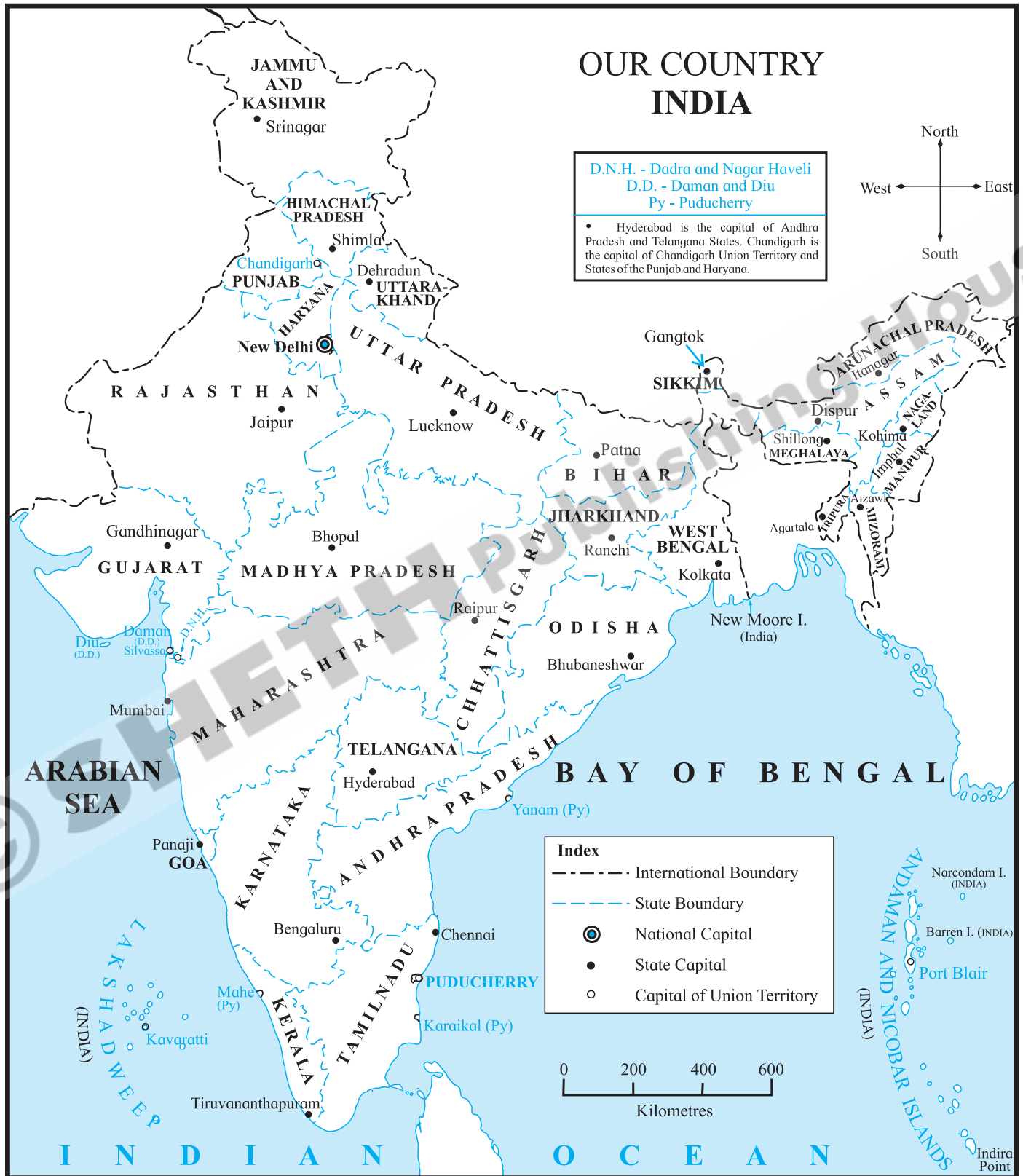
Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ is a primary crop in the north.
- 2. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the _____.
- 3. The capital of India is _____.



V. Do and Learn

A) Study the political map of India given below and answer the questions given in the next page.



1. Find our state. Colour it with your favourite colour and write the name of its capital.

Ans. _____

2. Which is the northernmost state?

Ans. _____

3. Which is the southernmost state?

Ans. _____

4. Colour the states to the north-east in different colours. Write their names and the names of their capitals.

Ans. _____

5. Colour the longest state in yellow and circle its capital and write it.

Ans. _____

6. What do the names in blue letters show?

Ans. _____

B) Collect information and pictures about any one state along the northern boundary of India and make a chart out of it. Hang it in your class room.

C) Make a presentation on the topic: 'I am from the state of speaking'. Present it in your class.

D) Find out which languages are spoken in your surroundings. Mention the states/region to which they are related.

E) Let each person in the class choose one state. Use the following points to collect information about the state.

- 1. Social and cultural features: language, festivals, clothing, dance forms, etc.
- 2. Geographical features: landforms, water bodies, forests, etc.



VI. Creativity Corner

Using a stencil, draw an outline map of India in your scrap book. Mark the states and the major rivers flowing across them.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

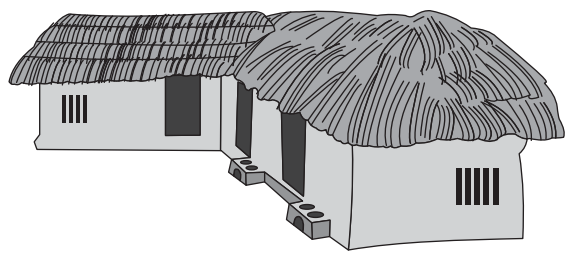
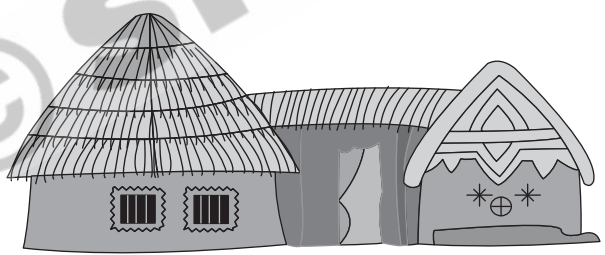
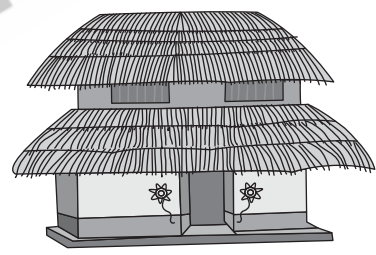
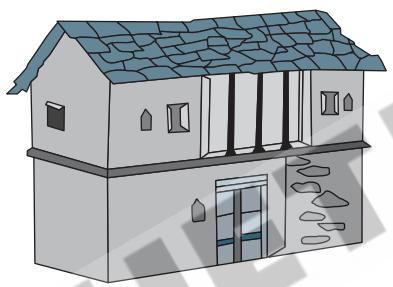
Answer orally:

1. What materials are used for building houses?
2. Compare any two types of houses that you saw and note down the differences.
3. What are the different things from which a house gives us protection?
4. What are the basic needs of every human being?
5. Many people are forced to be 'homeless'. Why?
6. When does a house turn into a home?
7. Why are houses being built in large numbers?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Which of the following houses would be suitable in a mountainous region? Put a '✓' in the appropriate box. Give reasons for selecting that house:



Ans.

B) What materials will you mainly use for building a multi-storeyed house? Choose the correct option:

1. Mortar / coal / cement / bricks
2. Cement / bricks / cotton / iron
3. Iron / cement / mortar / bricks



III. Practise to Perfection

A) Write the following:

1. List the eco-friendly things in your house.

Ans. _____

2. Which of the gadgets in the house can be run on solar energy?

Ans. _____

3. What are underwater shelters?

Ans. _____

B) Fill in the blanks:

1. The government makes _____ to the homeless.
2. _____ energy is non-exhaustable sources of energy.
3. People built houses to suit the _____ of their region.
4. _____ is needed to produce construction materials.



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Answer the following questions:

1. For what purpose do birds use their nests?

Ans. _____

2. What can we do to build houses without harming the environment?

Ans. _____

3. What are the types of pollution that can be observed at a construction site?

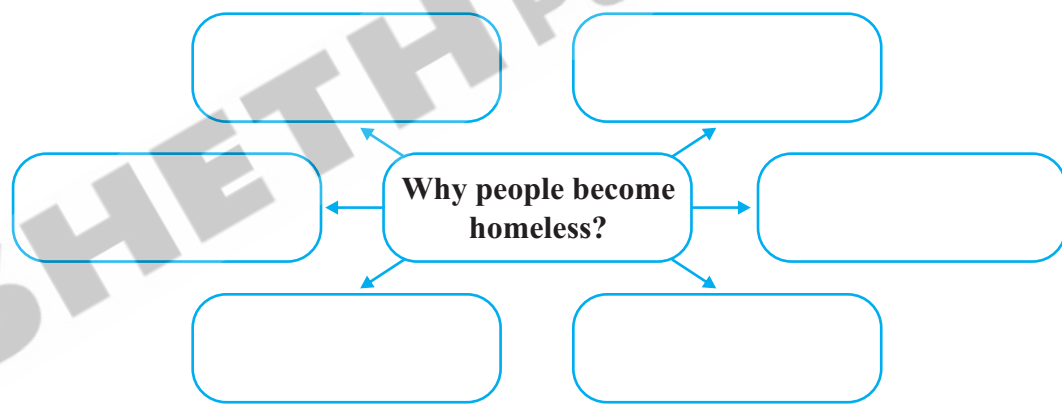
Ans. _____

4. Explain the characteristics of eco-friendly houses.

Ans. _____

B) Complete the following web diagram.

Ans.



C) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Homeless	a. Sand	_____
2. Cement	b. Un-employment	_____
3. Glass	c. Non-exhaustable source	_____
4. Solar Energy	d. Mortar	_____
	e. Limestone	_____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Which vegetables do we get around the time of Diwali? Which fruits? Which grains?
2. How is sprinkle irrigation done?
3. Which parts of plants do we use as the food?
4. Which is the season for growing rice?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. Why the plant in the pot is not growing well?

Ans. _____

2. What is the purpose of storing food grain in our house?

Ans. _____

B). Find and correct the incorrect statements:

1. There is only one method of farming.

Ans. _____

2. India is an agricultural country.

Ans. _____

3. Use of improved seeds does not lead to higher yields.

Ans. _____

C) Answer the following questions:

1. What are the advantages of using improved seeds?

Ans. _____

2. How is water made available for farming?

Ans. _____

3. Describe the 'Drip Irrigation' method.

Ans. _____

4. What are the reasons due to which growing crops are damaged?

Ans. _____

5. What is done to avoid the damage to crops?

Ans. _____

6. What causes the fertility of the soil to diminish?

Ans. _____

7. What changes has modern technology brought about in the methods of farming?

Ans. _____

8. What methods are used to preserve foodgrain?

Ans. _____

9. Which are the modern methods of irrigation? What are their advantages?

Ans. _____

10. Explain traditional agriculture.

Ans. _____

D) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Grain stored in a damp place	a. Prevents growth of fungus on the grain	_____
2. Grain stored in dry air	b. Prevents insect infestation	_____
3. Adding proper chemicals to the stored grain	c. Fungus attack	_____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) Answer the following:

What are Summer Crops?

Ans. _____

B) Explain the following:

1. Green revolution - _____

2. Organic Farming - _____

3. Rabi Season - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ and _____ are the two modern methods.

2. Drip irrigation method makes use of _____ with _____.

3. Overwatering makes the land _____ and _____.

4. _____ leaves are mixed in the grains.

5. _____ farming is a traditional agriculture.

6. Crops were traditionally watered through _____.

7. Bees collect nectar from _____.

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. There are three main agricultural seasons in our country. _____
- 2. In modern method of agriculture, ploughing, tilling, etc. are done with the help of oxen. _____
- 3. Crops grow well if they are watered at the right time. _____
- 4. Natural fertilizers are called manures. _____
- 5. Neem leaves are mixed to the dried grains to protect it from insects and fungus formation. _____



V. Do and Learn

- A) Visit a nearest wholesale market and find out two varieties of improved seeds of Jowar. Collect specimens of each and store them.**
- B) Collect information on ground water harvesting in detail. Make a chart of it and hang them in the classroom. Do not forget to paste relevant pictures.**
- C) Visit a farm and collect the following information:**
 - 1. How are the crops protected?
 - 2. What is the season of growing the crop?
 - 3. What are the types of seeds used?
 - 4. What is the type of irrigation used?
 - 5. What are the types of fertilizers used?
 - 6. When is the harvest season?
 - 7. How are the grain stored?



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Obtain seeds of five types of grain, put them in separate packets and stick them to a chart paper. Write few lines about each food grain.**
- B) Visit to a fair price shop and observe the different kinds of grains available there.**
- C) Gather more information on agricultural assistance program in our country.**

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

With reference to the below foodstuffs find the answers to the following questions-

milk, vegetables, grains, jaggery, flours and sugar.

1. When do we say that the foodstuff is spoiled?
What changes are seen in it?
2. Is the time in which foodstuffs get spoiled different in different seasons?
3. Which foodstuffs spoil most quickly?
4. What measures are taken to keep the foodstuffs in the house in good condition, for as long as possible?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following:

1. The papads have become soft and moist. Give reasons.

Ans. _____

2. Fruits like mangoes, amlas, guavas and vegetables like peas, onions, tomatoes, fenugreek are needed whole year. But are available in plenty only in certain seasons. Why?

Ans. _____

3. Semolina (shevaya) do not get spoiled for a very long time. But kheer made from them spoils easily. Why is this so?

Ans. _____

B) Find and correct the wrong statements:

1. When something is boiled, the micro-organisms in it are destroyed.

Ans. _____

2. Our food does not get spoiled when micro-organisms begin to grow in it.

Ans. _____

3. Foodstuffs dried in summer cannot be used for rest of the year.

Ans. _____

4. Foodstuffs get warmth when put in a fridge.

Ans. _____

C) Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different methods of preserving food?

Ans. _____

2. Why do we avoid eating food that has got spoiled?

Ans. _____

3. Why do we make jams from fruits?

Ans. _____

4. What are preservatives?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) Explain the following:

1. Drying - _____

2. Cooling - _____

3. Boiling - _____

B) Answer the following:

1. Why are the foodstuffs preserved in airtight cans?

Ans. _____

2. Why the fungus grow on the chapati in the box?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Vinegar is an example of _____.
2. _____ can be dried and stored for a long time.
3. The cotton wool like fibrous growth on the food is a kind of _____.
4. When foodstuffs are boiled, the micro-organisms get _____.
5. _____ are present all around us in the air as well as in the water.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Mustard	a. Crops	_____
2. Pulses	b. Micro-Organisms	_____
3. Fungus	c. Preservatives	_____
4. Egg	d. Vomiting	_____
5. Spoiled food	e. Poultry Farm	_____



V. Do and Learn

1. Visit a cottage industry producing pickles, papads, sherbets etc. Share the information you have collected with your class.
2. Visit a milk-chilling plant, or a fish, fruit refrigeration/cold storage unit. Find out how preservation is done
3. Find out the names of the different spices. Also find out which part of the plant they are?
4. With your moms help make a jar of pickle. Observe preservatives used for making the pickle.



VI. Creativity Corner

Divide a chapati into 3 pieces. Put one piece in a box. Roast the second piece till crisp, cool it and put it in a box. Put the third piece in a box and keep it in the fridge. Observe these pieces every morning and evening for 2-3 days.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

Recollect the recent journeys you have made. Now, answer the following questions:

1. Time taken for each journey.
2. Which journey took the longest time and which took the shortest time?
3. On which journey did you have to carry your own things?
4. Which was the most comfortable journey?
5. What were the modes of transport used throughout the journeys?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Write five sentences on how you have benefited from transport facilities.

Ans. _____

2. List four other facilities that have become available in the local area due to transport facilities.

Ans. _____

3. What are the effects of sound pollution?

Ans. _____

B) Write the full forms of:

CNG - _____

LPG - _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions:

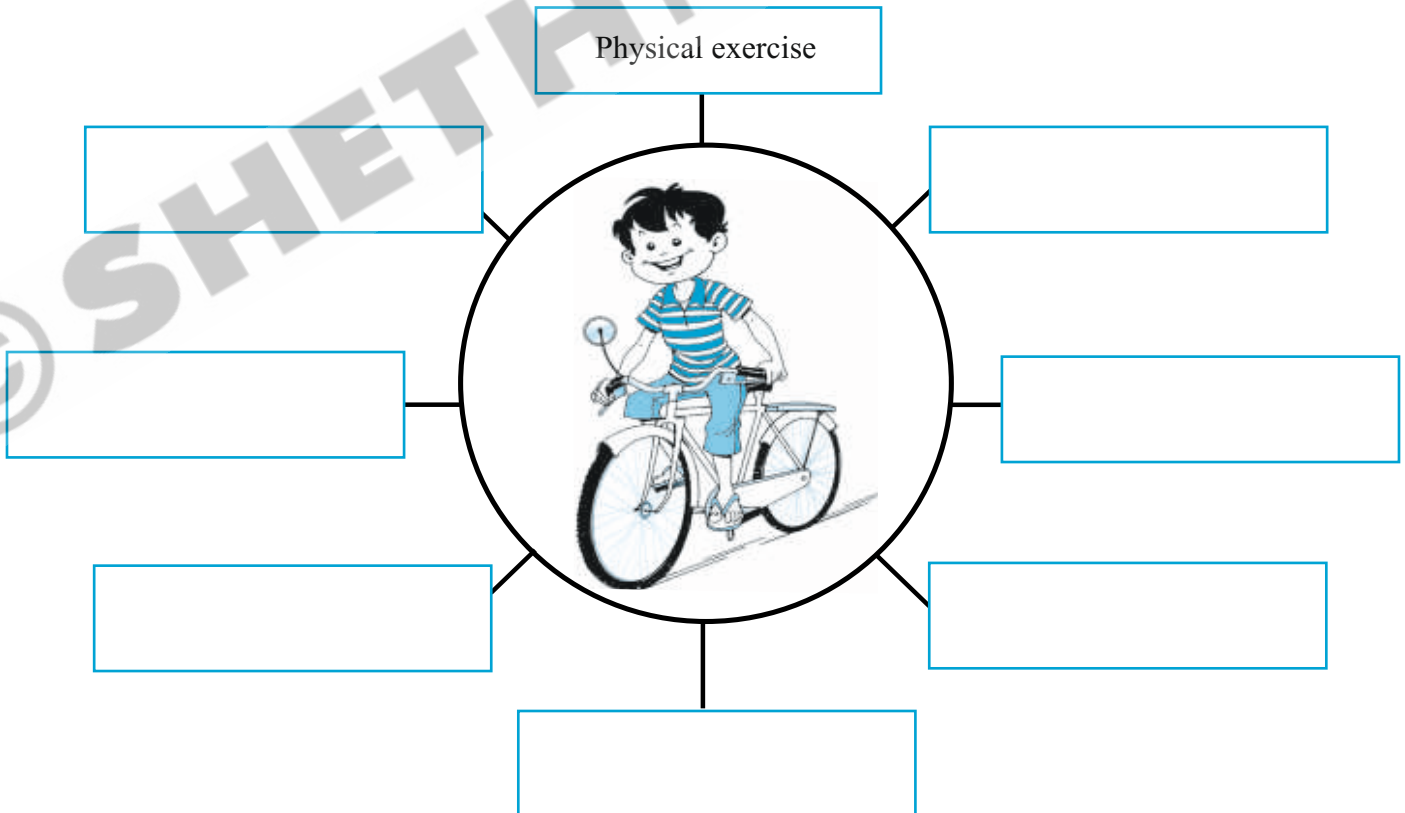
1. What are the advantages of transportation?

Ans. _____

2. How do air pollution affect animals and plants?

Ans. _____

3. Complete the following web diagram on Advantages of using a bicycle:





IV. Recapitulation and Test

Answer in brief:

1. How can you reduce air pollution?

Ans. _____

2. State the difference between the plants close to the road and those far away from the road, based on the following points.

- a. Freshness of leaves
- b. Colour of leaves
- c. Appearance of plants

Ans. _____

3. List down the harmful effects of transportation.

Ans. _____

4. What are the remedies for various types of pollution?

Ans. _____



V. Do and Learn

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Suggest four solutions to reduce the burden on the local transport.

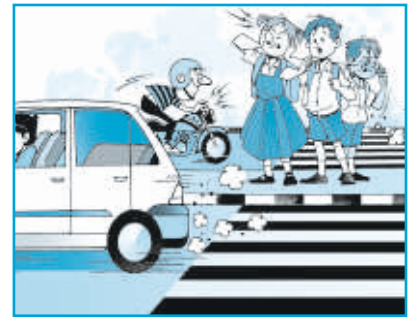
Ans. _____

2. Find the area in your locality with the least pollution. Why is this the least polluted area?

Ans. _____

B) Study the pictures and note the answers to the following:

1. Where have the children stopped?
2. Why have they stopped there?
3. What are the children doing?
4. What is troubling them?



Ans. _____

- C) 1. 'Due to the various means of transport, the world has come closer'. Make groups of 5 and discuss it in the class.

2. Observe the picture given along side. How can you relate it with pollution. Write a small essay on it in your scrapbook.





VI. Creativity Corner

- 1. a. In the below picture, which vehicle is causing pollution?
- b. What remedy will you suggest to reduce the pollution caused by this vehicle?



- 2. Prepare a few posters for the anti-pollution campaign in the spaces provided below.

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Teacher's Signature : _____

15 Communication and Mass Media

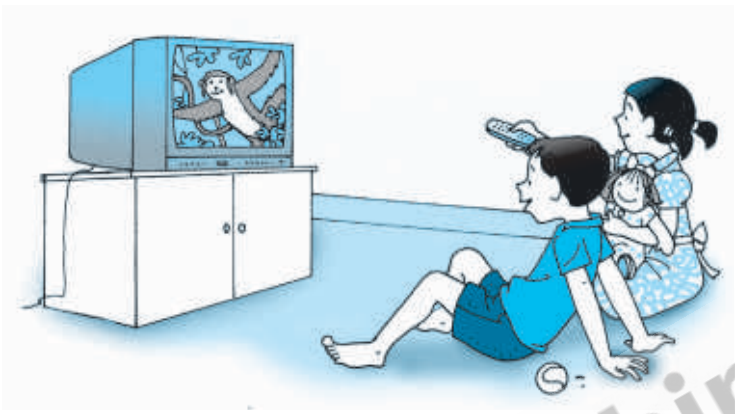
Textbook Pages 73 - 76



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. We watch TV programmes on many different channels. Where do they come from?



2. We talk to others on our mobile phones. What makes communication on a mobile phone possible?
3. Study the pictures given below. Write the name of the emotion that you see on each face in the box below each.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

Answer in brief:

1. Write down the educational uses of mass media.

Ans. _____

2. How were messages communicated before we began to use the telephone?

Ans. _____

3. What difference has the computer made to your life?

Ans. _____

4. List any four advantages of telecommunication and mass media.

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) Answer the following questions:

1. By what means the artificial satellites are launched?

Ans. _____

2. Why artificial satellites are used? Give an example.

Ans. _____

3. What are the disadvantages of telecommunication devices?

Ans. _____

B) Write short note on:

1. Artificial satellites - _____

2. Audio-visual communication - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. We use _____ satellites in modern communication.
2. INSAT stands for _____.
3. The exchange of information is called _____.
4. Mass media help in the expansion of _____ and _____.
5. We receive messages or information through _____.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Rocket	a. Communication	_____
2. Broadcast	b. Artificial Satellites	_____
3. Mass Media	c. Tsunamis	_____
4. Natural Disaster	d. Trade and Industry	_____

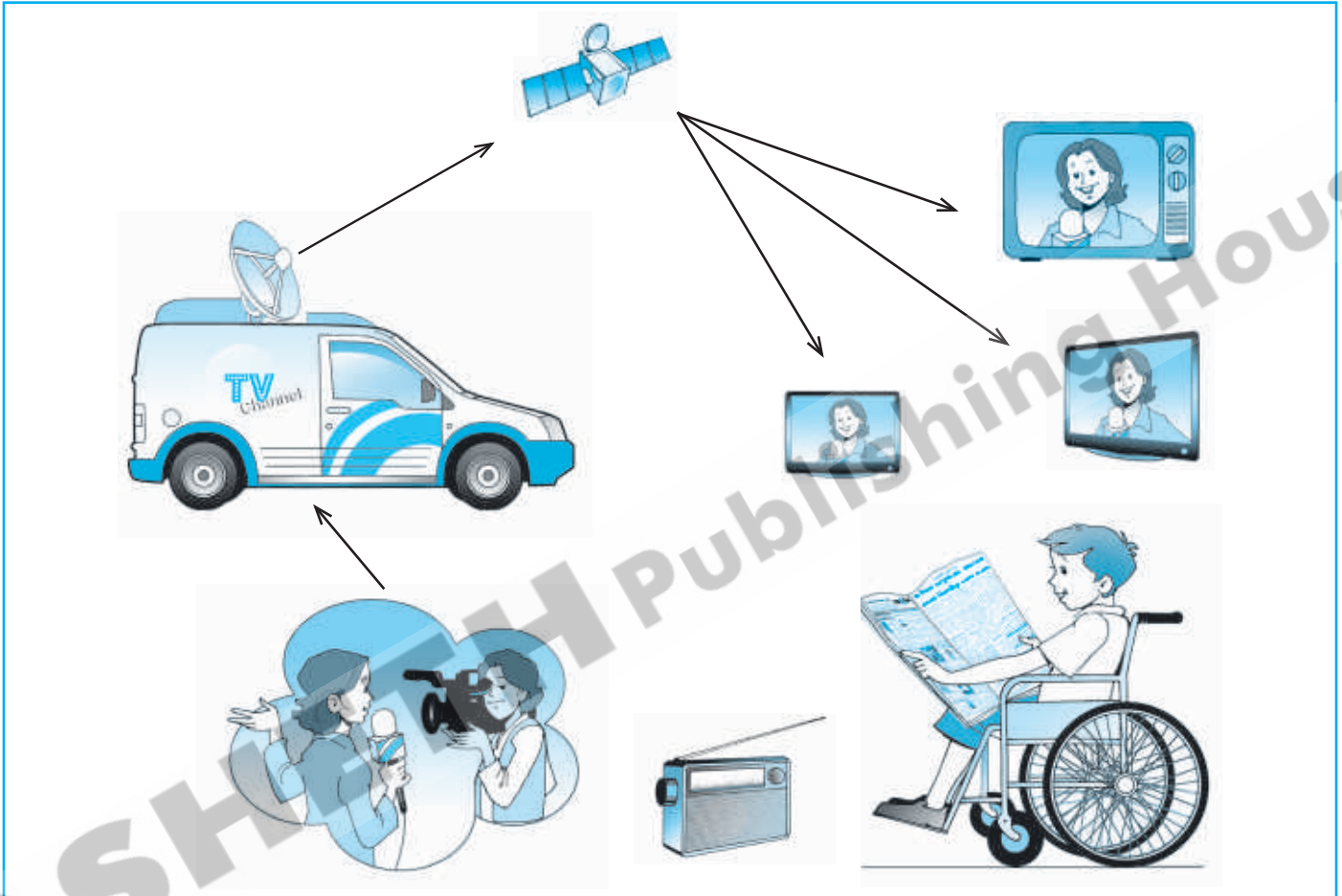
C) Telecommunication devices should be used properly and sensibly. Explain.

Ans. _____



V. Do and Learn

1. Visit a radio station and gather information about the kind of work carried out there.
2. Discuss the educational programmes on the National Geographic, Discovery, Dnyanadarshana and other channels.
3. Study the pictures given below. Write the names of the means of communication that are being used in the picture. Note it down in your scrapbook.



VI. Creativity Corner

Make a table in your scrapbook as shown below and enter the different kinds of information in it obtained from different TV channels.

Sr.no.	Channel	Programme	Use
1.			
2.			
3.			

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. What happens when a spoonful of sugar, sawdust and soil are added to a glass of water?
2. Which are the three states of water?
3. What is done to make drinking water clean and safe?
4. List the substances that are mixed in the waste water drained out of the kitchen and bathroom in your house.
5. If, at some place, it did not rain for a very long period of time, what would be its effect on the life of the people there?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. Soil in a garden gets washed away with the water due to the slope of the land. Why is this so?

Ans. _____

2. How should roads and footpaths be built to make rainwater seep into the ground?

Ans. _____

3. Why is chlorine mixed with water?

Ans. _____

4. What is done before supplying water to the public?

Ans. _____

5. What are the methods used to seep rain water into the soil?

Ans. _____

B) Answer the following questions in short:

1. What does the government do during a famine condition?

Ans. _____

2. What works are undertaken to make water available even after the rainy season?

Ans. _____

3. Why is it necessary to stop rainwater?

Ans. _____

4. What is meant by water management?

Ans. _____

C) State whether 'True' or 'False'? If 'False', correct the wrong statements:

1. We get rainwater throughout the year.

Ans. _____

2. During a famine, the government moves people and animals temporarily to safe places.

Ans. _____

3. In some places wells are dug in river beds to allow water to collect in them.

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following:

1. Why is it necessary to treat the polluted water?

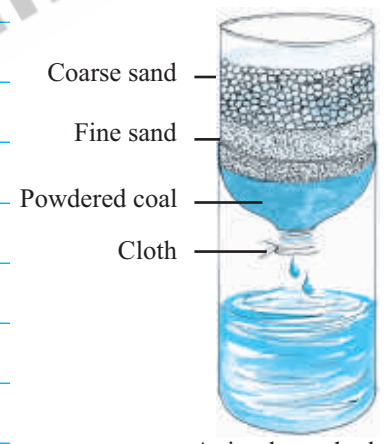
Ans. _____

2. How large quantities of impurities in water become threat to the aquatic living things?

Ans. _____

3. Observe the picture given along side. Now, write the procedure on how the water is getting filtered.

Ans. _____



A simple method for filtering water

4. What is a famine condition? Explain.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Water is _____ . Use it _____ .
2. CCT stands for _____ .
3. Sources of water are _____ and _____ .
4. Sewage water carries _____ that spread _____ .
5. _____ and _____ become scarce during a famine.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Chlorination	a. Pune	_____
2. Fodder Camp	b. Alum	_____
3. Dissolved oxygen	c. Kills germs	_____
4. Settling	d. Domestic animals	_____
	e. Aquatic living things	_____



V. Do and Learn

1. From your friends or elders, or from newspapers, find out in which year a famine had occurred in our State and what measures were taken to tide over that period.
2. Collect pictures of flowing water and stagnated water.



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Collect some of the rainwater that is flowing over the ground and some rainwater directly into a clean container. What difference do you see? State reason?**
- B) Visit the nearest water-works along with your teacher. Obtain permission to interview an official there to learn about the purification process. You may ask the following questions.**
1. What source of water is used for the public water-supply system?
 2. How many litres of water are purified every day?
 3. What processes are used to make the water clean, transparent and germ-free?
 4. In what order are these processes carried out?
 5. What is done to rid the water of bad smells?

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

- 1. How many times in a day will you change your clothes?
2. Will you lend your clothes to your friends?
3. What kind of clothes do you wear in summer and in winter?
4. Which is your favourite outfit?
5. Apart from the clothes, which other things would you like to wear?
6. What is the total number of clothes you have?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Which of these objects will you use yourself?

- 1. Water bottle 2. Ball 3. Marbles 4. Laptop 5. Flower pot
6. Mobile phone 7. Bicycle 8. Scooter 9. Photoframe 10. Tiffin box

Ans. _____

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1. Make a note of the clothes you would choose to wear on a 'traditional day'.

Ans. _____

- 2. 'Wanting things when we do not need them is simply desire, not necessity' - explain.

Ans. _____

- 3. What will you do with the clothes which you do not wear?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer in short:

- 1. Explain the need and greed for clothes.

Ans. _____

- 2. Give some examples of textiles of Maharashtra.

Ans. _____

- 3. Why, Mumbai became an important hub for financial activity in India?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Narayanpet	a. Sarees	_____
2. Textile Industries	b. Cottonwool	_____
3. Spinning wheel	c. Yeola Saree	_____
4. Yarn	d. Charakha	_____

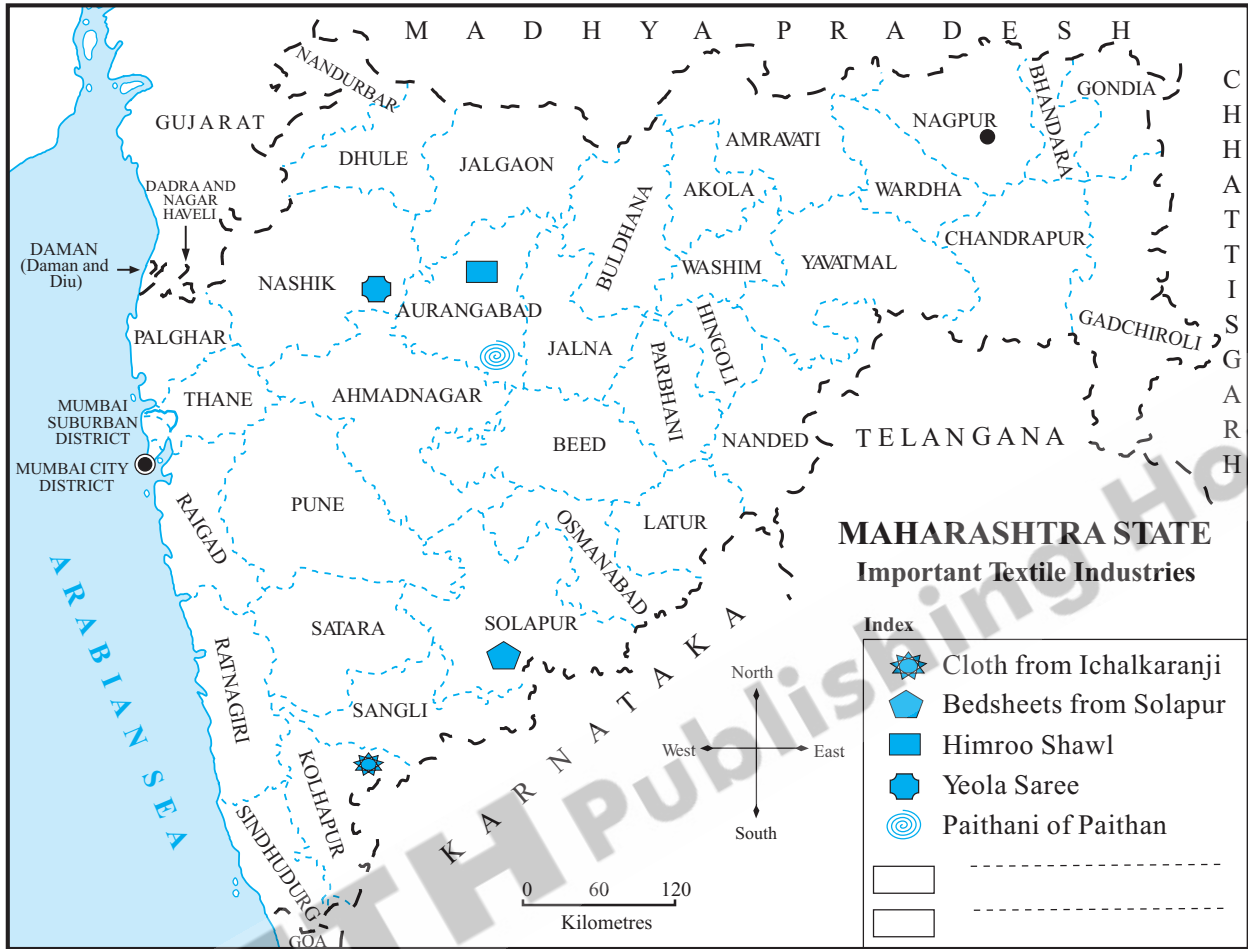
B) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Sarees from different parts of India showcase the _____ of our country.
- 2. Man must give priority to his _____ and not _____.
- 3. The clothes worn in different regions of the country are different depending on the _____.
- 4. During _____, his body went through many changes.



V. Do and Learn

A) Mark the textile industries situated in Maharashtra in the following map.



B) The names of some states are given in the table below. Write the names of the fabrics or garments they are famous for.

State	Fabric / Garment
Maharashtra	
Gujarat	
Punjab	
Odisha	
West Bengal	
Karnataka	
Tamilnadu	
Kashmir	

C) Visit a textile industry and obtain information about the following points and write them in your scrapbook:

1. What industry is this?
2. What is the product of this industry?
3. What raw material is used to produce this fabric?
4. Where does the raw material come from?
5. In what form is the raw material obtained?
6. Where is the finished product sent for sale?
7. In which season are these textiles mainly used?
8. What kinds of workers are needed for this industry?
9. Where do these workers come from?
10. In what way have centres of textile industry changed since the olden days?
11. What problems are encountered in this industry?

D) Visit people in your surroundings who often take shelter at places like railway or bus stations, brick kilns, open grounds, etc. Discuss the following points with them and make notes in your scrapbook.

1. What is the total number of clothes they have?
2. What do they wear in the summer?
3. What kind of clothes do they wear in winter?
4. What clothes do they use during the monsoon season?
5. What do they wear to functions and festivities?
6. How many times in a day do they change their clothes?
7. What did you realise from the activity above?



VI. Creativity Corner

Browse through the internet and collect more information on the types of silk sarees made at different parts of India.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

Explain what would happen if forests are cleared on a large scale.

1. Will water and food sources for living things grow or dwindle? Why?
2. Will the living things look for shelters elsewhere or stay on? Why?
3. Will the space occupied by the plants and animals increase or decrease? Why?
4. Will the number of living things increase or decrease? Why?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Rivers and lakes are filled with water hyacinth. What is the solution.

Ans. _____

2. What would happen if no kites (birds) are left in a particular region? Which living things would increase in number? Which would decrease?

Ans. _____

3. If a dam is built at a particular place, what changes will be seen in the environment?

Ans. _____

4. What is meant by migration?

Ans. _____

5. Describe the life cycle of birds.

Ans. _____

6. Give any two causes of air pollution.

Ans. _____

7. For what purpose do we use land obtained by clearing forests?

Ans. _____

B) Give reasons:

1. It is important to conserve the living components of the environment.

Ans. _____

2. The number of wild animals are falling day by day.

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following:

1. What do you mean by 'Biodiversity Park'?

Ans. _____

2. What steps to be taken to prevent degradation of the environment?

Ans. _____

3. Why the environment is degraded rapidly?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Pesticides	a. Tadoba	_____
2. Burning of fuels	b. Agriculture	_____
3. National Park	c. Radhanagari	_____
4. Sanctuary	d. Maldhok	_____
	e. Carbon dioxide	

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. Flamingos from the Siberia region migrate to Mayani lake. _____
- 2. The biggest Maldhok sanctuary is in Satara district. _____
- 3. Great India Bustard found in Nannaj area. _____
- 3. Dead plants and animals are abiotic components. _____
- 4. It is necessary to conserve biodiversity. _____

C) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Due to deforestation _____ in the air is rising.
- 2. _____ is famous for peacock population.



V. Do and Learn

A) Classify the following as natural or man-made:

- Soil horse stone book water hyacinth sunlight dolphin
 pen chair water cotton wool table trees brick

Natural	Man-made

- B) Collect information about the work of WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature and make a chart out of it.
- C) Visit a bird sanctuary and collect information on different types of birds you see there.
- D) You see a food chain in the picture given below. One of the links is missing. What effect will it have on the grasshopper? On the bird? What picture should there be in the blank space? If this living thing really died out, what would be the threat to the entire living world? Discuss your answers in the class.



VI. Creativity Corner

Collect and fill in the given below chart with the information why the animals and plants are becoming extinct.

Animal or Plant	What was the ill effect?	Reasons	Solutions

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. What substances do we use to give our food a sweet taste?
2. What is meant by diet? For what purposes do we need food?
3. What are the different tastes?
4. How do we experience the tastes?
5. Of the foods that we eat raw, which ones are sweet?
6. What are the preparations that are served as mid-day meals in schools?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. The body requires an adequate quantity of proteins. Why?

Ans. _____

2. Why are children told to drink milk everyday?

Ans. _____

3. Why do we feel more hungry in winter than we do in summer?

Ans. _____

4. When we eat certain types of mangoes, threads get stuck between the teeth. Which kind of carbohydrate are they?

Ans. _____

5. Why do we use a padding of cloth under a mortar when we place it on the floor and pound something in it?

Ans. _____

6. Why fibre is called 'roughage'?

Ans. _____

B) Give two sources of each the following food constituents:

- 1. Minerals - _____
- 2. Proteins - _____
- 3. Starch - _____

C) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ in our food give us the ability to resist diseases.
- 2. Calcium makes our bones _____.
- 3. Foodstuffs that taste sweet contain various kinds of _____.
- 4. A diet that provides all the constituents of food in the right proportions is called a _____ diet.
- 5. Fibre is also called _____.

D) Answer the following in one sentence:

- 1. Of what use are the sugars that we get from the digestion of starch?

Ans. _____

- 2. Name the sources of fibre in our diet.

Ans. _____

- 3. What are carbohydrates? Why it is important?

Ans. _____

- 4. What is meant by malnutrition?

Ans. _____

E) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Fats	a. Jowar	_____
2. Proteins	b. Oil	_____
3. Vitamins	c. Bran of cereals	_____
4. Minerals	d. Pulses	_____
5. Starch foods	e. Iron	_____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following:

1. What are macronutrients and micronutrients?

Ans. _____

2. List the most important vitamins and what are the disorders due to lack of it?

Ans. _____

3. What is anaemia? What happens if there is deficiency of iron in blood?

Ans. _____

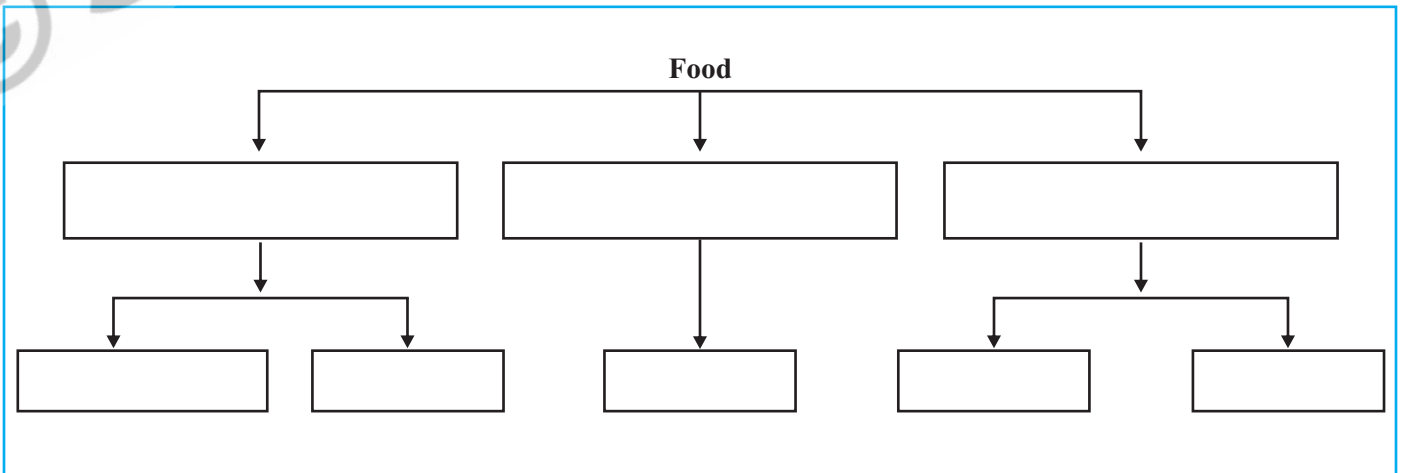
4. Why one should have balanced diet?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Complete the following web-diagram:



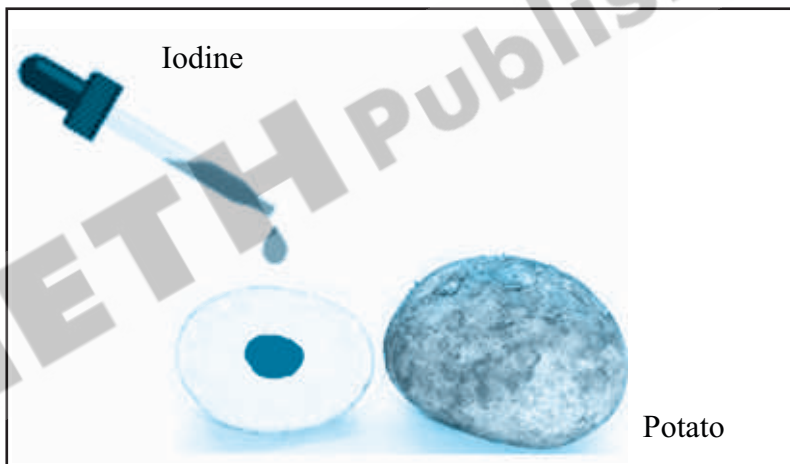
B) State whether the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’:

- 1. Starch turns pink when it comes in contact with iodine. _____
- 2. Proteins are the building blocks of our body. _____
- 3. When starchy foods are digested, protein is formed. _____
- 4. Bran is a fibrous substance. _____
- 5. Carbohydrates, fats and proteins constituents are macronutrients. _____



V. Do and Learn

- A) Collect pictures of foods from which we get a variety of food constituents.**
- B) Obtain information about the meals served to the children at an Anganwaadi. Tell others about it.**
- C) ‘It is always better to eat freshly prepared food items than persevered ones’. Make groups of five children and discuss in class.**
- D) Take pieces of potato, tincture of iodine and a dropper. Add some water to the tincture of iodine to dilute it. Using a dropper, put a few drops of it on the pieces of potato. What do you observe? Note down the observations in your scrap book. Find the reasons.**



VI. Creativity Corner

Take two sheets of white paper. Rub a little oil on one sheet. Place the sheets on the printed page, one by one. Try reading the matter through each sheet.

Teacher’s Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

A) Answer orally:

1. Manoj says, "I am going to school" and instead goes to the playground to play. Is this correct?
2. What will you tell a friend who has a habit of borrowing things and not returning them on time?

B) What would you do?

1. Ranjit and Roney are fighting to sit on the first bench. They both are very angry and are about to throw each other's bag.
2. Hema wants to take part in the kabaddi competition, but she is shy. She is nervous to tell her teacher.
3. Ramya accidentally took Rani's note book home.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Just as man is able to think, he is also _____.
2. We must always think about the _____ in our friends first.
3. No person is entirely _____ or entirely _____.
4. We should be able to strike a _____ between our thoughts and emotions.
5. All of us get _____ about something at some point of time.

B) Answer the following questions in one sentence:

1. How does a balanced personality develop?

Ans. _____

2. Why does our attitude of co-operation and understanding decrease?

Ans. _____

3. What must we do after we have found the flaws in our nature?

Ans. _____

C) Answer the following questions in short:

1. What is meant by 'coping with emotions'?

Ans. _____

2. What are the harmful effects of anger?

Ans. _____

D) Write how will you react:

1. Your teacher does not listen to you.

Ans. _____

2. Your parents ask for your opinion while making decisions.

Ans. _____

3. Your friend got a big prize.

Ans. _____

4. Your classmates praise you.

Ans. _____

5. Rohan insulted you in class.

Ans. _____

III. Practise to Perfection



Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we get anger?

Ans. _____

2. Why must we know our flaws?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) State whether the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’:

1. Anger is an emotion just like happiness or sadness. _____
2. It is disadvantageous to speak about your flaws like you speak about your talents. _____
3. We must be aware of our flaws as well as our talent. _____
4. Our attitude of cooperation and understanding increases when we hurt each other. _____

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Emotion	a. Controlled	_____
2. Anger	b. Expressed	_____
3. Attitude	c. Good behaviour	_____
4. Listen	d. Cooperation	_____



V. Do and Learn

Complete the following table. Figure out your own personality with the help of your teacher.

No.	Characteristics	Self observation			
		Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
1.	I got very angry.				
2.	I talk continuously.				
3.	I help others.				
4.	I show concern for others.				
5.	I fight a lot.				
6.	I appreciate others.				
7.	I cry if someone says something bad about me.				
8.	I like to be happy.				



VI. Creativity Corner

A) Observe the pictures given below. Various emotions are shown.



B) Note your feelings about the following and write them down in your scrapbook:

1. Your own behaviour from the time you wake up in the morning till you go to bed.
2. Pictures of natural disasters in the newspaper.
3. News about a cricket match in the newspaper.
4. Anger of your classmates.
5. The tricks that jokers play in a circus.

C) Are the following persons coping well with their emotions?

Put a tick (✓) if they are, and a cross (X) if they aren't:

1. Ramesh told Suresh that Amit had said something bad about him. Suresh decided to react only after confirming the facts.
2. Chhaya and Meena usually make equal progress in their studies. The teacher praised Chhaya's essay. This made Meena angry and she decided not to speak to Chhaya.
3. Dinesh took Manoj's pen and pencil from his bag and hid them. Later he said, "Sorry" to Manoj and promised not to do it again.
4. Sunita wanted to go to the market with her mother, but for some reason, her mother had to leave early, Sunita was angry with her mother. But later, she asked the mother the reason why she had to leave early. Her anger subsided when she learnt the reason.

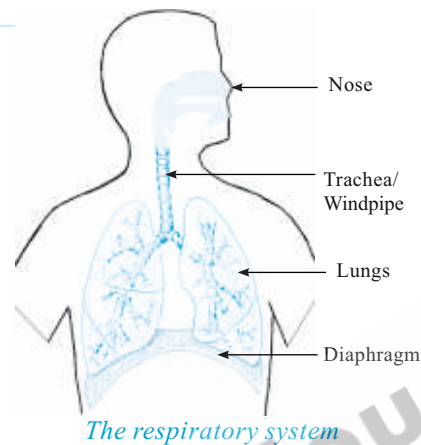
Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. What bodily needs or sensations do you become aware of even though you are reading a book?
2. Name the organs that bring about respiration.
3. How do we know that we are hungry and that we should now eat?
4. How do the salivary glands come to know that there is food in the mouth and it is time to secrete saliva?
5. What makes respiration and blood circulation go on all the time, and the processes of digestion happen at the right time?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. A person has fainted and a crowd of people has surrounded him. What will you do?

Ans. _____

2. Why do we sometimes choke suddenly while eating?

Ans. _____

3. How is the air that we inhale get purified in our body?

Ans. _____

4. Name the organs of digestive system.

Ans. _____

5. Which systems work together to provide the body with energy?

Ans. _____

B) Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ gas is transported to all parts of the body.
2. The stomach is like a _____.
3. When we exhale, _____ is also given out with the air.
4. The inner lining of the respiratory organs has fine hairlike structures called _____.
5. The small intestine of an adult is about _____ metres long.

C) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Lungs	a. Circulation	_____
2. Stomach	b. Respiration	_____
3. Heart	c. Co-ordination	_____
4. Brain	d. Digestion	_____

D) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

1. Name the systems that carry out the different functions of the body.

Ans. _____

2. Describe how the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases takes place in the lungs.

Ans. _____

3. Why do we call saliva a digestive juice?

Ans. _____

4. Explain the movement of diaphragm.

Ans. _____

E) Choose and fill in the appropriate word from the bracket (circulation, trachea, diaphragm).

1. Respiration takes place because of its up and down movement. _____
2. The process of keeping the blood flowing continuously throughout the body. _____
3. Air that enters through the nose passes into this tube. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) What is a ...

1. Diaphragm - _____

2. Gland - _____

3. System - _____

4. Passive smoking - _____

B) Answer the following:

1. What happens when we eat in hurry?

Ans. _____

2. What are the effects of smoking?

Ans. _____

3. Why should we keep our teeth clean?

Ans. _____

4. What are the ill effects of drinking alcohol?

Ans. _____

C) Who am I?

1. I remain between the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity. - _____

2. I am the hairlike structure remaining in the inner lining of the respiratory organ. - _____

3. I secrete substances. - _____

4. The digestion process happen within me. - _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

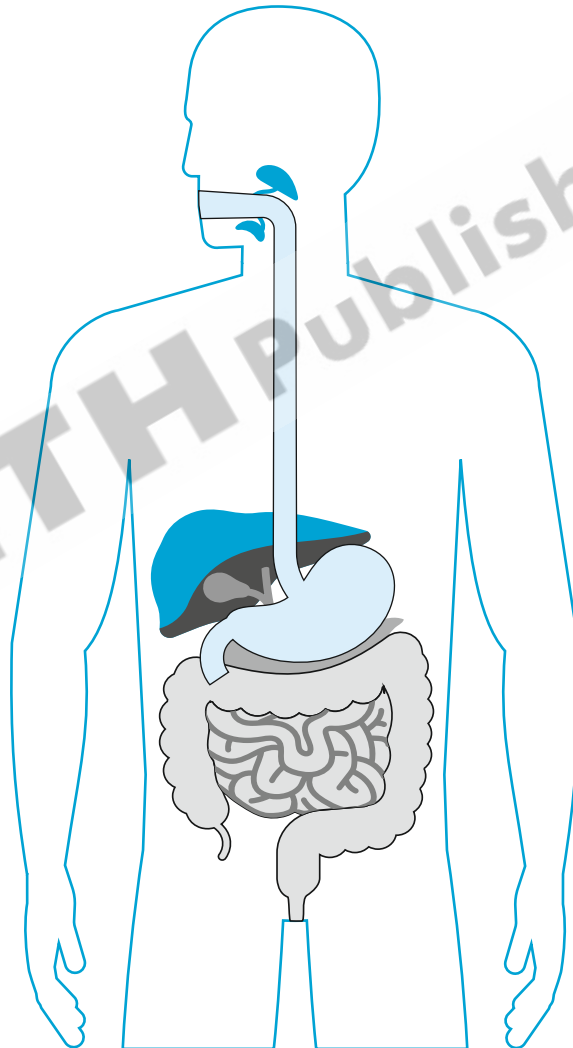
State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. The large intestine of an adult is 7 metres long. _____
- 2. Enamel is the hardest substance in our body. _____
- 3. Drinking alcohol affects the functions of liver and kidneys. _____
- 4. The trachea is the organ of the digestive system. _____



V. Do and Learn

A) Label the parts of the digestive system in the below given diagram:



B) Arrange a quiz competition in the class based on the names of organs and their functions.

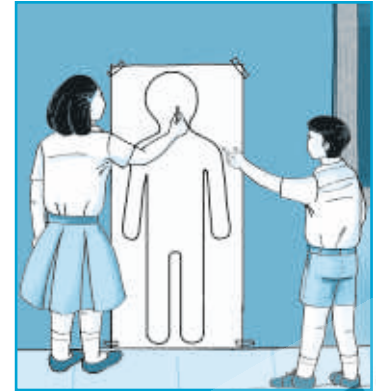
C) Count how many times you breathe in one minute after running 100 metres.



VI. Creativity Corner

A) Take a large sheet of thick paper, draw the outline of the body: Point out the right places of the following organs within the outline - the brain, lungs, heart and stomach.

1. In which cavity of the body is it situated?
2. What is its function?
3. Which are the bones that protect it?
4. How does it look like?
5. What is the size of it?



B) Use a watch to count how many times you breathe in one minute when you are sitting comfortably. From this, work out approximately how many times you breathe in an hour.

C) Browse the internet and find out the following:

1. How do we breathe?
2. How does digestion happens?
3. How does the blood gets circulated in our body?
4. How does nervous system help us in co-ordinating the functions of various parts of the body?
5. How many bones are there in the body?
6. How many muscles are there in the body?
7. How does our body receives the energy we need?

D) Go to your family doctor and find the following:

1. Proper diet
2. Proper exercise
3. Sufficient hours of sleep
4. Sufficient hours to play
5. Cleanliness and hygiene

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Which are some of the tasks you like to do?
2. What things would you like to do just for recreation?
3. What would you like to do daily when you grow up?
4. Name some of the things that you can do on your own.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by heredity?

Ans. _____

2. What differences do we see between children in pre-primary classes and a children in Std V?

Ans. _____

3. What changes take place in us from birth till adulthood?

Ans. _____

4. Name any three skills you have acquired.

Ans. _____

5. What is meant by physical growth?

Ans. _____

6. How many years does it take the young ones of the tiger/elephant to start living independently?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

A) State whether the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’:

- 1. A baby gradually learns to perform newly learnt tasks without making mistakes. _____
- 2. At birth, we already have all skills. _____
- 3. We cannot manage all our tasks entirely by ourselves. _____
- 4. Our height increases from birth till we grow old. _____
- 5. The greater the number of skills we learn, the less is our dependence on others. _____
- 6. A new born baby can do anything for itself. _____

B) Answer the following in short:

- 1. What is the difference between skills and efficiency?

Ans. _____

- 2. Explain the concept of development.

Ans. _____

- 3. What is meant by learning of a skill?

Ans. _____

- 4. List the few skills necessary for a student for learning.

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Answer the following:

1. What is meant by growth and personality development?

Ans. _____

2. When does animals begin to live independently?

Ans. _____

3. What does everyone feel when a baby say her first word or takes a step for the first time? What do they do?

Ans. _____

B) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. First _____ years are the growing years for both boys and girls.
- 2. _____ learn only a certain number of skills in their life.
- 3. As we grow our _____ and _____ increases.
- 4. Lack of _____ affects growth adversely.
- 5. Our _____ is said to be excellent only when we put good _____ into practice.

C) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Dressing on self	a. Affects growth	_____
2. Malnutrition	b. Family feature	_____
3. Achieving control	c. Activity	_____
4. Heredity	d. Learning a skill	_____
	e. Personal development	



V. Do and Learn

A) Try to observe a cow or a cat to find out all that she does for her young ones and also all the things that the calf and the kitten learn to do on their own. Note your observations in your scrapbook.



B) Find out how many days / months does it take for a birdie to start living independently?

C) Put a tick (✓) mark in front of the things that you can do on your own.

1. Skipping on a rope	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Cycling	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Writing an essay	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Giving speech	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Combing your hair	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Counting money	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Making tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Cleaning your house	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Using computer	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Climbing tree	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Eating	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Telling a story	<input type="checkbox"/>		



VI. Creativity Corner

A) Imagine that your family is going for a picnic. Your mother is preparing food for all but she needs your help. How can you help her? List them in your scrap book.

B) Observe the young ones of a pet cat, a dog, a bird, an insect or any other animal in the surroundings from its birth till it becomes an adult. Keep a note regarding the following points: Growth, height, development, skill etc.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. When your friends fall while playing and get hurt, does anyone tell you, 'Don't go near them, you will also get hurt?'
2. Suppose your mother has a headache. Do you also get it if you go near her?
3. What steps will you take to ensure that dust and flies do not settle on the food in your house?
4. Why you should not go to school if you have conjunctivitis?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer the following questions:

1. You are very hungry, but the food has been left uncovered. What will you do?

Ans. _____

2. Which method of preventing the breeding of mosquitoes will you recommend for your surroundings?

Ans. _____

3. What is an infectious disease?

Ans. _____

4. What are the mediums through which diseases are spread?

Ans. _____

5. What happens when there is an epidemic of a disease?

Ans. _____

6. Make a list of the vaccinations that are given to a newborn baby.

Ans. _____

7. What is vaccination?

Ans. _____

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- 1. Intestinal diseases spread through air. _____
- 2. Some diseases are caused by the anger of the Gods. _____

C) Classify the diseases given below as diseases that spread through food, through water and through air.

Malaria, typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, jaundice, gastro, diarrhoea, diphtheria.

Food	Water	Air

D) Give reasons:

- 1. When there is an epidemic of cholera, we should drink boiled water.

Ans. _____

- 2. We should not allow puddles of water to stand in our surroundings.

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why the breeding of insects must be stopped?

Ans. _____

- 2. What facilities the Primary Health centres provide?

Ans. _____

3. What is food poisoning?

Ans. _____

4. What measures to be taken for preventing spread of disease through water?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Cold and cough are spread through _____.
- 2. _____ and _____ are diseases that affect the skin.
- 3. _____ are responsible for the fermentation of the batter.
- 4. _____ is an excellent method of preventing disease.
- 5. Diseases caused by micro-organisms are called _____.
- 6. Maintaining cleanliness is beneficial for our _____.

B) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Swine flu	a. Skin	_____
2. Mosquito	b. Vaccine	_____
3. Diarrhoea	c. Malaria	_____
4. Ringworm	d. Water	_____
5. Polio	e. Air	_____

C) Answer the following questions:

1. What are the different ways in which infectious diseases spread?

Ans. _____

2. What is an epidemic of a disease?

Ans. _____

3. How do we prevent the spread of diseases through air?

Ans. _____

4. How do vaccination help in preventing the spread of diseases?

Ans. _____

5. What are micro-organisms?

Ans. _____

6. How does public awareness programmes in TVs help us?

Ans. _____

7. How does one person's disease pass on to another person?

Ans. _____



V. Do and Learn

- A) Observe the below given picture. List down the activities which pollute the public sources of water in your scrapbook.



- B) Visit your nearby place with your friends and take necessary steps to keep the area clean.



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Make a chart with the following details.
Name of the disease, the micro-organism causing it, medium through which it spreads, steps to prevent it.
- B) Ask your mother regarding how she ensures that dust and flies do not settle on the food in the house.

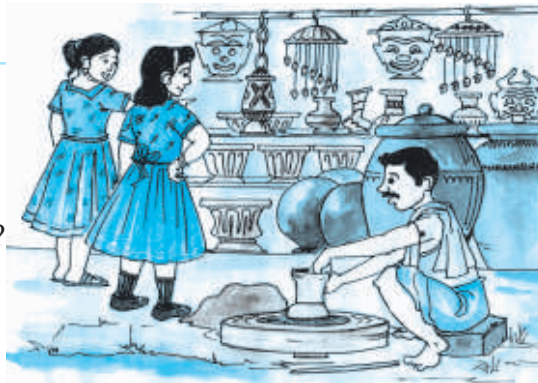
Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. What things can be used instead of rangoli powder?
2. From what substance the potter makes the pot?
3. What is the difference between a substance and an object?
4. When we run a long distance, we feel tired. Why?



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Answer in one sentence:

1. You need to make a sherbet quickly for some guests. But you only have sugar candy in the house. What will you do?

Ans. _____

2. You need to rub salt on a corncob but only salt crystals are available.

Ans. _____

3. Why do tablets of camphor decreases in size day by day?

Ans. _____

4. How do you save fuel by using public transport?

Ans. _____

5. What uses of heat energy do you see in your daily life?

Ans. _____

B) Answer the following questions:

1. When and why do clothes smell of naphthalene?

Ans. _____

2. In which states is water found in nature?

Ans. _____

3. If there is a sudden shower, we take shelter under a roof at the roadside, Even though the rain does not fall on us directly, we get wet to some extent. Why?

Ans. _____

4. What is the difference between the solid, liquid and gaseous states of a substance?

Ans. _____

5. What is meant by energy?

Ans. _____

6. Which are the machines that use kinetic energy to do certain task? How do you get this energy from?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer in one sentence:

1. What is Kinetic Energy? Give examples.

Ans. _____

2. What are solar batteries?

Ans. _____

3. What are the small particles that can be seen in a beam of light that enters a dark room?

Ans. _____



IV. Recapitulation and Test

A) Fill in the blanks:

- All substances are made up of tiny _____.
- _____ is continuously being converted into small particles in the _____ state.
- Objects have a definite _____.
- _____ is required to do work.
- _____ is also a form of energy.

B) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

- All moving things have kinetic energy. _____
- Sunlight, wind and water are exhaustible sources of energy. _____
- Tiny particles are visible to our eyes. _____
- Coal and mineral oil in the earth are limited. _____
- All substances in nature have no form. _____
- When something burns, energy gets released in the form of light. _____
- When a vehicle moves, heat energy is converted into motion. _____
- Many power stations use fuels to produce electricity. _____

C) Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Naphthalene balls	a. Peelav	_____
2. Tiny particles	b. Motion	_____
3. Aluminium	c. Placed in clothes	_____
4. Kinetic Energy	d. Solid	_____
5. Electricity	e. Heat energy	_____
6. Coal burnt	f. Energy	_____



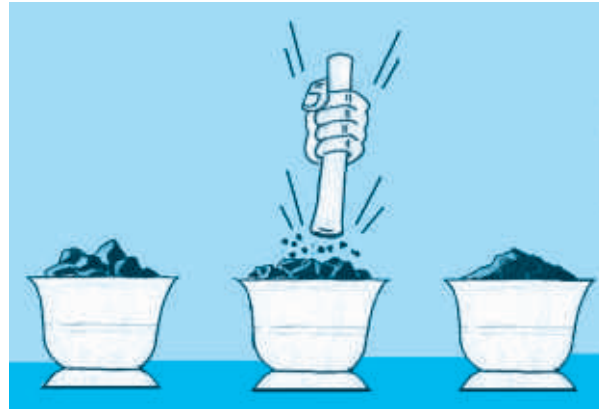
V. Do and Learn

- Visit a wood workshop and observe the work being done there.
- Obtain some information about the power generation plants in Maharashtra and present it in the classroom.



VI. Creativity Corner

- A) Make different kinds of articles from clay.
- B) Take small pieces of candy sugar or coal and pound them in a mortar. What do you notice?



- C) Write a few lines on the blackboard with a chalk. Now observe the chalk. What change do you see in the chalk? Wipe the board with a duster and then tap the duster against the table. What do you see?



- D) List the uses of heat energy in our daily lives.

Teacher's Signature : _____



I. Become an Orator

Answer orally:

1. Where do ulcers develop in mouth?
2. What is the advanced stage of ulcer?
3. When does ulcer turn into cancer?
4. How does tobacco chewing causes cancer?
5. Is cancer curable?
6. Does tobacco chewing and alcohol consumption good for our health?
7. How many groups of habits are there? Say them.



II. Comprehending the Lesson

A) Find and correct the wrong statements:

1. Pollution, squalor, epidemics, addictions and insect-borne diseases are all beneficial for community health.

2. There is a ban on spitting in public places.

3. A nutritious diet, personal hygiene, exercise and pursuit of hobbies lead to excellent health.

4. We cannot live a wholesome life if we take care of our health.

5. An important threat is carelessness regarding hygiene.

6. Addiction to alcohol is called cholera.

7. One should eat regularly and take up sports as other hobbies.

B) Fill in the blanks:

1. A healthy and wholesome life leads to feelings of _____.
2. Constant presence of tobacco in the digestive organs can lead to cancer of _____.
3. _____ leads to diseases of the liver, intestines and urinary bladder.
4. The most important factor in the country's progress and development are its _____.
5. Good community _____ can be achieved through habits of hygiene and good health.

C) Answer the following questions:

1. How can you achieve excellent health?

Ans. _____

2. What factors are a threat to community health?

Ans. _____

3. What are the ill effects of chewing tobacco?

Ans. _____

4. What are the ill effects of alcoholism?

Ans. _____



III. Practise to Perfection

Answer the following:

1. Explain Importance of community health.

2. How does addictions devastate our life?

Ans.

3. What happens when a person develop the addiction of tobacco?

4. What bad habits will you guard against while trying to achieve your aim or interest in life?

Ans.



IV. Recapitulation and Test

Match the following:

A	B	Answers
1. Community Health	a. Mass Media	<hr/>
2. Tobacco Addiction	b. Diseases of the liver	<hr/>
3. Alcoholism	c. Extremely harmful	<hr/>
4. Educate people	d. Cleanliness	<hr/>
	e. Drugs	<hr/>



V. Do and Learn

Some actions given below, mark those that are harmful with a cross and write the explanations in your scrapbook.

- 1. Burning old tyres.
- 2. Spitting anywhere on the road.
- 3. Using public toilets.
- 4. Looking after domestic animals.
- 5. Following doctor's instructions in case of infectious diseases.
- 6. Washing your hands before a meal or snack.
- 7. Throwing the garbage from your house on to the road.

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VI. Creativity Corner

All of us have certain habits. Some such habits are mentioned below. Put them into three groups - good habits, bad habits and pointless habits and write in your scrapbook.

- 1. Informing your family members where you are going and when you will be back.
- 2. Telling the truth.
- 3. Fiddling with ones' hair, a pencil, etc. all the time.
- 4. Biting ones' nails.
- 5. Making the school bag ready the night before.
- 6. Frequently forgetting ones' umbrella, raincoat, pencil, pen, etc.
- 7. Putting a limit on TV time and sticking to it.

Teacher's Signature : _____

Lesson no.: 1 - 6

❖ Open Book Test (for Practise) - I ❖

Total Marks - 15

Q.1. Answer in brief:

(3)

1. What will happen to our solar system if the sun were to suddenly disappear?
2. How is the balance in the environment made?
3. What are the effects of honest and dishonest behaviour?

Q.2. Match the following:

(2)

A	B
1. Mangalyaan	a. Space craft
2. Rocket	b. Heavenly Bodies
3. Sun	c. Pluto
4. Gravity	d. Star
5. Dwarf Planets	e. Indian Space Mission
	f. Asteroids

Q.3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

(2)

1. Voting age is 18 years.
2. Diversity cannot be preserved through tolerance.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks:

(4)

1. The _____ and the _____ are comparatively close to the earth.
2. The motion of the earth around the sun is called _____.
3. _____, _____ and _____ constitutes the envelope of the earth.
4. _____ living things in the soil help the process of decomposition.

Q.5. Explain the following:

(4)

1. Water Cycle
2. Leap Year
3. Dwarf Planets
4. Satellites

Lesson no.: 7 - 12

❖ Close Book Test (for Practise -) I ❖

Total Marks - 15

Q.1. Answer in brief:

(3)

1. Explain the concept of cleaning the village through 'Shramdaan'.
2. What is the 'Right to Education Act'? Explain.
3. What can we do to build houses without harming the environment?

Q.2. Match the following:

(2)

A	B
1. Grains stored in a damp place	a. Prevents growth of fungus on grains
2. Grains stored in dry air	b. Prevents insect infestation
3. Adding proper chemicals to the stored grains	c. Fungus attack
4. Sant Gadge Baba	d. Kirtans
	e. Khudawadi Village

Q.3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

(2)

1. India is an agricultural country.
2. The Sabarmati river flows through Madhya Pradesh.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks:

(4)

1. _____ energy is non-exhaustible source of energy.
2. Crops are traditionally watered through _____.

- 3. _____ is a primary crop in the North.
- 4. Education is a _____ of every children.

Q.5. Explain the following terms:

(4)

- 1. Contour line method
- 2. Green revolution
- 3. Organic farming
- 4. Digital Elevation Model

Lesson no.: 1 - 12

❖ 1st Semester Examination (for practise) ❖

Total Marks - 40

Q.1. Answer the following questions:

(6)

- 1. How is water made available for farming?
- 2. How does full moon and half moon happen?
- 3. Explain the spheres of earth.
- 4. What is food chain? Give example of it.
- 5. What are the different methods of showing the elevation or height of the land?

Q.2. Match the following:

(6)

A	B
1. Biosphere	a. Low-lying area
2. Lake	b. Africa
3. Atmosphere	c. Continent
4. Zebras	d. Stratosphere
5. North America	e. Lithosphere
6. Goa	f. North India
	g. Small area

Q.3. Fill in the blanks:

(9)

- 1. Over watering makes the land _____ and _____.
- 2. People build houses to suit the _____ of their region.
- 3. The capital of India is _____.
- 4. Every child between the ages of _____ and _____ must go to the school and complete primary education.
- 5. The Constitution of independent India abolished _____.
- 6. Honesty is our _____.
- 7. _____ rays from the sun are harmful for living things.
- 8. _____ have an orbit of their own.
- 9. All heavenly bodies exert a force of attraction or a pull on one another called _____.

Q.4. Answer each in one sentence:

(3)

- 1. In which layer of atmosphere do we see rainbow?
- 2. What substance in the soil are useful for the growth of plants?
- 3. What is tolerance?

Q.5. Who am I?

(3)

- 1. I am the nearest planet to sun.
- 2. I am huge blocks of ice floating on the sea.
- 3. I am the smallest state in India.

Q.6. Explain the following:

(3)

- 1. What is Indian Peninsula?
- 2. Which are the modern methods of irrigation? What are their advantages?
- 3. What rights does each child have?

Q.7. Write an essay on Gender Equality. (5)

Q.8. Draw and explain the Solar System. (5)

Lesson no.: 13 - 18

❖ **Open Book Test (for Practise) - II** ❖

Total Marks - 15

Q.1. Answer in brief: (3)

1. Why do we avoid eating foods that has got spoiled?
2. What are the effects of sound pollution?
3. What condition prevail during famine?

Q.2. Match the following: (2)

A	B
1. Chlorination	a. Pune
2. Fodder camps	b. Alum
3. Dissolved oxygen	c. Kills germs
4. Settling	d. Aquatic living things
	e. Domestic animals

Q.3.State whether the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’: (2)

1. Flamingos from the Siberia region migrate to Mayani lake.
2. Dead plants and animals are abiotic components.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks: (4)

1. Due to deforestation _____ in the air is rising.
2. CCT stands for _____.
3. We use _____ satellites in modern communication.
4. Vinegar is an example of _____.

Q.5. Explain the following terms: (4)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Artificial Satellites | 3. Preservatives |
| 2. Water Management | 4. Audio-Visual communication |

Lesson no.: 19 - 25

❖ **Close Book Test for Practise - II** ❖

Total Marks - 15

Q.1. Answer in brief: (3)

1. Differentiate between macronutrients and micronutrients.
2. Why do we call saliva a digestive juice?
3. Explain the concept of development.

Q.2. Match the following: (2)

A	B
1. Community Health	a. Mass Media
2. Tobacco Addiction	b. Diseases of liver
3. Alcoholism	c. Extremely harmful
4. Educate people	d. Cleanliness
	e. Drugs

Q.3. State the following statements are ‘True’ or ‘False’: (2)

1. Intestinal diseases spread through air.
2. All moving things have kinetic energy.

Q.4. Fill in the blanks: (4)

1. Objects have a definite _____.
2. Cold and cough are spread through _____.
3. _____ in our food give us the ability to resist disease.
4. Fibres are also called _____.

Q.5. Explain the following terms: (4)

1. Malnutrition
2. Vaccination
3. Diaphragm
4. Solar batteries

Lesson no.: 13 - 25 ❖ **2nd Summative Examination (for practise)** ❖ Total Marks - 40

Q.1. Answer the following questions: (6)

1. What are the ill effects of chewing tobacco?
2. What is meant by energy?
3. What measures to be taken to prevent the spread of disease through water?
4. What is the difference between skill and efficiency?
5. Explain how the exchange of oxygen and carbon-dioxide takes place in the lungs.
6. What are the harmful effects of anger?

Q.2. Match the following: (6)

A	B
1. Naphthalene balls	a. Peelav
2. Tiny particles	b. Motion
3. Aluminium	c. Placed in clothes
4. Kinetic energy	d. Solid
5. Electricity	e. Heat energy
6. Coal burnt	f. Energy

Q.3. Fill in the blanks: (9)

1. Constant presence of tobacco in the digestive organs can lead to cancer of _____.
2. _____ and _____ are diseases that affect the skin.
3. _____ gas is transported to all parts of the body.
4. A diet that produces all the constituents of food in the right proportion is called a _____ diet.
5. Due to deforestation, _____ in the air is rising.
6. Sewage water carries _____ that spread _____.
7. The exchange of information is called _____.
8. Full form of CNG is _____.
9. When food stuffs are boiled, the micro organisms get _____.

Q.4. Answer each of the following in one sentence: (3)

1. What are the different methods of preserving food?
2. How should roads and foot paths be built to make rain water seep into the water?
3. If a dam is built in a particular place, what changes will be seen in the environment?

Q.5. Who am I? (3)

1. I am fibre. I am also called _____.
2. I am the building block of our body _____.
3. I am an organ in the digestive system _____.

Q.6. Explain the following: (3)

1. Importance of community health
2. Gland
3. Anaemia

Q.7. Write an essay on infectious diseases and how to prevent them. (5)

Q.8. Draw and explain the digestive system of a human body (5)
