



A Book of Environmental Studies Planet

3



Solution Manual



CONTENTS

1. We Care	3-4
2. Organs and Organ Systems	4-5
3. Safety and First Aid	6-7
4. Different Foods We Eat	8-9
5. People at Work	9-10
6. Parts of a Plant	10-12
7. Eating Habits of Animals	12-14
8. Fun and Games	14-15
9. Housing and Clothing	15-17
10. Birds : Beaks, Claws and Nests	17-18
11. Air, Water and Weather	19-20
12. Wonderful Planet : Earth	20-21
13. Map and Directions	22-23
14. The Way We Travel	23-24
15. Communication	25-26
16. Textiles and Pottery	26-27



1 We Care

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

- People with _____ are not able to use one or more of their sense organs.
 (a) disabilities ☒ (b) abilities ☐ (c) none of these ☐
- We can learn sign language to talk to those who cannot _____.
 (a) see ☐ (b) hear ☒ (c) speak ☐
- The Braille script consists of _____ made on a thick paper.
 (a) dots ☒ (b) drawings ☐ (c) lines ☐
- When Louis Braille was three years old, he hurt his _____ by accident.
 (a) nose ☐ (b) eyes ☒ (c) tongue ☐
- As people grow old, they become _____.
 (a) weak ☒ (b) strong ☐ (c) active ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

Orphans, rooms, senses, Louis Braille, accident

- People have physical disabilities either by birth or due to some **accident**.
- Seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and touching are our five **sense**.
- We should give weak and unwell people clean and comfortable **rooms**.
- Orphans** are those children who have lost their parents.
- Louis Braille** developed Braille script which made it possible for blind persons to read.

C. Match the following.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1. Blindness | — | a. Children who have lost their parents |
| 2. Deafness | — | b. Braille script |
| 3. Dumbness | — | c. Not being able to hear |
| 4. Louis Braille | — | d. Not being able to see |
| 5. Orphans | — | e. Not being able to speak |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Five sense organs are : eyes, ear, nose, tongue and skin.
2. People are not able to use one or more of their sense organs or a part of their body fully. They are known as special people.
3. Three ways are :
 - (i) We should give them clean and comfortable room.
 - (ii) We should give their meals, medicines etc. on time.
 - (iii) We should listen to their problems.
4. There are some children who have lost their parents. They are known as orphans.
Orphanage is a special home where orphans live and are taken care of.
5. Louis Braille developed Braille Script which made it possible for blind person to read.

2

Organs and Organ Systems

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. Many tissues combine to form a/an :
(a) Cell ☐ (b) Organ ☐ (3) (c) Organ system ☐
2. Which of these is not a function of the skeletal system?
(a) It gives support to the body. ☐
(b) It gives shape to the body. ☐
(c) It helps in digestion. (3) ☐
3. The mouth, food pipe, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus form the :
(a) digestive system (3) ☐
(b) skeletal system ☐
(c) circulatory system ☐
4. Which system removes wastes such as urine and sweat from the body?
(a) reproductive system ☐
(b) circulatory system ☐
(c) excretory system (3) ☐

5. Which system controls the body?
 (a) Blood ☐ (b) Nervous ☒ (c) Digestive ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

waste, muscles, organ, saliva, internal

- The muscular system is made up of **muscles**.
- The food in the mouth mixes with **saliva**.
- The bones protect our **internal** organs.
- Different tissues group together to form **organ**.
- The excretory system functions to remove **waste** from the body.

C. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Respiratory system | — | a. Small intestine |
| 2. Digestive system | — | b. Bones |
| 3. Nervous system | — | c. Kidneys |
| 4. Excretory system | — | d. Lungs |
| 5. Skeletal system | — | e. Brain |

D. Give one word for each of the following.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. An organ system | Group of organs |
| 2. It is made of cells | Tissue |
| 3. The system that consists of muscles attached to bones | Muscular system |
| 4. The system made up of bones | Skeletal |
| 5. The master organ of the body | Brain |

E. Answer the following questions.

- Circulatory system is important for us because it help for the purification of blood and to pump blood to all parts of the body.
- Functions of skeletal system are :
 - Bone give form shape and support to our body.
 - Bones also protect the Internal organs of the body.
 - Bones connect with each other at joints.
- Digestion is the process by which food is broken down in to simple substances that the body can use to get energy.
- The heart pumps blood to all parts of the body. It receives blood containing impurities from different body parts through veins. This blood is purified in the heart and is distributed to all parts of the body through arteries.
- Kidney help us to remove waste materials from the body and help to get rid of urine.

3

Safety and First Aid

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. Safety rules should be followed:
 - (a) everywhere ☐
 - (b) only in school ☒
 - (c) only on road ☐
2. Which of the following action is safe?
 - (a) Getting on a moving bus ☐
 - (b) Leaning out of a bus window ☐
 - (c) Standing in a line to get on a bus ☒
3. Why should you not touch an electric machine with a wet hand?
 - (a) Because you may slip ☐
 - (b) Because you may get a shock ☒
 - (c) Because you may switch it off ☐
4. Your friend falls and gets a cut while playing football. How will you help your friend?
 - (a) Move him to a safe place ☐
 - (b) Give him first aid ☐
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) ☒
5. What should you do if someone has injured himself?
 - (a) Wash the area with cold water ☐
 - (b) Apply an antiseptic ointment ☐
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) ☒

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

zebra, jump, fire, play, adult

1. Do not play with **fire**.
2. If you see an injured person, you should immediately call an **adult** person.
3. We should not **play** with sharp objects such as blades and razors.
4. Use the **zebra** crossing to cross the road.
5. We must not stand or **jump** on the desks.

C. Write True or False.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. We should take medicines for fun. | False |
| 2. We should play on the road. | False |
| 3. We should not crowd around a wounded person. | True |
| 4. A bleeding wound should be treated immediately. | True |
| 5. We must swim only in the presence of an adult. | True |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We avoid accidents on the playground by following some safety rules *i.e.*,
 - (i) Carefully follow the instruction of your sports teacher.
 - (ii) Do not push other children.
 - (iii) Do not fight while playing.
2. We should first look towards our right, then left and then right again if there are no vehicles, then cross the road.
3. Five things in home that can cause accidents are :
 - (i) Electric appliances
 - (ii) Medicines
 - (iii) Sharp object
 - (iv) Stove and hot utensils.
 - (v) Plug point damaged electric wire
4. We should follow certain rules while travelling bus.
 - (i) Do not lean out or put your hand out of the window of a moving bus.
 - (ii) Do not get in or get out of a moving bus.
 - (iii) Do not disturb the bus-driver by making noise, singing songs or clapping.
5. Immediate help given to an injured person is called first-aid. If first aid is given to the injured person right away, we can stop the injury from becoming serious.



Different Foods We Eat



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

- Most vegetables and cereals are _____ before eating.
(a) cooked ☒ (b) stored ☐ (c) none of these ☐
- We get meat, fish, eggs and milk from _____.
(a) plants ☐ (b) animals ☒ (c) none of these ☐
- _____ are found in fruits and vegetables.
(a) Vitamins ☒ (b) Fats ☐ (c) Proteins ☐
- Eating the right type of food during meals keeps us _____.
(a) ill ☐ (b) healthy ☒ (c) both (a) and (b) ☐
- Fibre present in food is also called _____.
(a) staple food ☐ (b) nutrition ☐ (c) roughage ☒

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

plants, teeth, energy, small, cereals

- Food gives us **energy** to work and play.
- We get **cereals** from plants.
- Calcium is needed for strong **teeth** and bones.
- Farmers grow the foods that we get from **plants**.
- Food must be eaten in **small** bites and chewed well.

C. Write True or False.

- We get milk from animals like cows, buffaloes and goats. **True**
- Fats help us to grow strong and repair our body when it is injured. **False**
- We only need proteins to remain healthy. **False**
- Carbohydrates are used by the body to give us energy. **True**
- Junk food should be taken as they are very healthy. **False**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Plants and animals are the different sources of food
We get fruits, cereals and vegetables from plants while.
Meat, fish, eggs and milk from animals.
2. We should eat fruits and vegetables because fruits and vegetables also carry fibre which help our body to digest food, we also need vitamins to keep the body healthy and free from diseases.
3. Junk food has no vitamins and minerals. By eating junk food, extra fat is stored by our body to make up ill.
4. Some food items that we get from the animals are meat, fish, eggs and milk.
5. A balanced diet contains the right amount of proteins carbohydrates, fats, fibre, vitamins and minerals.

5 People at Work



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. Any activity that helps us to earn money is known as :
(a) labour ☐ (b) work ☐ (c) occupation ☒
2. A person who repairs electricity is called :
(a) plumber ☐ (b) mechanic ☐ (c) electrician ☒
3. A person who mends our shoes is called :
(a) cobbler ☒ (b) tailor ☐ (c) baker ☐
4. A _____ makes windows, doors and furniture.
(a) writer ☐ (b) actor ☐ (c) carpenter ☒
5. Child labour means involving children below the age of :
(a) 12 ☐ (b) 14 ☐ (c) 16 ☒

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

harms, occupation, doctor, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, fireman

1. The work people do to earn money is called their **occupation**.
2. A **fireman** puts out fire.
3. A **doctor** treats the sick.
4. Child labour **harms** the bodies and minds of children.

5. Under the **Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyaan** programme, children are given healthy food which helps them to grow well.

C. Write True or False.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. To pay for the daily needs of the family, we need a smile. | True |
| 2. A farmer grows food crops. | True |
| 3. A clown teach students in schools and colleges. | False |
| 4. A postman delivers letters. | True |
| 5. The Government of India has made many laws to prohibit child labour. | True |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Different types of work are :
(i) Make things, (ii) Repair things, (iii) Sell things, (iv) Community helpers.
2. Any activity that helps us to earn money is known as an occupation.
3. A practice where children are forced to work to earn money are known as child labour. Child labour harms their bodies and minds.
4. Three organizations that are working to stop child labour are :
(i) (ILO)–International Labour Organization
(ii) (CRY)–Child Rights and You
(iii) (UNICEF)–United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
5. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) is a programme run by the goverment to help provide free education to children between 6 and 14 years of age. It also provides bags, books, uniforms and mid-day meals free of cost of these children.

6 Parts of a Plant



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. What holds the plant firmly to the soil?
- | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Leaves | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Shoots | <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) Roots | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|

2. The part of the plant that grows under the ground is :
 (a) shoot system ☐ (b) root system ☒ (c) germination ☐
3. The tiny pores on the leaves are called :
 (a) leaf blade ☐ (b) stem ☐ (c) stomata ☒
4. Fruits are formed from :
 (a) leaves ☐ (b) seeds ☐ (c) flowers ☒
5. The process of development of a new plant from a seed is called _____.
 (a) photosynthesis ☐
 (b) germination ☒
 (c) stomata ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

seeds, buds, fibrous, shoot system, chlorophyll

1. Rice, onion and grass have **fibrous** roots.
2. The part of the plant that grows above the ground is called the **shoot system**.
3. Flowers grow from the **buds**.
4. Leaves are green in colour due to the presence of a green pigment called **chlorophyll**.
5. **Seeds** contain baby plants that grow into new plants.

C. Write True or False.

1. Fibrous roots have many equal-sized roots. **False**
2. Roots fix the plant firmly to the ground. **True**
3. Baby plant is protected inside the fruit. **False**
4. Food is prepared in the kitchen and stored in the leaves of a plant. **False**
5. Stem is the main part of the root system. **False**

D. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. Root | — | a. is the reproductive part of a plant. |
| 2. Stem | — | b. grow into new plants |
| 3. Leaf | — | c. absorbs water and minerals from the soil. |
| 4. Flower | — | d. carries water and minerals from roots to leaves. |
| 5. Seeds | — | e. prepares food in the presence of sunlight with water and carbon dioxide. |

E. Answer the following questions.

1. (i) It helps the plant to stay fixed in to the soil and provides water and minerals to the plant which it absorbs from the soil.
2. Tap root is a one main thick root which grows straight down into the earth like bean, pea while fibrous root grow from the end of the stem it is bushy in appearance like onion, wheat and grass.
3. A stem carries water and minerals, absorbed by the roots to the leaves and mainly it holds the plant upright and straight.
4. In the process of photosynthesis, leaves prepare food with the help of water and a gas carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.
5. The process of development of a new plant from a seed is called germination.



Eating Habits of Animals



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. These animals eat grass, fruits, seeds or roots :
(a) carnivores ☐ (b) herbivores ☒ (c) omnivores ☐
2. These eat both plants and animals :
(a) herbivores ☐ (b) carnivores ☐ (c) omnivores ☒
3. These are flesh-eating animals :
(a) carnivores ☒ (b) omnivores ☐ (c) herbivores ☐
4. These feed on the dead remains of animals :
(a) carnivores ☐ (b) scavengers ☒ (c) omnivores ☐
5. It is the long, hollow tube-like part of the mouth of a butterfly :
(a) trunk ☐ (b) tongue ☐ (c) proboscis ☒

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

omnivores, plant, Food, tongue, mosquito

1. Human beings are **omnivores**.
2. **Food** is the basic need of all living beings.
3. A cow is a **plant** eating animal.
4. A frog has a sticky **tongue** to catch the insects.
5. A **mosquito** sucks the blood.

C. Write True or False.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Omnivores are plant and flesh-eating animals. | True |
| 2. Only animals can prepare their food. | False |
| 3. Squirrels, rats and rabbits gnaw their food. | True |
| 4. Animals move from one place to another in search of food. | True |
| 5. Birds have well-developed teeth. | False |

D. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Herbivores | — | a. Sharp-hollow sucking tube |
| 2. Mosquito | — | b. Plant-eaters |
| 3. Buffaloes | — | c. Omnivores |
| 4. Tiger | — | d. Chew the cud |
| 5. Humans | — | e. Sharp, pointed front teeth |

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Different animals have different eating habits :
 - (i) **Herbivores** : Herbivores are plant eating animals like horse, cow, deer, rabbit etc.
 - (ii) **Carnivores** : Carnivores are flesh eating animals like tiger, lion, crocodiles etc.
 - (iii) **Scavengers** : Animals that feed on the dead remains of animals and plants like vultures, crows, jakals etc.
 - (iv) **Omnivores** : Omnivores are plant and flesh eaters, like crows, bears etc. eat both plant and flesh of other animals.
2. Herbivores are plant-eating animals these animal are also called plant-eaters.
Example— Cows, buffaloes, goat, deer, etc.
3. Carnivores are flesh-eating animals. These animals are also called hunters.
Example— Tigers, lions, crocodiles etc.

4. Plant-eating animals have flat grinding teeth to chew their food. Their front teeth are sharp but not pointed. Whereas flesh-eating animals have very sharp, pointed and curved front teeth to tear flesh.
5. Animals that work for us and live with us are called domestic animals. We should give proper care and shelter to domestic animals.

8

Fun and Games



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. Playing game is a :
 (a) means to relax ☐ (b) good exercise ☐ (c) both of these ☒
2. Which is an indoor game?
 (a) Football ☐ (b) Hockey ☐ (c) Chess ☒
3. Which is not an outdoor game?
 (a) Cricket ☐ (b) Hockey ☐ (c) Ludo ☒
4. A game that was played in the past was :
 (a) Gilli-danda ☒ (b) Table tennis ☐ (c) Boxing ☐
5. An example of an adventure sport is :
 (a) Cricket ☐ (b) River rafting ☒ (c) Kabaddi ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

Virat Kohli, recreation, Outdoor, PV Sindhu, pitthoo, computers

1. **Outdoor** games help us to keep fit and healthy.
2. **Pitthoo** is played with seven stones and a ball.
3. The free time when we do things that we enjoy is known as **recreation**.
4. Today, children play a large number of games on **computers**.
5. Some of India's famous professional players are **Virat Kohli** and **PV Sindhu**.

C. Write True or False.

1. Music is the best form of recreation. **True**
2. Some common indoor games are ludo, chess and carrom. **True**
3. Some common outdoor games are cricket, badminton and hockey. **True**

4. In lattoo, one person hops on one leg and tries to catch the other players. **False**
5. Professional players are paid money to play certain sports. **True**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The free time when we do things that we enjoy is known as recreation.
2. **Indoor games** : Games that can be played inside the house or building are called indoor games.

Example : Ludo, chess, carrom

Outdoor games : Games that can be played outside in a garden or a park known as outdoor games.

Example : Cricket, hockey, football.

3. People who started playing a game at a very young age and they developed interest and skill in it with time and finally took it up as a profession. These persons are known as professional players.

Example : Virat Kohli : Cricket

PV Sindhu : Badminton

4. The games people enjoy with full of thrilling and adventure are called adventures game.

Example : Yachting, mountaineering, river rafting and scuba diving.

5. Four players who represent India in any sport are :

(i) PV Sindhu (ii) Sania Mirza (iii) Virat Kohli (iv) Neeraj Chopra

E. Identify the picture of these famous sportsmen and write their names.



Hardik Pandya



Pankaj Advani



Bajrang Puni

9

Housing and Clothing

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. The place where we live is called a :

(a) house

☒ (b) street

☐ (c) land

☐

2. A skyscraper is a tall building with many houses called :
 (a) flats ☒ (b) huts ☐ (c) tents ☐
3. An example of a mobile house is a/an :
 (a) igloo ☐ (b) tepees ☒ (c) stilt house ☐
4. These are obtained from plants and animals.
 (a) Synthetic fibres ☐ (b) Natural fibres ☒ (c) both ☐
5. This is a property of woollens.
 (a) They keep our body cool ☐
 (b) They keep our body warm ☒
 (c) They allow body heat to escape ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

strong, house, water, natural, spun

1. Our house has to be **strong** to give us protection.
2. Our **house** keeps us safe from thieves.
3. Our house should have fresh **water** supply.
4. First fibres are **spun** into threads.
5. Cotton is a **natural** fibre.

C. Write True or False.

1. Our house should have proper drainage system. **True**
2. Our house keeps us safe from heat, cold, wind and rain. **True**
3. Pucca houses are made of bamboo. **False**
4. An igloo is a permanent house. **False**
5. Woollen clothes should not be squeezed. **True**

D. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. House keeps | — | a. with bricks and cement |
| 2. Houses are built | — | b. polyester and linen |
| 3. Cloth is made | — | c. us safe from heat and cold |
| 4. Natural fibres | — | d. from fibres |
| 5. Synthetic fibres | — | e. cotton and wool |

E. Answer the following questions.

1. There are basically two types of houses :
 (i) Kutchha houses (ii) Pucca houses
2. We need house to live in because house keeps us safe from heat, cold, wind and rain. It also keeps us from animals and thieves.

3. Kutcha house made of mud, bamboo, straw and dried leaves whereas a pucca house made of bricks, cement, concrete, steel, iron and wood.
4. **Natural Fibres** : Fibres that are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres like cotton, jute, wool and silk.
Synthetic Fibres : Fibres that are made by man are called man-made or synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene, polyester.
5. (i) The floors of the house should be swept and mopped everyday.
(ii) Doormates should be placed at the doors to wipe one feet before entering the house.
(iii) The furniture in the house should be dusted everyday.
(iv) The curtains of doors and windows always be neat and clean.

10

Birds : Beaks, Claws and Nests



A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. Bodies of birds are covered with these :
(a) hair ☐ (b) feathers ☒ (c) claws ☐
2. These are fluffy feathers located close to the bird's skin :
(a) down feathers ☐ (b) body feathers ☒ (c) flight feathers ☐
3. Which bird has curved beak?
(a) Eagles ☐ (b) Crows ☐ (c) Parrots ☒
4. Which of the bird has talons?
(a) eagle ☒ (b) duck ☐ (c) heron ☐
5. To make nest, weaver bird uses :
(a) thread ☐ (b) grass ☒ (c) both ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

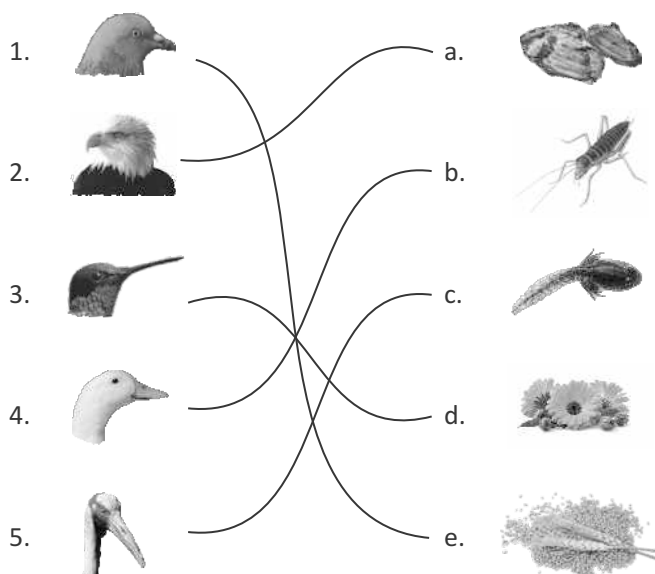
streamlined, body, curved, talons, webbed

1. Birds can fly because they have a **streamlined** body.
2. A bird's **body** is covered with feathers.
3. Water birds have **webbed** feet.
4. Flesh-eating birds have sharp claws called **talons**.
5. A parrot has a **curved** beak.

C. Write True or False.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The body of a bird is covered with wings. | True |
| 2. Down feathers keep the bird warm. | True |
| 3. Birds chew their food with their teeth. | False |
| 4. Bones of birds are strong and heavy. | False |
| 5. The woodpecker uses hole in a tree trunk as its nest. | True |

D. Match the following.



E. Answer the following questions.

1. All birds have a beak, two wings and two legs. They have feathers on their bodies. The small fluffy feathers on their body keep their warm.
2. Birds use their beaks and claws to catch and eat food. They also use their beaks to protect themselves from their enemies.
3. Perching birds like sparrow, mynahs and crows have three toes in-front and one at the back. These type of feet help the birds to hold on a branch. They can even sleep while they perch.
4. Down feathers fluffy located close to the birds skin whereas body feathers that are found over the down feathers and cover the whole body.
5. Birds usually build nests when they have to lay eggs. They choose safe places to build nests they use grass, cloth, stones, twigs etc. to build their nests.



Air, Water and Weather



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

- Air contains :
(a) water vapour ☐ (b) oxygen ☐ (c) both ☒
- The substance that dissolves in a liquid is known as :
(a) solute ☒ (b) solvent ☐ (c) solution ☐
- The process of liquid changing into gas is called :
(a) evaporation ☒ (b) condensation ☐ (c) freezing ☐
- The hottest season is :
(a) monsoon ☐ (b) winter ☐ (c) summer ☒
- Days are neither hot nor cold in this season :
(a) winter ☐ (b) spring ☒ (c) summer ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

vapour, over, summer, gases, wind

- Air is a mixture of many **gases**.
- Moving air is called **wind**.
- At noon, the Sun is directly **over** our head.
- The three states of water are ice, water and **vapour**.
- Summer** is the hottest time of the year.

C. Write True or False.

- We can not see air but we can feel it. **True**
- Ice is a form of water. **True**
- Change of liquid water into gas is called condensation. **False**
- Weather is the day-to-day condition of a place. **True**
- Spring season is very pleasant. **True**

D. Answer the following questions.

- Air is all around us. We cannot see it we feel it when it moves or blows.
Air is a mixture of many gases, the main gases are nitrogen, oxygen and carbondioxide.
- The three different forms of water is :
(i) Solid (ii) Liquid (iii) Gas

3. **Evaporation** : Water when heated starts changing in to water vapour. This change of liquid water in to gasesous form is called evaporation.
Condensation : On cooling, the water vapour changes back in to liquid water. This change is called condensation.
4. In India, there are four main seasons :
 - (i) **Summer Season** : The sun shines very brightly and some times very hot winds (loo) blow. The days are longer than nights.
 - (ii) **Rainy Season** : Comes after summer season it rains almost everyday. We use umbrella and rain coats to go out.
 - (iii) **Winter Season** : Winter comes after the monsoons. In hilly areas it is very cold during this seasons. We like to drink tea or coffee and wear woollen clothes during this season.
 - (iv) **Spring Season** : Spring season is very pleasant it is neither too hot nor too cold. There is a festive and happy mood all around.
5. Difference between weather and season :

Weather	Season
The condition of wind rain sunshines and clouds in a place at a particular time is called weather.	When the weather remains almost the same for a long period it is called season.

12

Wonderful Planet : Earth

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. The only planet where life exists :
 (a) Sun ☐ (b) Earth ☒ (c) Mercury ☐
2. The family of the sun is called :
 (a) solar system ☒ (b) organ system ☐ (c) galaxy ☐
3. The Earth's spinning movement on its own axis is called :
 (a) revolution ☐ (b) rotation ☒ (c) axis ☐
4. The period of one revolution of the Earth is :
 (a) 364 days ☐ (b) 356 days ☐ (c) 365 days ☒
5. The innermost layer of the Earth is :
 (a) core ☒ (b) crust ☐ (c) mantle ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

mantle, axis, Earth, revolution, Crust

1. The Earth spins on its own **axis** causing day and night.
2. **Crust** is the outermost layer of the Earth.
3. **Earth** is the only planet on which living things are found.
4. **Mantle** is the layer between the crust and the core.
5. Change in seasons is caused due to the Earth's **revolution**.

C. Write True or False.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The Earth is round in shape. | True |
| 2. A globe is a model of the sun. | False |
| 3. Spinning movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. | True |
| 4. The Earth takes twenty-four hours to complete a rotation. | True |
| 5. The Earth is moving all the time. | True |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The shape of the earth is round.
2. The earth spins around an imaginary line which passes through its centre it is called the axis of the earth.
3. The earth spins from west to east. The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
4. **Rotation** : The spinning movement of the earth around its axis is called rotation.
Revolution : The movement of the earth around the sun in its orbit is called revolution.
5. The earth is made of many layers :
 - (i) The outermost layer of the earth is called crust. It is hard and rocky.
 - (ii) The innermost layer of the earth is called core. It is made of metal.
 - (iii) Between the crust and the core is a layer called the mantle. This layer is made of hot, molten rocks.



13

Map and Directions



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. An outline drawing of a small area is called a :
(a) map ☐ (b) plan ☐ (3) (c) sketch ☐
2. The collection of maps is called :
(a) atlas ☐ (3) (b) globe ☐ (c) sketch ☐
3. If you stand facing the rising Sun, your right hand points towards the :
(a) north ☐ (b) south ☐ (3) (c) west ☐
4. An instrument used to find directions is called a :
(a) scale ☐ (b) compass ☐ (3) (c) rain guage ☐
5. _____ map shows different states and countries with their capitals.
(a) political ☐ (3) (b) thematic ☐ (c) topographic ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

compass, landmarks, maps, sketch, cartographers

1. The collection of **maps** is called an atlas.
2. A **compass** is an instrument used by the people who travel, to locate the four directions.
3. **Land mark** helps us to find places that are located near them.
4. **Cartographers** are people who draws maps.
5. A **sketch** is a rough drawing without showing actual distance.

C. Write True or False.

1. A drawing of a place on a flat surface is called a map. **True**
2. A map is much smaller than the actual place it shows. **True**
3. Symbols and colours are used to show different things on a map. **True**
4. A rough drawing does not have exact measurements. **True**
5. The collection of maps is called globe. **False**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. While stand facing the sun at the time sunrise. The direction in front of you is the **East**. The direction towards your back is the **West**. The direction to your right hand is the **South** and the direction to your left hand is the **North**.
2. A drawing of a place on a flat surface, such as paper is called a map.
3. Different type of maps are :
 - (i) **Political map** : It shows different states and countries with their capitals.
 - (ii) **Physical map** : It shows the relief features of place like hills or rivers.
 - (iii) **Thematic map** : It shows a particular subject like temperature, rainfall and forests.
 - (iv) **Topographic map** : It shows information about roads buildings or rail routs.
4. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place without showing actual distance and without using any scale or measurement.
5. Landmarks are the reference points used to specify lactions and directions on the map.

14 The Way We Travel

EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. When we move from one place to another, it is called :
(a) transportation ☐ (b) travelling ☒ (c) moving ☐
2. An animal used in the desert as a means of transport is :
(a) elephant ☐ (b) mule ☐ (c) camel ☒
3. Aeroplane and helicopter are the examples of :
(a) air transport ☒ (b) water transport ☐ (c) land transport ☐
4. Which of the following is used to travel very long distance?
(a) Cycle ☐ (b) Rickshaw ☐ (c) Train ☒

5. Burning fuel gives off _____ that can pollute the air.
(a) fumes ☒ (b) oxygen ☐ (c) CNG ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

railway network, travel, animals, fire engine, land

1. People use different means of transport to **travel**.
2. Vehicles such as cycles, motorcycles, cars and trains move on **land**.
3. Early humans walked from place to place or rode on **animals**.
4. Most cities and towns are connected by a **railway network**.
5. A **fire engine** is a special type of van that helps to put out fires.

C. Write True or False.

1. When we move from one place to another, it is called travelling. **True**
2. All vehicles move fast. **False**
3. No vehicle needs petrol or diesel to move. **False**
4. Trains and trams move on special tracks made for them. **True**
5. Early humans used bullock carts to move from place to place. **True**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. People need to travel from one place to another to reach our educational institutions, our officers, meet our friends and relatives.
2. The transport of people or goods from one place to another depends on many factors : like distance routes and means, market, climate, products, time etc.
3. Special vehicles refers to vehicles that are designed and built for specific purposes or applications beyond the scope of regular, general purpose vehicles.
(i) **Ambulance** : An ambulance carries patients from their home to hospital.
(ii) **Police Van** : A police van carries policemen to different places to help them maintain law and order.
4. Most cities and towns are connected by railway network and have railway stations where people can board trains to go to far off places. Railway can carry large number of passenger and goods for lower costs.
5. Anything that is burned to produce heat or power known as fuel.
Most of the vehicles run on fuels like coal, petrol, diesel and CNG. Cars and buses run on petrol, diesel and CNG. Now, most trains run on electricity.

15 Communication



EXERCISE

A. Tick (3) the correct option.

1. The _____ is one of the fastest means of communication.
 (a) telephone ☒ (b) radio ☐ (c) letter ☐
2. Newspaper is the _____ means of communication.
 (a) expensive ☐ (b) cheapest ☒ (c) none of these ☐
3. We send and receive messages through _____.
 (a) newspaper ☐ (b) email ☒ (c) television ☐
4. A method of sending written messages over the telephone is :
 (a) Fax ☒ (b) radio ☐ (c) television ☐
5. A means of mass communication is :
 (a) radio ☒ (b) telephone ☐ (c) letter ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

television, E-mail, receiver, sender, message

1. The **sender** generates the message.
2. **Message** is the idea, information, fact etc.
3. **Receiver** is the person for whom the message was sent.
4. Using a computer, we can type an **E-mail**.
5. A **television** gives us information through sound and moving pictures.

C. Write True or False.

1. Communication is sending and receiving of messages. **True**
2. Sender is the person who receive the message. **False**
3. Internet is a means of mass communication. **True**
4. Fax machine is connected to a radio. **False**
5. Telephone is a means of mass communication. **False**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The process of sending and receiving messages is called communication.
2. The three means of personal communication are :
 (i) **Postal Service** : The department of a government that delivers important letters and parcels.

- (ii) **Computers** : E-mails and another way to communicate through writing using a computer, we can type a message and then mail it through internet any where in the world.
- (iii) **Telephone** : The fastest mean of communication we can dial and instantly talk to a friend or relative in any part of the world.
3. We can send message to many people at once and at the same time. This is known as mass communication. The different means of mass communication are newspaper, radio, television and internet.
- (i) **Newspaper** : Newspaper and magazines are written information that can be passed to many people. This keeps them well informed.
- (ii) **Television** : A television gives us information through sound and moving pictures. It is an effective means of mass communication.
4. The internet is another important means of mass communication. We can get all kind of information from anywhere in the world at any time through the Internet.
5. Telephone useful to us because telephone is the fastest means of communication. We can dial and instantly talk to a friend or relative in any part of the world.

16

Textiles and Pottery



A. Tick (3) the correct option.

- Phiran is a long woollen coat worn by women in :
 (a) Punjab ☐ (b) Rajasthan ☐ (c) Kashmir ☒
- A lungi is called mundu in the state of :
 (a) Kerala ☒ (b) Punjab ☐ (c) West Bengal ☐
- The most common method of making pottery is the :
 (a) wheel method ☒ (b) slab method ☐ (c) mould method ☐
- Kiln makes the pottery hard and :
 (a) strong ☒ (b) weak ☐ (c) breakable ☐
- _____ is done with a spinning loom :
 (a) weaving ☒ (b) knitting ☐ (c) dyeing ☐

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

draped, shawl, Fabrics, Weaving, shervani

- Different kinds of Indian dresses can be **draped** in different ways.

2. Kurta pajama and **shervani** are some of the Indian dresses worn by men.
3. A **shawl** is usually woollen and is used during winters.
4. **Weaving** is done with a spinning loom.
5. **Fabric** can be dyed into various colours.

C. Write True or False.

1. A variety of clothes can be seen worn by people across the country. **True**
2. Saree is a long unstitched fabric that is draped in different styles. **True**
3. Pashmina shawls from Assam are very popular for their fine wool. **False**
4. Knitting can be done by hands or by using machines. **True**
5. The yarn of fabric is dyed before the fabric is knitted or woven. **True**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Religion and social status also play a role in determining the clothing style of people in India. **For example** : Muslim women wear burqas while Hindu women wear sarees. Moreover, the clothing style of people belonging to different social classes is also different.
2. The traditional dresses worn by women in India are sarees, lehenga cholis and kurtis. Apart from traditional wear, western dresses like skirts, jeans and t-shirts are also quite popular among Indian women.
3. Kurta pajama, lungi or dhoti shervani and achkan are some of the Indian dresses worn by men. Formal trousers, coat, shirts, t-shirts and jeans are some western clothes worn by Indian men.
4. Weaving is done with a spinning loom. The loom that is worked by hand is called handloom and the one worked the power of a machine is called a power loom. Most fabrics are made by weaving threads of different kinds.
5. Fabrics can be dyes into various colours. There are two main kinds of dyes : Vegetable dye and chemical dye.

Here are some methods used to colour clothes.

(i) Yarn Dyeing : The yarn of fabric is dyed before the fabric is knitted or woven.

(ii) Direct Dyeing : A piece of cloth is dyed into the colour of one's choice vegetable or chemical dyes are used for this process.

(iii) Tie and Dye : The fabric is dyed by tying folding and crampling techniques.